



Highfields Farm Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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Unit R6
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fieldwork directed by	Paula Whittaker
Project management by	Chris Swales
Document compiled by	Paula Whittaker
Contributions from	Inés López-Dóriga (charred plant remains), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Loraine Mepham (other finds), Ian Rowlandson (pottery), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Carol Lang (micromorphology).
Graphics by	Ian Watkins and Joanna Debska

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of North Midlands Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation as a condition of planning permission, in advance of a housing development at Highfields Farm, Findern, Derby (NGR 432000 332300). The excavation, which occupied 3.25 hectares, was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works related to the development.

An isolated pit containing Bronze Age pottery, and a handful of flint (all residual), are the only evidence relating to the earlier prehistoric periods. Evidence for occupation becomes more conspicuous during the late Iron Age, with two near complete roundhouse eaves drip gullies and a network of enclosure ditches thought to belong to this period. However, the majority of the remains on the site date to the Romano-British period and comprise an extensive system of rectilinear ditched enclosures containing further roundhouse eaves drip gullies, a well, a waterhole, midden-like spreads, and slight traces of a potential rectilinear structure defined by beam slots. The ceramic evidence suggests that the main boundary framework on the site appears to have been established by the 2nd century AD, with activity continuing until the middle of the 4th century AD, but with no indication that the settlement continued survived until the end of the 4th century AD.

During the Romano-British period the site lay around 6.5 km south-west of the known military and civilian centres located at Strutts Park and Little Chester, Derby, and 650 m south-east of the course of Rykniel Street, the Roman road that led south from Derby.

Post-Roman remains comprised cultivation furrows, a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval finds, and relatively modern field boundaries.

A range of finds was recovered from the site, including a relatively large pottery assemblage. This contained a modest range of regional and Continental imports, which is unusual for a rural Romano-British site in Derbyshire, and presumably reflects the proximity of the military and civilian centres at Derby and the road by which they were supplied. Of most interest amongst the finds was a pair of metal bowls, with one decorated with a six-pointed star, possibly intended as a Chi-Rho (Christian) symbol.

Environmental remains collected during the excavation show signs of the production and processing of cereals, mostly spelt wheat with some barley, with pollen evidence suggestive of wet areas, pasture, meadows, arable and disturbed ground, but little indication of woodland. The animal bone assemblage was small; it suggests the site's occupants ate beef, mutton and some pork. Remains of horse and deer were also noted.

Iron Age and Romano-British occupation in the hinterland of Derby is not well understood, and so the excavations contribute to the emergent understanding of the local settlement pattern. The Romano-British pottery and a few of the charred plant assemblages hold the highest potential to understand the nature of the site and its role within the wider Romano-British landscape. Such work offers an avenue to examine the influence of urban and military markets and populations on outlying rural areas. Overall, the site may be considered to be of regional importance. However, should the decoration on the nested vessel be confirmed as a type of Chi Rho, this would provide nationally important evidence of the adoption of Christianity within Roman Britain.

This post-excavation assessment describes the archaeological results and discusses the remains in their local context. Updated questions to guide ongoing analysis are identified; recommendations for further work are presented, leading to the publication of the site, and deposition of the archive at an appropriate local museum.



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The fieldwork was directed by Paula Whittaker, with the assistance of Max Higgins, Hannah Holbrook, Nick Woodward, Chris Oakes, Margi Leman, Heather Tamminen, Mary Marshall, Owen Jenkins, Cat Thornhill, Andrea Goodinson, Justynia Dekiert, Luke Roberts, Jack Peverall, Otis Gilbert, Louis Bermuda, Ifigeneia Klopa, Stavroula Fouriki, Sam McCormick, Martina Tenzer, Chris Warburton, Dan Webster, Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, Matt Tooke, Andy Reid, Chris Hirst and Ashley Tuck. Finds processing and co-ordinating were by Jess Irwin and Matt Leivers. Environmental processing was co-ordinated by Inés López-Dóriga and Liz Chambers and carried out by Dora Olah, Ifigeneia Klopa, Callum Bruce and Stavroula Fouriki, flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall. Pollen samples were assessed by Alex Brown, the sediments were described by Liz Chambers.

The specialist reports were written by Alex Brown (pollen), Liz Chambers (monolith sample sediment descriptions), Inés López-Dóriga (charred plant remains), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Carol Lang (soil micromorphology), Lorraine Mephram (miscellaneous finds), Ian Rowlandson and Gwladys Monteil (pottery/samian respectively). This report was written by Paula Whittaker and edited by Chris Swales and Patrick Daniel. Graphics were produced by Joanna Debska and Ian Atkins. The project was managed by Chris Swales on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



HIGHFIELDS FARM, STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE EXCAVATION

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') on behalf of North Midlands Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation as a condition of planning permission, in advance of a housing development at Highfields Farm, Findern, Derby (Planning Application SDDC 9/2006/0775, APP/F1040/A/06/2028732, 9/2011/0640; NGR 432000 332300; Fig.1) (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The proposed development involves the construction of up to 1200 residential units, a new primary school, community facilities and associated infrastructure and landscaping, including provision for a new country park. The overall development area occupies c. 51 ha., and had been used as agricultural land until recently.

1.1.3 The strip, map and sample excavations focussed on a 3.25 ha area and represented the final stage in a programme of archaeological works that had included:

- desk-based assessment (Hunt 2006)
- fieldwalking survey (Hurford 2006)
- trench evaluation (Hurford 2007)
- geophysical survey (Heard 2007)
- trench evaluation (Higgins and Beamish 2014)

1.1.4 Following discussions between the Client and Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (hereafter 'the curator') a scope of works was agreed. University of Leicester Archaeological Services produced a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (ULAS 2014) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The excavation was undertaken in accordance with this WSI and an addendum, which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The curator approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken between 23rd January and 17th June 2017 with a break of four weeks in March/April.



1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in the parish of Findern (NGR 432000 332300) and is bounded to the south by a hedgerow alongside Bakeacre Lane, a deep ditch and field boundary to the east and more fields to the north and west.
- 1.2.2 The field had been left uncultivated while waiting for the development to commence, although it was still possible to discern a slight gradient through the long grasses and weeds. The higher ground lay in the north-west at 58 m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), from where the ground surface sloped down to 53.3 m aOD at the eastern corner of Site. The majority of the Site's boundary features were aligned to exploit its eastward drainage fall.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Gunthorpe Member mudstone with superficial deposits of lacustrine clay and silt (British Geological Survey online viewer).

1.3 Scope of the report

- 1.3.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation, to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI, to recommend a programme of further analysis work, and outline the resources needed, to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The WSI presented an outline of the historic and archaeological context of the wider development area (ULAS 2014), parts of which are summarised below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 The Site lies in an area of known prehistoric and Roman activity.
- 2.2.2 Approximately 4 km to the south-west of the Site, excavations at Mercia Marina in 2008 found many features and finds from a broad prehistoric date range including: possible Late Upper Palaeolithic stone tools from the glacial gravels; Mesolithic flint tools and a possible Mesolithic pit feature; Early Neolithic midden pits containing Early Neolithic pottery; Early Bronze Age ring ditch features, cremation burials; 'triangular' post-built structures and a circular post-built structure; and Iron Age/Romano-British boundary ditch features (ARS 2008).
- 2.2.3 The Site lies approximately 6.5 km to the south-west of the Roman fortifications that formed the precursor to the later settlement at Derby. The first Roman fort was built at Strutts Park (on the western side of the River Derwent) not long after AD 50. This was replaced in AD 80 by a fort located at Little Chester on the opposite side of the river, and known as *Derventio*. Excavations have revealed details of the fort and a thriving vicus (civilian settlement) along its eastern side. Recent excavations in advance of flood defence works and in association with The Big Dig in 2016



produced artefacts indicating that it was a strategic point for trade and taxes (Trent and Peak Archaeology 2016).

- 2.2.4 By the early 3rd century, much of the area was no longer occupied by the military and was under cultivation. *Derventio* was abandoned by the end of the 4th century, although evidence for post-Roman settlement in the area includes a late 5th–early 6th-century cemetery close to the east gate of the fort (Sparey-Green 2002).
- 2.2.5 The Roman road of Rykniel Street passes through the northern part of the wider development area on a north-east to south-west alignment (SMR 18929-MNR4600). This originally connected Wall in Staffordshire to *Derventio*.
- 2.2.6 Earthworks associated with the road are still visible in places and a section west of the former Crest Hotel is scheduled (SMR32050). Excavations by the Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit examined the road and also found a Bronze Age cremation urn and an Iron Age pit alignment (monument no. 1394759, Cherrington 2003).
- 2.2.7 The nearby villages of Littleover and Findern were mentioned in the Domesday Book and so are likely to have been established settlements at the time of the Norman Conquest. The parish church in Findern was rebuilt in 1863, on the site of a Saxon chapel destroyed by fire (Findern Parish Council n.d.).

2.3 Previous works related to the development (taken from the WSI)

- 2.3.1 The wider development area has undergone a number of archaeological works in the preceding 11 years, including a fieldwalking survey, geophysical survey, and two trench evaluations. These provided evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity along with evidence for medieval agriculture in the form of ridge and furrow.
- 2.3.2 The fieldwalking survey (Hurford 2006) produced no strong concentrations of artefacts although it did provide some evidence of possible prehistoric and Roman activity along with medieval agricultural manuring. The geophysical survey (Heard 2007) combined a magnetic susceptibility scan of 43 ha with a subsequent detailed magnetometry survey of seven areas totalling c. 4.3 ha. Six of the seven areas provided results dominated by past agricultural activity. However, in one of the areas possible evidence for buried archaeological features was identified. This included positive linear and isolated anomalies representing cut features across the centre, south and east of the area. These include one feature that represented part of a rectangular enclosure and another with two parallel ditches running south-west to north-east.
- 2.3.3 Two areas of settlement were identified from the combined fieldwalking and geophysical survey. Targeted evaluative trenching in May 2007 (Hurford 2007) and March 2014 (Higgins and Beamish 2014), identified the remains of a settlement of Romano-British date in the south-east of the development area. A second area of occupation of probable Iron Age date was also identified in the north of the same field. Trench evaluation in the south-west of the development area did not identify features associated with the finds of pottery and burnt stone found during fieldwalking.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (ULAS 2014) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
- to record the remains to be impacted by the proposed ground works including a sufficient record to establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits; and,
- within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the recording is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, and significance of the heritage.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI and its addendum (ULAS 2014 and Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Leica GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) receiver connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the same position as that proposed in the WSI. The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.2 Where necessary, archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features such as tree-throw holes were also investigated.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn)



heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

- 4.2.5 The same Leica GNSS system as used for setting out also surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was maintained consisting of 35 mm monochrome prints and digital images taken with a 35 mm digital SLR camera with a resolution of 10 megapixels. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which have embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI and its addendum (ULAS 2014 and Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.3.2 Bulk samples were taken from archaeological deposits with dry preservation of organic matter found filling features such as pits, gullies and field boundary/enclosure ditches.
- 4.3.3 Following a monitoring visit attended by the curator and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, it was agreed that column samples would be taken through the deposits within the well and watering hole identified on the Site. Samples were taken through the spreads of grey clay identified as possible working areas/midden areas to assess soil micromorphology.
- 4.3.4 Monoliths were taken from these features in order to allow geoarchaeological description, interpretation and possible subsampling for microfossils (eg, pollen). Samples spanned the whole section where possible, including the lower boundary of the feature into the 'natural'.
- 4.3.5 Kubiena samples for micromorphological analysis were taken from specific locations in the section where fine layering was observed. This was seen in the midden material/spreads. Assessment of the Kubiena samples involves macroscopic study (using a low power microscope) in the laboratory for the preservation of intact micro layering. The potential for micromorphological analysis is dependent on the preservation of intact micro layering.
- 4.3.6 The remains of possible timbers charred *in situ* were observed on site. The remains were rectangular dark patches of sediment with occasional inclusions of macroscopically visible charcoal. Small samples of soil (c. 100 ml) spaced 0.2 m



were taken from these dark patches. These samples were bucket floated after being checked for larger pieces of charcoal, and will be analysed by an external specialist (Dana Challinor) to test the timber hypothesis, as recommended below.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist monitored the fieldwork on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the Client and Steve Baker.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 A total of 1440 archaeological contexts were recorded at the Highfields Farm excavations. The remains comprise a small rural settlement of late Iron Age date, followed by more extensive evidence of Romano-British occupation. Post-Roman remains chiefly comprise field boundaries and remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 5.1.2 The earliest feature encountered was a Bronze Age pit. Late Iron Age roundhouses and associated ditched enclosures were found in the north-west part of the Site.
- 5.1.3 The majority of the features have been attributed to the Romano-British period with pottery evidence suggesting continuous activity from the invasion in the 1st century AD to the middle of the 4th century AD. A substantial rectangular field system with internal ditched enclosures and appended rectangular enclosures was uncovered. Numerous pits and spreads/middens were found along with structural evidence comprising beam slots, postholes and stone post pads. Within these enclosures four near complete Romano-British roundhouses were found, patchy remains of a further three roundhouses beneath the later features suggest the replacement of buildings on the Site.
- 5.1.4 Furrows relating to medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation could be seen across the whole of the Site, aligned in a roughly east to west direction (Pl. 1). Truncation was less severe in the south-eastern area of the Site where deposits of colluvium protected the underlying archaeological remains. The furrows were themselves later truncated by post-medieval land drains. A long post-medieval field boundary cut across the length of the Site, this appears to have gone out of use in modern times. Two modern sewer pipe trenches also cut across the Site, further truncating the archaeological remains.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 5.1.5 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The excavation has been preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.



5.1.6 Table 1 (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

Table 1 Quantification of excavation records

Type	Quantity
Context records	1440
Context registers	52
Graphics (A4 and A3)	434
Graphics registers	24
Environmental sample registers	20
Object registers	2
Digital photographs	3747

5.1.7 Feature numbers have been allocated to entities such as ditches, roundhouses, spreads, important pits, or postholes forming a structure. Within this report, feature numbers are preceded by an 'F' to differentiate them from context numbers.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The plough soil across the Site was on average less than 0.4 m deep and in places as little as 0.25 m deep, with the archaeological remains having been subject to extensive truncation through medieval and post-medieval agriculture. An extensive system of ridge and furrow truncated the archaeology and obliterated many relationships between the archaeological features. The truncation of archaeological features was especially severe in the northern half of the Site. In the southern and easternmost areas, a mid-orangey brown silty clay colluvial subsoil, 0.05–0.19 m thick lay beneath the plough soil. This subsoil sealed the natural geological layer which was an orangey pale brown slightly silty clay, with occasional darker reddish-brown patches and light grey/blue patches of clay.

5.2.2 Irregularly shaped geological features containing light cream grey silty marl-like deposits and tree-throw holes were occasionally present.

5.3 Prehistoric features

5.3.1 A small circular pit, F52 (0.5 m in diameter, 0.2 m depth, Fig. 3; Pl. 2), contained 30 fragments of pottery, and one small unidentifiable burnt bone fragment. The pottery was Bronze Age in date. The pit was located in the south-western part of the Site, away from the later core settlement area. A number of isolated pits were found nearby although none contained any datable evidence.

5.4 Late Iron Age–peri-conquest

Roundhouse F17

5.4.1 Two nearly complete roundhouse eaves drip gullies and one partial example were located in the northernmost part of the Site (Fig. 4 and 8). Eaves drip gully F17 did not form a complete circle due to truncation from a furrow across its southern half and the gully terminating in the north-east end. This gully has possibly petered out here due to machine truncation. Its internal diameter varied between 8.54 m and 8.8 m. The gully was 0.4–0.6 m wide and 0.12–0.3 m deep, and generally contained two fills. One potential re-cut could be seen on the north side (slot 1190). The feature



contained 106 sherds of late Iron Age–1st century AD pottery, representing at least 10 vessels. At the very end of the south-eastern terminal was the top of a complete beehive quernstone (Obj. No. 1) (Fig. 4; Pl. 3 and 4). Just under a metre to the west along the gully was a slightly damaged beehive quernstone (Obj. No. 2). Both lay in the gully in inverted positions, ie, with their flat, grinding surfaces uppermost.

- 5.4.2 Two gullies lying perpendicular to the south-eastern terminal of the eaves drip gully give the appearance of forming an entranceway to the roundhouse (Fig. 4; Pl. 5) both were just under 3 m in length, 0.3 m wide and between 0.25 m and 0.38 m deep. The southern gully, 1072, contained 36 sherds of pottery and numerous small burnt stone/cobbles. Some of the stones were fire cracked and had probably been used as pot boilers. The northern entranceway gully, 1087, contained 17 sherds in each of its fills. The pot was identified as late Iron Age handmade sherds from a coarse quartz gritted vessel from the 1st century AD (Table 3 and 4).
- 5.4.3 Inside the eaves drip gully a shallow oval pit (1165: 1.3 m x 0.62, 0.9 m in depth) containing a large amount of charcoal was probably a cooking pit, the charcoal being left *in situ* from its last use.
- 5.4.4 A small shallow sub-circular pit, 1192, lay just inside the north-eastern eaves drip gully terminal and contained a flint flake. It was possibly related to posthole 1204, with both forming part of the roundhouse's internal structure. A potential tree throw 1180 was located on the north-eastern edge of the roundhouse. Although speculative, this was possibly a tree that was felled to be utilised in the house building works.
- 5.4.5 Potential 4-post structure F12 (Fig. 7) lay c. 25 m south-east of eaves drip gully F17. Although artefactually undated, it may, on typological grounds belong to the pre-Romano-British phase of the Site. The structure had sides with approximate dimensions of 3 m x 2 m.

Roundhouse F20

- 5.4.6 On the highest part of the Site at 58 m aOD, 31 m to the north-west of roundhouse F17, another nearly complete eaves drip gully, F20, was found (Fig. 5; Pl. 6). The gully was between 0.5 m and 0.6 m wide, with an internal diameter of 9.7 m. The gully survived to a depth of between 0.18 m and 0.35 m.
- 5.4.7 This gully had been cut by two features: first by Romano-British ditch F18 and then by a furrow. Romano-British ditch F18 cut across the roundhouse's eastern edge, in the area where the potential entranceway appears to have been: the eastern gully terminated just before ditch F18 indicating the position of the entranceway. The other break in the eaves gully, though partially truncated by a furrow is also located in the same area as was seen in F17, facing south-west, suggesting another potential entranceway. This eaves drip gully was 100% excavated, the gully fills contained a sparse amount of pottery dating to the late Iron Age, handmade shell gritted sherds from 1134, and a handmade grog gritted sherd from a jar from fill 1338 was found alongside occasional burnt stone. A small assemblage of pink/carnation (*Caryophyllaceae*) seeds was found in the environmental sample taken from terminal 1143 on the south-east side of the gully (see below).



- 5.4.8 A small pit with burnt stone in (1145: 0.6 x 0.5 m x 0.22 m; Fig. 5) was found inside the roundhouse on its southern side (Fig. 5; Pl. 7). This was probably a cooking pit utilising the stones as pot boilers to heat water up, or place food directly upon. An environmental sample from the backfill of this pit was taken although no evidence of charred food remains was found.
- 5.4.9 Part of a curvilinear gully, 1354, was visible in the north-western part of the roundhouses interior. It possibly provided some extra internal drainage; it was just 0.11 m deep. Adjacent to this internal gully was an oblong pit (1364: 0.44 m x 0.34 m x 0.19 m depth); there were no other internal features to suggest the structural components of the roundhouse.
- 5.4.10 Though undated but possibly also part of this phase of late Iron Age roundhouses, curvilinear 1197 was not a complete eaves drip gully, but contained a similar fill to F20, it also had some associated small pits and a possible posthole. It was located 4 m away from the south-eastern entranceway of roundhouse F20 (Fig. 5).

Enclosure ditches F15, F36 and F37

- 5.4.11 Linear F36 (9.7 m in length) and F37 (36 m in length) formed the northern corner of a possible larger enclosure (Fig. 6). These narrow gullies (0.35 m to 0.5 m wide) were very hard to see against the natural clay and only the lower 0.10m of fill had survived later truncation. Although speculative and not seen to link up directly, F15 may have formed the southern corner of this enclosure. An abraded late Iron Age handmade pottery sherd, was found in cut 1051 of F37. In the lower fill 1055 of F15 a similar single sherd from a coarse quartz gritted vessel was found. The north-western side of this enclosure respects roundhouse F17 and is probably contemporary with it. Remnants of a gully/linear feature 1218 following the same north-east to south-west alignment, located between ditches F18 and F19, was probably also part of this earlier ditch/enclosure system.
- 5.4.12 Ditch F15 turned to the east to form the south-western corner of a late Iron Age enclosure; it was only seen in this direction for a length of 7.6 m before being truncated by a furrow. Its northern end was cut by later ditch F10, beyond which F15 did not appear to extend. It is possible that the northern boundary for this enclosure was cut away by a later re-cut which formed F10 and adjoined ditch F11. However, a smaller gully 1017, could be seen continuing beyond ditch F11 and ditch F10's junction to the north, which may be part of the original enclosure relating to F37, F36 and F15. A well-preserved and moderately rich assemblage of cereal grains was recovered in one of the samples from enclosure ditch F15, including hulled six-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*) and wheat (see below).
- 5.4.13 Undated curvilinear gully F16 appear to have been dug to drain into F15. Just to the east of this feature, another gully remnant was seen; numbered F14, this was cut by the main enclosure ditch F11.
- 5.4.14 A cluster of seven small to medium-sized pits (collectively F48, Fig. 7; Pl. 8) was located in the northern part of the Site. Pit 1357 and 1366 lay just over a metre apart. A handful of sherds in the basal fill of pit 1357 dated to the late Iron Age–early Roman period. In pit fill 1367 pottery sherds were Roman and dated to the 1st century AD (Table 3 and 4) and probably came from the same rusticated jar. A few



isolated poorly preserved cereal grains, including wheat and barley were also found in this feature.

5.5 Early Roman: 2nd century AD+

- 5.5.1 Following the Roman occupation, the rectilinear field system on the Site developed and expanded. Two of the main elements within the new field system were ditches F10 and F11. Ditch F10 crossed the full width of the Site on an ENE to WSW alignment (Fig. 8; Pl. 9). A 10% sample of its 173 m length was excavated but only a handful of pottery was found. This was Romano-British in date, with the only chronologically diagnostic material belonging to the 2nd century AD. One fragment of oxidised proto Derbyshire ware had been refashioned into a counter/disc (see section 6.2.27 below). Other finds include animal bone (some burnt) and a small curled strip of lead (Obj. No. 9). This ditch, along with remainder of the main boundary framework (see below) was probably still functioning into the late Roman period, but was perhaps not close enough to the domestic activity in the settlement core to have much midden rubbish of that date deposited in its fill. Alternatively it may have become infilled, but its boundary continued to be marked by an accompanying hedgerow.
- 5.5.2 Adjoining linear F10, ditch F18 ran northward for 57 m and continued beyond the northern limit of excavation (Fig. 8). Its fills contained some fragments of horse bone and a couple of sherds of late Iron Age pottery as well as Roman pottery in its upper fill. Approximately 30 m south-west of ditch F18 lay ditch F19, which also adjoined ditch F10. Ditch F19 defined a 30 m x 24 m+ enclosure. Ditch F19 contained no datable artefacts, although it most likely also formed part of the Romano-British enclosure system, given its association with ditch F10.
- 5.5.3 Ditch F11 formed a 'T'-junction with ditch F10 and ran down the centre of the Site for 153 m on a NNW to SSE alignment. This ditch contained some 1st and 2nd-century pottery in its primary fill including scraps of samian and grey ware found in fill 1391 (Fig. 11; sect. F11.1). Ditch F11 had a clearly visible recut which mostly contained AD 140–350 pottery sherds. It appears to have functioned throughout the settlement's lifespan: it was never transgressed by any later (Romano-British) features and was respected by the 2nd–4th-century ditch F38 (Fig. 10). One primary fill of F11 contained barley, a potential crop grown on the settlement.
- 5.5.4 Prominent ditch F25 was appended to the eastern side of ditch F11, and so subdivided the plot of land lying to the south and east of ditches F10 and F11 respectively (Fig. 8–9; Pl. 10). Finds of both shed and butchered antler from fill 2235 of ditch F25 (Pl. 18) indicate that the Site's inhabitants both hunted deer and collected shed antlers (see below). Ditch F25 also contained an unidentifiable copper alloy coin, 2nd-century pottery and later pottery in its re-cut (Fig. 11; section F25.1). It is likely that F25 was open by the 2nd century but was subsequently recut. These main ditches seem to have defined the principal boundary framework on the Site and were probably maintained throughout the following centuries, until the late Roman period.
- 5.5.5 Extending southwards from F25 some smaller linear ditches (F56, F57 and F3) were seen (Fig. 8–9). They possibly utilised F25 to form an enclosure in the early



Romano-British phase on the Site. Ditch F57 contained some high-quality pottery including a small amount of samian of 2nd-century date. Amongst the local wares a fragment of Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium was stamped and could be identified to the potter Iunius. He is known to have worked at a Mancetter-Hartshill workshop and possibly also at Little Chester (see below). To the east of ditch F57 lay ditch F3, which also contained 2nd-century pottery and shared the alignment of F56 and F57. These features appear to have been contemporary and possibly formed an enclosure containing roundhouse F65 (see below).

- 5.5.6 Other features that may have formed part of this enclosure arrangement include F27, F26 and a parallel linear 2374, 25 m to the south, cut away by F23. These thin, slightly vague, linear features all appear similar in nature and were probably contemporary. F27 was possibly a continuation of F3; it also contained no artefacts in its shallow fill. Parallel to F3, linear F34 contained 2nd-century pottery in both of its excavated slots.
- 5.5.7 To the west of F57, patchy remnants of linear features (1572 and 1663) were seen following the same alignment, though no pottery was found to resolve their date. However, pit 1566 at the south end of gully 1572 did contain late 1st–early 2nd century pottery, perhaps indicating the group as a whole was broadly contemporary.
- 5.5.8 Approximately 48 m to the south-east, right-angled ditch F60 contained 2nd-century pottery and burnt stone. This narrow ditch defined the north-eastern corner of a small enclosure possibly serving F66, a poorly preserved potential eaves drip gully (Fig. 9). Ditch F60 was heavily truncated by a modern sewer pipe trench.
- 5.5.9 Ditch F24 linked ditch F25 with enclosure F5/F23 and (see below), and in doing so defined the western side of a rectangular field with dimensions of 26 m x 13 m. F24 had a recut 2349, the early ditch fill 2296 contained 2nd-century pottery alongside animal bone (Fig. 11, sect. F24.1). Fill 2297 of the recut contained 2nd–4th-century pottery (Fig. 11, sect. F24.1).

5.6 Roman: 2nd–4th century AD

- 5.6.1 Enclosure F55 was only partially seen with only its north-west corner visible on the southern limit of excavation (Fig. 10). It contained pottery from the 3rd century and 3rd or 4th century, including Derbyshire ware jars, Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria and a grey ware bowl (see below). It also contained a single glume base of spelt wheat, recovered from an environmental sample (see below).

Roundhouse F9

- 5.6.2 Roundhouse F9 was an incomplete eaves drip gully (Fig. 9) with a terminal in the south-east suggesting an eastern entranceway; its width varied from 0.26 m to 0.66 m, with a diameter of 7.5 m. The single fill contained mostly 2nd-century pottery though some 3rd-century pottery was found in the terminal. It cut across earlier ditch F3 which contained 2nd-century pottery, so was probably late 2nd-century/3rd-century in date.
- 5.6.3 Inside the eaves drip gully small oval pit 2365 (Fig. 15) contained two fills, the upper fill being rich in charcoal fragments as well as burnt stone and pottery sherds,



including Black Burnished ware and grey ware. Some of the Black Burnished ware had burnt marks on as if it had been used as a cooking vessel. It is likely that this was a cooking pit utilised by the house occupants.

- 5.6.4 Not far away west of roundhouse F9 was a remnant of another potential roundhouse eaves drip gully: F65 (Fig. 9). Just over 1.5 m away to the north another curvilinear gully remnant was seen; these are possibly truncated roundhouse eaves drip gullies that were clustered around this area, only small portions of the gully have survived the later ridge and furrow disturbance (Pl. 11).

Enclosure F5/F23

- 5.6.5 Ditch F5 and northern adjoining ditch F23 together formed a rectangular enclosure with a dimension of 38.75 m x 14.5 m (Fig. 9). The ditch varied in width from 1–2 m with a depth of 0.6–0.8 m, showing indications of a recut on its western edge. In the north-east corner of the enclosure a smaller pen like area was enclosed by gully F22. On the edge of ditch F5 and F22 a spindle whorl was found which had been formed from a piece of grey ware pottery (Obj. No. 3). Pottery from F5 was varied in date: there were fragments of 2nd-century pottery as well as sherds broadly dated to AD 140–350. A silver coin identified to Galba (AD 68–69) was also recovered from this ditch.
- 5.6.6 A pair of metal bowls, one nested in the other, was found at the junction of F23 and F24. A small lead bowl (Obj. No. 4), with a smaller silver-like metal vessel (Obj. No. 34) placed inside it, was found c. 0.35 m deep in the fill 2334 of ditch F23 (Pl. 19 and 20). After cleaning and analysis, it was established that the smaller, inner vessel is made up of 60% copper, and equal parts zinc and nickel. The smaller, inner vessel has a decorated inner rim, and a six-pointed star on the inside of the base, possibly intended as a Chi-Rho (Christian) symbol (Pl. 21 and 22; see discussion).
- 5.6.7 Ditch F5 continued to the north for 14 m, to its junction with prominent boundary F25 (Pl. 23). Though unseen just beyond the limit of excavation, F5 potentially continued northwards to connect with east–west ditch F10 thereby completing the definition of a large rectangular field to the north (Fig. 2 and 9).
- 5.6.8 It was evident during the fieldwork that the natural lie of the land causes water from the Site to collect in its south-eastern corner. The Site's Romano-British occupants must have had the same problem, as the ditches here were relatively wide (F1 and F34) potentially to cope with the volume of water (Fig. 9 and 11; section F1.1). Although no pottery was found in these ditches, their layout indicates they were contemporary with enclosure F5/F23.

Well F28

- 5.6.9 A 1.38 m-diameter well, F28, was located in centre of enclosure F5/F23 (Fig. 9 and 14). It was initially excavated in half section down to the safety limits of 1.2 m (Pl. 13). After reducing the ground surface by machine, the well was excavated to a further depth of 2.1 m. Unfortunately, the plan to further step down the sondage with the machine and hand dig to the base of the well was not possible, as the fill slumped creating an unsafe and unstable profile (Pl. 14). The lower fills of the well had to be machined out, but were sorted through for artefact retrieval. Only



waterlogged organic remains were found in the lower reaches of the well. Moderate charred assemblages of cereal grains, including spelt wheat and barley, and a few weed seeds were recovered from the samples in well F28 (see below).

- 5.6.10 Approximately 0.5 m from the machined surface, fill 2284 contained waterlogged organic material with preservation of grass and wood visible. Animal bone found in the well fills was scarce: one fragment of butchered cattle bone and one horse bone were found. The only pottery retrieved was in the upper fill of the well—this dated to the 2nd to 4th century AD. It is likely that the well was opened at the start of the Romano-British settlement in this area and continued to function even when partial silting up had occurred.

Large pit F29

- 5.6.11 Approximately 30 m north-west of well F28 lay pit F29 (6.2 x 6 m x 1.78 m) another feature whose excavation had to be completed by machine due to safety considerations (Fig. 15; Pl. 15 and 16). It contained seven fills that returned a finds assemblage including animal bone, pottery dated to AD 140–350, an iron implement (possibly a knife) and a possible fragment of beehive quern. The animal remains included cattle and deer, with a relatively large amount of horse bones. Waterlogged wood found at the base of the pit (Pl. 17) included hewn remains of a possible post alongside chopped branches.
- 5.6.12 The pit is thought to be a watering hole due to its great depth. It cut drainage ditch F25, which also contained pottery broadly dated to AD 140–350.

Enclosure F38/F39

- 5.6.13 Western enclosure ditch F38 was located in the south-western corner of the Site, where it could be seen to cut (but not transgress) F11, suggesting it was part of the later enclosure systems (Fig. 10). It contained pottery dated to the 2nd–4th century and fired clay. Along with F39, it defined a rectangular enclosure measuring 35 m x 21 m. Gully F40 was appended to F39; this contained ceramics of late Iron Age–Roman date.

Roundhouses F7, F8 and F69

- 5.6.14 In the southern part of the Site, two virtually inter-linking eaves drip gullies appear to respect each other. It is possible F7 was an ancillary structure added onto F8 when more space was needed (Fig. 12 and 13). However, as it is thought difficult to extend roundhouses, due to their conical roofs, the features may represent a sequence, perhaps with F7 post-dating F8, although no relationship could be discerned. The internal diameter of roundhouse F8 was 7 m, F7 was a little bigger, measuring 8 m x 8.5 m internally.
- 5.6.15 These roundhouses could have been in existence for a reasonable length of time, as 2nd-century pottery was found in F8, but pottery that was only broadly datable to 2nd–4th century was found in gully F7. A pit within F8, 2321, contained a large amount of stone, some burnt, and pottery dated to AD 140–350 (Pl. 12). One fragment of quernstone was also found in this pit. The environmental sample from the pit contained evidence of cereal production along with uncharred plant remains and invertebrate remains potentially preserved by waterlogging. The gully fill nearby



2353 also contained a coleoptile from a sprouted cereal grain providing evidence of the crops being cultivated nearby (see below). A pit located in a similar position within eaves drip gully F7 was much shallower.

- 5.6.16 Though difficult to discern due to furrow truncation, a break in the gully on the south-east side of F8 and in F7 on the south-west side, suggested possible entranceways into the roundhouses.
- 5.6.17 Curvilinear feature F69 lay 50 m to the north-west of roundhouse F9, just east of principal boundary F11, and was probably another remnant of a roundhouse (Fig. 6). It contained Romano-British pottery. Two small internal pit/postholes contained burnt stones and pottery broadly dated to AD 140–350.

Internal enclosures

- 5.6.18 Inside the large enclosures defined by F11, F25 etc, narrower drainage gullies/ditches were seen, forming smaller enclosures such as F49 and F50 (Fig. 9). The western side of the enclosure marked by F49 and F50 was well defined; it lay parallel to F11 and was set 2.8–3.8 m to its east (Pl. 24). Enclosure 50 had a northern boundary which ran off-alignment in a more east–west direction. Ditch F30 may have been the continuation of this feature; one of its fills contained a rich assemblage of charred plant remains suggestive of crop processing, oyster shells and some metal working slag fragments. Its easternmost end was difficult to see due to overlaying spreads.
- 5.6.19 The latest pottery in ditch F50 was of the late 3rd/4th century. This feature also contained a small glass fragment, the only fragment of Roman glass to be found on the Site.
- 5.6.20 The southern end of F50 was truncated by a large furrow, although there also seemed to be an intentional gap here forming an entranceway between F50 and F49. The enclosure defined by ditch F49 measured 15.5 m by at least 10.5 m—there was no evidence of its eastern side. There was a smaller shallow gully, F59, set partially within this enclosure, again slightly off a perpendicular alignment, enclosing a space of 16 m x 8.3 m. Cut 1782 was possibly a continuation F49, this contained pottery sherds dating to AD 140–350.
- 5.6.21 To judge by its alignment and position, ditch F61 possibly defined the southern edge of the enclosure of which F50 was part, although how F49 may have fitted into this arrangement is not clear. F61 contained fragments of samian ware from Central Gaul. To the south of F61 and sharing its alignment were F53 and F54 (Fig. 10). Ditch F54 cut into major boundary F11 but did not extend beyond it, suggesting broad contemporaneity. A single sherd of Derbyshire ware, pierced and trimmed to make a spindle whorl (Obj. No. 20 1740 see below), was found in ditch F54.
- 5.6.22 Ditch F2 defined a complete, nearly square, enclosure measuring 17 m north–south and 17.8 m east–west (Fig. 9; Pl. 25). It had a 1 m-wide entranceway in the western side. Although some 2nd-century AD pottery was found in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure ditch, most of the pottery was broadly dated to AD 140–350. Similar pottery was recovered from enclosure F4, which lay just to the south and continued beyond the limit of excavation.



Beam slots F58

- 5.6.23 Towards the north-west corner of large enclosure F11/F25 lay a much smaller enclosure: F67 (Fig. 16). This was rectangular in plan, measuring 9 m east–west by at least 12 m north–south. There was no evidence of its northern side. Enclosure F67 lay slightly askew to the alignment of most of the other boundaries on the Site. Enclosure ditch F67 contained pottery dating to AD120+, animal bone, and a small amount of metalworking slag and hammerscale.
- 5.6.24 Although the eastern side of the enclosure was obscured by spread F45, remains of an entrance gap defined by a terminal and posthole (1464; 1475) could be faintly discerned here. Within this scenario, the spread may represent trample at the entranceway, although the micromorphological analysis of soil samples from the spread (sample no.s 489 and 490) found no evidence that could relate to trampling (see Appendix 7 below). Postholes surrounding and sealed by the spread may have formed a small windbreak. Spread F45 contained a large group (3.2 kg) of pottery including sherds from a samian vessel dated AD150–200, grey ware and Derbyshire ware jars (Pl. 28). Although there was no clear evidence of trampling, micromorphological analysis of samples 489 and 490, which derived from the area of the spread, showed charcoal, small bone fragments and amorphous organic matter within the soil matrix, suggesting the presence of a midden area (see Appendix 7 below).
- 5.6.25 Three or perhaps four beam slots (collectively numbered F58) were recorded within enclosure F67 (Pl. 26–27). These were fairly short, being 1.5–3 m long. They contained large amounts of charcoal, possibly due to *in situ* burning of the beams they once contained. Beam slot 1564 appears to have contained two beams with a layer of clay separating their burnt remnants. Further evidence of *in situ* burning was the scorched red coloration of the natural clay surrounding beam slot 1562. Posthole 1703, located on the north-east end of beam slot 1564, was probably related to the beam slots. Feature 1699 lay closer to the north-west terminal of enclosure F67. It resembled the three beam slots of F58 and its vertical edges would suit this proposed function. It was slightly deeper than the other beam slots.
- 5.6.26 Other features internal to enclosure F67 include a group of small pits (1715, 1713, 1832, 1790, and 1824) that lay just to the north of the F58 beam slots. These pits respected the position and followed the alignment of beam slot 1713. Charcoal was found in a number of these pits along with occasional sherds of pottery mostly broadly datable to AD 140–350.
- 5.6.27 Finally, with regard to enclosure F67, three small and fairly shallow pits (1621, 1604 and 1606) lay close to its south-western corner; these supplied a small amount of pottery dating from the 2nd century or later.
- 5.6.28 It is likely that some of the features contained within enclosure F67 had a structural role, with perhaps others related to habitation. It is however difficult to trace the complete and original outline of any building that may once have stood here.



Spreads

- 5.6.29 Dark grey-coloured spreads (F63, F64 and F68; Fig. 9) extending to the west of roundhouses F7 and F8 contained numerous pottery sherds. The coloration of the deposits suggests a high organic content with, in the case of sample 468 from F63, evidence of charcoal, small bone fragments and amorphous organic matter visible at the microscopic level within the soil matrix (see Appendix 7 below). Overall, the evidence points to these spreads being the remains of middens. The pottery was mid to late Romano-British in date and included a fragment of 4th-century colander. A probable brick fragment and iron nails were also found, along with animal bone (sheep/goat and pig).
- 5.6.30 Spread F68 appears to respect an oblong pit, 1656, so must be related (Fig. 10; Pl. 29). Pit 1656 was reasonably deep at 0.6 m; it could have been a storage pit or possibly had a structural function (Pl. 30). A large stone (0.5 m x 0.3 m) lay on the edge of the pit and probably functioned as a post pad. Other stones nearby (collectively 1741) contained a worked hollow/groove for a post to be positioned on. The stones didn't form a coherent structure but may have been related to other small pits/postholes further to the west such as 1660 and 1662.
- 5.6.31 A cluster of six pits was seen to the south of these spreads, and just north of F55 (Fig. 10). The largest, sub-oval pit 1598/1600, contained pottery from AD 140–350, burnt stone and a silver Roman coin (Obj. No. 23) of Septimius Geta, dated to AD 198–212.

5.7 Medieval

- 5.7.1 Evidence of medieval activity on the Site comprised remains of ridge and furrow cultivation; medieval and later pottery was recovered from some of the furrows. In addition, a couple of sherds of medieval pottery and a silver hammered long cross penny dated to 1247–79 were found intrusive within Romano-British ditches. It is assumed these artefacts made their way onto the Site through manuring or as casual losses.
- 5.7.2 The general paucity of medieval finds suggests there was not a substantial settlement in close proximity to the Site, with the furrows instead forming parts of the open fields serving Littleover or Findern. The furrows followed the same alignment as both the ancient fieldsystem and its modern successor, all of which seem aligned to exploit the Site's natural drainage fall to the east.
- 5.7.3 It is possible that the Romano-British ditches survived as earthworks when the agricultural practices of the ridge and furrow system began on the Site.

5.8 Post-medieval/ modern

- 5.8.1 Stretching the full width of the Site, ditch F21 was 162.5 m long with a gateway gap of 6 m (Fig. 9). This ditch formed a field boundary depicted on early Ordnance Survey mapping and which survived up to the 1990s. Large pits seen along its length were probably tree stump extraction pits. One machined slot through one of the larger pits contained asphalt roofing felt.



- 5.8.2 Shallow pit 1269 (Fig. 6), found in the northern part of the Site, contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe. Post-medieval finds from the furrows include a small metal button, a furniture mount and part of a watch casing.

5.9 Uncertain date

- 5.9.1 No pottery was recovered from roundhouse F47, despite it being 100% excavated (Fig. 8, Pl. 32). The only find was a piece of worked flint. It was situated to the east of F48 within the enclosure bounded by F10, F11 and F25. The eaves drip gully varying between 0.2 m–0.6 m in width and had an internal diameter of 7.5 m. It was nearly complete, though truncated by two sewer pipe trenches and a furrow. It appeared to have an entranceway on its north-western side with a terminal end 1397 evident on the south side, the gap uncertain due to the truncation. This was possibly a late Iron Age roundhouse, though its north-western entranceway resembled roundhouse F8, which was Romano-British in date.
- 5.9.2 Located in the north of the Site, linear feature F42 was off alignment compared to most of the other ditches (Fig. 8–9). It ran for 21 m on an east to west alignment, and contained no datable material. A cluster of postholes and a small pit adjacent to it were also undated.
- 5.9.3 Linear ditch F46 ran parallel to F11 on its west side, very shallow and difficult to see, it contained no artefacts (Fig. 9). Three small linear gullies, 3003, 3025 and 3058, in the far west of the Site were possibly modern. Glazed pottery was found in one fill though this could relate to land drain construction and therefore be intrusive. They did not conform with the prevailing alignment and it could be speculated that these were very early in date, pre-dating the Roman period and possibly more likely to be related to the Bronze Age pit F52 (40 m to the south-east).

Pits

- 5.9.4 Five small pits/large postholes, collectively F13, lay to the north of F21 and west of F11. No artefacts were recovered from them, although each was 100% excavated (some charcoal fragments were recovered). These features were spaced as if to form a possible structure: three pits were in a line 1.5 m apart, with the two other forming a slightly off-parallel alignment 1.5–2.5 m to the south.
- 5.9.5 Twenty-five postholes and twenty-one pits were scattered across the large open expanse in the western side of the Site. Some were identified as small tree throws or shrub bowls, others potentially related to the prehistoric pit F52. Some of the pits and postholes contained charcoal in their fills but no datable artefacts were retrieved.

5.10 Watching brief areas

- 5.10.1 Although the features appeared to thin out towards the northern limit of excavation, a watching brief was carried out when a new site compound was built 44 m north of the main Site. The works uncovered ditches, pits and a potential curvilinear gully with Roman pot seen on the ditch's surface (Fig. 2).
- 5.10.2 No remains were noted in the other watching brief areas, which were located to the north-east of Site (Fig. 2).



6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This report discusses the finds from both stages of work on the Site (strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief). Overall quantities of finds by material type are presented in Table 2. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern, with a focus on the Romano-British period.

Table 2 Finds totals by material type

Material	No.	Wt. (g)
Pottery	2709	32,920
<i>Prehistoric</i>	30	292
<i>LIA/Romano-British</i>	2633	32,151
<i>Post-Roman</i>	9	108
<i>Modern</i>	37	369
Ceramic Building Material	3	347
Clay Pipe	3	3
Stone		
<i>Objects</i>	5	-
<i>Worked Flint</i>	12	-
<i>Burnt Stone/Flint</i>	-	182,398
<i>Unutilised stone</i>	5	-
Glass	3	34
Slag	2	13
Metalwork	32	-
<i>Coins</i>	4	-
<i>Copper alloy</i>	6	-
<i>Lead/Lead alloy</i>	8	-
<i>Iron</i>	14	-
Animal bone	1311	11,258
Shell	4	6

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

- 6.2.1 Two thousand, seven hundred and nine sherds of pottery (32.920 kg, 29.54 RE) were presented for study. The group included a range of pottery ranging in date from the 1st to the 4th century AD, with small quantities of earlier (Bronze Age) and later (medieval and post-medieval/modern) material. Although pottery from the 1st century AD was present in smaller quantities the find spots suggest that some of the possible structures recognized on the Site may date to this period. A range of pottery from the 2nd to 3rd century AD was present including oxidized and reduced Little Chester wares and proto-Derbyshire coarse wares (see Leary 2013, 128, OAC and OBC) probably mostly of 2nd-century AD date, along with a small quantity of samian. The 3rd- to 4th-century AD assemblage included an abundance of Derbyshire ware along with smaller quantities of grey ware and Mancetter-Hartshill type mortaria. A small quantity of South Midlands type shell-gritted wares, a late example of a painted wall-sided Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium, and Nene Valley colour-coated bowls and dishes were present which suggested activity on the Site



until the middle of the 4th century AD, although no sherds of Oxfordshire ware or other diagnostic forms were present that would suggest that new pottery was brought to the Site at the end of the 4th century AD.

- 6.2.2 The group was relatively large for a rural assemblage from Derbyshire, with a limited but significant range of samian, colour-coated ware and mortaria. The majority of the pottery was probably produced locally at Little Chester or at kilns in the Belper area. Over a third of the assemblage was made up of the locally produced and durable Derbyshire ware. Jars were the commonest forms but a range of beakers, bowls, dishes, flagons and mortaria showed that the inhabitants used a variety of vessels including table wares. The proximity to the markets close to the fort at Derby may explain the range of samian and mortaria in use on this Site in comparison to other sites in Derbyshire not sharing this advantage.
- 6.2.3 A few sherds showed signs of being trimmed to discs or spindle whorls suggesting that vessels were re-used as counters and for spinning textiles. Carbonised residues on a number of the Derbyshire ware jars suggest that some ceramic vessels were used for cooking food on an open fire.

Methodology

- 6.2.4 The pottery assessment has been carried out according to the 2016 Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay *et al.* 2016), with an archive produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014) concorded to the fabric scheme used by Leary (2001; 2013). Quantified summaries of fabrics and vessel forms are presented in Tables 3 and 4. A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive has been prepared (held in archive). The dates provided represent the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

Table 3 Pottery fabric summary

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight (g)	Total RE %
SAMCG	Samian	Central Gaulish	19	0.70%	220	0.67%	23
SAMLG	Samian	La Graufesenque samian ware	2	0.07%	9	0.03%	6
SAMMV	Samian	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (inclusion-less)	1	0.04%	3	0.01%	0
SAMRZ	Samian	Rheinzabern samian ware	2	0.07%	30	0.09%	3
SAMTR	Samian	Trier samian (Trier I and Trier II)	3	0.11%	77	0.23%	0
MOMD	Mortaria	Midlands mortaria; precise source unknown	16	0.59%	833	2.53%	41
MOMH2	Mortaria	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria: Meta sediment trits; Leicester fabric MO4	38	1.40%	1506	4.57%	157
MONVT	Mortarium	Nene Valley type- light fabric, slag trits	2	0.07%	76	0.23%	4
MOOXW	Mortaria	Oxfordshire white-slipped mortaria	2	0.07%	3	0.01%	0
CGBL	Import	Central Gaulish Black ware	1	0.04%	1	0.00%	0
GFIN	Fine	Miscellaneous fine grey wares	4	0.15%	11	0.03%	0
GLAZ	Import?	Other glazed wares	4	0.15%	4	0.01%	0



Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight (g)	Total RE %
CC	Fine	Other colour-coated wares	1	0.04%	4	0.01%	0
CC?	Fine	Other colour coated wares	2	0.07%	21	0.06%	16
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	25	0.92%	437	1.33%	35
CC1?	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	16	0.59%	68	0.21%	2
CR1	Oxidised	Cream ware: Site fabric 1	6	0.22%	63	0.19%	153
CR2	Oxidised	Cream ware: Site fabric 2	12	0.44%	73	0.22%	33
DBY	Oxidised	Derbyshire ware	965	35.62%	15579	47.32%	1216
DBY?	Oxidised	Derbyshire ware	1	0.04%	64	0.19%	0
OX	Oxidised	Misc. oxidized wares	1	0.04%	4	0.01%	0
OX?	Oxidised	Misc. oxidised wares	1	0.04%	1	0.00%	0
OX1	Oxidised	Oxidised fabric 1	35	1.29%	240	0.73%	12
OX3	Oxidised	Little Chester Oxidised ware (Brassington 1971)	77	2.84%	538	1.63%	95
OXC1	Oxidised	Coarse oxidised: Site fabric 1	386	14.25%	3492	10.61%	302
OXC1?	Oxidised	Coarse oxidised: Site fabric 1	1	0.04%	8	0.02%	0
OXFIN	Oxidised	Fine Oxidised fabric	6	0.22%	40	0.12%	0
OXL	Oxidised	Light oxidised fabrics	1	0.04%	3	0.01%	18
BB1	Reduced	Black burnished 1, unspecified	43	1.59%	371	1.13%	57
BBT	Reduced	Black Burnished type copies	60	2.21%	415	1.26%	75
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	13	0.48%	40	0.12%	7
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	3	0.11%	10	0.03%	0
GREY1	Reduced	Reduced fabric 1	378	13.95%	4283	13.01%	317
GREY2	Reduced	Reduced fabric 2	2	0.07%	3	0.01%	5
GREY3	Reduced	Little Chester Grey ware (Brassington 1971)	234	8.64%	2230	6.77%	188
GROG	Reduced	Grog-tempered wares	1	0.04%	87	0.26%	0
IAGR	Reduced	Native tradition/transitional grit-tempered wares	5	0.18%	16	0.05%	0
IAGR1	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 1	6	0.22%	7	0.02%	0
IAGR2	Reduced	Iron Age tradition 'Gritty': Site fabric 2	17	0.63%	159	0.48%	27
IASA1	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 1	134	4.95%	611	1.86%	21
IASA2	Reduced	Iron Age Sandy: Site Fabric 2	10	0.37%	22	0.07%	7
SHEL1	Calcareous	Shell gritted- Site fabric 1	69	2.55%	232	0.70%	74
IASH1	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 1	2	0.07%	74	0.22%	7
IASH2	Calcareous	Iron Age Shell Gritted: Site Fabric 2	9	0.33%	132	0.40%	13
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	4	0.15%	11	0.03%	6
IAGROG1	Grog	Iron Age grog gritted wares- Site fabric 1	3	0.11%	15	0.05%	0
BA	Reduced	BA coarsely-gritted ware	30	1.11%	292	0.89%	0
MISC	Misc	Misc uncategorised	10	0.37%	25	0.08%	0
MOD	Post Med	Modern pottery, undifferentiated	37	1.37%	369	1.12%	34
PRO	Post Roman	Post-Roman Pottery	4	0.15%	86	0.26%	0
PRO?	Post Roman	Post-Roman Pottery	5	0.18%	22	0.07%	0



Table 4 Vessel form summary

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	11	0.41%	184	0.56%	0
BK?	Beaker	Unclassified form	15	0.55%	51	0.15%	25
BKEV	Beaker	Everted rim	5	0.18%	71	0.22%	47
36	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.04%	19	0.06%	3
38	Bowl	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.04%	1	0.00%	0
B	Bowl	Unclassified form	2	0.07%	25	0.08%	6
B38	Bowl	Imitation samian 38	7	0.26%	60	0.18%	2
BCORG	Bowl	Corrugated form, as Birss 1985 No. 143	2	0.07%	81	0.25%	21
BFB	Bowl	Bead and flange bowl	21	0.78%	532	1.62%	110
BFBH	Bowl	Bead and flange high bead	3	0.11%	57	0.17%	8
BFL	Bowl	Flange rimmed (eg Gillam 1970 Types 218-220)	5	0.18%	81	0.25%	23
BGF	Bowl	Grooved flange	19	0.70%	190	0.58%	31
BNK	Bowl	Necked	7	0.26%	322	0.98%	68
BSEG	Bowl	Segmental Gillam 294-5	6	0.22%	50	0.15%	13
BL	Bowl- large	Large	2	0.07%	107	0.33%	14
BD	Bowl/dish	-	30	1.11%	218	0.66%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	440	16.24%	7782	23.64%	0
C27	Cup	Imitation samian 27	4	0.15%	26	0.08%	23
31	Dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	11	0.41%	149	0.45%	23
D	Dish	Unclassified form	3	0.11%	58	0.18%	0
DGR	Dish	Grooved rim	13	0.48%	102	0.31%	7
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	5	0.18%	59	0.18%	25
LUDSB	Dish	Samian form see Webster 1996	2	0.07%	76	0.23%	0
F	Flagon	Unclassified form	1	0.04%	3	0.01%	18
FHOF	Flagon	Hofheim collared rim	1	0.04%	17	0.05%	100
FTR	Flagon	Ringed dominant top ring	2	0.07%	48	0.15%	86
J	Jar	Unclassified form	69	2.55%	1760	5.35%	68
J162	Jar	Narrow necked; as Darling and & Precious 2014, No. 968	1	0.04%	31	0.09%	13
JBR	Jar	Bead rimmed	3	0.11%	9	0.03%	7
JCAV	Jar	Cavetto rim	4	0.15%	49	0.15%	27
JCH	Jar	Channel rim- Iron Age type	17	0.63%	214	0.65%	65
JCUR	Jar	Curved	36	1.33%	658	2.00%	217
JDBY	Jar	Derbyshire lid-seated- broadly as Gillam type 152	7	0.26%	78	0.24%	12
JDBY1	Jar	Derbyshire lid-seated - as Gillam type 152 with grooved rim	59	2.18%	1502	4.56%	260
JDBY2	Jar	Derbyshire lid-seated - as Birss 1985 Fig. 42.80 with un-grooved rim	96	3.54%	2271	6.90%	484
JDBY3	Jar	Derbyshire lid-seated - as Birss 1985 Fig. 42.99 with squat rim	55	2.03%	790	2.40%	201
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	16	0.59%	159	0.48%	57
JEVC	Jar	Everted rim- curved as Gillam type 135	4	0.15%	63	0.19%	31
JL	Jar	Large	13	0.48%	840	2.55%	0
JLS	Jar	Lid-seated	1	0.04%	3	0.01%	2



Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
JNK	Jar	Necked	73	2.69%	470	1.43%	229
JNN	Jar	Narrow-necked	57	2.10%	417	1.27%	133
JRUST	Jar	Rusticated	10	0.37%	26	0.08%	0
JS	Jar	Storage	1	0.04%	71	0.22%	7
JBK	Jar/Beaker	Small jar or beaker	3	0.11%	16	0.05%	13
JBKEV	Jar/Beaker	Everted rim	2	0.07%	5	0.02%	10
JBKNK	Jar/Beaker	Necked	8	0.30%	51	0.15%	43
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	14	0.52%	167	0.51%	46
JBL	Jar/Bowl	Large	10	0.37%	403	1.22%	31
JBNAT	Jar/Bowl	Native tradition	2	0.07%	31	0.09%	2
JBNK	Jar/Bowl	Necked	36	1.33%	457	1.39%	84
L	Lid	Unclassified form	1	0.04%	16	0.05%	2
LD	Lid/dish	Unclassified	2	0.07%	6	0.02%	4
ST	Misc	Strainer	1	0.04%	9	0.03%	0
M	Mortaria	Unclassified Form	25	0.92%	583	1.77%	0
MFL	Mortaria	Flange-rimmed as Gillam 246	7	0.26%	419	1.27%	50
MHH	Mortaria	Hammerheads as Gillam 279-84	5	0.18%	219	0.67%	34
MHK	Mortaria	Hook-rimmed as Gillam 237-45	10	0.37%	781	2.37%	44
MWS	Mortaria	Wall-sided as Gillam 287-9	2	0.07%	125	0.38%	23
MTRB	Mortarium	With triple ribbed rim	10	0.37%	294	0.89%	51
OPEN	Open	Form	1	0.04%	53	0.16%	0
18	Plate	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	0.04%	8	0.02%	6
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	1428	52.71%	9497	28.85%	45

The assemblage

Bronze Age (BA fabric)

- 6.2.5 Thirty sherds (0.292 kg, 0 RE) of prehistoric pottery were recovered from pit F52/3041. All are in the same fabric and almost certainly represent a single vessel. All are body sherds, and there are no diagnostic features; vessel body walls are relatively thick (11–12 mm). The fabric is coarse, containing a moderate frequency of poorly sorted quartz/quartzite and other rock inclusions <7 mm in size. On the basis of fabric and vessel wall thickness, these sherds have been dated as Bronze Age.

Native tradition wares (IASA, IAGR and IASH fabrics)

- 6.2.6 One hundred and sixty-eight sherds of handmade pottery (0.953 kg, 0.75 RE) from a maximum of 38 vessels were recorded. Significant assemblages were retrieved from eaves drip gully F17 which included a range of material dating to the 1st century AD with a smaller assemblage from eaves drip gully F20. Smaller quantities of such wares were found in other contexts, alongside Roman wheel made wares in some cases. The range of pottery present suggested some activity on the Site during the 1st century AD. The pottery present was predominantly quartz sand-gritted and probably locally made, with forms including a jar with a bead rim from ditch F3. Many of the sand gritted vessels were only represented by featureless body sherds that were more difficult to date.



6.2.7 A small quantity of shell-gritted wares were also present including a fragment from a large shell-gritted storage jar and a small quantity of fine shell-gritted vessels, including a native tradition jar or bowl from posthole feature 1444 and a jar with an everted rim and cordon decoration from eaves drip gully F17 (Elsdon 1996, B6.25). These shell-gritted wares were probably manufactured in areas where Jurassic strata outcropped and have been found on late Iron Age sites in the region and at the Strutts Park fort so it is possible that such vessels reached this part of Derbyshire before, during and after the conquest (Rowlandson 2012; Birss 1985; Leary 2001). During the late Iron Age and possibly the early Roman period it is likely that pottery usage was much lower than in the mid- to late Roman period when the Little Chester and Derbyshire ware kilns provided an abundance of locally manufactured durable wheel made pottery. It is possible that the Site continued to be occupied from the 1st century AD until the end of the Roman period but the relatively small quantity of Iron Age tradition wares present represents the relative scarcity of pottery in use by the occupants in the peri-conquest period.

Samian

6.2.8 Thirty-four sherds of samian ware were recovered. The following assessment was written with minimal information about the Site, and the nature and significance of the assemblage is assessed accordingly below.

6.2.9 The fabric of each sherd was examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x20 binocular microscope and was catalogued by context number. Each archive catalogue entry consists of a context number alongside a find code, fabric, form and decoration identification, sherd count, rim or base EVE (Estimated Vessel Equivalent, RE in table headings) when appropriate and weight. The presence of wear, repair and graffiti was also systematically recorded. The name-stamp was the subject of slightly more in-depth assessment in an attempt to provide a more precise date range (see below).

6.2.10 The assemblage is small with thirty-four sherds for a total weight of 403 g and a total rim EVES figure of 0.45 (Table 4). The average weight is c.16 g, a figure not unusual for a rural assemblage.

Table 5 Samian fabrics and forms recovered from the Site

	La Graufesenque			Les Martres-de-Veyre			Lezoux			Rheinzabern			Trier		Total		
	sh	wgt	RE	sh	wgt	RE	sh	wgt	RE	sh	wgt	RE	sh	wgt	sh	wgt	RE
dish				1	3		2	55							3	58	
DR18	1	8	0.06												1	8	0.06
DR18/31				1	13	0.03									1	13	0.03
DR31							11	149	0.23						11	149	0.23
DR36										1	19	0.03			1	19	0.03
DR38							1	1							1	1	
DR45							2	39	0.1						2	39	0.1
LUDSb													2	76	2	76	
mortarium							1	3							1	3	
unid	2	4					7	21		1	11		1	1	11	37	
Total	3	12	0.06	2	16	0.03	24	268	0.33	2	30	0.03	3	77	34	403	0.45

6.2.11 Despite its small size, the samian group contains a range of fabrics and forms dating from the late 1st to the early 3rd century AD. The earliest material consists of a few



South Gaulish fragments though it is relatively undiagnostic and much abraded (lowest average weight = 4g). Two excoriated flakes were recovered in ditch groups F11 and F25 and the rim of a dish form Dr.18 from pit 1699. All are difficult to date precisely but are probably Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic in date.

- 6.2.12 Two fragments from the Trajanic industry of Les Martres-de-Veyre in Central Gaul provide the only evidence for samian use in the early 2nd century AD (ditch F05 and gully 1663).
- 6.2.13 The rest of this small assemblage is later, with Central Gaulish plain samian vessels from Lezoux taking the lion's share with 24 sherds. Lezoux forms includes a limited range of Antonine and late Antonine types with a Dr.31 with a stamp recovered in spread F45 dated AD150–200 (see Cat. No.1), another four examples of Dr.31, a flanged bowl form Dr.38 (spread 1746) and two mortaria (pit 2402 and ditch F30), a samian form normally dated to after AD170.
- 6.2.14 Two vessels from Eastern Gaul complete the collection, the rim of a dish form Dr.36 associated with a Rheinzabern fabric in pit 2089 and the base of a dish form LUDSb with an internal groove in lieu of a step from Trier in pit 1816. Both are likely to date to the later 2nd to mid-3rd century AD.
- 6.2.15 No evidence of repair, graffiti or wear was noticed during recording but a Central Gaulish body sherd recovered from post pad 1741 was reworked into a spindle whorl.
- 6.2.16 The group is too small to attempt much in terms of statistical or functional analysis. The range of fabrics is varied and suggests a relatively easy access to samian in the Flavian-Trajanic period and from the mid-2nd century AD perhaps benefiting from the trading opportunities provided by the fort at Little Chester where all of the industries represented here have been found in quantities (Dickinson 1985; 2000; Bird and Marsh 2002). There is little evidence in the samian group for occupation in the Hadrianic period (AD 120–150). The bulk of the samian dates to after AD 150.
- 6.2.17 Despite a relatively diverse range of fabrics and the nearby presence of a fort, the assemblage is entirely made up of plain vessels which is slightly unexpected and would place it within a basic rural range for Britain (Willis 2005, section 8.2.6). The types represented are very limited with a predominance of dishes, a single flanged bowl and two mortaria. Cups are completely absent which is unusual. The small size of the group makes it difficult to assess the significance of such a functional profile. The absence of decorated bowls and cups may be significant, an even smaller samian assemblage from Lodge House in Smalley, broadly earlier in date had several decorated bowls and cups (Monteil 2013). The samian assemblage from Ockbrook, equally small but more contemporary to this one lacked decorated bowls but included cups (Dickinson 2001, table 1).
- Catalogue of samian potter's stamp
- 6.2.18 The following entry gives the catalogue number, the excavation context number; potter's name (i, ii etc, where homonyms are involved); die form; form type, pottery of origin, a reference to published drawing and a date range.



- 1) Cat.no.1-(1472), Maia-, 1a, Dr.31, Lezoux, Hartley, Hartley and Dickinson 2009, 205, AD150–200

Amphorae

- 6.2.19 No amphorae were retrieved during the excavations. Amphora sherds are rare finds in this area outside of fortresses and were mostly only imported during the 1st and 2nd century AD. By the 3rd to 4th century AD imported goods in amphorae were rare and it is likely that wine was transported from production sites in Britain or on the continent in barrels. The ceramic evidence would suggest a limited use of amphorae-born goods although it is possible that inhabitants of the Site had acquired olive oil, wine and other luxury goods in smaller quantities from traders near the fortress as recent excavations in Leicester have shown evidence for a specialist food shop or 'deli' (Score 2010).

Mortaria

- 6.2.20 Fifty-eight mortaria sherds (2.418 kg, 2.02 RE) were retrieved. The majority of the mortaria present were in the Mancetter-Hartshill tradition but it is possible that a proportion of the 2nd-century mortaria present, including some of the hook rimmed types, may have been produced at Little Chester although further research would be needed to support this. A stamped vessel of the potter Iunius was retrieved from Ditch F57; he is known to have worked at a Mancetter-Hartshill workshop and possibly also at Little Chester. The majority of the Mancetter-Hartshill type vessels had fired clay trituration grits typical of the later 2nd century AD onwards and included a range of triple ribbed rim, hammerhead and wall-sided type forms that suggested mortaria were also in use from the later 2nd century until sometime in the 4th century AD. One paint-decorated wall-sided vessel (broadly as Gillam 1970, type 289), present in ditch F54 and spread F63, represents the latest products of the Mancetter-Hartshill industry from the middle of the 4th century AD.
- 6.2.21 Unusual mortaria present included two sherds that may have been produced in the Nene Valley in the 3rd to 4th century AD, one from spread 1667 and a further unstratified vessel (Perrin 1999, fig. 79.M71). A sherd possibly from an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium was also retrieved from context 2463.

Other fine wares

- 6.2.22 Two hundred and eighty-five sherds of other fine wares (2.708 kg, 2.41 RE) were retrieved. There were few other imported fine wares with only a small fragment from a Central Gaulish Black Ware beaker being retrieved from group 1746. The majority of the rest of the material consisted of colour-coated wares in the Nene Valley tradition. These sherds were present in small numbers and included fragments from beakers, a copy of a samian form 38 bowl, straight-sided bead and flanged bowls and dishes with plain rims suggesting activity on the Site in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Quantities of such fine wares are typically rare on sites in Derbyshire although quantities amongst late Roman groups from fortress and villa sites are often higher (Rowlandson 2015; Symonds 2002; Birss 1985).
- 6.2.23 A single local grey ware sherd, possibly from a beaker, showed signs of a lead glaze (group 1699). A number of vessels of this type have been recorded from elsewhere in Derbyshire (Leary 2001, GG1) although it is not believed that there was large



scale production of vessels with this sort of surface treatment. The finer oxidised and grey ware local early to mid-Roman material presumably produced in the vicinity of Little Chester has been considered as a coarse ware and is discussed further below.

Oxidised wares

- 6.2.24 One thousand, four hundred and forty-four sherds (19.876 kg, 18.27 RE) of oxidised ware were retrieved. A maximum of 11 light-fired flagon type white ware vessels were noted (CR1-2 and OXL); all appeared likely to be from flagons, with a Hofheim derivative type from spread F45 and expanded top-rim types from context 2359 and pit 1619 (Birss 1985, no. 16). Possible production sources for these vessels include Mancetter-Hartshill, Little Chester and perhaps also Lincoln. The presence of the Hofheim type vessel would suggest that Roman wheel made vessels reached the Site in small quantities soon after the Roman conquest.
- 6.2.25 Fine oxidised wares similar to those produced at Little Chester and from early deposits at the Derby fort were noted with a maximum of 49 vessels noted. Forms included beakers with everted rims, segmental flanged bowls, a copy of a samian form 27 campanulated cup, necked jars or beakers, a jar with an everted rim and a lid or a dish which could all be paralleled with material from the published Little Chester kilns (Brassington 1971). The presence of this material would suggest that a range of table ware reached the Site in the 2nd century AD and, with the exception of a small quantity of samian, these local wares made up the majority of such wares in use in the 2nd century AD.
- 6.2.26 Other oxidised wares of uncertain source, though probably local, were classified as OX1. A maximum of 28 vessels were represented including sherds from a bowl copying samian form 38, a large jar, a jar with a narrow neck and a strainer. It is possible that these vessels were produced in the vicinity of Derby but they had a coarser fabric than the traditional Little Chester products.
- 6.2.27 The coarse proto-Derbyshire ware (OXC1, see discussion in Leary 2013) was well represented with a maximum of 238 vessels recorded. These vessels were almost exclusively channel or lid-seated jar variants similar to those illustrated from the Little Chester kilns (Brassington 1971) along with a few narrow-necked jars. This fabric appears to have been the commonest coarse ware in the 2nd century AD and was probably utilised for a variety of cooking and storage functions prior to the development of the higher-fired Derbyshire ware type vessels; these appeared in the Antonine period and became ubiquitous by the 3rd century AD. A basal sherd in this fabric appears to have been trimmed to a disc (context 1179, Obj. No. 30).



- 6.2.28 Derbyshire ware (918 sherds from a maximum of 657 vessels) was, unsurprisingly, the most common fabric (Tomber and Dore 1998, DER CO). Due to the relatively diverse range of material of other types and periods from the Highfields Farm site it did not make up as much of the assemblage as seen at other more basic rural assemblages from the county. This robust, high-fired coarse ware is typically the most common type of pottery found on Roman sites in the county and was made on production sites in the vicinity of the modern town of Belper. The developed Derbyshire ware was first produced in the Antonine period, becoming most common in the 3rd century and continuing in production until sometime in the 4th century AD with only small changes in fabric (Leary 2001; 2013). This long period of production necessitates that a broad date be attributed to many of the contexts which only contained Derbyshire ware and grey ware body sherds, although there is scope to date some of the rim variants with greater precision. The vast majority of the vessels could be attributed to the commonest lid-seated or curved rim jar types (Birss 1985, 118, table 5) along with a few narrow-necked jars of types also known from kiln sites. It is clear that these durable vessels were used for a variety of kitchen and storage functions and carbonised residues suggest that some vessels may have been used for cooking on an open fire. One basal sherd appears to have been formed into a spindle whorl (context 1740, Obj. No. 20).





Reduced wares

- 6.2.29 Six hundred and sixty-eight sherds (6.180 kg, 5.03 RE) of reduced ware were retrieved. Black Burnished ware 1 from Dorset (BB1) and Black Burnished ware 1 type vessels (BBT) that may have been manufactured at a number of off-shoot industries, perhaps including production near Derby, were recorded with a maximum of 13 and 29 vessels respectively. These wares reached the northern markets after AD 120 and, in Dorset, continued to be produced until the end of the Roman period. Although a small number of 2nd-century AD forms were recognised including dishes with grooved rims, jars with out-curved rims and perhaps the lipped dishes, the majority of these vessels could be attributed to the 3rd to 4th century AD, such as a bowl with a grooved flange, a jar with a cavetto rim, a plain rimmed dish and a straight-sided bead and flanged bowl. Birss (1985) noted a disproportionate quantity of Black Burnished ware 1 style pottery amongst an assemblage from Derby, and Symonds recorded a similar pattern from the 1971–72 excavations at Little Chester (Symonds 2002) of 27.4% by sherd count and 18.3% by weight. It appears likely that such wares were acquired by the inhabitants of this Site through the same sources. However, it is clear that rural assemblages had a much lower proportion of Black Burnished ware 1 than has been seen at Derby and a similar lower level of Black Burnished ware has been observed from rural settlements at Rossington, South Yorkshire despite the proximity to the local Black Burnished ware 1 kiln site (Rowlandson and Hartley 2013, Buckland *et al.* 2001). Carbonised deposits on one of the jars would suggest some of this material was used for cooking on an open fire.
- 6.2.30 Sherds from a maximum of 136 Little Chester type grey ware vessels were recorded. The range of forms present was similar to the 2nd-century AD kiln material published by Brassington (1971) including bowls with corrugated walls (Birss 1985, no. 143), necked bowls (Brassington 1971, fig. 6.28–36; Dool 1985, fig. 81.157), necked jars, rusticated jars, jars with everted rims and narrow necked jars. It is likely that this material reached the Site in the 2nd century AD and suggests that, taken with the fine oxidised wares and proto-Derbyshire ware, the majority of the pottery used on the Site was manufactured locally.
- 6.2.31 A further range of coarser grey wares was recorded (GREY1), which included material ranging in date from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The forms present included a range of necked jars and bowls, beakers with everted rims and a lid along with diagnostically late Roman material including plain rimmed dishes and a number of straight-sided bead and flanged bowls. These forms were also noted amongst the later groups from Derby and at the Heage villa site (Birss 1985; Rowlandson and Darling 2015). Although this group of grey wares was well represented it would appear that the majority of the medium sized jars were still manufactured in Derbyshire ware. Necked jars and bowls, smaller bowls and dishes were the favoured grey ware forms, a similar pattern was noted by Leary after the analysis of the Derbyshire ware kiln assemblage from Lumb Brook, Hazelwood (2003).
- 6.2.32 A single grog/clay pellet-gritted grey ware sherd from a large jar was retrieved from pit 1612.

- 6.2.33 One of the grey ware sherds appears to have been formed into a spindle whorl (context 2324, Obj. No. 3).



Roman shell-gritted wares

- 6.2.34 Seventy-one sherds (0.237 kg, 0.94 RE) of other shell-gritted wares were retrieved from a maximum of 14 vessels. The majority of this material appeared similar to the Roman necked jars with undercut rims seen (Birss 1985, no. 124) in groups from the 3rd century AD or later. Punctate Brachiopod shell could be recognised amongst some of the sherds in better condition, suggesting a proportion of this group was probably produced by the South Midlands shell-gritted industry.

Post Roman pottery

- 6.2.35 Nine sherds (0.108kg, 0 RE) of post-Roman or possible post-Roman pottery were retrieved. Glazed sherds were retrieved from furrow 3060 and ditch F5. These sherds should be more closely identified at the analysis stage. A further five sherds from two vessels from unstratified deposits should also be shown to a post-Roman pottery specialist for any final report to confirm an identification. The small quantity of post-Roman pottery from this Site suggests that the area was not close to a settlement in the medieval period.

The stratified sequence

- 6.2.36 The group included a range of pottery ranging in date from later Iron Age through to the 4th century AD. Although pottery from the 1st century AD was present in smaller quantities the find spots suggest the possibility that some of the possible structures recognized on the Site may date to this period. Few features could be dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period; these included 1051, 1053, 1081, 1108, 1241, 1444, 1458 and 3041, but these groups only contained very small groups of handmade pottery. Good groups of handmade pottery included roundhouse gullies F17 and F20 which suggested 1st century AD occupation on the Site. A good group of early Roman pottery was also retrieved from pit F48, dated by a grey ware jar with web rustication. The presence of these wares in a number of the boundary



ditches suggests the possibility that they were established in the early Roman period.

- 6.2.37 The majority of the features produced few sherds and were often either dated by the presence of Little Chester type oxidised and reduced wares and proto-Derbyshire ware to the later 1st to 2nd century AD, or from AD 140–350 where the ubiquitous Derbyshire ware was present. The majority of the contexts were attributed the later date bracket. Although on sites further from Derby this ware is not common until the 3rd century AD, the proximity to the known production sites and the fort at Derby would suggest that some Derbyshire may have reached the Site in the second half of the 2nd century AD. As Derbyshire ware does not lend itself to close dating the presence of other more diagnostic pottery was required to provide closer dating for some of the contexts.
- 6.2.38 The small quantity of South Midlands type shell-gritted wares, a late example of a painted wall-sided Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium and Nene Valley colour-coated bowls and dishes all suggested activity on the Site until the middle of the 4th century AD; however, no sherds of Oxfordshire ware or other diagnostic forms were present that would suggest that new pottery was brought to the Site at the end of the 4th century AD (eg, Rowlandson with Darling 2015; Birss 1985; Symonds 2002). Therefore, by the nature of the assemblage many of the contexts can only be broadly dated to a period of about 200 years.
- 6.2.39 It is noteworthy that groups dating to the latest period at Derby often contained a high proportion of Derbyshire ware or material of earlier date. Groups of late Roman pottery were found from a more limited number of features during the North-west sector excavations (Birss 1985, 114–6), the Little Chester 1971–2 excavations (Symonds 2002) and from the Heage villa site (Rowlandson and Darling 2015). On the Highfields Farm site dating often depended upon a few key sherds to suggest a late Roman date. There appear to be few diagnostic assemblages that could be attributed to the later 4th century from Derbyshire when compared to rural sites from the modern county of Lincolnshire. It may be that the countryside in Derbyshire suffered from Neil O’Loughlin’s ‘cumulative aceramicity’ (Buckland and Magilton 2005, 52) in a similar fashion to the area of South Yorkshire in the hinterland of the Doncaster fortress. When production of the favoured durable Derbyshire ware jars appeared to falter in the middle of the 4th century AD, it appears many of those who continued to live in the region returned to a way of life with fewer ceramic vessels, in a similar way to the pre-Roman Iron Age.

Selected larger groups

Ditch F5

- 6.2.40 Eighty-eight sherds (1.183 kg, 1.8 RE) were retrieved. A small group of medieval pottery was retrieved from this feature but the Roman pottery assemblage ranged in date from the 2nd to the 4th century AD. The presence of a grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowl in this group suggests that the latest Roman pottery from this group was deposited in the late 3rd or 4th century AD.



Ditch F11

- 6.2.41 Eighty-six sherds (0.672 kg, 0.78 RE) were retrieved. This medium sized group included sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill hammerhead mortarium that suggest that the feature remained open until the middle of the 3rd century AD. Derbyshire ware was the most common fabric and included examples of necked jars and a jar with a curved rim (Birss 1985, no. 79). Small quantities of earlier material were also present including South Gaulish samian, a segmental flanged bowl in a Little Chester oxidised ware fabric, proto-Derbyshire ware (OXC1) and a Little Chester grey ware necked bowl. A sherd from a shell-gritted necked jar was also present (Birss 1985, no.124).

Roundhouse gully F17

- 6.2.42 One hundred and six sherds (0.506 kg, 0.26 RE) were retrieved from this possible roundhouse gully. Nearly all of the sherds from this feature were handmade quartz sand-gritted types (IASA1) from a maximum of ten vessels. These sherds had no diagnostic features and have been presumed to be Iron Age or early Roman, being similar to material seen at sites such as Ockbrook (Leary 2001). A handmade shell-gritted jar with a cordon beneath a rounded everted rim was present, which dates the group to the 1st century AD, possibly to the pre- or peri context period (as Elsdon 1996, B.6.25).

Ditch F30

- 6.2.43 Forty-one sherds (0.661 kg, 0.46 RE) were retrieved. There were no examples of the Little Chester fine oxidised and reduced ware fabrics from this group but a small number of sherds in proto-Derbyshire ware were present. The group dates to sometime after AD 140 on the basis of the Derbyshire ware jars (JDBY1-3) with the presence of a sherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated beaker suggesting a date in the 3rd century AD or later.

Spread F31

- 6.2.44 Seventy-one sherds (0.830 kg, 0.48 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from this group could be broadly dated to AD140–350 on the basis of the Derbyshire ware jars but a similar quantity of proto-Derbyshire ware was also present. A sherd from a Black Burnished ware 1 dish with a grooved rim and a sherd from a fine Little Chester type oxidised ware segmental flanged bowl suggested that a proportion of the pottery present ought to be dated to the 2nd century AD.

Spread F45

- 6.2.45 One hundred and seventy-six sherds (3.205 kg, 1.98 RE) were retrieved. Pottery ranging in date from the 1st to 3rd centuries AD was present. Sherds from two white ware vessels were recorded, most notable of which was a Hofheim type flagon (Birss 1985, no. 180), probably of 1st-century AD date. The majority of the sherds (112, 63.64%) were from Derbyshire ware jars including typical JDBY1–2 types, one with a slashed rim, and necked and curved rimmed types. Mortaria present consisted of Mancetter-Hartshill types including one vessel with fired clay trituration grits. Small quantities of the finer Little Chester type oxidised and reduced wares were also present along with samian from Central Gaul and Trier. The large quantity of Derbyshire ware suggests the feature was backfilled late in the 3rd century AD.



Pit F48

- 6.2.46 Twenty-four sherds (0.099kg, 0.19 RE) of early Roman pottery were retrieved from pit group F48. The sherds present were from a jar with an everted rim and coarse web rustication (eg. Birss 1985 Fig. 39.9) and scraps of handmade pottery.

Enclosure Ditch F50

- 6.2.47 Thirty-six sherds (0.357 kg, 0.37 RE) were retrieved. The pottery from this group contained a range of earlier fabrics including transitional ware IAGR1 and Little Chester fine oxidised and reduced wares that date to the early to mid-Roman period, along with a small sherd of Black Burnished ware 1. Derbyshire ware was noted but the presence of a Nene Valley type colour-coated plain rimmed dish and a straight sided bead and flanged bowl suggest the feature remained open into the late Roman period, probably the 4th century AD.

Enclosure Ditch F55

- 6.2.48 Eighty-nine sherds (1.143 kg, 1.40 RE) were retrieved. The majority of the pottery from this group dated to the 2nd or 3rd century AD. The presence of a grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowl from context 1533 suggests that the feature was open until the late 3rd to 4th century AD. Over half of the sherds present were from typical Derbyshire ware jars (JDBY1-3) and a significant proportion of the assemblage was made up of proto-Derbyshire ware jars. Sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium with fired clay trituration grits, a Nene Valley colour-coated type vessel and Little Chester oxidised and reduced wares were also present.

Ditch F61

- 6.2.49 Sixty-three sherds (1.121 kg, 0.97 RE) were retrieved. Half of the sherds from this group were from Derbyshire ware jars with smaller quantities of proto-Derbyshire ware, Little Chester fine oxidised and reduced wares. Sherds of Central Gaulish samian and Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria were present. the majority of the assemblage could be dated to the later 2nd to 3rd century AD but the presence of a small quantity of a grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowl from context 1694 would suggest that the feature remained open until the late 3rd or 4th century AD.

Spread F62

- 6.2.50 Ninety-two sherds (0.917 kg, 0.46 RE) were retrieved. Over half of the assemblage was made up of sherds from Derbyshire ware jars with smaller quantities of proto-Derbyshire ware, colour-coated ware and Little Chester type fine reduced and oxidised wares. Little of the material could be closely dated but a 3rd-century date for the deposition of this assemblage appeared most likely. A single modern sherd was also retrieved from this feature which was probably intrusive.

Spread F63

- 6.2.51 One hundred and six sherds (1.278 kg, 0.92 RE) were retrieved. This group could be dated to the 4th century on the basis of a painted wall-sided Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium. Black Burnished ware 1 and grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowls also supported this late Roman date. Derbyshire ware made up nearly half of



the pottery from this group and a proportion of these sherds may also have been produced in the 4th century AD.

- 6.2.52 It was notable that there were few examples of the 2nd-century AD proto-Derbyshire or the Little Chester fine oxidised and reduced wares present. A flake of Central Gaulish samian was the only other material present that was produced in the 2nd century AD.

Pit 1566

- 6.2.53 Twenty-seven sherds (0.288kg, 0.75 RE) were retrieved from pit 1566 that dated to the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The group included sherds from channel-rimmed jars, light fired flagons and a cup in a fine oxidised fabric mimicking samian form 27 (as Brassington 1971, fig. 11, no. 265–6).

Post pad 1741

- 6.2.54 Fifty-two sherds (0.624 kg, 0.53 RE) were retrieved. This medium sized group included colour-coated sherds, with one basal sherd possibly trimmed to form a counter, sherds from wall-sided mortaria, a bowl with a grooved rim in a Black Burnished ware 1 type fabric, a straight sided bead and flange bowl and sherds from the ubiquitous Derbyshire ware jars. A small quantity of samian was present including one sherd that had been pierced and reworked. The straight-sided bead and flanged bowl dates the group to the late 3rd to 4th century AD.

Spread 1746

- 6.2.55 One hundred and seventy-six sherds (2.178 kg, 1.26 RE) were retrieved from spread 1746. The majority of the group consisted of sherds from Derbyshire ware jars but there was a greater variety of pottery types than in other assemblages. This group included sherds from a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium, samian from Central Gaul and Rheinzabern, a sherd from a Central Gaulish Black Ware beaker, Nene valley colour-coated ware beakers, a Black Burnished type ware bowl with a grooved flange and white ware. A date in the 3rd century AD or later for the deposition of this pottery would appear most likely. A single modern sherd from context 1747 was probably intrusive.

Ditch 2262

- 6.2.56 Thirty sherds (0.163 kg, 0.11 RE) were retrieved from Ditch 2262. This group included grey ware and sherds from an oxidised necked vessel. Small quantities of Derbyshire ware were also present, which date the group to sometime after AD 140.

Pit 2402

- 6.2.57 Fifty-seven sherds (0.673 kg, 0.34 RE) were retrieved from pit 2402. The assemblage included sherds from Derbyshire ware jars, grey ware and a Mancetter-Hartshill type mortarium and dated to the late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD.

Furrow 2406

- 6.2.58 Thirty-seven sherds (0.366 kg, 0.21 RE) were retrieved from furrow 2406. This group included grey ware, Derbyshire ware and a sherd from a white ware



mortarium which dated to the 3rd to 4th century AD. Glazed wares represent a small proportion of modern pottery present within the furrow feature.

Pit 2460

- 6.2.59 Thirty-four sherds (0.369 kg, 0.28 RE) were retrieved from pit 2460; fragments from Derbyshire ware jars and proto-Derbyshire ware dated the group to AD 140–350.

Spread 2490

- 6.2.60 Eighty-three sherds (1.374 kg, 1.47 RE) were retrieved from spread 2490. Three sherds of modern pottery were present in this group suggesting some later disturbance. The Roman pottery was predominantly dated to the late 3rd to 4th century AD, half of the sherds were from Derbyshire ware jars but the presence of a grey ware plain rimmed dish and a straight-sided bead and flanged bowl dated the group. A paint-decorated hammerhead rimmed Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium was also present.

Pit 3041

- 6.2.61 Thirty sherds from a single coarse quartz-gritted handmade vessel (0.292 kg, 0 RE) were retrieved. No feature sherds were evident and therefore the vessel could only be attributed a broadly prehistoric date.

6.2.62 *Unstratified material*

- 6.2.63 One hundred and thirty-eight sherds (2.190 kg, 2.05 RE) were retrieved from unstratified find spots. This material has been described in the tabulated data (in archive).

6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 6.3.1 Only three pieces of CBM were recovered. Although undiagnostic, all have been identified as Romano-British on fabric grounds; the larger fragment from spread F63 is probably from a brick of some kind rather than tile, based on thickness.

6.4 Stone

- 6.4.1 This category includes portable objects, worked flint, burnt (unworked) stone and flint, and other stone collected but which appears to be unutilised in any way.

6.4.2 *Objects*

- 6.4.3 Four objects were recovered, all quernstones. All four came from Romano-British features. Two (Obj Nos 1 and 2) are complete beehive querns, both from cut 1159. There are two further fragments, from querns of uncertain form (although possibly further beehives); one came from pit F29 (from the curved outer edge of the quern), and the other (a small fragment with one surface) from pit 2321.

Worked Flint

- 6.4.4 Twelve pieces of worked flint were recovered. This consists entirely of miscellaneous debitage – flakes and chips. Raw material appears to be locally accessible gravel flint. In the absence of chronologically distinctive tools or other



utilised pieces, this small group can only be broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age, and all pieces occurred as residual finds in later contexts.

Burnt stone/flint

- 6.4.5 A large quantity of unworked burnt stone was recovered from the Site (over 182 kg). The largest group came from roundhouse eaves drip gully F20 (32.360 kg), and four other features produced more than 10 kg: spread F45 (29.350 kg), post pad 1741 (22.480 kg), cut 2490 (11.251 kg) and ditch 1230 (10.500 kg). This material type has an uncertain function; it may represent the by-product of cooking practices, or some other pyrotechnical activity.

Unworked stone

- 6.4.6 Five other pieces are apparently unutilised. These comprise two large fragments which probably acted as post pads (1741, F38), two rounded pebbles, and a fragment of metamorphic rock (cut 1799).

6.5 Glass

- 6.5.1 Three pieces of glass were found. A small fragment of pale blue vessel glass from enclosure ditch F50 may be Romano-British, but is not sufficiently distinctive to determine with any confidence. The other two fragments are from green wine bottles of 18th-century date or later (cut 1825, context 2001).

6.6 Metalwork

- 6.6.1 Metalwork includes coins, as well as objects of copper alloy, lead/lead alloy and iron.

Coins

- 6.6.2 Four coins were recovered, three Roman and one medieval. Two of the Roman coins are silver issues, with preliminary identifications of Galba (AD 68–69; Obj. No. 16, from F5) and Septimius Geta (AD 198–212; Obj. No. 23, from edge of pit/spread 1598). The third, a copper alloy issue, is at this stage unidentified (Obj. No. 12, F25). The medieval coin is a hammered silver long cross penny (1247–79; Obj. No. 13, from F25).

Copper alloy

- 6.6.3 Of the six copper alloy objects found, four are of post-medieval/modern date. They comprise two disc buttons, fragments of possible watch casing, and a decorative mount (possibly a furniture fitting). There is also an unidentifiable and undatable corroded lump.
- 6.6.4 Of most interest, however, is a small sheet metal bowl found 'nested' inside a slightly larger lead/lead alloy bowl (see below) in enclosure ditch F23. A preliminary specific gravity test on the bowl indicates that it is made of nickel silver (a copper alloy with the appearance of silver). It has been slightly compressed laterally (and the rim has torn), but was originally hemispherical with a footring base (now flattened). It has a band of punched decoration running around the inside of the rim, and a six-pointed star on the inside of the base, possibly intended as a Chi-Rho (Christian) symbol. The context of deposition is likely to have been non-standard;



the two vessels were found in the central fill of the ditch and had the appearance of being deliberately deposited. Most Romano-British pewter vessels, for example, are known from hoards deposited towards the end of the 4th century AD, and their manufacture does not seem to have started in Britain until after AD 250 (Beagrie 1989, 175; Poulton and Scott 1991). A preliminary test for specific gravity on the bowl gave a result of 8.7; the best match on this basis would be 'nickel silver' (composition 60% copper, 20% zinc, 20% nickel), but this is an alloy which does not appear in Europe until the post-medieval period. XRF analysis would be required in order to determine the true composition - the relative proportions may change and there may well be other elements present (see Appendix 5)

Lead/lead alloy

- 6.6.5 The outer of the two small 'nested' bowls from enclosure ditch F23 is made of lead (or lead alloy). It is robust, hemispherical in shape, with a footring. No decoration or other markings are visible on the surfaces.
- 6.6.6 A small disc with a possible grid stamp (Obj. No. 24, furrow cutting through spread F63 and F64) could be a token of some kind; its date is uncertain.
- 6.6.7 There is at least one 'pot mend' (Obj. No. 27, from the base of an evaluation trench, over a spread/furrow), and two other 'plugs' could have functioned similarly (Obj. No. 26, furrow next to beam slot structure F58; ditch F3).
- 6.6.8 Other objects comprise a small coiled strip (Obj. No. 9, ditch F10), a small bar bent double (Obj. No. 7, enclosure ditch F3), and a small lump (Obj. No. 29 furrow next to beam slot structure F58).

Iron

- 6.6.9 The iron consists largely of nails (nine examples). There is one possible knife blade from large pit F29 (Obj. No. 5), and a possible hinge (Obj. No. 32, ditch F25). Other objects comprise miscellaneous fragments (bar, strip, corroded lump) of unknown date and function.

6.7 Animal bone

Introduction

- 6.7.1 A total of 1311 fragments (or 11.258 kg) of animal bone were recovered from the excavation. The material is extremely fragmented and once conjoins are considered the total count falls to just 282 fragments. The assemblage is quantified in Table 6 by species and period, and includes material of late prehistoric and Romano-British date.

Methods

- 6.7.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and the following information quantified where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.



Results

Preservation and fragmentation

- 6.7.3 Bone preservation varies from fair to extremely poor due to subtle differences in geology, hydrology and soil pH. Poor preservation has led to the degradation of bones and teeth, and this has resulted in a high rate of fragmentation, hence the large discrepancy between the raw and adjusted fragment counts provided above. It has also significantly biased the assemblage in terms of skeletal element representation, consequently loose teeth are common while post-cranial elements are rare, or do not survive in an identifiable form. A significant number of contexts include bones in different states of preservation and this is a general indication that material has been reworked and redeposited from earlier contexts.
- 6.7.4 Gnaw marks were apparent on only five post-cranial bones. This is an extremely low occurrence; however, surface marks such as these are likely to have been effaced by poor preservation.

Bronze Age

- 6.7.5 An unidentifiable burnt fragment of animal bone came from pit F52 which is dated to the Bronze Age.

Early Romano-British

- 6.7.6 A small number of bone fragments came from eight features assigned to the early Romano-British period. Most of the identified bones belong to horse and came from ditch 3. The bones are from separate slots but could potentially belong to the same animal since there are no repeated elements. The skeletal elements include the tibia, metatarsal, first phalanx, patella and a tarsal. A further horse bone, a mandible from a pony-sized animal, came from pit 1566. The other identified bones all belong to cattle and include fragments of mandible and loose teeth.

Late Romano-British

- 6.7.7 A total of 241 fragments of animal bone came from features of late Romano-British date, mostly ditches but also roundhouse gullies, pits, layers and a well (Group 28). The material is widely distributed across the Site, although a relatively large amount of bone came from pit F29.
- 6.7.8 As indicated above the assemblage has been significantly biased due to poor preservation and as a result the assemblage includes a restricted range of species and skeletal elements, and no bird or fish bones. Loose teeth with their hard enamel outer surface, are more common than less robust elements from the post-cranial skeleton.
- 6.7.9 The following species have been identified and are listed in terms of their relative frequency: cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig and red deer (Table 6). Horse bones are almost as common as cattle bones, and this is a slightly atypical situation. There is no indication, in the form of neonatal or immature horse bones that the breeding and rearing of horses was a local specialism although the layout of the enclosures and small paddocks would have provided a suitable environment for this activity. It is possible that the position of the settlement adjacent to Rykniel Street and the fort at Little Chester, had some influenced on the livestock economy and the number of



horses kept since travellers between Wall and Chesterfield are likely to have needed replacement horses.

- 6.7.10 Most (71%) of the horse bones came from pit F29. The identified bones include several complete post-cranial elements and a pair of mandibles. The bones are from an adult with an estimated withers (or shoulder) height of 14.2 hands (i.e. a pony-sized animal). Cut marks on the scapula and femur result from skinning and indicate that the carcass was utilised. The marks are consistent with filleting meat off the bone, but the most likely recipients for this were probably dogs since the consumption of horseflesh was generally restricted to emergencies in most 'Romanised' parts of the Empire (Tacitus Annals II, 24 and Histories IV, 60; quoted in Luff 1982).
- 6.7.11 The bones and teeth of livestock are widely scattered across the Site and there are no large concentrations from individual features. This could indicate that the Site was relatively clean of domestic food refuse however given the poor condition of much of the material the low frequency of bones is more likely to reflect preservation bias.
- 6.7.12 The evidence suggests that the local livestock economy was primarily based on cattle-farming with some sheep/goat and pig. The poor condition and fragmented nature of the material means that there is limited detailed information available from which to assess mortality patterns and husbandry strategies.
- 6.7.13 Pit F29, and ditches F5 and F25 all contained red deer remains. These include a large piece of antler, and two bones from the right forequarter (scapula and humerus) from pit F29, an antler tine from ditch F5, and two further pieces of antler and a left scapula from ditch F25. One of the pieces of antler from ditch F25 is the base of a shed beam, therefore, although deer were hunted, it was also necessary to collect shed antlers when they became available in the autumn.

Undated

- 6.7.14 Animal bones also came from undated features including ditches, gullies, pits, a posthole and a possible midden deposit. It is likely that these features belong to the main Romano-British phase of activity however this requires confirmation through further stratigraphic analysis. The identified remains include a few cattle bones and single bones from a sheep/goat, pig and horse.

Table 6 Animal bones: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	Bronze Age	Early RB	Late RB	Undated	Total
cattle	-	5	37	3	45
sheep/goat	-	-	15	1	16
pig	-	-	6	1	7
horse	-	8	28	1	37
red deer	-	-	7	-	7
Total identified	-	13	93	6	112



Total unidentifiable	1	19	148	2	170
Overall total	1	32	241	8	282

6.8 Other finds

6.8.1 Other finds comprise three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem; two small fragments of metalworking slag; and four very small fragments of oyster shell.

6.9 Conservation

6.9.1 Objects in potentially unstable condition, and therefore possibly in need of conservation treatment, comprise the metalwork. The pair of nested lead and lead alloy bowls were block-lifted on site and have been subsequently excavated under controlled conditions by a conservator. These, and other metal objects, are packed in as stable a condition as possible, in airtight polythene tubs with drying agent (silica gel).

6.9.2 The ironwork in particular is in poor condition and heavily corroded. All metalwork (apart from the lead/lead alloy objects) has been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase, primarily as a basic record and to aid identification, but also to inform any decisions on necessary further treatment.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A total of three hundred and eight samples were taken. A selection of two hundred and thirty-four bulk samples from a range of spreads and features such as pits, postholes, ditches and wells, were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. The bulk samples included standard-volume (ca. 40 litres when possible) samples as well as series of small samples of 1 litre from possible timber or beam remains. Three kubiena samples from spreads were submitted for micromorphological analysis. Two pollen samples from soil filling two nested lead and nickel alloy vessels were analysed. Two monolith samples taken from a pit and a well were described and recommendations for subsampling were made. The samples break down into the following phase groups (Table 7):

Table 7 Sample provenance summary

Phase	No. of samples					Volume (litres) of processed bulk samples	Feature/deposit types
	Kubiena	Monolith	Pollen	Bulk			
				Taken	Processed		
Prehistoric				1	1	20	Pit
Late Iron Age	-	-	-	15	13	322	Linear ditch, enclosure ditch, roundhouse gully and pits
Early Roman (2nd century)	-	-	-	53	40	1092	Linear ditch, enclosure ditch, roundhouse gullies, pits



Late Roman (140-350)	3	2	2	90	77	1547.45	Ditches, roundhouses, spreads, well, pits
Medieval	-	-	-	0	0	-	-
Post-medieval/modern	-	-	-	1	0	-	Ditch
Uncertain	-	-	-	125	82	2006.105	Ditches, roundhouses, pits, postholes, spreads
Totals				285	231	4987.555	

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the Site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. As recommended in the site-specific sampling strategy outlined in the Addendum to the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017), a selection of samples from the most promising deposits was chosen for processing and assessment of the preservation of environmental evidence. The selection was undertaken in consultation with the lead environmental lead, the fieldwork director and the curator. The shortlisting criteria were the depth of the features, their function or association with domestic activities and the density of activity in the area. Based on taphonomic factors, the most promising deposits were those from deep features and associated to domestic activities (pits, postholes, ring gullies) or, failing that, from boundary features (field/enclosure ditches) when no other were available for sampling in the immediate area.

Macrofossils

7.2.2 The size of the bulk samples varied between 0.1 and 40 litres, and on average was around 22 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods, standard bulk samples were processed on a Syraf-type flotation tank and small bulk samples (ca. 1 litre) were bucket floated. Prior to wetting the sediments and to avoid fragmentation upon processing, the small bulk samples from possible timber or beamslots were examined by a member of the environmental department for the presence of macroscopic charcoal; when present, the wood charcoal fragments were extracted and they were later added to the flots of the samples once they were processed by bucket flotation. All the flots were retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, and the residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse residue fractions (>5.6/4 mm) were sorted with the naked eye and discarded. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (in cases of anoxic conditions for their preservation), was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf



(2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

Pollen

- 7.2.3 Two sub-samples (504 and 505) were processed using standard pollen extraction methods (Moore *et al.* 1991). Pollen was identified and counted using a Nikon E400 biological research microscope. A total of 150 pollen grains were counted for each sub-sample in addition to any aquatics and fern spores. One lycopodium tablet was added to enable calculation of pollen concentrations. Pollen and spores were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997) and Bennett *et al.* (1994). Pollen sums are based on total land pollen (TLP) plus the sum of the component taxa within the respective category. Identification of indeterminable grains was according to Cushing (1967). At assessment stage the results are not presented in pollen diagrams, but are presented in tabular form as raw data.

Monoliths

- 7.2.4 The monolith samples were cleaned prior to recording and standard descriptions were used (following Hodgson 1997), including Munsell colour, texture, structure and nature of boundaries, as given below in Appendix 2. Sediments were also described using Troels-Smith classifications (Troels-Smith 1955).

7.3 Results

Macrofossils

- 7.3.1 The flots from the bulk samples were generally small and there were high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. The organic environmental evidence was preserved by charring and waterlogging and included plant remains (both fruits and wood), insect remains and crustaceans (both ostracods and water fleas). Terrestrial mollusc remains were present in a number of samples from both dry and waterlogged deposits.
- 7.3.2 Charred material was generally poorly preserved and often iron coated, suggesting deposition conditions with a fluctuating water table, which may have a detrimental effect on the preservation of charred organic matter, and probably explains the low density of remains of anthropic activities. Wood charcoal was noted generally in small quantities, although it was present in moderate quantities in features such as beam slots and some of the pits.
- 7.3.3 Uncharred plant remains such as typically recovered in seasonally waterlogged sites were present in many of the samples, probably having been preserved by waterlogging in some of the cases. However, it is difficult to tell in many of the cases whether they are truly waterlogged but dried out, or simply intrusive recent material. For that reason, only plant remains recovered from safe contexts where preservation by waterlogging is ensured by the depositional conditions will be considered here. These deposits normally include insects, ostracods and water flea remains.



- 7.3.4 The processed samples from features F1, F6, F9, F10, F12, F13, F14, F21, F22, F24, F26, F27, F29, F38, F39, F44, F51, F52, F57 and many of the ungrouped or undated features did not provide any significant environmental evidence. Only sampled features or deposits with significant macroremain assemblages will be discussed in more detail next.

Late Iron Age

- 7.3.5 Very few assemblages from this phase have been retrieved with only a single poorly preserved cereal grain present in one of the samples from F17. However, a well preserved and moderately rich assemblage of cereal grains was recovered in one of the samples from enclosure ditch F15, including hulled six-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*) and wheat. Some remains of weed seeds were also present, mostly brome (*Bromus* sp.) and sedges.

Early Romano-British (1st and 2nd century)

- 7.3.6 Little environmental evidence has been retrieved from features dating to the Early Romano-British period, with only small assemblages of charred plant remains were recovered in some of the samples from linear ditch F11, including barley, docks, sedges, grasses (Poaceae) and trefoil/medick/clover (Trifolieae), a small assemblage of dock and indeterminate seeds in enclosure ditch F25 and a small assemblage of seeds in the pink family (Caryophyllaceae) in roundhouse F20. A small number of terrestrial molluscs was recovered in some of the samples as well as some uncharred seeds (*Sambucus* sp., *Rubus* sp., *Juncus* sp., Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae) that may have been waterlogged.

Romano-British (140–350 AD)

- 7.3.7 Little charred environmental evidence was recovered from enclosure ditches of this period: only a small amount of barley and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) grains in two of the samples from F5, a single poorly preserved cereal (Triticeae) grain in the sample from F23, in F49 a vetch seed, in F50 a few wheat grains and chaff and a weed, a single glume base of spelt wheat in F55. This evidence is consistent with background crop-processing domestic activity of Iron Age or Romano-British chronology. Two of the deposits in F5 also contained environmental evidence preserved by waterlogging, including a few invertebrate remains (including insects and egg cases of the water flea *Daphnia* sp.), abundant vegetative plant material (including roundwood), and fruits from rushes (*Juncus* spp.), scurvygrass (*Cochlearia* sp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.), the carrot family (Apiaceae), the daisy family (Asteraceae), the pink family (Caryophyllaceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), the mint family (Lamiaceae) and persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica* sp.).
- 7.3.8 Little evidence was also found on the roundhouse from the same period, with only a small assemblage of charred plant remains including a coleoptile from a sprouted cereal grain and seeds of wild plants, such as cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), daisies (Asteraceae), Cyperaceae in roundhouse F8 and associated pit 2321. The pit had also uncharred plant remains (*Ranunculus* sp, Apiaceae, *Juncus* sp., Cyperaceae) and invertebrate remains (ostracods, *Daphnia* sp.), potentially preserved by waterlogging.



- 7.3.9 Other types of ditches, such as linears and gullies also provided little environmental evidence pointing to some domestic activities in the background: linear F54 included spelt grains and chaff, and some weed seeds, gully F3 a single and poorly preserved cereal (Triticeae) grain and a few terrestrial molluscs.
- 7.3.10 Spreads generally provided small amounts of charred plant remains, suggesting these features are not associated to any crop-processing activity: small assemblages of poorly preserved cereal grains and few charcoal fragments were present in some of the samples from feature F45, a grain and a glume base were present in 2402, almost no wood charcoal but only a few weed seeds were recovered from F63 and F64, but a moderate amount of wood charcoal was recovered in F35 and in F31, where a single barley grain was also present. A possible rye rachis segment (the only possible evidence of this crop in the Site) was found in spread F63.
- 7.3.11 Some small assemblages of grains were recovered from beam slot F58 but what was significant from the feature was unsurprisingly the abundance of wood charcoal.
- 7.3.12 The rich assemblages of charred plant remains recovered in the samples from feature F30 suggest this was related to crop processing or contained the by-products of such activities. The assemblages included cereal grains and chaff (mostly spelt wheat and some barley) and seeds of wild plants, many of which probably acted as crop weeds, such as grasses, buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), docks, plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), sedges, daisies and vetches.
- 7.3.13 Moderately rich and well-preserved charred assemblages of cereal grains, including spelt wheat and barley, and a few weed seeds were recovered from the samples in well F28. Plant macrofossil assemblages preserved by waterlogging were recovered in this feature, as well as in ditch F23 and waterhole F29, where abundant vegetative plant material (including fragments of branch wood with no evidence of manipulation) and seeds of wild plants were present. The waterlogged plant remains included *Juncus* sp., *Ranunculus* spp., *Cochlearia* sp., *Atriplex* sp., Cyperaceae, *Persicaria* sp., Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Asteraceae (inc. Cardueae), *Rubus* sp., *Urtica* sp., *Potentilla* sp., Lamiaceae, Apiaceae (inc. *Aethusa* sp, *Pimpinella* sp.), *Betula* sp., *Rumex* sp., *Polygonum* sp., *Sambucus* sp., indets.

Uncertain

- 7.3.14 Small unrepresentative assemblages were found in some of the features of uncertain phasing: a small assemblage of seeds from wild plants and a little charcoal were recovered at roundhouse F47, a tuber in posthole 1094, some weed seeds in pits 1528, 1703, 1764 and 1656, posthole 1751, ditch 2664 and gully 1699, some cereal grains in pits 1612 and 1621, a cereal grain in 1553. In pit F48 a few isolated poorly preserved grains, including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), vetches (Vicieae), sedges (Cyperaceae) and docks (*Rumex* sp.) were found. Due to poor preservation, the identification of the cereal species cannot be carried further, unfortunately not providing further dating evidence for the chronology of these features.



Pollen (samples 504 and 505)

- 7.3.15 Pollen was assessed from two samples infilling two nested late Roman vessels. Sample 504 was derived from soil infilling a lead bowl, with sample 505 derived from the soil contents of a nickel alloy bowl nested inside the larger lead bowl (Appendix 3).
- 7.3.16 Pollen concentrations were good in both samples although preservation was generally poor with undeterminable pollen grains (crumpled and degraded) reaching 25%. High levels of indeterminable grains can point towards potential biases in pollen preservation, with pollen types less resistant to decay processes (eg, Poaceae—grasses) under-represented relative to pollen of taxa more resistant to decay processes (eg, trees such as *Betula*—birch; *Alnus glutinosa*—alder).
- 7.3.17 Both samples are dominated by non-arboreal pollen taxa (>95%) with arboreal pollen taxa forming a minor component (>5%). The assemblages are broadly similar between the two samples, both containing large quantities of Poaceae, along with Cyperaceae (sedge family), Rosaceae (rose family) and Lactuceae (lettuce family) with smaller quantities of a range of herb taxa (eg, *Filipendula*—meadowsweet; *Trifolium*—clover; *Plantago lanceolata*—ribwort plantain; *Cirsium*—thistles). Large Poaceae grains (>40µm) were recorded in both samples, which may represent cereal-type pollen grain, but further speciation is not possible due to the crumpled preservation of the grains. Many of the Poaceae and Cyperaceae grains are partially crumpled but still identifiable.

Sediments

- 7.3.18 Monolith sample 500, taken from well F28 shows fluctuating water levels overlying anthropogenically derived deposits (Appendix 2)
- 7.3.19 Monolith sample 508, taken from pit F29 also in the east of the Site, shows different types of deposition processes. Initially water-related deposits are overlaid with periods of deposition resulting from earth movement (soil creep/hillwash). The lower sediments give no indication of deliberate human involvement with deposition, whereas the upper units may have accumulated through human intervention with the landscape (soil instability, clearance, ploughing, etc.).

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 An isolated pit containing Bronze Age pottery, and a handful of flint (all residual), is the only evidence relating to the earlier prehistoric periods. Evidence for occupation of the Site during the late Iron Age is more conspicuous: the two near complete roundhouse eaves gullies F17 and F20, along with the surrounding small enclosure ditches, only contained pottery dating to the late Iron Age, and are presumed to belong to this period. In addition, an undated roundhouse, F47, may have been contemporary. The evidence appears to suggest that the initial focus for settlement lay in the northern part of the Site but shifted south and east during the Romano-British period. However, it is possible that potential late Iron Age remains have been masked or obliterated by the Romano-British phase of occupation, as late Iron Age pottery was found in some of the later features in the far south-west of Site.



- 8.1.2 The main boundary framework on the Site appears to have been established by the 2nd century AD; smaller internal enclosures were constructed at this time and afterwards. Some features such as ditch F3 eventually went out of use, and other features were constructed over the top of them (eg, roundhouse F7, F8 and F9, and paddock enclosure F2). Overall, the main boundary template on the Site seems to have been long-lived, with the ridge and furrow sharing the same alignment as the Site's ancient boundaries. This presumably reflects the enduring dictates of drainage, in light of the Site's drainage fall to the east.
- 8.1.3 Towards the later part of the lifespan of the Romano-British settlement a rectangular enclosure, F67, containing a rectilinear array of beam slots was built. This was slightly askew from the overall Site template. Although the appearance and function of any structure that stood here is not known, the remains here mark a development in the nature of the Site's archaeological signature.
- 8.1.4 A range of finds was recovered, including a relatively large pottery assemblage. This contained a range of regional and Continental imports, which although modest, is unusual for a rural Romano-British site in Derbyshire, and presumably reflects the proximity of the military and civilian centres at Derby and that of the road by which they were supplied.
- 8.1.5 Many of the finds relate to the everyday rural subsistence activities such as crop processing, textile production and small-scale metalworking. Some artefacts may also have formed part of the religious or spiritual life of the Site's inhabitants. The two large beehive quern stones found in the eaves gully of roundhouse F17 form part of wider pattern of quern disposal for which a ceremonial interpretation is often ascribed (eg, Watts 2014). Of most interest amongst the finds from the Site was the discovery of a plain lead bowl with a smaller copper alloy bowl 'nested' within it. The smaller bowl was decorated with a band of punched decoration around its inside rim, and a six-pointed star on the inside of the base, possibly intended as a Chi-Rho (Christian) symbol. The 'nested' arrangement of the bowls suggests they had been carefully placed in the ground, again, most likely for ceremonial reasons.
- 8.1.6 Pollen samples taken from the soil inside the bowls unfortunately do not shed light on their function. The pollen was predominantly non-arboreal, and suggestive of wet areas, pasture, meadows, arable, and disturbed ground. From the other environmental remains from the Site, there was evidence of production and processing of cereals: mostly spelt wheat with some barley.
- 8.1.7 The animal bone assemblage was small; it suggests the Site's occupants ate beef, mutton and some pork. Remains of horse and deer were also noted. The presence of a reasonable amount of horse bone, nearly as much as cattle, could indicate that horses may have been an extra source of income, perhaps by providing fresh steeds for people travelling along the Roman road (Ryknield Street), which lay 650 m to the north-west of the Site. There is no indication, in the form of neonatal or immature horse bones, that the breeding and rearing of horses was a local specialism although the layout of the enclosures and small paddocks would have provided a suitable environment for this activity.



- 8.1.8 The silver coin of Emperor Galba (a rare find considering the brevity of his reign—seven months from 68 to 69 AD) and the abundance of early Roman pottery on the Site show its development got underway not long after the Roman conquest, and presumably coincided with the use of the first Roman fort in Derby (Strutts park, occupied c. AD 55–80; Hewitson 2012, 8). The construction of Rykniel Street, the main Roman road running south from Derby, was presumably also to the economic advantage of the Site's inhabitants. Although this may have followed an established prehistoric routeway, traffic along it would almost certainly have increased following the Roman occupation. It is likely that surplus agricultural production from the Highfields Farm site was sold to the nearby fort and vicus. The fort did not survive beyond the early 4th century (Wheeler 1985, 303), although its civilian settlement was longer-lived, continuing into the post-Romano-British period. The fact that there is no evidence pottery reaching the Site after the mid-4th century might highlight the degree to which exploitation of the Site had become dependent on the presence of the nearby military, as opposed to civilian, markets at Derby.

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

9.1 Summary of potential

- 9.1.1 The Site contains evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British land demarcation, farming and settlement on the outskirts of Derby. The recorded stratigraphy and datable artefacts cast light onto the development of the local landscape following the Roman occupation. The examined deposits and features have provided complementary, and at times relatively rich, suites of data. The Romano-British pottery and a few of the charred plant assemblages hold the highest potential to understand the nature of the Site and its role within the wider Romano-British landscape.
- 9.1.2 As noted in the original WSI, 'Iron Age and Romano-British settlement is poorly represented in South Derbyshire' (ULAS 2014, 2) and so the Site contributes to the emergent understanding of the local settlement pattern. In particular, the Site offers the possibility to examine the influence of urban and military markets and populations on outlying rural areas, as during the Romano-British period the Site lay around 6.5 km from the known military and civilian centres located at Strutts Park and Little Chester, Derby.
- 9.1.3 Based on the foregoing, the Site may be considered to be of regional importance. However, should the decoration on the nested vessel be confirmed as a type of Chi Rho, this would provide nationally important evidence of the adoption of Christianity within Roman Britain.

9.2 Stratigraphic potential

- 9.2.1 The archaeological sequence exposed within the strip, map and sample areas was relatively simple: the majority of pre-medieval deposits were sealed by ploughsoil/subsoil/furrow deposits and were cut in to the geological substrate. Most of the Site's pre-medieval features were set out on a common template and, generally there was little evidence for stratification. Where intercutting has occurred, the chronological sequence has generally been established, and the overall stratigraphic sequence of the Site's archaeological remains is, therefore,



sufficiently well understood. Further stratigraphic analysis will not enhance the understanding of activity on the Site.

9.3 Finds potential

Introduction

9.3.1 The main interest in the finds assemblage lies in the pottery, the most commonly occurring artefact type. Animal bone was also relatively well represented, although the assemblage is still considered too small to warrant further work, particularly in the light of its poor condition.

9.3.2 The potential of other finds is relatively limited, although there are groups and individual items of interest. Evidence for lifestyle (apart from the use of ceramic vessels) is particularly lacking, and there are no personal items. Structural evidence (building material, nails etc) is similarly sparse. A few objects (stone, ceramic) provide some functional information, and the occurrence of large quantities of burnt, unworked stone may also have some significance in this respect..

Pottery

9.3.3 The assemblage has limited potential to inform our understanding of the handmade pottery in use before the Roman conquest due to the small assemblage size with only a few feature sherds present.

9.3.4 The samian has been fully quantified and requires no more basic recording and although small it provides valuable quantified information that can in time be integrated and compared more fully with other assemblages from other rural sites in Derbyshire though a limited number are fully quantified and published (eg, Bolsover: Leary 1995, and Blackbrook: Leary 2011, are without detail about the samian). The stamp is only the fifteenth example recorded from Britain (Hartley and Dickinson 2009, 205) and as such deserves to be published and added to the Names on Terra Sigillata database.

9.3.5 The presence of Little Chester type oxidised and grey wares is of interest, suggesting activity on the Site in the early Roman period. Comparison of the forms present in this fabric with other groups in the local area would be useful to see which types were favoured by people living in the wider hinterland of the fort. Consideration of the early features from the Site sequence may help to establish how much of the pottery from this early period of production was found in early Roman features and how much was found deposited with later Roman wares.

9.3.6 More detailed comparison of the pottery from features in a phased sequence may help to establish the earliest occurrence of developed Derbyshire ware. Due to the longer currency for some of the key coarse ware types (such as Derbyshire ware) refining the chronology of a number of the smaller assemblages is difficult. Recognising distinctively late groups depends upon stratified occurrences of more distinct coarse ware types such as grey ware straight sided bead and flanged bowls or the paint decorated Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium (D02, from features F54, F63). Closer consideration of the occurrence of these types may help to isolate which activity on the Site occurred during the late Roman period.



- 9.3.7 Thin section and ICP –AES and -MS type chemical analysis could be used on the paint decorated mortarium (D02) and the stamped mortarium to contrast with Mancetter-Hartshill and Little Chester Kiln samples to see if they can be more securely attributed to a production source, particularly as the potter Iunius is believed to have worked at both sites. This would assist with looking at the distribution and marketing of the products of key Roman pottery industries in the East Midlands (EMHERF n.d., Research Objective 5A & 5J).
- 9.3.8 A programme of organic residue analysis on some of the better-dated pottery groups would contribute to the understanding of the functions of the different pottery wares and forms, how they differed from each other, and how this might have altered over time (Historic England 2017). Organic residue analysis could also, in the absence of an informative animal bone assemblage from the project, provide missing detail on the Site's subsistence base, as well as providing information for inter-site/inter-regional comparison.
- 9.3.9 Assemblages of Roman pottery from rural sites in the county are typically small (eg, Leary 2013 - 1865 sherds; 2001 - 1611 sherds). This represents a good sized assemblage that can be contrasted with other groups from the region to develop our understanding of pottery use in the county. Publication of this site and pottery assemblage would disseminate the results of this study.

Animal bone

- 9.3.10 The faunal assemblage is relatively small, poorly preserved and fragmentary, as such it offers only limited scope for further analysis. The high relative abundance of horse remains is however, atypical of most Romano-British roadside settlements and merits further consideration which could help address project specific research questions (see for example (EMHERF n.d.). It is recommended age, biometry and butchery information is recorded to complete the archive for the animal bone assemblage. This information together with more basic details regarding species and skeletal element representation, will form the basis for a report that summarises the assemblage and attempts to place it within a wider regional context.

Metalwork

- 9.3.11 Perhaps of most interest are the two nested bowls, one of nickel silver and the other of lead, found in enclosure ditch F23, and apparently deliberately deposited. These two objects require further research to set them in their regional and national context, and to examine the possible circumstances of their deposition.
- 9.3.12 The coins, and the few other identifiable metal objects merit a little further work to confirm and/or enhance identifications, although these are unlikely to add significantly to our understanding of the Site.

Stone and ceramic objects

- 9.3.13 Functional information is provided by the quernstones (which also illustrate sources of supply) and ceramic spindlewhorls, although the quantities in each case suggest that grain-processing and textile working were not carried out intensively on the Site. The large quantities of burnt stone deposited across the Site are intriguing, and their



distribution warrants some further investigation, which may shed more light on the possible origin of this material.

Other finds

- 9.3.14 Quantities of ceramic building material (three fragments, undiagnostic Romano-British), clay tobacco pipe (three fragments, post-medieval), worked flint (12 pieces, all debitage), glass (three fragments, one indeterminate but possibly Romano-British, two post-medieval) and slag (13 g, undated) are negligible, and these categories have no further potential.

9.4 Environmental potential

Macrofossils

- 9.4.1 qqIn general, small to moderately rich assemblages of plant remains were recovered from many of the sampled features on the Site, with some areas not providing any environmental evidence at all. In general, the results of the assemblage seem to confirm the initial assumption that features such as ditches and gullies would provide little environmental evidence due to their shallow and functional nature. As such, it is recommended to discard most of the unprocessed samples, which are considered to hold little potential for the presence/preservation of charred plant remains. This assessment is based on the type and shallowness of the parent features and the drainage characteristics of the soils (intermittently wet and dry on the surface). The only exception is the one unprocessed sample (number 286) from the relatively deep F30. Two other samples were processed from this ditch and provided the richest assemblage from the Site. This remaining sample is therefore recommended for processing and analysis.
- 9.4.2 The assemblages with very small amounts of plant remains have little potential since they could easily be reworked or intrusive (Pelling *et al.* 2015) and can contribute very little information to the understanding of the Site, other than the fact that domestic crop-processing activities took place in it in the Iron Age or Romano-British periods. The assemblages of invertebrate remains are small and have little potential for analysis. The analysis of some of the richer charred plant assemblages, provided they are radiocarbon dated, has more potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement and local agricultural practices in the Iron Age and Late Romano-British period.
- 9.4.3 The plant macroremains preserved by waterlogging (F23, F28 and F29) provide some information about the local environment, in which open areas with stagnant and nutrient-rich bodies of water, probably of a seasonal nature, dominated the vicinity of the Site. Common taxa from these habitats were, among others, Cyperaceae, Caryophyllaceae, *Juncus* sp., Chenopodiaceae, *Ranunculus* sp., Polygonaceae (*Persicaria* sp., *Polygonum* sp., *Rumex* sp.), Asteraceae and Lamiaceae. Hedgerow fruits, such as brambles (*Rubus* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus* sp.) berries were also available locally and may have possibly been the object of human exploitation, although there is no definite evidence to prove this. Trees of wet habitats, such as birch (*Betula* sp.), were also present, although possibly at a considerable distance, since the seeds of these are wind dispersed. The presence of wood from trunks and branches indicates that wood was not scarce in the vicinity of the Site. The presence of ostracods in some of these waterlogged deposits (for



example, in F5, F28 and F29) confirms the presence of bodies of water, probably nutrient rich, as suggested by the presence of water fleas. However, the winter or survival eggs (ephippia) of water fleas (*Daphnia* sp.) suggest these water bodies probably dried out considerably on the dry season. This is consistent with the pedological context of the area, which is dominated by slowly permeable soils producing seasonally wet conditions.

Pollen (samples 504 and 505)

9.4.4 Pollen samples from soil infilling the nested lead and nickel alloy bowls provide some coarse information on the wider surrounding environment, although the moderate preservation of pollen may have resulted in under-representation of herbaceous pollen preventing further speciation of pollen beyond family level (eg, in the case of Rosaceae). The pollen assemblages do not provide specific information suggestive of the likely function of the bowls (ie, specific foods, liquids or other organic matter). The dominance of Poaceae, Cyperaceae, Rosaceae and Lactuceae pollen is likely to reflect a range of vegetation communities growing within the vicinity of the Site (wet areas, pasture, meadows, arable, disturbed ground), with Poaceae likely representing areas of grassland, pasture and meadows, as well as plants such as *Phragmites* (reeds) growing alongside Cyperaceae in ditches and other wet areas. The low values for arboreal pollen suggest a largely open landscape in the vicinity.

9.4.5 The relatively high level of indeterminable pollen grains raises the potential for issues of differential pollen preservation and biased assemblages, preventing further speciation of some pollen types beyond family level (eg, Rosaceae), and likely resulting in the under-representation of other pollen taxa. The pollen grains contained within soil infilling the bowls is largely indicative of the surrounding environment and provides no clear indications of any food, liquids or other plant remains likely contained within the bowls. Further analysis is therefore not recommended on these samples.

Sediments

9.4.6 Assessment of monolith sample 500 confirms the on-site interpretation of this feature as a well. However, monolith sample 508 indicates that may have been a water hole, recut later as a pit and truncated by a furrow.

9.4.7 Pollen and microfaunal evidence may be present in sediments from monolith sample 500 and potentially in the lower sediments of monolith sample 508. As there is sufficient dating evidence for these features already, there is no justification for taking additional dating samples. The sediments are minerogenic and therefore pollen data will be highly generalised to the wider landscape rather than allowing for refinement of local populations. The contexts that appear to represent water activity may yield microfaunal data but, consideration of the landscape and water courses indicates that any information to be gained from past salinity levels would not augment our understanding of the features or Site to any greater extent. Subsampling for these proxies is, therefore, not recommended and these monolith samples may be discarded after the assessment has been completed and accepted.



9.5 Overall research potential

Reappraisal of the project objectives

9.5.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (ULAS 2014, Wessex Archaeology 2017) were:

- to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
- to record the remains to be impacted by the proposed ground works including a sufficient record to establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits; and,
- to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, and significance of the heritage.

Updated project aims

9.5.2 The significance and potential of the archaeology of Derbyshire were appraised in a resource assessment and research agenda (Cooper 2006). This was updated some six years later (Knight *et al.* 2012), and the regional research framework is currently being further revised by means of an open access 'wiki' document (<http://tinyurl.com/EMHERF>; EMHERF n.d.). Other documents identify research priorities for the chronological periods relating to the Site at the national level (eg, English Heritage 2010 and 2012). These have been used to update the project aims in light of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains encountered.

9.5.3 The results of the archaeological fieldwork at Highfields Farm have the potential to contribute to the following research objectives:

- to investigate intra-regional variations in the development of fields and linear boundary systems (EMHERF n.d., Research Objective 4F);
- to characterise placed deposits (EMHERF n.d., Research Objective 4H);
- to investigate the landscape context of rural settlements (EMHERF n.d., Research Objective 5H);
- to explain Roman-period site histories in relation to any Iron Age precursors (English Heritage 2012, 14);
- to better understand the landscape context of known sites and to recognise regional diversity within Roman-period landscapes (English Heritage 2012, 14; 2010, 12–3);and,
- to better understand human interactions with the environment (English Heritage 2010, 15; 2012, 16).

9.5.4 More specifically, the work at Highfields Farm has generated data relevant to the following published research questions:

- how far was the [Roman] military conquest a motor of social and economic change? (EMHERF n.d., Research Agenda 5.2.1)



- how did the supply needs of military garrisons and armies along the northern frontier affect the economy? (EMHERF n.d., Research Agenda 5.2.4)
- how did the withdrawal of Roman and political and financial support impact upon the established society and economy? (EMHERF n.d., Research Agenda 5.2.5)
- what resources moved in and out of the region during this [Romano-British] period? (EMHERF n.d., Research Agenda 5.6.1)
- can we elucidate the beliefs and practices associated with religious or ritual foci and may certain classes of site have been associated with particular activities? (EMHERF n.d., Research Agenda 5.8.3) And,
- what was the inter-relationship between the development of roadside settlements and other rural sites, land use and agriculture, in the surrounding region? (Cooper 2006, 156).

9.5.5 With regard to the pottery, the assemblage may be able to contribute to the established specialist framework, particularly with regard to:

- understanding Roman and native interaction; the continuation of Iron Age pottery traditions through the Roman period; marketing mechanisms and supply, and differing patterns of consumption at rural sites in different parts of the north of Britain (Willis 2002).

10 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Further work is required to better place the archaeology of the Site within its local, regional and national context. A stage of analysis and publication will allow the results of the fieldwork to contribute to the relevant established research aims and questions.

10.2 Stratigraphy

10.2.1 Further stratigraphic analysis is not recommended.

10.3 Finds

10.3.1 Only selected categories of finds warrant any further analysis: pottery, stone, coins and metalwork, and animal bone. For other categories, the information presented here on the Romano-British artefacts can be adapted for incorporation in the publication report.

Conservation

10.3.2 On the basis of the condition of the metal objects, their nature, date range and provenance, and with reference to the X-rays, seven objects (three coins, lead and copper alloy bowls, possible iron hinge) have been selected as requiring further



conservation treatment in the form of further X-raying or investigative cleaning, to reveal further details in order to refine identifications (Table 8).

Table 8 Objects selected for conservation treatment

Material	Obj Type	Obj No	Condition	Action
Silver	Coin	13	Complete, few fine scratches; very worn. Thin layer of sulphide corrosion covers c 80% of both sides. Slightly burnished appearance.	Remove soil
Silver	Coin	16	Complete, intact; very worn from use. Surface consists of thin layer of dark, compacted corrosion, some silver showing through.	Remove soil
Silver	Coin	23	Complete, intact; very little wear. Two cracks running from edge, may possibly join across obverse. Few small areas where silver visible beneath darker, compacted corrosion products on surface. Covered in compacted soil.	Remove soil
Copper alloy	Bowl	34	See Conservation Report, Appendix 5	Remove soil
Lead	Bowl	4	See Conservation Report, Appendix 5	Remove soil
Iron	?Hinge	32	Covered in thick layer of iron corrosion and soil.	X-ray at different angle to determine form

Coins and metalwork

- 10.3.3 Following any necessary conservation treatment (see above), coins will be submitted for specialist identification and comment. Catalogue entries for other Romano-British objects will be enhanced as appropriate, adding germane parallels to support identifications and dating.
- 10.3.4 The lead/lead alloy bowls will be subjected to XRF analysis to determine their composition. A report will be produced, drawing on the results of the XRF analysis, describing and discussing the artefacts in their local and regional context, drawing out conclusions on the significance of the markings, and their economic/functional interpretation. The two bowls will be illustrated.
- 10.3.5 All coins and metalwork should be retained for long-term curation, as objects of intrinsic interest, with the exception of iron nails and undiagnostic fragments. The latter are considered to have little or no further research potential and add nothing to our understanding of the Site.

Pottery

- 10.3.6 The description of the Bronze Age sherds from pit 3041 will be slightly enhanced, and this small group will be placed in its local and regional ceramic context.
- 10.3.7 Although no further recording is necessary for the Iron Age–Roman pottery, a limited programme of illustration will be required along with a more detailed statistical



comparison to test the preliminary observations about the composition of the assemblage.

- 10.3.8 Seven selected coarse ware vessels will be illustrated to demonstrate the range of pottery present. The remaining significant vessels have already been paralleled to existing publications. A rubbing and possibly a photograph of the stamped mortarium will also help to illustrate the die type. The stamped samian vessel will be photographed; the poor condition of the surface of this vessel makes this the most appropriate way to record the die.
- 10.3.9 The samian contribution will be updated for the final report with any further phasing and site information and closer comparison of the samian from this site with other sites in the county. The same will be required for the remainder of the Iron Age-Roman assemblage.
- 10.3.10 The stamped mortarium will be discussed in more detail. The stamped mortarium and paint-decorated mortarium could be contrasted with samples from the Mancetter-Hartshill and Little Chester kilns to confirm a provenance.
- 10.3.11 The three sherds reused as spindlewhorls will be briefly discussed; one may be illustrated as an example.
- 10.3.12 The nine sherds of post-Roman pottery will be identified to ware type and recorded.

Organic residue analysis

- 10.3.13 It is recommended that key sherds from the following stratigraphic groups be submitted for organic residue analysis: Late Iron Age–peri-conquest features F14 and F15, and Romano-British occupation-related features spread F62 and ditches/gullies F34, F66 and F67. This will be done in order to answer the following questions: what was the function of the shell-gritted jars and mortaria and did it change over time? Did the Romano-British grey ware lid-seated jars form functional replacements for the Iron Age and Romano-British shell-gritted jars? The organic residue analysis of 30 sherds is recommended to answer these questions and in doing so provide data for inter-site/inter-regional comparison.

Selection policy

- 10.3.14 The pottery should be retained *in toto* for long-term curation, to ensure the integrity of an assemblage which offers further research potential beyond the remit of the current project, in the context of Late Iron Age/Romano-British ceramics in the north Midlands.

Stone

- 10.3.15 Geological IDs on objects will be added to the catalogue entries. A brief report will be prepared, discussing the quernstones in terms of morphology, chronology and potential sources. A brief comment will be made on the distribution of burnt unworked stone. No further comment is considered necessary on the worked flint. The more complete of the two beehive querns will be photographed for the final report.



10.3.16 The burnt, unworked stone (apart from a small representative sample) has already been discarded, on agreement with the Development Control Archaeologist. Other unworked stone will also be discarded, and also the worked flint (as having little or no further research potential, and little or nothing to contribute to our understanding of the Site), but all worked objects should be retained.

Animal bone

10.3.17 Age, biometric and butchery data will be recorded following established methods and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2014). The information presented in this report will be adapted for inclusion in the final report. The report should specifically address the role horse husbandry played in the site economy. This is particularly relevant given the proximity of the site to Rykniel Street and the fort at Little Chester. The report should establish if the high horse bone count is 'normal' for rural settlements in the region (Allen 2017, 124–6) and if there is any evidence to suggest that the settlement was a local breeding centre, perhaps one with a connection to the supply of horses to the Roman military stationed at the nearby fort (Hyland 1990, 77; Johnstone 2008, 130 and 138).

10.3.18 The main interest in this assemblage lies in the horse bones, and this group of material should be retained for long-term curation. The remainder of the assemblage is in poor condition, and quantities would not support statistically valid analysis, but some further selection of more complete bones (with the potential to provide age, biometric and butchery information) from stratigraphically secure and well dated contexts will also be undertaken.

Other finds

10.3.19 No further work is proposed for the ceramic building material, clay pipes, glass, slag or marine shell. Quantification (taken from existing finds records in the project archive) may be included in any tabulated data for the overall finds assemblage, and a note of their provenance may be incorporated in the stratigraphic text. No illustration is necessary.

10.3.20 None of these finds is recommended for retention for long-term curation, on the basis of small quantities, and lack of any intrinsic interest.

10.4 Environmental remains

10.4.1 In light of their limited potential all unprocessed samples are recommended for discard, apart from sample 286, which 286 originates from a deeper ditch (F30) from where other two samples (287 and 288) were processed and which provided the richest charred plant remain assemblage on the Site. Therefore, this sample is recommended for processing and analysis.

10.4.2 The environmental samples proposed for analysis include those from well F28 and ditches F15 and F30. For the analysis, all identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1 mm residues together with the flot. The analysis will involve the full quantification (Antolín *et al.* 2016) of the charred plant assemblages.

10.4.3 The analysis of some of the wood charcoal would provide information woodland management and exploitation and potentially on the function of some features on



the Site (eg, beam slot F58 and spreads F35, F31). For the analysis, identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2 mm residue together and the flot (>2 mm). Larger richer samples will be sub-sampled: up to a maximum of 100 charcoal fragments per sample will be analysed, as recommended by Keepax (1988). Only fragments greater than 2mm, and primarily those greater than 4mm, will be examined, as fragments <2mm generally lack sufficient anatomical detail and thus cannot be conclusively identified. Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x40. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.

10.4.4 No further work is recommended on the pollen and monolith samples.

10.5 Radiocarbon dating

10.5.1 The radiocarbon dating of cereal grains from the rich assemblages from F15 and F30 is recommended in order to verify their phasing, since the sequence could represent changes in crop choices over time.

10.5.2 A total of two radiocarbon samples from these features will be submitted to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queen's University, Belfast, and will be calculated using the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited at 95% confidence. The degree of reliability of the radiocarbon date and the event which is aimed to be dated will be assessed following Waterbolk (1971) and Pelling *et al.* (2015).

10.5.3 No other dates are recommended due to a lack of suitable entities from taphonomically secure/stratigraphically articulated contexts, the imprecision of the calibration curve with regard to the Roman period, and the presence of chronologically distinctive pottery within many of the features.

10.6 Context

10.6.1 To better understand the context of the Site, both in terms of its physical location within the ancient landscape and against the backdrop of the latest understanding of Romano-British Derbyshire, it is recommended that a project specific GIS be created, incorporating the results of:

- a literature review and updated HER search, and
- the sourcing of existing LiDAR data to enable production of a digital model of the Site landscape.



10.7 Proposals for publication

- 10.7.1 In light of the significance of the remains, the publication of an overview article is proposed. This will present a summary and synthesis of the results and discuss the Site in its regional context. In the first instance, the draft text will be submitted for comment to the archaeological curator representing South Derbyshire District Council. The approved draft will then be submitted for publication in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, and will be supported by an accessible, 'project page' containing full specialist reports and supporting data. This will be hosted on the Wessex Archaeology and/or ADS website.
- 10.7.2 It is estimated that the article will be approximately 13,300 words long and, with plates, tables and figures, occupying an estimated 28 pages of the journal (assuming maximum 700 words per page).

Provisional synopsis of the publication

Working title: *Highfields Farm: A Romano-British settlement on the edge of Derby. By Paula Whittaker with principal specialist contributions from Ian M Rowlandson, Inés López-Dóriga and Lorraine Mephram*

Introduction	400 words
Results	2000 words
Finds and environmental reports	5000 words
Discussion	2000 words
Bibliography	1400 words

Total: approximately 13,300 words, 10 figures, 3 plates, 3 tables

- 10.7.3 In addition, in light of their rarity, a short note on the nested metal bowls will be supplied for inclusion in a forthcoming edition of *Lucerna*, the bi-annual newsletter of the Roman Finds Group.
- 10.7.4 Finally, the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework online 'wiki' page (EMHERF n.d.; <http://tinyurl.com/EMHERF>) will be updated with the results of the fieldwork, drawing on this document and the results of the proposed analysis.

10.8 Personnel and resources

- 10.8.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (Table 9).

Table 9 Task list

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff
1. Management and support			
1.1	Project management	2	C. Swales
1.2	Project monitor and QA	1	C. Swales
1.3	Finds management	3	J Irwin



1.4	Environmental management	1	I López-Dóriga
2. Pre-analysis			
2.1	Site database updates	1	PO
2.2	Digitisation of selected drawings	1	I Atkins
2.3	Project meetings	1	Var.
2.4	Background research	4	PO
3. Analysis and specialist reporting			
3.1 Finds			
3.1.1	Prehistoric–Romano-British pottery report	5	I Rowlandson/ G Monteil
3.1.2	Organic residue analysis	30 sherds	University of Bristol
3.1.3	Post-Roman pottery recording	0.5	C. Cumberpatch
3.1.4	ICP sampling of mortaria (4 samples)	£860	Univ Durham
3.1.5	Quernstone geological IDs	0.5	TBC
3.1.6	Brief comment on burnt unworked stone and stone objects	0.5	G Jones
3.1.7	Coin identification and brief commentary	0.5	R Henry
3.1.8	Metalwork catalogue enhancement and report	2	G Jones
3.1.9	Animal bone recording, summary report	3	L Higbee
3.1.10	Illustrations: finds (pottery, two bowls, photographs)	1.5	Graphics Office
3.1.11	Conservation	2	L Wootten
3.1.12	Finds Illustration	3.5	I Atkins
3.1.13	XRF analysis of bowls	TBC	TBC
3.2 Environmental			
3.2.1	Processing of previously unprocessed samples	1	ES
3.2.2	Extraction of charred plants and wood charcoal	2	ES
3.2.3	Commissioning analysis and contracts	0.5	PO
3.2.4	Analysis and Reporting of charred plant remains	2	PO
3.2.5	Analysis and Reporting of wood charcoal	2	D Challinor
3.2.6	Overview and palaeoenvironmental summary	0.5	PO
3.2.7	Editing text	0.5	PO
3.3 Radiocarbon dating			
3.3.1	2 samples: despatch, dating and report	£1000 tot.	Univ Belfast/TBC
4. Context (HER search, literature review etc)			
4.1	HER search	0.5	PO
4.2	Literature review	3	PO
4.3	LiDAR model	0.5	PO
4.4	GIS production	1	PO
5. Report compilation (journal article)			
5.1	Introduction and background	1	PO
5.2	Compile and integrate report	2	PO
5.3	Discussion	2.5	PO
5.4	Bibliography	2	PO
5.5	Captions (figures, plates and tables)	0.5	PO
5.6	Brief finds and figure illustrations	0.5	PO
5.7	Illustrations	3	PO



5.8	Edit report	2	PM
5.9	Review report	1.5	SPM
5.10	Check proofs	1	PO
5.11	Journal publication cost	TBC	
Note in <i>Lucerna</i>			
5.12	Text preparation	0.5	PO
5.13	Edits/review/management	1.5	PO/PM
6. Archiving			
6.1	Physical archive preparation	2	J Irwin
6.2	Digital archive preparation	2	J Irwin
6.3	Physical archive deposition	1	J Irwin
6.4	Digital archive deposition charges	£400	ADS
6.5	Box storage grant (@£300/box)	£6000	Derby Museum

10.9 Management structure

- 10.9.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Post-excavation Manager, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.
- 10.9.2 The Post-excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.
- 10.9.3 The Post-excavation Manager will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

- 11.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, but will be deposited in due course with Derby City and County Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code DBYMU 2017-27.
- 11.1.2 Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum (with the exception of any human remains, or finds covered by the Treasure Act (1996)).



11.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

11.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

11.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 18 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 6 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

11.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports) as well as a scanned security copy of the physical records (see below, Section 12.4), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance), and accompanied by full metadata.

11.3 Selection policy

11.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those finds with further research potential, or which fulfil other criteria within the Museum's collecting policy.

11.3.2 In this instance, and in agreement with the Development Control Archaeologist, all but a small sample of the burnt, unworked stone has already been discarded.

11.3.3 Apart from the pottery, which should be retained *in toto*, all other categories of material will be subject to selective retention, as detailed in the individual method statements for material types (see above).

11.3.4 The selection policy will be agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist and the Museum, and fully documented in the project archive.

11.4 Security copy

11.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

11.5 OASIS

11.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (OASIS ID wessexar1-277521). A .pdf version of the final



report will be submitted to OASIS. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

12 COPYRIGHT

12.1 Archive and report copyright

- 12.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 12.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

12.2 Third party data copyright

- 12.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged			
							Grain	Charaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm		Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)
Prehistoric pit																	
3041	3042	302	20	15		60%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	2ml	Mature	-			
Late Iron Age																	
Linear ditch F37																	
1051	1052	120	20	15		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
Enclosure ditch F15																	
1068	1069	125	35	15		70%, C, E	A	-	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> subsp. <i>hexastichum</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp.	A		Mature + roundwood	Fair			
1096	1097	126	37	10		90%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
Roundhouse F17 gully and pits																	
	1073	118	17	10		90%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-			
1072	1074	119	30	10		30%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1087	1088	128	7	10		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature + roundwood	-			
		130	40	15		70%, A*, E	C	-	-	Triticeae	-	1ml	Mature	Poor, iron coated			
		146	12	10		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-			
	1160	147	30	20		80%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	C	Mature	-			
1159	1170	131	30	20		70%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1163	1164	149	37	10		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-			
1165	1166	152	18	0		2%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	300ml	Mature	-			
1192	1193	157	9	3		60%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <0.5mm	Mature	-			
Early Roman																	
Linear ditches F1, F3, F10, F11, F24, F26, F27, F57																	
2004	2006	201	8	2		70%, A**	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged			
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm		Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)
						60%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
	2007	202	8	15													
	2416	290	34	10		90%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2415	2417	278	36	10		90%, A*	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2035	2036	209	20	25		80%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-			
						90%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-			
2075	2076	218	40	50		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-						
2262	2263	240	30	10		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			Moll-t
2400	2401	276	40	30		E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor			
2430	2431	280	20	5		50%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-			
2440	2441	283	7														
1066	1067	117	31	5		80%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1206	1208	161	36	10		40%, B, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Poa/Phleum, Trifoliae</i>	Trace	Mature + roundwood	Fair			
1390	1391	193	36	10		80%	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	<1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-			
1421	1423	409	13	15		90%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-			
1426	1427	408	36	15		80%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1631	1634	460	25	10		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			Moll-t
3111	3113	304	40	15		5%, B, E	-	-	-	C	Cyperaceae	Trace	Mature	-			
						90%, A**, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2294	2296	251	40			90%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			Moll-t
2349	2297	252	40	15		80%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2382	2383	272	22	15		80%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2424	2425	279	18	10		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1539	1540	417	20	5		50%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1541	1543	418	18	20								Trace	Mature	-			
Enclosure ditch F25																	
						90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1135	1136	140	7	5													
1432	1434	401	36	10		90%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			Moll-t
						70%, A**, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature		Dried out but was probably waterlogged,	A***	<i>Sambucus sp., Rubus sp., Juncus sp., Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae</i>
2310	2307	256	40	20		50%, A**, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Rumex sp., indet.</i>	<1 ml	Mature	-			
2435	2436	282	33	10													
Four-post structure F12																	
1003	1004	101	10	20		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-			



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged						
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes		Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)		
1023	1024	105	8	15		E 60%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roundhouse F9 gully and pit																			
2200	2201	231	37	25		80%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
2210	2211	233	20	2		80%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
2363	2364	273	0	15		70%, B, E 90%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t
2365	2367	270	20	10		80%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	Moll-t
Roundhouse F20 gully and pits																			
1133	1134	135	40	20		70%, B, E 90%, A**, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
1143	1144	141	20	10		E	-	-	-	C	Caryophyllaceae	B Trace in <1mm	Mature	Fair	-	-	-	-	-
1320	1337	169	40	15		90%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1mm	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
1327	1338	170	40	25		90%, C 80%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml Trace in <1mm	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
1354	1355	174	50	15		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace Trace in <1mm	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
1145	1146	142	8	10		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace Trace in <1mm	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
1364	1365	178	25	10		E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-
Late Roman																			
Ditches F23, F54																			
2302	2303	255	20	3		90%, A*, E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor	-	-	-	-	-
2333	2334	262	40	0	50%							Trace	Mature		A** - Mainly <i>Juncus</i> sp., Cyperaceae <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., A*** (inc. roundw ood) Apiaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., Indets			C - Insects	
1510	1512	411	33	30		80%, A**, E	B	B	<i>Triticum</i> sp., (inc. <i>spelta</i>), glume bases and detached embryo	C	<i>Panicum</i> sp., Cyperaceae, Poaceae	Trace	Mature	Poor	-	-	-	-	-
Enclosure ditches F2, F5, F30, F38, F39, F49, F50, F55																			
2032	2034	208	40	15		80%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-	-	-	-	-	-



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged			
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes				Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)	
2039	2040	211	40	10		80%, B, E	-	-	-			-	Trace	Mature	-			
																	A** - <i>Juncus</i> spp., <i>Cochlearia</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Caryophyllaceae, Cyperaceae Lamiaceae, <i>Persicaria</i> sp.,	
2103	2104	213	20	240	50%	E	-	-	-			-	1ml	Mature		A***		C - <i>Daphnia</i> sp.
2205	2224	234	37	15		80%, A**	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i>)	C	Poaceae		Trace	Mature	Poor		A* - <i>Juncus</i> sp., Cyperaceae Asteraceae, <i>Betula</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Apiaceae, <i>Fumaria</i> sp., Poaceae, Lamiaceae, <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Potentilla</i> sp.	
	2358	265	32	100		E	-	-	-			-	C	Mature	-	A*** (inc. roundwood)		C - Insects, <i>Daphnia</i> sp. egg cases
	2359	266	4	30		70%, A*, E	B	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum spelta</i>	-		-	A	Mature + roundwood	Good, iron coated			
	2360	267	36	4		90%, A*, E	-	-	-			-	Trace	Mature	-			
2356	2361	268	36	5		90%, C, E	-	-	-			-	Trace	Mature	-			
2384	2387	274	40	20		90%, C, E	-	-	-			-	<1ml	Mature	-			



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged			
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm		Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)
		275	2	5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
	2473	288	10	15		1%, C	A**	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i>) grains, glume bases, spikelet forks and detached embryos	A**	Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp.), Asteraceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Viciae	1ml	Mature	Heterogeneous			
2471	2475	287	30	40		60%, B	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>dicoccum</i> and <i>spelta</i>) grains, glume bases and spikelet forks (A*), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (C)	A	Poaceae (<i>Avena/Bromus, Lolium/Festuca</i>), Cyperaceae, Viciae, <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	4ml	Mature + roundwood	Poor			
3118	3117	303	25	2		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-			
3128	3131	306	8	2		80%, A*	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1485	1486	407	38	30		90%, B, E 90%, C,	-	-	-	C	Viciae	Trace	Mature	Poor			
1502	1505	410	20	15		E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1519	1521	412	20	30		90%, B, E 80%, C,	B	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. and Triticeae grain, <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume bases	-	-	<1ml	Mature	Poor			Moll-t
1534	1537	415	34	10		E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1582	1583	453	17	20		75%, A**, E 80%, C,	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	<1ml	Mature	Poor, may have been waterlogged	A**	A - <i>Ranunculus</i> spp, Apiaceae	Moll-t
1665	1666	461	25	10		E	-	-	-	C	Asteraceae	Trace	Mature	Poor			
1592	1593	443	37	60		90%, B	-	C	<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor			
Gully F22																	
2300	2301	254	8	5		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature				
Roundhouse F7 gully and pit																	
2066	2067	221	20	4		80%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2085	2086	222	40	25		80%, A, E 80%, B,	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2097	2098	226	31	5		E, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged				
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes		Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)
2122	2123	229	20	4		80%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
Roundhouse F8 gully and pit																	
2229	2230	237	28	3		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2352	2353	264	32	10		80%, C, E, F	C	-	Triticeae coleoptile	Potentilla sp., Asteraceae, Cyperaceae	C	Trace	Mature	Fair			
2378	2379	271	17	10		75%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
														Dried out but was probably waterlogged, fair preservation		A* - Ranunculus sp., Apiaceae, Juncus sp., Cyperaceae	
2321	2323	261	30	30		80%, B, E, I	C	B	Triticum sp. (inc. spelta) glume bases	Poaceae	C	2ml	Mature		A**		C - Ostracods, Daphnia sp.
Well F28																	
	2282	245	40	25		5%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	5ml	Mature	-			A** - Mainly Juncus spp., also Caryophyllaceae, Cyperaceae
	2283	246	40	15		E (A**)	B	C	Hordeum vulgare, Triticum sp. (inc. spelta) glume bases	-	-	A	Mature	Good	A**	Asteraceae, Betula sp., Cyperaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Urtica sp., Juncus sp., Chenopodiaceae, Rumex sp., Ranunculus sp., Persicaria sp., Asteraceae (inc. Cardueae), Lamiaceae, Rubus sp., Indets	-
2281	2284	247	40	49 0	20%	E	C	-	Hordeum vulgare	C	Bromus sp.	C	Mature	Good	A***		



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged				
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm		Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)	
	2503	248	40	250	50%	E	B	B	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases	B	<i>Bromus</i> sp., Viciae	A**	Mature	Good	A***	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp., Cyperaceae, <i>Persicaria</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Asteraceae (inc. Cardueae), <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Potentilla</i> sp., Lamiaceae, Apiaceae (inc. <i>Aethusa</i> sp, <i>Pimpinella</i> sp.), <i>Betula</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> sp., indets A** - <i>Juncus</i> spp., Cyperaceae, <i>Betula</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., Asteraceae, Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae, <i>Potentilla</i> sp, <i>Aphanes</i> sp., Indets	-	-
	2284, 2501	501	10	120	50%	E	-	-	-	-	-	C	Mature + roundwood		A***	-	-	
Pit F29																		



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged			
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes		Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains
		257	40	2000	125 ml	E	-	-	-		-	-	C	Mature	A** - Chenopodiaceae, Polygonaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp., Apiaceae, <i>Potentilla</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, <i>Juncus</i> sp., <i>Cochlearia</i> sp., A*** (inc. wood, mature and roundwood) Cyperaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Atriplex</i> sp., Cyperaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Urtica</i> sp., <i>Cochlearia</i> sp., Apiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, <i>Juncus</i> spp., Asteraceae, <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Alisma</i> sp., Lamiaceae	C- Insects
	2314	259	15	1750	125 ml	E	-	-	-		-	-	C	Mature	A*** (incl. wood, mature and roundwood) A** - Apiaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., Cyperaceae, <i>Cochlearia</i> sp., Asteraceae, <i>Juncus</i>	-
2313	2315	258	40	2750	125 ml	E	-	-	-		-	-	C	Mature	A*** (incl. wood, mature and roundwood) A** - Apiaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., Cyperaceae, <i>Cochlearia</i> sp., Asteraceae, <i>Juncus</i>	C- Insects



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged					
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes		Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)	
	2501	507	26	240	50%	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	spp., Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rubus</i> sp., Caryophyllaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., Lamiaceae, budscales A* - <i>Juncus</i> spp., Asteraceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Pimpinella</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Apiaceae, Cyperaceae , <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Cochlearia</i> sp., Lamiaceae, <i>Potentilla</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., Indets A* - Cyperaceae , Caryophyllaceae, Apiaceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> spp., <i>Juncus</i> sp., Asteraceae, Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae, Lamiaceae, <i>Cochlearia</i> sp., Indets	C - <i>Daphnia</i> sp.
	2502	506	36	240	50%	E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A***	-	-	-	
Spreads F31, F35, F45 (and associated pits), F63 and F64																		
	2249	2250	238	2	20	1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	15ml	Mature	-	-	-	-	



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged				
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm		Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)	
2490	2491	239	3	1		5%, C	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	<1ml	Mature	Poor				
		291	40	60								5 ml	Mature + roundwood					
		1471	197	8	4		30%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor			
		1472	195	36	60		5%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	-	2ml	Mature	Poor			
1469	1473	194	37		75%, C, E	B	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	<1 ml	Mature	Poor					
1474	1476	198	6	2	60%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-					
1477	1479	196	1	1.5	<1% 90%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-					
1815	1813	488	31	15	80%, C, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Trace	Mature	Fair					
1842	1841	496	18		80%, C, E	-	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base, cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> rachis segment	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor					
1848	1848	499	8	15	90%, C, E, F	-	-	-	C	Poaceae	Trace	Mature	Poor					
Beamslot F58																		
1562	1563	422	1	10	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	3ml	Mature	-					
1562	1563	423	1	5	30%	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-					
1562	1563	424	1	15	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	6ml	Mature	-					
1562	1563	425	1	10	<1%, C, E	C	-	Triticeae	C	Cyperaceae	2ml	Mature	Heterogeneous					
1562	1563	426	1	10	5%, C	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	3ml	Mature	Heterogeneous					
1562	1563	428	1	5	20%, E	B	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	B	Viciae	<1ml	Mature	Poor					
1562	1563	429	1	10	<1%, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-					
1562	1563	430	1	2	30%, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	A*	Asteraceae, <i>Persicaria</i> sp.	<1ml	Mature	Poor					
1562	1563	431	1	1.5	80%, E	C	C	Triticeae, detached embryo	A	Asteraceae, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i>	<1ml	Mature	Poor					
1564	1565	448	1	10	10%, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-					
1564	1565	449	1	3	10%, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-					
1564	1565	450	45	30	10%, C, E, F	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	C	Cyperaceae	15ml	Mature	Poor				Moll-t	
1564	1565	432	1	35	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	30ml	Mature	-					
1564	1565	433	1	2	20%	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-					
1564	1565	434	1	15	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	4ml	Mature + roundwood	-					
1564	1565	435	1	20	5%	-	-	-	-	-	10ml	Mature + roundwood	-					



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged					
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes		Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)	
1564	1565	436	1	15		<1%, C	-	-	-		-	-	5ml	Mature + roundwood	-			
1564	1565	437	1	5		1%, F	-	-	-		-	-	1ml	Mature + roundwood	-			
1564	1565	438	1	10		<1%	-	-	-		-	-	3ml	Mature	-			
1564	1565	439	1	5		<1%, E	-	-	-		-	-	2ml	Mature	-			
1564	1565	440	1	5		20%, E	-	-	-		-	-	1ml	Mature	-			
1564	1608	451	70	5		2%, B, E	-	-	-		-	-	625ml	Mature + roundwood	-			Moll-t
1564	1609	452	10	10		40%, C	-	-	-		-	-	4ml	Mature	-			
Features of uncertain date																		
Ditches and gullies																		
2093	2094	227	40	3		80%, B	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1041	1042	110	30	10		60%, B, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1062	1063	145	30	10		80%, B, E	-	-	-		-	-	2ml	Mature	-			
2226	2227	235	8	10		80%, B	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2226	2228	236	7	5		90%, C	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2492	2493	292	10	2		30%, C	-	-	-		-	-	1ml	Mature	-			
1415	1416	192	38	15		40%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	<1 ml	Mature	-			
1033	1034	107	20	10		80%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-			
1039	1040	108	36	10		80%, C, E, I, F	-	-	-		-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-			
1108	1109	137	40	10		90%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1108	1110	138	10	2.5		80%, B, F	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1117	1119	132	36	10		90%, B, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1128	1130	139	40	15		90%, A, E	-	-	-		-	-	<1ml	Mature	-			
1137	1138	136	17	10		90%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	<1ml	Mature	-			
1197	1199	159	38	10		60%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1360	1361	176	36	10		90%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1362	1363	177	32	15		90%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-			
1402	1403	188	20	15		90%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1623	1624	457	10	5		80%, C, E	-	-	-		-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1625	1626	458	7				-	-	-		-	-			-			
1627	1628	459	19	10		90%, A, E	-	-	-		-	-	1.5ml	Mature	-			
1672	1674	466	5	2		70%, C, E	-	-	-		C	Cyperaceae	<1ml	Mature	Fair			Moll-t



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged				
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes		Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)
1675	1676	467	7	2		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1799	1798	486	7														
1821	1822	494	38	20		E, F 80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	3ml	Mature	-	A***	A - Caryophyllaceae, Ranunculus sp., Cyperaceae	C - Insects, Moll-t
1832	1830	493	40	20		E	-	-	-	-	-	4ml	Mature	-			
2087	2088	223	14	3		80%, B, E 80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2264	2265	241	8	15		E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor			
		504	0	0.2	100% residue	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2333	2334	505	0	0.2	100% residue	<1%, A* 70%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
3122	3123	305	26	10		E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
Pit clusters F13, F48																	
1045	1046	114	9	2.5		90%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1047	1048	112	4	5		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1049	1050	113	28	15		5%, A	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1339	1340	171	20	15		50%, C, E	C	-	Triticum sp., Triticeae	-	-	<1 ml	Mature	Poor			
	1347	172	36	40		20%, B, E 50%, C	-	-	-	-	-	10ml	Mature	-			
1345	1349	173	20	30		E 90%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	5ml	Mature	Poor			
	1358	179	8	2.5		E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1357	1359	180	30	30		70%, B, E	-	-	-	C	Cyperaceae, Polygonaceae	1ml	Mature	Fair			
1375	1377	181	38	20		80%, B, E	C	-	cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	Viciae	<1ml	Mature	Poor			
Pits and postholes																	
1079	1080	127	7	10		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-			
1081	1082	121	14	10		75%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1094	1095	122	13	10		75%, A, E	-	-	-	C	Indet. tuber	<1ml	Mature	Poor			
1077	1078	115	3	5		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <0.5mm	Mature	-			
1141	1142	154	38	10		20%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	5ml	Mature	-			



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged				
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm		Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)	
1151	1152	143	2	5		<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1153	1154	144	20	30		20%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	20ml	Mature + roundwood	-				
1180	1181	151	36	5		75%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-				
1186	1187	156	4	5		2%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <0.5mm	Mature	-				
1194	1196	158	37	15		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1220	1221	162	15	15		70%, B	-	-	-	-	-	3ml	Mature	-				
1276	1290	166	11	10		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <1mm	Mature	-				
1280	1281	167	4	5		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-				
1413	1414	405	32	15		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1454	1455	402	5	35		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	5ml	Mature	-				
1528	1529	416	6	2		90%, C	-	-	-	-	A*	Trace	Mature	-				
1553	1554	419	20	15		70%, C, E	C	-	-	Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
1555	1556	420	20	15		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1566	1568	441	13	10		80%, B	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-				
1606	1607	447	5	5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			Moll-t	
	1613	454	5	35		40%, B, E	C	-	-	Triticum sp., Hordeum vulgare	-	-	10ml	Mature	Poor			A - Juncus sp., Ranunculus spp., Chenopodiaceae, Apiaceae
1612	1614	455	25	20		70%, A, E, F	A	-	-	Hordeum vulgare, Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor	A**		C - Insects
1621	1622	456	4	5		90%, C	C	-	-	Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor			
1656	1658	463	36	30		75%, B, E	-	-	-	-	C	5ml	Mature	Heterogenous				
1660	1659	464	9	10		80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1662	1661	465	9	5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1699	1702	497	7	3		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	C	Trace	Mature	-				
1703	1704	471	20	25		30%, C, E, I	C	-	-	Hordeum vulgare	-	-	5ml	Mature	Poor			?tuber
	1710	472	40	10		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-				
1713	1711	473	40	20		75%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-				



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred					Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged					
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes		Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)	
1751	1749	478	20	10		E, I												
	1765	480	9	2		90%, B, E	-	-	-	C	Asteraceae	Trace	Mature	Poor				
1764	1767	481	10	10		90%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature					
		483	10	30		90%, C, E	-	-	-	C	Cyperaceae	Trace	Mature	Fair				
1769	1771	483	10	30		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature					
1790	1788	485	30	25		90%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				Moll-t
1824	1823	491	40	7		85%, E, I	-	-	-	C	Indet. tuber	Trace	Roundwood					
2037	2038	210	10	5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
2089	2090	224	40	15		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
2095	2096	225	40	45		90%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	A	Mature + roundwood	-				
2099	2112	228	20	2		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
2124	2125	230	1	3		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-				
2266	2267	242	10	0.5		90%	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
2279	2280	250	6	5		10%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <0.5mm	Mature	-				
2287	2288	249	40	0		20%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	45ml	Mature	-				
3011	3036	300	6			80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <0.5mm	Mature	-				
3087	3089	301	17	1.5		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace in <0.5mm	Mature	-				
Roundhouse F47																		
1379	1381	184	30	20		90%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp., indet.	<1 ml	Mature					
1397	1398	185	20	40		80%, C, E	-	-	-	C	Cyperaceae	2ml	Mature	Fair				
1397	1399	186	19	10		80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-				
1404	1406	189	35	40		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1407	1408	190	27	25		90%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-				
1409	1410	191	40	50		90%, A, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	C	Mature					
1446	1447	199	4	3.5		90%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
1449	1450	400	11	10		90%, B, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				
Spreads																		
1741	1742	495	30	10		40%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	4ml	Mature	-				
1746	1748	477	38	20		90%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-				



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Charred						Comments (preservation)	Waterlogged			
							Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Other	Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm		Charcoal	Vegetative plant parts	Other plant remains	Invertebrates (Insects, molluscs and crustaceans)
1778	1779	479	40	20		90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-			
2402	2403	277	36	50		90%, B, E, F, I	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base and grain	-	-	Trace	Mature	Poor			
	1225	163	5	10		60%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	1ml	Mature	-			

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs.



Appendix 2: Sediment descriptions and subsamples recommended for analysis

Location: Well [2281]		Monolith sample: <500>		Drawing: -	
Depth	Context	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
0-0.24m	2282	-	Fairly firm 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt loam. Very fine pores (0.1%) and moderate iron staining. Mottled throughout. Gradual to diffuse lower boundary. Troels-Smith classification: Grana minora (Gmin)1, Argilla granosa (Ag)3; Nigror (Nig.)1; Stratificatio (Str.)0; Elasticitas (Elas.)0; Siccitas (Sicc.)4; Limes superior (Lim.).	Low energy, redoxymorphic events. Alluvium?	Periods of fluctuating water activity
0.24-0.35m	2283	-	Firm 2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown silty clay. Very fine pores (0.5%) and rare charcoal. Gradual lower boundary. Very similar to unit above with less mottling. Troels-Smith classification: Ag3 Argilla steatodes (As)1; Nig.1; Str.0; Elas.0; Sicc.4; Lim.1.	Mottles indicate oxidisation. Alluvium? Low energy?	
0.35-0.52m	2284	-	Fairly firm 10YR 4/1 dark grey sandy silty loam. Rare, uncharred organics, rare (1%) very small stones (quartz, sandstone, mudstone), very fine pores (0.5%), very rare iron staining. Gradual lower boundary. Troels-Smith classification: Ag2 As1 Gmin1; Nig.1; Str.0; Elas.0; Sicc.3; Lim.2.	Natural infill from surrounding area, mixing with underlying unit	
0.52-0.97m	2503	-	Firm 10YR 4/1 dark grey sandy clay loam. Rare organics (complete roots), rare fragmented charcoal, rare large rounded and subangular stones (0.02m), pottery sherd at 0.91-0.92m. Very rare iron staining and moderate patches of pure clay. Troels-Smith classification: As3 Ag1 Gmin+; Nig.2; Str.0; Elas.1; Sicc.3; Lim.2.	Anthropogenic activity deliberate 'backfill'	Top of area of human activity

Location: pit [2313]		Monolith sample: <508>		Drawing: 331	
Depth	Context	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
0-0.35m	2495/7	-	Stiff 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam. Frequent flecks of iron staining, rare large rounded and subangular flint, (40mm), rare charcoal flecks. Very fine pores (2%). Clear boundary. Troels-Smith classification Argilla granosa (Ag)2 Argilla steatodes (As)2; Nigror (Nig.)1; Stratificatio (Str.)0; Elasticitas (Elas.)0; Siccitas (Sicc.)4; Limes superior (Lim.)1.	Higher energy, redoximorphic event(s) – sediment exposed for extended periods (photographs of section show desiccation cracking)	Furrow fill and top of pit recut - natural infilling of ploughsoil from surrounding area, overlying pit recut fill



Location: pit [2313]		Monolith sample: <508>		Drawing: 331	
Depth	Context	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
0.35-0.58m	2498	-	Stiff 10YR 4/1 dark grey silty clay loam. Rare flecks of iron staining and rare large subangular sandstone (30mm). Very fine pores (2%). Clear boundary. Troels-Smith classification: Ag2, As2; Nig.1; Str.0; Elas.0; Sicc.4; Lim.1.	Large inclusions indicate high energy but lack of organics suggest earth movement rather than water activity	Possible recut – natural infilling of pit – soil creep/hillwash
0.58-0.73m	2499	-	Firm 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay loam. Rare small inclusions (quartz, flint, sandstone), very rare medium inclusions (subrounded quartz 15mm), rare organics (uncharred, woody), rare iron staining. Very fine pores (2%). Very weakly horizontally laminated. Clear boundary. Troels-Smith classification: Ag3, As1; Nig.1; Str.1; Elas.0; Sicc.4; Lim.1.	Laminations and organics indicate seasonal deposition through water activity	Periods of fluctuating water activity depositing sediments and vegetation from surrounding area. NOTHING TO INDICATE ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITY
0.73-0.89m	2500	-	Firm 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown sandy clay loam. Rare small inclusions (quartz, flint), very rare large subangular quartz, rare organics throughout (uncharred, woody), moderate flecks and patches of iron staining. Very fine pores (2%). Weakly horizontally laminated. Gradual boundary. Troels-Smith classification: Ag3, As1, Grana minima (Gmin)+; Nig.1; Str.1; Elas.0; Sicc.4; Lim.1.	Sand and laminations indicate slightly higher energy event(s), presence of organics suggests deposition through water activity rather than earth movement	As above – gradual infill through water action
0.89-1.66m	2501/2502	-	Firm 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty clay loam. Rare very small inclusions (quartz, sandstone), rare flecks of pure clay, occasional organics (uncharred, woody, complete roots), rare iron staining. Very fine pores (2%-5%). Weakly horizontally laminated. Very slightly sandier towards base of unit. Slightly wetter than overlying units. Sharp smooth boundary. Troels-Smith classification: Ag2 As2; Nig.1; Str.1; Elas.0; Sicc.3; Lim.3.	Organics and moisture level indicate anaerobic conditions with laminations suggesting low energy, seasonal deposition	
1.66-1.70m	-	-	Friable, clean, fine sand. Troels-Smith classification: Gmin4, Grana majora (Gmaj)+; Nig.0; Str.0; Elas.0; Sicc.4.	Natural geology	Geology



Appendix 3: Results of pollen assessment (total number of grain counted)

Sample	504	505
Exotic (<i>Lycopodium</i>)	59	100
<i>Betula</i> (birch)	1	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> type (hazel)	2	6
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (alder)	1	1
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)	-	1
<i>Salix</i> (willow)	1	-
<i>Rosa</i> (rose)	1	-
Chenopodiaceae (goosefoot family)	1	6
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)	2	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (common knotgrass)	-	1
<i>Urtica dioica</i> (stinging nettle)	1	-
Poaceae (grass family)	64	43
Poaceae >40um (large grass grain)	4	2
Cyperaceae (sedge family)	17	25
<i>Ranunculus</i> undiff. (buttercups)	1	3
<i>Silene</i> type (campion)	1	1
Rosaceae (rose family)	15	22
<i>Filipendula</i> (meadowsweet)	5	9
<i>Trifolium</i> type (clovers)	4	3
Apiaceae (carrot family)	1	1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (ribwort plantain)	1	6
Rubiaceae (bedstraws)	-	2
<i>Cirsium</i> (thistles)	5	1
Lactuceae (lettuce family)	19	27
<i>Aster</i> type (daisies)	1	2
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> (common knapweed)	4	5
Pteropsida undiff. (fern spores undiff.)	4	2
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (bracken)	4	4
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> (polypodies)	3	2
Indeterminables	50	55
Total Land Pollen Count (TLP)	152	167
Trees and Shrubs%	3.9	4.8
Herbaceous%	96.1	95.2
Fern Spores%	6.7	4.6
Indeterminables%	24.8	24.8



Appendix 4: OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-277521

Project details

Project name	Highfields Farm, Findern, South Derbyshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology carried out a 3.25 ha archaeological excavation as a condition of planning permission, in advance of a housing development at Highfields Farm, Findern, Derby. An isolated pit containing Bronze Age pottery and a handful of residual flint are the only evidence of the earlier prehistoric periods. Occupation during the late Iron Age becomes more conspicuous, with two near complete roundhouse gullies and a network of enclosure ditches thought to belong to this period. However, the majority of the remains date to the Romano-British period and comprise an extensive system of rectilinear ditched enclosures containing further roundhouse gullies, a well, waterhole, midden-like spreads, and slight traces of a potential rectilinear beam slot structure. Pot dates indicate the main boundary framework was established by the 2nd century AD, with activity continuing until the mid-4th century AD, but with no indication that the settlement continued survived until the end of the 4th century AD. Post-Roman remains comprised furrows, a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval finds, and relatively modern field boundaries. A range of finds was recovered from the Site, including a relatively large pottery assemblage with a modest range of regional and Continental imports, which is unusual for a rural Romano-British site in Derbyshire, and presumably reflects the proximity of the military and civilian centres at Derby and the road by which they were supplied. Of most interest amongst the finds was a pair of metal bowls, with one decorated with a six-pointed star, possibly intended as a Chi-Rho (Christian) symbol.</p>
Project dates	Start: 23-01-2017 End: 17-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	115470 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	9/2006/0775 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	APP/F1040/A/06/2028732 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	9/2011/0640 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Late Iron Age
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Roman
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Monument type	WELL Roman



Monument type	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) Late Iron Age
Monument type	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC) Roman
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	QUERN STONES Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	BURNT STONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	BOWL Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Part Excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE FINDERN Highfields Farm, Findern, Derbyshire, Excavation and Watching brief
Postcode	DE23 3RW
Study area	3.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 3200 3230 52.886881614111 -1.524368319683 52 53 12 N 001 31 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.1m Max: 57.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	with advice from County Archaeologist
Project design originator	ULAS
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Paula Whittaker
Type of	Developer



sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding
body North Midland Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery

Physical Archive ID DBYMU 2017-27

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked
stone/lithics"

Digital Archive
recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery

Digital Archive ID DBYMU 2017-27

Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Digital Media
available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive
recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery

Paper Archive ID DBYMU 2017-27

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media
available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Highfields Farm: Strip, Map and Sample excavation. Post-excavation Assessment
and Updated Project Design

Author(s)/Editor(s) Whittaker, P.

Other bibliographic
details 115470

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication Sheffield

Description C. 150 page A4 spiral-bound report with colour plates and figures

Entered by Jess Irwin (j.irwin@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 22 May 2018



Appendix 5: Object conservation note (ON 4)



Object Conservation Note

Site name:	Highfields Farm	Site code:	115470
Conservator:	LPW	Context:	2334
Date finished:	14.06.2017	Object number:	4

Simple name:	Bowl x 2
Materials:	Lead/ lead alloy, copper alloy

Photographs:

115470_sf4_1 & 115470_sf4_2	before separation, from above
115470_sf4_3 & 115470_sf4_4	before separation, side 1
115470_sf4_5 & 115470_sf4_6	before separation, side 2
115470_sf4_7 & 115470_sf4_8	before separation, side 3
115470_sf4_9 & 115470_sf4_10	before separation, side 4
115470_sf4_11 & 115470_sf4_12	during separation, from above
115470_sf4_13 & 115470_sf4_14	during separation, side 3
115470_sf4_15 & 115470_sf4_16	inner bowl after separation, from above
115470_sf4_17 to 115470_sf4_20	inner bowl after separation, detail internal decoration
115470_sf4_21 & 115470_sf4_22	inner bowl after separation, underside
115470_sf4_23 & 115470_sf4_24	inner bowl after separation, side view 1
115470_sf4_25 & 115470_sf4_26	inner bowl after separation, side view 2
115470_sf4_27 & 115470_sf4_28	outer bowl after separation, from above
115470_sf4_29 & 115470_sf4_30	outer bowl after separation, underside
115470_sf4_31 & 115470_sf4_32	outer bowl after separation, side view 1
115470_sf4_33 & 115470_sf4_34	outer bowl after separation, side view 2
115470_sf4_35 & 115470_sf4_36	both, after cleaning, from above
115470_sf4_37 & 115470_sf4_38	both, after cleaning, underside

Specific gravity test for inner bowl:

Weight in air = 87gm

Weight in water = 77gm

Specific gravity = 8.7

The best match on the basis of specific gravity would be 'nickel silver' (composition 60% copper, 20% zinc, 20% nickel), but this is an alloy which does not appear in Europe until the post-medieval period. XRF analysis would be required in order to determine the true composition - the relative proportions may change and there may well be other elements present.

Two bowls that have been stacked together.

The outer bowl is made of lead or lead alloy. It is robust and has a foot ring.

The inner bowl is made of copper alloy. It is made of relatively thin sheet and has a foot ring. It has a band of decoration running around the inside of the rim and a star pattern on the bottom of the inside.

The copper alloy bowl is inside the lead bowl. The copper alloy bowl has been slightly squashed so that there are two opposite tears running down from the rim corresponding to where the metal is folded.

Heavy soil fills the copper alloy bowl and the gap between the two bowls.

The soil was softened with a mixture of 50:50 distilled water/ industrial methylated spirit (IMS) and removed with a wooden point and metal spatula so that the bowls could be separated.



Appendix 6: Context summary

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
1000						
1001						
1002						
1004	Mid grey brown, silty sand, sparse small stones, charcoal flecks. Feature dimensions: 0.55m x 0.35m	1003	Oval in plan, stepped base. Concave/ stepped sides, moderate slope, Dimensions: 0.85m x 0.35m x 0.12m	Posthole - one of four in semi-circle south of big ditch.	F12	Group of 4/5 postholes NE side of site
1006	Mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional grit and gravel inclusions and charcoal fleck archaeological components. Feature dimensions (m): 0.80 x 0.37 x 0.05.	1005	Shape in plan: oblong. Base shape: flat. Side shape: bowl shaped. Side slope: gradual. Interventions dimensions: Length 0.47m x Width 0.37m x Thick/depth: 0.05m.	Part of a group of shallow postholes/pits. Possible structure.	F12	Group of 4/5 postholes NE side of site
1008	Light brownish grey clayish silt with substantial subangular stones and moderate subangular flint pieces. Charcoal flecking archaeological components. Thick/depth (m): 0.40.	1007	Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: moderate. Intervention dimensions (m): 1.60 x 1.07m x 0.40.	Ditch slot running in an E-W orientation. Very shallow due to persistent ploughing causing substantial truncation.	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
1010	Dark brownish grey silty clay (fairly compact) with 5% rounded stone inclusions. Feature dimensions (m): 15+ x 0.7. Same as (1014); cut by [1011].	1009	E-W orientation. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: unknown. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Intervention dimensions (m): 0.7 x 0.15.	Linear ditch cut by later ditch [1011]. Probably a boundary ditch. This feature has not been excavated fully to its base due to weather conditions. The primary aim was to establish the relationship - for a profile equivalent to [1009] see [1013]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1012	N-S orientation. Mid orangey grey silty clay (fairly compact) with no other components. Feature dimensions (m): 3+ x 0.36.	1011	N-S orientation. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: unknown. Side shape: concave. Side slope: moderate. Intervention dimensions (m): Length E-W 0.7/N-S 0.9 x Width 0.2.	Linear ditch that cuts earlier ditch [1009] at a right angle. Function unclear. Has not been excavated to base due to weather conditions.	1011	OWN GROUP
1014	Black clayey silt with pebbles of varying size. Archaeological components: burnt animal bones. The pebbles appear to be burnt and the large amount of burnt bones suggests that the deposit was formed very quickly.	1013	NE-SW. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Gradual. Intervention: Slot. Feature Dimension: +20m x 0.95m x 0.20m.	Linear ditch. Likely irrigation.	1013	OWN GROUP
1016	Light brown loamy silt. Soft.	1015	NE-SW. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: Slightly concave. Side slope: Gradual. Feature dimensions: +20m x 1m x 0.20m.	Cut of natural gully. Cuts [1013] on SE side. Geologically "seals" [1013].	1015	OWN GROUP
1018	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Occasional stones. No archaeological components.	1017	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Intervention: slot. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.38m x 0.16m.	Gully terminus	1017	OWN GROUP
1020	Mid brownish grey silty clay. 2% angular stones. No archaeological components.	1019	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: shallow. Intervention: slot. Feature dimensions: +30m x 1.75m x 0.16m	Furrow	1019	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
1022	Light yellowish grey sandy clay. 5% rounded stones. No archaeological components. Feature dimensions: 1m x 0.7m x 0.06m	1021	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: shallow at sides, steep in centre. + 30m x 2.2m x 0.58m.	Ditch	1021	OWN GROUP
1024	Mid grey brown clayey silt. Minimal stones. Charcoal scatter.	1023	Shape in plan: circular. Base shape: flat. Side shape: concave. Side slope: gradual. Feature dimensions: 0.5m x 0.4m x 0.1m	Pit (NE of [1005])	F12	Group of 4/5 postholes NE side of site
1026	Dark greyish brown silty clay. 40% stones of varying size.	1025	N-S. Shape in plan: Linear. Base Shape: Concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: 3m x 0.87m x 0.14m	Ditch/gully. Excavator unable to distinguish.	1025	OWN GROUP
1028	Dark orangey, brown sandy silt. Frequent sub-circular stones. Charcoal flecking, ironstone fragments. Feature dimensions: 0.23m	1027	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: Straight. Side slope: sharp. Intervention: 1m corner slot. Feature dimensions: 0.30m x 0.50m x 0.23m.	Linear ditch. Truncated linear ditch found beneath later ditch [1007].	1027	OWN GROUP
1030	Mottled dark grey/orange brown silt/clay. 5% sub-rounded stones 20mm. Shape in plan: oval. Base shape: concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Moderate. Intervention: half section.	1029	E-W. Shape in plan: oval. Base shape: concave.	Pit cut. Pit westernmost of group of 5 pits in S Area 1.	1029	OWN GROUP
1031	Mid greyish brown silty clay. 7% angular stones, well sorted. Occasional charcoal, 1 % of deposit.	1021	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: shallow at sides, steep in centre. + 30m x 2.2m x 0.58m.	Ditch	1021	OWN GROUP
1032	Dark brownish grey silty clay. 5 % rounded stones. 2 % burnt stone. 3% charcoal.	1021	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: shallow at sides, steep in centre. + 30m x 2.2m x 0.58m.	Ditch	1021	OWN GROUP
1034	Light pinkish grey silty clay. Moderate subcircular stones 20-25%. Charcoal flecking. Feature dimension: 10m x 0.60m x 0.22m	1033	E-W. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Concave/irregular. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Moderate. Dimensions: +10m x 0.60m x 0.22m.	Cut of ditch butt end. Same ditch as [1007]. Badly truncated. Evidence of burning.	1033	OWN GROUP
1036	Mid to light brown silty clay. Occasional burnt stones up to 0.10m in size. Occasional deposits of natural from (1002). Fill very similar than more of the slots of fill. +/- 40m x 1.80m x 0.40m.	1035	NE-SW. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: steep/gradual. Feature dimensions: 0.40m x 1.80m x 0.40. Cuts [1075] that seems old.	Cut of linear, possibly field boundary.	1035	OWN GROUP
1038	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional pebbles of varying size, poorly sorted. Feature dimensions: +/- 70m x 1.10m x 0.40m. Very similar to the ones found in most of the slots in F11	1037	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat/concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Intervention: slot. Feature dimensions: +/- 70m x 1.10m x 0.40m. Possible "step" on East side by burrow or interface of silty material. Cutting east edge of the	Cut of probable field boundary	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1040	Mixed, mostly very dark grey	1039	S. Shape in plan: circular.	cut of pit	1039	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	with orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones. Archaeological components: fire cracked pebbles. Feature dimensions: 0.84m x 0.52m x 0.30m.		Base shape: flattish. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Intervention: half-section. Feature dimensions: 0.84m x 0.52m x 0.30m.			
1042	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay. Shows up clearly on surface of natural. Occasional pebbles. Archaeological components: burnt stone, pebbles, charcoal.	1041	NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: 33.65m x 0.33m x 0.28m	cut of gully	F14	Narrow gully NW-SE
1044	Mottled grey, pink/orange silty clay. Very compact. Small angular/sub-angular stones on E-side. Medium sized angular stones on western side of fill. Flecks of charcoal.	1043	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: Straight. Side slope: shallow.	cut of ditch	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1046	Mid grey silty clay. 1 % subrounded pebbles (20mm) 1 % subangular flint (20mm %)	1045	Shape in plan: circular. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: moderate. Feature dimensions: 0.6m x 0.70m x 0.22m	Cut of pit in middle of collection of 5.	F13	Group of 5 pits S side of site.
1048	Mid grey clay silt. 1% subrounded pebbles 20mm, 1% subangular flint 20mm. Feature dimensions: 0.30m x 0.45m x 0.28m.	1047	Shape in plan: irregular. Base shape: concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: 0.30m x 0.45m x 0.28m.	Cut of pit. 1 of 5	F13	Group of 5 pits S side of site.
1050	Mid grey silt clay. 1% subrounded stones 20mm, 1% subangular flint 20mm.	1049	E-W. Shape in plan: Oval. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Steep. Intervention: Half Section. Feature dimension: 1.1m x 0.4m x 0.2m.	Pit. 1 of 5 pits which form feature 13.	F13	Group of 5 pits S side of site.
1052	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Coarse components: 25% larger rounded, subangular. 10% smaller rounded, subrounded.	1051	N-S. Shape in plan: Right-angled linear. Base shape: Irregular. Side shape: stepped. Side slope: Irregular. Feature dimension: 1.60m x 0.60m x 0.29m.	Possibly associated with fill... a continuation.	1051	OWN GROUP
1055	Mid brownish grey silty clay. 2% rounded stones. Archaeological components: 8% charcoal, Pottery.	1053	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: Unknown. Side shape: Unknown. Side slope: Steep. Feature dimension: 1m x 1.2m x 0.30m	Cut of ditch. Ditch containing a single homogenous fill. Cut by later ditch [1056] and furrow [1058]. NB- (1054) is void.	1053	OWN GROUP
1057	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Coarse components: 7.5% angular stones. 1% charcoal.	1056	E-W. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimension: +30m x 1.1m x 0.80m	Cut of ditch. Containing single a single fill (in this slot-more fills in other slots). Cuts ditch [1053] and is cut by furrow [1058]. Probably Roman?	1056	OWN GROUP
1059		1058		Cut of furrow. Context sheet missing.	1058	OWN GROUP
1061	Light whitish grey silty clay. Occasional subcircular stones 5-10%. Charcoal flecking.	1060	N-S Shape in plan: Subcircular. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Sharp. Feature dimensions: 0.50m x +0.30m x +0.20m	Cut of half section of posthole isolated to the north east of Area 1. No relation to any other features.	1060	OWN GROUP
1063	Mid-dark brown grey silty clay. Coarse components: small stones.	1062	NE-SW. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: flattish. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Gradual. Feature dimension: +2.75m x 0.48m x 0.22m	Cut of gully.	F14	Narrow gully NW-SE
1065	Mid grey silt clay. 1%	1064	Shape in plan: circular.	Pit. 1 of 5 which form Feature	F13	Group of 5 pits

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	subrounded pebbles (20mm) 1% subangular flint (20mm)		Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: 0.3m x 0.6m x 0.28m.	13.		S side of site.
1067	Mottled grey, pink, orange clay. Coarse components: small, medium subangular/rounded stones occasionally. Archaeological components: Burnt stone, animal bone, charcoal, smoothing/hammer stone. Approx thickness: 0.45m. Compact fill. Charcoal clumps on east	1066	N-S. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Moderate/steep. Feature dimensions: +1.10m x 1.40m x 0.45m	All part of the same feature as [1043] [1037] [1035]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1069	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Rounded stones 3% Charcoal 2%, Pottery, Burnt Stone.	1068	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Intervention: relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.8m x 0.3m	Ditch containing a single homogenous fill. Cut by later ditch [1070].	F15	Ditch enclosure NW-SE adjoining F10.
1071	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Charcoal 1%. Occasional burnt stone.	1070	E-W. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Moderate. Type of intervention: Relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.45m x 0.18m	Gully containing a single fill. Cuts earlier ditch [1068]. Function unclear.	1070	OWN GROUP
1073	Mid grey sandy clay. 5% sparse subangular cobbles to boulders. Archaeological components: pottery, 3% sparse charcoal pieces and flecks. Loose compaction. Iron Age pottery.	1072	NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: V-shaped. Side shape: Irregular. Side slope: Irregular. Additional description: The sides of the cut are highly irregular, varying from vertical to shallow and contains two fills: 1x primary, 1x secondary.	Possible entranceway to roundhouse (F17)	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1074	Mid orangey grey silty clay. Occasional small stone.	1072	NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: V-shaped. Side shape: Irregular. Side slope: Irregular. Additional description: The sides of the cut are highly irregular, varying from vertical to shallow and contains two fills: 1x primary, 1x secondary.	Possible entranceway to roundhouse (F17)	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1076	Black clayey 20% silt. Friable. Fill very similar than other ones found on similar features by shape, size and orientation on area 1.	1075	SSE- NNW. Shape in plan: Roughly linear. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: 45 degrees on average. Feature dimensions: +/- 6m x 0.40m x 0.27m. Additional description: out of the gully but very similar than other ones found on Area 1. In	Cut of gully.	1075	OWN GROUP
1078	0.2m x 0.46m x 0.22m Mid black grey silt clay. 10% charcoal. Feature angled as if stake driven in/pulled out at an angle.	1077	Shape in plan: circular. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: Straight. Side slope: Moderate/Steep.	Cut of stakehole. East of [1079].	1077	OWN GROUP
1080	Mid grey silt clay. 50% burnt	1079	Shape in plan: circular.	Cut of pit to W of stakehole	1079	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	stone. Mix of sub-angular and subrounded stones 40mm - 0.1mm		Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: one steep one shallow. Diameter: 0.6m x depth: 0.11m	[1077]		
1082	Mid-brown grey silty clay. Occasional small stones, pebbles.	1081	Shape in plan: oblong. Base shape: irregular. Side shape: gradual on E, steep on W.	Pit cut. Related to settlement in 1.6m to SE of probable RH gully	1081	OWN GROUP
1084	Mid greyish brown mottled with orange flecks. Clay. Many small angular stones. Orange flecks could be iron panning. Compact fill. Approx. 0.17m thick.	1083	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: shallow. Feature dimensions: +1m x 1.35m x 0.20m	Furrow. Cuts through ditch [1085] across the top.	1083	OWN GROUP
1086	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small angular stones. Flecks of charcoal.	1085	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep/moderate. Feature dimensions: +1m x 0.60m x 0.29m. Additional description: Side slope: Steep on N-side moderate on S-side.	Ditch sat underneath furrow [1083]. [1085] is to the west of [1058].	1085	OWN GROUP
1088	Mid grey sandy clay. Sparse coarse gravel 3%. Cobbles 1%. Archaeological components: pottery, 1% rare charcoal. Additional description: Level of fill at the section line is truncated depth of fill in the rest of the slot was greater than apparent at the	1087	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.30m x 0.38m. For most of the excavated length the base is flat for 0.2m next to the section the base shape is closer	Possible entranceway to Roundhouse (F17)	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1089	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Sparse 3% coarse gravel, 1% cobbles. Archaeological components: pottery, rare charcoal 1%.	1087	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.30m x 0.38m. For most of the excavated length the base is flat for 0.2m next to the section the base shape is closer	Possible entranceway to Roundhouse (F17)	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1091	Mid to dark grey clayey 40% silt. Friable. Occasional Pebbles towards the base of the fill. Distinguishable in part by colour and in part by consistence from [1053].	1090	Round. Bit longer N-S. Base shape: flat, barely concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: 45 degrees. Some similarities, by situation related to ditch basically with pit [1126]. Bit less deep than [1092] recut on pit [1092].	Cut of possible truncated pit. +/- 1.30m to SW from ditch scot [1037]. Although the relationship between them is inconclusive. Sweet lord.	1090	OWN GROUP
1093	Mid grey silty 20% clay, firm. Very slow deposit on pit [1092].	1092	Shape in plan: moon shaped in W (cut by [1090]) Base shape: flattish, barely concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: 45 degrees. Feature dimensions: 0.60m x 0.20m x 0.16m. Additional description: +/- 1.30m to SW from Ditch slot [1037] seems [1090] is a s	Cut of a very truncated pit. Cut on W side by smaller pit or bioturb [1090].	1092	OWN GROUP
1095	Dark grey blueish hint. Fill undercuts natural to the West As if post has been put in at an angle or taken with a ... I cannot read the writing.	1094	Shape in plan: sub-circular. Side shape: under cut. Side slope: under cut on W gradual on E. Type of intervention: half-section.		1094	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			Diameter: 36cm Depth: 26cm.			
1097	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Well-sorted angular stones 5%.	1096	E-W Shape in plan: linear/curvilinear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +5m x 0.86m x 0.32m Additional description: This terminus is E-W, but the ditch turns north c. 2m to the west of this terminus slot	Terminus	F15	Ditch enclosure NW-SE adjoining F10.
1099	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Angular stones, well sorted. Charcoal 5%.	1098	NW-SE and NE-SW. Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: slightly concave. Side shape: slightly concave. Side slope: steep. Intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.60m x 0.40m. This is a corner slot.	Ditch containing a single homogenous fill.	F15	Ditch enclosure NW-SE adjoining F10.
1101	Light grey clay. Archaeological components: Animal bones. Sticky, compact + fill. Approx thickness: 0.10m	1100	N-S. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Moderate. Intervention: Relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +2m x 0.85m x 0.35m. Cut of ditch is unclear in section- drawn in as dashes on #130 A - different colour fills to		F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburn
1102	Orangey brown mottled with light grey silty clay. Many small angular stones. Compact fill, approx thickness: 0.27m.	1100	N-S. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Moderate. Intervention: Relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +2m x 0.85m x 0.35m. Cut of ditch is unclear in section- drawn in as dashes on #130 A - different colour fills to		F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburn
1103	Darkish grey brown mottled with orange flecks silty clay. Compact fill. Approx thickness: 0.30m.	1100	N-S. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Moderate. Intervention: Relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +2m x 0.85m x 0.35m. Cut of ditch is unclear in section- drawn in as dashes on #130 A - different colour fills to		F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburn
1105	Mid greyish brown mottled with orange flecks clay. Many small angular stones. Orange flecks could be iron-panning. Compact fill. Approx thickness 0.20m	1104	W-E. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: shallow. Type of intervention: Relationship slot. Feature dimensions +10m x 1.50m x 0.20m.	Furrow. Sits above [1106] is cut by [1100] on north side.	1104	OWN GROUP
1107	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Many small/medium sized angular/rounded stones. Flecks of charcoal and burnt stone. Compact fill. Approx thickness: 0.47m	1106	W-E. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: + 10m x 0.90m x 0.47m.	Possible Roman ditch which is cut by furrow [1104] and by ditch [1100].	1106	OWN GROUP
1109	Lots of burnt stone large bag	1108	N-S Shape in plan:		1108	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	full.		curvilinear. Base shape: irregular. Side shape: concave. Side slope: gradual. Feature dimensions: +1m x 0.56m x 0.32m			
1110	Orangey brown silty clay. Burnt stone small amount. Occasional charcoal. Sampled.	1108	N-S Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: irregular. Side shape: concave. Side slope: gradual. Feature dimensions: +1m x 0.56m x 0.32m		1108	OWN GROUP
1112	Light grey yellow silt clay. 10% subrounded pebbles 40mm. Archaeological components: none.	1111	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Moderate. Type of intervention: relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +5m x 0.9m x 0.24m	Ditch cut. Cut of ditch in NW corner of Area 1. Some relationship to [1113] N-S ditch but relationship not visible in plan or section.	1111	OWN GROUP
1114	Light grey yellow silt clay. 10% subrounded pebbles 40mm.	1113	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: moderate. Intervention: 10m x 0.80m x 0.34m.	Cut of small N-S ditch relationship to [111] not visible in plan or section.	1113	OWN GROUP
1116	Light grey yellow silt clay. Coarse components 10% subrounded stones 40mm.	1115	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +10m x 0.64m x 0.16m.	Ditch cut if N-S ditch slotted N of furrow.	1115	OWN GROUP
1118	Mid yellowish grey silty clay. Coarse components 3% angular stones. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.45m x 0.05m	1117	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.58m x 0.19m	Ditch containing 3 fills. Quite short. Function unclear. Could have been originally a longer ditch that has been truncated away?	1117	OWN GROUP
1119	Dark brownish black silty clay. Charcoal 50%. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.53m x 0.1m. Additional description: Charcoal, rich fill of ditch [1117].	1117	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.58m x 0.19m	Ditch containing 3 fills. Quite short. Function unclear. Could have been originally a longer ditch that has been truncated away?	1117	OWN GROUP
1120	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Angular stones, well sorted 5%. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.58m x 0.08m	1117	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.58m x 0.19m	Ditch containing 3 fills. Quite short. Function unclear. Could have been originally a longer ditch that has been truncated away?	1117	OWN GROUP
1122	Mid brownish grey silty clay.	1121	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.22m x 0.10m	Small, shallow gully. Possibly part of a larger gully that has been truncated away.	1121	OWN GROUP
1124	Reddish mid brown clayey 30% silt, firm. Coarse components 30-40% grit from (1002). Feature dimensions: +/- 50m x 0.25m x 0.30m	1123	N-S. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Flattish. Side shape: Moderately straight. Side slope: 45 degrees.	Cut of possible irrigation ditch. Northern slot in N-S possible irrigation ditch.	1123	OWN GROUP
1125	Mid brown greyish silty 30% clay, firm. Occasional pebbles (flint), 3-4 cm in size. Feature dimensions: +/- 50m x 0.65m x 0.30m.	1123	N-S. Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: Flattish. Side shape: Moderately straight. Side slope: 45 degrees.	Cut of possible irrigation ditch. Northern slot in N-S possible irrigation ditch.	1123	OWN GROUP
1127	Pale mid brown clayey (20%) silt, friable. Occasional grit from (1002)	1126	Roughly E-W. Shape in plan: Oval, pointed to W. Side shape: very gentle slope. Base shape: flattish.	Cut of Pit, very truncated.	1126	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			Feature dimensions: 1m x 0.50m x 0.05m			
1129	Feature dimensions: +/- 50m x 0.15m x 0.30m. Reddish mid brown clayey 30% silt, firm. Occasional grit from (1002).	1128	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave, roughly pointed. Side shape: straight. Side slope: 45 degrees. Type of intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +/- 50m x 0.90m x 0.30m. Additional description: Similar shape in section then [1123].	Cut of possible irrigation ditch. Cut of same ditch that includes [1123].	1128	OWN GROUP
1130	Greyish mid brown silty 30% clay, firm. Occasional pebbles (flint) up to 5 cm size. Additional description: looks similar than secondary fill on another N-S ish linear ditch about 5m to west.	1128	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave, roughly pointed. Side shape: straight. Side slope: 45 degrees. Type of intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +/- 50m x 0.90m x 0.30m. Additional description: Similar shape in section then [1123].	Cut of possible irrigation ditch. Cut of same ditch that includes [1123].	1128	OWN GROUP
1132	Light grey mottled orange flecks silty clay. Many rounded stones. Compact gritty fill. Approx thickness: 0.22m	1131	Shape in plan: semi-circle. Base shape: flat. Side shape: undulating. Side slope: shallow. Feature dimensions: +10m x 0.30m x 0.22m. Additional description: Terminus slot of possible roundhouse gully. Shallow gully with only one fill.	cut of gully	1131	OWN GROUP
1134	Light grey mottled with orange flecks silty clay. Many small rounded stones. Burnt stone. Compact, gritty fill. Approximate thickness: 0.18m	1133	Shape in plan: Semi-circle. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: shallow. Intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +10m x 0.75m 0.18m.	Shallow gully of possible roundhouse.	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1136	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Charcoal 10%.	1135	Shape in plan: Circular. Base shape: concave. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: Diameters: 0.44m x 0.12m.	Pit containing one fill and several burnt stones. Possibly a pit for heating water or food? The pit appears to have a clay lining in parts, as the surrounding natural is gravel rather than clay. The clay is at the edge of the pit only and not in the natural	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1138	Mid grey silt clay. 1% charcoal flecking.	1137	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. +5m x 0.22m x 0.07m	Gully to the E of Feature 19. Relationship to F19 not determined.	1137	OWN GROUP
1140	Mid greyish brown loamy sand. Small 15% rounded-subangular, large: 15% subrounded ang.	1139	Shape in plan: Irregular. Base shape: Irregular. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: N: Steep. S: Moderate. Additional description: Possibly more than one posthole, concentration of charcoal located in one area.	In close proximity to other possible postholes.	1139	OWN GROUP
1142	Light greyish brown silt loam. Small: 25% subrounded- v ang; Large 30% well rounded - V ang. Archaeological components: Charcoal, burnt stones.	1141	N-S. Shape in plan: linear (possibly curved to SE) Base shape: V-shape. Side shape: stepped Side slope: Irregular/stepped. Heavily compacted burnt stones at	Geological/tree throw?	1141	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			base of cut.			
1144	Light grey mottled with orange flecks silty clay. Many small angular stones. Medium/large angular/rounded burnt stones.	1143	Shape in plan: semi-circle Base shape: flat Side shape: concave Side slope: moderate.	Shallow gully, part of Feature 20. Roundhouse gully.	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1146	Mid brown mottled with orange silty clay. Many small angular stones. Filled with medium/large angular/rounded burnt stones.	1145	Shape in plan: oval. Base shape: unclear. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Diameter: 0.40m x 0.22m	Base shape unclear due to several large stones (rounded) piled on top of each other and leading into the section	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1148	Mid brown grey silty clay.	1147	NW-SE Shape in plan: linear. Type of intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +6m x 0.38m x 0.14m	Cur appears to be in scoops as it appears to rise up like a butted in the N.	F16	Curvilinear next to F15.
1150	Not slotted properly. Feature dimensions: +180m x 1.5-2.2m x 0.15m. Pale-mid orangey brown (digs beige) clayey silt. Occasional stone. Rare pottery. Edge of furrow cut encroaches on gully S. numbered up became part of this.	1149	SW-NE shape in plan: linear Base shape: Not seen Side shape: Convex Side slope: gradual. Feature dimensions: +180m x 1.5-2.4m x 0.15m	Post-Medieval furrow cut.	1149	OWN GROUP
1152	Mid greyish brown silty clay.	1151	Shape in plan: Oval/Circular. Base shape: concave. Side: Concave. Side slope: shallow. Type of intervention: half-section. Feature dimensions. Diameter: 0.32m x 0.07m.	Either a posthole or a small pit. There are no other postholes nearby so possibly a pit (?) Contains a single homogenous fill.	1151	OWN GROUP
1154	Greyish brown with flecks of orange sandy loam. Filled with small stones of the angular variety. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Quite friable fill.	1153	Shape in plan: Elongated pit. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: moderate on southern side steep on northern side.	Shallow pit that sits to the East of posthole [1186]	1153	OWN GROUP
1155	Mid-orangey grey silty clay. Angular stones, well sorted 5%. Charcoal 1%. Additional description: This fill is not present in the other slots of this ditch. [1053] [1046] [1048].	1068	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Intervention: relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.8m x 0.3m	Ditch containing a single homogenous fill. Cut by later ditch [1070].	F15	Ditch enclosure NW-SE adjoining F10.
1160	Mid orangey brown sandy clay. Rare 1% cobbles, sparse 5% coarse gravel. Archaeological components: 2 x quern stones 1&2, sparse 3% charcoal. Pottery abundant in upper levels.	1159	E-W. Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Steep. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.58m x 0.29. Additional info.	Overcut in centre of slot, 2 Quern stones recovered from fill 1, 2. 1x secondary fill.	1159	OWN GROUP
1162	Mid orangey brown sandy clay. Sparse 3% charcoal. Moderate compaction.	1161	N-S. Shape in plan: Curvilinear. Base shape: U-shaped. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.33m x 0.26m	Eaves gully of roundhouse.	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1164	Mid orangey brown sandy clay. Sparse 3% coarse gravel. 3% charcoal. Moderate compaction.	1163	Ne-SW Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.5m x 0.12m	Eaves gully of roundhouse.	1163	OWN GROUP
1166	Black silty clay. Archaeological components: charcoal. Additional description: Fill made largely up of charcoal.	1165	Shape in plan: oval. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: shallow. Feature dimensions: 1.30m x 0.62m x 0.09m	Probably a fire pit associated to roundhouse gullies [1159] [1161] [1163] [1176]	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
1168	Mid orangey brown in E facing section, mid grey in W facing section, silty clay. Coarse gravel approx 3%. A few flecks of charcoal. Moderate compaction.	1167	Shape in plan: linear Base shape: concave/irregular. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Shallow/vertical.	Gully cut of RH. Feature dips down into a bowl shape at the end.	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1170	Feature dimensions: +1m x 0.4m x 0.09m Mid orangey brown silty clay. Occasional stones. Archaeological components: quern stone just above (1160). Very similar to natural.	1159	E-W. Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Steep. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.58m x 0.29. Additional info.	Overcut in centre of slot, 2 Quern stones recovered from fill 1, 2. 1x secondary fill.	1159	OWN GROUP
1172	Mottled red brown grey silt clay. Coarse. 10% subrounded pebbles 20mm. Relationship to [1173] not visible in plan or section or section.	1171	N-S Shape in plan: Linear Base shape: Concave Side shape: Concave Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +10m x 0.31m x 0.09m Additional description: Possibly cut by [1173] relationship dug in slot but not visible.	Ditch cut. Feature 19 small ditch N-S.	F19	NW-SE smaller end ditch parallel to F18.
1174	Mottled red brown/grey silty clay. 10% subrounded pebbles 20mm.	1173	E-W Shape in plan: Linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: convex. Side slope: Steep. Intervention: Relationship slot. Dimensions: +10m x 0.31m x 0.42m.	Cut of E-W ditch	1173	OWN GROUP
1175	Mid greyish brown sandy clay sparse 3% coarse gravel. Only identified in section after excavation.	1161	N-S. Shape in plan: Curvilinear. Base shape: U-shaped. Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.33m x 0.26m	Eaves gully of roundhouse.	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1177	Light brown clayey 40% silt very occasional pebbles +/- 2cm in size.	1176	E-W (roughly) Shape in plan: linear Base shape: Flat. Side shape: Concave. Side slope: 60 degrees. Feature dimensions: 1.70m x 1.50m x 0.20m	Recut of gully on Top of ditch. Similar than other ditches on A1. Seems recutting slightly on top of possible irrigation ditch.	1176	OWN GROUP
1179	Brownish mid grey silty 20% clay. Occasional angular pebbles 3-4cm size.	1178	E-W. Shape in plan: linear, very straight. Base shape: flat. Side shape: slightly progressive. Side slope: +/- 0.80m. Feature dimensions: +/- 70m x 0.50m x 0.20m. Archaeological components: Pot, probable RB (Either stopper of base). Additional description:	Cut of possible irrigation ditch. Seems very different straight irrigation ditch, just masked by [1126] on top of that	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburn
1181	0.35m slot excavated also as (cannot read) to be a natural. Feature dimensions: 2.6m x 0.45m x 0.46m. Pale grey silty clay - very compacted. Occasional small stones. Charcoal. Sampled.	1180	SW-NE. Shape in plan: Oblong with a pointy end in NE. Base shape: Irregular. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep on SE not seen NW. Intervention: 2 small slots 1m x 0.35m x 0.7m, 0.70m x 0.25m. Feature dimensions: 2.6m x 0.45m x 0.46m	This feature was located in AR where RH gully should have curved round. However, this feature instead went the opposite direction. Was excavated in 2 small slots but as fill continued beyond natural on the surface - probable tree throw.	1180	OWN GROUP
1183	Mottled grey orange brown silty clay. Coarse components: small angular stones. Gravely texture. Unclear whether the fill was natural or not.	1182	NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat (ish). Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: +10m x 1.10m x 0.45m	Ditch sits to the east of the roundhouse gully (feature 20). Ditch runs through roundhouse.	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1184	Light grey with orange flecks clay small sub angular stones.	1182	NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat	Ditch sits to the east of the roundhouse gully (feature 20).	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch.



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	Charcoal flecks, possible fragments of quernstones. Compact fill. Approx. thickness: 0.25m		(ish). Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: +10m x 1.10m x 0.45m	Ditch runs through roundhouse.		Finds: Animal bones
1185	Mid brown with greyish orange flecks clay. Few angular small stones. Archaeological components: Possibly small bit of pot. Charcoal flecks.	1182	NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat (ish). Side shape: straight. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: +10m x 1.10m x 0.45m	Ditch sits to the east of the roundhouse gully (feature 20). Ditch runs through roundhouse.	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1187	Greyish brown with orange flecks. Sandy loam. Filled with small angular stones. Flecks of charcoal. Friable fill.	1186	Shape in plan: circular. Base shape: undulating. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep on southern side moderate on northern side. Diameter: 0.45m x 0.11m.	Posthole [1186] sits to the N-W of pit [1153].	1186	OWN GROUP
1189	Brownish mid grey silty 20% clay. Occasional angular (ie. Broken pebbles 3-4 cm in size). Basically, same fill than [1179].	1188	E-W. Shape in plan: linear, very straight. Base shape: flattish. Side shape: vertical, gently slopes. Side slope: 90 degrees. +/- 30 degrees. Additional description: Very similar on shape in section than [1178]. Cut on top by [1176], inconclusive to say i	Cut of possible irrigation ditch. No conclusive relationship with features around, mostly because (1189) is not too similar than surrounding deposits.	1188	OWN GROUP
1191	Mid orangey brown (very hard to see a surface) silty clay. Occasional small stone. Charcoal flecks.	1190	+6m x 0.37m x 0.12m. Initially not possible to see his terminal end, but machined out	Cut for NE terminal end of RH gully	1190	OWN GROUP
1193	Type of intervention: Half-section. Feature dimensions: 0.93m x 0.35m x 0.60m. Soil colour: pale-orangey grey silty clay silty clay. Occasional small stones. Archaeological components: rare charcoal, 1x flint/flake. Additional description: fill virtually g	1192	Orientation: S. Shape in plan: Subcircular/oval. Feature dimensions: 0.93m x 0.35m x 0.6m	Cut of very shallow pit, splodge. Possibly related to faces gully F17.	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1195	Orangey brown with small flacks of grey sandy sub-angular/ tiny rounded stones (10%). Light compaction.	1194	Shape in plan: Sub circular. Base shape: Flat (ish). Side shape: Straight. Side slope: Steep on NW side Moderate/steep on SE side.	Pit [1194] is sat to the NE of PH [1186] x pit [1153]	1194	OWN GROUP
1196	Light greyish brown with oprange flecks. Sandy clay. Filled with small angular stones (40%). Burnt stones. Easy compaction of sill - dug with trowel.	1194	Shape in plan: Sub circular. Base shape: Flat (ish). Side shape: Straight. Side slope: Steep on NW side Moderate/steep on SE side.	Pit [1194] is sat to the NE of PH [1186] x pit [1153]	1194	OWN GROUP
1198	Orangey mid brown sandy clay. Few small sub angular stones.	1197	Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: moderate. Additional: 2 fills. Full extent of feature unclear on surface in plan.	Gully [1197] sat to the NW of the PH [1186], pit [1153], and to the E of ditch slot [1182] of F18.	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1199	Light greyish brown with flecks of orange silty sandy clay. Small to medium sized rounded/sub angular stones. Archaeological components: Odd fleck of charcoal/ burnt stone. Additional description: Has a gritty feel to it. Tough compaction.	1197	Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: Concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: moderate. Additional: 2 fills. Full extent of feature unclear on surface in plan.	Gully [1197] sat to the NW of the PH [1186], pit [1153], and to the E of ditch slot [1182] of F18.	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1201	Brownish mid grey silty 20% clay. Occasional pebbles up to 8cm size towards the base of the fill. Iron Age pot. Same fill	1200	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: +/- 45 degrees. Occasional	Cut of possible RB irrigation ditch. Cut of irrigation ditch F10 (western slot). Shape in section but different than [1178] &	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburn

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	then (1179) & (1189). Tiny layer of dark red deposit of sand on the base of the fill.		pebbles, up to 8cm towards the base of the cut.	[1188].		
1203	Mid orangey brown grey silty clay. Rare burnt stone/small stone. Charcoal flecks.	1202	E-W. Shape in plan: long sausage. Base shape: flat. Side shape: bowl shaped. Side slope: gradual. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.56m x 0.23m.	RH gully terminus. As this is situated on the western side of the RH it could be fairly another enhancing or just an undulating cut.	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1205	Type of intervention: half-Section. Mid-brown grey clayey silt. 75% small stone, some burnt, some flint, some fire cracked pebbles.	1204	Shape in plan: sub-circular. Base shape: pointy. Side slope: gradual. Side shape: concave. Additional: appears to be related to RH.	Roundhouse cut. Roundhouse cut related to entrenching post to Roundhouse.	F17	Eaves gully + sausage entranceway. Roundhouse, fin
1207	Orangey pinky mid brown clay. Small angular stones.	1206	S-N. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Intervention: relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +10m x 1.5m x 0.37m. Additional: Relationship slot between ditches [1206] & [1209] and furrow [1058].	Ditch [1206] cuts through ditch [1209], and then is cut by furrow [1058].	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1208	Mid brown with orange flecks and a blue grey hue clay. Medium rounded/sub-angular stones. Archaeological components: roman pot, burnt stone.	1206	S-N. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: Flat. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Intervention: relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +10m x 1.5m x 0.37m. Additional: Relationship slot between ditches [1206] & [1209] and furrow [1058].	Ditch [1206] cuts through ditch [1209], and then is cut by furrow [1058].	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1210	Mid greyish brown with flecks of orange. Clay. Small/medium sub angular stones 2%. Burnt stone. Compact fill.	1209	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: concave. Side slope: shallow. Feature dimensions: +20m x 0.80m x 0.25m	Ditch [1209] is cut by Roman ditch [1206] and modernish furrow [1058].	1209	OWN GROUP
1212	orangey/pink mid brown sandy clay.	1211	Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: gentle slope at terminus end. Steep slope on edge.	Terminus of gully close to roundhouse (feature 20) pits/ph [1194]/[1186] and ditch [1182].	1211	OWN GROUP
1213	Light greyish brown with flecks or orange silty sandy clay. Small rounded/angular stones. Archaeological components: Few fragments of burnt stone.	1211	Shape in plan: curvilinear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: gentle slope at terminus end. Steep slope on edge.	Terminus of gully close to roundhouse (feature 20) pits/ph [1194]/[1186] and ditch [1182].	1211	OWN GROUP
1215	Mid brown clayey 40% silt, firm. Occasional pebbles 2-3cm towards NE side of the pit. Additional description: pebbles on NE side of pit bits of redeposit from (1002) in this side of the fill.	1214	Shape in plan: round. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: +/- 45 degrees. Diameter: 0.60m x 0.13m. Additional: close to NW corner of Area 1 not very close features around just F10 +/- 10m to south.	Cut of pit. Possible archaeological pit, perhaps slightly truncated.	1214	OWN GROUP
1217	Mid brown clayey 40%. Frequent flat pebbles up to 6cm towards the base of the fill. Fill of inconclusive linear ditch.	1216	SW turning to N. Slightly curvilinear. Base shape: similar shape than some slots with base barely weaving up and down from the main round house of Area 1. but very truncated in section and not seen on plan a whole ring ditch to be talking properly about a	Slot in slightly curvilinear house. Possible very truncated and mostly disappeared in plan remains of round house.	1216	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
1219	Barely reddish mid brown silty 20% clay. Frequent and flattened mudstones pebbles up to 6cm size. Additional description: similar by composition and size of the fill then (1217), but very inconclusive relationship between them.	1218	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flat. Side shape: moderately straight. Side slope: +/- 30 degrees - 45 degrees. Intervention: 1m slot. Feature dimensions: +/- 20m x 0.70m x 0.12m. Additional description: cut very truncated as [1216] and many other	Cut of gully. Seems very truncated ditch possible irrigation.	1218	OWN GROUP
1221	Greyish brown sandy clay small angular stones 5% large deposits of charcoal & burnt stones.	1220	E-W. Shape in plan: Elongated oval. Base shape: concave. Side shape: Straight. Side slope: Steep. Feature dimensions: 1.0m x 0.24m x 0.33m Additional description: Possibly a boiling trough & fire pit due to shape and lots of burnt stones & charcoal found	Close to charcoal smear [1225].	1220	OWN GROUP
1223	Yellowish light brown sandy 20% clay. Blobs of pebbles, occasionally basically redeposited from the subsoil. Additional description: fast filled blobs of pebbles moderately washed up fill.	1222	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: flattish, barely slope down to west. Side shape: barely concave. Side slope: +/- 70-80 degrees. Feature dimensions: +/- 8m x 0.50m x 0.12m. Additional description: very shallow, probably truncated, turning barely de	Cut of linear gully. Some similarities with [1218], on shape, size and composition of the fill.	1222	OWN GROUP
1225						
1227	Mid brown grey slightly silty clay. Archaeological components: charcoal flecks and weird slice of round stone.	1226	Subcircular: subcircular. Base shape: flattish but pointed. Side shape: gradual. Side slope: concave. Feature: 0.48m x 0.46m x 0.13m.	Pit part of group F12	F12	Group of 4/5 postholes NE side of site
1228	Grey with orange flecks sandy clay. Many rounded/sub angular stones. Archaeological components: prehistoric pot, burnt clay, burnt stones.	1226	Subcircular: subcircular. Base shape: flattish but pointed. Side shape: gradual. Side slope: concave. Feature: 0.48m x 0.46m x 0.13m.	Pit part of group F12	F12	Group of 4/5 postholes NE side of site
1229	Mib brown with orange flecks sandy clay. Occasional sub-angular stones. BA pot fragment.	1226	Subcircular: subcircular. Base shape: flattish but pointed. Side shape: gradual. Side slope: concave. Feature: 0.48m x 0.46m x 0.13m.	Pit part of group F12	F12	Group of 4/5 postholes NE side of site
1231	Orangey brown with patches of grey clay. Rare small angular stones.	1230	NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: straight. Side slope: irregular.	Slot put at the trench edge. Same features as [1182].	1230	OWN GROUP
1251	Light grey brown w/ brown flecks silty clay. 20% sub angular, sub rounded coarse gravel. Minimal mixing of natural & fill at interface. Compact. Heterogenous but throughout.	1250	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: flat. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: +3m x 0.1m x 0.1m. Symmetrical, consistent throughout length, edges vague on surface but evident once excavating, some mixing of natural + fill but m	Small gully running N-S near E of Area 1. Runs into Feature 37 to N and disappears to the S. Higher at N.	1250	OWN GROUP
1253	Mid brown grey w/ yellow/white	1252	Shape in plan: Oval. Base	Small, oval pit cut by feature 36,	1252	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	flecks. Silty clay. 40% sub angular coarse gravel + smaller. Very sparse charcoal. Additional description: heterogenous, moderately compact, mixing of fill & natural at interface.		shape: flat. Side shape: concave. Side slope: moderate. 0.40m x 0.70m x 0.10m.	S of intersection of Feature 36-37. No relation to any other feature.		
1255	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Pebbles, 2%.	1254	E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: slightly concave. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +30m x 0.60m x 0.16m	Gully containing a single homogenous fill.	F37	Thin linear NE-SW enclosure.
1257	Mid bluish grey silty clay.	1256	Sub oval/sub-rectangular. Base shape: irregular. Side shape: irregular. Side slope: shallow (NE) steep (SW). Feature dimensions: 0.4m x 0.5m x 0.15m	Pit/natural feature. Possible pit/natural feature contains a single homogenous fill. Function unclear.	1256	OWN GROUP
1259	Light grey with orange and dark yellow flecks. Very small stones subangular and angular 10-30mm. No finds, no charcoal.	1258	NW-SE. Shape in plan: Oval. Base shape: flat, sometimes irregular. Side shape: straight/concave. Side slope: steep/shallow. Feature dimensions: 1m x 0.35m x 0.09m Cut of very shallow, oval, small pit, contains two fills.	Cut of pit. Looks like natural feature no charcoal, no finds.	1258	OWN GROUP
1261	Mid grey with a brown I cannot read the spelling. Silty clay. Archaeological components: 1 sherd of pottery.	1260	NE-SW. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: U-shaped. Side shape: SE concave. NW convex. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +10m x 0.96m x 0.31m. A NE-SW running linear, most likely a drainage/boundary ditch. Contained a single silting fill (1261). F	Ditch cut. Cut of a drainage of a dramatic ditch that silted up with (1261). A single find suggests feature is RB.	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburnt
1262	Dark orangish yellow clay. Very small stones (1%). Archaeological components: No finds, no charcoal.	1258	NW-SE. Shape in plan: Oval. Base shape: flat, sometimes irregular. Side shape: straight/concave. Side slope: steep/shallow. Feature dimensions: 1m x 0.35m x 0.09m Cut of very shallow, oval, small pit, contains two fills.	Cut of pit. Looks like natural feature no charcoal, no finds.	1258	OWN GROUP
1264	Reddish brown with sandstone inclusions. Textural class: silty clay. 1% sandstone inclusions.	1263	E-W. Shape in plan: rectangular. Base shape: flat. Side shape: straight. Side slope: Moderate. Feature dimensions: +1m x 0.60m x 0.14m. Additional description: 1 cut, 1 fill shallow East/West running ditch across area 1 contains no finds related to the pi	Cut of ditch. Roman/Iron age ditch running East/West across Area 1. Very shallow and contains 1 fill. Likely related to the iron age houses and pits within the area.	1263	OWN GROUP
1266	Light grey-brown with brown flecks. Silty clay. 20% subrounded sparse gravel. Minimal charcoal. Additional: mixing of fill + natural. Compact. Heterogenous throughout.	1265	N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: steep. Feature dimensions: +5m x 0.3m x 0.11m. Additional: at the NE area of Area 1. Minimal mixing of fill + natural. Deeper at S at N before cut by [1267] narrower	Thought to be a terminus, cut by feature 37 at 90 degree angle. N of Pit [1252].	F36	Thin linear NNW-SSE
1268	Light grey brown with yellow	1267	E-W. Shape in plan: linear.	Small gully running into feature	F37	Thin linear NE-



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	flecks + hue. Silty clay. 25% sub angular + sub rounded. Coarse gravel + smaller. Moderately compact. Heterogenous. Higher amount of coarse comp at E side, at point where feature 36.		Base shape: concave. Side shape: concave. Side slope: Moderate. Intervention: 1/2 half section - Relationship slot. Feature dimensions: +10m x 0.5m x 0.15m. Additional: minimal mixing at interface. Fairly even along length.	36 at 90 degree angle + cutting the terminus of Ft36. Continues W and disappears E.		SW enclosure.
1269	Shape in plan: sub-oval. Base shape: Irregular. Intervention: Half-section. Feature dimensions: 1.80m x 0.07m. Light greyish brown silt sand small - medium sized stones. Clay pipe stem. No clear interface to natural ground.					
1271	Light yellowish grey silty clay, contains small stones and flint, charcoal flecks, small find no. 9 -lead piece, roman pottery	1270	Linear ditch, irregular base, 3.20m length, 1m wide, 0.52m deep. Possibly related to feature 10, recut makes it harder to determine.	E-W running ditch, linear, recut, contained roman pottery, small find no. 9, possibly feature 10	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburnt
1273	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, no finds, 20% subangular, subrounded stones, poorly sorted.	1272	E-W running linear, shallow, feature length >10m, width 1.20m, depth 0.27m	Drainage or field boundary, but by gully [1274] one end of ditch cut by [1260]	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburnt
1275	Dark grey silty clay with black hue, contained burnt material, charcoal, 5% subangular and subrounded stones, burnt clay	1274	E-W running linear, concave, u-shaped in section, steep side slope, feature length >10m, width 0.38m, 0.19m	Shallow cut in edge of [1272], patchy in plan, appears to terminate before cut [1260]	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburnt
1277	Mid greyish brown silty clay, ~3% small stones, no finds	1276	Sub-oval, irregular in shape, irregular side shape, moderate slope, feature length 0.72m, width 1.05m, depth 0.25m	Pit containing 2 fills, upper fill rich in charcoal, function unclear	1276	OWN GROUP
1279	Light yellowish grey sandy clay, 3% angular to subangular stones, no finds	1278	Circular, concave and steep side slope, shallow, length 0.25m, feature width 0.20m, depth 0.08m, next to pit [1291] and pit [1258]	Cut of posthole	1278	OWN GROUP
1281	Mid brownish grey silty clay, charcoal (40%), no finds	1280	Or posthole, circular, shallow, base and side concave, length 0.2m, width 0.42m, depth 0.07m	Function unclear, no other similar feature	1280	OWN GROUP
1283	Brownish pink clay, charcoal flecks, very compact soil, approx. thickness 0.05m	1282	Linear, flat base, moderate straight sides, feature length >2m, width 1.0, depth 0.13m	SE-NW then curving towards N-S alignment, near [1285] then curves again E-W near [1285]	F19	NW-SE smaller end ditch parallel to F18.
1284	Yellowish brown sandy clay, flecks of charcoal, many small/medium sized subangular stones, compact soil approx thickness 0.08m	1282	Linear, flat base, moderate straight sides, feature length >2m, width 1.0, depth 0.13m	SE-NW then curving towards N-S alignment, near [1285] then curves again E-W near [1285]	F19	NW-SE smaller end ditch parallel to F18.
1286	Brownish pink clay, flecks of charcoal, very compact fill approx. thickness 0.05m	1285	N-S to E-W running, shallow, side and base concave, feature length >2m, width 0.57m, depth 0.14m	Shallow gully, part of feature 19, although looking different from [1282], but exactly same fill, looks similar in plan	F19	NW-SE smaller end ditch parallel to F18.
1287	Yellowish brown sandy clay, flecks of charcoal, burnt stones, many small/medium sized sub-rounded stones	1285	N-S to E-W running, shallow, side and base concave, feature length >2m, width 0.57m, depth 0.14m	Shallow gully, part of feature 19, although looking different from [1282], but exactly same fill, looks similar in plan	F19	NW-SE smaller end ditch parallel to F18.
1289	Light white-brown silty clay, more sandy than in area 2, possibly natural feature, 30% sub-rounded to sub-angular	1288	NW-SE running, curved, side and base concave, moderate to steep side slope, feature length 2.65m	Might be natural feature, similar curvature as ring gullies of roundhouses, some small natural features around	1288	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	stones		width 0.2m, depth 0.13m, deeper at N-W end,			
1290	Mid brownish grey silty clay, charcoal c. 10%, 3% small stones, no finds	1276	Sub-oval, irregular in shape, irregular side shape, moderate slope, feature length 0.72m, width 1.05m, depth 0.25m	Pit containing 2 fills, upper fill rich in charcoal, function unclear	1276	OWN GROUP
1292	Light yellowish grey sandy clay, 3% angular to subangular stones, 1% charcoal, no finds	1291	NW-SE sub oval, shallow, side and base irregular, steep slope, feature length 0.49m, width 0.29m, depth 0.05m, contains one fill (1292)	In area close to pits [1258] and [1293]	1291	OWN GROUP
1294	Single fill of shallow pit, light greyish sandy clay, some yellow flecks, no finds, 5% small subangular and angular stones	1293	SE-NW sub oval, shallow, concave side and base, feature length 0.63m width 0.36m, depth 0.07m	In areas close to pits [1259] and [1291]	1293	OWN GROUP
1296	Greyish brown silty clay, small sandstone inclusions	1295	E-W aligned, irregular base, width 1m+, depth 0.14m	Small furrow running E-W across area 1, no apparent relationship with nearby ditches or ditch to the east	F42	Linear. Posthole 1 and posthole 2.
1298	Greyish brown silty clay, 10% sandstone	1297	N-S aligned ditch, concave base, straight sides, shallow, feature length 0.9m+, width 0.6m, depth 0.10m, running across area 1, continues, deepening further south across the area	Field boundary or part of animal enclosure, likely Roman ditch	1297	OWN GROUP
1299	Light blackish pink silty clay, moderate subcircular stones (15%), charcoal flecks, Roman pottery	1270	Linear ditch, irregular base, 3.20m length, 1m wide, 0.52m deep. Possibly related to feature 10, recut makes it harder to determine.	E-W running ditch, linear, recut, contained roman pottery, small find no. 9, possibly feature 10	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburnt
1301	Light yellowish grey silty clay, 3% small angular and subangular stones, no finds	1300	Circular, irregular base, stepped sides, feature diameter 0.39m, depth 0.13m	No other similar features in this area, located in north of site.	1300	OWN GROUP
1303	Greyish yellow sandy clay, 1% sandstone inclusions, no finds	1302	W-E aligned, oval, U-shaped base, concave sides, shallow, features length, 0.66m, width 0.8m, depth 0.2m	Small pit close to other pits and ditches, all very shallow	1302	OWN GROUP
1305	Light grey brown clay silt with yellow brown sandy flecks, 30% subrounded and angular stones, smaller towards base, heterogenous	1304	NNE-SSW linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.56m, depth 0.11m, shallow, stony interface	Runs into bulk to the N, continues toward roundhouse to S, north of possible furrow	F16	Curvilinear next to F15.
1307	Mid greyish brown silty clay, 5% pebbles, no finds	1306	E-W curvilinear feature, relationship slot between F18 and F20, width 1m, depth 0.24m	For Roundhouse, containing single homogenous fill	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1309	Mid brownish grey silty clay, 10% pebbles, pottery fragments similar to those in (1330)	1308	N-S linear, relationship slot, width 1m, depth 0.44m. Ditch [1308] cuts ring gully [1306] clearly visible in plan	Ditch containing three distinct fills	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1311	Greyish yellow silty clay, 1% sandstone inclusions	1310	NE-SW, oval, u-shaped base, concave sides, shallow, length 0.80m, width 0.50m, depth 0.20m, other similar sized pits in area	Small, shallow pit similar to others in area	1310	OWN GROUP
1313	Brown pink clay, flecks of charcoal, lower fill of gully	1312	E-W linear, flat base, straight, moderate sloping sides, 0.8m wide, 0.24m deep.	Shallow gully, purpose unclear, wiggles across site	F19	NW-SE smaller end ditch parallel to F18.
1314	Light Yellowish-brownish grey	1312	E-W linear, flat base,	Shallow gully, purpose unclear,	F19	NW-SE smaller



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	sandy clay occasional small sub-rounded stones, flecks of charcoal		straight, moderate sloping sides, 0.8m wide, 0.24m deep.	wiggles across site		end ditch parallel to F18.
1316	Mottled orangey light grey clayey sand, many small-large rounded stones	1315	Oval, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length 2.35m, 1.20m wide, 0.29m deep	Pit sits to the west of gully [1312] F19	1315	OWN GROUP
1317	Light orangey brown, many small rounded stones, charcoal	1315	Oval, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length 2.35m, 1.20m wide, 0.29m deep	Pit sits to the west of gully [1312] F19	1315	OWN GROUP
1319	Flint	1318	Sub-circular, 0.6m length, 0.95m width, 0.13m depth	Probably natural feature	1318	OWN GROUP
1321	Mid orangey grey mottled silty clay with orange, 1% pebbles	1320	N-S slot, curvilinear, concave base and sides, shallow, width 0.76m, depth 0.19m	Of roundhouse containing two fills, terminating	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1324	Light blueish red silty clay, sparse sub-rounded stones (5-10%), charcoal flecks, Roman pottery	1323	N-S, sub-oval, 0.60m long, 0.50m wide, 0.17m deep	Possible Roman posthole	1323	OWN GROUP
1326	Light blackish pink silty clay, sparse subrounded stones (10%), charcoal flecking	1325	E-W aligned, suboval, base irregular, side concave, slope moderate, length 0.5m, width 0.72, depth 0.27m	Posthole or pit next to [1323]. Relation possible but not determined	1325	OWN GROUP
1328	Mid orangey grey silty clay with orange mottled, 1% stones, no finds	1327	Curvilinear, concave side and base, moderate slope, width 0.7m, depth 0.21m, slot in centre of gully continuing for c. 10m in semi-circular shape	Ring gully of roundhouse containing 2 fills	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1330	Mid grey-brown clay-sand, yellow-orange flecks, >40% subangular flat stones	1329	NE-SW running linear concave sides and base, moderate to steep slope, 0.9m wide, 0.44m deep, deeper and wider to south than in area north of furrow	South of furrow, north of Roundhouse, relationship not determined	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1331	Mid grey brown sandy clay with orange flecks, 30% coarse gravel, pottery	1329	NE-SW running linear concave sides and base, moderate to steep slope, 0.9m wide, 0.44m deep, deeper and wider to south than in area north of furrow	South of furrow, north of Roundhouse, relationship not determined	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1332	Mid blue-grey silt clay with some brown flecks, sand component higher than in area 2, 15% coarse gravel, moderately compact, heterogenous	1329	NE-SW running linear concave sides and base, moderate to steep slope, 0.9m wide, 0.44m deep, deeper and wider to south than in area north of furrow	South of furrow, north of Roundhouse, relationship not determined	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1333	Mid grey-brown silty clay, 10% sub-rounded, sub-angular coarse gravel	1329	NE-SW running linear concave sides and base, moderate to steep slope, 0.9m wide, 0.44m deep, deeper and wider to south than in area north of furrow	South of furrow, north of Roundhouse, relationship not determined	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1335	Light yellow grey clay sand, 20% coarse gravel, loose, interface to natural mixed	1334	Circular, irregular sides, interface mixing with natural, diameter 0.2m, depth 0.1m	Small pit to east of F18, possibly natural, north of area 1	1334	OWN GROUP
1336	Light yellowish grey silty clay, 30% subangular flint pieces, charcoal flecking	1322	E-W subcircular, concave base and side, moderate slope, 1.45m long, 1.1m wide, 0.52m deep.	Probably tertiary fill as evidence of medieval ploughing	1322	OWN GROUP
1337	Mid orange grey silty clay, 1% pebbles, charcoal, pottery, upper fill of roundhouse ring gully, pottery originates from just north of section [1320]	1320	N-S slot, curvilinear, concave base and sides, shallow, width 0.76m, depth 0.19m	Of roundhouse containing two fills, terminating	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	when 100% excavated					
1338	Mid orangey grey silty clay, 1% pebbles, charcoal, pottery, upper fill of roundhouse ring gully, pottery found approx. 1m NE of section [1327] when 100% excavated	1327	Curvilinear, concave side and base, moderate slope, width 0.7m, depth 0.21m, slot in centre of gully continuing for c. 10m in semi-circular shape	Ring gully of roundhouse containing 2 fills	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1340	Dark grey silty clay with orangey brown streaks, sparse subangular to subrounded stones (5%), charcoal	1339	Irregular squarish, irregular base, feature length 0.68m, width, 0.60m, depth 0.27m		1339	OWN GROUP
1342	Light brownish grey silty sand, 50% stone inclusion, pebbles and sandstone, no finds	1341	Small ditch/gully cut by larger ditch running N-S [1343] [1297] part of Iron Age enclosure. SE-NW running, irregular in plan, u-shaped base, straight sides with moderate slope, feature length 0.80m+, width 0.50m, depth 0.26m.	Small ditch/gully	1341	OWN GROUP
1344	Light brownish grey silty sand, 50% stone inclusions, pebbles and sandstone, no finds	1343	N-S aligned, irregular in plan, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, cuts [1431], length 0.8m+, width 0.60, depth 0.17m		1343	OWN GROUP
1346	Mid red-brown silty clay with some orange/brown flecks, 5% subangular coarse gravel	1345	E-W orientated, oval, flat base, concave side, steep slope, feature length 1.23m, width 0.62m, depth 0.45m	Near other similar features in area 1	1345	OWN GROUP
1347	Mid black-brown silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, 15-20% subrounded to subangular coarse gravel, fairly abundant charcoal, compact, heterogenous.	1345	E-W orientated, oval, flat base, concave side, steep slope, feature length 1.23m, width 0.62m, depth 0.45m	Near other similar features in area 1	1345	OWN GROUP
1348	Mid grey brown silty clay, 15% subrounded to subangular coarse gravel, traces of charcoal, only in southern half	1345	E-W orientated, oval, flat base, concave side, steep slope, feature length 1.23m, width 0.62m, depth 0.45m	Near other similar features in area 1	1345	OWN GROUP
1349	Dark black brown silty clay with sparse yellow/orange flecks, 15% subangular to subrounded coarse gravel, abundant charcoal, some burnt clay	1345	E-W orientated, oval, flat base, concave side, steep slope, feature length 1.23m, width 0.62m, depth 0.45m	Near other similar features in area 1	1345	OWN GROUP
1351	Mid brownish grey silty clay, rare small subangular stones, no finds	1350	Oval, flat base, concave, steep sides, feature length 2.70m, width 1.0m, depth 0.38m		1350	OWN GROUP
1352	Light reddish orange clay, no finds	1350	Oval, flat base, concave, steep sides, feature length 2.70m, width 1.0m, depth 0.38m		1350	OWN GROUP
1353	Light brownish grey silty clay, rare small subangular stones	1350	Oval, flat base, concave, steep sides, feature length 2.70m, width 1.0m, depth 0.38m		1350	OWN GROUP
1355	Mid orangey grey sandy clay, 0.5 % charcoal	1354	ENE-WSW curvilinear, concave base and side, moderate slope, feature length >3m, width 0.34m, depth 0.11m	Within roundhouse to provide extra drainage as part of the original roundhouse, possibly continuing outside giving the feature as sinuous shape	F20	Possibly roundhouse eaves gully. Finds: Flint, pot
1356						
1358	Medium brown clayey silty with red hue, few small stones, irregular unsorted, possibly settled down from (1359), charcoal, Roman pottery	1357	NE-SW suboval, irregular base, concave steep sides, feature length 1.65m, width 0.9m, depth 0.39m, slightly deeper than other features nearby	5 to 6 similar features in a line	F48	Cluster of oval pits. Finds: Burnt animal bones an



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
1359	Dark brown-black silty clay, abundant small to large stones, chalk inclusions, charcoal	1357	NE-SW suboval, irregular base, concave steep sides, feature length 1.65m, width 0.9m, depth 0.39m, slightly deeper than other features nearby	5 to 6 similar features in a line	F48	Cluster of oval pits. Finds: Burnt animal bones an
1361	Light beigish brown silty clay, moderate subangular burnt stones (20%), charcoal flecks, pottery	1360	NW-SE curvilinear, irregular base, concave side, moderate slope, feature length >0.80m, width 0.26m, depth 0.27m	Truncated gully of roundhouse to west of area 1	F69	Gully. Possibly part of roundhouse.
1363	Light blackish brown silty clay, moderate subrounded stones (25%), charcoal flecking, pottery	1362	N-S curvilinear, irregular base, concave side, moderate slope, length >0.60m, width 1.5m, depth 0.28m	Roundhouse gully, same as [1360] but less in width	F69	Gully. Possibly part of roundhouse.
1365	Mid greyish brown silty clay	1364	Irregular, sub-circular, located within group F20, irregular base and side, feature length 0.5m, width 0.44m, depth 0.19m	Pit or natural feature	1364	OWN GROUP
1367	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, frequently stones, flint, sparse charcoal flecks, pottery	1366	NE-SW aligned, oval, flat base, straight sides, steep slope, feature length 2.50, width 0.80m, depth 0.48m	Similar to pits in vicinity [1345], [1357], [1350]	F48	Cluster of oval pits. Finds: Burnt animal bones an
1368	Mid reddish brown silty clay, frequent stones, sparse charcoal, pottery	1366	NE-SW aligned, oval, flat base, straight sides, steep slope, feature length 2.50, width 0.80m, depth 0.48m	Similar to pits in vicinity [1345], [1357], [1350]	F48	Cluster of oval pits. Finds: Burnt animal bones an
1369	Mid greyish red clay	1366	NE-SW aligned, oval, flat base, straight sides, steep slope, feature length 2.50, width 0.80m, depth 0.48m	Similar to pits in vicinity [1345], [1357], [1350]	F48	Cluster of oval pits. Finds: Burnt animal bones an
1371	Light greyish brown silty clay, rare small subangular stones, no finds	1370	Oval, shallow, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length 1.90m, width 0.54m, depth 0.32m		1370	OWN GROUP
1372	Dark brown silty clay, rare small rounded stones, no finds, charcoal inclusions	1370	Oval, shallow, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length 1.90m, width 0.54m, depth 0.32m		1370	OWN GROUP
1374	Light blackish grey silty clay 10% subrounded stones, burnt, charcoal flecking	1373	SE to SW, sub-oval, undulating base, concave sides, feature length 0.70m+, width 0.42m, depth 0.20m	Within truncated roundhouse [1360] and [1363]	1373	OWN GROUP
1376	Mid grey-red silty clay, 15% coarse gravel, moderate charcoal, moderate compact	1375	NW-SE, irregular oval, flat base, concave steep side, feature length approx. 4.8m, width 0.7m, depth 0.28m	Near cluster of small pits, W of F48, N of furrow	F48	Cluster of oval pits. Finds: Burnt animal bones an
1377	Mid blackish brown silty clay with grey hue, 25% subrounded to subangular coarse gravel, abundant charcoal, burnt stone, baked clay, finds	1375	NW-SE, irregular oval, flat base, concave steep side, feature length approx. 4.8m, width 0.7m, depth 0.28m	Near cluster of small pits, W of F48, N of furrow	F48	Cluster of oval pits. Finds: Burnt animal bones an
1378	Light beigish pink silty clay, sparse subrounded stones (10%), charcoal flecks	1360	NW-SE curvilinear, irregular base, concave side, moderate slope, feature length >0.80m, width 0.26m, depth 0.27m	Truncated gully of roundhouse to west of area 1	F69	Gully. Possibly part of roundhouse.
1380	Mid red-blueish red silty clay	1379	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular, moderate to steep sides, feature length 1.0m+, width 0.65m, depth 0.21m	Ring gully of roundhouse	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1381	Mid greyish brown silty clay with red hue, sparse charcoal, moderately compact, no finds	1379	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular, moderate to steep sides, feature length 1.0m+,	Ring gully of roundhouse	F47	Roundhouse gully.

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			width 0.65m, depth 0.21m			
1383	Mottled dark brown silty clay with light grey, animal bones, fairly compact	1382	NW-SE linear, flat base, irregular sides, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.4m depth 0.6m		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1384	Light grey silty clay with occasional dark orange mottle, rare subrounded to subangular gravel, rare charcoal, burnt stone	1382	NW-SE linear, flat base, irregular sides, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.4m depth 0.6m		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1386	Dark red-brown silty clay, rare subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds, fairly compact and homogenous	1385	W-E linear, flat to concave base, feature length 10,+ , width 1.3m, depth 0.6m		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1387	Mottled dark orange brown with light grey silty clay, frequent subrounded gravel, rare charcoal, burnt stone, not very compact, similar to (1383)	1385	W-E linear, flat to concave base, feature length 10,+ , width 1.3m, depth 0.6m		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1389	Mottled grey orange silty clay, frequent subrounded to subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds, fairly loose and homogenous	1388	N-S linear, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.8m, depth 0.2m	Cutting F77 at east of site	1388	OWN GROUP
1391	Dark reddish brown sandy clay with greyish brown mixed in, occasional rounded and subangular pebbles, charcoal, pottery, possibly mixture of natural and redeposited natural	1390	NW-SE linear, flat base, straight steep sides, v-shaped, feature length 5m+, width 2.30m, depth 0.87m+	Truncated by re-cut [1392], creates a shoulder at the top of [1390]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1393		1392	NW-SE linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length 5m+, width 2.30m, depth 0.87m+	Recut	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1394	Light grey sandy clay with reddish brown and yellow inclusions, rare subrounded and subangular pebbles, charcoal, pottery,	1392	NW-SE linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length 5m+, width 2.30m, depth 0.87m+	Recut	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1395	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with orange sandy inclusions, frequent subrounded to subangular pebbles, charcoal, pottery	1392	NW-SE linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length 5m+, width 2.30m, depth 0.87m+	Recut	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1396	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with yellow and brown inclusions, occasional rounded and subangular pebbles, charcoal, slightly lighter than natural and more sand	1392	NW-SE linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length 5m+, width 2.30m, depth 0.87m+	Recut	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1398	Mid brown clay with orange hue, rare unsorted stones, charcoal fleck	1397	E-W curvilinear, flat base, concave steep sides, feature length 0.9m+, width 0.37m, depth 0.2m, close to F48	Roundhouse ring gully terminus	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1399	Light brown silty clay with grey/yellow hue, rare unsorted stones, chalk flecks, charcoal	1397	E-W curvilinear, flat base, concave steep sides, feature length 0.9m+, width 0.37m, depth 0.2m, close to F48	Roundhouse ring gully terminus	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1401	Light greyish brown sandy clay, rare small subangular stone, no finds	1400	Circular, flat base, concave steep sides, feature diameter 0.60m, depth 0.12m		1400	OWN GROUP
1403	Light yellowish grey silty clay, 2% pebbles, possible flint debitage, homogenous fill	1402	NE-SW irregular in plan and section, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >2.2m, width 0.41m,	Possible gully, could be remnant of heavily truncated gully	1402	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			depth 0.13m			
1405	Mid red silty clay, no finds	1404	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular sides with moderate to steep slope, feature width 0.65m, depth 0.20m	Ring gully of roundhouse	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1406	Mid greyish brown silty clay, sparse small subangular stones, sparse charcoal	1404	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular sides with moderate to steep slope, feature width 0.65m, depth 0.20m	Ring gully of roundhouse	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1408	Mid brown slightly sandy clay with orange hue, rare charcoal flecks	1407	SW-NE curvilinear, u-shaped base, concave steep sides, feature width 0.44m, depth 0.08m, cut by furrow	Ring gully of roundhouse	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1410	Mid brown silty clay with orange hue, one piece of flint	1409	S-N curvilinear, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope	Roundhouse	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1412	Mid orangey grey silty sand, 7% pebbles and rounded stones, no finds	1411	NE-SW linear, irregular base, straight moderate slope, feature width 1.17m, depth 0.37m	Possible animal enclosure	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unbox
1414	Mid orangey grey silty clay, frequent subrounded and rounded stones, charcoal, no finds, firm compaction	1413	Sub-circular, flat base straight steep sides, diameter 1.56m, depth 0.30m		1413	OWN GROUP
1416	Mid grey-brown silty clay with orange/red flecks, 10% subangular and subrounded coarse gravel, charcoal	1415	N-S linear, flat base, concave side with moderate slope, width 0.88m, depth 0.16m	Terminus of gully, but by furrow,	F51	Short linear. Cut by F25.
1418	Light orangey brown silty clay, very sparse subrounded stones (2%), charcoal flecks, no finds	1417	N-S sub-circular, undulating base, straight steep sides, width 0.48m, depth 0.22m	West of area1, possibly related to postholes to southwest, this feature particular isolated	1417	OWN GROUP
1420	Light orangey grey silty clay, 10% gravel	1419	NNE-SSW curvilinear, concave base and sides, shallow, feature length >3m, width 0.36m, depth 0.06m, diffuse boundary	Meanders away from F20 in approximate s-shape, similar to gully [1354]	1419	OWN GROUP
1422	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with grey inclusions, occasional rounded and subangular pebbles, charcoal	1421	NE-SW linear, concave base and side, moderate slope, width 1.8m, depth 0.72m	Component of F11 and F25, earliest cut in sequence, cut by [1424]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1423	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with mid grey inclusions and orange sand, charcoal, animal bones	1421	NE-SW linear, concave base and side, moderate slope, width 1.8m, depth 0.72m	Component of F11 and F25, earliest cut in sequence, cut by [1424]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1425	Mid grey sandy clay with brown and orange sand, occasional rounded and subangular pebbles, charcoal	1424	NW-SE linear, irregular side and base, cut by landrain	Component of F11 and F25, shallower than [1421], cut by recut [1426]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1427	Light grey sandy clay with brown and orange sand, occasional rounded and subangular pebbles, pottery and charcoal	1426	NE-SW linear, concave base, irregular sides	Recut of ditch [1421], cuts [1424]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1429	Light pinkish white silty clay, sparse subrounded pebbles (5%), charcoal flecks, no finds	1428	NW-SE linear, shallow, concave steep sides, width 1m+, depth 0.21m	Terminus, cutts F25	1428	OWN GROUP
1430	Light yellowish grey silty clay, 3% small pebbles, no finds	1308	N-S linear, relationship slot, width 1m, depth 0.44m. Ditch [1308] cuts ringgully [1306] clearly visible in plan	Ditch containing three distinct fills	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1431	Mid reddish brown silty clay, 2% pebbles, lens of red clay	1308	N-S linear, relationship slot, width 1m, depth 0.44m. Ditch [1308] cuts ringgully [1306] clearly visible in plan	Ditch containing three distinct fills	F18	NW-SE smaller enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones
1433	Light greyish brown silty clay,	1432	NE-SW linear, flat base,	Boundary or major drainage	F25	NE-SW ditch

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	rare small subangular stones, no finds		concave steep sides, feature length >50m, width 0.30m, depth 0.75m	ditch running across the site		enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1434	Mid greyish brown silty clay, rare medium rounded pebbles, animal tooth	1432	NE-SW linear, flat base, concave steep sides, feature length >50m, width 0.30m, depth 0.75m	Boundary or major drainage ditch running across the site	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1435	Mid greyish brown clay, rare chalk inclusions, no finds	1432	NE-SW linear, flat base, concave steep sides, feature length >50m, width 0.30m, depth 0.75m	Boundary or major drainage ditch running across the site	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1437	Dark brownish red clay, rare subrounded gravel, rare charcoal	1436	W-E linear, flat base, stepped side, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.7m, depth 0.4m	Unknown usage	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1438	Mid reddish brown silty clay, frequent subangular to subrounded gravel, rare charcoal, no finds	1436	W-E linear, flat base, stepped side, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.7m, depth 0.4m	Unknown usage	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1439	Mid reddish brown silty clay, frequent subangular to rounded gravel, rare charcoal, no finds	1436	W-E linear, flat base, stepped side, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.7m, depth 0.4m	Unknown usage	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1440	Light grey brown silty clay, frequent subround to subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds	1436	W-E linear, flat base, stepped side, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.7m, depth 0.4m	Unknown usage	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1442	Mid red silty clay	1441	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular, moderate to steep sides, feature width 0.6m, depth 0.23m	Ring gully	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1443	Mid greyish brown silty clay, sparse small to medium sized subrounded to subangular stones, sparse charcoal	1441	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular, moderate to steep sides, feature width 0.6m, depth 0.23m	Ring gully	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1445	Dark reddish brown silty clay, sparse subrounded stones (40%), charcoal flecks, pottery burnt stone	1444	S-N sub-oval, undulating base, straight steep side, length 0.40m, depth 0.25m	SW of area 1	1444	OWN GROUP
1447	Mid red silty clay	1446	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular sides, moderate slope, width 0.30m, depth 0.16m	Ring gully	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1448	Mid greyish brown silty clay, sparse small stones, sparse charcoal, no finds	1446	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular sides, moderate slope, width 0.30m, depth 0.16m	Ring gully	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1450	Mid brown silty clay with orange hue, few small stones, unsorted, charcoal flecks	1449	N-S curvilinear, u-shaped, concave sides, moderate slope	Terminus of ring gully of roundhouse	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1452	Mid red silty clay	1451	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular sides, moderate slope, feature width 0.30m, depth 0.11m+	Ring gully	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1453	Mid greyish brown silty clay, sparse small subangular and subrounded stones, sparse charcoal	1451	Curvilinear, concave base, irregular sides, moderate slope, feature width 0.30m, depth 0.11m+	Ring gully	F47	Roundhouse gully.
1455	Dark greyish black silty clay, 5% subrounded stones, abundant charcoal	1454	N-S sub-oval, irregular base, straight sides, shallow, depth 0.1m+	Very shallow feature with abundant charcoal	1454	OWN GROUP
1457	Light pinkish brown silty clay, subrounded stones 5%	1456	SW-NE sub-oval, undulating base, straight sides, shallow, feature depth 0.15m+	Shallow feature	1456	OWN GROUP
1459	Mid grey brown silty clay with red hue and orange brown flecks, small amount of charcoal	1458	N-S linear, concave base and sides, steep slope, feature length 10m+, width 0.55m, 0.22m	East part of area 1, south of and cut by F25, no evidence beyond F25 to north, cut by furrow to south and continues, terminates	1458	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
				at spread, similar feature to east		
1461	Mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent subangular, angular and subrounded stones, sparse charcoal flecks, no finds	1460	N-S linear, concave base, straight steep sides, feature width 0.54m, depth 0.12m, not clear where it terminates		1460	OWN GROUP
1463	Light orangey brown silty clay, moderate subrounded stones (5%), charcoal flecking, no finds	1462	E-W sub-oval, undulating base, straight steep sides, feature depth 0.30m+	Feature deeper than others in area, relationship unclear	1462	OWN GROUP
1465	Mid brown clay, flecks of charcoal, similar to (1464)	1464	N-S linear, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >1m, width 0.6m, depth 0.2m, looks like terminus in section	Shallow feature south of spread [1469], potentially joins gully [1466] north of spread	1464	OWN GROUP
1467	Brownish pink clay, many charcoal flecks	1466	N-S linear, concave steep sides, feature width 0.5m, depth 0.15m	Shallow feature similar to gully [1464], north of spread [1469]	1466	OWN GROUP
1468	Mid brown clay, charcoal flecks, same feature as [1464]?, not connected in plan, similar fills (1468) and (1465)	1466	N-S linear, concave steep sides, feature width 0.5m, depth 0.15m	Shallow feature similar to gully [1464], north of spread [1469]	1466	OWN GROUP
1470	Brownish pink clay, small flecks of charcoal	1469	Irregular, shallow, feature length 2.10m, width > 1m, depth 0.3m	Spread of Roman artefacts (pottery, burnt stones) cuts gully [1466] on north side, cut by pit [1474] on south side	F45	Finds: Pottery (bases, rims, various styles), iron
1471	Greenish light grey clay, flecks of charcoal	1469	Irregular, shallow, feature length 2.10m, width > 1m, depth 0.3m	Spread of Roman artefacts (pottery, burnt stones) cuts gully [1466] on north side, cut by pit [1474] on south side	F45	Finds: Pottery (bases, rims, various styles), iron
1472	Mottled pinky grey clay, small medium angular stones, charcoal flecks, pottery, burnt stones, stamped samian ware, iron nail	1469	Irregular, shallow, feature length 2.10m, width > 1m, depth 0.3m	Spread of Roman artefacts (pottery, burnt stones) cuts gully [1466] on north side, cut by pit [1474] on south side	F45	Finds: Pottery (bases, rims, various styles), iron
1473	Dark grey clay, same as (1472), abundant pottery, burnt stones, charcoal	1469	Irregular, shallow, feature length 2.10m, width > 1m, depth 0.3m	Spread of Roman artefacts (pottery, burnt stones) cuts gully [1466] on north side, cut by pit [1474] on south side	F45	Finds: Pottery (bases, rims, various styles), iron
1475	Brownish pink clay, small flecks of charcoal	1474	Circular, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, length 3.35m, width 1.0m, depth 0.3m	Feature cuts gully [1464] and spread [1469]	1474	OWN GROUP
1476	Light grey clay, pottery	1474	Circular, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, length 3.35m, width 1.0m, depth 0.3m	Feature cuts gully [1464] and spread [1469]	1474	OWN GROUP
1478	Brownish pink clay, flecks of charcoal, near F45, silting to the north of fill (1471)	1477	Circular, concave base, straight steep sides, feature length 0.14m, width 0.25m, depth 0.16m, identified by packing stones	Located just on the north edge of spread [1469]	1477	OWN GROUP
1479	Dark grey clay, medium angular stone in section-possibly packing stones, charcoal at base	1477	Circular, concave base, straight steep sides, feature length 0.14m, width 0.25m, depth 0.16m, identified by packing stones	Located just on the north edge of spread [1469]	1477	OWN GROUP
1481	Mid reddish brown silty clay, rare subangular stones and charcoal, no finds	1480	W-E to N-S corner bend, concave base and side, shallow, feature width 1.2m, depth 0.3m		F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1482	Light yellow grey silty clay, frequent stones, rare charcoal	1480	W-E to N-S corner bend, concave base and side, shallow, feature width 1.2m, depth 0.3m		F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1484	Mid grey-brown silty clay with red/brown flecks, 15% subangular coars gravel, pottery, some charcoal,	1483	N-S linear, concave base and side, moderate to steep slope, feature length >10m, width 0.74m, depth 0.33m,	Cut by F25 at N end	1483	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	heterogenous, moderate compaction			symmetrical, interface with natural mixed, slightly wider at north end		
1486	Mid yellow-red silty clay, frequent subangular gravel, rare charcoal, burnt clay, not very compact and homogenous	1485	N-S terminus, flat base, straight sides, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1m, depth 0.1m	Terminus, eroded away at this point	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1488	Mid orangey grey silty clay, 3% limestone, bone, flint, pottery	1487	E-W linear, u-shaped, stepped sides, moderate slope, width 1m+, depth 1.05m, running across area 1	Possible animal enclosure	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1489	Orangey brown sandy clay 2% pebbles, pottery	1487	E-W linear, u-shaped, stepped sides, moderate slope, width 1m+, depth 1.05m, running across area 1	Possible animal enclosure	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1490						
1491						
1492						
1493	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 2% sandstone	1487	E-W linear, u-shaped, stepped sides, moderate slope, width 1m+, depth 1.05m, running across area 1	Possible animal enclosure	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1494	Mid yellow brown sandy clay, 2% sandstone	1487	E-W linear, u-shaped, stepped sides, moderate slope, width 1m+, depth 1.05m, running across area 1	Possible animal enclosure	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1496	Mid orange-brown clay, rare subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds	1495	W-E then N-S bend, flat to concave base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 10m+, width 1.1m, depth 0.3m	Corner bend, close to F11	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1497	Dark grey silty clay with orange and black mottle, rare subangular gravel, rare charcoal, pottery	1495	W-E then N-S bend, flat to concave base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 10m+, width 1.1m, depth 0.3m	Corner bend, close to F11	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1499	Mid orangey brown silty clay, angular small stones (1%), no finds	1498	E-W linear, flat base, concave sides, moderate to steep sides, feature length >20m, width 0.45m, depth 0.2m	Cuts ditch [1500], which runs in right angle to and contemporary with [1498]	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, potte
1501	Mid orangey grey silty clay, small angular stones (2%), small pottery fragments	1500	N-S linear, straight steep sides, feature length > 150m, width >1m, depth 0.45m	Similar pottery as F54	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1503	Mid orange red silty clay, rare subangular gravel, rare charcoal, fo finds	1502	N-S linear, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature length 10m+, width 1.5m, depth 0.35m	Terminus, runs parallel to furrow	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1504	Dark brown silty clay with mottles fo black and orange, common subrounded gravel, common charcoal, pottery and CBM	1502	N-S linear, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature length 10m+, width 1.5m, depth 0.35m	Terminus, runs parallel to furrow	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1505	Dark brown silty clay with mottles of black, rare subangular gravel, burnt stone, common charcoal,	1502	N-S linear, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature length 10m+, width 1.5m, depth 0.35m	Terminus, runs parallel to furrow	F49	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bones
1507	Orange grey silty clay, 2% pebbles, stones, pottery	1506	E-W linear, flat base, stepped side, moderate slope, feature width 0.9m, depth 0.43m		F53	Linear gully W-E. East of F11. Finds: Animal bone,
1509	Dark black-brown silty sand, 1% pebbles, pottery, burnt	1508	E-W linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate		F53	Linear gully W-E. East of F11.



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	stone bone, charcoal		slope, feature width 0.26m, depth 0.20m			Finds: Animal bone,
1511	Mid reish red silty clay with yellow brwon flecks, subrounded, subangular coarse gravel (15%), charcoal, compact, heterogenous	1510	NW-SE linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length 10m+, width 1.02m, depth 0.35m, deeper in NW (possible truncation)	South of F53 on similar orientation	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, potte
1512	Mid brown-grey silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, 15% coarse gravel, charcoal, burnt stone, pottery, compact, heterogenous	1510	NW-SE linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length 10m+, width 1.02m, depth 0.35m, deeper in NW (possible truncation)	South of F53 on similar orientation	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, potte
1514	Mid reddish brown clayey silt, rare subangular stones, common charcoal flecking rare pottery and degraded bone, interface with natural diffuse	1513	E-W semi-circular, irregular base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature width, 1.42m, depth 0.3m	Terminus, disturbance by tree roots	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, potte
1516	Light greyish brwon clayey silt, moderate subangular stones, common charcoal flecking, rare pottery	1515	NW-SE aligned, straight steep sides, feature length 5m+, depth 0.3m, only one edge visible due to disturbance by landrain	Cuts ditch [1513], cut by sandrain, no relationship visible to [1517], continues beyond edge of trench to SE	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, potte
1518	Light greyish brown clayey silt, moderate subangular and subrounded stones, common charcoal flecking, rare pottery, clear interface with (1514)	1517	E-W aligned, concave base and sides, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 0.57m, depth 0.15m	Terminus of shallow feature	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, potte
1520	Mid orange-brown silty clay, rare subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds, fairly homogenous and compact	1519	W-E linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 10+, width 0.85m depth 0.25m	Terminus	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1521	Mid grey-brown-organge silty clay, rare subangular gravel, common charcoal, no finds	1519	W-E linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 10+, width 0.85m depth 0.25m	Terminus	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1523	Mid orange brown silty clay, small angular stones 1%, pottery	1522	E-W- linear, feature length 15m+, width 0.45m, depth 0.4m	Cut by [1524]	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, pottery
1525	Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange flecks, small angular stones (1%), pottery	1524	N-S linear, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >150m, width >1m, depth 0.57m	Cuts ditch [1522]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1526	Mid bluish grey silty clay, small angular stones (1%), burnt stones	1524	N-S linear, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >150m, width >1m, depth 0.57m	Cuts ditch [1522]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1527	Mid orangey brown silty clay, small rounded stones (1%), homogenous	1524	N-S linear, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >150m, width >1m, depth 0.57m	Cuts ditch [1522]	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1529	Dark brownish black clay, abundant charcoal (60-70%)	1528	Sub-oval, concave base and side, shallow, feature length 0.78m, width 0.5m, depth 0.08m	Function unknown	1528	OWN GROUP
1531	Light yellowish grey silty clay, homogenous	1530	Sub-circular, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature diameter 0.31m, depth 0.12m	Function unclear	1530	OWN GROUP
1533	Mid brown-grey silty clay, 20% subrounded and subangular coarse gravel, moderate charcoal, burnt stone, pottery, fragments of burnt bone, moderate compaction, heterogenous	1532	NE-SW curvilinear, flat base, concave side, moderate slope, feature length >5m, width 0.32m, depth 0.03m	E end of F54 and F53, at S end of area 1, cut by furrow and land drain	F55	Shallow gully stuffed with Roman pot- to the east
1535	Mid orange-brown silty clay,	1534	W-E linear, flat base,	Gully or truncated ditch	F50	Linear adjacent

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	rare subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds		stepped sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.85m, depth 0.35m, parallel to F11			to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1536	Mid grey-brown silty clay, common small subrounded gravel, rare charcoal, no finds, not very compact and homogenous	1534	W-E linear, flat base, stepped sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.85m, depth 0.35m, parallel to F11	Gully or truncated ditch	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1537	Dark orange-grey silty clay, common subangular gravel, charcoal, pottery glass, burnt stone	1534	W-E linear, flat base, stepped sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.85m, depth 0.35m, parallel to F11	Gully or truncated ditch	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1538	Mid grey-orange silty clay, common subangular to subrounded gravel, rare charcoal, no finds, not very homogenous or compact	1534	W-E linear, flat base, stepped sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.85m, depth 0.35m, parallel to F11	Gully or truncated ditch	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1540	Mid brown silty clay with grey hue, frequent subangular to subrounded stone (20%) poorly mixed, pottery	1539	N-S linear, flat base, stepped and straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.74m, depth 0.25m	Boundary ditch	F57	Parallel linear NNW-SSE. East side. Finds: pottery
1542	Pink sandy clay with reddish orange hue, possibly redeposited natural	1541	N-S linear, v-shaped, stepped in E, straight in W, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.62m, depth 0.36m		F57	Parallel linear NNW-SSE. East side. Finds: pottery
1543	Mid brown silty clay with grey hue, frequent subangular and subrounded stones (20%), poorly sorted, pottery	1541	N-S linear, v-shaped, stepped in E, straight in W, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.62m, depth 0.36m		F57	Parallel linear NNW-SSE. East side. Finds: pottery
1545	Mid red brown silty clay, rare subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds, compact and homogenous	1544	W-E to N-S linear, concave base, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.0m, depth 0.2m, located close to [1566] but no relationship	Bend of linear ditch	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1546	Mid grey-brown silty clay, common subrounded gravel, rare charcoal, burnt stone, CBM	1544	W-E to N-S linear, concave base, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.0m, depth 0.2m, located close to [1566] but no relationship	Bend of linear ditch	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1548	Mid grey silty clay with orange hue, rare subangular stone (10%), pottery, very compact	1547	N-S linear, curvilinear south of land drain, flat base, straight steep side, feature length 10m+, width 0.9m, depth 0.27m	Cut by furrow and land drain	F56	Parallel linear NNW-SSE. West side. Finds: pottery
1550	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, rare (10%) subangular stones poorly sorted, very compact, no finds	1549	N-S linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width 0.76m, depth 0.18,	Drainage/boundary ditch, contemporary with [1551]	F57	Parallel linear NNW-SSE. East side. Finds: pottery
1552	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, rare (10%) subangular stone, poorly sorted, pottery, very compacted	1551	NW-SE linear, flat base, feature length 10+, width 1.94m, depth 0.27m	Drainage/boundary ditch, cut by [1547], contemporary with [1549], cut by furrow [1557] and land drain	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1554	Mid brownish grey silty clay, rounded pebbles (>1%), charcoal (0.5%)	1553	N-S, suboval, irregular shape and sides, shallow, depth 0.06m	Pit or natural feature, function unclear	1553	OWN GROUP
1556	Mid brownish grey silty clay, (1%) rounded stones, (1%) charcoal, pottery, homogenous	1555	E-W suboval, concave base and side, moderate slope	Shallow and linear feature, possible remnant of gully	1555	OWN GROUP
1558	Mid brown sandy clay with a yellow hue, 50% stones, pottery	1557	E-W linear irregular linear		1557	OWN GROUP
1560	Mid greyish brown silty clay, no finds, homogenous	1559	Circular/sub-circular, concave base and sides, moderate slope	Posthole or shallow pit, similar features in area	1559	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
1563	Dark brownish black silty clay, 80% charcoal	1562	N-S linear, concave base, straight steep sides,	Perpendicular to beamslot [1564]	F58	Beam slots. Core.
1565						
1567	Mid reddish brown silty clay, rare gravel, rare charcoal, no finds, fairly compact, homogenous	1566	Sub-circular, sloping N to S, straight moderate to steep sides, feature length 2.0m, width 1.8m, depth 0.5m		1566	OWN GROUP
1568	Dark grey silty clay, common gravel, charcoal, pottery, animal bone, burnt stone	1566	Sub-circular, sloping N to S, straight moderate to steep sides, feature length 2.0m, width 1.8m, depth 0.5m		1566	OWN GROUP
1569	Dark blue grey silty clay with orange mottles, common subangular gravel, rare charcoal, pottery	1566	Sub-circular, sloping N to S, straight moderate to steep sides, feature length 2.0m, width 1.8m, depth 0.5m		1566	OWN GROUP
1570	Mottled grey red silty clay, common gravel, rare charcoal, no finds	1566	Sub-circular, sloping N to S, straight moderate to steep sides, feature length 2.0m, width 1.8m, depth 0.5m		1566	OWN GROUP
1571	Mottled mid grey-orange silty clay, common subangular to subrounded gravel, no finds, fairly homogenous and compact	1566	Sub-circular, sloping N to S, straight moderate to steep sides, feature length 2.0m, width 1.8m, depth 0.5m		1566	OWN GROUP
1573	Mid grey-brown silty clay, common gravel, rare charcoal, animal bone	1572	W-E linear, concave base, straight sides, moderate slope, eastern extension of F50	Unknown date	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1575	Mid grey orange silty clay, common subangular gravel, rare charcoal, no finds	1574	W-E linear, flat base, shallow, feature length 10m, width 0.65m, depth >0.1m	Possibly extension of F50	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1577	Mid brownish grey clay, 1% subangular coarse gravel, loose, no finds	1576	NEE-SEE linear, concave sides and base, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.42m depth 0.07m	Relationship with other features unclear	F59	Thin linear turning next F49. Finds: Pottery
1579	Mid brownish grey clay, loose, one piece of pottery from surface	1578	NE-SSW linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.41m, depth 0.11m,		F59	Thin linear turning next F49. Finds: Pottery
1581	Dark grey clay, loose, no post pipe visible, no finds	1580	NE-SW oval, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length 0.38m, width 0.32m, depth 0.03m	Small and shallow truncated feature, possibly posthole or pit	1580	OWN GROUP
1583	Mid grey silty clay with a brown hue rare subangular to subrounded stones, poorly sorted, pottery	1582	NW-SE linear, u-shaped, straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width 0.83m, depth 0.35m	Drainage/field boundary, cuts furrow and [1584] and [1586]	F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1585	Mid brown silty clay with grey hue, rare (3%) subangular stones, poorly sorted, very compact	1584	SE-NW, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >5m, width ~0.6m, depth 0.2m	Possible drainage gully	1584	OWN GROUP
1587	Dark grey silty clay with brown hue, common (50%) subangular and subrounded stones, poorly sorted, pottery from surface	1586	Irregular, flat base, feature depth 0.13m	Possibly furrow	1586	OWN GROUP
1589	Mid brown silty clay with a grey hue, rare (3%) subangular to subrounded stone, poorly sorted, no finds	1588	N-S linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >8m, width 0.6m, depth 0.34m, cut by land drain and furrow	Terminus of drainage or field boundary ditch	F57	Parallel linear NNW-SSE. East side. Finds: pottery
1591	Mid grey silty clay with a brown hue, infrequent (20%) subangular to subrounded stones, poorly sorted, pottery and animal bone	1590	NE-SW irregular in plan, irregular base, concave sides, shallow, feature length approx. 5.0m, width 2.52m, depth 0.2m	Possibly hollow, partially covered by furrow	1590	OWN GROUP
1593	Light reddish brown clayey silt, rare subrounded stones,	1592	E-W aligned, sub-rectangular, flat base,	Cut by modern sewer in NE	F55	Shallow gully stuffed with

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	charcoal flecking, pottery, animal bone, interface with natural diffuse		stepped sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.9m, depth 0.65m, south edge very steep, bioturbated			Roman pot- to the east
1594	Mid greyish black rare subrounded stones, common charcoal flecking, abundant pottery, clear interface with lower fill	1592	E-W aligned, sub-rectangular, flat base, stepped sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.9m, depth 0.65m, south edge very steep, bioturbated	Cut by modern sewer in NE	F55	Shallow gully stuffed with Roman pot- to the east
1595	Light grey clayey silt, rare subrounded stones, common charcoal flecking, rare pottery, spread or tertiary fill, paler than (1594), but no direct interface, boundaries clear	1592	E-W aligned, sub-rectangular, flat base, stepped sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.9m, depth 0.65m, south edge very steep, bioturbated	Cut by modern sewer in NE	F55	Shallow gully stuffed with Roman pot- to the east
1597	Mid to pale brown grey silty clay, occasional small stones, 3 burnt stones, pottery (rim sherd)	1596	Curvilinear, concave graduate sides, feature length >5m, width 0.35m, depth 0.15m, cut by sewer and furrow	Possible small enclosure ditch in NE, possibly related to F50	F60	Thin curvilinear enclosure linear. Finds: Animal b
1599		1598	Flat base and sides, very shallow, feature width >1.5m, depth 0.2m, under furrow, cut by [1680], slightly sloping down to south	Possible larger pit or spread, cut by [1600] to N and [1602] to SE	1598	OWN GROUP
1601	Nus brown grey silty clay with some brown flecks, 15% coarse subrounded and subangular gravel, moderate compaction, similar to (1599) but darker, pottery, charcoal, burnt stone	1600	Same as 1602? circular, longer E-W, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, diameter ~1.8m, depth 0.18m	Cut by furrow and spread [1598], north of small pit [1602], north of F53 and 54, in area of other smaller pits	1600	OWN GROUP
1603	Dark blue grey silty clay with brown flecks, 10% coarse subangular to subrounded gravel, moderate compaction, heterogenous, pottery and charcoal	1602	Circular, concave base and sides, slope moderate to steep, diameter 0.6m, depth 0.4m, cut by furrow, south side steeper	Cut by furrow, cuts spread [1598], north of small pit [1602], north of F53 and 54, in area of other smaller pits	1602	OWN GROUP
1605	Mid brown-grey clay silt with orange flecks, 10% subangular to subrounded smaller stones, large rock at the base (appears not deliberate), heterogenous, moderate compaction, animal teeth, charcoal	1604	Curvilinear concave base and sides, slope moderate to steep, diameter 0.73, depth 0.34m, SE shallower than NW	Same as [1606] and [1621], pit in core area SE of [1606] and S of [1621], W of beam slot and E of F11	1604	OWN GROUP
1607	Light grey-brown clay silt with some orange flecks, 15% subrounded small stones, sparse charcoal, pottery, heterogenous, moderate compaction	1606	Circular, concave sides and base, moderate slope, diameter 0.58m, depth 0.18m, SE side slightly steeper	NW of pit [1604], SW of pit [1621], S of furrow, W of beam slot, shallower as [1604]	1606	OWN GROUP
1608	Black charcoal (99%), large chunks of charcoal	1564	E-W linear, flat base, slightly concave sides, steep (N) to moderate (S) slope		F58	Beam slots. Core.
1609	Mid orangey grey silty clay	1564	E-W linear, flat base, slightly concave sides, steep (N) to moderate (S) slope		F58	Beam slots. Core.
1611	Mid grey silty clay with orange mottles, rare gravel, no finds	1610	W-E suboval, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, diameter 0.3m, depth 0.1m, close to F49, relationship unclear		1610	OWN GROUP
1613	Dark brown silty clay, 3% small stones, abundant charcoal	1612	Circular, irregular shape, stepped sides, feature		1612	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	(50%)		diameter 0.76m, depth 0.22m			
1614	Mid greyish Brown silty clay, 20% stones, pottery, 10% charcoal	1612	Circular, irregular shape, stepped sides, feature diameter 0.76m, depth 0.22m		1612	OWN GROUP
1616	Mid orangey brown sandy silt, no finds	1615	E-W linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, depth 0.22m	Cut by ditch	F53	Linear gully W-E. East of F11. Finds: Animal bone,
1618	Grey brown sandy silt, 2% sandstone, no finds	1617	E-W aligned linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, width 0.8m, depth 0.6m, cut by furrow [1615], likely the same as [1506] and [1508]	Drainage ditch or animal enclosure	F53	Linear gully W-E. East of F11. Finds: Animal bone,
1620	Mid reddish brown silty clay, 1% stone inclusion, pottery	1619	W-E sub-oval, flat base, concave to straight sides, steep slope, feature length 1.34m, width 0.69m, depth 0.13m		1619	OWN GROUP
1622	Light grey-brown clay-silt, 10% subrounded coarse gravel, minimal charcoal, moderate compaction	1621	Circular, concave base and side, shallow, diameter 0.63m, depth 0.1m	NE of pits [1604], [1606] but not in alignment, S of furrow, W of beam slot in core area	1621	OWN GROUP
1624	Mid grey clay, sparse rounded gravel, sparse charcoal	1623	E-SW curvilinear, concave base and sides, shallow, feature length >5m, width 0.52m, depth 0.03m	Shallow, probably truncated feature	1623	OWN GROUP
1626	Light grey silty clay with yellow brown hue, rare subangular stones, charcoal flecks	1625	E-W linear, u-shaped base, straight sides, shallow, feature length 1.42m, width 0.24m, depth 0.07m	Cut by [1627]	1625	OWN GROUP
1628	Dark grey silty clay with black hue, rare 5% subrounded and subangular stones, poorly sorted, charcoal, burnt clay	1627	E-W curvilinear, u-shaped base, straight sides, moderate slope	Cuts [1625] and [1629]	1627	OWN GROUP
1630	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, rare subangular stone, poorly sorted, no finds	1629	E-W oval, u-shaped base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 1.28m, width 0.48m, depth 0.17m	Cut by [1627]	1629	OWN GROUP
1632	Light grey silty clay with white hue rare (10%) subangular stones, no finds	1631	N-S linear, flat base straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width 1.04m, depth 0.63m	Possible drainage or boundary ditch	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1633	Pink sandy clay with orange brown hue, no inclusions, no finds	1631	N-S linear, flat base straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width 1.04m, depth 0.63m	Possible drainage or boundary ditch	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1634	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, rare (5%) subangular and subrounded stones, poorly sorted, pottery	1631	N-S linear, flat base straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width 1.04m, depth 0.63m	Possible drainage or boundary ditch	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1636	Mid reddish brown silty clay with grey and yellow inclusions, occasional rounded to subrounded pebbles, charcoal	1635	NW-SE linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.4m, depth 0.73m+, N edge steeper		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1637	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, occasional rounded and subrounded pebbles, charcoal	1635	NW-SE linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.4m, depth 0.73m+, N edge steeper		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1638	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, occasional rounded to subangular pebbles, charcoal	1635	NW-SE linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.4m, depth 0.73m+, N edge steeper		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1639	Light grey sandy clay with	1635	NW-SE linear, flat base,		F11	NW-SE linear

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	yellow inclusions, occasional rounded and subangular pebbles, charcoal		straight steep sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.4m, depth 0.73m+, N edge steeper			RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1641	Brown pink clay, charcoal flecks, pottery	1640	Irregular linear, flat base, straight sides, very shallow, feature length 0.85m, width >1m, depth 0.9m	Cut by land drain and ditch [1643]	F62	Spread. Seals F61. Finds: pottery, burnt stone
1642	Mid greyish brown clay, occasional rounded medium sized stone, pottery, charcoal flecks, burnt stones	1640	Irregular linear, flat base, straight sides, very shallow, feature length 0.85m, width >1m, depth 0.9m	Cut by land drain and ditch [1643]	F62	Spread. Seals F61. Finds: pottery, burnt stone
1644	Reddish pink clay, thickness 0.07m	1643	NW-SE linear, not fully excavated	Cuts spread [1640] and [1650]	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1645	Light greyish pink clay, pottery, charcoal flecks, burnt stone, animal bone	1643	NW-SE linear, not fully excavated	Cuts spread [1640] and [1650]	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1646	Mottled light grey, pink, orange clay, occasional small angular stones, charcoal flecks, thickness 0.1m	1643	NW-SE linear, not fully excavated	Cuts spread [1640] and [1650]	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1647	Greyish orange clay, pottery, burnt stone, charcoal flecks	1643	NW-SE linear, not fully excavated	Cuts spread [1640] and [1650]	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1648	Dark grey clay, charcoal flecks, abundant pottery, burnt stone, thins out on southern side of feature	1643	NW-SE linear, not fully excavated	Cuts spread [1640] and [1650]	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1649						
1651	Orangey pink clay, charcoal flecks, pottery, thickness 0.7m	1650	Irregular rectangle, flat base, straight sides, shallow, feature length >3m, width >1m, depth 0.2m	Seems to extend underneath a furrow on the northern side, not fully investigated	F63	Spread/pit. Finds: Pottery, animal teeth
1652	Dark grey clay, thickness 0.16m, pottery, burnt stone	1650	Irregular rectangle, flat base, straight sides, shallow, feature length >3m, width >1m, depth 0.2m	Seems to extend underneath a furrow on the northern side, not fully investigated	F63	Spread/pit. Finds: Pottery, animal teeth
1653	Dark grey brown sandy loam, 2% charcoal flecks	1654	N-S aligned, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 10+, width 0.9m, depth 0.4m	Area 3	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
1655	Re brown silty clayey loam, 20% charcoal flecks	1656	N-S sub-rectangular, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length 0.65m, width 2.0m, depth 0.6m	Possible shrub/tree bowl, used as pit post burning	1656	OWN GROUP
1657	Mid brown grey silty loam, with orange flecks (50%), 1% charcoal flecks	1654	N-S aligned, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 10+, width 0.9m, depth 0.4m	Area 3	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
1658	Mid grey brown sandy clay loam, 5% subrounded pebbles, 50% charcoal flecks	1656	N-S sub-rectangular, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length 0.65m, width 2.0m, depth 0.6m	Possible shrub/tree bowl, used as pit post burning	1656	OWN GROUP
1659	Very dark brown loamy sand, 50% charcoal	1660	E-W sub-oval, irregular base and sides, shallow, length 0.30m, width 1.0m, depth 0.07m	Shrub with burnt/charred roots	1660	OWN GROUP
1661	Very dark brown, loamy sand, 50% charcoal	1662	E-W sub-oval, irregular side and base, shallow, feature length 0.30m, width 1.0m, depth 0.05m	Feature with burnt/charred roots	1662	OWN GROUP
1663						
1664						



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
1666	Mid grey silty clay, 3% rounded to well-rounded coarse gravel, pottery, charcoal, moderate compaction	1665	E-W linear, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >15m, width 0.78m, depth 0.4m		F50	Linear adjacent to F11. NW-SE. Finds: Animal bone,
1668	Dark reddish brown sandy clay, rare (1%) stone, 20% charcoal, animal bone, pottery	1667	W-E sub-oval, irregular, concave/stepped sides, shallow, feature length 2.70m, width 0.7-0.8m, depth 0.20m		1667	OWN GROUP
1670		1669	E-W linear, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature length >1.5, width >0.45m, depth 0.34m	Small ditch, possibly contemporary to [1672], cuts [1669], cut by N-S ditches [1672] and [1675]	1669	OWN GROUP
1671	Light grey brown silty clay with brown flecks, 5% coarse gravel, charcoal, pottery	1669	E-W linear, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature length >1.5, width >0.45m, depth 0.34m	Small ditch, possibly contemporary to [1672], cuts [1669], cut by N-S ditches [1672] and [1675]	1669	OWN GROUP
1673	Mid grey red silty clay with brown flecks, 10% coarse gravel, charcoal, heterogenous, moderate compaction	1672			1672	OWN GROUP
1674	Mid brown-grey silty clay with brown and orange flecks, 15% coarse gravel, pottery, charcoal, moderate compaction, heterogenous	1672			1672	OWN GROUP
1676	Mid brown-grey silty clay with brown and orange flecks, 15% coarse gravel, charcoal, pottery, burnt stone	1675	N-S linear, concave sides and base, steep slope, feature length > 1.5m, width >1m, depth 0.36m,	Parallel to [1672], relationship unknown, S of furrow, W of beam slot	1675	OWN GROUP
1682	Mid blackish grey silty clay, occasional subrounded stones (10%), charcoal flecking	1681	Sub-oval, undulating base, straight steep sides, feature width 0.20m+, depth 0.14m+		1681	OWN GROUP
1684	Mid blackish orange silty clay, occasional subrounded stones (5%), charcoal flecking, no finds	1683	SW-NE sub-oval, undulating base, straight steep sides, feature width 0.16m+, depth 0.18m+		1683	OWN GROUP
1686	Mid blackish red silty clay, moderate subrounded stones (25%), charcoal flecking, roman pottery	1685	NW-SE curvilinear, irregular base, concave sides, moderate to steep slope, feature width 0.52m+, depth 0.31m+	Possible posthole with gully cutting through	1685	OWN GROUP
1688	Dark grey silty clay with a brown hue, rare (5%) subangular and subrounded stone, poorly sorted, very compact	1687	E-W linear, u-shaped base, straight steep sides, feature length 10m+, width 1.20m, depth 0.45m	Drainage or boundary ditch, cut by furrow [1689] and land drain	1687	OWN GROUP
1690	Mid brown sandy clay with yellow hue, (30%) subangular and subrounded stones, no finds	1689	E-W irregular linear, u-shaped, concave sides, shallow, feature length 10m+, width 1.20m, depth 0.20m	Cut by land drain	1689	OWN GROUP
1692	Mid greyish brown silty clay, small stones, pottery, burnt stone	1691	Linear enclosure ditch turning to W, flat base, concave sides, graduate slope, feature length >3.5m, width 0.6m, depth 0.2m		1691	OWN GROUP
1694	Light blue grey silty clay, very similar to natural, charcoal	1693	E-W linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, width 1.3m, depth 0.5m	Possible animal enclosure	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1695	Mid orangey brown sandy silt, 2% sandstone, charcoal, bone, pottery	1693	E-W linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, width 1.3m, depth 0.5m	Possible animal enclosure	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1696	Dark reddish brown silty sand,	1693	E-W linear, flat base,	Possible animal enclosure	F61	Ditch parallel to

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	10% pebbles, no finds		straight sides, moderate slope, width 1.3m, depth 0.5m			F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1698	Pale to mid orange beige silty clay, occasional stones, pottery	1697	NE-SW linear, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, width >2m, depth 0.1m	Cut enclosure gully F60	1697	OWN GROUP
1700	Dark grey black clayey silt, <1% small stones, animal bone, pottery	1699	E-W oblong, irregular base, convex sides, near vertical, feature length 2.3m, width 0.6m, depth 0.37m		1699	OWN GROUP
1701	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, 1% small subrounded stones, no finds	1699	E-W oblong, irregular base, convex sides, near vertical, feature length 2.3m, width 0.6m, depth 0.37m		1699	OWN GROUP
1702	Mid grey brown silty clay, 1% large subangular stones, animal bone	1699	E-W oblong, irregular base, convex sides, near vertical, feature length 2.3m, width 0.6m, depth 0.37m		1699	OWN GROUP
1704	Black, charcoal rich	1703	Sub-circular, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature diameter 0.5m, depth 0.17m	Located next to beam slot [1562] and [1564]	1703	OWN GROUP
1705	Mid orange grey silty clay mottled with dark brownish grey, charcoal (~30%), thickness 0.1m	1703	Sub-circular, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature diameter 0.5m, depth 0.17m	Located next to beam slot [1562] and [1564]	1703	OWN GROUP
1707	Light brown silty clay, charcoal flecks, common rounded pebbles, no finds	1706	E-W linear, flat base, concave and stepped sides, width 2m, depth 0.49m		1706	OWN GROUP
1708	Light grey clay, charcoal flecks, sandstone (c. 10%), no finds	1706	E-W linear, flat base, concave and stepped sides, width 2m, depth 0.49m		1706	OWN GROUP
1709	Light grey silty clay, frequent rounded pebbles, pottery	1706	E-W linear, flat base, concave and stepped sides, width 2m, depth 0.49m		1706	OWN GROUP
1710	Mid grey mottled reddish-brown clay, occasional subrounded stones, burnt stone, charcoal flecks	1713	Sub-circular, flat base, straight steep slope, diameter 0.8m, depth 0.4m	Storage pit, cuts [1715]	1713	OWN GROUP
1711	Mottled reddish brown to mid grey clay, occasional subrounded stones, burnt stone, charcoal	1713	Sub-circular, flat base, straight steep slope, diameter 0.8m, depth 0.4m	Storage pit, cuts [1715]	1713	OWN GROUP
1712	Sterile fill formed by silting up, few charcoal flecks, grey clay inclusions	1713	Sub-circular, flat base, straight steep slope, diameter 0.8m, depth 0.4m	Storage pit, cuts [1715]	1713	OWN GROUP
1714	Mid brownish grey clay, charcoal	1715	E-W linear, concave base and sides	Cut by pit [1713], comparable to adjacent feature interpreted as beam slot	1715	OWN GROUP
1717	Mid orange brown sandy clay, <1% small subrounded stones, pottery	1716			1716	OWN GROUP
1721	Mid grey red silty clay with brown flecks, ~10% subrounded to subangular, coarse gravel, charcoal	1720	N-S linear, irregular, flat to concave base, concave sides, moderate to steep slope, length 1.0m, width 0.7m/1.2m, depth 0.2m/0.51m,	Gully that widens into a pit	1720	OWN GROUP
1722	Mid brown grey silty clay with brown flecks, 5% coarse gravel, subrounded to subangular, charcoal	1720	N-S linear, irregular, flat to concave base, concave sides, moderate to steep slope, length 1.0m, width 0.7m/1.2m, depth 0.2m/0.51m,	Gully that widens into a pit	1720	OWN GROUP
1724	Mid grey sandy clay with brown and yellow inclusions, occasional rounded and subangular pebbles, pottery,	1723	NW-SE linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length 5.0m, width 0.6m+, depth 0.74m+	Cuts ditch [1725] which seems to terminate at this junction	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	charcoal					
1726	Light grey sandy clay with brown and yellow inclusions, occasional rounded to subangular pebbles, pottery charcoal, animal bone	1725	NE-SW linear, flat base rounded steep sides, feature length 3m+, width 1.1m+, depth 0.74m+	Cut by ditch [1723] terminates at this junction	1725	OWN GROUP
1728	Mid blackish red silty clay, moderate subrounded stones (25%), charcoal flecking, burnt stone	1727	E-W sub circular, undulating base, straight steep sides, depth 0.14m+		1727	OWN GROUP
1730	Mid brown silty clay with grey hue, rare (1%) subangular and subrounded stones, poorly sorted, pottery	1729	NW-SE linear, u-shaped, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >5m, width 0.67m, depth 0.21m	Drainage or boundary ditch	1729	OWN GROUP
1733	Dark grey silty clay with brown hue, frequent (50%) subangular to subrounded stones, poorly sorted, no finds	1732	NW-SE linear, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length >5m, width 0.32m, depth 0.17m	Appears to cut spread [1734]	1732	OWN GROUP
1735	Mid brown silty clay with grey hue, frequent (20%) subangular to subrounded stone, poorly sorted, pottery	1734	Irregular shape, flat base, feature depth 0.27m	Dumped material	1734	OWN GROUP
1737	Mid brown sandy clay with pinkish orange hue, no stone inclusion, no finds	1736	NW-SE linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >5m+, width 0.45m, depth 0.32m	Possible drainage ditch, cuts [1734] and [1771]	1736	OWN GROUP
1738	Dark grey silty clay with black hue, rare subangular to subrounded stones, poorly sorted, no finds, very compact	1736	NW-SE linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >5m+, width 0.45m, depth 0.32m	Possible drainage ditch, cuts [1734] and [1771]	1736	OWN GROUP
1740	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, pottery, spindle whorl	1739	E-W linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, width 1.1m, depth 0.45m	Stepped on one side, possible animal enclosure, possible relation to larger ditch running N-S across site	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, pottery
1742	Dark grey brown clay occasional stone, pottery, occasional charcoal	1741	Group of 3 stone post pads with worked stone, larger stones 0.5x0.4m	Post pads associated with spreads of settlement to west of main enclosure	1741	OWN GROUP
1744	Black charcoal (98%)	1743	E-W linear, flat, slightly concave base, straight steep sides, feature length 3m, width 0.47m, depth 0.22m, surrounded by 0.1m of burnt clay	Possible beamslot parallel to beamslot [1564]	1743	OWN GROUP
1745	Mid brownish orange silty clay mottled with dark brownish grey, 20% charcoal	1743	E-W linear, flat, slightly concave base, straight steep sides, feature length 3m, width 0.47m, depth 0.22m, surrounded by 0.1m of burnt clay	Possible beamslot parallel to beamslot [1564]	1743	OWN GROUP
1747	Dark greyish red silty clay, 10% moderate small subangular and sub rounded stones, animal bones, pottery, abundant charcoal	1746	W-E sub-oval		1746	OWN GROUP
1748	Dark reddish brown silty clay, 5% small stones, pottery, animal bone	1746	W-E sub-oval		1746	OWN GROUP
1749	Mid grey clay with brown mottle	1751	Sub-circular, flat base, straight sides, diameter 0.4m, depth 0.25m		1751	OWN GROUP
1750		1751	Sub-circular, flat base, straight sides, diameter 0.4m, depth 0.25m		1751	OWN GROUP
1753	Mid orangey brown sandy clay, occasional small to medium sized stones, pottery, animal bone	1752	NE-SW linear, irregular, slightly curved flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length 5m, width 0.6m, depth 0.17m	Likely to be contemporary with [1754]	F66	Roundhouse gully. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1755	Mid orangey brown sandy clay,	1754	NW-SE linear, u-shaped	Contemporary to [1752], cut in	F66	Roundhouse

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	occasional small stones, pottery		base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length 5m, width 0.5m, depth 0.17m	south by land drain and furrow		gully. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
1758	Dark grey brown clay, occasional stone, pottery, charcoal flecks	1757	Oval, shallow, concave side and base, feature length 6m, width 2m, depth 0.3m	Associated with post pads [1741], working area to west of main enclosure	1757	OWN GROUP
1760	Light grey brown clay, pottery	1759	Oval, concave side and base, shallow, feature length 0.6m, width 0.6m, depth 0.1m	Cut for post pad, cuts pit [1757, abuts stone pad [1741]	1759	OWN GROUP
1762	Light brownish grey clay, rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks	1761	N-S linear, concave side and base, gentle slope, feature width 1.32m, depth 0.17m		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1763	Brownish grey silty clay, rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, common angular flint, no finds	1761	N-S linear, concave side and base, gentle slope, feature width 1.32m, depth 0.17m		F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
1765	Mid brown grey silty clay with some red flecks, <10% subrounded and subangular coarse gravel, charcoal, pottery	1764	Circular, concave base and side, steep slope, diameter 0.64m, depth 0.52m	SE of [1720], SW of beamslot in core area	1764	OWN GROUP
1766	Mid grey-red silty clay, ~10% coarse gravel, larger stone, charcoal, moderate compaction, heterogenous	1764	Circular, concave base and side, steep slope, diameter 0.64m, depth 0.52m	SE of [1720], SW of beamslot in core area	1764	OWN GROUP
1767	Mid brown-grey silty clay with some red and yellow flecks, ~10% coarse gravel, heterogenous, moderate compaction	1764	Circular, concave base and side, steep slope, diameter 0.64m, depth 0.52m	SE of [1720], SW of beamslot in core area	1764	OWN GROUP
1768	Mid brown silty clay with grey hue, rare (5%) subangular and subrounded stones, poorly sorted, no finds, very compact	1736	NW-SE linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >5m+, width 0.45m, depth 0.32m	Possible drainage ditch, cuts [1734] and [1771]	1736	OWN GROUP
1770	Black charcoal, no stone inclusion, no finds	1769	E-W oval, u-shaped, concave steep sides, feature length 0.74m, width 0.42m, depth 0.21m	Cuts spread [1734] and cut by ditch [1736]	1769	OWN GROUP
1771	Dark grey silty clay with black hue, rare (1%) subangular to subrounded stone, poorly sorted, charcoal, animal bone	1769	E-W oval, u-shaped, concave steep sides, feature length 0.74m, width 0.42m, depth 0.21m	Cuts spread [1734] and cut by ditch [1736]	1769	OWN GROUP
1773	Light grey silty clay, 1% subrounded to rounded coarse gravel, 1% charcoal flecks, moderate compaction	1772	E-W linear, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.68m, depth 0.16m		1772	OWN GROUP
1775	Mid grey clay, 1% charcoal, moderate compaction, no finds	1774	NE-SW oval, flat base, concave sides, shallow, feature length 0.72m, width 0.43m, depth 0.07m	Adjacent to gully, relationship unknown	1774	OWN GROUP
1779	Dark reddish black silty clay, moderate subrounded stones 30%. Charcoal flecking. Pottery, burnt stone and animal bone.	1778	E-W sub-oval, convex sides, shallow, irregular and undulating base. Length: +1.3m width: +1.12m thick: +0.23m	Cut of spread. Cut of very shallow spread. Roman in chronology.	1778	OWN GROUP
1781	Greyish mid brown clay. Occasional medium sized sub rounded stones. Containing burnt stones, pot and flint.	1780	NW-SE linear in plan, straight sides, shallow slope, concave base. Length: +2m width: 1.20m depth: 0.16m	Terminus of ditch. Shallow terminus of ditch F.61 that Peters out in the SE.	F61	Ditch parallel to F50 + F49. Finds: Animal bone, p
1783	Mid blackish brown silty sand. 3% pebbles. Contained pottery.	1782	E-W. Square in plan. Straight sides, moderate slope and a flat base. Length: +1m Width: 1m Depth: 0.20m	Cut of spread.	1782	OWN GROUP
1785	Light blackish white silty clay. Occasional subrounded	1784	E-W sub circular in plan. Convex sides. Moderate	Cut of shallow posthole possible related [1786] but this is	1784	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	stones. 10-15%. Charcoal flecks and contained Roman pottery.		slope. Undulating base. Length: +0.35m Width: +0.30m Depth: +0.16m	unconfirmed.		
1787	Light whiteish red silty clay. Occasional subrounded stones 10-15%. Containing charcoal flecking and roman pot.	1786	E-W. sub-oval in plan. Convex sides. Moderate slope. Irregular and undulating base. Length: +0.48m Width: +0.38 Depth: +0.15m	Cut of shallow posthole. Possibly related to [1784] but relation unconfirmed.	1786	OWN GROUP
1788	Dark grey clay with occasional charcoal.	1790		Post pit containing in situ post pipe 1788 with packing 1789 around it. Part of structure associated with post-pit 1751.	1790	OWN GROUP
1789	Mottled reddish-brown clay. Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	1790		Post pit containing in situ post pipe 1788 with packing 1789 around it. Part of structure associated with post-pit 1751.	1790	OWN GROUP
1791	Mid mottled grey brown clay. Occasional small stones.	1792	Straight sides, concave base. 0.4m diameter. 0.4m depth.	Post hole? Partially truncated by 1790.	1792	OWN GROUP
1793	WSW-ENE. Irregularly shaped in plan. Straight sides and irregular base. Length: 0.47m. Width: 0.34m Height: 0.10m					
1795	0.18m deep. Mid brown with a pink hue sandy clay. Natural redeposit, moderately compact most likely slumping of Eastern edge of feature. Could also be part of spread [1784], not particularly clear. No finds.	1794	N-S. Linear in plan. Straight sides, moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: +5m Width: 0.96m 0.27m. N-S running gully, possible drainage suffered slumping of E edge before being backfilled with (1800). Later recut by [1799]. Finally, a pit [1796] is cut in	Cut of a drainage gully deliberately backfilled with (1800) after initial slumping (1795). Layer recut by [1799]. No finds but Roman or earlier based off pottery from (1787).	1794	OWN GROUP
1797	Light grey ashy clay. Sub angular stone well spread. Very compact shallow ash layer. No finds.	1796	0.09m deep. A Small shallow pit filled with an ashy clay, possible just ash disposal.	Cut of a pit, probably used for the disposal of ash. No finds. Roman or later date.	1796	OWN GROUP
1798	0.11m deep. Dark grey with a black hue. Silty clay. Devoid of stone inclusions. Contains charcoal, pottery and stone. Very compact backfill of recut [1799]. Charcoal rich, probably fire waste disposal. Pottery suggests it is Roman.	1799	N-S. Linear in plan, straight sides with very steep/vertical slope. Flat base. Length: +5m Width: 0.34m Depth: 0.18m.	Recut of gully [1794] in fill (1800). Backfilled with fire waste. Pottery suggests a Roman date.	1799	OWN GROUP
1800	Mid brown with a grey hue silt clay. 1% subangular stone inclusions. Well sorted and 5-10cm in size. Contains charcoal. Very compact backfill, possible a Recut [1799] cut into this fill. No finds.					
1804	Mid grey red silty clay. 10% sub rounded coarse gravel. Containing small amounts of charcoal. Heterogeneous, compact, no/minimal rooting, some mixing at interface with natural.	1803	N-S. Linear in plan. Concave sides with moderate sloping. Concave base. Length: +3m Width: 1.35m Depth: 0.38m. Additional: steeper on W until little extension at W edge of NE facing section. 1 degree of fill more obvious in NE facing section than SW facing	Cut of ditch.	1803	OWN GROUP
1805	Mid brown grey with orange/brown flecks. Contains charcoal, bone and pottery. Heterogenous, moderate	1803	N-S. Linear in plan. Concave sides with moderate sloping. Concave base. Length: +3m Width:	Cut of ditch.	1803	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	compaction, no/minimal rooting. Some mixing b/w (1884) (1805)		1.35m Depth: 0.38m. Additional: steeper on W until little extension at W edge of NE facing section. 1 degree of fill more obvious in NE facing section than SW facing			
1807	mid brown grey silty clay.	1806	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides, gradual slope with a flat base. Feature dimensions. Length: +3.5m Width: 0.60m Depth: 0.2m	Shallow enclosure gully/ditch cut.	F60	Thin curvilinear enclosure linear. Finds: Animal b
1809	Mid grey with yellow inclusions sandy clay. Occasional rounded and sub angular pebbles. Contains burnt stone, charcoal, animal bone and pot.	1808	NE-SW. Linear spread in plan. Irregular sides with a gentle slope. Concave base. Length: +5m Width: +1.7m depth: +0.3m. Spread is truncated on the Eastern edge by a furrow and the edge has been lost.	Cut of spread. The spread continues NE but terminates at this point. It is also parallel to another spread to the east.	1808	OWN GROUP
1810	NE-SW. Linear spread. Side are irregularly shaped. Gently sloped with a flat base. Dark grey with yellow inclusions sandy clay. Contains charcoal, burnt stone, pottery, animal bone and metal. Eastern edge is truncated by a furrow, so a small sondage has b				F64	Spread
1812	Mid greyish brown silty sand. 5% sandstone. Containing pottery.	1811	E-W. Square in plan. Straight sides with moderate sloping. Flat base. Length: +0.50m Width: 0.60m Depth: 0.10m. Small ditch going east-west across site. One small find of pottery.	Small gully. Ditch running alongside a larger ditch to the south and a number of furrows.	1811	OWN GROUP
1813	Length: +6m Width: +5m Depth: 0.50m Dark greyish brown silty clay loam. 1% subrounded pebbles. Contains 5% charcoal, pot and bone.				F63	Spread/pit. Finds: Pottery, animal teeth
1814	Length: +6m Width: +5m Depth: 0.50m. Red Brown clay loam. 5% sub rounded pebbles. Contains bone.	1815	E-W. Sub-oval in plan. Concave sides. Shallow sides. Concave base. Length: +6m Width: +5m Depth: 0.50m	Large shallow pit to the east of stone scattering. Possible pond. Silted.	1815	OWN GROUP
1817	Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Minimal rounded stones 20-40mm stones. Rare pottery, moderate charcoal flecking. Lower fill of pit, extent to be unknown as continues under furrow. Boundary with natural diffuse.	1816	NE-SW sub-oval in plan. Flat base. Length: -0.8m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.2m Additional: Truncated on surface by furrow to SE meaning extent uncertain, judging by shape of NW half it was probably Oval shaped. 2 fills: 1 primary, 1 secondary. Long and very shallow	Very long shallow pit	1816	OWN GROUP
1818	Mid brown silt. Frequent rounded-sub rounded stones 20mm-60mm. Contains pottery, charcoal flecking, tile. Upper fill of pit.	1816	NE-SW sub-oval in plan. Flat base. Length: -0.8m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.2m Additional: Truncated on surface by furrow to SE meaning extent uncertain, judging by shape of NW half it was probably Oval shaped. 2 fills: 1 primary, 1 secondary. Long and very	Very long shallow pit	1816	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			shallow			
1820	Mid-greyish red silty clay. Moderate subrounded stones 25-30%. Charcoal flecking, Roman pottery.	1819	SW-NE. Subcircular in plan. Convex sides. Moderately sloped. Irregular base.	Cut of pit. Shallow. Contained one piece of roman pot. No relation to other features.	1819	OWN GROUP
1822	Light greyish pink clay. 1% well rounded - subrounded coarse gravel, 1% subangular cobbles. 3% sparse charcoal flecking. 1% burnt bone. 1% shell. Moderate compaction.	1821	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides with a shallow slope. Flat base. Length: +5m x 0.68m x 0.06m.	Terminus of linear gully. No dating evidence recovered, cut by furrow to the SE of slot.	1821	OWN GROUP
1823	Mid brownish grey clay. Few small stones. It contained a band of charcoal demonstrating the southern boundary which may have been a wooden piece as part of its inclusion.	1824	NE-SW. Sub-rectangular in plan. Concave in shape varying from steep to gradual. Flat base. Length: 1m Width: 0.7m Depth: 0.25m	Rubbish pit.	1824	OWN GROUP
1827	Mid grey brown silty clay. + 10% sparse gravel subrounded sub angular.	1826	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides, moderately sloped. Concave base. Length: +2m x Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.10m. Shallow, symmetrical and some mixing of fill and natural interface.	Small gully in core area west of beam slots, East of 2 linears [1672] [1678]. Interaction with other features in spread is not known yet.	1826	OWN GROUP
1829	mid grey brown with orange brown patches. Silty clay. Containing animal bone, pottery, burnt stone, and tile.	1828	Oval in plan. Gradual slope. Irregular base. Diameter: 0.60m Depth: 0.3m Slot in SW corner of feature 63	Midden spread cut.	F63	Spread/pit. Finds: Pottery, animal teeth
1830	Mid mottled grey clay. Few small stones.	1832	Sub circular in plan. Flat base. Diameter: 0.9m Depth: 0.3m		1832	OWN GROUP
1831	Reddish brown clay. Few small stones.	1832	Sub circular in plan. Flat base. Diameter: 0.9m Depth: 0.3m		1832	OWN GROUP
1834	Length: 0.98m Width: 0.02m Depth: 0.05m. Greyish brown slightly silty clay. Rounded pebbles (common), charcoal flecks. Interface with natural is difficult to distinguish in places.	1833	N-S turning to NW-SE. Side shape: straight. Steep slope. Slightly curved base. Length: 0.98 Width 0.50 Depth: 0.13.	Shallow gully located within central area of site. Has been slightly disturbed by a furrow at its South end.	1833	OWN GROUP
1835	Dark grey slightly silty clay. Charcoal flecks, small angular stones. No archaeological finds. Length: 0.98. Width: 0.37. Depth: 0.11m	1833	N-S turning to NW-SE. Side shape: straight. Steep slope. Slightly curved base. Length: 0.98 Width 0.50 Depth: 0.13.	Shallow gully located within central area of site. Has been slightly disturbed by a furrow at its South end.	1833	OWN GROUP
1836	Length: 0.98m x Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.08m. Light brown clayey sand. Mixed stone inclusions. Only present within the slot for [1833] at the southern end.	1833	N-S turning to NW-SE. Side shape: straight. Steep slope. Slightly curved base. Length: 0.98 Width 0.50 Depth: 0.13.	Shallow gully located within central area of site. Has been slightly disturbed by a furrow at its South end.	1833	OWN GROUP
1838	N-S. Length: +0.50m Width: +0.52m Depth: +0.20m Light greyish red silty clay. Subrounded stones (10%). Charcoal flecking. Roman pottery.	1837	N-S. Sub-circular in plan. Concave sides. Moderately sloped. Undulating base. Length: +0.50m Width: +0.52m Depth: +0.20m	Cut of pit/gully. Irregular in shape and possibly truncated to the east.	1837	OWN GROUP
1840	Light greyish red silty clay. Sub rounded stones (very sparse) 5%. Charcoal flecking, roman pottery.	1839	N-S. Sub circular in plan. Moderately sloped sides. Undulating base. Length: +0.38m Width: +0.36m Depth: +0.23.	Cut of pit. To the right of [1837]. Similar chronology to [1837] with Roman pot present.	1839	OWN GROUP
1841						
1844	Light brown grey with some brown flecks. Silty clay. 10% sub rounded coarse gravel. Charcoal. Heterogenous.	1843	Circular in plan. Concave sides, moderately sloped. Flat/concave base. Diameter: 0.61m Depth:	Cut of pit. Cut by gully [1845]. In core area spread West of beam slots; NE part of spread, E of 2 N/S linears [1672] [1675].	1843	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	Moderate compaction. Minimal mixing at interface.		0.12m.			
1846	Mid grey brown silty clay. 10% coarse gravel; most sub rounded some sub angular. Heterogenous. Minimal, no rooting. Some mixing at interface.	1845	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped. Concave base. Symmetrical. Barely visible in plan. Mixing at interface.	Cuts through small pit [1843], only catches the edge. No easy to see in plan. Therefore, interaction of this feature with others in core confounded. NE edge of core spread. West of beam slots.	1845	OWN GROUP
1847	Mid brown-grey with brown orange flecks. Silty clay. 10%. Coarse gravel. Occasionally larger. Sub rounded and sub angular.	1845	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped. Concave base. Symmetrical. Barely visible in plan. Mixing at interface.	Cuts through small pit [1843], only catches the edge. No easy to see in plan. Therefore, interaction of this feature with others in core confounded. NE edge of core spread. West of beam slots.	1845	OWN GROUP
1848	spread, middle fill of mid grey brown clayey silt				F64	Spread
1849	mid brown clayey silt fill beneath post pad 1741					
2003	Mid yellow silty clay. No coarse components. Archaeological components: oyster shell. Possibly a fill of uncertain/unnumbered cut to NE of (2008) and SW of (2029).					
2005	Dark Grey silt clay. Minimal rooting.	2004	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. Irregularly shaped base. Length: +10m Width: 5.24m Depth: 0.88m	Cut of large NW-SE ditch. Up to 4 fills depending on interpretation.	2004	OWN GROUP
2006	Length: +1m Width: 5.2m Depth: 0.3m. Mottled Yellow Grey silt clay. No coarse components. Burnt stone. Animal tooth. Only fill to produce finds from ditch [2004].	2004	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. Irregularly shaped base. Length: +10m Width: 5.24m Depth: 0.88m	Cut of large NW-SE ditch. Up to 4 fills depending on interpretation.	2004	OWN GROUP
2007	Length: +1m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.14m	2004	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. Irregularly shaped base. Length: +10m Width: 5.24m Depth: 0.88m	Cut of large NW-SE ditch. Up to 4 fills depending on interpretation.	2004	OWN GROUP
2009	Mid-dark grey. Silty clay. Rare stone inclusions. Contained 2 burnt stones.	2008	E-W. Linear- curving E in plan. Cowl shaped/ concave sides gradually sloped. Flat base. Feature dimensions. Length: -17m Width: 0.75m Depth: 0.25m.	Cut for Southern enclosure ditch not fully seen as W side beyond limit of excavation.	2008	OWN GROUP
2011	Greyish mid brown clay. Small sub angular stones (rare). Contained pottery and animal bone. Very compact.	2010	E-W. Linear in plan, curving South. Concave sides which are moderate-steeply sloped. Irregular base. Length: +0.9m Width: 1.15m Depth: 0.18m	Same feature [2008].	F2	Small enclosure ditch S side.
2013	greyish yellow silty clay. Moderate pebble inclusions (subcircular) occasional subangular flint pieces. Occasional charcoal flecks. Corner slot of twisting feature to the south of area 2. Unrelated to any other features and time period unconfirmed due to	2012	NW/. Steep sides moderately sloped. Irregular/undulating base. Length: 1.6m. Corner slot of unconfirmed gully or ditch enclosure. Slightly overcut and boxed in to define edge. No finds so time period unconfirmed. No relation to other features.	Possible ditch/gully enclosure.	2012	OWN GROUP
2015	Pale mid brown silty (30%0 clay. Very occasional grit from (2002). Occasional blobs, yes,	2014	E-W. Roughly linear in plan. Straight sides with 45 degree angle slope. Slightly	Cut of gully running E-W +15m East from roundhouse F7.	F4	Enclosure ditch/gully



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	blobs, of grey clay from (2002) that makes easy to see [2014] from the top ground. On the other hand, both boundaries with (2002), just more reddish and (2001) just		pointed base shape. Length: +/- 8m Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.25m Roughly linear but inconclusive relationship with round house F7.			
2017	Mottled yellow + light blue grey silty clay. 3% subangular flints 30mm 1% charcoal 20mm. Darker, browner lense at top of fill probably leached from subsoil.	2016	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides with steep. U shaped base. Dimensions: Length: +20m Width: 0.61m Depth: 0.70m	E-W ditch. One cut one fill. Probably Roman/British/Iron Age.	2016	OWN GROUP
2019	E-W then N-S. Rectilinear in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. Concave base. Dark grey silty clay. 3% subrounded stones 30mm. Containing burnt stone and pot.	2018	E-W. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. U-shaped base. Length: +20m Width: 0.61m Depth: 0.22m	Cut of rectilinear enclosure ditch. Cuts small ditch to W. Possibly been extended to W. past previous terminus.	2018	OWN GROUP
2021	Mid grey slightly silty clay. Rare/occasional small stone. Charcoal flecks and Pot.	2020	E-W. Linear in plan. Curving E. Concave sides. Gradual sides. Flat base. Length: >36mm Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.14m F2 PTO back of (2035) for sketch.	Enclosure ditch. Cuts gully F3.	F2	Small enclosure ditch S side.
2023	Length: >6m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.12m	2022	Linear - butting in S. Sides flat bottomed. Side gradual-steep slope. Flat base.	Gully cut terminus in S. Cut by F2 enclosure ditch.	F3	Narrow gully cut by F2 enclosure. Finds: Pottery,
2025	Dark grey brown clay. Occasional small/medium sized rounded stones. Lower fill. Fill is 0.25m thick. Compact, sticky fill. Part of feature 5m long running ditch.	2024	W-E. Linear in plan. Straight sides, irregularly sloped. Flat base. Length: >1.0m Width: 1.75m Depth: 0.60m Side slope: Steep on North side. Moderate on south side. 2 fills.	Ditch running from South Facing trench edge towards East facing trench edge.	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2026	light grey clay. Charcoal flecks, 1 piece of pot.	2024	W-E. Linear in plan. Straight sides, irregularly sloped. Flat base. Length: >1.0m Width: 1.75m Depth: 0.60m Side slope: Steep on North side. Moderate on south side. 2 fills.	Ditch running from South Facing trench edge towards East facing trench edge.	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2028	Dark grey silty clay. Coarse components: sub angular smaller components 5%. Charcoal.	2027	Linear in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped. Concave base.	Cut of enclosure ditch.	2027	OWN GROUP
2029	Light grey silty clay. 60% manganese.					
2031	Light grey silty clay.	2030	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Moderate slope. U-shaped base. Length: >10m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.26m Possibly cuts manganese layer (2029).	Ditch cut to NE of [2004] ditch relationship to [2004] unclear.	2030	OWN GROUP
2033	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare subangular to rounded, coarse gravel to cobbles. 0.02-0.2m. Rare charcoal flecks, rare pieces. Rare pottery. Moderate compaction. Two pieces of possibly Roman pottery recovered from close to West side of ditch. Minimal a	2032	N-S. Linear in plan. Straight sides which are steeply in sloped. Flat base. Length: >10m width 0.55m Depth: 0.23m 2 Fills, 1 Secondary fill. Slope on W. side steeper than E side. Forms part of a rectilinear enclosure ditch.	Enclosure ditch, possibly roman period based on pottery recovered from (2033).	F2	Small enclosure ditch S side.
2034	Light yellowish orange clay. Rare sub rounded cobbles. Rare charcoal specks, sparse charcoal pieces. Moderate compaction, large	2032	N-S. Linear in plan. Straight sides which are steeply in sloped. Flat base. Length: >10m width 0.55m Depth: 0.23m 2 Fills, 1 Secondary	Enclosure ditch, possibly roman period based on pottery recovered from (2033).	F2	Small enclosure ditch S side.

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	concentration of pieces of charcoal near top. Sample taken. Rare, small flecks of charcoal in rest of fill.		fill. Slope on W. side steeper than E side. Forms part of a rectilinear enclosure ditch.			
2036	mid-pale brown silty clay. Occasional rounded stone and pebbles. Possible hammer stone and to tiny fragments of pot.	2035	Linear roughly. N-S. Linear in plan. Concave sides gradually sloped. Irregular base shape. Length: >6m Width: 0.43m Depth: 0.13m	Cut for linear gully. Gully cut by enclosure ditch F2.	F3	Narrow gully cut by F2 enclosure. Finds: Pottery,
2038	Light blue grey upper red lower silty clay upper sand clay lower. 1% stones, mix of subangular and subrounded. 50mm. 40% charcoal pieces of varying size.	2037	NE-SW. Straight sides, steeply sloped. Flat base. Length: 0.61m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.15m.	Pit north of ditch feature 5. Pit fill discreet predominantly denoted by a concentration in charcoal + blue clay patch.	2037	OWN GROUP
2040	Mid brownish grey silty clay. 2% infrequent subangular. Charcoal.	2039	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: +20 Width: 0.80 Depth: 0.35.	Running E-W. No datable finds.	2039	OWN GROUP
2041	Dark greyish brown silty clay moderate 10% subangular. Charcoal.	2039	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: +20 Width: 0.80 Depth: 0.35.	Running E-W. No datable finds.	2039	OWN GROUP
2043	Light pinkish brown silty clay frequent subangular stones. Charcoal flecks. Possible burnt bone fragments.	2042	E/W. Sub rectangular in plan. Steep sides, sharply sloped. Undulating base.	Ditch silt of continuous gully of enclosure ditch. Related to [2012]. East/West oriented. Two pieces of Roman pot indicate Roman period. The feature went out of use. No relation to say other features except those mentioned. Natural soil of a different shad	F4	Enclosure ditch/gully
2045	Bright orange clay.	2044	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Irregular sides. Flat base. Side slope: steep on southern side. shallow on northern side.	Ditch cuts IA ditch [2050] and is cut later by modern land drain [2052].	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2046	Light yellowy grey mottled with orange clay. Small angular stones (sparse). Charcoal flecks. Compact fill. Second fill of [2044]. Fill is found on northern side of ditch.	2044	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Irregular sides. Flat base. Side slope: steep on southern side. shallow on northern side.	Ditch cuts IA ditch [2050] and is cut later by modern land drain [2052].	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2047	Light grey 9mottled with orange clay. Small to medium rounded stones. Animal bone, flecks of charcoal.	2044	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Irregular sides. Flat base. Side slope: steep on southern side. shallow on northern side.	Ditch cuts IA ditch [2050] and is cut later by modern land drain [2052].	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2048	Dark grey clay. Sparse small angular stones. Small flecks of charcoal. Thin lenses between fill (2047) + (2049) compact fill. + the fill of [2044].	2044	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Irregular sides. Flat base. Side slope: steep on southern side. shallow on northern side.	Ditch cuts IA ditch [2050] and is cut later by modern land drain [2052].	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2049	Dark greyish brown clay. Charcoal flecks, burnt stone. 5th and upper fill of [2044]. Compact fill.	2044	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Irregular sides. Flat base. Side slope: steep on southern side. shallow on northern side.	Ditch cuts IA ditch [2050] and is cut later by modern land drain [2052].	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2051	Dark grey clay. Small rounded stones near bottom of fill. Contains pot and burnt stone. Moderate compaction, wet sticky fill, hits into ground	2050	E-W. Linear in plan. Irregular sides. Steep sides. Concave base. Length: >1m Width: 0.65m Depth: 0.45m. Side shape:	Iron Age ditch cut by roman ditch [2044].	2050	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	water (very quickly filled with water). Fill thickness: 0.35m		concave on southern side. Straight on northern side. One fill.			
2052	Ne-SW. Linear in plan. Straight sides steeply sloped. Flat base. Length: >1m Width: 0.10m Depth: 0.60m. Context Number 2052 refers to both cut and fill of Modern land drain. Compact fill.					
2054	Light reddish brown sandy clay.	2053	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Moderately sloped sides and concave base. Length: +10m Width: 7.54m Depth: 0.50m the relationship between [2060] and [2053] is not totally clear only a slight variation in the fill is visible and is marked on the sect	Cut of large ditch. No datable finds found in the fill.	2053	OWN GROUP
2055	Dark grey sandy clay sub rounded coarse gravel. Possible burnt stone. Animal bone. Could be the some as (2059) which is slightly lighter in colour.	2060	NW-SE linear in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped with concave base. Length: +10m Width: 7.54m Depth: 0.50m The relationship between [2060] and [2053] is not totally clear only a slight variation in the fill is visible and is marked on the section	Cut of probable roman enclosure ditch.	2060	OWN GROUP
2056	Mixed red, yellow, grey firm sandy clay. No clear cut between (2056) and (2059) there is a gradual change in fill.	2053	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Moderately sloped sides and concave base. Length: +10m Width: 7.54m Depth: 0.50m the relationship between [2060] and [2053] is not totally clear only a slight variation in the fill is visible and is marked on the sect	Cut of large ditch. No datable finds found in the fill.	2053	OWN GROUP
2057	Length: +10m Width: 7.54m Depth: 0.50m Mid yellow brown sandy clay. Sandier fill ontop of ditch.	2060	NW-SE linear in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped with concave base. Length: +10m Width: 7.54m Depth: 0.50m the relationship between [2060] and [2053] is not totally clear only a slight variation in the fill is visible and is marked on the section	Cut of probable roman enclosure ditch.	2060	OWN GROUP
2058	Dark grey brown sandy clay.	2053	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Moderately sloped sides and concave base. Length: +10m Width: 7.54m Depth: 0.50m the relationship between [2060] and [2053] is not totally clear only a slight variation in the fill is visible and is marked on the sect	Cut of large ditch. No datable finds found in the fill.	2053	OWN GROUP
2059	Mid grey brown silty clay sub rounded coarse gravel. Contains animal bone. Could be the same as (2055) which is slightly darker in colour.	2060	NW-SE linear in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped with concave base. Length: +10m Width: 7.54m Depth: 0.50m the relationship between [2060] and [2053] is not totally clear only a slight variation in the fill is visible and is	Cut of probable roman enclosure ditch.	2060	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			marked on the section dra			
2063	Mid greyish brown silty clay Sparse medium- coarse gravel, subangular to rounded. Sparse charcoal flecks, charcoal pieces, pottery. Medium compaction. Fill has mottled texture, from grey to close to natural colour. Piece of RB pottery	2062	NNE-SWW. Curvilinear in plan. Straight sides steeply sloped with flat base. Length: >20m Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.19m.	L- shaped trouser slot at apparent junction between 2 sections of enclosure ditch. Shaded area below insubstantial a very shallow. Junction of enclosure ditch now believed to be contemporary with possible.	2062	OWN GROUP
2065	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Smaller 3% subangular, larger 1% subangular stones. Contains pottery and charcoal.	2064	W-E. Rectangular shape in plan. Stepped sides, irregularly sloped. Concave base.		2064	OWN GROUP
2067	Dark greyish brown silty clay. 15% smaller, 10% larger rounded. Charcoal. Round House ditch fill.	2066	W-E. Rectangular in plan. Concave sides. Moderate sides, concave base. Length: >5m Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.11m	Ring Ditch cut.	2066	OWN GROUP
2069	Barely greyish light brown silty (20%) clay. Very occasional pebbles round and subangular up to 2cm in size. Very scarce RB pot. The SE boundary with (2002) is clearer. Against a moderately reddish clay, cut the NW boundary is difficult to discern	2068	NE-SW. Linear, turning NE to S. Straight sides 45-30 degrees. Flat base. Length: +/- 30m Width: 0.85 Depth: 0.25. Looking at the composition of the fill, it seems more irrigation ditch than any kind of enclosure/field boundary ditch.	Slot in curvilinear ditch. Possible truncated (floodplain) barely regular in section.	2068	OWN GROUP
2071	Blueish grey clay. Occasional small pebbles, throughout but high concentration near the bottom. Animal Bone, antler burnt stone. Compact fill. Fill cut on eastern side by [2072]. Approx. 0.60m thick.	2070	N-S. Linear in plan. Straight sides moderately sloped sides. Flat base. Length: >1m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.60m Cut on the eastern edge by ditch [2072]. 1 fill.	Slot approx. 10m south from cut [2081] of same feature.	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2073	Orangey brown silty clay. Occasional small rounded stones area of iron panning across eastern part of fill. Lower fill of [2072] that cuts through fill (2071) of ditch [2070]. Compact fill that felt more gravelly near the bottom. Approx. 0.32 thick.	2072	N-S. Linear in plan. Straight sides. Moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: >1m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.32m. Cuts through [2070] on the western edge 2 fills.	Slots approx. 10m south of cut [2081]/[2083].	2072	OWN GROUP
2074	Mid brown clay.	2072	N-S. Linear in plan. Straight sides. Moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: >1m Width: 1.85m Depth: 0.32m. Cuts through [2070] on the western edge 2 fills.	Slots approx. 10m south of cut [2081]/[2083].	2072	OWN GROUP
2076	Mid brown grey fe mottled slightly silty clay. Occasional small stone. Contained burnt stone.	2075	N-S. Linear in plan terminating South. Concave sides. Steep on West, gradual of East. Slightly irregular base. Length: >6m Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.18m	End cut part of gully going to North.	F3	Narrow gully cut by F2 enclosure. Finds: Pottery,
2078	Light whiteish grey silty clay. Occasional subangular flint pieces 3-5% frequent stones subcircular 10-25%. Contained charcoal.	2077	S-N. Subcircular in plan. Steep sides and sharply sloped. Undulating/ Concave base. Length: 0.89m Width: 0.71m Depth: 0.17m	Singular posthole cut. No dateable finds or connection with any other features. N/S orientation. Close to confirmed Iron Age roundhouse but relationship not confirmed.	2077	OWN GROUP
2080	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Frequent sub circular stones. 15-20%.	2079	S-N. Circular in plan. Sharp sides, steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: 0.50m Width: 0.42. Depth: 0.17m	Half section of posthole. No dateable finds or environmental inclusions. Possibly related to slightly larger posthole to the West of [2077]. But link unconfirmed.	2079	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
2082	Mid to light grey silty 20% clay. Very occasional bags of redeposit from (2002) towards top side of [2081].	2081	N-S. Linear in plan. Roughly straight sides 30 degree sloped. Flat base. Length: +/- 25m Width: 1.65m Depth: 0.40m Turning to West +/- 20m to south making enclosure ditch F5.	Cut of possible enclosure ditch. +/- 20m to south is turning to West in sharp corner +/- 90 degrees.	2081	OWN GROUP
2084	Barely yellowish light brown. Clayey 30% silt. Very occasional grit from (2002).	2083	N-S. Linear in plan. Straight sides, gently concave 30 degrees. Flat base. Length: +/- 25m Width: 1.35m Depth: 0.40m. Re-cut of ditch [2081], making the same shape in section. Both [2081] + [2083] that continues turning +/- 25m south to West in E-W enclosure	Recut of enclosure ditch. Basically, distinguishable from [2081] by change of colour of their respective fills. Shape and size both of [2081] & [2083] are very similar.	2083	OWN GROUP
2086	Dark greyish brown silty clay except for burnt inclusion. Smaller 10% rounded, subangular, larger 20% well rounded-subrounded. Contains burnt inclusions, charcoal.	2085	NE-SW. Rectangular in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped. L:moderate. R:steep. Length: >5m Width: 0.50 Depth:>0.10m	Round House Ditch (NE Slot)	2085	OWN GROUP
2088	Light orangey grey silty clay. Occasional pebbles subcircular 5% 10mm. Charcoal flecking 30%.	2087	South-North. Terminus in plan. Concave sides which are moderately sloped. Concave, undulating base.	Gully terminus with posthole. Cut of gully terminus with earlier posthole [2102]. Unrelated to other features though ditch may continue under area edge. Environmental samples taken but no datable finds. Truncated by land drain to the north edge of the feature	2087	OWN GROUP
2090	Light grey silty clay. 1% sub angular flints, 30mm 5% charcoal 3% subrounded pebbles 0.1m. Contains pot.	2089	N-S. Rectangular in plan. Straight sides moderately sloped with a flat base. Length: 2.88m Width: 1.92m Depth: 0.36m	Cut of pit North of enclosure gully. South of pit.	2089	OWN GROUP
2092	Mid grey silty clay. 1% subangular flints 30mm, 3% subrounded pebbles 0.1mm. Charcoal flecks 5% 10mm.	2091	N-S. Rectangular in plan. Straight sides, moderately sloped. U-shaped base. Length: 2.88m width: 1.92m Depth: 0.48m	Cut of pit North of enclosure gully.	2091	OWN GROUP
2094	Light blueish grey silty clay.	2093	N-S. linear in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped with a concave base. Width: 57m Depth: 0.2m Over-cut by 0.05m on all sides of the section.	Shallow ditch containing a single homogenous fill. No finds.	2093	OWN GROUP
2096	mid to dark grey clayey 30% silt					
2098	Mid greyish brown clay. Rare rounded coarse gravel 0.02-0.06m. Rare charcoal flecks, pottery and rare charcoal pieces. Moderate compaction, single concentration of pottery sherds, E facing - probably RB.	2097	SWW-NEE. Curvilinear. Concave sides moderate slopes. Concave base.	Ring gully associated with probably round house, likely RB in date based on pottery in fill.	2097	OWN GROUP
2100	Light blueish grey mottled with light orangey grey silty clay.	2099	Oval in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped, slightly concave. Length: 0.75m Width: 0.53m Depth: 0.18m	Pint containing 2 fills- a primary silting fill and a secondary fill. The function of this pit is unclear.	2099	OWN GROUP
2102	Light blackish grey silty clay. Very occasional stones sub circular 1-2%. Very occasional charcoal.	2101	N-S. Subcircular in plan. Sharp sides and steeply sloped. Undulating base. Length: 0.56m Width:	Small irregular posthole contained within feature [2087]. Earlier than [2087] but relation to any other features. Land drain	2101	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			0.29m Depth: 0.20m	truncation to the north in [2087].		
2104	Dark grey brown silty clay. Lots of small stones near bottom of fill. Interaction with natural. Contains animal bone. Fill thickness of approximate 0.2m fairly compact, sticky, wet fill.	2103	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Straight sides, moderate-steeply sloped. Flat base. Length: >1m Width:2.20m Depth:0.60m Side slope: Moderate on SE side Steep on NW-side.	ditch at intersection between many other ditches unclear relationship.	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2105	Light blueish grey clay. Small orange sandstone throughout. Animal bone, flecks of charcoal. Mottled with orange soil, fairly compact fill. Approx thickness 0.2m	2103	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Straight sides, moderate-steeply sloped. Flat base. Length: >1m Width:2.20m Depth:0.60m Side slope: Moderate on SE side Steep on NW-side.	ditch at intersection between many other ditches unclear relationship.	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2106	Dark brown clay. Compact fill approximate thickness of 0.10m	2103	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Straight sides, moderate-steeply sloped. Flat base. Length: >1m Width:2.20m Depth:0.60m Side slope: Moderate on SE side Steep on NW-side.	ditch at intersection between many other ditches unclear relationship.	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2108	Light greyish blue. Compact fill.	2107	S-N. Linear in plan. Concave sides which are steeply sloped with a flat base. Length: +1m Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.20m	Sat to the south-east of [2103].	2107	OWN GROUP
2110	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Smaller components 10% rounded- Sub angular, larger 3% rounded. Contains pottery,	2109	NE-SW. Curvilinear in plan. Concave sides that are moderately sloped. Concave base.	Ring ditch (SE slot) SE slot of F7.	2109	OWN GROUP
2111	Barely yellowish mid grey silty 20% clay. Very scarce bits of charcoal, occasional, the writing is illegible.	2095	Slightly NW-SE roughly oval. Vertical sides, 90-45 degrees. Flattish base. Slightly modified cut, inconclusive to say if (2111) is bioturbation by bush roots or not but the shape of fill (2056) is perfectly concave.	No finds, just +/- 20m NE from round house F7. But inconclusive relationship.	2095	OWN GROUP
2112	Circular in plan. Concave sides, steep slopes. Concave base. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Charcoal 2% flecks.	2099	Oval in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped, slightly concave. Length: 0.75m Width: 0.53m Depth: 0.18m	Pint containing 2 fills- a primary silting fill and a secondary fill. The function of this pit is unclear.	2099	OWN GROUP
2114	Mixed, grey fill, blue natural, red natural silty clay. Contains pot.	2113	E-W. Linear in plan. Straight sides, steep sides with a flat base. Length: +10m Width: 0.28m Depth:0.48m.	Land drain cut. Land drain - ceramic, cutting Iron Age/ Roman British pit.	2113	OWN GROUP
2116	Light bluish grey silty clay.	2115	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Concave sides that is shallow sloped. Concave base. Feature dimensions. Length: >3m Width: 0.35m Depth:0.06m	Gully terminus/gully/geological feature. Linear feature containing a single homogenous fill. It could be a gully terminus, although.	2115	OWN GROUP
2118	Dark grey brown silty clay. Rounded pebbles at bottom of fill (30%). Compact, wet & sticky fill. Lowest fill of [2117]. Approx. thickness: 0.11m. Fill only features on the southern area of slot.	2117	S-N/NW to SE. Linear in plan. Irregular sides and Steep/moderate slope. Flat base. No obvious cut in section of relationship slot- which suggests cuts [2016], [2024], [2044], [2053], [2070], [2103], & [2117] are all part of the same ditch system of features		F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2119	Greyish brown clay. Small rounded stones 5%. Compact fill. Second fill of [2117]. Approximate 0.15m thick.	2117	S-N/NW to SE. Linear in plan. Irregular sides and Steep/moderate slope. Flat base. No obvious cut in		F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			section of relationship slot which suggests cuts [2016], [2024], [2044], [2053], [2070], [2103], & [2117] are all part of the same ditch system of features			
2120	Yellowy mid brown clay. Small rounded stones 5%. Heavily filled with manganese flecks in eastern area of slot. Compact fill. 3rd of [2117]. Approx. 0.18m thickness.	2117	S-N/NW to SE. Linear in plan. Irregular sides and Steep/moderate slope. Flat base. No obvious cut in section of relationship slot which suggests cuts [2016], [2024], [2044], [2053], [2070], [2103], & [2117] are all part of the same ditch system of features		F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2121	Light blueish grey clay. Rare small rounded stones 2%.	2117	S-N/NW to SE. Linear in plan. Irregular sides and Steep/moderate slope. Flat base. No obvious cut in section of relationship slot which suggests cuts [2016], [2024], [2044], [2053], [2070], [2103], & [2117] are all part of the same ditch system of features		F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2123	Mid brownish grey clay, 1% subrounded coarse gavel, rare charcoal flecks	2122	NW-SE aligned, oval, concave sides and base, shallow, feature diameter 1.10m, depth 0.12m	Possibly contemporary with roundhouse	2122	OWN GROUP
2125	Dark grey silty clay, 30% large rounded, rare subrounded stones, pottery	2124	Oval, concave, feature length 0.38m, width 0.22m, depth 0.05m		2124	OWN GROUP
2127	Mid greyish brown clay, 1% subangular coarse gravel, rare charcoal flecks, no finds	2126	E-W linear, concave sides and base, shallow, feature length >1.5m, width 0.30m, depth 0.09m	Drainage gully inside roundhouse	2126	OWN GROUP
2201	Grey clay, 1% natural stone? Rare charcoal, pottery, flint, cracked pot boiler stones	2200	E-W linear, straight sides, moderate slope, flat base, feature length >11m, width 0.5m, depth 0.15m	Roundhouse eave gully terminus	F9	Roundhouse eaves gully.
2203	Pinky brown clay occasional small angular stones, animal bone	2202	N-S linear, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length >2m, width 0.6m, depth 0.43m	Southern terminus cut by ditch [2207]	F3	Narrow gully cut by F2 enclosure. Finds: Pottery,
2204	Mid brown clay, small subangular stones (2%), pottery	2202	N-S linear, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length >2m, width 0.6m, depth 0.43m	Southern terminus cut by ditch [2207]	F3	Narrow gully cut by F2 enclosure. Finds: Pottery,
2206	Brownish grey clay, occasional small to medium sized subangular stones, pottery	2205	W-E linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >2m, width 1.0m, depth 0.65m	Cut at eastern end by ditch [2207]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2208	Blueish grey clay, small rounded stones, occasional charcoal flecks	2207	N-S to E, linear, flat base, straight steep sides, possible corner, turning to east in this slot, width 1.30m, depth 0.65m	Cuts ditches [2205] and [2202]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2209	Blueish grey clay with flecks of orange, occasional medium sized to large rounded stoned, pottery, charcoal flecks	2207	N-S to E, linear, flat base, straight steep sides, possible corner, turning to east in this slot, width 1.30m, depth 0.65m	Cuts ditches [2205] and [2202]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2211	Mid grey-brown silty clay with reddish-yellow flecks, 15% subrounded to subangular coarse gravel, no finds	2210	Curvilinear, concave base, straight steep sides, feature length >5.0m, width 0.35m, depth 0.22m	Possibly same as 2200, eave gully for roundhouse	2210	OWN GROUP
2213	Mid grey sandy clay, 3% subangular to rounded coarse	2212	NE-SW curvilinear, flat base, concave moderate	Eave gully for roundhouse	F7	Roundhouse eaves gully.

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	gravel, rare charcoal flecks		sides, feature length >18.0m, width 0.44m, depth 0.10m			
2215	Orange grey clay, 3% stone, surface pottery	2214	NE-SW linear, flat base, concave sides, feature length >6m, width 0.4m, depth 0.1m	Terminus, possible subdivision (diagonal) of larger enclosure	2214	OWN GROUP
2217	Mid orangey grey silty clay mottled with blueish grey, pottery	2216	Irregular in plan and section, shallow	Possible tree	2216	OWN GROUP
2219	Mid greyish brown clay, 3% coarse gravel, well rounded to subrounded, no finds	2218	N-S curvilinear, flat base, straight moderate sides, feature length >20.0m, width 0.34m, depth 0.11m	Terminus of eave for roundhouse, contemporary with other features in group F7	F7	Roundhouse eaves gully.
2221	Mid brown-grey silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, 10% subangular coarse gravel, pottery, possibly iron?	2220	SE-NW curvilinear, flat base, straight moderate sides, feature length >5m, width 0.5m, depth 0.09, southwest component of roundhouse, 3m away from [2210]	Cut by [2222] at 90 degree angle	F9	Roundhouse eaves gully.
2223	Mid blue-grey silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, 15% subangular to angular coarse gravel, manganese, pottery, possibly iron?	2222	NE-SW linear, concave base, flat, slightly stepped sides, moderate slope, feature length >3m, width 0.7m, depth 0.18m, shallower at NE end, possibly terminating there	Cutting roundhouse gully [2220] at 90 degree angle, north of [2014], possibly terminating inside, draining away from roundhouse	2222	OWN GROUP
2224	Light grey clay, sparse big rounded stones, occasional medium sized to small subangular stone, pottery, charcoal, burnt stone	2205	W-E linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >2m, width 1.0m, depth 0.65m	Cut at eastern end by ditch [2207]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2225	Light grey sandy clay with streaks of orange, occasional small angular stones, pottery, charcoal flecks	2207	N-S to E, linear, flat base, straight steep sides, possible corner, turning to east in this slot, width 1.30m, depth 0.65m	Cuts ditches [2205] and [2202]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2227	Light whitish grey silty clay, moderate subangular stones (30%), charcoal	2226	E-W linear, concave/undulating base, concave sides, feature width 1.50m+, depth 0.67m+		2226	OWN GROUP
2228	Dark whitish red silty clay, moderate subangular stones, charcoal	2226	E-W linear, concave/undulating base, concave sides, feature width 1.50m+, depth 0.67m+		2226	OWN GROUP
2230	Mid greyish brown clay, pottery, 1% charcoal flecks, pottery	2229	W-SE curvilinear, concave side and base, steep slope, feature length >8m, width 0.45m, depth 0.19m	At west adjacent to F7	F8	Roundhouse behind F7. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2232	Mid brown-grey silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, 20% subangular to subrounded coarse gravel, pottery, flint blade	2231	Curvilinear, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature length >5m, width 0.45m, depth 0.18m	Cuts [2233]	2231	OWN GROUP
2234	Light to mid blue-grey silty clay some brown flecks, 30% subrounded to subangular stone, pottery	2233	N-S, linear, concave base, straight steep sides, feature length >5m, width 1.0m, depth 0.43m	Cut by [2231] in 90 degree angle	2233	OWN GROUP
2236	Dark blueish grey silty clay, clay lenses towards top, pottery, animal bone	2235	NE-SW linear flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length > 30m, width 1.95m, depth 1.0m	Unclear relationship with [2238]	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2237	Mid blueish grey silty clay, 2% small rounded pebbles, pottery	2235	NE-SW linear flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length > 30m, width 1.95m, depth 1.0m	Unclear relationship with [2238]	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
2239	Mid blueish grey silty clay, 2% small rounded pebbles, pottery	2238	NW-SE linear, flat base, irregular steep sides, feature length >10m, width 0.85m, depth 0.62m	Unclear relationship with [2235]	F24	NW-SE connecting ditch. Finds: Pottery, bone
2241	Mixed grey and brownish red clay, 40% stone, no finds	2240	Sub-oval, irregular base, straight steep sides, feature length 0.7m, width 0.8m, depth >0.6m	For disposal of large stones, contemporary with land drain	2240	OWN GROUP
2243	Light grey clay, occasional medium/small subangular to angular stones, pottery, antler, charcoal flecks	2242	Linear, undulating base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >2m, width >2.60m, depth 0.6m	Possibly same feature as [2207]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2244	Orangey light grey clay, occasional small angular stones, no finds	2242	Linear, undulating base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >2m, width >2.60m, depth 0.6m	Possibly same feature as [2207]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2245	Dark grey clay, some small angular stones, no finds	2242	Linear, undulating base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >2m, width >2.60m, depth 0.6m	Possibly same feature as [2207]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2246	Mid grey clay with orange flecks, rare small/medium sized angular stones, pottery, animal bone, burnt stone	2242	Linear, undulating base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >2m, width >2.60m, depth 0.6m	Possibly same feature as [2207]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2248	Mid greyish brown clay, 3% sparse coarse subrounded to well rounded gravel, 1% charcoal flecking, moderate compaction, no finds	2247		Terminus of feature, possibly contamination of gully [2229]	F8	Roundhouse behind F7. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2250	Dark orangey brown silty clay, 20% moderate subangular stones, charcoal flecking, lime disposal?	2249	N-S sub rectangular, concave/irregular base, straight steep sides, feature length and width 2m+, depth 0.30m	Double circular shallow feature	F31	Pit/spread.
2252	Mid brownish grey silty clay, pottery	2251	E-W linear, base and sides slightly concave, shallow, feature length >1.4m, width >0.4m, depth 0.22m	Possible ring gully	2251	OWN GROUP
2254	Mid brownish grey silty clay, pottery	2253	Irregular in plan, flat base, irregular steep sides, feature depth 0.5m	Contemporary to gully [2251]	2253	OWN GROUP
2256	Mid brown clay, compact fill, few angular/subangular stones, no finds	2255	S-N linear, concave base, straight sides with varying sides, feature width 0.56m, depth 0.16m	Feature terminate before ditch [2242] F5	2255	OWN GROUP
2257	Mixed light grey and orangey brown clay, no inclusions, no finds	2242	Linear, undulating base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >2m, width >2.60m, depth 0.6m	Possibly same feature as [2207]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2259	Mid grey brown silty clay with yellow-brown flecks, ~15% subangular, subrounded coarse gravel, pottery	2258	E-W slot, curvilinear/circular, concave sides and base, moderate slope, feature length >5m, width 0.55m, depth 0.12m, part of roundhouse gully		F9	Roundhouse eaves gully.
2261	Mid blue-grey silty clay with brown hue, ~20% subangular to subrounded gravel, no finds	2260	N-S linear, concave base and sides, steep slope, feature length >5m, depth 0.25-0.35m	Cut by [2262] and [2258], same as [2233]	2260	OWN GROUP
2263	Light blue-grey silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, 25% subangular coarse gravel, pottery, charcoal	2262	N-S linear, straight sides, shallow, feature length >2m, width ~1.35m, depth 0.25m	Cuts [2260], cut by [2258]	2262	OWN GROUP
2265	Dark greyish black silty clay, occasional subangular stones (10-15%), pottery, charcoal flecks	2264	E-W linear, undulating base, concave shape sides, feature width 1.4m+, depth 0.32m+		2264	OWN GROUP
2267	Light brownish grey silty clay, occasional subangular stones	2266	N-S subcircular, undulating base, concave, sharp sides,	West of area 2	2266	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	(5%), charcoal flecks		feature length 0.6m+, width 0.57m, depth 0.23m+			
2269	Dark grey-brown sandy silty loam, 10% rounded to subangular stones, pottery	2268	SE-NW linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.79m, depth 0.26m	Possible medieval ditch, contexts associated: [2270]	2268	OWN GROUP
2271	Dark grey brown sandy silty loam, sparse rounded to subrounded stone, piece of iron	2270	NW-SE linear, concave to flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width ~1m, depth 0.4m	Associated with [2271]	2270	OWN GROUP
2273	Light blackish white silty clay, occasional subcircular stones (5%), charcoal flecking	2272	N-S subcircular, undulating base, concave steep sides	South of area 2	2272	OWN GROUP
2274	Dark orangey brown silty clay, occasional subcircular stones (5%), charcoal flecks	2272	N-S subcircular, undulating base, concave steep sides	South of area 2	2272	OWN GROUP
2276	Light orangey brown silty clay, occasional subrounded stones (5%), charcoal flecks	2275	N-S subcircular, irregular base, concave sharp sides, feature length 0.60m+, width 0.25m+, depth 0.25m+		2275	OWN GROUP
2278	Light reddish grey silty clay, occasional subangular stones (5%), charcoal flecks	2277	N-S subcircular, undulating base, convex sharp sides,	South of area 2. Possibly related to [2266], [2272], [2277], [2279]	2277	OWN GROUP
2280	Light orangey brown silty clay, occasional subangular stones (5%), charcoal flecks	2279	N-S subcircular, convex base and sides, sharp slope	Associated with [2266], [2272], [2275], [2277]	2279	OWN GROUP
2282	Light greyish red clay, 3% rare charcoal flecks, pottery, moderate compaction	2281	Circular, concave base, straight vertical sides, diameter 1.38m, depth >1.19m+	Contemporary to roundhouses nearby, probably silting process ended during Roman times	F28	Well, finds: animal bone, pottery
2283	Light grey silty clay, rare rounded coarse gravel, animal bone, 1% charcoal flecks, soft compaction, thickness 0.38m	2281	Circular, concave base, straight vertical sides, diameter 1.38m, depth >1.19m+	Contemporary to roundhouses nearby, probably silting process ended during Roman times	F28	Well, finds: animal bone, pottery
2284	Dark grey clay loam, 1% subrounded coarse gravel, pottery, waterlogged organic material, moderate compaction, thickness: 0.8m	2281	Circular, concave base, straight vertical sides, diameter 1.38m, depth >1.19m+	Contemporary to roundhouses nearby, probably silting process ended during Roman times	F28	Well, finds: animal bone, pottery
2285	Mid red sandy clay, no inclusions, no finds	2281	Circular, concave base, straight vertical sides, diameter 1.38m, depth >1.19m+	Contemporary to roundhouses nearby, probably silting process ended during Roman times	F28	Well, finds: animal bone, pottery
2286	Light red clay, no inclusions, no finds	2281	Circular, concave base, straight vertical sides, diameter 1.38m, depth >1.19m+	Contemporary to roundhouses nearby, probably silting process ended during Roman times	F28	Well, finds: animal bone, pottery
2288	Dark greyish brown silt loam, rare well rounded to subrounded stones, cracked by heat, abundant charcoal	2287	Sub-rectangular, irregular base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length 2m+, width 0.73m, depth 0.20m	Associated contexts: [2287], [2289]	2287	OWN GROUP
2290	Mid greyish brown loamy sand, occasional subrounded to angular, stones, charcoal	2289	Depth ~0.5m,	Associated contexts: [2287], [2290], identified during excavation of pit [2287]	F23	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Pottery
2291	Mid reddish-brown silt loam, rare small stones	2289	Depth ~0.5m,	Associated contexts: [2287], [2290], identified during excavation of pit [2287]	F23	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Pottery
2293	Light yellowish grey silty clay, occasional subangular stones (10%), charcoal flecks	2292	SW-NE linear/subcircular, concave base and sides, shallow, feature length 1.7m+, width 0.8m+, depth 0.12m+	Terminus of linear feature	2292	OWN GROUP
2295	Mid purple-red clay, ~10% subrounded gravel, no finds, very compact, homogenous	2294	NNW-SSE linear, flat base, stepped steep sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.75m, depth 0.7m	Cut by [2349]	F24	NW-SE connecting ditch. Finds: Pottery, bone
2296	Mid blue grey silty clay, ~30%	2294	NNW-SSE linear, flat base,	Cut by [2349]	F24	NW-SE



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	subrounded to angular stones, ~5% charcoal, pottery, bone		stepped steep sides, feature length 5m+, width 1.75m, depth 0.7m			connecting ditch. Finds: Pottery, bone
2297	Mid grey-brown silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, ~30% subangular to subrounded coarse gravel, bone, pottery	2349	NNW-SSE linear, concave base, moderate slope, feature length >5m, width 1.45m, depth 0.45m	Recut of ditch [2294]	F24	NW-SE connecting ditch. Finds: Pottery, bone
2299	Light orangey brown silty clay, moderate subangular stones (20%), charcoal flecks	2298	E-W linear, undulating base, concave steep sides, feature depth 0.27m+	Truncated by gully [2300]	F23	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Pottery
2301	Light whitish grey silty clay, moderate subangular stones (20-25%), charcoal flecking, animal bone	2300	N-S linear concave sides and base, moderate slope, depth 0.43m	Truncates, ditch [2998]	F22	Gully/linear ditch. Cuts F5. Finds: Animal bone
2303	Light grey clay, rare small stones, no finds	2302	E-W linear, concave base, irregular to straight steep sides, feature length >20m, width 0.05m, depth 0.44m		F23	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Pottery
2304						
2306	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, orange mottles, rare subangular to subrounded stones, no finds	2305	E-W linear, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length >10m, width 1.84m, depth 0.77m	Recut [2310]	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2307	Dark grey silty clay with brown mottle, rare subangular stones, poorly sorted, pottery	2310	N-S linear, flat base, concave steep sides, feature length >10m, width 1.72m, depth 0.77m	Ditch recut of [2305]	2310	OWN GROUP
2308	Mid brown sandy clay with orange hue, rare subangular stones, no finds	2310	N-S linear, flat base, concave steep sides, feature length >10m, width 1.72m, depth 0.77m	Ditch recut of [2305]	2310	OWN GROUP
2309	Mid greyish silty clay with black hue and brown mottling, rare (5%) subrounded to subangular stones, no finds	2310	N-S linear, flat base, concave steep sides, feature length >10m, width 1.72m, depth 0.77m	Ditch recut of [2305]	2310	OWN GROUP
2312	Mid brownish grey silty clay, 1% rounded pebbles, animal bone, pottery	2311	SW-NE linear, slightly concave base and side, moderate slope, feature length >30m, width >1.9m, depth 1m	Appears to be cut by pit [2313]	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2314	Dark brownish grey silty clay, animal bone, wood (waterlogged), worked stone, pottery	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery, metal
2315	Light brownish grey silty clay, animal bone, pottery	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery, metal
2316	Mid greyish brown silty clay, 3% rounded pebbles, pottery, animal bone, metal (knife blade)	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery, metal
2318	Mid greyish brown clay, 1% well rounded coarse gravel, no finds	2317	E-W curvilinear, concave base and sides, shallow	Extremely truncated eave of roundhouse	F8	Roundhouse behind F7. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2320	Dark grey silty clay with black hue, rare subangular and subrounded stones, no finds	2319	NW-SE linear, irregular base, concave sides, shallow, feature length >2m, width 0.59m, depth 0.20m	Also, possible ditch terminus or hollow, cut by land drain,	2319	OWN GROUP
2322	Mid reddish brown silty clay 15% subrounded stones, charcoal, pottery, animal bone, burnt stone	2321	Suboval, flat base, straight to stepped steep sides, feature length ~1.8m, width 1m, depth 0.45m		2321	OWN GROUP
2323	Mid greyish brown sandy clay,	2321	Suboval, flat base, straight		2321	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	occasional stones, pottery, charcoal		to stepped steep sides, feature length ~1.8m, width 1m, depth 0.45m			
2324	Fill of feature south, Light orange white silty clay, occasional subrounded stones, charcoal flecks, small find 3: spindle whorl or loom weight					
2325	Light grey silty clay with white hue, 3% subangular stones, poorly sorted, no finds					
2327	Light grey silty clay with white hue, 1% subangular stone, well sorted, no finds	2326	NW-SE linear, u-shaped base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length 4m+, width 0.45m, depth 0.10m	Terminus	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2328	Natural layer distinctive from (2002), variable mix of mid brown sand with streaks of mid brown streaks and yellow mottling, frequent subangular and subrounded stones, no finds					
2330	Mid blueish grey silty clay, 20% small subrounded to rounded stones, no finds	2329	Circular, v-shaped base, straight sides, moderate slope	Possible posthole, associated with [2347]	2329	OWN GROUP
2332	Light grey silty clay with brown hue, rare subrounded and subangular stones, no finds	2331	NW-SE linear, flat base, concave sides, steep slope, feature length 1.10m, width 0.42m, depth 0.09m	Terminus	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2334	Light grey clay, no stone inclusions, Pottery, small finds: lead and silver bowls	2333	E-W aligned, L-shaped in plan, flat base, straight vertical sides, feature length >10m, width 1.07m, depth, 1m		2333	OWN GROUP
2336	Light grey clay with orange flecks, no stone inclusions, no finds	2335	N-S aligned, L-shaped, flat base, straight sides, steep/vertical sides, feature length 10m+, width 1.07m, depth 1m		2335	OWN GROUP
2338	Mid greyish brown clay, 15 rare coarse gravel, well rounded, 3% charcoal flecks, moderate compaction, extremely truncated	2337	NE-SW curvilinear, concave sides and base, moderate slope, feature length >4m, width 0.28m, depth 0.1m	Terminus	F8	Roundhouse behind F7. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2340	Light yellowish brown silty clay, occasional subangular stones (10%), charcoal flecks, no finds	2339	E-W linear, flat/sloping base, concave sides, moderate slope, depth 0.2m+	Cuts [2341], same as [2333], joining [2341]	F23	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Pottery
2342	Mid brownish grey silty clay, occasional subangular stones (15%), charcoal flecks, no finds	2341	N-S linear, concave base, straight steep sides, feature depth 0.52m+	Cuts [2339]	F54	Gully. Parallel to F53. Finds: Animal bones, pottery
2344	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, 5% subangular stones, poorly sorted, pottery and iron object	2343	NE-SW linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width >3m, depth 0.58m	Cuts (2328)	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2346	Mid grey silty clay with brown hue, 5% subangular stone, poorly sorted, no finds	2345	NW-SE linear, u-shaped base, concave stepped sides, feature length >10m, width 1.5m, depth 0.58m	Cuts (2328)	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2348	Light blueish grey silty clay, no inclusions, no finds	2347	Curvilinear, concave irregular base, concave sides, moderate slope, width 0.65m, depth 0.20m	Possible feature, associated with [2347], [2329]	2347	OWN GROUP
2350	Mid greyish brown clay with orange flecks, no stone inclusions, no finds	2349	NNW-SSE linear, concave base, moderate slope, feature length >5m, width 1.45m, depth 0.45m	Recut of ditch [2294]	F24	NW-SE connecting ditch. Finds: Pottery, bone



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
2351	Dark grey clay, no stone inclusions, no finds	2333	E-W aligned, L-shaped in plan, flat base, straight vertical sides, feature length >10m, width 1.07m, depth, 1m		2333	OWN GROUP
2353	Mid greyish brown clay, 5% angular well rounded coarse gravel and cobbles, moderate compaction, 3% charcoal flecks, pottery	2352	SW-NE curvilinear, concave base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 7m, width 0.32m, depth 0.12m	Terminus	F8	Roundhouse behind F7. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2355	Light grey clay mottled with orange, occasional medium sized rounded stones, charcoal flecks, pottery, compact soil	2354	E-W linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature depth 0.35m	Cut by [2356] and land drain	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2357	Orangey brown sandy silty clay with pink hue, abundant small angular stones, no finds	2356	E-W linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 3.2m, width >1m, depth 1.17m	Cuts [2354]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2358	Dark brown silty clay, abundant angular stones, timber/wood, waterlogged, burnt stone	2356	E-W linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 3.2m, width >1m, depth 1.17m	Cuts [2354]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2359	Light grey clay, rare angular small stones, possible burnt seeds, animal bone, charcoal	2356	E-W linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 3.2m, width >1m, depth 1.17m	Cuts [2354]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2360	Light grey clay, occasional small subangular stones, pottery, animal bone, charcoal	2356	E-W linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 3.2m, width >1m, depth 1.17m	Cuts [2354]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2361	Light grey clay, occasional small subrounded stones, charcoal flecks, slightly gritty texture, compact	2356	E-W linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 3.2m, width >1m, depth 1.17m	Cuts [2354]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2362	Mid grey brown clay, abundant small to medium sized rounded to subrounded stones, pottery	2356	E-W linear, u-shaped, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 3.2m, width >1m, depth 1.17m	Cuts [2354]	F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2364	Mid brownish grey silty clay, 1% rounded pebbles, pottery	2363	NNE-SSW curvilinear, concave side and base, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.24m, depth 0.1m	Ring gully	F9	Roundhouse eaves gully.
2366	Mid brownish grey silty clay, 1% pebbles, no finds	2365	Sub-oval, flat base, irregular sides, moderate to steep slope, feature length 1.4m, width 0.8m, depth 0.22m	Possible cooking/heating pit	F9	Roundhouse eaves gully.
2367	Dark brownish grey silty clay, no stone inclusions, 30% charcoal, pottery	2365	Sub-oval, flat base, irregular sides, moderate to steep slope, feature length 1.4m, width 0.8m, depth 0.22m	Possible cooking/heating pit	F9	Roundhouse eaves gully.
2368	Light grey silty clay, 5% subangular to subrounded stone, poorly sorted, no finds	2343	NE-SW linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width >3m, depth 0.58m	Cuts (2328)	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2369	Light grey silty clay, 5% subangular to subrounded stones, poorly sorted, no finds	2345	NW-SE linear, u-shaped base, concave stepped sides, feature length >10m, width 1.5m, depth 0.58m	Cuts (2328)	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2371	Mid yellowish brown sandy loam, frequent subrounded to rounded stones, no finds	2370	ENE-WSW linear, concave sides and base, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width ~0.28m, depth ~0.10m	Associated contexts: [2372], [2374]	2370	OWN GROUP
2373	Mid yellowish brown sandy loam, frequent rounded to	2372	ENE-WSW linear, concave base and sides, moderate	Associated contexts: [2374], [2370]	2372	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	subangular stones, no finds		slope, feature length >10m, width 0.33m, depth 0.07m			
2375	Mid yellowish brown sandy loam, frequent rounded to subangular stones, pottery	2374	W-E linear, concave base and sides, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width ~0.44m, depth ~0.12m	Associated contexts: [2375], [2372], [2370]	2374	OWN GROUP
2377	Light blackish grey silty clay, occasional subangular flint pieces, charcoal flecks	2376	N-S subcircular, concave base and sides, sharp slope, feature depth 0.24m+	South of area 2	2376	OWN GROUP
2379	Mid greyish brown clay, rare rounded cobbles, sparse coarse gravel, animal bone, pottery, charcoal flecks	2378	N-SE curvilinear, concave base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length 2m+, width 0.42m, depth 0.38m	Terminus	F8	Roundhouse behind F7. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2381	Light orangey white silty clay, occasional subcircular stones (10%), charcoal flecking	2380	NW-SE subcircular, convex base, concave steep sides,	South of area 2	2380	OWN GROUP
2383	Light yellowish grey clayey silt, 2% charcoal, no finds	2382	NE-SW linear, concave base, straight steep sides, feature length >20m, width 0.42m, depth 0.32m	Possibly draining into larger ditch downhill	F26	Thin gully/linear E-W-ish.
2385	Mid blue-grey clay, 5% subrounded coarse gravel, pottery	2384	Roughly NE-SW curvilinear, concave base and sides, steep slope, feature length >10m, width 1.9m, depth 0.75m		F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2386	Mid red-brown silty clay with yellow/brown flecks, 20% subrounded to subangular coarse gravel, pottery, bone	2384	Roughly NE-SW curvilinear, concave base and sides, steep slope, feature length >10m, width 1.9m, depth 0.75m		F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2387	Mid blue grey silty clay with yellow brown flecks, ~15% subangular to subrounded coarse gravel, 10% charcoal, pottery, horn, animal bone	2384	Roughly NE-SW curvilinear, concave base and sides, steep slope, feature length >10m, width 1.9m, depth 0.75m		F5	Large E-W enclosure ditch. Finds: Timber, burnt st
2389	Light yellowish grey silty clay, occasional subangular stones (5-10%), charcoal flecking	2388	E-W linear, concave/undulating base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 0.23m+	Same as [2383]	2388	OWN GROUP
2391	Light brownish yellow silty clay, 5% rounded pebbles, no finds	2390	NE-SW linear, concave sides and base, moderate slope, feature length >20m, width 0.4m, depth 0.1m		F26	Thin gully/linear E-W-ish.
2393	Mid blueish grey silt loam, frequent small to large stones, charcoal, animal tooth, burnt stone	2392	Sub-rectangular, flat base, concave sides moderate slope, feature length ~2m, width ~1.62m, depth 0.11m	Cut by [2394]	2392	OWN GROUP
2395	Mid blueish grey silt loam, sparse stones, pottery	2394	ESE-NNW linear to curvilinear, concave sloping base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length ~2.5m, width 0.27m, depth 0.11m,		2394	OWN GROUP
2397	Dark blueish grey sandy loam, small to large stones, pottery, burnt stone	2396	NNW-SSE linear, concave sides and base, moderate slope, feature length >20m, width ~0.82m, depth 0.29,	Terminus, associated context [2447]	2396	OWN GROUP
2399	Light yellowish brown silty clay, occasional subangular stones (5-10%), charcoal flecking, no finds	2398	E-W linear, undulating base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 0.34m+	Same as [2382], [2388], [2390]	2398	OWN GROUP
2401	Mid grey-brown silty clay with yellow-brown flecks, ~20% subrounded to subangular coarse gravel, charcoal, pottery, animal bone, small find: lead object, compact, heterogenous	2400	N-S linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length>3m, width 1.27m, depth 0.2m		F3	Narrow gully cut by F2 enclosure. Finds: Pottery,



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
2403	Mid grey clay, abundant rounded medium sized stones, abundant pottery, charcoal, flint	2402	W-E aligned, flat base, straight sides, shallow, feature length 2.10m, with >2m, depth 0.18m	Cut by furrow, [2406], similar to [2249]	2402	OWN GROUP
2405	Dark grey clay, few angular stones, pottery, charcoal, burnt stone, small find: lead object	2404	Not fully excavated further investigated in slot [2406]	Cut by furrow [2406] and land drain in N	2404	OWN GROUP
2407	Mid brown clay, many rounded medium sized stones, pottery, very compact	2406	E-W linear, flat base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature depth 0.11m	Cuts [2402] and [2404], cut by land drain	2406	OWN GROUP
2408	Dark grey sandy clay with blue hue and commonly brown-orange mottling, frequent stone inclusion, no finds	2343	NE-SW linear, flat base, straight steep sides, feature length >10m, width >3m, depth 0.58m	Cuts (2328)	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2409	Dark grey sandy clay with blue hue and brown/orange streaks, 50% stone inclusion, no finds	2345	NW-SE linear, u-shaped base, concave stepped sides, feature length >10m, width 1.5m, depth 0.58m	Cuts (2328)	F25	NE-SW ditch enclosure. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2411	Light brownish yellow silty clay, 15-20% subangular stone, charcoal flecking, no finds	2410	NW-SE linear, irregular base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 0.65m+	Cut by F10	2410	OWN GROUP
2412	Mid orangey grey silty clay, occasional subangular stone (25%), charcoal flecking, no finds	2410	NW-SE linear, irregular base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 0.65m+	Cut by F10	2410	OWN GROUP
2414	Light grey silty clay, no stone inclusions, 1% charcoal flecking	2413	NNE-SSW linear, concave sides and base, moderate slope, feature length >10m, width 0.62m, depth 0.36m	Possible terminus of gully, same alignment as [2415], also possible being a pit cut by [2415]	2413	OWN GROUP
2416	Dark grey clay, 1% coarse gravel, no finds, moderate compaction	2415	NNW-SSE linear, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >20m, width 3.28m, depth 0.54m	Probably for drainage	2415	OWN GROUP
2417	Light grey clay, 1% medium sized rounded gravel, <1% charcoal flecking, moderate compaction	2415	NNW-SSE linear, flat base, concave sides, moderate slope, feature length >20m, width 3.28m, depth 0.54m	Probably for drainage	2415	OWN GROUP
2419	Light orangey brown clay, 1% subangular to angular stone, no finds, moderate compaction	2418	NNE-SSW linear, irregular base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >20m, depth 0.46m	Possible drainage ditch	F1	NE-SW aligned large ditch. Finds: Animal bone and
2420	Mid grey clay, 5% sparse subangular medium sized gravel, animal bone and tooth, moderate compaction	2418	NNE-SSW linear, irregular base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >20m, depth 0.46m	Possible drainage ditch	F1	NE-SW aligned large ditch. Finds: Animal bone and
2421	Dark grey sandy clay, 1% subangular coarse gravel, no finds	2418	NNE-SSW linear, irregular base, straight sides, moderate slope, feature length >20m, depth 0.46m	Possible drainage ditch	F1	NE-SW aligned large ditch. Finds: Animal bone and
2423	Mid grey clay. Firm compaction. 0.22m deep.	2422	NNE-SSW Linear in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped. Concave case. Length: >20m Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.22m	Small gully running on NNE-SSW alignment parallel to feature 1. Indeterminate relationship to other feature & date.	F6	Small linear ditch NW-SE.
2425	Mid grey brown with yellow/brown flecks. Silty clay 20% sub rounded and sub angular coarse gravel. Compact, heterogenous but evenly mixed. Some mixing at interface with natural.	2424	roughly NE-SW. Linear with slight curve in plan. Concave sides. Moderately sloped with concave base. Length: >10m Width: 0.65m Depth: 0.25m NE side partly machined out, therefore only 1 section available to analyse in this slot. Symmetrical. At SW of area	Most of the curve happens between this slot and [2426]. E of 2 small linears (not excavated yet) - roughly parallel. Trails of burn after this slot to NE.	F27	Slightly curvilinear not originally visible.
2427	mid-grey brown with yellow/brown flecks. Silty clay. 20% sub rounded/sub angular coarse gravel. Compact,	2426	Roughly NE-SW. Slight curve, linear. Concave sides. Moderately sloped with a concave base. Fairly	Part of linear gully in SW area of Area 2. Features W of [2424] not present at this point. N of [2424], S of [2428].	2426	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	heterogenous but evenly mixed. Some mixing at interface of natural + fill.		symmetrical. Likely partially truncates by the machine. SW of area 2.			
2429	mid grey- brown w/ yellow brown flecks silty clay. 20% sub rounded and sub angular coarse gravel.	2428	Roughly NE-SW. Linear w/ slight curve. Concave sides, moderate slope. Concave base. Not as symmetrical as slots further S-E side steeper. SW area in area 2. quite shallow, possibly truncated by machine.	See [2424] and [2426]. N most slot before feature disappears. On approximate same alignment as [2426]. Similar dimensions as well.	F27	Slightly curvilinear not originally visible.
2431	Light blackish grey silty clay. Moderate subangular stones 30-35%. Charcoal flecking.	2430	East-West. Linear in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped. Undulating base. Length: 1.30m+ Width: 1.06m+ Depth: 0.57m+	Cut of linear Roman Ditch. Same as [2410]. Only one full unlike [2410] suggesting possible truncation.	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburnt
2433	Mid greyish brown mottled with orange. Silty clay. Pebbles 1%.	2432	Sub-circular in plan. Irregular sides, moderately sloped and irregularly shaped. Diameter: >5m Depth: 0.72m	The fills and the finds from this slot are the same as those in slot [2313]. The function of the pit is unclear.	2432	OWN GROUP
2434	Depth: 0.42m Mid brownish grey with orange flecks silty clay. Small stones 1%. RB pottery.	2432	Sub-circular in plan. Irregular sides, moderately sloped and irregularly shaped. Diameter: >5m Depth: 0.72m	The fills and the finds from this slot are the same as those in slot [2313]. The function of the pit is unclear.	2432	OWN GROUP
2436	Light grey silty clay. Infrequent 10% sub angular and stone inclusions poorly sorted +5-60mm in size. Very compact.	2435	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Convex/stepped sides, very steep and u-shaped base.	Cut of a RB drainage/boundary ditch. Containing two distinct silting fills 924360 and 924370. Finds consisted of RB pottery (in 2437). Probably small-scale rubbish disposal.	2435	OWN GROUP
2437	Mid grey v. common streaks of yellow brown mottled. Rare 5% sub angular stones inclusions poorly sorted + 5-40mm in size.	2435	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Convex/stepped sides, very steep and u-shaped base.	Cut of a RB drainage/boundary ditch. Containing two distinct silting fills 924360 and 924370. Finds consisted of RB pottery (in 2437). Probably small-scale rubbish disposal.	2435	OWN GROUP
2438	Diameter: >5m Depth:0.13m Mid greyish brown silty clay.	2432	Sub-circular in plan. Irregular sides, moderately sloped and irregularly shaped. Diameter: >5m Depth: 0.72m	The fills and the finds from this slot are the same as those in slot [2313]. The function of the pit is unclear.	2432	OWN GROUP
2439	Length: 3m Width: 4.30m Depth: 0.90m Mid brown with a yellow hue. Silty clay. Common (50%) sub angular stone inclusions poorly sorted. 5-30mm in size.					
2441	Light whiteish grey silty clay. Moderate subangular stones 30-40%. Charcoal flecking.	2440	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides, sharply sloped. Concave base. Length: 1m Width: 0.90m Depth: 0.51m+	Cut of linear ditch. Same as [2410] + [2430] Roman in chronology.	F10	SW-NE linear beneath furrow. Finds: burnt and unburnt
2443		2442	N-S. Linear in plan. Slightly concave/convex sides. Moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: >30m Width: 1.26m Depth: 0.60m	Ditch containing 2 homogenous fills. This slot runs through the centre of the roundhouse (feature 9) At this slot the ditch is deeper and wider than it is further south.	2442	OWN GROUP
2445	Dark grey with a brown hue. Silty clay. Common 40%. Sub angular stone inclusions. Poorly sorted. 5-150m in site. Fill of a wide irregular shaped hollow. Finds suggest rubbish disposal.	2444	Irregular in plan. Straight sides, steep sides, flat base. Diameter: 8m. Depth: 0.14m.	Cut of a shallow possible a very shallow pit, used for rubbish disposal. Finds suggest RB date. May be part of a midden. [2460].	2444	OWN GROUP
2446	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Rounded pebbles (small) 2%.	2442	N-S. Linear in plan. Slightly concave/convex sides.	Ditch containing 2 homogenous fills. This slot runs through the	2442	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	RB pottery fragments.		Moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: >30m Width: 1.26m Depth: 0.60m	centre of the roundhouse (feature 9) At this slot the ditch is deeper and wider than it is further south.		
2448	Dark blueish grey sandy loam. Small 10% varied, large: 15% rounded-angular. Roman pottery, highly degraded burnt. Animal bone- not retained.	2447	NNW-SSE. Linear in plan. Concave sides, moderate slopes and concave base. Length: >20m Width: 0.77m Depth: 0.20m	Associating contexts (2448) [2396] (2397) Refer to interp for [2396].	2447	OWN GROUP
2450	Length: >2m Width: >0.8 Depth: 0.22. Mid brownish grey silty clay. Charcoal 1%.	2449	N-S. Sub-oval. Irregular sides and moderately sloped. Concave base.	pit containing 2 fills. Function unclear.	2449	OWN GROUP
2451	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Charcoal. 5%.	2449	N-S. Sub-oval. Irregular sides and moderately sloped. Concave base.	pit containing 2 fills. Function unclear.	2449	OWN GROUP
2453	Length: >1.8m Width: 0.96m Depth: 0.10m. Mid greyish brown silty clay.	2452	E-W. Wine glass shaped in plan. Slightly concave. Sides which are shallow in slope. Slightly concave base. Length: >1.8m Width: 0.96m Depth: 0.10m.	Pit/gully. The purpose of this feature is unclear. It would be a gully with a fill that has spilled over the edge. It could be alternatively be a gully that has had a pit cut into it, or vice versa.	2452	OWN GROUP
2455	Light blackish grey silty clay. Moderate large subangular stones 25-30%. Charcoal flecking.	2454	SE-NW. Oval in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped. Undulating/irregular base. Length: 0.60m+ Width: 0.86m+ Depth: 0.26m+	Cut of pit to the edge of area 2. Some quality of charcoal but no finds.	2454	OWN GROUP
2457	mid grey clay. 3% sparse coarse gravel, rounded 1%. Cobbles rounded to sub rounded. Moderate compaction, mid grey with orange mottling.	2456	N-S. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Moderately sloped. Irregular base. Length: >0.8m Width: 0.63m Depth: 0.19m 1x secondary fill. Feature overcut. Overcut not visible during excavation only visible in section due to bright sunlight.	Gully of unknown purpose, possibly drainage. Dates to RB based on pottery.	2456	OWN GROUP
2459	0.18m deep. Mid grey clay. 1% rare subangular gravel. Soft compaction.	2458	N-S. Linear in plan. Irregular sides and moderately sloped. Concave base. Length: >6m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.18m. 1x secondary fill. Side on west different to east, forms shallow shelf.	Small gully, unknown purpose, unknown date.	2458	OWN GROUP
2461	Dark grey with a black hue. Silty clay. Infrequent 20%. Sub angular and rub rounded stones. Inclusions poorly sorted 5-150mm in size. Containing RB pottery, animal bones and burnt stone.	2460	Irregular in plan. Concave sides moderately sloped. Flat base. Diameter: 5m Depth: 0.27m	Cut of a pit or possibly a natural hollow, used as a midden. Finds suggest feature is RB.	2460	OWN GROUP
2463	Variable mix of blackish grey and pinkish red. Silty clay. Common 40%, sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions and very poorly sorted 5-30mm in size.	2462	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Straight sides, Vertical slope. Flat base. Length: >10m Width: 2m Depth: 0.20m. Shallow backfilled trench from evaluation. Full of RB pottery. Cuts straight through [2460] and [2444] (2445).	Backfilled trial trench	2462	OWN GROUP
2465	Dark Blue grey silty sand. 40% sub angular/ sub rounded coarse gravel. Pottery, animal bone. Moderate consistency, homogenous, nearing level of water table.	2464	Roughly N-S. Linear in plan. Side shape: Convex (W), Stepped (E). Flat base. Length: >10m Width: 2m Depth: 0.5m.	End of Feature 1 (Ditch) - relationship unknown in this slot near where Feature 1 curves - relatives. To the West of small gully.	F34	Linear ditch N-S adjacent to F1in SE area.
2466	Mid blue grey-grey silty clay.	2464	Roughly N-S. Linear in	End of Feature 1 (Ditch) -	F34	Linear ditch N-

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	25% Coarse gravel sub angular and sub rounded. Animal bone. Rooting. Moderate compaction. Homogenous.		plan. Side shape: Convex (W), Stepped (E). Flat base. Length: >10m Width: 2m Depth: 0.5m.	relationship unknown in this slot near where Feature 1 curves - relatives. To the West of small gully.		S adjacent to F1in SE area.
2467	Mid grey brown with yellow/brown flecks silty clay. 20% coarse gravel, sub rounded and sub angular. Pottery. Compact. Heterogenous, mixing not entirely more flecks towards surface.	2464	Roughly N-S. Linear in plan. Side shape: Convex (W), Stepped (E). Flat base. Length: >10m Width: 2m Depth: 0.5m.	End of Feature 1 (Ditch) - relationship unknown in this slot near where Feature 1 curves - relatives. To the West of small gully.	F34	Linear ditch N-S adjacent to F1in SE area.
2468	Mid red brown with yellow/brown flecks. Silty clay. 20% sub rounded and sub angular coarse gravel. Contains animal bone, minimal charcoal. Compact heterogenous. Looks like mix of natural + fill, but obviously cut by ditch - relationship to Feature 1				F34	Linear ditch N-S adjacent to F1in SE area.
2470	Mid brown grey silty clay. Occasional small stone. Concrete hard fill.	2469	SE-NW. Curvilinear in plan. Concave sides, gradual - steep sides. Concave/flattish base. Length: 2.5m+ Width: 0.35m Depth: 0.13m	Gully cut adjacent to Roundhouse F8 so probably a recut.	F8	Roundhouse behind F7. Finds: Animal bone, pottery
2472	Light blueish greenish grey clayey sand. Flecks of charcoal.	2471	E-W. Linear in plan. Straight sides. Concave base. Length: 1.85m Width: >2m Depth: 0.79m Side slope: Moderate on s-side. Steep on N-side.	Re-cut of ditch [2485] hat is cut on the N-side by spread [2482].	F30	Hidden ditch E-W
2473	Black in colour. Charcoal heavy.	2471	E-W. Linear in plan. Straight sides. Concave base. Length: 1.85m Width: >2m Depth: 0.79m Side slope: Moderate on s-side. Steep on N-side.	Re-cut of ditch [2485] hat is cut on the N-side by spread [2482].	F30	Hidden ditch E-W
2474	Mottled brown pink clay. Located only on S-side of feature.				F30	Hidden ditch E-W
2475	Clay. Contained lots of pot. Smooth, sticky fill.				F30	Hidden ditch E-W
2476	Mottled mid brown orange clay. Contained pot, burnt stone. Soil was solid... tough clay when baked.				F30	Hidden ditch E-W
2477	Dark grey clay. Small/medium angular stones. Charcoal flecks, burnt stone, shell.					
2478	Pinky brown sandy silty clay. Tiny angular stone. Contained pot. Redeposited possibly.					
2479	Orange pink clay. Very compact.					
2481	Yellowy brown clay. Lots of sub-angular medium sized stones. Pot/charcoal.	2480	Oval in plan. Straight sides, moderately sloped with a flat base. Depth: 0.20m. West extent of pit is unclear due to it being under the spread.	A small pit that is cut over the top by roman rubbish spread [2482]. Sat to the north of Romans ditch [2471].	2480	OWN GROUP
2483	Brown pink clay. A few small angular stones, pot-burnt stone. Redeposited natural looked very much like natural except for a slight brown hue.	2482	Straight sides, shallow slope with a flat base. A shallow spread that cuts ditch [2471/2485] and pit [2480], that contains lots of	Spread of Roman Rubbish.	2482	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			pot on south side, closest to the ditch. Fewer finds on north side of spread.			
2484	Mid brown clay many angular medium stones. Contains pot, charcoal, flecks, brunt stone. Very compact soil that had baked solid in the sun & wind.					
2487	Light greyish brown silty sand. Small-medium sized stones. Contains pot. Fill mixed with abundant charcoal in parts greyish brown to dark black coloured fill.				F43	Linear ditch
2489	Light yellowish grey silty clay. Small stones/ flint. Contained charcoal flecks. Single fill, very compact.					
2491	Dark brownish black loamy sand. 40% rounded to angular. Pottery, bone, burnt stone, charcoal.	2490	Oval in plan. Straight sides, shallow slope with a flat base. Length: >1.20m Width: ca1.60m Depth: 0.50m	burnt spread overlying ditch	2490	OWN GROUP
2493	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. Small 10% round-angular. Pottery, bone and burnt stone.	2492	W-E. Linear in plan. Straight sides steeply sloped with a flat base. Length: >5m Width: ca1m Depth: ca0.65.		F2	Small enclosure ditch S side.
2494	Light greyish brown silty loam. Sparse coarse components. Contained pottery and animal bone.				F2	Small enclosure ditch S side.
2495	Length: >1km Width: 3.5m Depth:0.18m Orangey brown crumbly silty clay. Furrow seen more clearly in this section.	2496	NE-SW. Linear in plan but not totally. Convex sides, gradually sloped. Length: >1km Width: 3.5m Depth: 0.18m. Furrow not totally obvious on surface as while area around pit quite murky.	From the medieval/post medieval. Seen clearly across whole of field.	2496	OWN GROUP
2497	Length: >1.5m Width: 3.6m Depth: 0.22m Mid brown orange slightly silty clay. Not hand dug as machined back edge of slot to make safe before taking down further.					
2498	Mid brown grey slightly silty clay. Occasionally small pebbles/stone.	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery, metal
2499	Width:0.60m Depth:0.17m Medium-dark brown. Humic looking slightly silty clay.	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery, metal
2500	mid-dark grey with rusty waterlogged speckles. Silty clay, slightly grittier than clay above. Small amounts of grit. Contained animal bone.	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery, metal
2501	Medium-dark grey with rusty waterlogged speckles. Slightly grittier clay. Occasional small-medium stone. Contained animal bones, large fragment of wood.	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery, metal
2502	Dark blueish grey silty gritty, silty clay. Medium stones, flint chunks. Contained wood. Stake/post- possible flint	2313	Irregular in plan, slightly concave sides, moderate slope, feature depth 1.78m	Cuts ditch [2311]	F29	Finds: Waterlogged wood, animal bone, pottery,

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	chunks. Length: 2.2m Width: >2.2m Depth: 0.36m					metal
2503	Very dark grey clay loam. 1% rare subrounded coarse gravel. Contained waterlogged organic material. Moderate compaction, waterlogged fill extending to base of feature.	2281	Circular, concave base, straight vertical sides, diameter 1.38m, depth >1.19m+	Contemporary to roundhouses nearby, probably silting process ended during Roman times	F28	Well, finds: animal bone, pottery
2999						
3002	light greyish brown with orange inclusions. Sandy clay. Moderate, sub angular and rounded stones 10-60mm. Moderate charcoal flecking. Very compact fill, majority of stones in the top 5cm of the ditch.	3001	E-W. Sub-rectangular in plan. Straight sided moderately sloped. V-shaped. Length:+10m Width: 0.9m Depth: 0.3m Shallow ditch, North side very slightly stepped, however toot disturbance is clear so cloud explain this.	E-W oriented ditch, running v close to furrow to the south.	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
3004	Depth:0.19m Dark grey with a brown hue. Silty clay. Rare3% sub angular and sub rectangular inclusions. Poorly sorted 5-30mm in size. Very compact.	3003	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Straight sides which are steeply sloped. U-shaped base. Length: 4.80m Width: 0.34m Depth:0.19m.	Cut of a gully of unknown use or date. Appears to have silted up. No finds. Further investigation suggests it is a modern feature.	3003	OWN GROUP
3006	Light grey with a yellow hue. Sandy clay. Moderate 40% sub angular and sub rounded stones including very poorly sorted 5-30mm size. Very rare charcoal flecks. Very small.	3005	Oval in plan. Concave sides and very shallow sloped. Flat base. Length: 0.70m Width: 0.48m Depth: 0.06m	Cut of fire pit. Cut of a reasonable shallow fire pit. No finds so of unknown date. May very well be geological feature.	3005	OWN GROUP
3008	Light grey with a yellow hue. Sandy clay. Moderate 40% sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions. Very poorly sorted 5-30mm in size. Loosely compacted fill of a small shallow pit. Feature could possibly a fire pit based off. The damaged base possibly s	3007	Oval in plan. Concave sides and shallow slope. Flat base. Length: 0.64m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.04m	Cut of a possible fire pit or geological feature. No finds + therefore unknown date.	3007	OWN GROUP
3010	Dark grey with a black/brown hue. Silty clay rare 3%. Sub angular and sub angular stone inclusions. Poorly sorted 5-30mm in size. Very compact fill of a small gully. NE end. Destroyed by land drain.	3009	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Straight sides and steep slope. Flat base. Length: 4.80m Width: 0.54m Depth: 0.28m. Feature is damaged by a land drain that was	Cut of a modern gully and finds no obvious use or function.	3009	OWN GROUP
3012	Light grey sandy silt Common sub-rounded and sub-angular stones 5-20mm. Rare charcoal flecking. Upper fill of pit, large concentration of stones on the surface, bigger stones tended to be further down.	3011	Sub-oval shape in plan. Straight sides steep slope and concave base shape. Length: 2m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.55m Sub oval shaped, pit with near-vertical sides. 2 fills: 1 primary, 1 secondary.	Pit cut by land drain	3011	OWN GROUP
3014	Light grey brown sandy clay 5% sparse orange medium 0.2-0.6m	3013	Straight sides, vertical slope. Flat base. Initial relationship slot difficult to determine relationship fully with F39. Will be confirmed with further intervention.	Ditch cutting an earlier ditch (F39)	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
3016	Grey Brown sandy clay. 20% common orange subrounded coarse gravel 20-60mm. Small fragments of pot.				F39	Ditch adjoining F40 enclosure ditch.
3017	light grey brown sandy clay. 5% sparse coarse sand. Pot sherds + rim. 5% sparse charcoal flecks.					



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
3019	Red clay 1% rare rounded coarse gravel. 1% charcoal flecking, pottery. Almost pink in colour, similar to natural in colour, some charcoal flecking, pottery though. Moderate compaction.	3018	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Stepped sides and moderate slope. Flat base. Length: >60m Width: 1.94m Depth: 0.50m. 1 x primary fill, 1 x recut with secondary fill.	Large ditch cut on NW-SE alignment, later recut. Probably dating to RB period.	3018	OWN GROUP
3021	Mid greyish hue sandy clay. 1% subangular to subrounded coarse gravel, 1% subangular cobbles. Contained charcoal flecks 3% pottery. Mottled greyish red clay. Moderate compaction.	3020	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Concave sides and irregular slope and flat base. Length: >60m Width: 0.80m Depth: 0.65m. 1 x secondary fill. Unclear if a recut or just a change in fill. Change abrupt.	Ditch recut. Probably dating to RB period.	3020	OWN GROUP
3023	Light greyish red sandy clay. 50% abundant sub angular coarse gravel. Contained pottery. Upper 8cm largely free from coarse components, then firm compaction with 50% coarse gravel.	3022	SW-NE. Linear in plan. Straight sides, steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: >20m Width: 0.90m Depth: -	Rectilinear gully, probably for an enclosure. Probably dating to RB period.	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
3026	Mid to dark reddish brown sandy clay. 20% common medium gravel, 1% small subrounded stones 30-60mm. One single fill.	3025	S-N. linear in plan. Straight sides and steep slope. Concave/flat base. Length: unknown. Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.24m Cut of linear small gully, contains one sandy fill (3026) located in West part of site next to similar geological features.	Cut of gully. Likely a natural feature.	3025	OWN GROUP
3028	Series of similar features A-D. Light grey silt. Small-Medium sized pebbles (frequent). Single very firm fill. Well sorted rounded pebbles. No finds, no charcoal. Similar pit like patches to south and north.	3024	Series of similar features A-D. Oval in plan. Straight sides, shallow slope and irregular base. Length: 0.65m Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.10m Possible natural geological patch. Frequent well-rounded pebbles in fill. No finds or charcoal. Very sterile.	Natural geology	3024	OWN GROUP
3029	Similar to fill B and C. Length: 0.50m Width: 0.30m Depth: 0.09m Light yellowish grey loam. Single very firm fill, no inclusions, no charcoal, no finds.	3027	Series of similar features B-C. Oval in plan. Concave sides, moderate slope and concave base. Length: 0.50m Width: 0.30m Depth: 0.09m	Possible natural geology loamy patch in red clay similar features B and C to east and west (not excavated).	3027	OWN GROUP
3031	Dark Grey clay sparse small stone. Very firm sterile grey clay.	3030	Oval in plan. Irregular sides and steeply sloped. Irregular base. Length: 0.60m Width: 0.40m Depth: 0.20m Brown clay sparse small stones. Possible natural clay patch undercutting the red natural clay (animal burrows) no charcoal and finds.		3030	OWN GROUP
3033	Dark brown with a grey hue silty clay. Rare 30% sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions moderately sorted 5-30mm in size.	3032	Oval in plan. Concave sides and steeply sloped. Irregular base. Length: 0.66m Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.25m.	Cut of a pit of unknown date or function, filled by a dark blackish/brown clay. No finds. Cut by what could be a small posthole [3034].	3032	OWN GROUP
3035	Length: 0.30m Width: 0.16m Depth: 0.10m Mid-brown with an orange hue sandy clay. Devoid of stone inclusions.	3034	NE-SW. Circular in plan straight sides, steep and shallowly sloped, U-shaped. Length: 0.30m Width: 0.16m Depth: 0.10m.	Cut of a small posthole in the top of (3033), the fill of [3032]. Contained no finds of unknown date.	3034	OWN GROUP
3036	Length: 2m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.55m Light reddish	3011	Sub-oval shape in plan. Straight sides steep slope	Pit cut by land drain	3011	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	brown mottled with mid grey clayey silt. Moderate sub-rounded stones 20-60mm. Common charcoal flecking.		and concave base shape. Length: 2m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.55m Sub oval shaped, pit with near-vertical sides. 2 fills: 1 primary, 1 secondary.			
3038	Dark brown 3% sparse well rounded coarse gravel. 1% rare charcoal flecking.	3037	Circular in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped. Concave base. Diameter: 0.43. Depth: 0.32.	Single isolated pit or posthole of unknown date or purpose.	3037	OWN GROUP
3040	Very mixed material possibly redeposited natural clay no charcoal, no finds.	3039	L-shaped in plan. N-S. Straight sides and moderate slope. V-shaped base. Length: 8m Width: 0.40m Depth: 0.10m. Unclear interface to natural red clay.		3039	OWN GROUP
3042	Light greyish brown sandy clay. Moderate sub rounded-sub angular stones. 30-60mm. Rare charcoal flecking, common pottery sherds. Fill of pit, pottery common but fairly degraded, could be from fewer large pieces. Some of the stones may have been burnt.	3041	Circular plan. Straight sides and steeply sloped. Flat base. Small, shallow circular pit. 1 fill - deliberate - large amount of pottery. Base flat - concave in places.	shallow pit.	3041	OWN GROUP
3044	Length: unknown. Width: 0.27m Depth: 0.29m Light yellowish brown sandy clay. 3% sparse small subrounded and subangular stones 10-50mm. No charcoal, no finds. One single fill of gully [3043].	3043	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides and steep/vertical slope. U-shaped base. Length: unknown Width: 0.27m Depth: 0.29m. Cut of deep and linear gully, contains one single fill (3044). This feature is located next to edge of excavations.	Probably natural feature	3043	OWN GROUP
3046	Light greyish brown silty clay, no stones, no finds, no charcoal. Length: 0.25. Width: 0.29m Depth: 0.18m	3045	Circular in plan. Concave sides and steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: 0.45m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.23m. Cut of circular, shallow pit, contains two fills (3047) and (3046). This feature is located next to SW edge of excavation.	Probably natural feature	3045	OWN GROUP
3047	Light yellowish creamy brown silty clay. No stones, no finds, no charcoal. Primary fill of circular shallow pit [3045]. Length: 0.26m Width: 0.26m Depth: 0.23m	3045	Circular in plan. Concave sides and steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: 0.45m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.23m. Cut of circular, shallow pit, contains two fills (3047) and (3046). This feature is located next to SW edge of excavation.	Probably natural feature	3045	OWN GROUP
3049	Mid-grey clay. Darker fill directly in stake-hole.	3048	Sub-circular in plan. Straight sides and steeply sloped, v-shaped base. Diameter: 0.42m Depth: 0.14m	Stake hole with some disturbance around it from either falling, over, or being pulled out.	3048	OWN GROUP
3051	Dark grey clay. 1% coarse gravel sub angular. Moderately compacted.	3050	Circular in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped and concave base. Diameter: 0.45m Depth: 0.23m	Posthole or possible pit. Unknown purpose, no dating material recovered.	3050	OWN GROUP
3053	Mottled orange yellowy grey clayey silt. Gravely. Many small rounded stones. Flecks of charcoal. Only fill of [3052]. Very gravely.	3052	N-S. Linear in plan. Concave sides with moderate slope with undulating base. Length: >20m Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.08m. Similar to [3054] 1m	Shallow gully that runs parallel to F.11	F46	



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			slot dug 10m to the south but feature fades out, only visible in plan of surface - this slot not recorded.			
3055	Mottled yellowy light grey sandy clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones. Flecks of charcoal. Soft fill - softened by rain over weekend/during week.	3054	N-S. Linear in plan. Concave sides steeply sloped and concave base. Length: >20m Width: 0.70m Depth: 0.23m	See 3055 or 3052	F46	
3056	Length: 0.82m Width: 3m Depth: 0.30m Red with grey marl silty clay loam and silty clay. 5% charcoal. Fill is a mixing - dug to tree-throw no separate fills recorded this fill used for presence of charcoal.	3057	N-S. Irregular-curve-linear in plan. Straight sides and steeply sloped. U-shaped base. Length: 0.82m Width: 3m Depth: 0.30m. Cut of tree-throw section/slot. Cut/slot done due to presence of charcoal.		3057	OWN GROUP
3059	Light yellowish brown silty clay. 1% rare small subrounded and sub angular stones 10-50mm. No finds, no charcoal.	3058	SE-NW. linear in plan. Concave/straight sides which are slightly sloped. V-shaped. Length: 6m Width: 0.30m Depth: 0.18m. Cut of linear shallow gully. Probably that feature is 6 meters long. This feature contains one single fill (3059).	Natural	3058	OWN GROUP
3061	Very light yellowish brown clayey silt. Common sub-rounded stones 20-50mm. Shallow fill surrounding (3049). Boundaries clear.					
3063	Mid-grey clay. 3% coarse gravel sub angular. 1% charcoal flecking.	3062	Circular in plan. Concave sides, moderately sloped. Concave base. 1 x secondary fills, 1 x primary fills. Diameter: 0.23m Depth: 0.11m	Post hole containing 2 fills. No dating material recovered.	3062	OWN GROUP
3064	Mid greyish orange clay. Moderate compaction. Depth: 0.07m	3062	Circular in plan. Concave sides, moderately sloped. Concave base. 1 x secondary fills, 1 x primary fills. Diameter: 0.23m Depth: 0.11m	Post hole containing 2 fills. No dating material recovered.	3062	OWN GROUP
3066	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional small stones, flint fragments.	3065	Sub-circular in plan. Gradual sloping sides, concave. Concave base. Diameter: 0.55m Depth: 0.12m	Adjacent to the West of Linear.	3065	OWN GROUP
3067	Length: 0.35m Width: 0.37m Depth: 0.25m Very dark brown silty clay loam. 2% rounded cobbles <60mm.	3068	E-W. Sub-circular in plan. Concave sides, steeply sloped and concave base. Length: 0.35m Width: 0.37m Depth: 0.25m	Small pit - part of a sequence of other pits.	3068	OWN GROUP
3070	Length: 0.62m Width: 0.30m Depth: 0.18m. Light grey (yellowish) silty clay. 5% sparse subrounded and subangular 20-90mm. No finds, no charcoal. One single fill of shallow, irregular (sub-oval) pit.	3069	S-N. Irregular/sub-oval plan. Concave/straight sides steeply sloped. Irregular base. Length: 0.62m Width: 0.30m Depth: 0.18m Cut of small, sub-oval pit, contains one single fill (3070).	Looks like tree throw	3069	OWN GROUP
3072	Length: 0.73m Width: 0.36m Depth: 0.15m. Orangish light grey (with dark grey flecks) clay. 1% rare very small stones 2-4mm. 3% sparse charcoal (only on the top of	3071	E-W. Oval in plan. Stepped sides and steeply/shallowly sloped. Irregular base. Length: 0.73m Width: 0.36m Depth: 0.15m Cut of oval, small, shallow pit.	cut of pit.	3071	OWN GROUP

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
	feature), no finds. One single fill of oval, small pit [3071].					
3074	Mid reddish blown sandy clay. 20% common medium sized gravel. Angular to well-rounded 5% sparse coarse gravel. Well rounded.	3073	N-S. Irregular in plan. Concave sides and moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: 1.62m Width: 0.78m Depth: 0.16m.	Pit combining 1 x secondary fill, 1 x redeposited natural, no dating evidence recovered. May also be a geological feature with a post hole cut into it.	3073	OWN GROUP
3075	Dark grey clay. 1% sub angular medium gravel. 1% sub rounded coarse gravel. Moderate compaction. Dark grey secondary fill. Boundary with (3074) is mixed.	3073	N-S. Irregular in plan. Concave sides and moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: 1.62m Width: 0.78m Depth: 0.16m.	Pit combining 1 x secondary fill, 1 x redeposited natural, no dating evidence recovered. May also be a geological feature with a post hole cut into it.	3073	OWN GROUP
3076	Length: 6m Width: 0.98m Depth: 0.50m. Light grey sandy clay loam. 1% pebbles. 15% charcoal flecks 6-20mm. Slight undercut on south side.	3077	E-W. Rectangular in plan. Concave sides and moderately sloped. Irregular base. Length: 6m Width: 0.98m Depth: 0.50m	possible tree-throw with interruption.	3077	OWN GROUP
3079	Dark greyish orange clay. 1% rare very small stones 3-30mm. 10% moderate charcoal. Only on the top of the feature. Length: 0.40m Width: 0.35m Depth: 0.12m. Secondary fill of oval, small pit [3078] with the charcoal in the top part of fill.	3078	SE-NW. Straight sides, vertically sloped. Flat base. Length: 0.45m Width: 0.39m Depth: 0.19m. Cut of shallow, oval pit, contains two fills, probably primary 3080 and secondary 3079. this pit is located 1.60m to west next to similar oval pit [3-71].	Cut of pit.	3078	OWN GROUP
3080	Light grey clay. No coarse components. No finds. 1% rare charcoal. Primary fill of oval, small pit [3078].	3078	SE-NW. Straight sides, vertically sloped. Flat base. Length: 0.45m Width: 0.39m Depth: 0.19m. Cut of shallow, oval pit, contains two fills, probably primary 3080 and secondary 3079. this pit is located 1.60m to west next to similar oval pit [3-71].	Cut of pit.	3078	OWN GROUP
3082	mid brownish red. 1% rare well rounded coarse gravel. 1% rare charcoal. Soft compaction.	3081	SWW-NEE. Linear in plan. Concave sides, shallow sides concave base. Length: 6m Width: 0.64m Depth: 0.10m.	Small gully of unknown purpose or date.	F42	Linear. Posthole 1 and posthole 2.
3084	Mid greyish yellow silty clay. No coarse components. 1% rare charcoal. Only on top of fill. One single fill of oval, shallow pit [3083] with the charcoal of the top of feature.	3083	Oval in plan. Concave sides and shallow slope. Irregular base. Length: 0.85m Width: 0.32m Depth: 0.10m. Cut of shallow, oval pit, contains one single fill. Cut of shallow, oval pit, contains one single fill.	cut of pit.	3083	OWN GROUP
3086	Light yellow (greyish) sandy clay. 3% sparse angular and subrounded stones 30-100mm. One piece of pottery (it was on the top of the feature), no charcoal. One single fill of linear, shallow gully [3085].	3085	SW-NE. Linear in plan. Concave sides. Shallow/steep sides. Concave base. Length: unknown. Width: 0.60m Depth: 0.17m. Cut of shallow, linear gully contains one single fill (3086). Gully is located next to the SSE edge of excavation.	Cut of gully.	3085	OWN GROUP
3088	Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sub-angular, rounded stones 5-60mm. Charcoal flecks. Lower fill of pit. Boundary with natural is clear.	3087	Sub-oval in plan. Straight sides, vertical slope and concave base. Diameter: 0.60m Depth: 0.70m. Deep cut with very straight near vertical. Sides, base slightly concave. 2 fills: 1x primary,	Deep pit- no finds.	3087	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			1x secondary.			
3089	Dark grey with veins of mid grey clayey silt. Rare subrounded stones 20-40mm. Dark upper fill of pit, patchy in places, particularly on the surface colour faded with depth and mid-grey veins because more prominent. Clear boundary with (3088).	3087	Sub-oval in plan. Straight sides, vertical slope and concave base. Diameter: 0.60m Depth: 0.70m. Deep cut with very straight near vertical. Sides, base slightly concave. 2 fills: 1x primary, 1x secondary.	Deep pit- no finds.	3087	OWN GROUP
3091	Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Common sub angular and rounded stones 5-40mm. Rare charcoal flecks. Lower fill of pit, boundaries somewhat diffuse.	3090	Sub-circular in plan. Straight sides, steep slope, concave base. Steep straight side to NE, slightly stepped to SW base slightly concave. 2 fills. 1 x primary, 1 x secondary	Shallow pit, no finds.	3090	OWN GROUP
3092	Dark grey clayey silt. Rare sub-rounded stones 20-40mm. Dark patchy upper fill of pit.	3090	Sub-circular in plan. Straight sides, steep slope, concave base. Steep straight side to NE, slightly stepped to SW base slightly concave. 2 fills. 1 x primary, 1 x secondary	Shallow pit, no finds.	3090	OWN GROUP
3094	Mid brownish red clay. 1% rare well rounded coarse gravel. 1% rare charcoal.	3093	NNW-SSE. Linear in plan. Stepped sides which are steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: 6m Width: 0.72m Depth: 0.36m. 1 x secondary fill.	Moderate sized gully running NNW-SSE and then turning through 90 degrees to run SWW-NEE. No dating evidence recovered. Predates furrow which cuts it to the SSE of this slot [3093]. Unknown relationship with F39 but appears to be cut by it.	F42	Linear. Posthole 1 and posthole 2.
3096	mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare small subangular stones.	3095	Straight sides, steeply sloped. FLAT BASE. Post hole with packing material on both sides.	Small post hole. Possible fence post.	3095	OWN GROUP
3097	mid greyish brown silty clay. Rare small angular stones.	3095	Straight sides, steeply sloped. FLAT BASE. Post hole with packing material on both sides.	Small post hole. Possible fence post.	3095	OWN GROUP
3098	dark brown silty clay. Contained charcoal.	3095	Straight sides, steeply sloped. FLAT BASE. Post hole with packing material on both sides.	Small post hole. Possible fence post.	3095	OWN GROUP
3102	Light greyish yellow sandy clay. 5% sparse angular and subrounded stones 20-80mm. No charcoal, no finds. One single fill of linear, shallow gully.	3101	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Concave sides steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: Unknown. Width: 0.70m Depth: 0.25m Cut of shallow, linear gully, contains one single fill (3102). Gully is located next to the SSE edge of excavation.	cut of gully.	3101	OWN GROUP
3104	Dark grey silty clay. Loose compaction. Depth: 0.06m.	3103	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Concave base, straight sides and steeply sloped. Feature dimensions: Length: >20m Width: 0.90m Depth: 0.31m. 2 x secondary fills. Slot originally positioned to determine the relationship between F39 and F42. It now appears that the	Enclosure gully of unknown date. Immediately adjacent to a posthole [3106] of unknown relationship to it.	F39	Ditch adjoining F40 enclosure ditch.
3105	Mid reddish grey sandy clay. 1% rare rounded cobbles. 3% charcoal flecking.	3103	NE-SW. Linear in plan. Concave base, straight sides and steeply sloped.	Enclosure gully of unknown date. Immediately adjacent to a posthole [3106] of unknown	F39	Ditch adjoining F40 enclosure ditch.

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			Feature dimensions: Length: >20m Width: 0.90m Depth: 0.31m. 2 x secondary fills. Slot originally positioned to determine the relationship between F39 and F42. It now appears that the	relationship to it.		
3107	Dark brown clay. 1% rare sub-rounded cobbles, 1% sub angular coarse gravel. Moderate compaction.	3106	NNE-SSE. Sub-oval in plan. Straight sides and moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: 1.06m Width: 0.48m Depth: 0.34m. 1 x deliberate backfill, 1 x post-pipe, sides vary from shallow to steep.	Posthole adjacent to gully [3103], F39. Unknown relationship with F39. No dating evidenced recovered.	3106	OWN GROUP
3109	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare rounded stone 30-50mm. Charcoal flecking. Very mottled and patchy, boundary with natural diffuse.	3108	E-W. Irregular in plan. Irregular sides and steeply sloped. V-shaped base. Length: 1.20m Width: 0.25. Depth: 0.25m. Long thin feature with tapering ends. N-side straight and steep, S-side irregular moderate slope. 1 fill secondary.	Probable tree root action.	3108	OWN GROUP
3110	Light grey clay. 1% rare charcoal. Moderate compaction.	3106	NNE-SSE. Sub-oval in plan. Straight sides and moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: 1.06m Width: 0.48m Depth: 0.34m. 1 x deliberate backfill, 1 x post-pipe, sides vary from shallow to steep.	Posthole adjacent to gully [3103], F39. Unknown relationship with F39. No dating evidenced recovered.	3106	OWN GROUP
3112	Pink with an orange hue. Clay. Devoid of stone inclusions. Very compact redeposited natural. Probably slumping of the SW side. No finds.	3111	NW-SE. Linear in plan. SW-stepped. NE- slightly convex. Steeply sloped. Flat base. Length: >10m Width: 1.20m Depth: 0.48m. NW-SE running linear. Appears to be a silted-up ditch. Most likely for drainage or to act as a boundary. Pottery in silting (3113) a	Cut of a drainage/boundary ditch. Appeared to slump on S-most side (3112). Before silting with (3113). Pottery in (3113) suggests feature is RB.	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
3113	Depth: 0.48m. Dark grey with a brown hue. Streaks of orange brown mottled. Silty clay. Rare 10% sub angular stone inclusions. Poorly sorted 5-10mm in size.	3111	NW-SE. Linear in plan. SW-stepped. NE- slightly convex. Steeply sloped. Flat base. Length: >10m Width: 1.20m Depth: 0.48m. NW-SE running linear. Appears to be a silted-up ditch. Most likely for drainage or to act as a boundary. Pottery in silting (3113) a	Cut of a drainage/boundary ditch. Appeared to slump on S-most side (3112). Before silting with (3113). Pottery in (3113) suggests feature is RB.	F11	NW-SE linear RB ditch. Finds: Animal bones, animal
3114	Length: 2.16m Width: 20m+ Depth: 0.60m. Light yellow brown loamy sand. 10% sub angular chalk flecks. Fill of furrow running E-W.	3115	NW-SE. Irregular sides and irregularly sloped. Irregular base. Length: 2.16m Width: 20m+ Depth: 0.60m. Cut of furrow running E-W intervention stopped at site edge.	Furrow cut overlapping Feature 38 - ditch.	3115	OWN GROUP
3116	Length: 2.16m Width: 20m+ Depth: 0.60m Mid yellow grey sandy silty loam. 2% well rounded pebbles. Ditch running NW-SE. Contains: cattle teeth, small pot sherd. 2% charcoal flecks.	3118	NW-SE. Sub-rectangular. Irregular sides, irregularly sloped and irregular base. Length: 2.16m Width: 20m+ Depth: 0.60m	Cut of ditch running NW-SE (F38).	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, pottery



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
3117	Dark yellow grey silt loam. 10% charcoal flecks. Ditch running NW-SE. Intervention stopped at site edge.	3118	NW-SE. Sub-rectangular. Irregular sides, irregularly sloped and irregular base. Length: 2.16m Width: 20m+ Depth: 0.60m	Cut of ditch running NW-SE (F38).	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
3120	Length: 1.1m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.55m. Mid reddish brown sandy slit. Moderate sub angular and rounded stones 5-20mm. Rare charcoal flecking. Lower fill od deep pit. Boundary with upper fill clear, with natural diffuse.	3119	E-W. Sub-oval in plan. Straight sides. Steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: 1.1m Width: 0.60m Depth: 0.55m Oval shaped pit. 2 fills, 1 primary, 1 secondary. S-side slightly stepped at 0.2m depth.	Small pit. No finds.	3119	OWN GROUP
3121	Dark grey mottled with light grey-brown clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular + rounded stones 10-40mm. Upper fill of pit consisting of large dark patches surrounded by lighter stonier patches.	3119	E-W. Sub-oval in plan. Straight sides. Steeply sloped. Concave base. Length: 1.1m Width: 0.60m Depth: 0.55m Oval shaped pit. 2 fills, 1 primary, 1 secondary. S-side slightly stepped at 0.2m depth.	Small pit. No finds.	3119	OWN GROUP
3123	Dark grey with brown hue, very common orangey brown streak mottled silty clay. Infrequent 20% subangular and sub rounded stone inclusions. Poorly sorted 5-40mm in size. Very compact silting fill. Contained no finds, but feature is likely RB based off fin	3122	NW-SE. Linear in plan. SW-straight sides and steeply sloped with a flat base. Feature dimensions Length: >10m Width: 0.92m Depth: 0.57m. A NW-SE running linear, most likely a drainage/boundary ditch silted up with (3123). May be a recut of a ditch, as i	Cut of a drainage/boundary ditch, that has silted up with (3123). Likely a recut of an earlier ditch, as it cuts through fill (3124) of ditch [3125]. Contained no finds, but likely RB based of finds in [3111].	3122	OWN GROUP
3124	Mid grey with an orangey brown hue. Silty clay. Rare (1%) sub angular stone inclusions. Poorly sorted 5-40mm in size. Very compact silting of ditch [3125]. Cut through by later ditch/recut [3122]. No finds but most likely RB or earlier as [3122] is most l	3125	NW-SE. Linear in plan. Straight sides, moderately sloped, flat base. A NW-Se running ditch that was silted up with (3124). Probably a drainage/boundary ditch. Possibly recut by [3122], which goes through (3124). No finds, but likely RB or earlier as [3122]	Cut of drainage/boundary ditch, silted up (3124) no finds but RB or earlier, based on [3122]. Likely being RB.	3125	OWN GROUP
3127	Mid reddish yellow (greyish) clay. 1% rare subrounded and subangular stones. 20-40mm. No finds, no charcoal. One of two fills in linear, shallow gully [3126].	3126	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides, shallow/steep sides, concave base. Length: unknown Width: 0.69m Depth: 0.28m. Cut of shallow gully, contains two fills: one primary and one secondary (3128).	Probably this feature is younger than the neighbouring ditch. We can see in section that this gully cuts ditch [3129].	3126	OWN GROUP
3128	Light greyish yellow silty clay. 10% moderate subangular and subrounded stones 20-70mm. 1% rare charcoal, no finds. One of two fills in linear, shallow gully [3126].	3126	E-W. Linear in plan. Concave sides, shallow/steep sides, concave base. Length: unknown Width: 0.69m Depth: 0.28m. Cut of shallow gully, contains two fills: one primary and one secondary (3128).	Probably this feature is younger than the neighbouring ditch. We can see in section that this gully cuts ditch [3129].	3126	OWN GROUP
3130	Length: Unknown Width: 0.57m Depth: 0.18m. Light greyish orange firm clay. 1% rare small subangular stones 10-20mm. No charcoal, no finds. One of this fills in curvilinear, shallow ditch [3125], probably from Iron Age.	3129	W-SE. Curvilinear in plan. Stepped sides, steeply sloped. Irregular base. Length: unknown. Width: 0.64m Depth: 0.48m. Cut of small, shallow ditch, contains two fills: one primary and one secondary (3131). Dated to the Iron Age probably.	Probably this feature is older than neighbouring gully [3126], because gully cuts this ditch. This ditch is probably from Iron Age (pottery inside).	F39	Ditch adjoining F40 enclosure ditch.

Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
3131	Length: Unknown Width:0.61m Depth: 0.36m Mid greyish orange silty clay. 3% sparse subrounded stones 10-40mm. 5% sparse charcoal. 1 piece of black pottery (part of bottom), animal teeth in very bad condition. One of two fills in curvilinear and shallow ditch	3129	W-SE. Curvilinear in plan. Stepped sides, steeply sloped. Irregular base. Length: unknown. Width: 0.64m Depth: 0.48m. Cut of small, shallow ditch, contains two fills: one primary and one secondary (3131). Dated to the Iron Age probably.	Probably this feature is older than neighbouring gully [3126], because gully cuts this ditch. This ditch is probably from Iron Age (pottery inside).	F39	Ditch adjoining F40 enclosure ditch.
3133	Mid brown with an orange hue clay. Rare (10%) sub rounded stone inclusions. Poorly sorted + 5-30mm in size. Moderately compact natural redeposited, probably slumping of N edge. No finds.	3132	Linear in plan. N = straight mostly. S = stepped sides. N = steep S = moderate slope. Flat base. Linear appears to be forming an enclosure, about half of which is under the baulk. Has suffered some slumping on N edge of E-W running part (seen in slot).	City of an enclosure ditch, which has suffered some slumping (3133) and then silted upward (3134). (3134) contained pottery + a very large burnt stone. Most likely RB. Cut by a later furrow.	3132	OWN GROUP
3134	Mid grey with a brown hue, very common reddish-brown mottling streaks. Silty clay. 30% sub angular and sub rounded stone inclusions. Very poorly sorted 5-50mm in size. RB pottery and a large burnt stone. Very compact silting of ditch [3132] contained pot	3132	Linear in plan. N = straight mostly. S = stepped sides. N = steep S = moderate slope. Flat base. Linear appears to be forming an enclosure, about half of which is under the baulk. Has suffered some slumping on N edge of E-W running part (seen in slot).	City of an enclosure ditch, which has suffered some slumping (3133) and then silted upward (3134). (3134) contained pottery + a very large burnt stone. Most likely RB. Cut by a later furrow.	3132	OWN GROUP
3136	Length: 1.23m Width: 0.55m Depth: 0.13m. Dark brownish yellow sandy clay with grey flecks of clay. 1% rare rounded and sub rounded small stones 10-30mm. Sherds of Roman pottery. No charcoal. One single fill of irregular roman pit [3135].	3135	SE-NW. Irregular shape in plan. Stepped/concave sides and steep/shallow slope. Irregular base. Length: 1.23m Width: 0.55m Depth: 0.13m. Cut of shallow, irregular pit, contains one single fill (3136).	Roman pit.	3135	OWN GROUP
3138	Mid greyish brown silty clay. 5% pebbles, unsorted stones.	3137	East-West. Square in plan. Straight sides and moderately sloped. Flat base. Length: 1m+ Width: 1.05m+ Depth: 0.50m. Medium v-shaped ditch running East-West across area, the cut is straight and at a moderate slope with the bottom of the ditch been flat. No	Ditch going East/West across Area 3. The ditch has no finds and appears to be Roman as it is v-shaped. Only one cut as recuts of the ditch.	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
3140	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. 1% rare rounded and subrounded small stones 10-20mm. No charcoal and no finds. One single fill of oval, shallow pit [3139].	3139	E-W. Oval shape in plan. Stepped/straight sides. Steep/shallow sides. Flat base. Length: 1.27m. Width: 0.40m Depth: 0.12m Additional description. Cut of oval, shallow pit. Contains one single fill (3140).	Cut of pit.	3139	OWN GROUP
3142	Dark grey clay. Depth: 0.36m.	3141	E-W. Linear in plan. Irregular sides, irregular slope, irregular base. Feature dimensions: Length: >15m Width: 1.62m Depth: 1.24m. 1 x secondary fill. Appears to be a much shallower recut of ditch [3143] and cuts both fills of that ditch.	Shallow and narrow recut of earlier ditch. No dating material recovered. Relationship with surrounding features unclear.	3141	OWN GROUP



Deposit	Fill Description	Fill of cut	Cut Description	Cut Interpretation	P/O Group	Group Interpretation
			Excavation of feature			
3144	Mid brownish orange clay. 3% sparse charcoal. Moderate compaction.	3143	E-W. Linear in plan. Irregular sides, irregular slope and flat base. Depth: 1.53m. 2 x secondary fills. Cut by [3141]. See also [3141].	Ditch of unknown date and purpose.	F39	Ditch adjoining F40 enclosure ditch.
3145	Light reddish grey clay. 1% rare coarse subangular gravel. 1% rare charcoal. Moderate compaction. Sample taken but destroyed after hearing rain completely flooded slot with material wasted from further up the site.	3143	E-W. Linear in plan. Irregular sides, irregular slope and flat base. Depth: 1.53m. 2 x secondary fills. Cut by [3141]. See also [3141].	Ditch of unknown date and purpose.	F39	Ditch adjoining F40 enclosure ditch.
3146	Length: +20m Width: +20m Depth: 0.35m Light grey brown sandy clay. 5% sparse orange medium sand 0.2-0.6m 2% rounded cobbles 20mm.	3147	N-S L-shaped plan. Straight sides, steeply sloped and irregular base. Length: +20m Width: +20m Depth: 0.35m.	Upper ditch for F38 cutting a lower earlier ditch [3149] and a possible earlier feature ditch F39.	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
3148	Length: +20m Width: +20m Depth: 0.35m Light grey sandy loam 1% rare fine gravel. 1% charcoal. Edge of a lower ditch under [3147].	3149	N-S. L-shaped in plan. Straight sides, steeply sloped. Irregular base.	Considered an earlier ditch due to a sharp cut into the natural.	F38	NE-SW enclosure ditch. Finds: Animal bones, potter
3150	Length: +20m Width: +20m Depth: 0.35m Grey brown sandy clay 20% common orange subrounded coarse gravel 20-60mm.	3151	Length: +20m Width: +20m Depth: 0.35m. Ditch seems to curve at the point of reaching F38.	Feature ditch F39 - possibly cut by a later ditch F38 could be opposite F39 cutting F38. Given overall shape of feature, however cuts and fills suggest F38 cuts F39.	3151	OWN GROUP
3153	Length: 20m Width: 0.68m Depth: 0.38m Light grey sandy clay. 10% moderate subrounded and subangular stones 20-40mm. No finds, no charcoal. One of two fills of tree throw [3152].	3152	W-E. Sub-oval in plan. Straight/stepped sides, steep/shallow slope. Concave/flat base. Length: 3.32m Width: 1.34m Depth: 0.45m. Additional description: Cut of tree throw, contains two fills (3153) and (3154).	Cut of tree throw	3152	OWN GROUP
3154	Length: 3.30m Width: 0.60m Depth: 0.44m. Greyish red sandy clay. 3% sparse subrounded and subangular stones 10-20mm. No charcoal. No finds. One of two fills of tree throw [3152].	3152	W-E. Sub-oval in plan. Straight/stepped sides, steep/shallow slope. Concave/flat base. Length: 3.32m Width: 1.34m Depth: 0.45m. Additional description: Cut of tree throw, contains two fills (3153) and (3154).	Cut of tree throw	3152	OWN GROUP



Appendix 7: Micromorphology report

HIGHFIELDS FARM LITTLEOVER, DERBY

Micromorphology Report

Site code: 115470

Date: 19th December 2018

Written by: Dr C. Lang

QUEST, School of Archaeology,
Geography and Environmental
Science, Whiteknights, University of
Reading, RG6 6AB

Tel: 0118 378 8945

Email: n.a.marini@reading.ac.uk
<http://www.reading.ac.uk/quest>



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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Micromorphological analysis was undertaken on samples collected at the site of Highfields Farm in order to determine: (1) the landscape function of several areas of interest; (2) whether there had been historical waste disposal, and (3) whether land surrounding it had been affected by trampling. The results of the thin section analysis indicate that the soils/sediments across the sampling areas derive from local parent material. Soil development has occurred over several different phases and contains fragmented charcoal, degraded bone and amorphous organic matter indicating prolonged human activity in the area and suggesting waste material has been added to the soil. Nevertheless, initial indications during archaeological excavation, that trampling may have occurred, cannot be confirmed as there is no evidence of soil development features relating to this activity.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site context

This report summarises the findings arising out of the micromorphological analysis undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading on three undisturbed soil samples collected from Highfields Farm, Derby, UK. Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Heritage on behalf of North Midlands Construction Ltd (hereafter 'the Client) to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation on a 3.25ha area that had been identified as containing a coaxial field system and an associated rectangular enclosure and ring gullies.

The undisturbed soils samples from across fine stratigraphic layers, identified during archaeological investigation, were collected to potentially interpret the historic activities occurring adjacent to the enclosures where several dark sediment deposits were identified. Micromorphology will therefore examine several hypotheses that the soil/sediments within the shallow hollows adjacent to a set of enclosures were formed: (1) from the deposition of midden material or; (2) due to trampling.

2.2 Geoarchaeological and archaeological potential

The application of soil micromorphological techniques to the Highfields samples - the microscopic analysis of soil/sediment thin sections - can play a significant role in the archaeological investigation particularly when carried out with a methodical approach to observations and their interpretation.

Soil/sediment properties reflect the environment in which they have been formed, and so the recovery of known anthropic sediments from archaeological contexts has the potential to assist archaeologists to understand complex site formation processes related to past land use and the palaeo-environment. By applying micromorphological investigation to undisturbed soils it enables soil development properties to be examined: thickness, bedding, particle size, sorting, coarse: fine ratio, composition of the fine material, groundmass, colour, related distribution, microstructure, and distribution of inclusions, the shape of inclusions, and finally the inclusions to be identified and quantified. Additionally, these analyses can provide details of micro-artefacts, not seen by the naked eye during macromorphological analysis.

3 METHODS

Three thin sections (11.5 x 7.5 cm) were oven-dried to remove all the moisture and then impregnated using epoxy resin under vacuum. The impregnated soils were cured, and then sliced, bonded to glass slides and precision lapped to 30µm thickness to produce a soil thin section.

By following procedures laid out in the International Handbook for Thin Section Description (Bullock et al., 1985) and (Stoops, 2003), soil properties were recorded semi-quantitatively and adapted specifically for the Highfields Project (115470). The thin sections were analysed using a Leica DMLP polarising microscope at a range of magnifications (x10- x400) and under Plane Polarised Light (PPL), Crossed Polarized Light (XPL) and where applicable Oblique Incident Light (OIL). Each light source allowed identification of specific microscopic features, such as, mineral and organic components, pedology and feature classification. All features observed were recorded on an Excel spread sheet with the limit of the coarse to fine material being 20µm (c/f20 µm). Photomicrographs were taken using a Leica DFC295 camera attached to the microscope and utilising the Leica display software.

4 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The following section shows characterisation and interpretations of three micromorphological thin sections (ts468, ts489 and ts490) with a summary of the frequency and type of pedology in each thin section recorded in a supplementary table.

It is evident that the thin sections display well-developed pedology, with all three samples exhibiting a sub-angular block microstructure, while the arrangement of the coarse material within the fine matrix is poorly sorted suggesting mixing of the soil/sediments. This observation is substantiated by large granular porous crumb inclusions within the sub-angular blocky peds. The peds are separated by interpedal channel voids and accommodated cracks - due to the high level of clay in the fine material - and contain intrapedal chambers and vughs. Sample ts468 has obvious differences in the microstructure with smaller sub-angular peds being displayed in the lower part of the sample (Figure 1), while ts489 exhibits areas of finer light brown groundmass displays a defused boundary with the upper darker orange brown groundmass suggesting differential deposition.

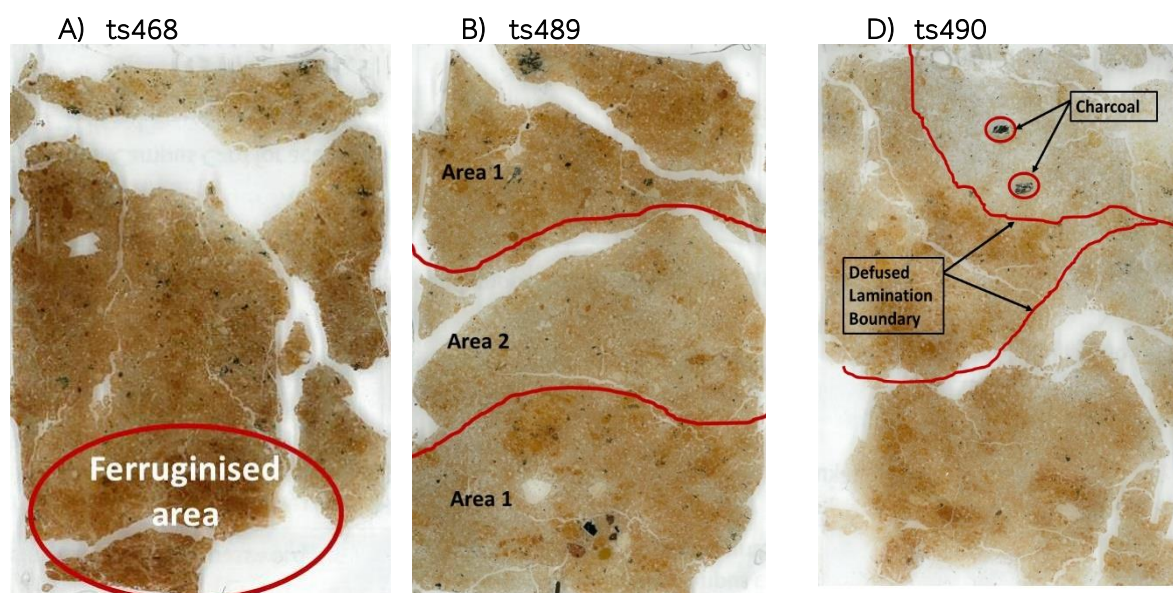


Figure 1: Thin sections from Highfields with annotations to determine the different areas of interest: A) Increased ferruginisation can be seen in the bottom of the sample; B) Laminations with defused boundaries and fragments of degraded charcoal.

In contrast, there are subtle variations in the composition of the coarse organic material in the three samples. A low level of ferruginous woody material is present in ts468 and evidence of small (20–50 µm) degraded bone fragments in the finer silty clay matrix. A low frequency of fungal spores (2%) and amorphous organic matter (2%) are evident in the lower part of ts489. Additionally, there are modern root fragments - modern due to its high level of birefringence - within channel voids (Babel, 1975). All samples display an abundance of highly degraded charcoal (10%), with many of

the fragments exhibiting dual phase pedological activity: initial degradation of the charcoal *in situ* and latter deposition of dusty clay infilling and the external development of grano striations.

The groundmass has inclusions of crystalitic b-fabric characteristic of small calcitic mineral grains within a predominantly strial b-fabric formed from the presence of clay colloids that had undergone shrinking and swelling of clay colloids through the wetting and drying of the soil (Stoops, 2003). The most evident striations, the cross and random striations have formed in the fine material of all samples indicating unistrial fine matrix. Increased development of the cross and random striation can also be seen in the areas that have increased levels of post- depositional sesquioxides movement, while grano and poro striations are evident in all samples. The movement of sesquioxides, again through wetting and drying and subsequent reduction and oxidation of iron in the soils (D. L. LINDBO et al., 2010), has formed redoximorphic nodules in the fine material and are often use by the USDA (2010) to determine the movement of soil water.

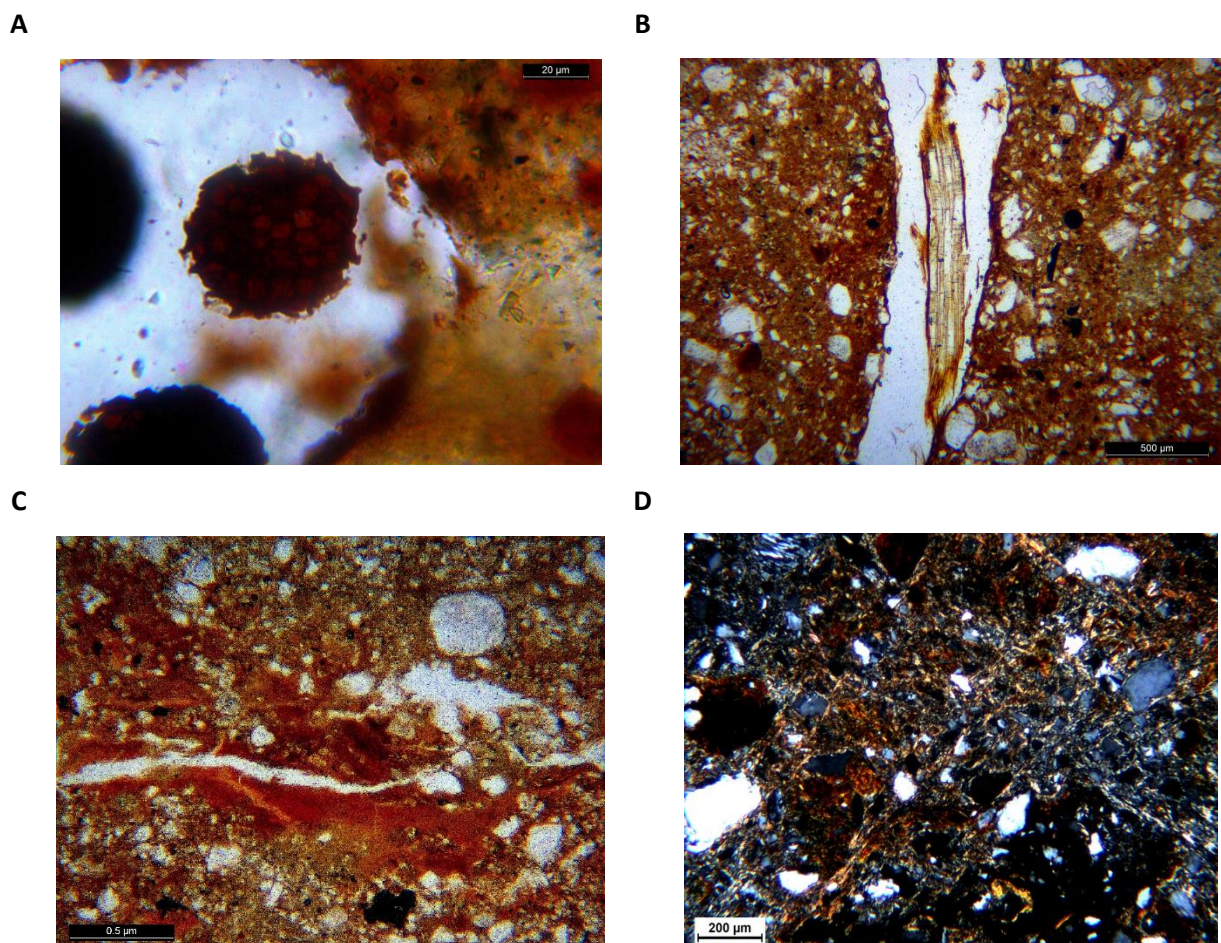


Figure 2: A: Fungal spore (unknown) sample ts489 (PPL); B: Modern root material within a channel void and hypocoatings evident within the matrix surrounding the channel void ts489 (PPL); C: Dense incomplete dusty clay coating within a channel void and a typical redoximorphic nodule within the matrix ts489 (PPL); D: Grano and poro striations within a strial b-fabric ts490 (XPL).

5 DISCUSSION

The composition of the coarse rock and mineral inclusions are derived from the localised geology, while the pedology suggests there has been little recent reworking of the soil due to the strongly developed microstructure. The microstructure has formed through the effects of bioturbation from modern roots, still visible in some of the channel voids (Figure 2B) and the high clay content allowing cracks to form when the soils dry. There is evidence however of different microfabric in the large peds indicating that prior to their development there had been extensive mixing of soil/sediment. The presence of visible laminations with defused boundaries (ts489 and ts490) indicate several phases of pedogenesis with: (1) mixing occurring prior to; (2) deposition of finer, lighter coloured sediments and finally; (3) the formation of a sub-angular blocky microstructure.

The presence of hydrological pedofeatures such as hypocoatings and redoximorphic nodules within the fine matrix are diagnostic of localised and periodic oxidisation and reduction through the processes of wetting and drying (D. L. LINDBO et al., 2010); (USDA-NRCS, 2010). The post-depositional development of hydrological pedofeatures (hypocoatings and ubiquitous redoximorphic nodules) is due to the movement of sesquioxides. This movement of iron/manganese can also be identified by the increased accumulation of Fe/Mn staining within the fine material, after formation of the sub-angular peds - particularly in ts468. Soil genesis of the fine material supports the localised wetting and drying of the soil with the formation of a strial b-fabric (XPL) particularly in ts468 and in Area 1 of sample ts489, with reducing (wetting/drying) conditions providing the mechanism for the destabilisation of clay particles that form striations. Additionally, a crystallitic b-fabric is exhibited in areas that display little post-depositional sesquioxides movement. The crystallitic b-fabric forming due to calcite derived from the limestone parent material, this microfabric can dominate over clay striations thus striation cannot be seen in areas containing calcitic fine material (I. KOVDA AND A. R. MERMUT).

There is evidence of coarse charcoal fragments (>20µm) and micro-charcoal (<20µm) in all samples and small (20-50µm) infrequent bone fragments (2%), the latter only in the finer matrix. The presence of these suggest anthropogenic activity such as deposition of burnt or waste material (R. I. MACPHAIL AND P. GOLDBERG, 2010), while the presence of fungal spores point to increased levels of organic matter, particularly in ts489. Many of the larger charcoal pieces were fragmented suggesting reworking within the soil. It is clear the fragmentation of the charcoal occurred before the development of dusty clay coatings, however as they were visible within the charcoal fragments.

Illuvial pedofeatures in the form of dusty coatings and inclusions develop due to disturbance of the soil either internally or on the surface and the deposition of fine silt and clay material via transportation in soil water (M. R. USAI, 2001), forming in voids and on large coarse fractions. There is no evidence that disturbance had occurred in the soil prior to the development of the coatings as their development has occurred after initial mixing and these features did not exhibit fragmentation and so, their development points to surface disturbance. The surface disturbance

could have occurred due to removal of coverings such as grass and exposure of the soil or due to trampling, however there is no other pedological evidence of compaction features that relate to trampling.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Undisturbed soil samples were collected from in and between several different stratigraphic units at Highfields Farm and evidence provided through soil micromorphology indicates that all samples came from the same local parent material.

The features within the soil would point to phased development with initial mixing of different sediments containing charcoal, small bone fragments and increased amorphous organic matter followed by the deposition of finer sediments also containing charcoal fragments indicating prolonged anthropogenic activity. Finally, the formation of a strong microstructure formed through bioturbation and through its high clay content.

The presence of hydrological pedofeatures in all samples indicates localised reduction and oxidation, with increased Fe/Mn staining through movement of sesquioxides, while the development of illuvial pedofeatures indicate disturbance across the surface of the soil in all sample regions.

The micromorphological analysis can therefore tentatively support the hypothesis that there has been waste material added to the soil, particularly in sample ts489, and that there is evidence of disturbance across all sample regions. However, there is no clear evidence that trampling occurred as diagnostic compaction features could not be identified.

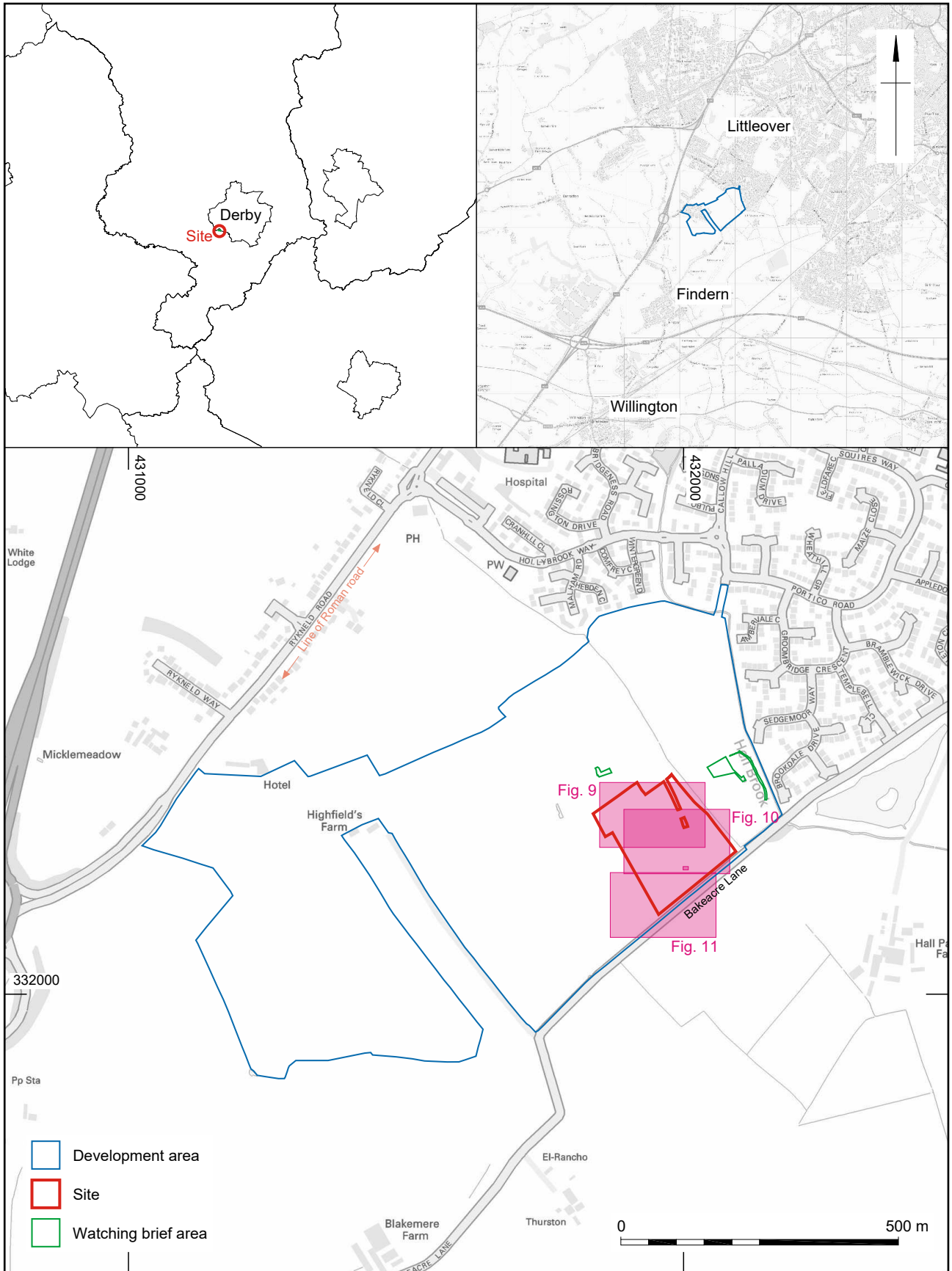
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Table 1: Summary of the soil thin section characterisation of samples ts468, ts489 and ts490 from the archaeological excavation at Highfields Farm, Derbyshire

Thin Section	Related distribution	c/f(20µm) distribution (ratio)	Coarse material								Fungal spores	Groundmass		Structure		Pedofeatures		
			Rock and Mineral				Organic					PPL	XPL	Peds	Voids	Redoximorphic nodules	Dusty coating	Hypocoating
			Quartz	Quartzite	Plagioclase	Mudstone	Charcoal	Bone	Wood fragments	Amorphous OM								
468	Enaulic	3:7	****	***	**	**	**	*	*			Opaque	Striated: • Grano • Poro • Cross	Large SA-B	Channels (20-30%) Cracks (5%) Chambers (10%) Vughs (5%)	****	**	***
489	Enaulic	3:7	****	***	**	**	**	*	*	*	*	Opaque	Striated: • Grano • Poro • Cross	Large SA-B	Channels (20-30%) Cracks (5%) Chambers (10%) Vughs (5%)	****	**	**
490	Enaulic	3:7	****	***		**	**					Opaque	Striated: • Grano • Poro • Cross	Large SA-B	Channels (20-30%) Cracks (5%) Chambers (10%) Vughs (5%)	****	**	**

All measurements indicated are semi quantitative Key: Peds: SAB-Sub-angular blocky; Frequency: *Low (<2%); **Moderate (5-10%); *** High (10-20%); **** Very High (>20)



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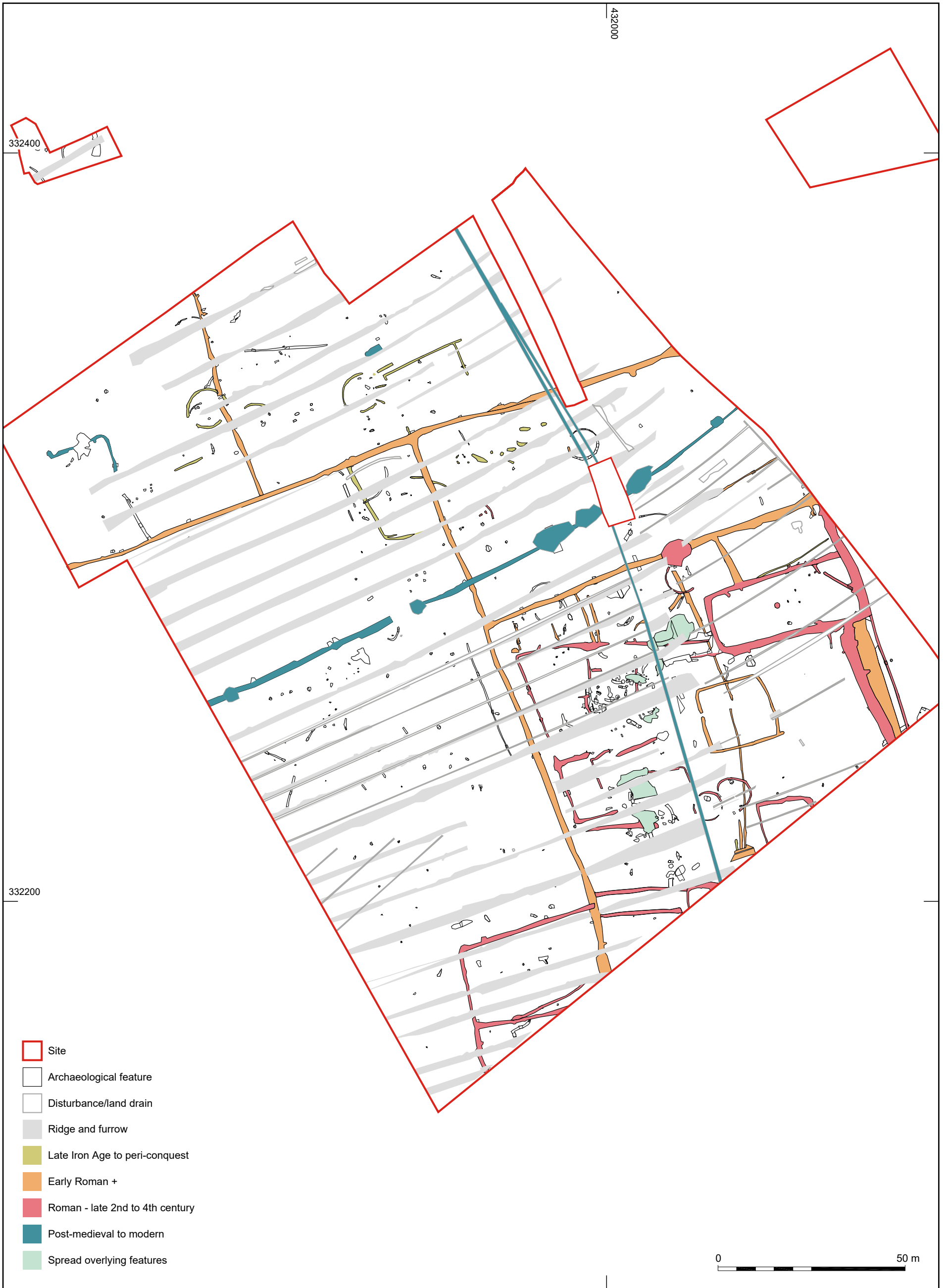


Coordinate system:
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 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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Site location

Figure 1



Coordinate system:
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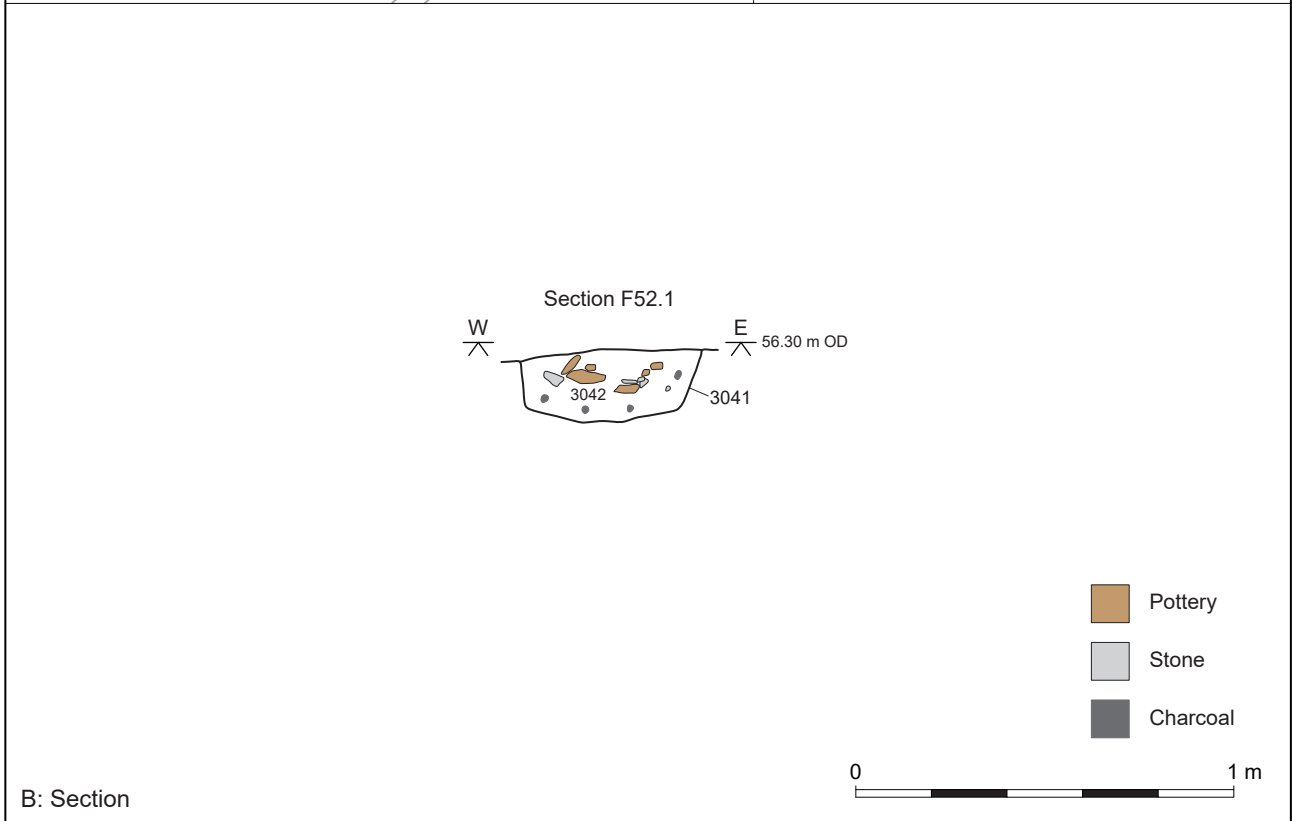


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Site showing all archaeology

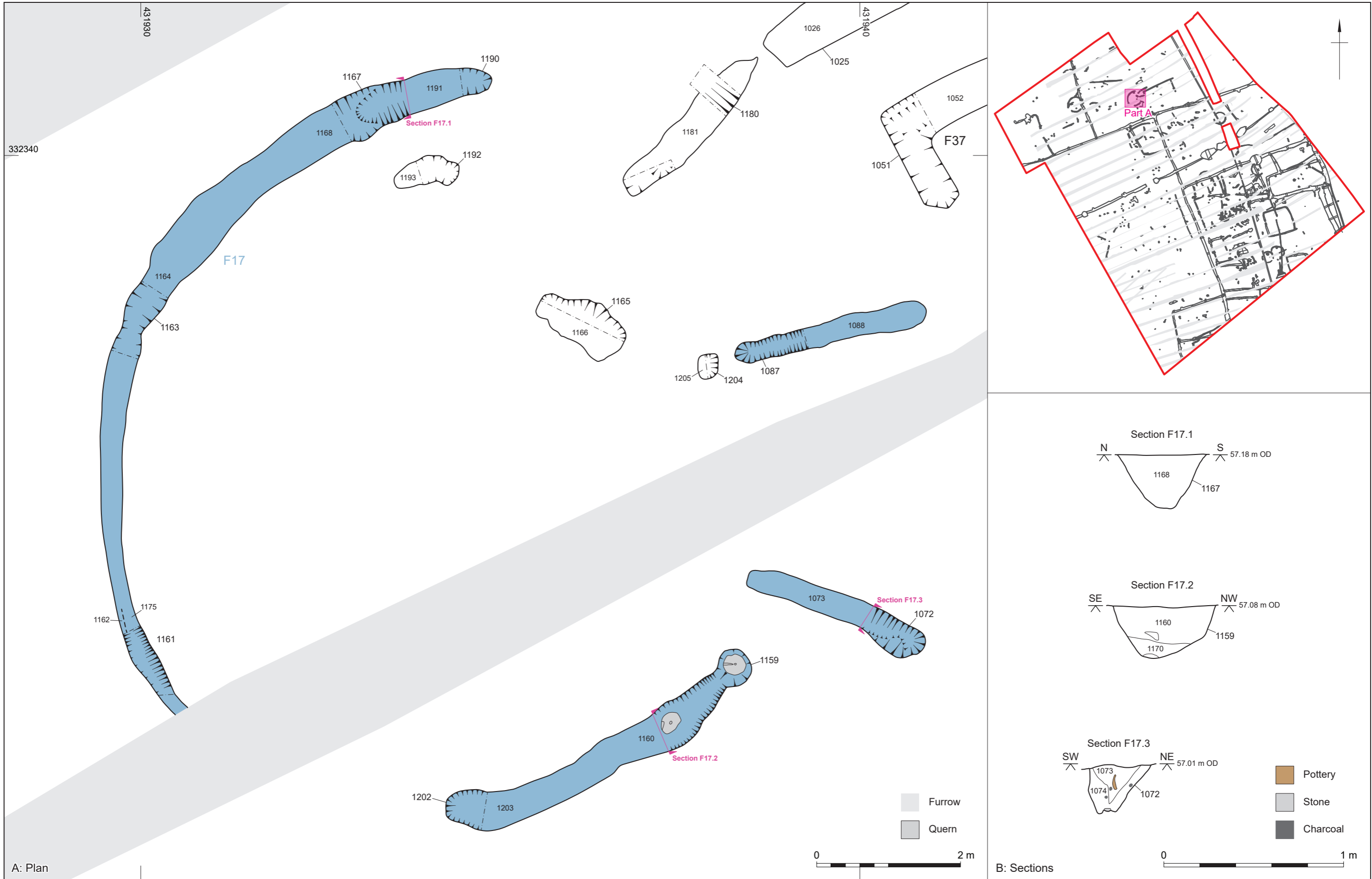
Figure 2




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Bronze Age pit F52 in Area 3

Figure 3

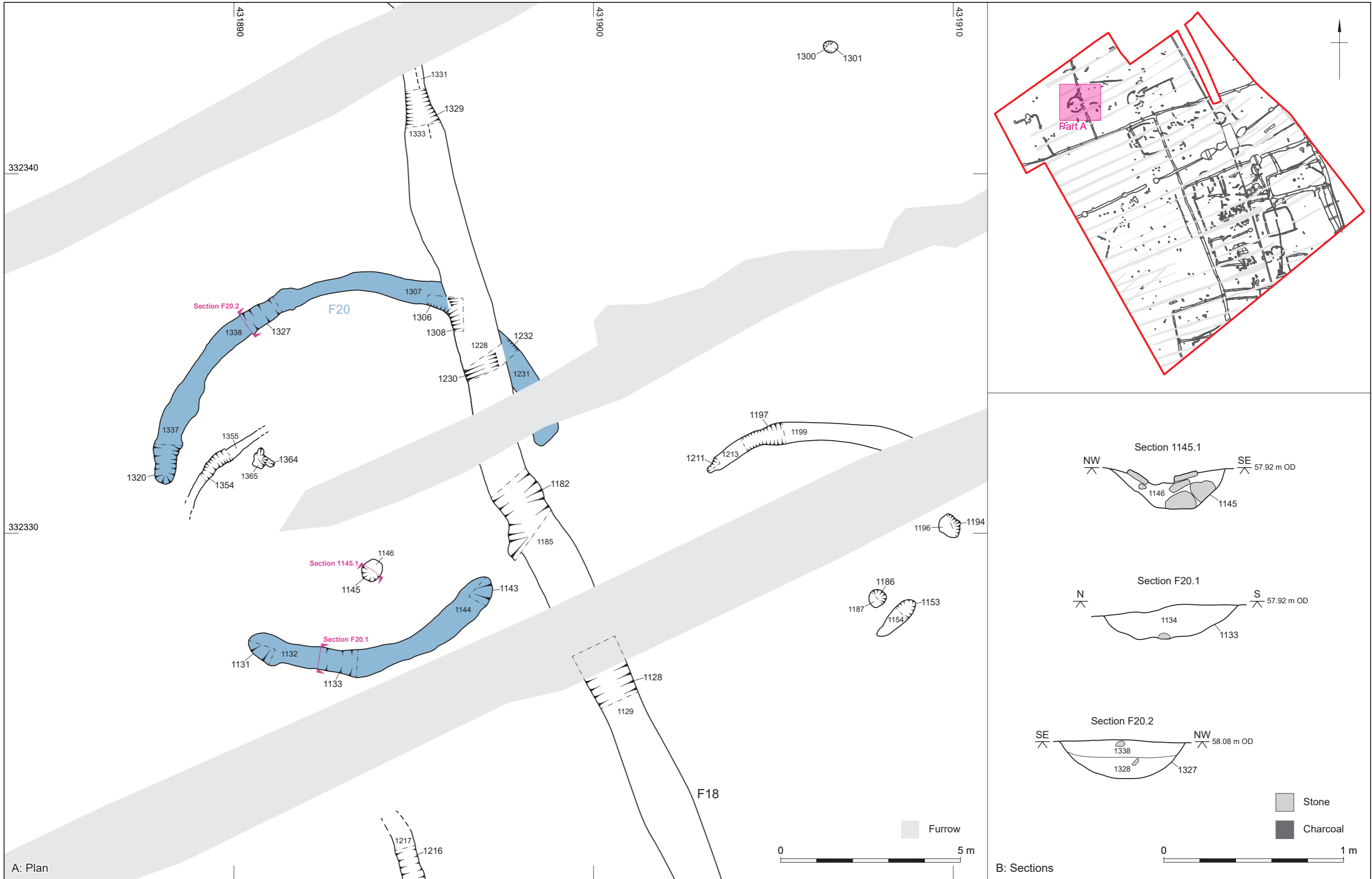



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Late Iron Age eaves drip gully F17

Figure 4

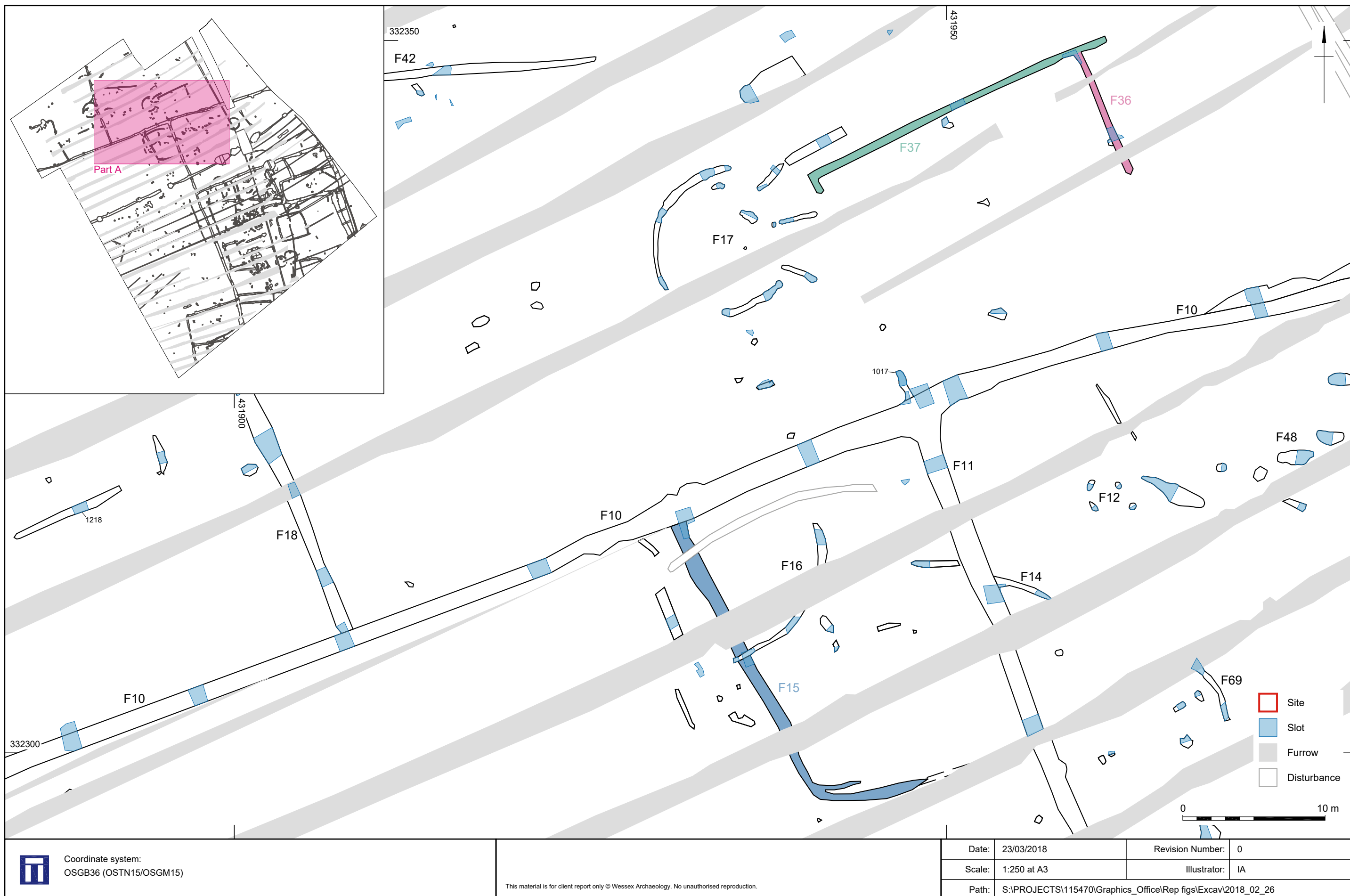


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Late Iron Age eaves drip gully F20 and surrounding features

Figure 5


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Late Iron Age enclosure ditches F15, F36 and F37

Figure 6

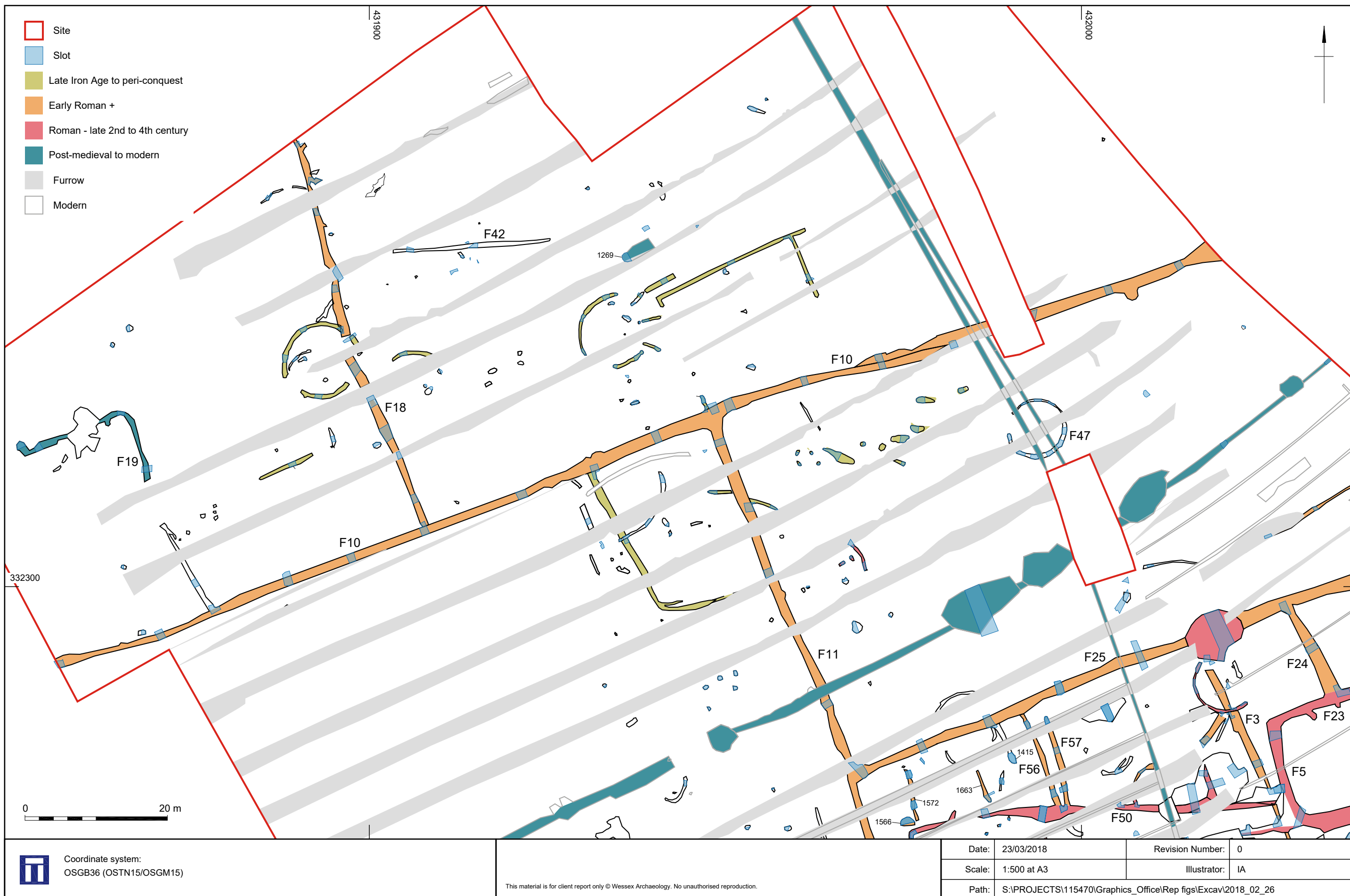


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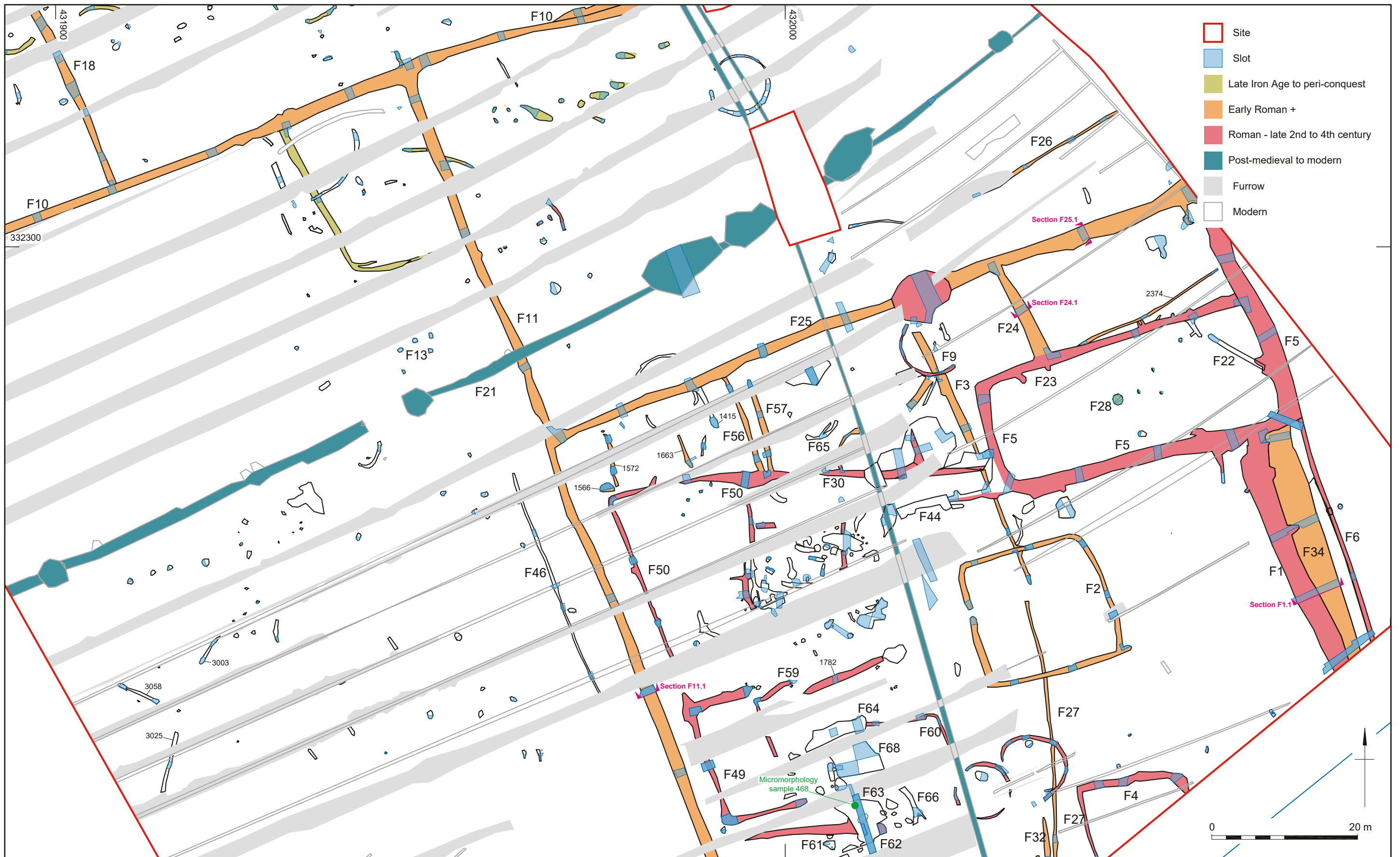
Early Romano-British (1st-century) pits

Figure 7



Northern part of site showing Romano-British enclosures

Figure 8



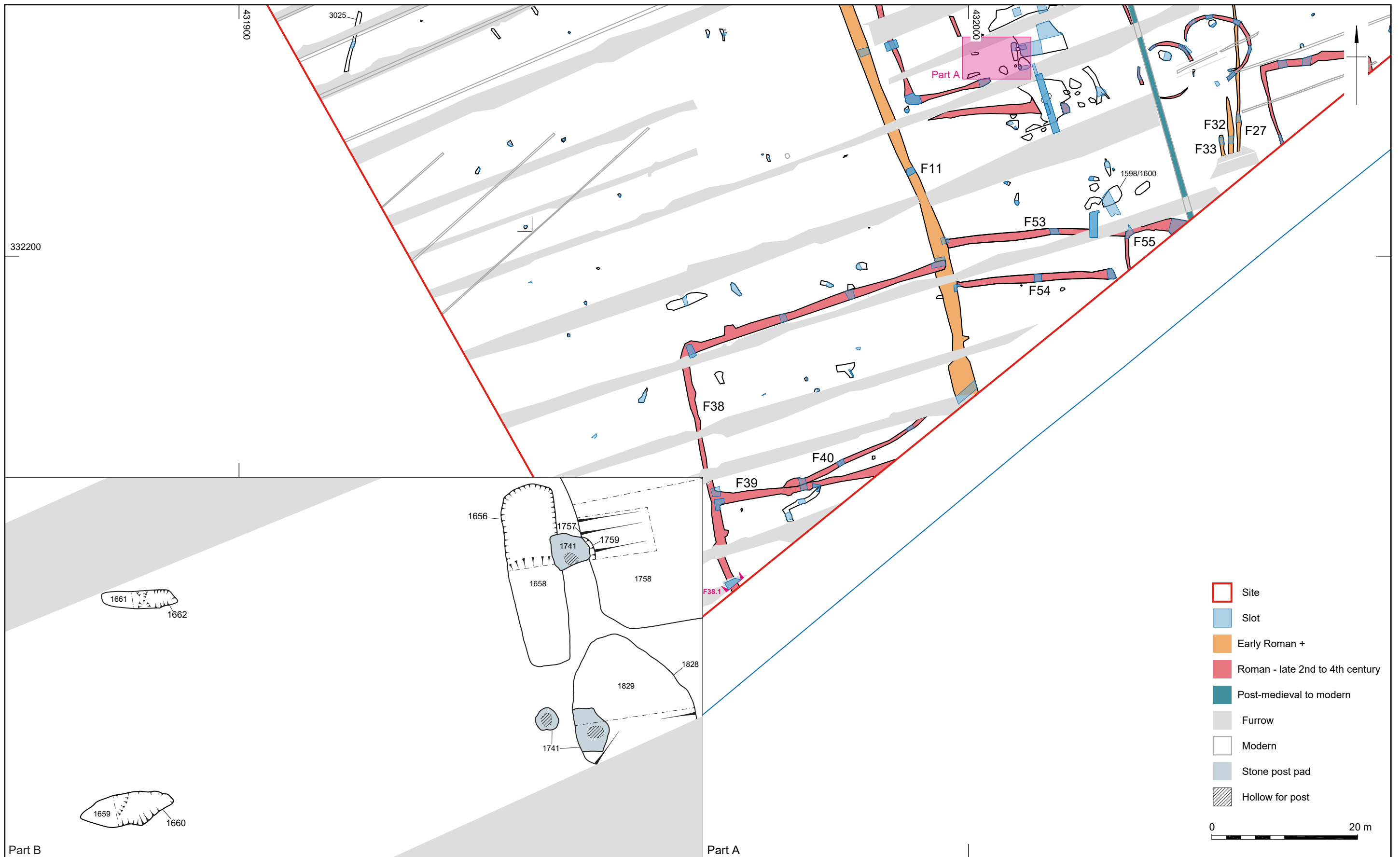
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Eastern part of site showing Romano-British enclosures

Figure 9



Part B

Part A



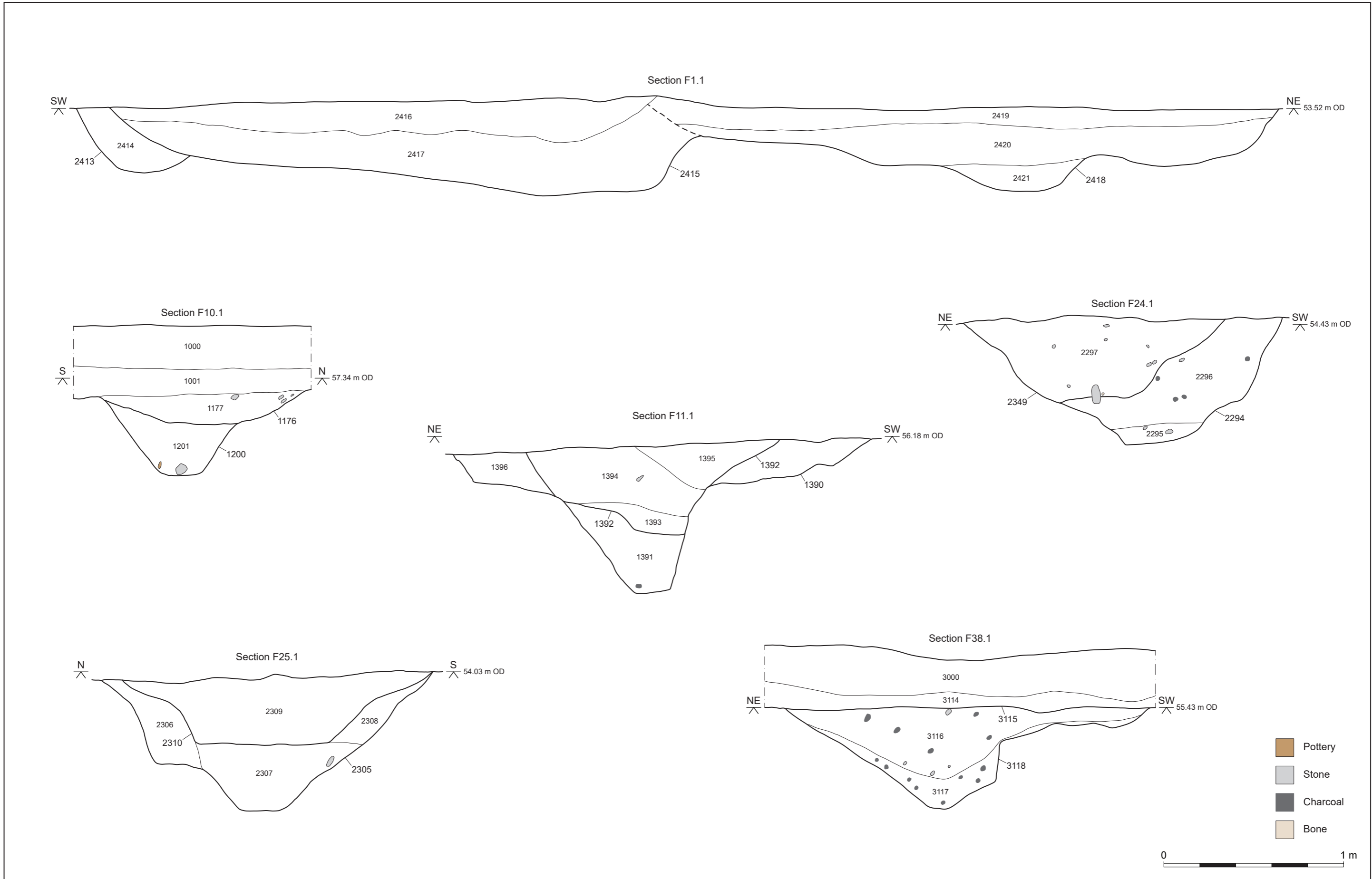
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Southern part of site showing Romano-British enclosures

Figure 10




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Sections through enclosure ditches F1, F10, F11, F24, F25 and F38

Figure 11

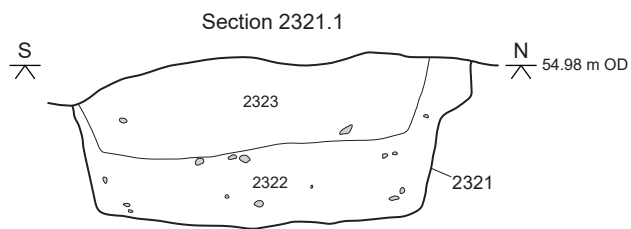
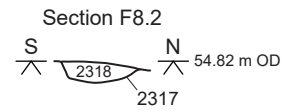
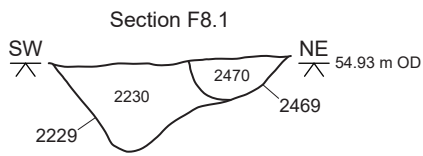
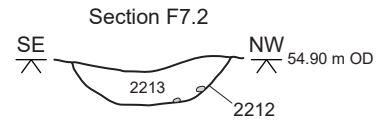
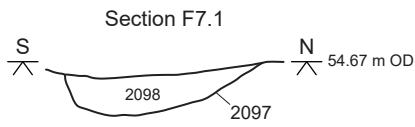


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Roundhouse eaves drip gullies F7 and F8

Figure 12



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Revision Number: 0

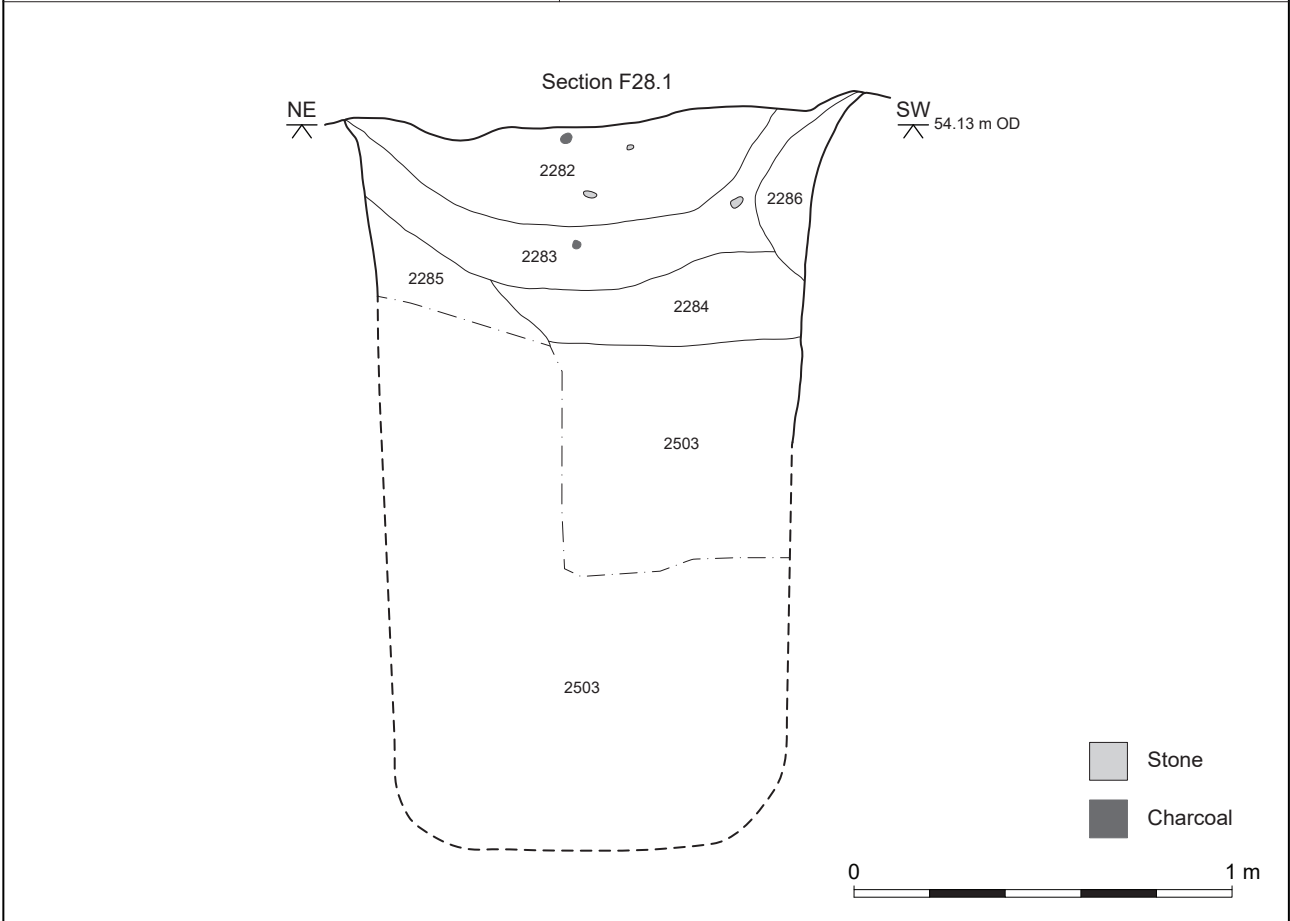
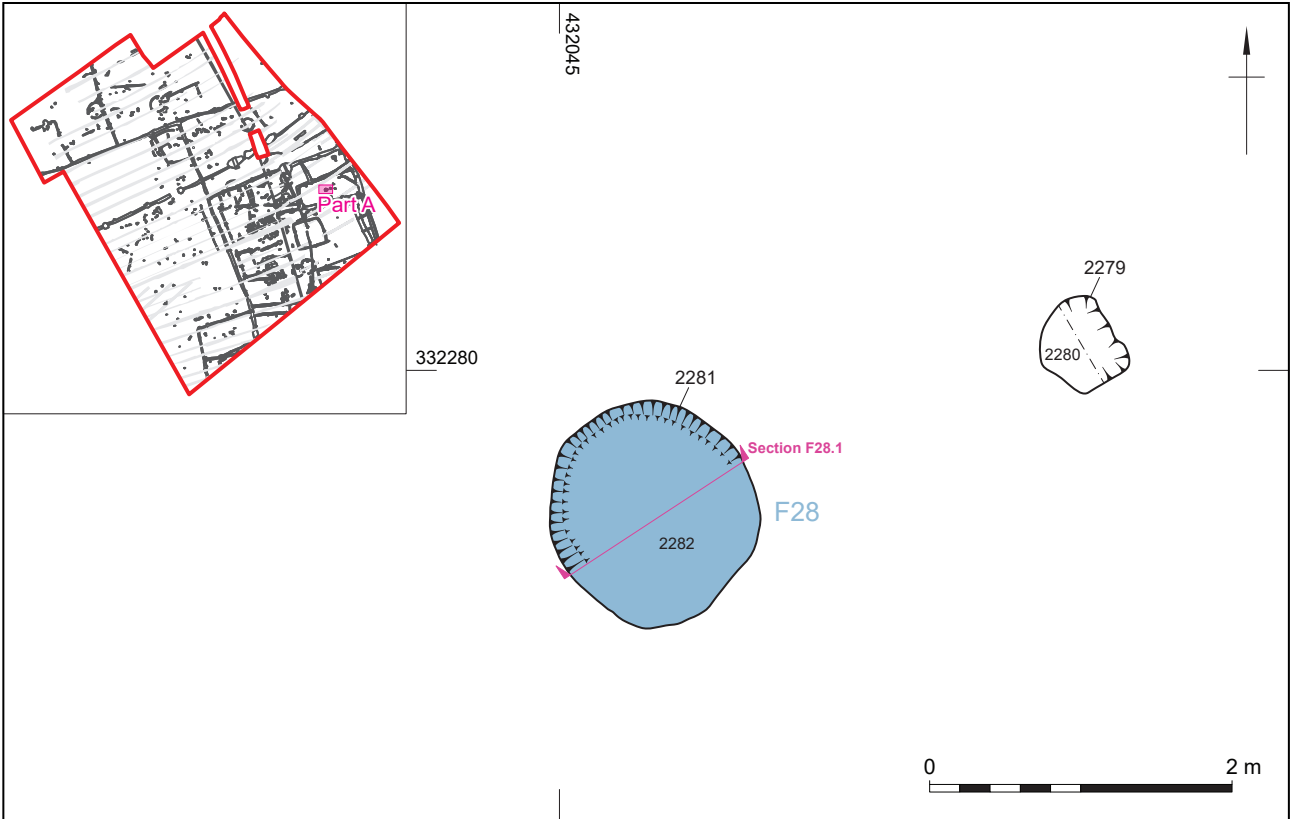
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Sections through eavesdrip gullies F7 and F8

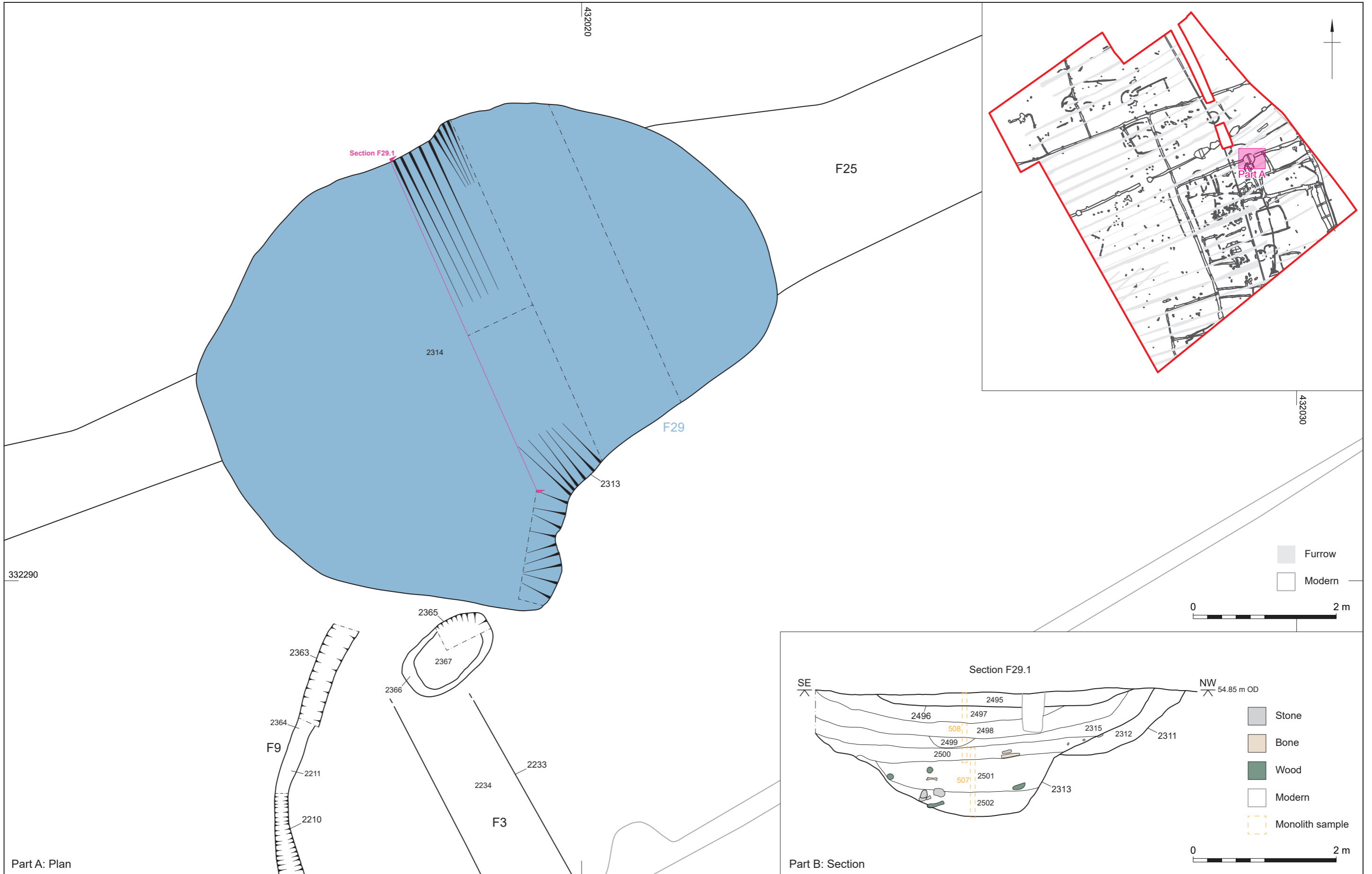
Figure 13



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Well F28 - plan and section

Figure 14



Part A: Plan

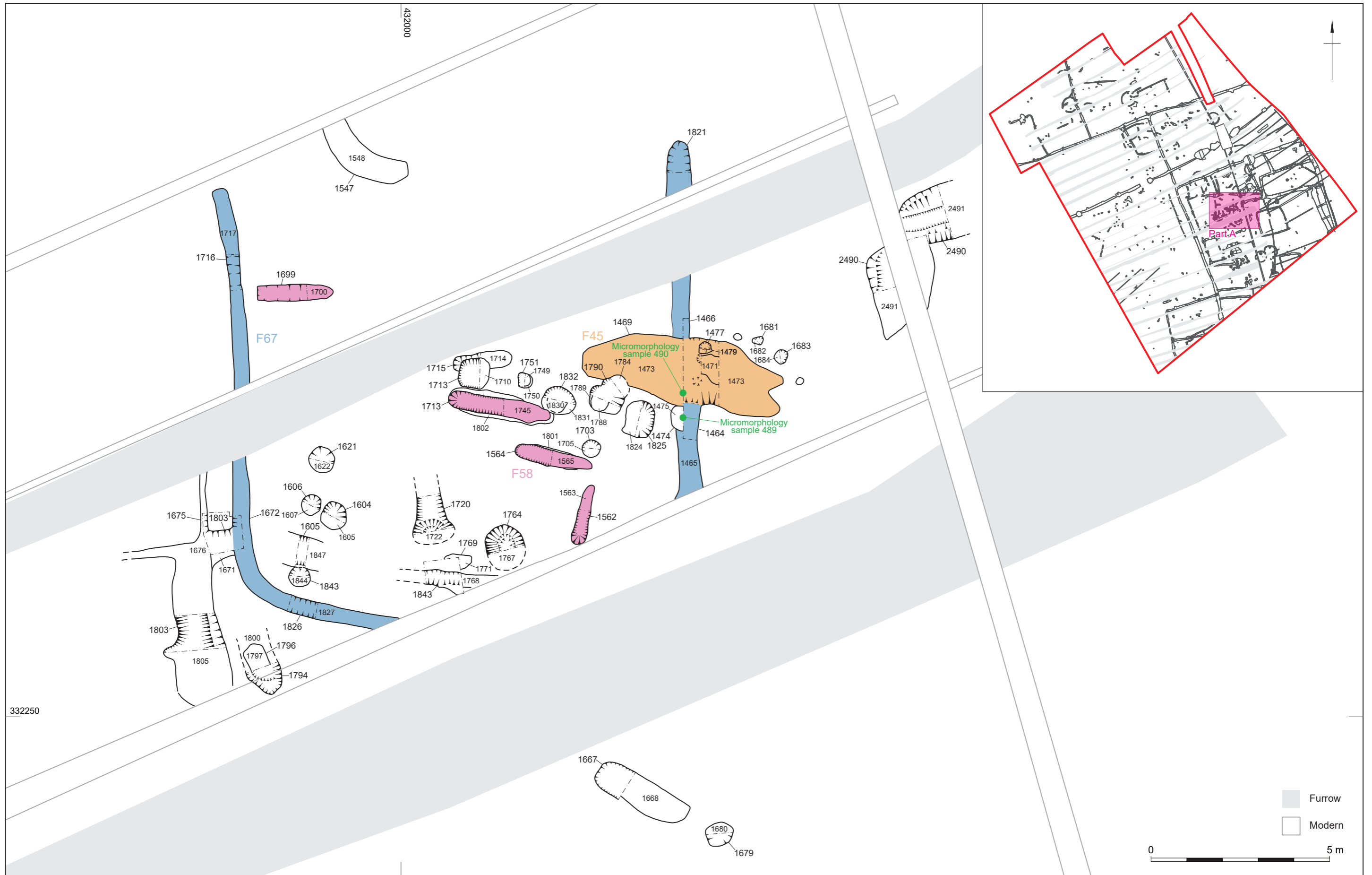
Part B: Section


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Large pit F29 - plan and section

Figure 15



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Beam slot structure F58 and surrounding enclosure F67

Figure 16



Plate 1: Medieval furrows, truncating the archaeology, looking north-east



Plate 2: Bronze Age pit, F52 3041, section facing south-west with pottery sherds on clipboard


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Plate 3: Beehive quernstones found in terminal of eaves drip gully F17, facing south-west.



Plate 4: Beehive quernstones found in terminal of eaves drip gully F17, facing north-west.


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Plate 5: Entranceway gullies of roundhouse F17, facing west, quernstones in eaves drip gully behind.



Plate 6: Eaves drip gully F20 after a heavy rainfall, facing south-east.


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Plate 7: Burnt stone pit 1145 within roundhouse F20, facing north-east.



Plate 8: Section facing west through pit F48 1366


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Plate 9: Enclosure ditch F10, with F15 adjoining, facing west



Plate 10: Long enclosure ditch F11, with ditch F25 adjoining on the right, facing north-west.


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Plate 11: Partial roundhouse just beyond F65, fresh after machining, facing north-east.



Plate 12: Eaves drip gully F8 with internal pit, facing west


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Plate 13: Well F28 section facing north



Plate 14: Well F28 after slumping, monolith being taken, facing south


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Plate 15: Large pit F29 section facing north-east



Plate 16: Large pit F29 monolith sample in place, section facing north-east


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Plate 17: Large pit F29 waterlogged wood in lower fill 2501, section facing north-east



Plate 18: Ditch F25 cut 2435 with deer antler in fill 2436, section facing west


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Plate 19: Lead bowl with metal vessel placed inside, object no. 4 and 34 from ditch F23 fill 2435



Plate 20: Lead bowl on right with metal vessel on left, exterior base view, object no. 4 and 34 from ditch F23 fill 2435


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Plate 21: Metal vessel exterior base view, object no. 34 from ditch F23 fill 2334



Plate 22: Metal vessel interior base view, object no. 34 from ditch F23 fill 2334


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Plate 23: Enclosure ditch F5 closest to baulk edge heading north, adjoining small linear F22 also in foreground



Plate 24: Ditch F25 2435 with deer antler in fill 2436, section facing west


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Plate 25: Ditch F2 section facing west



Plate 26: Beam slot structure F58 pre-excitation, shot facing north



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Plate 27: Beam slot structure F58, shot facing north-east



Plate 28: Pottery from spread F45

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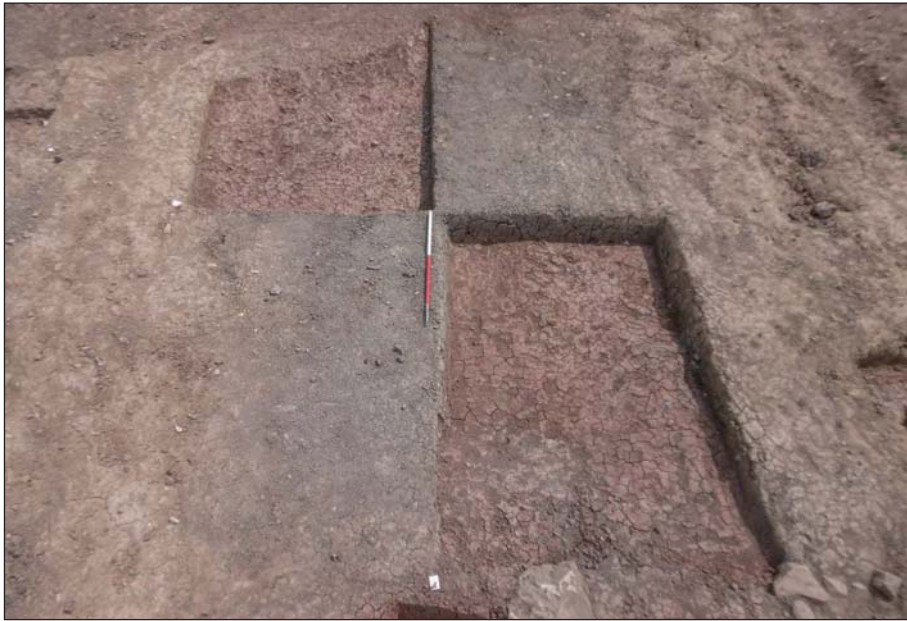


Plate 29: Spread F68, shot facing north



Plate 30: Elongated pit F68, section facing north



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Plate 31: Silver long cross penny, object no. 13 from surface of ditch F25



Plate 32: Eaves drip gully F47, shot facing south-east

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

