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OVERSTONE PARK, CLACK HILL, KETTERING ROAD MARKET HARBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: SP 7475 8640	Report No: 5143
District: Harborough	Site Code: AS1570
Approved: C Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4480
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project name	*Overstone Park, Clack Hill, Kettering Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire*

In April and May 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Overstone Park, Clack Hill, Kettering Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (NGR SP 7475 8640). The evaluation was commissioned by DLA Planning Ltd on behalf of the Owners of Overstone Park and undertaken prior to the submission of planning proposals for the residential development of the site. The site comprises agricultural land and extends to some 38ha. This area is Phase 2 of a residential development, of which Land at Overstone House is Phase 1 (Egan 2013; Peachey 2011).

Two principal enclosures or settlement areas were recorded in the northern part of site, while a less prominent enclosure was located between the two: Area 1 on the north-western side of the site (Trenches 1 – 37); Area 2 in the north-eastern area of the site (Trenches 50 – 91); and Area 3 between Areas 1 and 2 (Trenches 39 – 55). The enclosures/ settlement areas were broadly contemporary – late Iron Age to early Romano-British – but varied in their character, particularly in terms of the associated pottery assemblages. Also, feature fills became increasingly organic towards the west of the site (Area 1).

The Iron Age/ Romano-British archaeology appears to be directly related to similarly dated evidence recorded to the immediate west (Clarke 2012a, b and c). The results of a forerunning geophysical survey (Baker et al. 2015) suggest that the excavated archaeology to the west comprises part of the same system of enclosures as was encountered within the current site. The evaluation has demonstrated that the features within the site are contemporary with those recorded by Clarke (ibid.), although may indicate an earlier start date for settlement activity than previously identified.

Project dates (fieldwork)	*April – May 2016*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	Future work(Y/N)	*TBC*
P. number	*4480*	Site code	*AS1570*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*-*		
Current land use	*Agricultural land*		
Planned development	*Residential development*		
Main features	*Late Iron Age – Romano-British:*	*Enclosures/ settlement areas (enclosure ditches)*	
Significant finds	*Neolithic/ Bronze Age:* *Late Iron Age/ Roman:* *Roman:* *?Roman:*	*Struck flint* *Pottery; fired clay loom weights* *Glass bead; vessel glass* *?Iron knife blade fragment; Cu alloy sheet*	
Project location			
County/ District/Ward	*Leicestershire*	*Harborough*	*Market Harborough*
HER for area	*Leicestershire and Rutland County Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	*-*		
Area of site	*c. 38 ha*		
NGR	*SP 7475 8640*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c. 89m/ 112m*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Julie Walker*		
Funded by	*Owners of Overstone Park*		
Full title	*Overstone Park, Clack Hill, Kettering Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. An Archaeological Evaluation.*		
Authors	*Walker, J.*		
Report no.	*5143*		
Date (of report)	*07 June 2016 (Revised 14/09/2016)*		

OVERSTONE PARK, CLACK HILL, KETTERING ROAD, MARKET HARBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April and May 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Overstone Park, Clack Hill, Kettering Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (NGR SP 7475 8640). The evaluation was commissioned by DLA Planning Ltd on behalf of the Owners of Overstone Park and undertaken prior to the submission of planning proposals for the residential development of the site. The site comprises agricultural land and extends to some 38ha. This area is Phase 2 of a residential development, of which Land at Overstone House is Phase 1 (Egan 2013; Peachey 2011).

1.2 The investigation was carried in compliance with a requirement for an initial archaeological evaluation in order to identify if further mitigation would be required,

based on the advice of the Leicestershire County Council Principal Planning Archaeologist (LCC PA).

1.3 The project was carried out in accordance with advice received from the LCC PA and Leicestershire County Council's Generic *Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trial Trenching), Pre-Determination Archaeological Investigation* (LCC 2011). It also adhered to a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 17/02/2016; revised 09/03/2016) and approved by the LCC PA. The project adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard* and *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

1.4 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- to determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- to provide information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of a type series within the region; and
- the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains to determine [past] local environmental conditions.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Department of Communities and Local Government 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a

requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

1.7 Local Plan Policy EV/5 states that development will be strictly controlled in countryside (in which the site is classified) and that proposals will normally be refused, however material considerations attached to this proposal and appeals associated with nearby planning applications, may have sufficient weight to justify exceptions to this policy (DLA June 2011). Criterion 7 of Local Plan Policy EV/5 requires that the development not adversely affect areas of archaeological significance, and this evaluation is designed to help identify appropriate mitigation and compensation methods.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The town of Market Harborough is located within the district of Harborough, Leicestershire, some 22km to the south-east of Leicester and approximately 16km to the north-west of Kettering (Fig. 1). The site is located *c.* 1.5km from the centre of Market Harborough on the eastern edge of the historic village of Little Bowden, now effectively the south-eastern part of the town (Figs. 1-2).

2.2 The site is located on the northern side of Braybrooke Road and the Midland Main Line. It comprises three agricultural (arable) fields: the first is a large sub-rectangular field to the south of Overstone House (Phase 1), Shrewsbury Avenue and The Heights, bisected by a line of four oak trees and with an area assigned for separate residential development (on Glebe Road), adjacent to the west; the second is a small rectangular field adjacent to the east of Overstone House and accessed via Kettering Road (also known as Clack Hill); and the third is a large L-shaped field in the east of the site, also accessed via Kettering Road. The fields are separated by mature hedgerows, although the larger two are connected by a trackway at their southern edge that can be accessed via an underpass from Braybrooke Road. The site's boundaries also include oak trees, while the southern and western boundaries are fenced.

2.3 The site is bounded to the south and east by further agricultural fields and existing development (Little Bowden) to the north-west. Fields to the immediate west of the site have been subject to an archaeological evaluation (Clarke 2012a) and excavation (Flitcroft *pers. comm.* (after Peachey 2015); Northamptonshire Archaeology forthcoming), and are now approved for residential development (the Redrow Site, Rockingham View, Glebe Road). Further areas of open land are present to the north-east, on the opposite side of Kettering Road and have outline planning permission for residential development.

Topography, Geology and Soils

2.4 The site is situated on a south-facing slope at the western end of a natural ridge overlooking the River Jordan (Fig. 1). The ridge runs approximately east-west and plateaus at the north-eastern edge of the site (to the east of Overstone House) at *c*. 125m AOD; its southern edge sits at approximately 90m AOD. The western

end of the site, towards Little Bowden, also slopes down to this height. The confluence of the Rivers Jordan and Welland is on the western edge of Little Bowden, some 800m to the north-west of the site.

2.5 The solid geology of the area belongs to the Lias Group of mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone. Locally this occurs as a mottled grey to orange-brown Lias Clay substrate overlying Whitby Mudstone. Riverine deposits formed of loams, silts and bands of gravel are present closer to the Rivers Welland and Jordan. Archaeological investigations adjacent to the west at the Redrow site, Rockingham View encountered the natural mudstone and light-mid orange or brownish-yellow sandy clay with occasional angular to sub-angular pebbles at a depth of between 0.2-0.5m (Clarke 2012a, 4). Similarly, a trial-trench evaluation at Overstone House, adjacent to the north, encountered a natural substrate of pale orange/ yellow, blue, compact, silt clay at a depth of between 0.35-0.45m (Egan 2013, 11-13). The overlying strata at Overstone House are recorded as comprising a topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay above a subsoil of mid orange brown, silty clay; classified as Grade 3 (good to moderate quality agricultural land) (Stanley 2013, 14).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

3.1 Neolithic to middle Bronze Age settlement evidence in the area of the site occupied a landscape of low-lying streams and riverside areas, including valley side locations in the Lias clay zone (Clay 2006, 71-3). The site is situated on the crest of a ridge overlooking the confluence of the Rivers Welland and Jordan, and several incidences of flint artefacts have been recorded on the valley slopes a short distance to the west. The closest of these was at 32 The Heights (Leicestershire and Rutland County Historic Environment Record (HER) MLE17880; Piirainen 2011) and The Heights, Little Bowden (HER MLE20635), both adjacent to the north-west corner of the site. At the former four flint cores and three debitage flakes of broad prehistoric date were recovered; while the latter revealed a possible Bronze Age pit alignment and sparse flint cores, scrapers, blades and debitage ranging from the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age periods. Further flint artefacts were recovered to the north (HER MLE7503) and south-west (HER MLE16165) on the river valley floor, similar to the southern boundary of the site. The tip of a bronze weapon, possibly a Middle Bronze Age rapier, was recorded c.850m to the north (HER MLE6324). Archaeological investigations adjacent to the west at the Redrow site, Rockingham View (Clarke 2012, 15) recorded an undated pit alignment, subsequently truncated by a Roman ditch. The alignment is judged to be Bronze Age or Iron Age in date and may indicate continued use or respect for boundaries within the landscape from the prehistoric to Roman periods.

Romano-British

3.2 The Welland Valley and the Leicestershire clay-lands to the south of the civitas capital of Leicester contain a relatively dense pattern of Romano-British rural settlement (Taylor 2006, 143-5). Market Harborough is thought to have been a small Roman town within this landscape, but little is understood about its morphology; the

location of the Roman town is thought to be The Ridgeway, on the northern edge of modern Market Harborough (HER MLE1948); some 1.6km to the north-west of the current site. Other settlement sites within this landscape include a possible occupation site or cemetery at Stable's Close *c.* 500m to the north (HER MLE1981) – including finds of pottery, coins and brooches – and a Romano-British farmstead at Lubenham (HER MLE19826), to the west of the modern town.

3.3 Past investigations suggest that significant Romano-British remains may lie within part of the site. Prior to recent investigations, finds were limited to pottery, coins, metal objects and glass adjacent to the north-west corner of the site (at 32 The Heights; HER MLE17633). At the Redrow site, a geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation have revealed part of an extensive Romano-British enclosure complex, the projected majority of which appears to extend eastwards into the current site (Clarke 2012a; Flitcroft *pers. comm.* (after Peachey 2015); Northamptonshire Archaeology forthcoming; HER MLE17633). Although the full extent and orientation of this enclosure system and any associated settlement evidence remains to be defined and characterised, the associated ditches and gullies appear to have been cut in the 1st century AD with the re-cutting of at least the principal enclosure ditch in the mid 2nd century AD. Isolated pits containing domestic waste were also recorded, as were two inhumation burials. Archaeological finds from these investigations include moderate quantities of pottery, animal and human bone, charred plant remains, ceramic building material (CBM) and copper objects. A further large boundary ditch dating to the late 1st to mid 2nd centuries AD was subsequently recorded at The Heights, Little Bowden (HER MLE20635), and appears to be associated with the same settlement pattern.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4 The place-name of Bowden is of Old English origin, meaning 'Bucge's' or 'Bugga's' Hill. This suggests that the medieval core of the village c.600m to the west of the site (HER MLE16106) may have its origins in a settlement or dwelling on the then forested hill (ridge) that includes the site. Archaeological investigations adjacent to the west at the Redrow site, Rockingham View recorded three isolated Anglo-Saxon pits containing highly decorated pottery of mid 6th-7th century date, which may indicate re-occupation of the site rather than continuity from the Roman period (HER MLE20636; Flitcroft *pers. comm.* (after Peachey 2015)). An additional Anglo-Saxon artefact recorded in the vicinity comprises a long-brooch from south of Lodge Farm c.850m to the north (HER MLE6155).

3.5 The medieval village of Little Bowden in the manor of Harborough would have been situated in Rockingham Forest, a royal hunting forest since the reign of William I. The village was well-established by Domesday, comprising a mill valued at 6d in a village populated by 'one slave, eleven villans, one border and three sokemen', owned by the Count of Mortain (Williams and Martin 2002). The location of the historic medieval core of Little Bowden (HER MLE16106) suggests the mill would have been situated on the River Jordan, while nearby Market Harborough developed in the 12th century as a crossing point over the river Welland and a commercial foundation (Lewis 2006, 189). By the 13th or early 14th century Little Bowden had its own church, St. Nicholas (HER MLE14893), *c.* 600m to the west, in the historic core of the village.

3.6 The site's location, to the east of the historic core of Little Bowden suggests it may have been part of an agricultural hinterland surrounding the medieval village. The modern landscape includes remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation (Bright and Associates 2011, 12); traces of which were recorded during a trial-trench evaluation at Overstone House (aligned *c.* east to west and spaced 7m apart) (Egan 2013, 15 and fig. 2). Archaeological investigations adjacent to the west also recorded furrows associated with a medieval cultivation system transecting the site (Flitcroft *pers. comm.* (after Peachey 2015)), running downslope towards the River Jordan. Parallel furrows are likely present within the site. In addition to evidence of medieval cultivation, a south-west to north-east aligned hollow way is shown on aerial photographs, some 500m to the north of the site (HER MLE1954) and may have extended from the medieval village along the eastern bank of the Welland. A medieval belt buckle has also been recorded *c*. 850m to the north of the site (HER MLE6747), close to the projected route of the hollow way.

Post-Medieval

3.7 The post-medieval development of the surrounding area is dominated by the success, prosperity and expansion of Market Harborough, founded in the medieval period. Initially the town was supported by an agricultural economy with a market and fair; trade in livestock; and the location of the town on a popular coach route, reflected in the incorporation of Kettering Toad/ Clack Hill into the Market Harborough to Kettering section of the London to Manchester Turnpike Road in 1751-2 (HER MLE20652). In the mid 18th century wool manufacture developed, and by the 19th century expansion was fuelled by the carpet, corset and food manufacturing industries, notably through the Symington family businesses and the construction of the Grand Union Canal, the Midland Railway (HER MLE16083) and the London and North Western Railway (HER MLE18829). The route of the Midland Railway, opened in 1857, borders the site, before it converges with the route of the now disused London and North Western Railway some 800m to the north-west in the area of the modern Market Harborough railway station. The extant remnants of Little Bowden in this period comprise the early 17th century Rectory (HER MLE14895), the 18th century Post Office and Stores (HER MLE14892), Cherry Tree Inn (HER MLE14960) and cottages (HER MLE14959), which are within the historic core of the village to the west of the assessment site. The closest extant post-medieval building to the site comprises the mid 18th century Old House, Braybrooke Road (HER MLE14890 and MLE14891) *c*. 350m to the west of the site; although the mid 19th century 'The Barn' (HER MLO20542) formerly occupied a plot adjacent to the north of the site, immediately west of Overstone House.

3.8 By the late 18th century Market Harborough had begun to extend into Little Bowden, and by the late 19th century the 'suburb' of Little Bowden contained 222 houses with 12 more being built; potentially related to the presence of a late 19th century brick yard *c.* 200m to the west of the site on the outskirts of the village (HER MLE21530). In 1888 the parish of Little Bowden was transferred from Northamptonshire to Leicestershire and in 1894 was incorporated into the Urban District of Market Harborough. Despite the encroachment of the Market Harborough on Little Bowden, the site remained of agricultural character, although the Art-Deco Overstone House was built post-1926 (HER MLE20514) on the eastern fringe of the

developed area (demolished 2012), within Phase 1 of the proposed development and adjoining the current site (Phase 2) to the north and west.

4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGTIONS

Phase 1

4.1 The current area is Phase 2 of a residential development, of which 'Land at Overstone House' is Phase 1 (Peachey 2011; Egan 2013).

4.2 The Phase 1 area has been subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Egan 2013); in summary:

'In the event the evaluation revealed traces of ridge and furrow cultivation generally in the southern half of the site, and a residual struck flint from modern Made Ground L1001. The struck flint is a backed knife of earlier Neolithic date'.

Phase 2

4.3 A geophysical survey of the current site (Phase 2) has been undertaken (Baker *et al.* 2015); in summary:

'The geophysical survey identified 11 possible enclosures, a high number of linear anomalies and a few positive point anomalies. The linear and point anomalies probably represent ditches and pits. Some of these features may be of prehistoric or Roman date. Most of this activity was concentrated to the north of the study area. The data also showed 10 distinct groups of regular linear magnetic anomalies found throughout the survey area. These are likely to represent eroded ridge and furrow. In the smallest field to the north of the survey this ridge and furrow was still visible in the topography. Modern activity was identified as regular linear responses E-W and N-S across the central portion of the site. The E-W responses may represent land drains, whilst the N-S [responses] represent standing pylons running across the site'.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 112 trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 3). The trench locations were targeted the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and also the blank areas of the site (Fig. 3). All trenches were 1.8m wide and the majority were 40m in length.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 - 4)

Sample section 1A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 107.92m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
0.35 – 0.53m	L1003	Subsoil. Firm, mid grey brown silt clay.
0.53m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Compact, mid orange clay with patches of blue grey clay and sand. Iron panning also present in some areas.

Sample section 1B: north-east end, north west facing *0.00 = 109.09m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.44m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
0.44m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditches F1361, F1385, F1388, F1396, F1414, F1416, F1418 and a post-medieval furrow.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1361	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.77 x 0.26m)	1362. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate charcoal inclusions.	Cut F1388 and F1416	Roman Pottery (1; 18g), A. Bone (11g)
F1385	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.90 x 0.90m)	L1386 (Upper). Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stone.	Cut by F1388	Mid 1st C AD pottery (4; 292g) A. bone (390g)
		L1387 (Lower). Firm, dark grey brown clay silt.		Roman Pottery (2; 14g)
F1388	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00+ x 0.86 x 0.16m)	L1389. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with very occasional small stones.	Cut F1385 Cut by F1361	Roman Pottery (3; 14g), Str. Flint (3; 18g)
F1396	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and an irregular base (6.00+ x 1.12 x 0.40m)	L1397. Firm, mid grey brown sand silt with very occasional small stones.	-	Mid - late 1st C AD pottery (2; 8g), A. Bone (903g) F. Clay (9g)
F1414 =F1379	Curvilinear in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base (9.00+ x 0.82+ x 0.28m)	L1415. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt.	-	-
F1416	Linear in plan (N/S) with	L1417. Firm, mid grey	Cut by F1361	Mid - late 1st

	steep sides and a concave base (10+ x 1.18 x 0.36m)	brown sand silt with occasional small stones.		C AD pottery (5; 264g)
F1418	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.46 x 0.58m)	L1419. Firm, mid grey brown sand silt with very occasional small stones.	Cut by Furrow	Early Roman pottery (4; 55g), A. Bone (556g)

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 - 4)

Sample section 2A: north-west end, south west facing *0.00 = 108.56 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.44m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
0.44m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 2B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 109.17 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditches F1324, F1334, F1337, F1402 (=1343), F1410 and F1412; Layer L1336, Pit F1326 and Furrow F1408.

Pit F1326 was circular in plan (1.80 x 1.07+ x 0.13m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1327, was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stones. Early Roman pottery (1; 6g) and animal bone (636g) were recovered from L1327.

Layer L1336 (1.80 x 1.07+ x 0.13m) was a friable, mid orange brown sand silt with occasional small stones. It overlay Ditch F1334 and contained animal bone (55g) was recovered from this context.

Furrow F1408 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 2.50 x 0.08m), orientated east / west. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1409, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. An iron fragment (28g) was recovered from L1409. It cut F1402 (=F1343).

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1324	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.55 x 0.33m)	L1325. Frim, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	-	Animal bone (154g)
F1334	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.87 x 0.51m)	L1335. Frim, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	Overlain by Layer L1336	Mid - late 1st C AD pottery (5; 23g), animal bone (1095g)

F1337	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.79 x 0.69m)	L1338. Frim, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	Cut by Furrow F1408	Early 2nd C AD pottery (12; 162g); animal bone (34g)
F1402 =F1343	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (8.00+ 0.44+ x 0.29m).	L1403 = L1344. Friable, mid blue brown sand silt with occasional small stones.	Cut by furrow F1408	Early Roman pottery (4; 72g)
F1410	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.83 x 0.28m)	L1411. Firm, mid orange brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	Cut F1412	CBM (4g)
F1412	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.71 x 0.24m)	L1413. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.	Cut by F1410	A. Bone (845g)

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 and 5)

Sample section 3A: north end, west facing *0.00 = 107.11m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.16m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 3B: east end *0.00 = 106.33m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.17m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditches F1357, F1381 and F1390. Five furrows were also present, all aligned NW/SE, and they corresponded with the furrows identified by the geophysical survey.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1357	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.68 x 0.34m)	L1358 Firm, mid grey brown silt clay.	-	-
F1381	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.68 x 0.16m)	L1382. Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional stones	Cut F1390	Mid - late 1st C AD pottery (50; 379g, animal bone (302g)
F1390	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.32 x 0.07m)	L1391. Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with moderate stones	Cut by F1381	-

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 and 5)

Sample section 4A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 103.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 4B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 106.70m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained three furrows; two aligned north-east / south-west and one aligned east / west. The furrows corresponded with those identified by the geophysical survey. Furrows F1351 and F1353 were excavated to investigate their relationship.

Furrow F1351 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.11 x 0.08m), orientated east / west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1352, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It cut Furrow F1353.

Furrow F1353 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 2.78 x 0.14m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1354, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. F1353 was cut by Furrow F1351.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3 and 5)

Sample section 5A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 102.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 5B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 102.45m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained an elongated ?pit, F1086, and four post-medieval furrows, all aligned north / south, and they corresponded with the furrows identified by the geophysical survey.

Furrow F1084 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.00 x 0.25m), orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1085, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones and chalk fragments.

?Pit F1086 was elongated in plan (2.00+ x 2.20 x 0.65m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1087, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.

Trench 6 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 6A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 94.93m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.18m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 6B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 101.05m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 and 6)

Sample section 7A: north-west end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 96.74m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 7B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 96.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained four post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south alignment, and they corresponded with furrows identified by the geophysical survey.

Furrow F1092 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.65 x 0.15m) orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1093, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.

Trench 8 (Figs. 3 and 6)

Sample section 8A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 103.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 8B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 103.76m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 8 contained four post-medieval furrows: F1094, F1096, F1098 and F1100. The furrows were aligned north-east / south-west and corresponded with the furrows identified by the geophysical survey. An additional furrow at the eastern end of the trench was not evident.

The furrows are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1094	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 2.65 x 0.15m)	L1095. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.	-	-
F1096	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 2.11 x 0.08m)	L1097. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt.	-	-
F1098	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.99 x 0.30m)	L1099. Firm, grey brown clay silt.	-	-
F1100	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with moderately sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.78 x 0.21m)	L1101. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.	-	-

Trench 9 (Figs. 3 and 7)

Sample section 9A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 104.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 9B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 107.17m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 9 contained Pits F1398 and F1400. An anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey was caused by iron panning.

Pit F1398 was rectangular in plan (1.52 x 0.81 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1399, was a friable, dark grey brown silt with occasional medium and large sized stones. It contained mid – late 1st century AD pottery (2; 50g), CBM (194g) and animal bone (771g).

Pit F1400 was circular in plan (0.30 x 0.28 x 0.09m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1401, was a firm, mid yellow brown silt clay with very occasional small stones.

Trench 10 (Figs. 3 and 7)

Sample section 10A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 106.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 10B: south-east end, north-east facing. *0.00 = 106.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 10 contained two furrows and Ditch F1377. The furrows, F1355 and F1383, corresponded with the furrows identified by the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1377 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.98 x 0.60m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1378, was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (1; 2g).

Trench 11 (Figs. 3 and 7)

Sample section 11A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 107.77m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 11B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 108.06m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 11 contained Ditches F1345, F1347, F1349 and F1406.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1345	Linear in plan (N/S) with irregular sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.02 x 0.18m)	L1346. Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stones.	-	Early Roman pottery (2; 26g), and animal bone (6g)
F1347	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.00 x 0.50m)	L1348. Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt.	Cut F1406	Animal bone (83g)
F1349	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.53 x 0.19m)	L1350. Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stones.	-	-
F1406	Linear in plan (N/S) with shallow sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.32 x 0.07m)	L1407. Firm, grey brown clayey silt .	Cut by F1347	-

Trench 12 (Figs. 3 and 8)

Sample section 12A: south-west end, south east facing *0.00 = 108.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 12B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 109.59m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 12 contained Ditches F1328, F1341 and F1422, Pit F1392. It also contained four furrows including Furrow F1394.

Furrow F1394 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.20 x 0.65m), orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1395, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It cut Ditch F1341.

Pit F1392 was sub circular (2.30 x 0.55 x 0.62m). It had moderately steep side and a concave base. Its fill, L1393, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds. F1392 cut Ditch F1422.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1328	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a flat base (1.80+ x 0.91 x 0.285m)	L1329. Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	-	Early Roman pottery (2; 15g)
F1341	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.66 x 0.72m)	L1342. Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with moderate small and medium sized stones.	Cut by Furrow F1394	Mid - late 3rd C AD pottery (63; 543g), animal bone (1966g), struck flint (7g), SF4 blue glass frag (1g)
F1422	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 2.03+ x 0.49m)	L1423. Firm, mid orange brown silt clay with moderate small stones.	Cut by Pit F1392.	-

Trench 13 (Figs. 3 and 8)

Sample section 13A: west end, south facing *0.00 = 109.19m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 13B: east end, north facing *0.00 = 109.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.18m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 13 contained six ditches (F1330, F1332, F1363, F1367, F1369 and F1373) and Furrows F1365 and F1371.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1330	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.71 x 0.32m)	L1331. Firm, mid orange brown sit clay with occasional small stones.	-	Late Iron Age pottery (2; 4g)
F1332	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.22 x 0.59m)	L1333. Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.	-	Early Roman pottery (5; 24g), animal bone (25g), fired clay (90g)
F1363	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.09 x 0.32m)	L1364. Firm, grey brown silt clay	Cut by Furrow F1365 and Ditch F1367	Mid - late 1st/ early 2nd C AD pottery (5; 32g)
F1367	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.22 x 0.64m)	L1368. Firm, grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	Cut by Furrow F1365. Cut Ditches F1363 and F1369	Early - mid 2nd C AD pottery (2; 55g, animal bone (18g)
F1369	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 2.36 x 0.55m)	L1370 Firm, mid grey brown silt clay	Cut by F1367	Roman pottery (2; 9g)
F1373	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.74 x 0.93m)	L1376: firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate stones	-	L1376: Late Iron Age pottery (1; 1g); CBM (8g), animal bone (14g)
		L1375: firm, dark brown grey clay silt	-	-
		L1374: firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones	-	Roman pottery (3; 14g), CBM (6g)

Trench 14 (Figs. 3 and 9)

Sample section 14A: north end, west facing *0.00 = 110.12m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 14B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 109.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 14 contained Ditch F1339 and a post-medieval furrow. The features corresponded with those recorded by the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1339 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.98 x 0.60m), orientated east / west. It had steep, slightly irregular, sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1340, was a firm, mid

grey brown clay silt with moderate small stones. It contained mid - late 1st century AD pottery (15; 83g), animal bone (113g) and struck flint (3; 26g).

Trench 15 (Figs. 3 and 9)

Sample section 15A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 110.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 15B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 109.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 15 contained Ditch F1308 and two post-medieval furrows. The features corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1308 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.50 x 0.71m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, L1309, was a firm, light brown orange silt clay. It contained mid - late 1st century AD/ early 2nd century AD pottery (8; 38g), animal bone (90g), a copper alloy fragment (SF3), struck flint (93g), and burnt flint (22g). Its principal fill, L1311, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate patches of clay. It contained mid - late 1st century AD pottery (12; 82g), animal bone (34g), fired clay (46g) and struck flint (3g). A tip line, L1310, was present and was a friable, dark grey brown charcoal and silt.

Trench 16 (Figs. 3 and 10)

Sample section 16A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 108.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 16B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 109.03m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 16 contained Ditches F1299 and F1301, and five furrows. The features corresponded with the geophysical survey. The furrows were investigated to eliminate the possibility that they obscured archaeological features.

Ditch F1299 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.16 x 0.51m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1300, was a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones and chalk fragments.

Ditch F1301 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.91 x 0.93m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1302, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.

Trench 17 (Figs. 3 and 10)

Sample section 17A: north-west end, south-west facing. 0.00 = 110.84m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 17B: south-east end, north-east facing 0.00 = 109.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 17 contained Ditches F1295, F1297, F1303 and F1306. F1297 and F1306 were re-cuts of Ditches F1295 and F1303 respectively. A furrow visible on the geophysical survey was not evident.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	**Plan/ Profile (dimensions)**	**Fill (s)**	**Relationships**	**Finds**
F1295	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.38 x 0.64m)	L1296. Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stones	Cut by F1297	Early Roman pottery (2; 20g)
F1297	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with irregular sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.87 x 0.23m)	L1298. Friable, dark grey brown and black silt with moderate small stones	Re-cut of F1295	Early Roman pottery (5; 62g), animal bone (134g), fired clay (3; 48g)
F1303	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.38 x 0.56m)	L1304: Firm, mid blue orange clay silt with moderate stones	Cut by F1306	Roman pottery (1; 45g), animal bone (5g)
		L1305: Firm mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stones		-
F1306	Linear in plan (NW/SE with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.38 x 0.09m)	L1307: Friable, black silt with moderate small stones	Re-cut of F1303	Early Roman pottery (1; 45g), animal bone (14g)

Trench 18 (Figs. 3 and 11)

Sample section 18A: south-west end, south-east facing 0.00 = 109.06m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 18B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 110.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 18 contained Ditch F1290, a continuation of F1314 in Trench 25. The feature corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1290 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.60 x 1.10m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1291, was a firm, light brown orange silt clay. Above L1291, L1292 was a firm, mid blue grey clay with occasional small stones. Above L1292, L1293 was a dark grey brown silt. The uppermost fill, L1294, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small stones. L1292 contained Early Roman pottery (1; 6g) and animal bone (83g), and L1294 contained Early Roman pottery (1; 26g) and animal bone (20g). The other fills contained no finds.

Trench 19 (Figs. 3 and 11)

Sample section 19A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 107.11m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 19B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 107.24m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.13m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 19 contained three post-medieval furrows which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Furrows recorded on the western side of the trench were not detectable.

Trench 20 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 20A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 102.86m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 20B: north-east end, north-west facing. *0.00 = 105.78m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 20 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 21 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 21A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 101.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 21B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 101.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 21 contained two post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, and they corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 22 (Figs. 3 and 11)

Sample section 22A: south-west end, south east facing *0.00 = 93.07m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 22B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 98.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 22 contained a post-medieval furrow, F1088, aligned north-east / south-west, and it corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 23 (Figs. 3 and 12)

Sample section 23A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 94.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 23B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 94.83m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 23 contained Ditch F1090 and three post-medieval furrows. The latter were aligned north / south and corresponded with the geophysical survey. A fourth furrow recorded during the geophysical survey was not evident. Ditch F1090 was a modern boundary ditch and respected the current tree line. It was also seen in Trench 24 (F1020) and Trenches 25 and 29 (unexcavated).

Ditch F1090 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.07 x 0.53m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1091, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt.

Trench 24 (Figs. 3 and 12)

Sample section 24A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 103.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 24B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 104.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 24 contained Ditch F1020 and three post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, and they corresponded with the geophysical survey. Ditch F1020 was a modern boundary ditch that was also observed in Trenches 23 (F1090), 25 and 29 (unexcavated).

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.90 x 0.42m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1021, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt.

Trench 25 (Figs. 3 and 12)

Sample section 25A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 110.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 25B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 111.59 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 25 contained Ditch F1314 and modern boundary Ditch F1450. The latter was a continuation of Ditch F1020 (Trench 24) and F1090 (Trench 23). Ditch F1314 was a continuation of F1290 (Trench 18).

Ditch F1314 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.28 x 0.95m+), orientated north-west / south-east. It had steep sides and its based was unseen. Its lowest fill, L1315, was a firm, light brown orange silt clay. It contained Early Roman pottery (134g) and animal bone (32g). Its secondary fill, L1316, comprised dark grey brown silt. It contained Roman pottery (3; 23g), animal bone (446g) and daub (105g). The upper fill L1317, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small stones. It contained Roman pottery (2; 45g) and animal bone (282g).

Trench 26 (Figs. 3 and 13)

Sample section 26A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 110.36m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 26B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 111.45m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 26 contained Ditches F1312 and F1322 and four post-medieval furrows. The latter were orientated east / west and corresponded with the geophysical survey.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1312	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.26 x 1.82m)	L1313: Firm, mid orange brown silt clay with moderate small and medium sized stones	-	Early Roman pottery (9; 22g), CBM (7g), animal bone (242g), struck flint (2g)
F1322	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with steep sides and a flattish base (1.80+ x 1.35 x 0.32m	L1323: Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones	-	Early Roman pottery (14; 52g), CBM (7g) and animal bone (45g)

Trench 27 (Figs. 3 and 27)

Sample section 27A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 110.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 27B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 109.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 27 contained Ditches, F1275, F1277 and F1320. A ditch and a furrow recorded by the geophysical survey were not evident.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1275	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.32 x 0.58m)	L1276. Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with very occasional stones	-	Early Roman pottery (1; 4g)
F1277	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.75 x 0.24m)	L1378. Firm, mid orange brown silt clay	Cut F1320	-
F1320	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with near vertical sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.30 x 0.08m)	L1321. Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones	Cut by F1277	-

Trench 28 (Figs. 3 and 14)

Sample section 28A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 101.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 28B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 104.76m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 28 contained Pit F1102 and post-medieval Furrow F1104.

Pit F1102 was circular in plan (1.53 x 0.76+ x 0.43m) with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1103, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small stones. Early Roman pottery (1; 6g), animal bone (1g) and fired clay (29g) were recovered from L1103.

Furrow F1104 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 1.05+ x 0.05m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1378, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt. CBM (1g) was recovered from L1105.

Trench 29 (Figs. 3 and 14)

Sample section 29A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 99.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 29B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 98.40m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 29 contained a modern boundary ditch, F1452, and five post-medieval furrows. The unexcavated boundary ditch was a continuation of Ditch F1020 (Trench 24) and F1090 (Trench 23). The furrows had a north / south alignment and corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Furrow F1110 L1111 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.20 x 0.07m), orientated north / south. Its fill, L1111, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 30 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 30A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 92.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 30B: north-east end, north-west facing. *0.00 = 96.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 30 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 31 (Figs. 3 and 14)

Sample section 31A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 92.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 31B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 95.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 31 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south and they corresponded with the geophysical survey. Furrow F1112 was excavated as a representative sample.

Furrow F1112 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.56+ x 0.17m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1378, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt.

Trench 32 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 32A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 97.98.m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 32B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 96.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.21m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 32 contained six post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south and they corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 33 (Figs. 3 and 15)

Sample section 33A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 103.38m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 33B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 105.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 33 contained five post-medieval furrow, aligned east / west and they corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 34 (Figs. 3 and 15)

Sample section 34A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 102.86m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 34B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 104.12m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 34 contained Ditch F1106 and three post-medieval furrows, aligned north/south, and they corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1106 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 7.23 x 0.96m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a flat irregular base. Its primary fill, L1107, was a firm, light yellow brown silt clay. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (7; 16g) and animal bone (8g). Its secondary fill, L1108, comprised blue brown silt with moderate small stones. It contained Early Roman pottery (17, 62g), animal bone (1g) and struck flint (5; 22g). The fill, L1109, comprised firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained Early Roman pottery (12; 28g), animal bone (1g), struck flint (1; 4g) and fired clay (3; 19g).

Trench 35 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 35A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 107.04m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 35B: south-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 107.26 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 35 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 36 (Figs. 3 and 15)

Sample section 36A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 108.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.1m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 36B: south-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 108.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 36 contained Droveway Ditches F1264 and F1279 which are continued in Trench 37 as Ditches F1281 and F1272 respectively. Two post-medieval furrows in a north-east / south-west alignment corresponding with the geophysical survey were also detected.

Ditch F1264 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.49 x 0.89m), orientated north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1265, was a firm, light yellow brown silt clay. It contained CBM (189g) and animal bone (18g).

Ditch F1279 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.22 x 0.29m) orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1280, was a firm, yellow brown silt clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 37 (Figs. 3 and 16)

Sample section 37A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 110.87m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 37B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 110.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 37 contained two droveway ditches, F1281 and F1272, which were continuations from Trench 36 as Ditches F1264 and F1279 respectively.

Ditch F1272 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.20 x 0.99m) orientated north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1273 was firm, brown silt clay. Upper fill, L1274 was a firm, grey brown silt clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1281 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.70 x 0.58m) orientated north / south. It had very steep sides and a concave base. Its fill L1282 was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones. It contained animal bone (585g).

Trench 38 (Figs. 3 and 16)

Sample section 38A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 108.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 38B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 110.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 38 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned east / west, which corresponded with the geophysical survey

Trench 39 (Figs. 3 and 16)

Sample section 39A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 110.36m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 39B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 110.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 39 contained Ditches F1257, F1259 and F1261, and two post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
1257	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a flat base (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.41m)	L1258. Firm, mid orange brown clayey silt	-	-
1259	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a flattish base (1.80+ x 1.09 x 0.43m)	L1260. Firm, mid orange brown silt clay.	Cut by post-medieval furrow	-
1261	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with shallow sides and a concave base (3.16+ x 0.80 x 0.13m)	L1262. Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	-	-

Trench 40 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 40A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 104.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.21m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 40B: south-east end, north-east facing. *0.00 = 104.58m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 40 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 41 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 41A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 92.89m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 41B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 98.01m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 41 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 42 (Figs. 3 and 17)

Sample section 42A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 95.31m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 42B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 94.35m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.21m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 42 contained four post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. An additional furrow recorded during the latter survey was not evident.

Furrow F1116 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.83 x 0.18m), orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1117, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 43 (Figs. 3 and 17)

Sample section 43A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 100.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 43B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 99.31m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 43 contained an area of trampling, L1023, and three post-medieval furrows, aligned north/ south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Additional furrows recorded during the latter survey were not evident.

L1023 was irregular in plan (7.7 x 1.8m x ?) and comprised a firm, mid grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1024 was circular in plan (0.38 x 0.10m). Its fill – a colluvium – comprised firm, grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1025 was circular in plan (0.34 x 0.11m). Its fill – a colluvium – comprised firm, mid grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 44 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 44A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 102.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.19m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 44B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 105.71m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 44 contained no archaeological features

Trench 45 (Figs. 3 and 17)

Sample section 45A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 106.78m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 45B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 107.11 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 45 contained Ditches F1245 and F1268, and five post-medieval furrows, aligned north/ south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1245 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.45 x 0.18m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1246, was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt. It contained early Roman pottery (1; 6g). F1245 was cut by Furrow F1270.

Ditch F1268 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.05 x 0.16m), orientated north / south. It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1269, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Furrow F1270 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.90 x 0.11m), orientated north / south. It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1271, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. F1270 cut Ditch F1245.

Trench 46 (Figs. 3 and 18)

Sample section 46A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 107.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.19m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 46B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 107.33m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 46 contained Ditches F1424 and F1426, and four post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. An additional furrow recorded by the latter survey was not evident.

Ditch F1424 was linear (1.80 x 00.38 x 0.06), orientated north / south. Its fill, L1425, was firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds. F1424 cut a furrow.

F1426 was linear (1.80+ x 0.97 x 0.26) orientated north / south. Its fill, L1427, was a firm, grey brown silt clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 47 (Figs. 3 and 18)

Sample section 47A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 110.29m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 47B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 108.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 47 contained Enclosure Ditch F1285 and six post-medieval furrows, aligned north/ south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Ditch F1285 was recorded in Trenches 39 (F1257) and 48 (F1266).

Enclosure Ditch F1285 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.15m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1286, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained slag (9g), daub (9g) and struck flint (8g). F1285 was cut by Furrow F1283.

Trench 48 (Figs. 3 and 18)

Sample section 48A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 108.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 48B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 110.86m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 48 contained Enclosure Ditch F1266 and two post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Ditch F1266 was recorded in Trenches 39 (F1257) and 47 (F1285).

Ditch F1266 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.76 x 0.55m), orientated east / west. It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1267, was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt. It contained a struck flint (1g). F1266 was cut by Furrow F1318.

Trench 49 (Figs. 3 and 19)

Sample section 49A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 113.47m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.15m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 49B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 116.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 49 contained Ditch F1183 and three post-medieval furrows, aligned north/ south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1183 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.68 x 0.11m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1184, was a firm, pale grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds. F1183 was cut by Furrow F1035.

Furrow F1035 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 6.60 x 0.36m), orientated north / south. It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1036, was a firm, mid brown clayey silt. It contained no finds. F1035 cut Ditch F1183.

Trench 50 (Figs. 3 and 19)

Sample section 50A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 116.43m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 50B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 117.24m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 50 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey

Furrow F1031 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.11 x 0.08m), orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1032, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained animal bone (5g) and clay pipe (1; 1g).

Furrow F1033 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 2.78 x 0.14m), orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1034, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 51 (Figs. 3 and 19)

Sample section 51A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 118.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 51B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 122.33m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 51 contained Pit F1004, Ditch F1181, a modern pit and a post-medieval furrow, aligned north-west / south-east. The latter corresponded with the geophysical survey. Furrow F1055 was excavated. Ditch 1181 which is also observed in Trenches 52 (F1179), 67 (F1057), 68 (F1420), 84 (F1404), 86 (F1140) and 87 (F1130).

Pit F1004 was circular in plan (1.25 x 0.83+ x 0.09m) with steep sides and a flattish irregular base. Its fill, L1005, was a friable, mid yellow brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained animal bone (46g).

Furrow F1055 was linear in plan (4.04+ x 1.25 x 0.14m), orientated north / south. It had shallow sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1056, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt. It contained post-medieval pottery (13; 235g), animal bone (3g), clay pipe (1; 3g), struck flint (2; 10g) and glass (4; 57g).

Ditch F1181 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.42 x 0.45m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1182, was a compact, mid blue orange clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 52 (Figs. 3 and 20)

Sample section 52A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 116.52m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 52B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 120.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 52 contained Ditch F1179 which is also observed in Trenches 51 (F1181), 67 (F1057), 68 (F1420), 84 (F1404), 86 (F1140) and 87 (F1130).

Ditch F1179 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.27 x 0.48m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1180, was a compact, mid blue orange clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 53 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 53A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 108.96m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.15m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 53B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 112.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 53 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 54 (Figs. 3 and 20)

Sample section 54A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 108.93m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 54B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 107.69m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 54 contained six post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south. Only two furrows were recorded by the geophysical survey; those at the eastern end were not detected by the survey.

Trench 55 (Figs. 3 and 20)

Sample section 55A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 104.48m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.19m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 55B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 105.71m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 55 contained Modern Pit F1244, Ditch F1247 and two post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey

Ditch F1247 was linear (1.80+ x 1.23 x 56m), orientated east / west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1248, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones. It contained mid - late 1st century AD pottery (23; 379g).

Trench 56 (Figs. 3 and 21)

Sample section 56A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 104.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 56B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 103.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 56 contained four furrows. Two additional furrows recorded during the geophysical survey were not evident.

Trench 57 (Figs. 3 and 21)

Sample section 57A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 103.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 57B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 102.55m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 57 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 58 (Figs. 3 and 21)

Sample section 58A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 99.96m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 58B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 103.24m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 58 contained two post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 59 (Figs. 3 and 21)

Sample section 59A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 99.04m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 59B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 96.72m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 59 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 60 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 60A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 92.69m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.35m	L1002	Colluvial. Firm, mid yellow brown clay silt with moderate small stone inclusions
0.35m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 60B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 95.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.37m	L1002	Colluvial. As above.
0.37m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 60 contained no archaeological features. A furrow identified during the geophysical survey was not evident.

Trench 61 (Figs. 3 and 21)

Sample section 61A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 93.03m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 61B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 91.72m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 61 contained four post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. An additional furrow identified during the geophysical survey was not evident. The furrows were excavated due to the presence of a bead within the topsoil of trench.

The furrows are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1074	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a narrow base (1.80+ x 1.55 x 0.43m)	L1075	-	Animal bone (154g)
F1076	Linear in plan (N/S) with near vertical sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.80 x 0.09m)	L1077	-	Animal bone (55g)
F1078	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.23m)	L1079	-	Roman pottery (162g); animal bone (34g)
F1080	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.93 x 0.21m)	L1081: Firm, mid orange brown silt clay with occasional small stones	-	-

Trench 62 (Figs. 3 and 22)

Sample section 62A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 100.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 62B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 98.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 62 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned north-west / south-east. The furrows were recorded during the geophysical survey.

Trench 63 (Figs. 3 and 22)

Sample section 63A: north end, west facing *0.00 = 106.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 63B: south end, east facing *0.00 = 104.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 63 contained Ditch F1152, Gully F1218 and a post-medieval furrow (aligned north / south and corresponding with the geophysical survey).

Ditch F1152 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.22 x 0.85m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, L1153, was a compact, mid blue orange clay with occasional small stones. Its upper and principal fill, L1154, comprised orange brown clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 64 (Figs. 3 and 22)

Sample section 64A: west end, north facing *0.00 = 108.46m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 64B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 107.91m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 64 contained Ditches F1185 and F1196, and four post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south. The geophysical survey recorded only two furrows.

Ditch F1185 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.80m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1186, was a compact, mid orange brown clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1196 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.96 x 0.81m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1197, was a compact, mid brown clay. It contained no finds.

Furrow F1224 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.16 x 0.32m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1058, was a compact, mid blue orange clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 65 (Figs. 3 and 23)

Sample section 65A: west end, north facing *0.00 = 110.64m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 65B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 110.04m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.53m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.53m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 65 contained Ditches F1026, F1028, F1059, F1061, 1063 and three post-medieval furrows (aligned north / south and corresponding with the geophysical survey).

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1026	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen (1.80+ x 0.58 x 0.43+m)	1027	Cut by F1028	Early Roman pottery (11; 25g), CBM (31g), B. bone (1; 1g)
F1028	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a flattish base (1.80+ x 1.11 x 0.85m)	1029	-	-
		1030		-
F1059	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately steep irregular sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.54 x 0.40m)	1060	-	Early Roman pottery (1; 5g), slag (3; 8g)
F1061	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a flattish irregular base (1.80+ x 0.40 x 0.25m)	1062	-	-
F1063	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.44 x 0.51m)	1064	-	Early Roman (4; 7g), animal bone (8g)
		1065		-

Trench 66 (Figs. 3 and 23)

Sample section 66A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 113.93m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 66B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 114.06m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 66 contained Ditch F1066 and two post-medieval furrows. The geophysical survey recorded additional furrows and some archaeological features which were not evident within the trench.

Ditch F1066 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.27m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1067, was a compact, mid brown clay with occasional small stone. It contained no finds.

Trench 67 (Figs. 3 and 24)

Sample section 67A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 114.66m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 67B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 119.19m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 67 contained Ditch F1057 which is also observed in Trenches 51 (F1181), 52 (F1179), 68 (F1420), 84 (F1404), 86 (F1140) and 87 (F1130). Ditch F1041 and Pit F1053.

Ditch F1041 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.83 x 0.46), orientated east / west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1053 was sub circular in plan (0.49+ x 1.02 x 0.09). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1054, was a firm, grey brown silt clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1057 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.32 x 0.53m), orientated east / west. It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a compact, mid brown clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 68 (Figs. 3 and 24)

Sample section 68A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 112.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 68B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 117.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 68 contained Ditches F1049, F1051, F1200, F1204 and F1420 (all aligned east / west), and Furrow F1202. Ditch F1420 which is also observed in Trenches 51 (F1181), 52 (F1179), 67(F1057), (F1404), 86 (F1140) and 87 (F1130). The furrow was not detected by the geophysical survey.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1049	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.62 x 0.33m)	L1050	-	Post-medieval pottery (3; 33g)
F1051	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.72 x 0.27m)	L1052	-	Early Roman pottery (3; 42g)
F1200	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.07+ x 0.64 x 0.22m)	L1201	-	-
F1204	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (0.68+ x 0.60 x 0.18m)	L1205	-	Mid - Late 1st C AD pottery (6; 14g)
F1420	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.92 x 0.42m)	L1421	-	-

Trench 69 (Figs. 3 and 25)

Sample section 69A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 110.66m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 69B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 109.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 69 contained Ditches F1072, F1146, F1173 and F1175 (aligned north / south), and a furrow.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1072	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 2.44 x 0.51m)	L1073	Cut F1146	Mid - late 1st / Early 2nd C AD pottery (53; 218g); animal bone (127g); struck flint (1; 7g)
F1146	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a flattish base (1.80+ x 1.05 x 0.72m)	L1147	Cut by F1072	Early Roman pottery (14; 76g); animal bone (455g); struck flint (1; 16g); fired clay (42g)
F1173	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.32+ x 0.21m)	L1174	Cut by F1175	Early Roman pottery (11; 127g); animal bone (4g)
F1175	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.63 x 0.23m)	L1176	Cut F1173	Mid – late 1st C AD pottery (4; 61g), animal bone (28g)

Trench 70 (Figs. 3 and 25)

Sample section 70A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 107.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 70B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 109.78m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.54m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.54m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 70 contained Ditches F1122, F1128, F1157, F1159, F1171, F1187 and F1189.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1122	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.42 x 0.24m)	L1123	-	-
F1128	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.11 x 0.42m)	L1129	-	Early Roman pottery (5; 13g), animal bone (1g)
F1157	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.12 x 0.45m)	L1158	-	-
F1159	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and an uneven base (1.80+ x 5.09 x 0.38m)	L1162	-	-
F1171	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 1.29 x 0.24m)	L1172	-	Early Roman (9; 44g), burnt bone (15g)
F1187	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.20+ x 1.07 x 0.23m)	L1188	-	Mid - late 1st C AD – Early 2nd C AD pottery (123; 1367g), CBM (13g), animal bone (8g), fired clay (3; 8g)
F1189	Linear in plan (N/S) with steep sides and a concave base (0.73+ x 0.50 x 0.20m)	L1190	-	-

Trench 71 (Figs. 3 and 26)

Sample section 71A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 105.31m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 71B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 107.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 71 contained Ditches F1190, F1192 and F1194 (aligned east / west), and a furrow.

Ditch F1190 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.57 x 0.30m), orientated east / west with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1191, was a firm, mid blue brown clay silt with frequent small stones. It contained early Roman (8; 41g), CBM (4g) and animal bone (46g).

Ditch F1192 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.83 x 0.19m), orientated east / west with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1193, was a firm, mid brown clay silt with frequent small stones. It contained mid - late 1st century AD/ early 2nd century AD pottery (5; 30g) and animal bone (13g).

Ditch F1194 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.67 x 0.42m), orientated east / west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1195, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt. It contained Roman pottery (4; 26g).

Trench 72 (Figs. 3 and 26)

Sample section 72A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 103.91m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.72m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.72m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 72B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 104.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.31m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr. 1

Description: Trench 72 contained Ditches F1134 and F1220 (orientated north / south), and five post-medieval furrows, aligned north/ south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1134 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.03 x 0.24m), orientated north / south with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1135, was a firm, brown clay silt with frequent small stones. It contained post-medieval pottery (1; 85g).

Ditch F1220 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.67 x 0.23m), orientated north / south with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1221, was a firm, mid grey clay silt with frequent small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 73 (Figs. 3 and 26)

Sample section 73A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 102.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 73B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 102.71m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.18m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 73 contained three post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 74 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 74A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 96.77m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 74B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 100.95m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 74 contained two post-medieval furrows.

Trench 75 (Figs. 3 and 26)

Sample section 75A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 94.27m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 75B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 94.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 75 contained three post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 76 (Figs. 3 and 27)

Sample section 76A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 90.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 76B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 92.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 76 contained two post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. An additional furrow recorded during the geophysical survey was not evident.

Trench 77 (Figs. 3 and 27)

Sample section 77A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 91.11m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 77B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 90.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 77 contained one post-medieval furrow, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Two additional furrows recorded during the geophysical survey were not evident.

Trench 78 (Figs. 3 and 27)

Sample section 78A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 92.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 78B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 94.84m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 78 contained two post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 79 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 79A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 89.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 79B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 91.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 79 contained no archaeological features. A large linear recorded during the geophysical survey was not evident (see Section 9.5, below).

Trench 80 (Figs. 3 and 27)

Sample section 80A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 93.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 80B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 92.43m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 80 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south (and corresponding with the geophysical survey).

Trench 81 (Figs. 3 and 27)

Sample section 81A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 98.47m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 81B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 97.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 81 contained five post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 82 (Figs. 3 and 28)

Sample section 82A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 106.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 82B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 108.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.27 - 0.74m	L1001	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.74m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Trench 82 contained Ditch F1232 and Furrow F1359. Ditch F1232 is a drainage ditch which is also observed in Trenches 92 (F1070) and 94 (F1252).

Ditch F1232 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.59 x 0.67m), orientated north-west / south-east with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1233, was a firm, brown clay silt with frequent small stones. It contained no finds.

Furrow F1359 was linear in plan (3.53+ x 0.64 x 0.12m), orientated east / west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1360, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 83 (Figs. 3 and 28)

Sample section 83A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 108.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 83B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 111.06m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 83 contained Ditches F1037, F1039, F1068, F1124, F1126, F1136, F1144, F1163, F1165, F1167, F1169, Pit F1138 and Furrow F1234.

Pit F1138 was sub-oval in plan (0.69 x 0.35 x 0.08m), with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1139, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones.

Furrow F1234 was linear in plan (3.83+ x 0.85 x 0.14m), orientated north-east / south-west. It had moderately sloped sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1235 comprised firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1037	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a narrow base (1.80+ x 0.65 x 0.37m)	L1038	-	Mid - late 1st C AD pottery (7; 100g), CBM (2g), fired clay (2; 35g), S. flint (2; 79g)
F1039	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a narrow base (1.80+ x 0.95 x 0.46m)	L1040	-	-
F1068	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.95 x 0.46m)	L1069	-	Early Roman pottery (10; 12g), CBM (19g), animal bone (3g)
F1124	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with steep sides and a flat base (1.78+ x 1.00 x 0.20m)	L1125	Cut F1136 and F1144	Early Roman pottery (3; 31g), CBM (1g)
F1126	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a uneven concave base (1.80+ x 1.01 x 0.28m)	L1127	-	Early Roman pottery (4; 71g), CBM (10g) and burnt bone (1g)
F1136	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.74+ x 0.63 x 0.20m)	L1137	Cut F1144; Cut by F1124	-
F1144	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and a flattish base (0.64+ x 0.35 x 0.12m)	L1145	Cut by F1136 and F1124	-

F1163	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.10+ x 0.99 x 0.57m)	L1164	-	-
F1165	Linear in plan (E/W) with shallow sides and a flat base (1.80+ x 1.13 x 0.10m)	L1166	Cut F1167	-
F1167	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (1.80+ x 0.59 x 0.22m)	L1168	Cut by F1165 and F1169	-
F1169	Linear in plan (E/W) with steep sides and a concave base (1.66+ x 0.99 x 0.27m)	L1170	Cut F1167	-

Trench 84 (Figs. 3 and 29)

Sample section 84A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 111.76m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 84B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 116.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 84 contained Ditches F1043, F1404, Gully F1045 and Pit F1047. Ditch F1404 was also observed in Trenches 51 (F1181), 52 (F1179), 67 (F1057), 68 (F1420), 86 (F1140) and 87 (F1130).

Ditch F1043 was linear in plan (2.07+ x 1.05 x 0.18m), orientated east / west. It had moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1044, was a firm, mid red brown clay silt. It contained early Roman pottery (9; 191g).

Gully F1045 was linear in plan (2.07+ x 0.79 x 0.23m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1046, was a firm, mid orange brown silt clay with occasional small stone inclusions. Cut Pit F1047; Cut by Ditch F1043.

Pit F1047 was sub-circular in plan (0.54+ x 0.62 x 0.25m), with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1048, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones. It contained early Roman pottery (8; 126g) and animal bone (86g).

Ditch F1404 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.25 x 0.50m), orientated east / west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1405, was a compact, mid blue orange clay with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 85 (Figs. 3 and 29)

Sample section 85A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 110.55m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 85B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 112.12m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 85 contained Ditch F1228, F1241, F1254 and two furrows

Furrow F1230 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.90 x 0.27m), orientated north-west / south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1231 comprised firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained post-medieval pottery (2; 7g), residual mid – late 1st century AD pottery (1; 32g), residual struck flint (8g), animal bone (6g) and glass (1g).

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1228	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with shallow sides and a flattish base (1.80+ x 2.72 x 0.12m)	L1229	-	-
F1241	Linear in plan (E/W) with shallow sides and a flattish base (1.80+ x 0.62 x 0.33m)	L1242	-	Roman pottery (2; 14g)
F1254	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a narrow base (6.53+ x 0.92 x 0.24m)	L1255	-	-

Trench 86 (Figs. 3 and 29)

Sample section 86A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 113.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 86B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 118.47m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 86 contained Ditch F1140 which is a continuation of a ditch observed in trenches 51 (F1181), 52 (F1179), 67 (F1057), 68 (F1420), 84 (F1404), 86 (F1140) and 87 (F1130). A post-medieval furrow was also present.

Ditch F1140 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.30 x 0.44mm), orientated east / west. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1141, was a compact, mid blue orange clay with occasional small stones.

Trench 87 (Figs. 3 and 30)

Sample section 87A: north end, west facing *0.00 = 121.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 87B: south end, east facing *0.00 = 115.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 87 contained Ditch F1130 which is also observed in Trenches 51 (F1181), 52 (F1179), 67 (F1057), 68 (F1420), 84 (F1404) and 86 (F1140).

Ditch F1130 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.31 x 0.19mm), orientated east / west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1131, was a compact, mid blue orange clay with occasional small stones.

Trench 88 (Figs. 3 and 30)

Sample section 88A: east end, south facing *0.00 = 110.46m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 88B: west end, north facing *0.00 = 109.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 88 contained four post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 89 (Figs. 3 and 30)

Sample section 89A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 105.32m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.12m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 89B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 108.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 89 contained a post-medieval furrow, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 90 (Figs. 3 and 30)

Sample section 90A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 103.37m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 90B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 103.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 90 contained three post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 91 (Figs. 3 and 31)

Sample section 91A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 105.31m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 91B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 107.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 91 contained Ditches F1198, F1208, F1210, F1236 and two post-medieval furrows (F1206 and F1226), aligned north / south (and corresponding with the geophysical survey).

Furrow F1206 was linear in plan (2.11+ x 3.02 x 0.36m), orientated north / south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1207, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained post-medieval pottery (5; 43g).

Furrow F1226 was linear in plan (2.21+ x 2.42 x 0.17m), orientated north / south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1227 was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained post-medieval pottery (4; 16g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (1; 2g).

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1198	Linear in plan (E/W) with moderately steep sides and a concave base (3.00+ x 1.30 x 0.25m)	L1199	-	Mid – Late 1st C AD pottery (5; 366g)
F1208	Linear in plan (N/S) with vertical sides and a concave base (2.11 x 0.35 x 0.33m)	L1209	Cut by Furrow F1206	-
F1210	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and an irregular flattish base (2.06 x 2.22 x 0.70m)	L1211	-	-
F1236	Linear in plan (NE/SW) with steep sides and an irregular base (2.06 x 2.97 x 0.70m)	L1237 (primary)	-	-
		1238		mid - late 1st C AD pottery (10; 83g) and animal bone (4g)

		1239 (uppermost)		mid - late 1st C AD/ early 2nd C AD pottery (53; 620g), animal bone (40g) and fired clay (4; 11g).

Trench 92 (Figs. 3 and 32)

Sample section 92A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 102.79m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 92B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 103.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 92 contained Ditch F1070 and one post-medieval furrow, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Ditch F1070 is also observed in Trenches 82 (F1232) and 94 (F1252).

Ditch F1070 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 7.30 x 0.82m), orientated north-west / south-east with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1071, was a firm, mid blue brown clay silt with frequent small stones. It contained Early Roman pottery (10; 52g), animal bone (15g) and struck flint (1; 1g).

Furrow F1132 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.06 x 0.13m), orientated north / south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1133, was a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones.

Trench 93 (Figs. 3 and 33)

Sample section 93A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 102.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 93B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 100.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 93 contained three post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. An additional furrow recorded during the geophysical survey was not evident.

Trench 94 (Figs. 3 and 33)

Sample section 94A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 98.82m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 94B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 100.49m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 94 contained Pit F1250 and Ditch F1252 and one post-medieval furrow, aligned north-east/ south-west, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Ditch F1252 is a continuation of F1232 (Trench 82) and F1070 (Trench 92).

Pit F1250 was sub-circular in plan (0.25+ x 0.39 x 0.28m), with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1251, was a friable, dark grey brown sand silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1252 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 6.15 x 0.81m), orientated north-west / south-east with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1253, was a firm, mid blue brown clay silt with frequent small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 95 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 95A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 100.47m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 95B: north end, west facing *0.00 = 94.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 95 contained a post-medieval furrow.

Trench 96 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 96A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 95.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 96B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 95.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 96 contained five post-medieval furrows.

Trench 97 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 97A: north end, west facing *0.00 = 92.48m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 97B: south end, east facing *0.00 = 90.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 97 contained no archaeological features. A large ditch indicated by the geophysical survey was not evident (see Section 9.5, below)

Trench 98 (Figs. 3 and 33)

Sample section 98A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 90.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 98B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 89.48m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 98 contained four post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey

Trench 99 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 99A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 88.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 99B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 90.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1002	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 99 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 100 (Figs. 3 and 34)

Sample section 100A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 95.85m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 100B: south-east end, north-east facing. *0.00 = 92.60m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 100 contained six post-medieval furrows, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 101 (Figs. 3 and 34)

Sample section 101A: south end, east facing *0.00 = 93.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 - 0.74m	L1002	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.74m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr. 1

Sample section 101B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 95.85m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.28 - 0.72m	L1002	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.72m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr. 1

Description: Trench 101 contained three post-medieval furrows, aligned north-west / south-east, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Two additional furrows recorded during the geophysical survey were not evident.

Trench 102 (Figs. 3 and 34)

Sample section 102A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 95.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 - 0.52m	L1002	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.52m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 102B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 96.49m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.34 - 0.87m	L1002	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.87m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr. 1

Description: Trench 102 contained one post-medieval furrow, aligned north / south, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. A large ditch indicated by the geophysical survey was not evident (see Section 9.5, below).

Trench 103 (Figs. 3 and 34)

Sample section 103A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 97.31m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22 - 0.58m	L1002	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.58m+	L1001	Natural deposits As above Tr.1.

Sample section 103B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 99.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 103 contained one post-medieval furrow, aligned north-west / south-east, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 104 (Fig. 3)

Sample section 104A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 98.95m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 104B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 100.33m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 104 contained a land drain and an underground stream in the location of the geophysical anomalies. No archaeological features were present.

Trench 105 (Figs. 3 and 34)

Sample section 105A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 101.12m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 105B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 101.39m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 105 contained seven post-medieval furrows, aligned north-west / south-east, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 106 (Figs. 3 and 35)

Sample section 106A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 102.13m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 106B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 102.83m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 106 contained Gully F1006, Ditch F1008 and seven post-medieval furrows, aligned north-west / south-east, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Gully F1006 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.76 x 0.32m), orientated north-east / south-west with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a firm, mid brown grey silt clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.45m), orientated east / west with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1009, was a firm, dark yellow brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

Trench 107 (Fig. 3 and 35)

Sample section 107A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 102.12m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 107B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 102.50m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 107 contained Ditches F1016 and F1018. F1018 but not F1016 was recorded during by the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1016 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.90 x 0.39m), orientated north-east / south-west with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a firm, mid blue grey clay silt with frequent gravel. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1018 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.36 x 0.47m), orientated north / south with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a firm, light grey brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 108 (Figs. 3 and 35)

Sample section 108A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 10.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 108B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 101.74m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 108 contained Ditch F1014. The latter was recorded during the geophysical survey but a second anomaly was not evident.

Ditch F1014 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.41 x 0.26m), orientated north-east / south-west with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1015, was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with very occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 109 (Figs. 3 and 36)

Sample section 109A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 96.29m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 109B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 98.92m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 109C: east end, north facing *0.00 = 98.27m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.21m+	L1001	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 109 contained Gully F1120 and one post-medieval furrow, aligned north-west / south-east, which corresponded with the geophysical survey. Five additional furrows recorded during the geophysical survey were not apparent.

Gully F1120 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.55 x 0.30m), orientated north / south with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1121, was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 110 (Figs. 3 and 37)

Sample section 110A: north-west end, south-west facing *0.00 = 97.97m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 110B: south-east end, north-east facing *0.00 = 98.69m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 110 contained Ditch F1010, Pit F1012 and ?Beam Slot F1082, A furrow and an anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey were not evident

Ditch F1010 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.24 x 0.56m), orientated north-east / south-west with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1011, was a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

Pit F1012 was sub-rectangular in plan (2.28+ x 1.32 x 0.27m), with vertical sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1013, was a friable, mid mottled orange grey brown gritty silt. It contained mid – late 1st century AD pottery (11; 98g) and CBM (21g).

?Beam Slot F1082 was sub-oval in plan (0.82+ x 0.24 x 0.12m), orientated east / west with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1083, comprised firm, light grey brown clay silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 111 (Figs. 3 and 37)

Sample section 111A: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 94.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 111B: north-east end, north-west facing *0.00 = 107.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above Tr. 1

Description: Trench 111 contained one post-medieval furrow, aligned north-east/ south-west, which corresponded with the geophysical survey.

Trench 112 (Figs. 3 and 37)

Sample section 112A: west end, north facing *0.00 = 126.24m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.23 – 0.52m	L1002	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.52m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 112B: east end, south facing *0.00 = 126.76m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.24 – 0.53m	L1002	Colluvial. As above Tr. 60
0.53m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 12 contained undated Gully F1177.

Gully F1177 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.62 x 0.24m), orientated north / south with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1178, was a firm, mid orange brown sand silt with frequent small stone inclusions.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, comprising firm, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. In the northern (level) area of

site Subsoil L1003 was present; it was a firm mid grey brown silty clay. A colluvial deposit, L1002, was present in some of the southern trenches (associated with the steep slope in this area), and it consisted of a firm, mid yellow brown clay silt with moderate small stones. The natural geology, L1001, comprised compact, mid orange clay with occasional patches of blue clay, iron panning and sand.

9 DISCUSSION

Introduction

Background

9.1 The site is situated on the slope of a clay ridge overlooking the River Jordan. Archaeological investigations close by have recorded evidence for an extensive Romano-British enclosure system, including two inhumation burials and pits containing domestic waste. Also revealed during these excavations were a potential prehistoric pit alignment, isolated Anglo-Saxon pits and medieval ridge and furrow.

9.2 The potential for the current site to contain substantial archaeological features, including field systems and enclosures, was demonstrated by the forerunning geophysical survey (Baker *et al* 2015).

Encountered Archaeology

9.3 The archaeological features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are tabulated below:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1361	Ditch	Roman
	F1385	Ditch	Mid 1st C AD
	F1388	Ditch	Roman
	F1396	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
	F1414	Ditch	-
	F1416	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
	F1418	Ditch	Early Roman
2	F1324	Ditch	-
	F1326	Pit	Early Roman
	F1334	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
	F1336	Layer	-
	F1337	Ditch	Early 2nd C AD
	F1402=1343	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1410	Ditch	-
	F1412	Ditch	-
3	F1357	Ditch	-
	F1381	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
	F1390	Ditch	-
5	F1086	?Pit	-
9	F1398	Pit	Mid – late 1st C AD

	F1400	Pit	-
10	F1377	Ditch	Late Iron Age
11	F1345	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1347	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1349	Ditch	-
	F1406	Ditch	-
12	F1328	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1341	Ditch	Mid – late 3rd C AD
	F1392	Ditch	Post-medieval
	F1422	Pit	-
13	F1330	Ditch	Late Iron Age
	F1332	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1363	Ditch	Mid – late 1st/ early 2nd C AD
	F1367	Ditch	Early – mid 2nd C AD
	F1369	Ditch	Roman
	F1373	Ditch	Late Iron Age – Roman
14	F1339	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
15	F1308	Ditch	Mid - Late 1st/ early 2nd C AD
16	F1299	Ditch	-
	F1301	Ditch	-
17	F1295	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1297 (Re-cut of F1295)	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1303	Ditch	Roman
	F1306 (Re-cut of F1303)	Ditch	Early Roman
18	F1290 (=F1314 (Tr.25))	Ditch	Early Roman
23	F1090 (=F1020 (Tr.24); =F1450 (Tr.25); =F1452 (Tr.29))	Ditch	Modern
24	F1020 (=F1090 (Tr.23); =F1450 (Tr.25); =F1452 (Tr.29))	Ditch	Modern
25	F1314 (=F1290 (Tr.18))	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1450 (=F1290 (Tr.23); =F1020 (Tr.24); =F1452 (Tr.29))	Ditch	Modern
26	F1312	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1322	Ditch	Early Roman
27	F1275	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1277	Ditch	-
	F1320	Ditch	-
28	F1102	Pit	Early Roman
29	F1452 (=F1290 (Tr.23); =F1020 (Tr.24); =F1450 (Tr.25))	Ditch	Modern
34	F1106	Ditch	Late Iron Age – early Roman
36	F1264 (=F1281 (Tr.37))	Droveway ditch	-
	F1279 (=F1272 (Tr.37))	Droveway ditch	-
37	F1272 (=F1279 (Tr.36))	Ditch	-
	F1281 (=F1264 (Tr.36))	Ditch	-
39	F1257 (=F1285 (Tr.47), =F1266 (Tr. 48))	Enclosure ditch	-
	F1259	Ditch	-
	F1261	Ditch	-

43	F1022	Cut	-
	F1024	Posthole	-
	F1025	Posthole	-
45	F1245	Ditch	-
	F1268	Ditch	-
46	F1424	Ditch	-
	F1426	Ditch	-
47	F1285 (=F1257 (Tr.39); =F1266 (Tr.48))	Enclosure ditch	-
48	F1266 (=F1257 (Tr.39); =F1285 (Tr.47))	Enclosure ditch	-
49	F1183	Ditch	-
51	F1004	Pit	Undated
	F1181 (=F1179 (Tr.52); =F1057 (Tr.67); =F1420 (Tr.68); =F1404 (Tr.84); =F1140 (Tr.86); =F1130 (Tr.87))	Ditch	-
52	F1179 (=F1181 (Tr.51); =F1057 (Tr.67); =F1420 (Tr.68); =F1404 (Tr.84); =F1140 (Tr.86); =F1130 (Tr.87))	Ditch	-
55	F1244	Ditch	Modern
	F1247	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
63	F1152	Ditch	-
	F1218	Gully	-
64	F1185	Ditch	-
	F1196	Ditch	-
65	F1026	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1028	Ditch	-
	F1059	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1061	Ditch	-
	F1063	Ditch	Early Roman
66	F1066	Ditch	-
67	F1041	Ditch	-
	F1053	Pit	-
	F1057 (=F1181 (Tr.51); =F1179 (Tr.52); =F1420 (Tr.68); =F1404 (Tr.84); =F1140 (Tr.86); =F1130 (Tr.87))	Ditch	-
68	F1049	Ditch	Post-medieval
	F1051	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1200	Ditch	-
	F1204	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
	F1420 (=F1181 (Tr.51); =F1179 (Tr.52); =F1057 (Tr.67); =F1404 (Tr.84); =F1140 (Tr.86); =F1130 (Tr.87))	Ditch	-
69	F1072	Ditch	Mid – late 1st/ early 2nd C AD
	F1146	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1173	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1175	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
70	F1122	Ditch	-
	F1128	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1157	Ditch	-
	F1159	Ditch	-
	F1171	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1187	Ditch	Mid – late 1st/ early 2nd C AD

	F1189	Ditch	-
71	F1190	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1192	Ditch	Mid – late 1st/ early 2nd C AD
	F1194	Ditch	Roman
72	F1134	Ditch	Post-medieval
	F1220	Ditch	-
82	F1232 (=F1070 (Tr.92); =F1252 (Tr.94))	Ditch	-
83	F1037	Ditch	Mid – late 1st/ early 2nd C AD
	F1039	Ditch	-
	F1068	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1124	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1126	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1136	Ditch	-
	F1138	Pit	-
	F1144	Ditch	-
	F1165	Ditch	-
	F1167	Ditch	-
	F1169	Ditch	-
84	1043	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1404 (=F1181 (Tr.51); =F1179 (Tr.52); =F1057 (Tr.67); =F1420 (Tr.68); =F1140 (Tr.86); =F1130 (Tr.87))	Ditch	-
	F1045	Gully	-
	F1047	Pit	Early Roman
85	F1228	Ditch	-
	F1241	Ditch	-
	F1254	Ditch	-
86	F1140 (=F1181 (Tr.51); =F1179 (Tr.52); =F1057 (Tr.67); =F1420 (Tr.68); =F1404 (Tr.84); =F1130 (Tr.87))	Ditch	-
87	F1130 (=F1181 (Tr.51); =F1179 (Tr.52); =F1057 (Tr.67); =F1420 (Tr.68); =F1404 (Tr.84); =F1140 (Tr.86))	Ditch	-
91	F1198	Ditch	Mid – late 1st C AD
	F1208	Ditch	-
	F1210	Ditch	-
	F1236	Ditch	Mid – late 1st/ early 2nd C AD
92	F1070 (=F1232 (Tr.82); =F1252 (Tr.94))	Ditch	Early Roman
94	F1250	Pit	-
	F1252 (=F1232 (Tr.82); =F1070 (Tr.92))	Ditch	-
106	F1006	Gully	-
	F1008	Ditch	-
107	F1016	Ditch	-
	F1018	Ditch	-
108	F1014	Ditch	-
109	F1120	Ditch	-
110	F1010	Ditch	-
	F1012	Pit	Mid – late 1st C AD
	F1082	Beam slot	-

Correlation between Geophysical Anomalies and Encountered Archaeology

9.4 The majority of surveyed plough furrows were evident with the trial trenches. In several instances the geophysical survey recorded furrows but the trial trenching did not, for example, Trenches 96 and 109, and *vice versa*, e.g. Trenches 49, and 64.

9.5 The encountered archaeological features generally reflected the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. A notable exception was a large enclosure ditch which was readily discernible in Trenches 92 (F1070) and 94 (F1252) but not in Trenches 79, 97 and 102, despite the recorded geophysical appearing to traverse these trenches. Present evidence suggests that the southern arc of this anomaly is unrelated to Ditch F1070 (=1252). It is possible that the anomaly results from sediment accumulation downslope from an area of north to south aligned ridge and furrow cultivation. The build-up may not have been significant, explaining why it was not detected within Trenches 79, 97 and 102, but redeposited clay-rich sediments are likely to have resulted in a relatively strong magnetic response.

Dating/ Phasing

Earlier Prehistoric

9.6 The earliest finds recovered were 18 pieces (148g) of struck flint, comprising sparsely-distributed residual material present in the early Roman ditches and post-medieval furrows. This material was identified as belonging to a blade-based technology characteristic of the early Neolithic period and includes a scraper manufactured on a blade from Furrow F1055 (Trench 51). Five flakes (22g) contained in Ditch F1106 (Trench 54) exhibit neat parallel dorsal scars, suggesting that blade production was taking place in the immediate vicinity. Isolated flakes of blade-like debitage were also recovered from Ditches F1070, F1266, F1312 and F1341, and Furrow F1055. Core and flake technology representative of the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age period is also present, e.g. a scraper from Ditch F1146 (Struck Flint report – see Appendix 2).

Iron Age and Romano-British

9.7 Most of the datable archaeological features were assigned a late Iron Age to early Romano-British date, based on associated pottery. The pottery assemblage contains a total of 753 sherds (7469g) of late Iron Age and Roman pottery in a moderately fragmented and slightly abraded condition (Pottery Report – see Appendix 2). It was generally sparsely scattered, predominantly in ditches and occasional pits, but some biases and small concentrations were identified.

Medieval

9.8 The presence of medieval pottery sherds in Topsoil L1000 is probably a result of historical manuring practices.

Post-Medieval and Modern

9.9 As was anticipated following the geophysical survey, the evaluation revealed substantial evidence of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation across the site. The degree of preservation was such that individual fields were evident.

9.10 In addition to the ridge and furrow, the evaluation recorded three ditches of post-medieval date (F1392, F1134 and F1049). Modern features were also recorded: Ditches F1020 (=1290= F1450=1452) and F1244.

The Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosures/ Settlement Areas

Introduction

9.11 Two principal enclosures or settlement areas were recorded in the northern area of site, in addition to a less prominent enclosure between the two: Area 1 on the north-western side of the site (Trenches 1 – 37), Area 2 on the north-eastern area of the site (Trenches 50 – 91), and Area 3 between Areas 1 and 2 (Trenches 39 – 55) (Fig. 3b). The enclosures/ settlement areas were broadly contemporary – dating to the late Iron Age/ early Romano-British period – but varied in their character, particularly in terms of the associated pottery. Also, feature fills became increasingly organic to the west (Area 1).

9.12 The Iron Age/ Romano-British archaeology appears directly related to similarly dated remains recorded to the immediate west (Clarke 2012a, b and c). The geophysical survey (Baker *et al* 2015) suggested a continuation of the excavated enclosure system into the area of current site. The results of the evaluation have demonstrated that the features within the site are contemporary with those recorded by Clarke (*ibid.*), while perhaps indicating an earlier start date settlement activity than previously thought.

<u>Area 1</u>

9.13 Area 1 contained a ladder arrangement of enclosures (Trenches 1 – 3), several sub-circular enclosures (Trench 16, 17, 18 and 25), rectangular enclosures (Trench 11) and a droveway (Trenches 36 and 37).

9.14 Larger pottery groups (exceeding 12 sherds) were found in a small number of ditches: Ditch F1106, Trench 34 (34; 106g); Ditch F1308, Trench (15: 20; 120g); Ditch F1322, Trench 16 (14; 52g); Ditch F1339, Trench 14 (15; 83g); Ditch F1341, Trench 12 (63; 543g); and Ditch F1381, Trench 3 (50; 379g).

9.15 The Area 1 features – representing direct continuations of features excavated to the immediate west of the site – yielded higher status pottery, including rare Italian Samian.

9.16 Associated finds comprise CBM, quantities of animal bone, fired clay and residual struck flint. The CBM is in insufficient quantities to suggest associated structural remains within the site, although the possible presence of structures which did not include a significant CBM component cannot be ruled out. Fragments of triangular clay loom weight were contained in Ditches F1264 (Trench 36) and F1295

(Trench 17), and Pit F1398 (Trench 9). The fragments exhibited rounded points and the partial scars of perforations through the corners, suggesting that they had fractured at these points of stress during use. Triangular loom weights emerge in the mid/ late Iron Age and continue to be utilised throughout the Roman period, consistent with the mid 1st to early 2nd century AD date of the pottery recovered from the ditches, and suggestive of low to moderate status domestic industry on or near to the site (CBM Report – see Appendix 2). Ditch F1308 (Trench 15) contained a copper alloy fragment (SF3), while Ditch F1341 (Trench 12) yielded a piece of blue glass (SF4).

9.17 With the exception of Pits F1102 (Trench 28), F1326 (Trench 2) and F1398 (Trench 9), all of the encountered Romano-British features were ditches. A single spread (L1336) was also recorded in Trench 2. The non-ditch features/ contexts yielded only sparse pottery (1-2 sherds apiece).

9.18 Some evidence of livestock trampling was recorded, e.g. Trench 2 (Layer L1336). A droveway or delineated track was also present in this area of the site (Trenches 36 and 37), possibly indicating a very broad division of land use; higher status human habitation to the west (Area 1) and agricultural activity, and possibly lower status habitation, to the east (Area 2).

Area 2

9.19 A large enclosure (Trenches 69, 82, 84, 85 and 91), small sub circular and rectangular enclosures (e.g. Trenches 68, 71, 72 and 83) and a ladder arrangement of enclosures (Trenches 64 – 66) were recorded in Area 2. A large ditch bounded the northern side of Area 2 (Trenches 51 to 87), while a second large ditch, a drainage ditch, extended from this area (Trenches 92 and 94). It is notable that the fills of features in this area were, in comparison to Area 1, lighter in colour, with a leached appearance and relatively less organic in content.

9.20 Like Area 1, the features in Area 2 were principally ditches; only two pits were present (F1004 (Trench 51) and F1047 (Trench 84)). Associated finds were sparse and abraded, and there were fewer large pottery groups (exceeding 12 sherds). The latter were contained in four ditches in adjacent trenches: Ditch F1072, Trench 69 (53; 218g); Ditch F1146, Trench 69 (14; 76g); Ditch F1187, Trench 70 (123; 1367g); and Ditch F1236, Trench 91 (63; 703g). Other finds are comparable to those from Area 1, comprising CBM, animal bone, fired clay and residual struck flint.

9.21 The character of the feature fills, and the presence of some areas of possible trampling might suggest that this area was used primarily for corralling livestock.
9.22 A large ditch observed in Trenches 82 (F1232), 92 (F1070) and 94 (F1252) appeared to be a drainage ditch excavated to divert water from the enclosures, which due to the clay geology would not have drained naturally. Silt deposits were present within the ditch. A similar ditch was observed in Trench 34 (F1106).

Area 3

9.23 Area 3 is characterised by a large sub-rectangular enclosure (Trench 48). Significantly fewer finds were recovered from this area. Ditch F1247 (Trench 55) contained mid-late 1st century AD pottery (23; 379g).

The remainder of the site (beyond Areas 1 – 3)

9.24 A very small number of dispersed features were present in the southern area of the site. The steep topography in this area would have made it less desirable for settlement/ enclosure. Nonetheless, a notable mid – late 1st century AD pit (F1012) and possible beam slot (F1082) were present in Trench 110.

9.25 Although indicated as having archaeological potential by the geophysical survey, the plateau in the south-eastern sector of the site was found to contain a number of naturally occurring features, e.g. an underground stream (Trench 104) and a colluvium (Trench 102). Potentially older field boundaries were recorded in Trenches 107 (F1016 and F1018) and 108 (F1014).

The Artefactual and Environmental Evidence
(See Appendix 2 for complete Specialist Reports)

The pottery
With Andrew Peachey

9.26 Trenches 1, 2 and 13 in the north-west corner of the site (Area 1), adjacent to previous excavations on Glebe Road, contained a sparse scatter of sherds that nevertheless encompassed all of the early Roman fabric types, and more intriguingly accounted for all of the Samian vessels identified, including a highly lustrous Dr.15/17 platter and a stamped Dr.18/31 dish base, suggesting an elevated level of consumption. This is supported by a continued moderate distribution in Trenches 14, 15, 17, 25 and 26 to the east, and Trench 3 to the south (all Area 1), which contained a mid-late 1st century AD group of 50 sherds (379g) in Ditch F1381.

9.27 Trench 34 contained an apparently isolated early Roman group in Ditch F1106. Similarly, towards the centre of the site Trenches 54, 64, 65 and 71 yielded small groups of early Roman sherds.

9.28 The highest concentrations of pottery on the site were located in Trenches 69, 70, 83 and 91 in the north-eastern area (Area 2), including concentrations of 52 sherds (229g) in Ditch F1072; 123 sherds (1367g) in Ditch F1187; and 61 sherds (712g) in Ditch F1296, with vessels in each limited to local coarse ware bowls and jars. This distinct concentration of locally-produced utilitarian vessels from Area 2 may represent the presence of a related activity area towards the crest of the valley ridge, though they need not be contemporary within the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD (Area 1). A single late Romano-British ditch (F1341), probably dating to the latter half of the 3rd century AD, was located in Trench 12, suggesting that activity in Area 1 may have continued into the latter part of the Roman occupation.

The animal bone
With Dr Julie E.M. Cussans

9.29 A large assemblage of animal bone was recovered (see Appendix 2). Of the identifiable assemblage, cattle were by far the most abundant, followed by sheep/ goat and horse. Pig and dog were also represented in the assemblage. No wild mammals or birds were identified.

9.30 Animal bone was extremely unevenly distributed across the site. Approximately half of the recovered fragments are derived from Trenches 1 - 3, and 12 - 15, which make up the very westernmost corner of the site (Area 1), adjacent to the Glebe Road excavations. Lower concentrations of bone were present immediately to the east of this area and in the northern part of the site (Area 2). The southern and easternmost areas of the site were almost devoid of bone. It is possible that this distribution relates to zonation of meat consumption, especially if Area 1 is considered to be a settlement area, in contrast to the agricultural character of the remaining areas.

The environmental remains
With Dr John Summers

9.31 The archaeobotanical assessment of bulk sample light fractions has identified a Romano-British arable economy focussed on the cultivation of spelt wheat and hulled six-row barley. This may also have been supplemented by free-threshing type wheat and oat, as well as pulses such as horse bean, although evidence for these was relatively limited. These findings are consistent with the pattern identified by Fryer (2012) in the archaeobotanical assemblage from the Glebe Road excavation, adjacent to the west. It is also consistent with more general patterns within the Romano-British arable economy (e.g. Campbell 2008; Ballantyne 2013; Monckton 2006; 2010; Murphy 2003).

9.32 Although evidence of cereal use and processing were widespread across the site, densities were low and deposits contained mostly carbonised remains of mixed origin. The lack of very high density deposits of burnt cereal product or processing by-products indicates that the evaluation trenches have not identified any key areas associated with primary agricultural activities, such as the processing, drying and storage of cereals. This is comparable with the results from the archaeobotanical analysis of samples taken during excavations of enclosures adjacent to the western boundary of the present site (Fryer 2012). Whether this general low density of remains is indicative of an economy that was based predominantly on animal husbandry over arable cultivation should be considered.

Later Activity

Ridge and Furrow

9.33 Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation has identified extensive post-medieval ridge and furrow across the site. To some extent, the presence of this may be dictated by the local geology and land form. Ridge and furrow is formed by a particular method of ploughing, the main advantage of which is that it promotes

drainage by creating a deliberately corrugated land-surface; the ridges generally being aligned down slopes, as is the case across the majority of the current site (Muir 2004, 219). The ridging of land was most pronounced on poorly drained clay land (*ibid.*). The clay geology of the local area has clearly impeded drainage throughout the history of human occupation at the site, as is suggested by the presence of late Iron Age/ early Romano-British ditches F1070 (=1232=1252) and F1106.

9.34 The Market Harborough Landscape Character Assessment (Sismey 2009, 19) identifies the elevated views from the Kettering Road/ Clack Hill ridge, at the northern edge of the site, as a key characteristic of the area. The areas of ridge and furrow, amongst other aspects of this landscape, are also identified as distinctive features.

Research Potential

9.35 Extensive archaeological remains, comprising ditched enclosures and other features have been identified within the site through geophysical survey (Baker *et al* 2015). The evaluation has confirmed the presence of these features and demonstrated that they mostly relate to settlement and agricultural activity of late Iron Age and early Romano-British date. In addition, the evaluation has served to identify a background of sparsely distributed Neolithic flintworking evidence, suggesting ephemeral pre-Iron Age occupation of the area, and evidence of human activity following the cessation of Iron Age/ Romano-British occupation in the form of medieval and post-medieval agriculture. The main research potential of the site relates to the encountered Iron Age and Romano-British archaeology.

9.36 Iron Age settlement and landscape, linear monuments/ other land divisions and the agricultural economy are identified as important regional research topics (Knight *et al.* 2012, 58-9; Willis 2006, 89-136). The strategy and impact of the Roman Conquest on the Iron Age landscape is also a significant research theme (Taylor 2006, 137-59), as are issues of Romano-British rural settlement, landscape and society (*ibid.*). Encompassing parts of a settlement and agricultural landscape, the current site has the potential to contribute to all of these areas. The dating of some features also suggests a potential to provide information relating to the Iron Age/ Roman transition and the way this manifested itself in the material culture, land use, and agricultural regimes of the East Midlands. Understanding the way in which *Romanised* farms developed from Iron Age settlements is also an important area of regional research (Knight *et al.* 2012, 79).

9.37 A particularly notable, potentially Iron Age aspect of the site is a ?pit alignment identified by the geophysical survey (Element 60; Baker *et al.* 2015). This may represent a well-reported class of field monument, generally dated to the first millennium BC, although Neolithic examples have also been recorded (Miket 1981; Pollard 1996, 93; Rylatt and Bevan 2007). However, the evaluation has demonstrated that this more likely represents a linear feature which has been truncated at regular intervals by later ridge and furrow.

9.38 The archaeology recorded immediately adjacent to the site (Clarke 2012a, band c) was identified as being largely agricultural in character, based around a

mixed farming economy with some level of industry suggested by recovered ferrous slag. The current project has demonstrated a continuation of this activity to the east, with possible zonation of domestic and pastoral activity. As such, the site has good potential to provide further information regarding the Romano-British landscape and rural settlement patterns (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70). The surrounding area is understood to have been densely settled in the Romano-British period, and full excavation of the current site is likely to significantly contribute to our current understanding of local landscape organisation; the interaction of Romano-British rural sites is an important research topic for the East Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70).

9.39 The Welland Valley and the Leicestershire clay-lands to the south of the Leicester contain a relatively dense pattern of Roman rural settlement (Taylor 2006, 143-5), and the location of a small Romano-British settlement/ town is recorded at The Ridgeway, on the northern edge of modern Market Harborough (HER MLE1948). The current site, located *c.* 1.6km to the south-east, represents a significant agricultural landscape within the settlement's immediate hinterland. Therefore, any further archaeological work also has the potential to inform regarding the town and its interaction with surrounding rural sites (Knight *et al* 2012, 70).

9.40 Initial archaeozoological and archaeobotanical results suggest that the agricultural economy of the site may have been biased towards pastoral activity, possibly contradicting Clarke's earlier (2012a, b and c) conclusions. Further work has the potential to clarify this situation and provide information on related research subjects, e.g. the relationship between different agricultural regimes, agricultural intensification and changes to the shape, size and use of fields (Knight *et al* 2012, 70).

9.41 Close to 1.5kg of ferrous slag was recovered to the immediate west of the current site (Clarke 2012a, band c). Much smaller quantities were recovered by the recent evaluation, although there is potential for further material of this type. Although the quantities present are likely to represent only small-scale smithing activity, the site may have the potential to provide information regarding research questions regarding artefact production and distribution (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70). Evidence of ironworking may be of particular importance; Knight *et al.* (2012, 70) indicate that the iron industry of the Romano-British East Midlands is of national significance.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site with Leicestershire Heritage Services. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
	1000			Topsoil						**SF1 Bead**	**1**	**1**
										S.Flint	1	74
	1002			Colluvial	Post-Med	1	11g					
1004	1005		51	Fill of Pit					46g			
1012	1013		110	Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C	11	98g	21g				
1026	1027		65	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	11	25g	31g		B.Bone	1	1g
1031	1032		50	Fill of Furrow	Post-Med	11	266g		5g	Clay Pipe	1	1g
1037	1038		83	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C/ Early 2nd	7	100g	2g		Fired Clay S.Flint	2 2	35g 79g
1043	1044		84	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	9	191g					
1047	1048		84	Fill of Pit	Early Roman	8	126g		86g			
1049	1050		68	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	3	33g					
1051	1052		68	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	3	42g					
1055	1056		51	Fill of Furrow	Post-Med	13	235g			S.Flint Glass Clay Pipe Glass	2 3 1 1	10g 8g 3g 49g
1059	1060		65	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	1	5g			B.Wood Slag	1 3	<1g 8g
1063	1064		65	Fill of recut Ditch	Early Roman	4	7g		8g			
1068	1069		83		Early Roman	10	12g	19g	3g			
1070	1071		92	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	10	52g		15g	S.Flint	1	1g
1072	1073		69	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C/ Early 2nd	53	218g		127g	S.Flint	1	7g
1102	1103		28	Fill of Pit	Early Roman	1	6g		<1g	Fired Clay	1	29g
1104	1105		28	Fill of Furrow				<1g				
1106	1107		34	1st Fill of Ditch	Late Iron Age	7	16g	8g				

	1108		34	2nd Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	17	62g		1g	S.Flint	5	22g
	1109		34	3rd Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	12	28g		1g	S.Flint Fired Clay	1 3	4g 19g
1124	1125		83	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	5	31g	<1g				
1126	1127		83	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	4	71g	10g		B.Bone	1	1g
1128	1129		70	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	5	13g		<1g			
1134	1135		72	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	1	85g					
1146	1147		69	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	14	76g		455g	S.Flint	1	16g
										Fired Clay	1	42g
1187	1172		70	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C to Early 2nd	123	1367g	13g	8g	Fired Clay	3	8g
1173	1174		69	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	11	127g		4g			
1175	1176		69	Fill of Gully	Mid-Late 1st C	4	61g		28g			
1171	1188		70	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	9	44g			B.Bone	1	15g
1190	1191		71	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	8	41g	4g	46g			
1192	1193		71	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C/ Early 2nd	5	30g		13g			
1194	1195		71	Fill of Ditch	Roman	4	26g					
1198	1199		91	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	5	366g					
1204	1205		68	Fill of Gully	Mid-Late 1st C	6	14g					
1206	1207		91	Fill of Furrow	Post-Med	5	43g					
1212	1213		64	Fill of Ditch	Roman	6	22g		53g			
1225	1226		91	Fill of Furrow	Post-Med	4	16g			Clay Pipe	1	2g
1230	1231		85	Fill of Furrow	Mid-Late 1st C	1	32g		6g	S.Flint	1	8g
			85		Post-Med	2	7g			Glass	1	1g
1236	1238		91	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	10	83g		4g			
1236	1239		91	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C/ Early 2nd	53	620g		40g	Fired Clay	4	11g
1241	1242		85	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	2	14g					
1245	1246		45	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	4	20g					
1247	1249		55	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	23	379g					
1263	1262		55	Fill of Furrow				66g				
1264	1265		36	Fill of Droveway Ditch				189g	18g			
1266	1267		48	Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	1	1g

1275	1276		27	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	1	4g					
1281	1282		37	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	1	2g		585g			
1283	1284		47	Fill of Furrow	Post-Med	3	35g					
1285	1286		47	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	2	21g			Slag	2	9g
										Daub?	2	9g
										S.Flint	1	8g
1290	1292		18	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	1	6g		83g			
	1294		18	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	1	26g		20g			
1295	1296		17	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	2	20g					
1297	1298		17	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	5	62g		134g	Fired Clay	3	48g
1303	1304		17	Lower Fill of Ditch	Roman	1	45g		5g			
1306	1307		17	Fill of Recut	Early Roman	1	45g		14g			
1308	1309		15	Fill of Ditch, Silt	Mid-Late 1st C/ Early 2nd	8	38g		90g	**SF3 Cu.Alloy Frag**	**1**	**2g**
					Early Roman					S.Flint	5	93g
										B.Flint	1	22g
										B.Flint/Stone	1	21g
	1311		15	Fill of Ditch, Silt	Mid-Late 1st C	12	82g		34g	Fired Clay		46g
										S.Flint	1	3g
1312	1313		26	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	9	22g	7g	242g	S.Flint	1	2g
1314	1315		25	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman		134g		32g			
	1316		25	Fill of Ditch	Roman	3	23g		446g	Daub?	6	105g
	1317		25	Fill of Ditch	Roman	2	45g		282g			
1322	1323		26	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	14	52g	7g	45g			
1324	1325		2	Fill of Ditch					154g			
1326	1327		2	Fill of Pit	Early Roman	1	6g		636g			
1328	1329		12	Fiil of Ditch	Early Roman	2	15g					
1330	1331		13	Fill of Ditch	Late Iron Age	2	4g					
1332	1333		13	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	5	24g		25g	Fired Clay		90g
1334	1335		2	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	5	23g		1095g			
	1336		2	Layer					55g			
1337	1338		2	Fill of Ditch	Early 2nd C	12	162g		34g			
1339	1340		14	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	15	83g		113g	S.Flint	3	26g
1341	1342		12	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 3rd C	63	543g		1966	S.Flint	1	7g

										SF 4 Blue Glass Frag	**1**	**<1g**
1343	1344		2	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	4	72g					
1345	1346		11	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	2	26g		6g			
1347	1348		11	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman				83g			
1361	1362		1	Fill of Ditch	Roman	1	18g		11g			
1363	1364		13	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C/ Early 2nd	5	32g					
1367	1368		13	Fill of Ditch	Early-Mid 2nd C	2	55g	18g				
1369	1370		13	Fill of Ditch	Roman	2	9g					
1371	1372		13	Fill of Furrow	Post-Med	14	54g		29g	S.Flint Slate Fe.Frag	8 2 1	62g 3g 2g
1373	1374		13	Fill of Ditch	Roman	3	14g	6g				
	1376		13	Fill of Ditch	Late Iron Age	1	1	8g	14g			
1377	1378		10	Fill of Ditch	Late Iron Age	1	2g					
1381	1382		3	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	50	379g		302			
1385	1386		1	Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st C	4	292g		390			
	1387		1	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	2	14g					
1388	1389		1	Fill of Ditch	Roman	3	14g			S.Flint	3	18g
1392	1393		12	Fill of Ditch	Post-Med	2	9g	71g		Coal	1	2g
1394	1395		12	Fill of Ditch								
1396	1397		1	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	2	8g		903g	Fired Clay	2	9g
1398	1399		9	Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C	2	50g	194	771g			
1408	1409		2	Fill of Furrow						**SF2 Fe Frag**	**1**	**28g**
1410	1411		2	Fill of Ditch				4g				
1412	1413		2	Fill of Ditch					845g			
1416	1417		1	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C	5	264g					
1418	1419		1	Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	4	55g		556g			
			2	Unstratified from above (1403)	Post-Med							
			16	Unstratified				26g		Slate Clay Pipe	1 2	39g 6g
			67	Unstratified		1	63g					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered 18 pieces (148g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition (Table 1), but as sparsely-distributed residual material from early Roman ditches and post-medieval furrows. The technological traits within the assemblage suggest mixed chronological origins, with a piercer and blade-based technology consistent with early Neolithic technology, and a discoidal core, Levallois flake and scraper more typical of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint work in the region. The assemblage was manufactured utilizing local mid-dark grey flint, with where extant, a thin iron-stained cream to orange cortex, reflecting a source in local river gravels, or possibly alluvial clay deposits.

Implement/ Flake type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Core	1	42
Scraper	1	16
Piercer	1	7
Debitage (blade-like)	10	36
Debitage (slightly irregular)	4	26
Levallois flake	1	21
Total	*18*	*148*

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint

Methodology and Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 and 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Discussion

The earliest component of this small assemblage was produced by the blade-based technology that characterizes early Neolithic flint work, including a scraper manufactured on a blade from Furrow F1055. The distal end of the blade was fashioned into a point by abrupt uni-facial retouch to both lateral edges. Debitage flakes, close to true blades included a small group of five flakes (22g) contained in Ditch F1106 that exhibit neat parallel dorsal scars, suggesting that blade production was taking place in the close vicinity. Isolated flakes of blade-like debitage were also recovered from Ditches F1070, F1266, F1312, F1341 and Furrow F1055, with all the blade-like flakes notable for very small bulbs of percussion, indicative of soft-hammer percussion.

In contrast, the remaining core, implements and debitage have more pronounced, if not shattered bulbs or scars indicative of the use of hard hammer percussion. The core in Ditch F1308 is discoidal and both faces were reduced to produce flakes, with two platforms evident on opposing edge, with each serving one face, although the size of the core (42g) suggests it was exhausted prior to discard. Ditch F1308 also contained a Levallois flake with the tell-tale 'tortoiseshell' pattern of dorsal scars, potentially produced by such a core at an earlier stage of reduction as a deliberate flake blank, although there is no evidence this example has been retouched or modified. This core and flake technology was broadly employed in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, most likely the latter; and a scraper in Ditch F1146 may also originated here. It was manufactured on a broad-squat flake, consistent with the core technology, with abrupt retouch to one lateral edge and the distal end, forming a crude hand tool. Further sparse, slightly irregular un-corticated debitage flakes were also contained in Ditch F1285 and Gully F1388, and probably belong to this period although earlier origins cannot be discounted.

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The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery
Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The assemblage contains a total of 753 sherds (7469g) of late Iron Age and Roman pottery in a moderately fragmented and slightly abraded condition; predominantly contained in early Roman ditches (Table 2). The assemblage was dominated by typical mid to late 1st/ early 2nd century AD fabric and form types, notably Belgic grog-tempered wares and Romanising/ black-surfaced grey wares (Table 3), as well as a range of local reduced sandy coarse wares, coarse white ware from the Upper Nene Valley to the south-east, and shell-tempered wares. Form types are dominated by neck and cordoned bowls and channel rim, lid-seated jars, although sparse platters and dishes are also present. Despite the apparent utilitarian character of this assemblage, the assemblage also includes samian ware from south Gaul and early products from central Gaul, potentially reflecting the proximity of the urban centre of *Ratae Corieltauvorum* (Leicester), and the major routes of the Fosse Way and Via Devana, which provided access to platters, cups and dishes that confirm the chronology of the coarse wares. A single late Roman ditch also contained fine wares from the Lower Nene Valley and Oxfordshire regions.

Feature Type	No. of contexts	Sherd count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Early Roman (mid-late 1st/early 2nd century AD)				
Ditch	66	632	6355	2.57
Pit	5	27	396	0.17
Late Roman (mid 3rd century AD+)				
Ditch	1	79	525	0.47
Post-Medieval				
Furrows/Ditches	3	8	82	0.05
Un-stratified	n/a	7	111	0.00
Total	*74*	*753*	*7469*	*3.26*

Table 2: Quantification of late Iron Age/ Roman pottery in feature types

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in separate fields and free-text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). All fabrics are described in the text or archive with Roman fabrics cross-referenced, where possible to the Leicestershire type series (Pollard 1999), National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) or appropriate regional kiln/assemblage groups. All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28)
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32)
WHF1	Fine white ware 1. White throughout. Inclusions comprise well-sorted common fine quartz and sparse red iron-rich grains (both <0.25 mm) (**WW**)
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) (**C2NV**)
OXF RS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 177) (**C11OX**)
LIA QU1	Hand-made sand-tempered ware 1. Orange-brown to black surfaces over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common silty quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse iron-rich pellets and flint (generally <1mm, occasionally to 3mm) (**SW1**)
SOB GT1	Grog-tempered ware 1 (wheel-made). Red-orange to dark red-brown surfaces over a mid-dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common grog (<1.5mm) and sparse quartz (<0.5mm).
BSW1	Romanising/black-surfaced grey ware 1 (wheel-made). Black/dark grey surfaces, pale grey margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common fine quartz (<0.2mm), sparse limestone/voids and iron rich grains that bleed into the fabric (0.25-0.75mm).
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid grey throughout, sometimes slightly contrasting surfaces/core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse iron ore and iron rich grains that bleed into the fabric (0.25-1mm). (**GW**)
OXS1	Sandy orange ware. As GRS1 but with oxidised orange surfaces over a mid-dark grey core. (**OW**)
GRS2	Sandy grey ware 2. Pale-mid grey surfaces over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise abundant well-sorted quartz (c.0.25mm), sparse black iron rich grains/pellets (generally <0.25mm, occasionally to 1mm). (**GW**)
GRS3	Sandy grey ware 3. Pale-mid grey surfaces over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common abundant fine quartz (<0.1mm), sparse black iron ore (<0.1mm), and sparse elongate voids (<0.5mm). A very hard dense fabric. (**GW**)
ROB SH1	Wheel-made medium shell-tempered ware 1. Pale orange to dark red--brown surfaces, over a mid-dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common to abundant plate-

like shell (0.25-3.5mm), with occasional quartz and degraded limestone (generally <1.5mm, occasionally to 5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly soapy feel. (**CG**)

UNV WH1 Upper Nene Valley white ware 1. Pale-brown to cream surfaces, off-white to pale orange margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise sparse grog (0.25-1mm), sparse quartz and red/black iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and grog (<2.5mm). A hard fabric with a lumpy to smooth finish. (**WW1**)

Fabric Type	Common Fabric Name	Sherd count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware	3	22	0.17
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware	2	75	0
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2	1	1	0
WHF1	Fine white ware (unknown source)	3	19	0
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	5	0
OXF RS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	3	17	0.12
LIA QU1	Hand-made, late Iron Age coarse ware	11	23	0
SOB GT1	Southern British (Belgic) grog-tempered ware	254	3021	0.43
BSW1	Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware	149	1443	0.85
GRS1	Sandy grey ware	89	720	0.32
OXS1	Sandy orange ware	37	200	0.25
GRS2	Sandy grey ware	44	256	0.47
GRS3	Sandy grey ware	15	149	0
ROB SH1	Roman shell-tempered ware	114	850	0.1
UNV WH1	Upper Nene Valley white ware	26	668	0.55
Total		*753*	*7469*	*3.26*

Table 3: Quantification of late Iron Age/Roman fabric types

The Fabric Groups

Samian ware

The limited component of Samian ware was principally sourced from La Graufesenque (LGF SA) is south Gaul and Les Martres-de-Veyre (LMV SA) in central Gaul, with the former dominating imports in the 1st century AD, and the latter principally between *c*.AD100-120. The LGF SA included fragments of mid-late 1st century AD Dr.27 cups in Ditches F1334 and F1396, but was most notable for a Dr.15/17 platter with moulded walls in Ditch F1385, which exhibited an exceptionally highly lustrous finish and was probably imported in the mid 1st century AD, if not earlier (Tiberio-Claudian). The LMV SA is focussed on early/ mid 2nd century AD Dr.18/31 dishes, including a rouletted variant in Ditch F1337, and a base with a partial makers stamp in Ditch F1367. The incomplete stamp begins [REG…..], part of die 1a of Reginus ii of Les Martres-de-Veyre, whose production range spanned *c*.AD120-150 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011, 343). The only later Samian ware comprises a small flake from Lexoux (LEZ SA2) contained in late Roman Ditch F1341, and was too small to allow a form type to be identified.

Fine ware

The only non-Samian ware fine ware in the early roman groups comprised three sherds of white ware (WHF1) contained in Ditch F1381, probably locally produced although a source in the Verulamium (St. Albans) region cannot be discounted, and probably from a beaker or small flagon. The remaining fine ware was contained in late Roman Ditch F1341 and included body sherds of a beaker from the Lower Nene Valley (LNV CC) and a red-slipped bowl from Oxfordshire (OXF RS). The bowl was

hemispherical with a bead rim and a mid body band decorated with rouletting (Young 2000, 160: type C55), characteristic of bowls produced from the mid/ late 3rd century AD to the end of the 4th century AD.

Coarse ware

The most common coarse wares were grog-tempered (SOB GT) (Table 3), but these never occurred in any great concentrations and were typically associated with Romanising grey wares (BSW1) or locally produced sandy wares (GRS1-3, OXS1) suggesting they are entirely of post-Roman Conquest date. This is further supports by the very low quantities of hand-made Iron Age fabrics (LIA QU1), which are limited to small non-diagnostic body sherds. The SOB GT vessels are dominated by necked bowls with plain shoulder cordons (Thompson 1982, 299: type D1-1) or constricted tall necks with plain cordons (*ibid*, 351: type E1-1); notably in Ditches F1236, F1308, F1339 and Pit F1398; however a single lid-seated jar (*ibid*, 245: type C5-1) was also contained in Gully F1204; collectively consistent with the occurrence of Belgic form types in the most north-westerly zones of the fabric distribution (N'hants/Leics. region). The bowls and lid-seated jar are relatively thin walled and well-made, and are very similar to examples in BSW1, GRS1, OXS1, ROB SH and UNV WH1. The Romanising grey wares (BSW1), which represent an evolution of the grog-tempered ware ceramic tradition are more notable for devolved platters imitating Gallo-Belgic forms in Gully F1175 and Ditch F1381, characteristic of a mid-late 1st century AD chronology, as is the sharp lower carination of a bowl contained in Ditch F1198.

The sandy coarse wares (GRS1-3, OXS1) remain consistent with this pattern, including GRS1, OXS1 and GRS2 necked bowls in Ditches F1072 and F1187; a GRS1 lid-seated jar in Ditch F1236, and a GRS2 platter in Pit F1012. It is likely these fabrics were produced in central-west Leicestershire or around Leicester, but these industries remain poorly understood (Pollard 2005, 153). The only dishes in the assemblage were contained in late Roman Ditch F1341, including a highly burnished GRS2 dish with a triangular bead rim, and a plain rim 'dog' dish in GRS1. The remaining coarse wares imported from within the region, comprised shell-tempered ware (ROB SH1) and Upper Nene Valley white ware (UNV WH1), both of which are limited to lid-seated, channel rim jars, in Ditches F1192 and F1236 respectively.

Distribution

The late Iron Age to Roman pottery is generally sparsely scattered, predominantly in ditches and occasional pits, but some biases and small concentrations could be identified.

Trenches 1, 2 and 13 in the north-west corner, adjacent to previous excavations on Glebe Road, contained a sparse scatter of sherds that nevertheless encompassed all the early Roman fabric types, and more intriguingly accounted for all of the Samian vessels identified, including the highly lustrous dr.15/17 platter and the stamped Dr.18/31 dish base, suggesting an elevated level of consumption. This is supported by a continued moderate distribution in Trenches 14, 15, 17, 25 and 26 to the east, and Trench 3 to the south, which contained a mid-late 1st century AD group of 50 sherds (379g) in Ditch F1381. In the central-west area of the site, Trench 34

contained an apparently isolated early Roman group in Ditch F1106. Similarly, towards the centre of the site Trenches 54, 64, 65 and 71 contained small groups of early Roman sherds. The highest concentrations of pottery on the site were located in Trenches 69, 70, 83 and 91 in the north-eastern area of the site, including concentrations of 52 sherds (229g) in Ditch F1072; 123 sherds (1367g) in Ditch F1187; and 61 sherds (712g) in Ditch F1296, with vessels in each limited to local coarse ware bowls and jars. The single late Roman ditch, probably dating to the latter half of the 3rd century AD was located in Trench 12, suggesting the area of activity in the north-western part of the site may have continued.

Conclusion

The range of fabric and form types, including the range of coarse wares supplemented by La Graufesenque and Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware is broadly consistent with mid/late 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD ceramic groups from Leicester, including at Bath Lane (Clamp 1985, 49), and Phase 2 at Causeway Lane, notably Phase 2E-F (Clark 1999, 117), perhaps suggesting a chronology focused on the closing decades of the 1st century AD, extending to the first quarter of the 2nd century AD, although in comparison the absence of amphorae and mortaria fabrics in this assemblage is a stark juxtaposition with the composition of the urban groups. A comparable range of fabric and form types, predominantly associated with a mid 1st to mid 2nd century AD ditch system were also recorded during investigations at Glebe Road adjacent to the west (Perrin 2012, 7-8), and thus represents a clear continuation of the enclosure complex into the north-western area of the site, where one concentration of ceramic deposition is present, including the focus of Samian ware within the assemblage. However, the assemblage also identifies a second, distinct concentration of locally-produced utilitarian vessels in the north-eastern area of the site, perhaps a related contemporary area of activity towards the crest of the valley ridge, though they need not be contemporary within the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. The previous excavation of land to the west also revealed later Roman features, which appears to correlate well with the presence of a late Roman ditch containing Lower Nene Valley colour-coated wares in the north-western part of the site.

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The Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 102 fragments (1263g) of fired clay and CBM in an exceptionally highly abraded and very fragmented condition (Table 4). The fired clay included occasional fragments recognisable as parts of the perforated corners of triangular loom weights, employed in the late Iron Age and early Roman periods, but the remainder of the late Iron Age/ Roman fired clay and CBM is of insufficient size to be identified with any form type or item, and is perhaps best regards as small rolled rubble. Occasional very small fragments of post-medieval peg tile, brick and field drain/ sewer pipe were also recovered from furrows and historic field boundaries, but do not warrant further comment.

Period	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Fired clay: triangular loom weight (early Roman)	4	427
Fired clay: miscellaneous, probably loom weight	40	400
Roman CBM: miscellaneous	45	230
Post-medieval: peg tile	6	36
Post-medieval: brick	2	71
Post-medieval: field drain/sewer pipe	5	99
Total	*102*	*1263*

Table 4: Summary of fired clay CBM

The fragments of triangular clay loom weight were contained in Ditches F1264, F1295 and Pit F1398; and were manufactured in a mottles orange-brown fabric, with inclusions of common fine silty quartz, sparse voids of burnt out organics (<2.5mm) and red iron rich grains (<2mm). The fragments exhibited rounded points and the partial scars of perforations through the corners, suggesting they had fractured at these points of stress during use. Triangular loom weights emerge in the mid/late Iron Age and continue to be utilized throughout the Roman period, consistent with the mid 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery recorded from the ditch features, and suggestive of low to moderate status domestic industry on the site. It has been suggested that such weights may have functioned as thatch weights, but the widely accepted interpretation is that they were utilized as loom weights, used on a vertical two-beam loom; and a wide variety of size and fabric types have been recorded (Major 1982, 111). The remaining fired clay appears to occur in a comparable fabric, with slight variations in quartz content, but there is no evidence of pane impressions to suggest it was used as daub, not of burning to suggest hearth lining. The Roman CBM was manufactured in an orange-red fabric, tempered with medium quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm) and sparse red iron-rich grains (<1mm), but the small fragments do not exhibit any diagnostic traits to identify a form. In all likelihood the absence of thicker fragments suggests the Roman CBM is derived from tegula and imbrex roof tile, though the poor-preservation suggests it is not directly associated with a structure in the vicinity.

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The Small Finds
Nicholas J. Cooper

All of the finds are either diagnostically Roman or likely to be Roman in date and show the potential for the preservation of a range of materials that will enhance understanding of the chronology, and social and economic setting, of the site.

Sf1 Globular bead in dark blue glass. 8mm diameter. Late Roman in date

Sf2 Probably an iron knife blade fragment 60mm in length. Requires an x-ray but probably Roman in date

Sf3 Narrow length of copper alloy sheet formed into a semi-cylindrical tube with torn edges and 75mm in length. Perhaps binding for the edge of a composite organic object. Probably of Roman date.

Sf4 small fragment of dark blue Roman vessel glass probably of 1st or 2nd century AD date. Use of strong colours is an early Roman fashion but is relatively unusual to find.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A large assemblage of animal bone was recovered during trial trench excavations at Overstone House, totalling over 800 fragments from 59 contexts. A small number of the contexts were noted as deriving from the post-medieval period whereas the majority are of early Roman origin (Table 5). The majority of the contexts were ditch fills, but a few pit and gully fills were also present. Bone preservation was largely rated as ok to poor on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent. A small number of contexts were also rated as very poor or good, none were rated as excellent. Bone abrasion was common as were fresh breakages, with a number of contexts being highly fragmented. A very high proportion (nearly 700 fragments) of the bone could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) mammal. Dog gnawing was noted as present in 13 contexts and rodent gnawing in one. Burnt bones were noted in only four contexts.

As noted above, the vast majority of the assemblage was made up of bone fragments that could only be identified as large mammal, a small number of medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal bones were also recorded. Of the identifiable assemblage (Table 5) cattle were by far the most abundant, followed by sheep/ goat and horse that were present in almost equal numbers and then pig and dog. No wild mammals or birds were identified as present.

Cattle were represented by a mix of elements and animals of a variety of ages appeared to be present. Adult animals were represented by the presence of a number of lower third molars (LM3s) and younger animals were represented by a number of unfused long bone elements plus a small number of neonatal bones. Butchery evidence was unusually rare for a Roman assemblage with only three incidences noted, one of which was a chop through the base of a horn core. However, early Roman deposits at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Cussans and Philips forthcoming) had a lower incidence of cattle butchery than did later Roman deposits. A small number of measurable elements were present, but no pathology was noted.

Sheep/ goat appeared to be largely represented by head (including loose teeth) and foot elements, although a small number of limb bones were also present. A number of ageable mandibles and teeth were present which indicated the presence of animals of a variety of ages; very few unfused epiphyses were noted. Butchery marks were relatively more common for sheep/ goat than for cattle with again three incidences being noted, but from a much smaller assemblage. No measurable or pathological bones were present.

Horse was largely represented by limb bones but head (including teeth), foot and vertebral elements were also present. Very few ageable bones were present with the exception of a single unfused long bone. A single incidence of butchery was noted and no measurable or pathological bones were present.

Pig was represented by three teeth and a single limb bone fragment. One of the teeth was a loose M3, but was unworn and had no root development, indicating it was unerupted when the animal died. No butchered, measurable or pathological bones were present.

Dog was represented by two limb bone fragments, both of which were radii. No features of interest were present in these bones.

Examination of the trenches that the bones derived from indicates that bone material was extremely unevenly distributed across the site. Approximately half of the bone fragments derived from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14 and 15, which make up the very western most corner of the site. Lower concentrations of bone were seen immediately to the east of this and in the northern part of the site. The southern and eastern most parts of the site were pretty much devoid of bone. These concentrations of bone appear to relate well to the main activity areas of the site in terms of concentration of archaeological features.

Reference

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Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Dog	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Total
	1000		Topsoil	2							2
1004	1005	51	Fill of Pit	1							1
1026	1027	65	Fill of Ditch							1	1
1031	1032	50	Fill of Furrow	1							1
1047	1048	84	Fill of Pit	2	1		1		17		21
1055	1056	51	Fill of Furrow						1		1
1063	1064	65	Fill of Ditch	2	1				2		5
1068	1069	83		1							1
1070	1071	92	Fill of Ditch				1				1
1072	1073	69	Fill of Ditch	4	4				40	2	50
1102	1103	28	Fill of Pit						1		1
1106	1108	34	2nd Fill of Ditch						1		1
1106	1109	34	3rd Fill of Ditch						1		1
1126	1127	83	Fill of Ditch							2	2
1146	1147	69	Fill of Ditch	6	2		2		40		50
1171	1188	70	Fill of Ditch			1					1
1173	1174	69	Fill of Ditch/Gully						2		2
1175	1176	69	Fill of Gully	1		1					2
1187	1172	70	Fill of Ditch		1		1				2
1190	1190	71	Cut of Ditch	1					3		4
1190	1191	71	Fill of Ditch				1		7		8
1192	1193	71	Fill of Ditch						10		10
1212	1213	64	Fill of Ditch	1					7		8
1230	1231	85	Fill of Furrow						1		1
1236	1238	91	Fill of Ditch						6		6
1236	1239	91	Fill of Ditch	4					14		18
1264	1265	36	Fill of Droveway Ditch						50		50
1281	1282	37	Fill of Ditch	3	1		1		16	4	25
1290	1292	18	2nd Fill of Ditch						15		15
1290	1294	18	4th Fill of Ditch						1		1
1297	1298	17	Fill of Ditch	6	2				11		19
1303	1304	17	Lower Fill of Ditch							3	3
1306	1307	17	Fill of Recut		1					2	3

1308	1309	15	Fill of Ditch	1					23		24
1308	1311	15	Fill of Ditch	2	1				12		15
1312	1313	26	Fill of Ditch	5					10	1	16
1314	1315	25	1st Fill of Ditch					1	1	2	4
1314	1316	25	2nd Fill of Ditch	7	3		2		9		21
1314	1317	25	3rd Fill of Ditch	5	1		2		11	1	20
1322	1323	26	Fill of Ditch	1		2			12		15
1324	1325	2	Fill of Ditch	1					2		3
1326	1327	2	Fill of Pit	1			2		35		38
1332	1333	13	Fill of Ditch						5		5
1334	1335	2	Fill of Ditch	9					30		39
1334	1336	2	Fill of Ditch	2					3	2	7
1337	1338	2	Fill of Ditch		2				1		3
1339	1340	14	Fill of Ditch						60		60
1341	1342	12	Fill of Ditch	17	1		2		40		60
1345	1346	2	Fill of Ditch						2		2
1347	1348	11	Fill of Ditch						6		6
1361	1362	1	Fill of Ditch		1						1
1373	1376	13	Fill of Ditch						20		20
1381	1382	3	Fill of Ditch	1			1		70		72
1385	1386	1	1st Fill of Ditch				2				2
1388	1389	1	Fill of Gully				1				1
1396	1397	1	Fill of Ditch	4	2		3	1	15	2	27
1398	1399	9	Fill of Pit	13					34	1	48
1412	1413	1	Fill of Ditch	2			1		50		53
1418	1419	1	Fill of Ditch	2					1		3
			Total	*108*	*24*	*4*	*23*	*2*	*698*	*23*	*882*

Table 5: Quantification of animal bones from trial trench excavations at Overstone House; shaded contexts are spot dated as post-medieval, all others are early Romano-British

The Environmental Samples
Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations on land at Overstone House, Leicestershire, 54 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The majority of the samples relate to Romano-British enclosures identified through geophysical survey and targeted through trial trench evaluation.

The primary aim of the bulk sampling programme was to gain an understanding of the presence and preservation of environmental archaeological remains on the site and to use this data for a preliminary investigation of diet and economy over time and between the enclosure groups identified through geophysical survey of the site.

This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses these results in relation to the above aim. A consideration of the significance and potential of the identified remains will also be presented in relation to future research themes concentrated on the site.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The sediments on the site were largely clay-rich, which presented some problems for bulk sample processing. Boiling water was used as the primary method for breaking up the clay and facilitating processing. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

All samples >20 litres were 50% sub-sampled in the first instance, followed by a judgement regarding whether further processing was necessary. All samples containing identifiable carbonised plant remains were fully processed. The results in Table 6 represent the material recovered from the fully processed volume of sediment.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 6.

<u>Plant macrofossils</u>

Carbonised plant remains were recovered from 39 of the bulk sample light fractions. In most instances these were dominated by cereal remains, generally in the form of carbonised cereal caryopses. Within those dateable to the Romano-British period,

glume wheat (*T. dicoccum/ spelta*) grains predominated. Where identifiable chaff elements were present, only spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) was recognised. Remains of free-threshing type grains and rachis (*T. aestivum/ turgidum*) were also present in six Romano-British deposits, suggesting some cultivation of free-threshing varieties. However, this appears to have been a minor contributor compared to glume wheats.

Barley, including angular hulled grains, were present in numerous Roman deposits, with occasional asymmetric grains indicating the cultivation of a hulled, six-row variety (*H. vulgare* var. *vulgare*). Oats (*Avena* sp) made a minor contribution, although it was not possible to distinguish between wild and domestic species.

Glume bases were commonly recovered, indicating routine processing of wheat on the site. An abundance of chaff remains in L1378 indicates some bulk processing activities on the site in the form of de-husking and fine sieving. However, widespread evidence of this, which can be indicative of bulk processing of spelt wheat for storage and export, was not recorded in the samples from the evaluation.

Non-cereal taxa were well represented, with a range of species recovered from the sampled deposits. The majority of the non-cereal taxa are likely to have originated as arable weeds. Among these were a number of taxa characteristic of fertile conditions (based on Hill *et al.* 2004), such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and annual meadow-grass (*Poa annua*), which are likely to reflect manuring of arable fields. Cleavers (*Galium aparine*) can be considered an indicator of autumn sown cereals, such as wheat. The presence of plants which grow in more depleted soils, such as blinks (*Montia fontana*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), may reflect poorer conditions within arable fields, including lower levels of fertility and areas of waterlogging. This may indicate the extension of the Roman arable system into areas of poorer soils, as may be the occasional presence of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), which may reflect the expansion of cultivation onto heavier clay-rich soils (cf. Monckton 2006, 274). However, in the absence of data from preceding periods, it is difficult to be certain of changes over time.

In the trenches to the west of the site, targeting the enclosures partially excavated by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Clarke 2012), 12 of the 15 (80%) dateable samples contained carbonised remains. In the trenches to the east, targeting another large group of enclosures, 15 out of 20 (75%) Romano-British samples contained carbonised material. This suggests that incidents of carbonisation were quite evenly distributed between these two major areas of activity on the site. Most samples were of relatively low density and likely to represent mixed by-products from a range of activities associated with cereal processing and use. The main exception was ditch fill L1378 (F1377). Although this has a late Iron Age spot date, this is based on a single fragment of pottery and it is likely that the deposit dates to the same early Roman period as much of the rest of the archaeological evidence. The sample from L1378 was dominated by glume bases, including a significant proportion of spelt wheat. A corrected total of glume wheat grains compared to glume bases gave a ratio of 0.48:1, significantly below 1:1 ratio expected for whole, unprocessed spikelets. Incorporating the additional 32 cereal grains recovered from the heavy

fraction reduced the difference to 0.84:1, although the number of glume bases that may also have not floated is unquantifiable. Taking into account the fragility and generally poorer preservation of chaff elements through carbonisation (Boardman and Jones 1990), it seems likely that much of the material originated as spelt wheat de-husking by-products. The non-cereal taxa in this sample represent a small range of likely arable weed taxa. The weed community included oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), fescue (*Festuca* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*).

Also present was a single possible specimen of horse bean (cf. *Vicia faba* var. *minor*). This is more likely an additional cultivar than a weed contaminant. This suggests that the material from L1378 may be a mixed deposit of cereal processing by-products and other debris, either from the processing of other crops or food preparation activities.

A small number of post-medieval deposits were sampled. These show a clear difference compared to the Romano-British deposits. Richest among these was L1229, in which free-threshing type wheat predominated. The grains were particularly large and preservation was much better than for the Roman remains. In addition there were numerous rachis fragments identifiable as bread wheat (*T. aestivum*), which were again large and well preserved.

Sixteen samples were recovered from undated deposits. These largely reflected a similar pattern of low-level deposition of cereals and associated weed taxa seen in the Romano-British deposits.

Charcoal

Charcoal remains were present in a number of samples, although generally in low concentrations. Where vessel patterns were identifiable in transverse section, both oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous wood types were identifiable in Romano-British deposits. Charcoal densities were low and the present assemblage is not viable for a detailed investigation of fuel resources and local woodland availability.

Terrestrial molluscs

Only small numbers of terrestrial mollusc shells were recovered from the bulk sample light fractions. Most taxa were characteristic of moist conditions and ground litter, such as *Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus* and *Oxychilus* sp. The concentration of molluscan remains was too low to merit detailed analysis.

Contaminants

A range of modern material was recovered from the samples, including rootlets, seeds, insects, burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) and earthworm egg capsules. Concentrations of these remains were relatively low and do not indicate significant biological disturbance of the sampled deposits. These materials had no impact on the recovery and identification of archaeological plant remains.

The sediments from the site were clay-rich, which made processing slow but also less effective than for coarser grained sediments. Although every effort was made to completely disaggregate the sediment, including the use of boiling water, it is likely that some mechanical damage to fragile carbonised remains occurred. In addition, the adherence of clay to the carbonised remains is likely to have prevented a number of specimens from floating. Every effort was made to recover material of cereal grain size from the heavy fraction through careful sorting but it is likely that some specimens were missed and that smaller items were not recoverable. Overall, however, the recovery of cereal and non-cereal taxa from the majority of the bulk sample light fractions indicates that a valuable assemblage of carbonised remains was recovered, which has been able to provide insights into the cereal-based economy of the site during the early Roman period.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The archaeobotanical assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land at Overstone House, Leicestershire, has identified a Romano-British arable economy focussed on the cultivation of spelt wheat and hulled six-row barley. This may also have been supplemented by free-threshing type wheat and oat, as well as pulses such as horse bean, although evidence for these was relatively limited. These findings are consistent with the pattern identified by Fryer (2012) in the archaeobotanical assemblage from excavations of the western extent of the Roman enclosures. It is also consistent with more general patterns within the Romano-British arable economy (e.g. Monckton 2006; 2010; Campbell 2008; Ballantyne 2013; Murphy 2003).

Although evidence of cereal use and processing were widespread across the site, densities were low and deposits contained mostly carbonised remains of mixed origin. This indicates that the use and processing of cereals was taking place with some frequency on the site during the Romano-British period. However, the lack of very high density deposits of burnt cereal product or processing by-products indicates that the evaluation trenches have not identified any key areas associated with primary agricultural activities, such as the processing, drying and storage of cereals. This is comparable with the results from the archaeobotanical analysis of samples taken during excavations of enclosures adjacent to the western boundary of the present site (Fryer 2012). These investigations concluded that the bulk of the carbonised material was likely to have originated as scattered or wind-dispersed refuse, with limited evidence from a small number of samples indicating the processing of glume wheat in the near vicinity.

Whether this general low density of remains is indicative of an economy that was based predominantly on animal husbandry over arable cultivation should be considered. It is likely that this will form an important theme during further sample recovery and archaeobotanical analyses as investigations on the site progress to full archaeological excavation. Attempting to identify key locations for arable processing will be important and archaeobotanical evidence of bulk cereal processing, such as significant deposits of glume bases and arable weed taxa, will be significant in addressing this question.

At present the samples are widely spaced and relatively few due to the nature of trial trench evaluation. The collection and processing of larger volumes of sediment from a greater number of archaeological features will allow a more detailed investigation of variation in the deposition of carbonised remains between the various enclosures known to exist on the site. Such data will allow the development of more refined functional interpretations in combination with other artefactual and ecofactual data.

Also key amongst further archaeobotanical investigations will be the accumulation of a more extensive assemblage of arable weed taxa in order to examine arable husbandry and the types of soils exploited by Romano-British farmers. As further excavation work progresses, data relating to other periods of activity may become available, either preceding Iron Age deposits or later Romano-British activity. In such a situation, it would be possible to understand the early Romano-British economy within a local setting.

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Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains	Heavy fraction
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		
1	1005	1004	Fill of Pit	51	-	20	20	100%	X	-	Hord (1)	X	*Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus* (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	X	Indet. Carb (X), Coal (X)	-
2	1007	1006	Fill of Gully	106	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
3	1013	1012	Fill of Pit	110	Mid-Late 1st C AD	20	20	100%	X	X	NFI (1), E/S GB (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1050	1049	Fill of Ditch	68	Post-med	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Cerastium* sp. (1)	-	X	-	X	*Cochlicopa* sp., *Vallonia* sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1052	1051	Fill of Ditch	68	Early Roman	20	20	100%	X	-	Hord (1), E/S (1), Trit (2), NFI (1)	X	*Rumex acetosella* (1), *Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp. (1), *Carex* sp. (1), *Poa annua* (2)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-	-
6	1103	1102	Fill of Pit	28	Early Roman	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
7	1108	1106	2nd Fill of Ditch	34	Early Roman	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1027	1026	Fill of Ditch	65	Early Roman	20	20	100%	X	-	NFI (2)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), Small Fabaceae (1), *Galium aparine* (1), *Poa annua* (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-	-
9	1060	1059	Fill of Ditch	65	Early Roman	20	20	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	X	*Danthonis decumbens* (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-	-
10	1127	1126	Fill of Ditch	83	Early Roman	20	20	100%	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-	-
11	1172	1187	Fill of Ditch	70	Mid-Late 1st C AD to Early 2nd C AD	40	40	100%	X	-	HTB (1), Trit (1), NFI (3)	X	*Danthonis decumbens* (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
12	1147	1146	Fill of Ditch	69	Early Roman	40	40	100%	X	X	E/S (1), Trit (1), Oat (1), NFI (1), Culm (1)	XX	Medium Fabaceae (1), *Galium* sp. (1), *Lolium* sp. (1), *Poa annua* (2), *Danthonis decumbens* (3), Large Poaceae (1), Medium Poaceae (1), Small Poaceae (2)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	Monocot culm (X), Root/ tuber (1)	-
13	1129	1128	Fill of Ditch	70	Early Roman	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-

14	1073	1072	Fill of Ditch	69	Mid-Late 1st C AD to Early 2nd C AD	20	20	100%	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1), NFI (3)	XX	*Atriplex* sp. (1), Polygonaceae (1), Medium Fabaceae (1), *Galium aparine* (1), *Anthemis cotula* (1), *Bromus* sp. (1), *Danthonis decumbens* (1), Small Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	*Arrhenatherum elatius* bulb (1), Root/ tuber (2)	-
15	1186	1185	Fill of Gully	64	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	1191	1190	Fill of Ditch	71	Early Roman	40	40	100%	X	-	NFI (2)	X	*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp. (2)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
17	1193	1192	Fill of Ditch	71	Mid-Late 1st C AD to Early 2nd C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
18	1172	1187	Fill of Ditch	70	Mid-Late 1st C AD to Early 2nd C AD	10	10	100%	X	X	Trit (2), NFI (1), E/S GB (1)	X	*Rumex* sp. (2), Asteraceae (1), *Carex* sp. (1), Medium Poaceae (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	*Arrhenatherum elatius* bulb (1), Root/ tuber (1)	-
19	1172	1187	Fill of Ditch	70	Mid-Late 1st C AD to Early 2nd C AD	10	10	100%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1191	1190	Fill of Ditch	71	Early Roman	40	40	100%	XX	X	Hord (1), Spelt (2), E/S (1), Trit (1), NFI (3), Spelt SF (1)	X	*Montia fontana* (1), *Euphrasia/ Odontites* sp.(1), *Carex* sp. (1), *Bromus* sp. (3), Large Poaceae (2), Small Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
21	1188	1171	Fill of Ditch	70	Early Roman	40	40	100%	XX	-	HTB (1), Hord (1), E/S (1), Trit (3), cf. Rye (1), NFI (6)	X	*Montia fontana* (1), Medium Fabaceae (3), *Bromus* sp. (2), *Danthonia decumbens* (2), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Root/ tuber (7)	-
22	1162	-	Spread	70	-	20	20	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Root/ tuber (1)	-
23	1180	1179	Fill of Ditch	52	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-	-
24	1197	1196	Fill of Ditch	64	-	30	30	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
25	1199	1198	Fill of Ditch	91	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	1213	1212	Fill of Ditch	64	Roman	30	30	100%	X	X	FTW (1), Trit (2), NFI (1), FTW basal rachis (1)	X	Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
27	1267	1266	Fill of	48	-	40	40	100%	X	-	Trit (2), NFI	-	-	-	X	-	X	*Oxychilus*	XX	-	-	-	-	Coal (X)	-

			Ditch								(2)								sp.						
28	1265	1264	Fill of Droveway Ditch	36	-	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Carychium* sp.	XX	-	X	X	-	-	E/S (4)
29	1249	1247	Fill of Ditch	55	Mid-Late 1st C AD	30	20	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-
30	1246	1245	Fill of Ditch	45	-	30	30	100%	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), Trit (1), NFI (3)	X	Large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	Coal (XX)	-
31	1229	1228	Fill of Ditch	85	-	40	40	100%	XXX	XX	FTW (54), Trit (24), Trit tail (3), Rye (1), NFI (17), BW rachis (21), FTW terminal rachis (2), Trit rachis (4), Glumes (XX), Awns (X), Embryo (2)	X	*Stellaria media* (2), *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (1), Medium Fabaceae (2)	-	-	-	X	*Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
32	1205	1204	Fill of Gully	68	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
33	1255	1254	Fill of Ditch	85	-	40	40	100%	-	-	-	X	*Urtica dioica* (1), *Aphanes arvensis* (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
34	1238	1236	Fill of Ditch	91	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-
35	1239	1236	Fill of Ditch	91	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	40	100%	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Root/ tuber (3)	-
36	1282	1281	Fill of Ditch	37	-	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	1286	1285	Fill of Ditch	47	-	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	-	X	-	Root/ tuber (2)	-
38	1289	1288	Fill of Ditch	25	-	40	40	100%	X	-	Hord (2), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Small mammal bone (2)	-
39	1298	1297	Fill of Ditch	17	Early Roman	40	40	100%	X	-	FTW (2), Trit (1), NFI (2), FTW rachis (1)	X	*Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus* (1), *Polygonum aviculare* (1), Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Small mammal bone (3), Coal (X)	-
40	1309	1308	Fill of Ditch	15	Mid-Late 1st CAD to Early	40	40	100%	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (2), NFI (2), FTW rachis (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), *Carex* sp. (3), Cyperaceae (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-

					2nd C AD																				
41	1276	1275	Fill of Ditch	27	Early Roman	30	30	100%	X	-	FTW (1)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	X	-	-
42	1292	1290	Fill of Ditch	18	Early Roman	30	30	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	*Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus, Oxychilus* sp., *Vallonia* sp.	XX	-	X	X	-	Root/ tuber (2), Small mammal bone (1)	-
43	1274	1272	Fill of Ditch	37	-	30	30	100%	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
44	1313	1312	Fill of Ditch	26	Early Roman	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Small mammal bone (1)	-
45	1340	1339	Fill of Ditch	14	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	40	100%	X	X	E/S (1), Trit (1), Oat (1), NFI (2), Spelt GB (2), E/S GB (3)	X	*Rumex* sp. (1), Medium/ large Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
46	1358	1357	Fill of Ditch	3	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	1364	1363	Fill of Ditch	13	Mid-Late 1st C AD to Early 2nd C AD	40	40	100%	X	-	Trit (2), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	1378	1377	Fill of Ditch	10	LIA	40	40	100%	XX	XX	HTB (1), HB (1), Hord (4), E/S (9), E/S germ (2), FTW (1), Trit (13), Trit germ (1), Oat (2), NFI (23), Spelt GB (22), E/S GB (61), Trit rachis (2), Oat awn (2)	XX	*Atriplex* sp. (1), *Rumex* sp. (1), *Vicia faba* var. *minor* (1), *Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp. (1), *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (2), *Festuca* sp. (1), *Bromus* sp. (1), *Danthonia decumbens* (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-	HB (1), Hord (2), E/S (8), Trit (16), NFI (5)
49	1374	1373	Fill of Ditch	13	Roman	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Brassica/ Sinapis* sp. (1), Asteraceae (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	1382	1381	Fill of Ditch	3	Mid-Late 1st C AD	30	30	100%	X	X	NFI (1), E/S GB (1)	X	*Cerastium* sp. (1), *Lamium* sp. (1), Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	*Carychium* sp.	XX	-	-	X	-	Coal (X)	-
51	1342	1341	Fill of Ditch	12	Mid-Late 3rd C AD	40	40	100%	X	XX	E/S (1), Trit (2), NFI (2), Spelt GB (3), E/S (8), Oat awn (1)	X	*Montia fontana* (2), Small Fabaceae (1), *Callitriche* sp. (1), *Lapsana communis* (1), *Lolium* sp. (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Root/ tuber (1)	-

52	1397	1396	Fill of Ditch	1	Mid-Late 1st C AD	40	40	100%	X	XX	NFI (2), Spelt GB (2), E/S GB (6)	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	X	*Carychium* sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	-	-
53	1386	1385	Fill of Ditch	1	Mid 1st C AD	30	30	100%	XX	XX	Hord (5), E/S (3), FTW (4), Trit (4), NFI (6), E/S GB (2)	X	*Chenopodium* sp. (4), *Polygonum aviculare* (2), *Centaurea* sp. (1), *Danthonia decumbens* (1), Small Poaceae (2)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Monocot. Culm base (10)	-
54	1399	1398	Fill of Pit	9	Mid-Late 1st C AD	20	20	100%	X	-	HB (2), Hord (4), Trit (3), NFI (4)	X	*Polygonum aviculare* (1), *Bromus* sp. (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	*Trichia hispida* group	X	X	X	-	X	-	-
-	1172	1187	Fill of Vessel	70	Mid-Late 1st C AD to Early 2nd C AD	2.5	2.5	100%	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (1), FTW (1), Trit (3), NFI (2)	X	*Bromus* sp. (1), *Danthonia decumbens* (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Overstone. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (Hordeum sp.); HTB = hulled, twisted barley grain/ asymmetric grain (H. vulgare var. vulgare); Hord = barley (Hordeum sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (Triticum dicoccum/ spelta); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (Triticum aestivum/ turgidum); BW = bread wheat (T. aestivum); Trit = wheat (Triticum sp.); Oat (Avena sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base; SF = spikelet fork.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-263333

Project details

Project name	OVERSTONE PARK, CLACK HILL, KETTERING ROAD MARKET HARBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	In April and May 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Overstone Park, Clack Hill, Kettering Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (NGR SP 7475 8640). The evaluation was commissioned by DLA Planning Ltd on behalf of the Owners of Overstone Park and undertaken prior to the submission of planning proposals for the residential development of the site. The site comprises agricultural land and extends to some 38ha. This area is Phase 2 of a residential development, of which Land at Overstone House is Phase 1 (Egan 2013; Peachey 2011). Two principal enclosures or settlement areas were recorded in the northern part of site, while a less prominent enclosure was located between the two: Area 1 on the north-western side of the site (Trenches 1 - 37); Area 2 in the north-eastern area of the site (Trenches 50 - 91); and Area 3 between Areas 1 and 2 (Trenches 39 - 55). The enclosures/ settlement areas were broadly contemporary - late Iron Age to early Romano-British - but varied in their character, particularly in terms of the associated pottery assemblages. Also, feature fills became increasingly organic towards the west of the site (Area 1). The Iron Age/ Romano-British archaeology appears to be directly related to similarly dated evidence recorded to the immediate west (Clarke 2012a, b and c). The results of a forerunning geophysical survey (Baker et al. 2015) suggest that the excavated archaeology to the west comprises part of the same system of enclosures as was encountered within the current site. The evaluation has demonstrated that the features within the site are contemporary with those recorded by Clarke (ibid.), although may indicate an earlier start date for settlement activity than previously identified.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2016 End: 31-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P4480 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS1570 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	ENCLOSURES/ SETTLEMENT AREAS (ENCLOSURE DITCHES) Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Neolithic

Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	FE/CU Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Pre-planning Evaluation
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH MARKET HARBOROUGH Overstone Park, Clack Hill, Kettering Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire
Postcode	LE16 8BB
Study area	38 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 7475 8640 52.47003995391 -0.899466245998 52 28 12 N 000 53 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 89m Max: 112m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Julie Walker
Name of sponsor/funding body	Owners of Overstone Park

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Heritage Services
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","other","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Heritage Services
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Heritage Services
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","other"

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	OVERSTONE PARK, CLACK HILL, KETTERING ROAD MARKET HARBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
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OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Ditch 1324 in Trench 2

7
Ditch 1334 and Layer 1336 in Trench 2

8
Ditch 1337 in Trench 2

9
Ditch 1402 in Trench 2

10
Furrow 1084 in Trench 5

11
?Pit 1086 in Trench 5

12
Furrow 1092 in Trench 7

13
Furrow 1098 in Trench 8

14
Ditch 1377 in Trench 10

15
Furrow 1383 in Trench 10

16
Ditch 1345 in Trench 11

17
Ditch 1349 in Trench 11

18
Ditch 1328 in Trench 12

19
Ditch 1341 and Furrow 1394 in Trench 12

20
Pit 1392 and Ditch 1422 in Trench 12

21
Ditch 1332 in Trench 13

22
Ditches 1363, 1367, 1369 and Furrow 1365 in Trench 13

23
Ditch 1373 in Trench 13

24
Ditch 1339 in Trench 14

25
Ditch 1299 in Trench 16

26
Ditch 1301 in Trench 16

27
Ditches 1295 and 1297 in Trench 17

28
Ditches 1303 and 1306 in Trench 17

29
Furrow 1088 in Trench 22

30
Ditch 1090 in Trench 23

31
Ditch 1020 in Trench 24

32
Ditch 1314 in Trench 25

33
Ditch 1312 in Trench 26

34
Ditch 1322 in Trench 26

35
Ditch 1275 in Trench 27

36
Ditch 1277 in Trench 27

37
Eastern end of Ditch 1106 in Trench 34

38
Western end of Ditch 1106 in Trench 34

39
Pit 1102 in Trench 28

40
Ditch 1264 in Trench 36

41
Ditch 1279 in Trench 36

42
Ditch 1272 in Trench 37

43
Ditch 1281 in Trench 37

44
Ditch 1257 in Trench 39

45
Ditch 1259 in Trench 39

46
Ditch 1261 in Trench 39

47
Layer 1023 in Trench 43

48
Ditch 1268 in Trench 45

49
Ditch 1266 and Furrow 1318 in Trench 48

50
Ditch 1183 and Furrow 1035 in Trench 49

51
Pit 1004 in Trench 51

52
Ditch 1181 in Trench 51

53
Ditch 1179 in Trench 52

54
Furrow 1263 and pit 1244 in Trench 55

55
Furrow 1074 in Trench 61

56
Furrow 1076 in Trench 61

57
Ditches 1152 and 1155 in Trench 63

58
Ditch 1185 in Trench 64

59
Ditch 1196 in Trench 64

60
Ditches 1026 and 1028 in Trench 65

61
Ditch 1041 in Trench 67

62
Pit 1053 in Trench 67

63
Ditch 1057 in Trench 67

64
Ditch 1049 in Trench 68

65
Ditch 1200 in Trench 68

66
Ditch 1204 in Trench 68

67
Ditches 1072 and 1146 in Trench 69

68
Ditch 1122 in Trench 70

69
Ditch 1128 in Trench 70

70
Ditches 1171 and 1189 in Trench 70

71
Ditches 1037 and 1039 in Trench 83

72
Ditch 1126 in Trench 83

73
Ditches 1165,1167 and 1169 in Trench 83

74
Ditch 1198 in Trench 91

75
Ditches 1206 and 1208 in Trench 91

76
Ditch 1008 in Trench 106

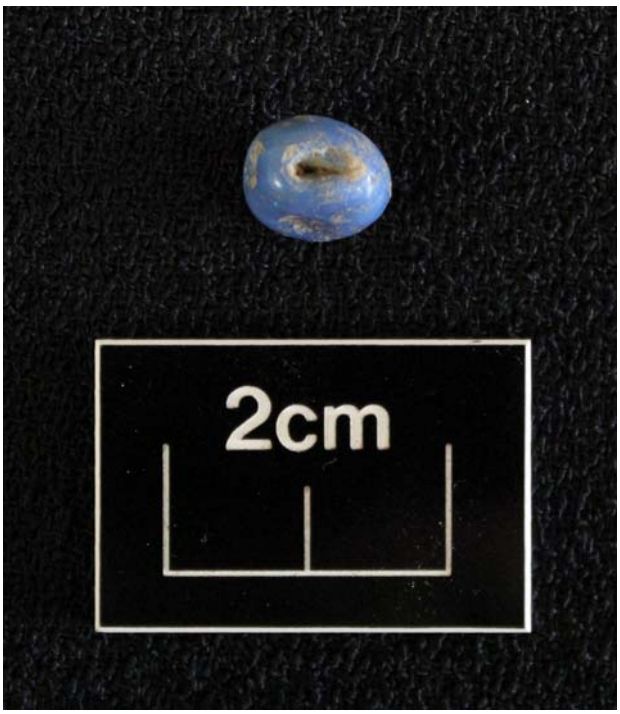
77
Ditch 1016 in Trench 107

78
Ditch 1018 in Trench 107

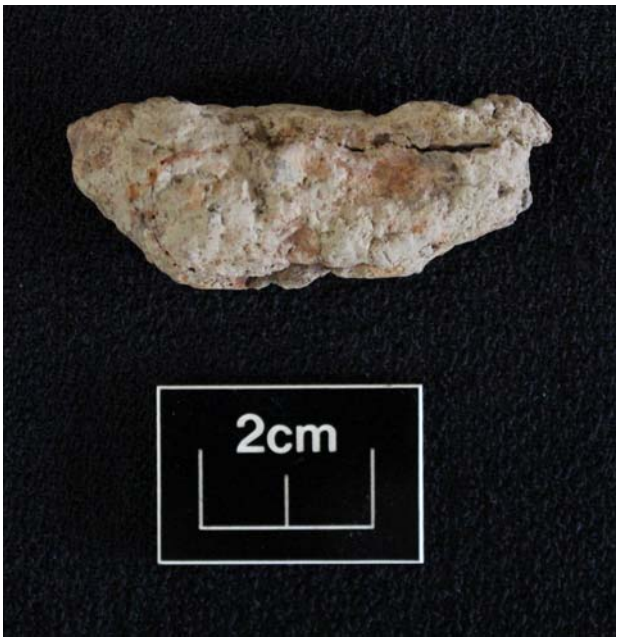
79
Ditch 1120 in Trench 109

80
Ditch 1010 in Trench 110

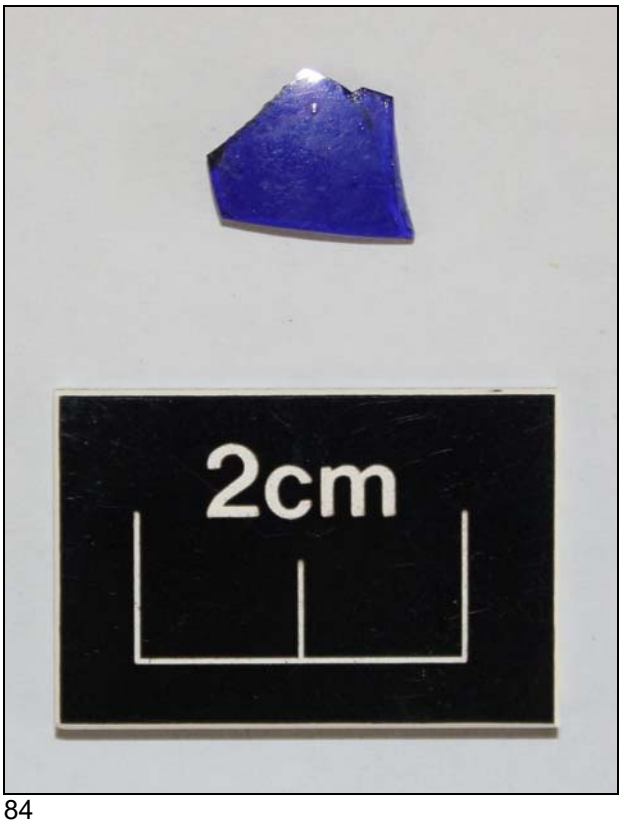
81
Ditch 1177 in Trench 112



82
Bead found in Trench 61



83
Iron object found in Trench 2



84
Glass found in Trench 12

85
Copper alloy object found in Trench 15

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

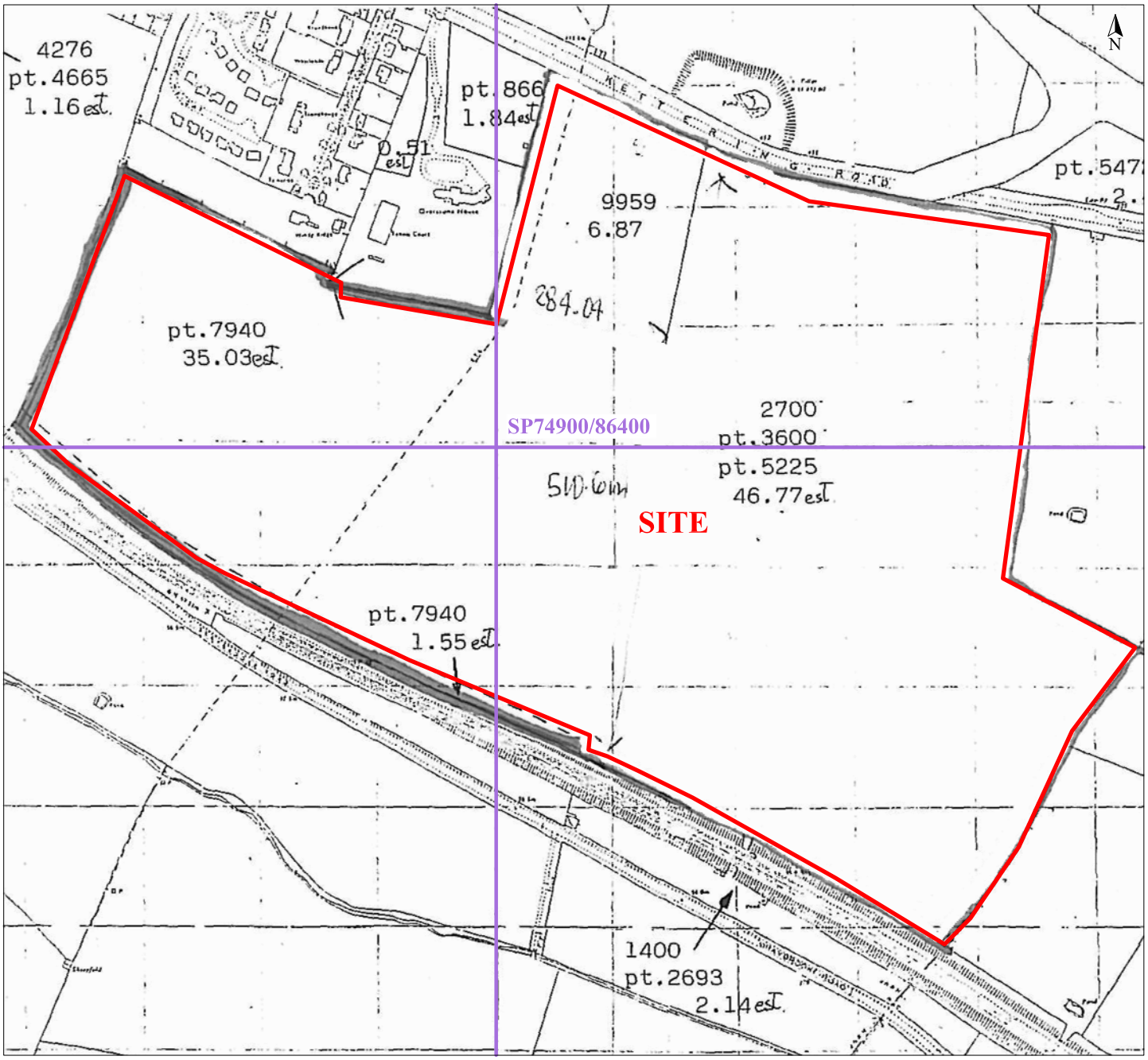

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:5000 at A4
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire P4480)

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Fig. 3a Trench location plan

Scale 1:2500 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Features revealed during adjacent Redrow site excavation

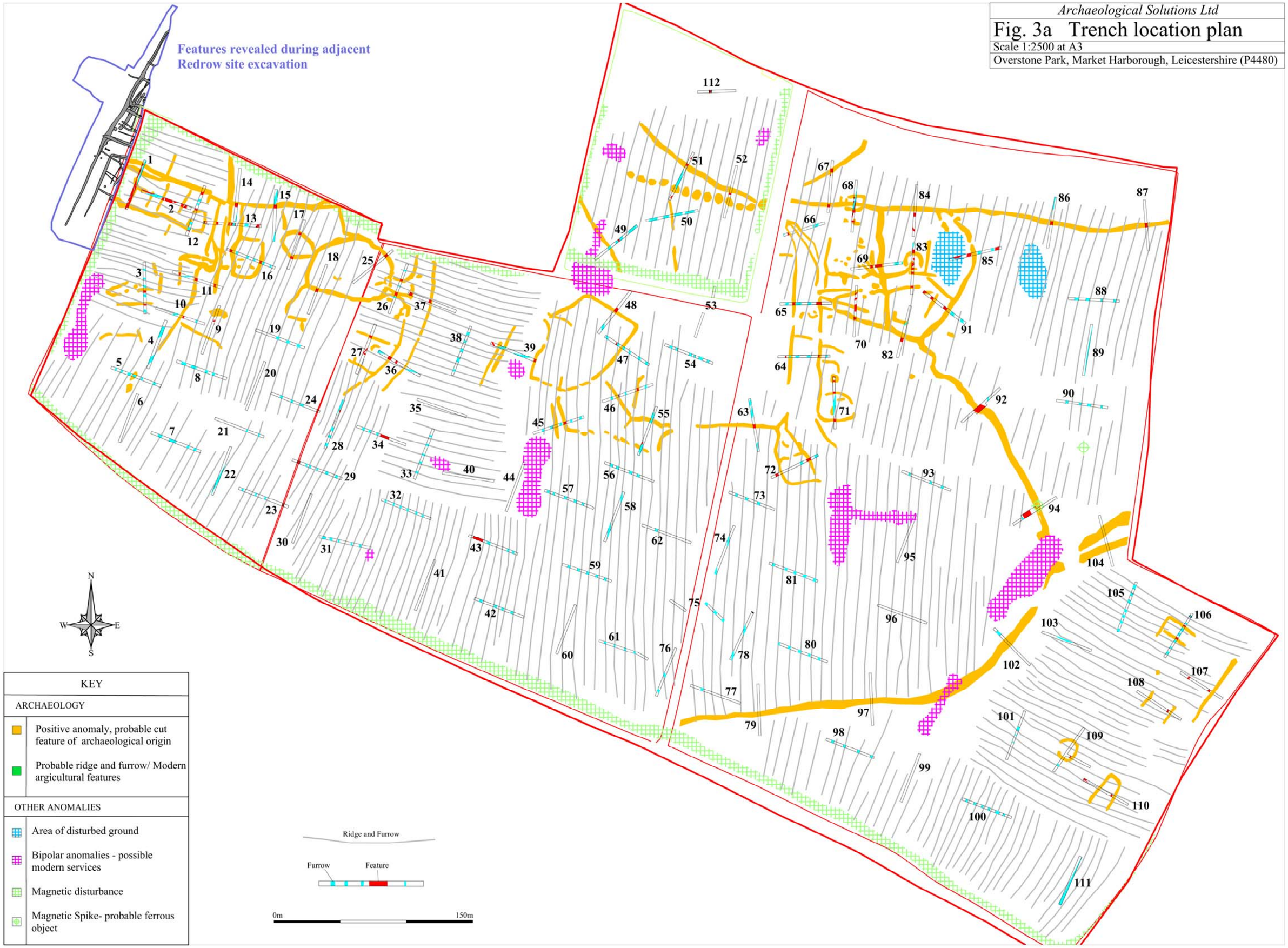

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Fig. 3b Trench location plan

Scale 1:2500 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Features revealed during adjacent Redrow site excavation

AREA 1

AREA 2

AREA 3

N

W E

S

Positive anomaly, probable cut feature of archaeological origin

Feature

0m 150m

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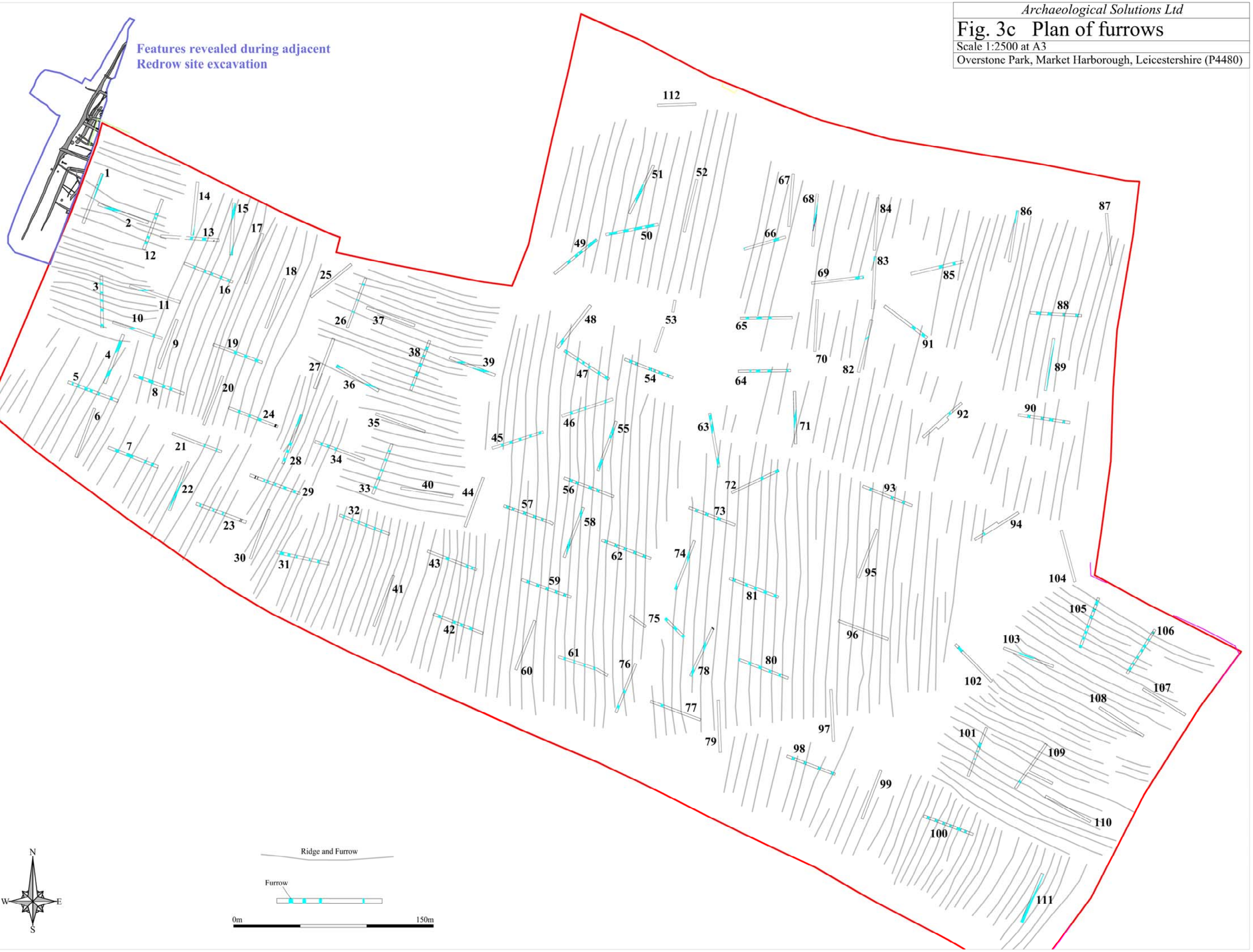
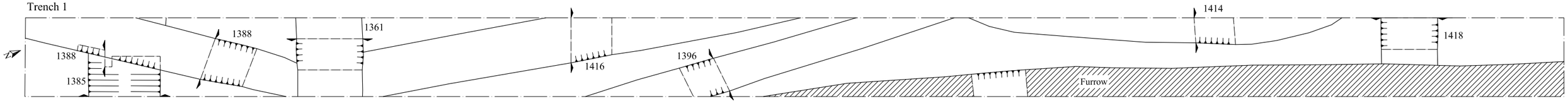
Fig. 3c Plan of furrows

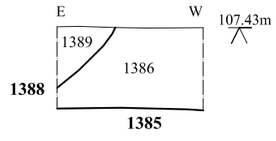
Scale 1:2500 at A3

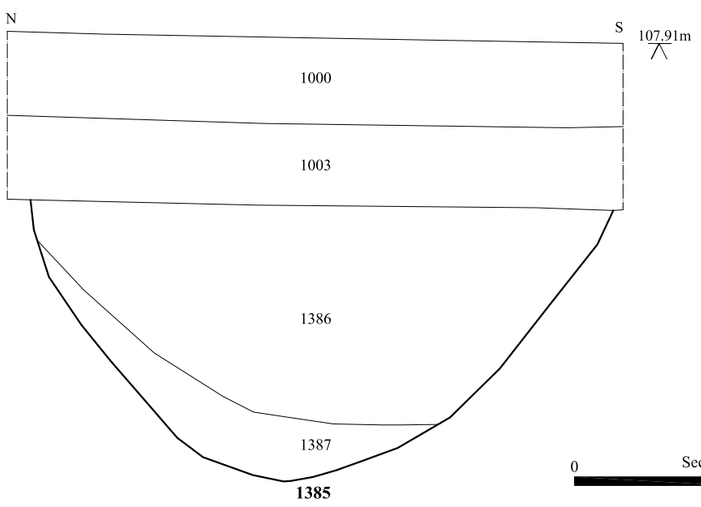
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

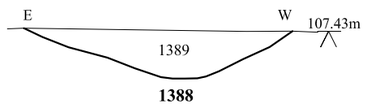


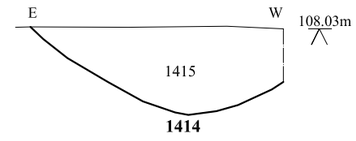
Trench 1

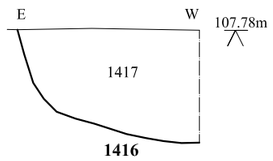


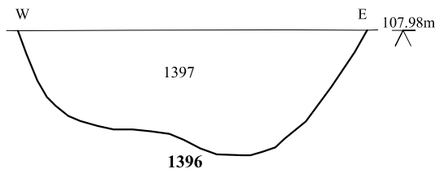


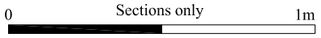


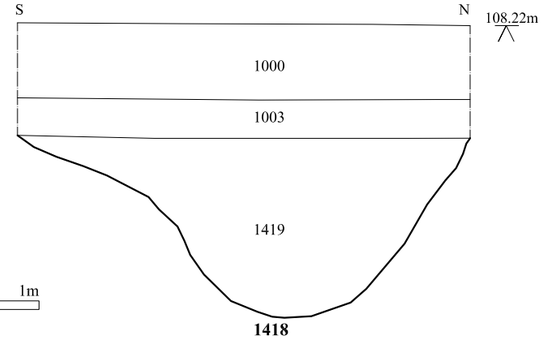




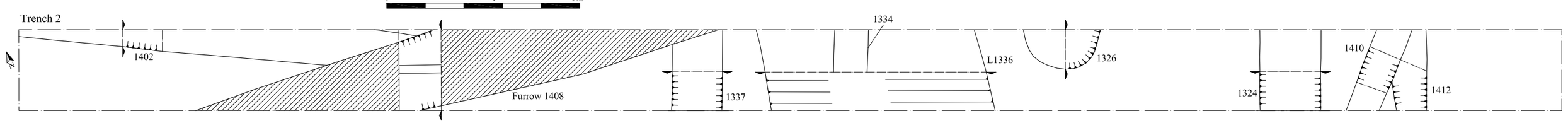


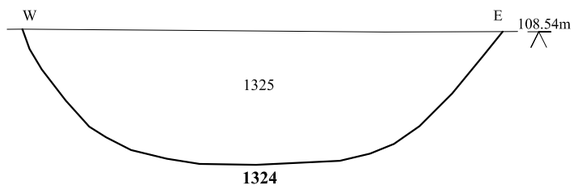


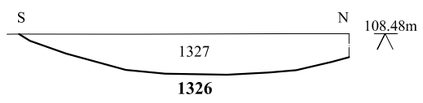


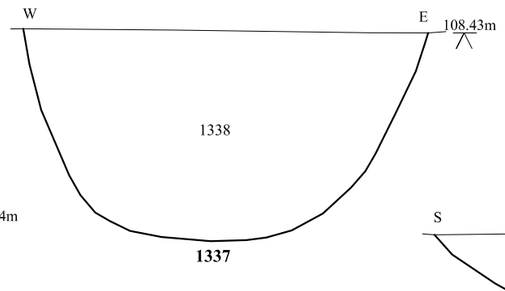


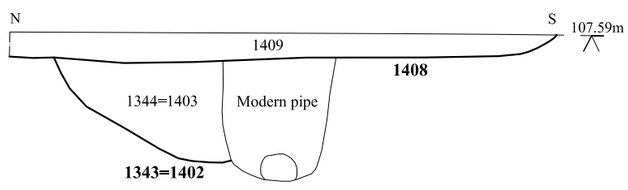
Trench 2

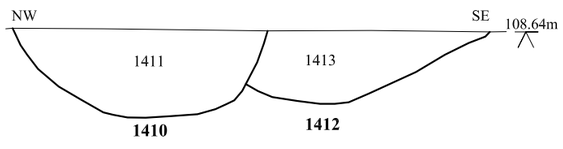


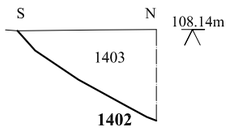












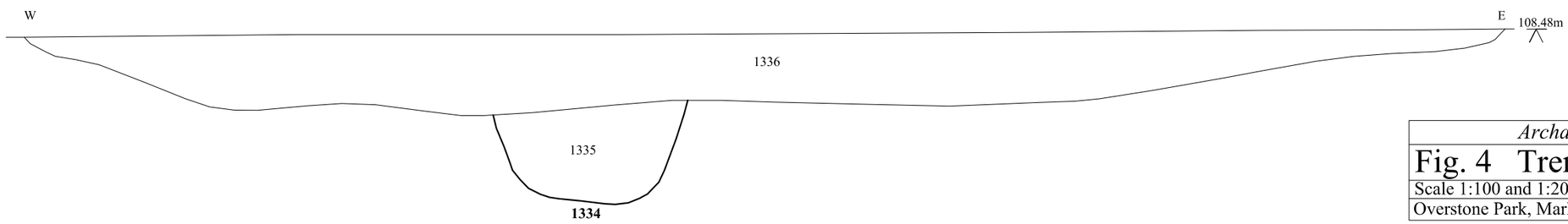


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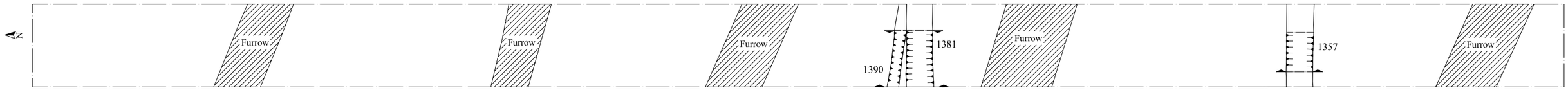
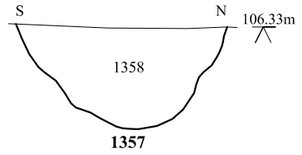
Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

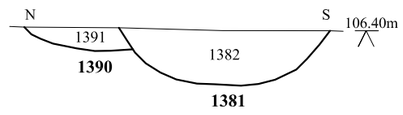
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

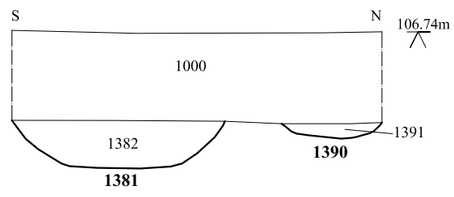
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

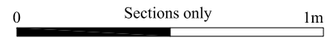
Trench 3



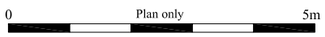




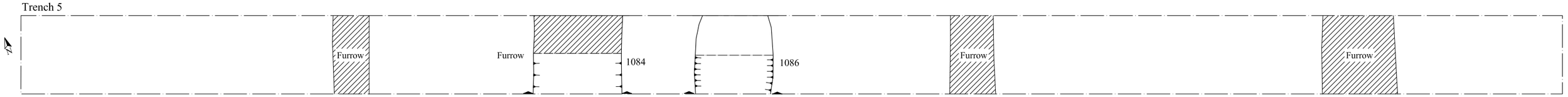


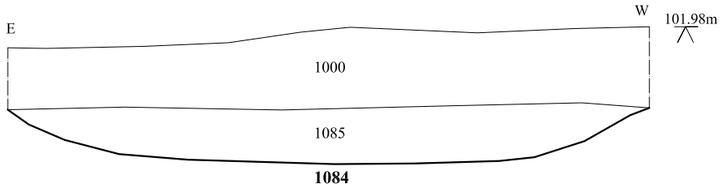


Trench 4



Trench 5





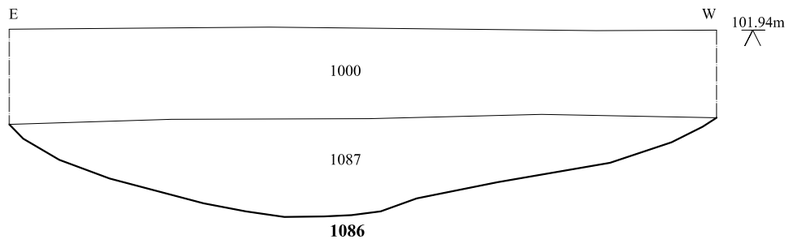


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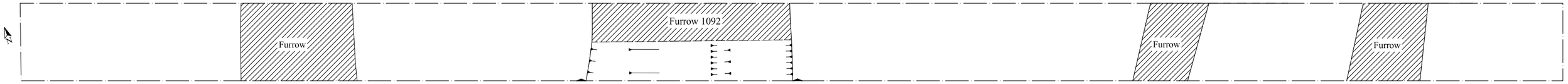
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

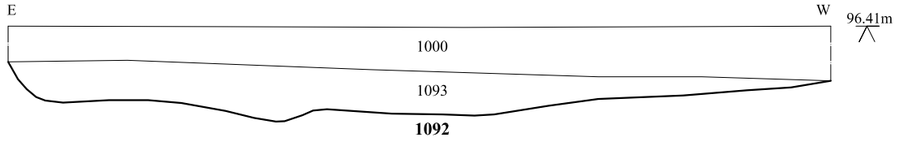
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

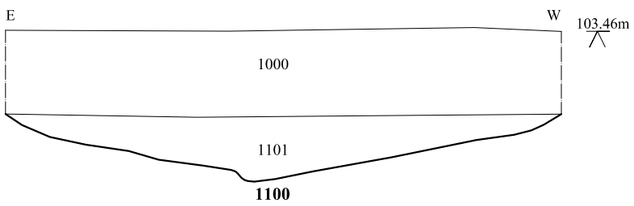
0 Plan only 5m

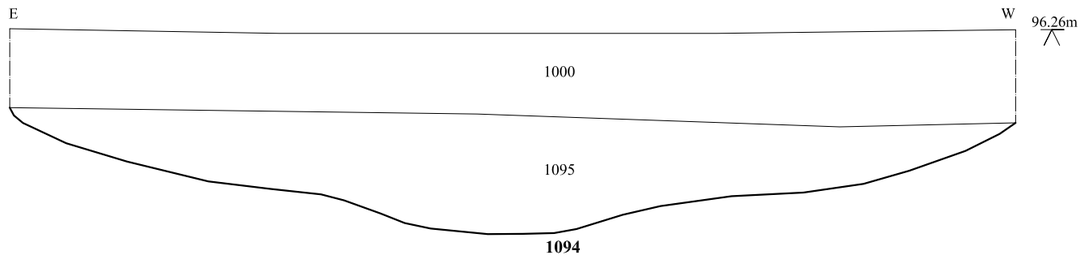
Trench 7

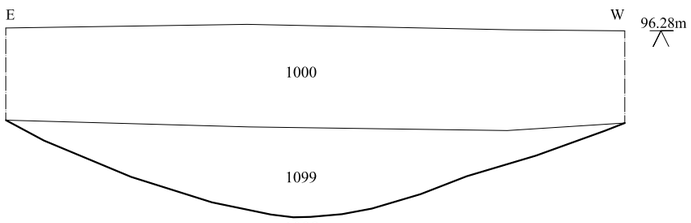


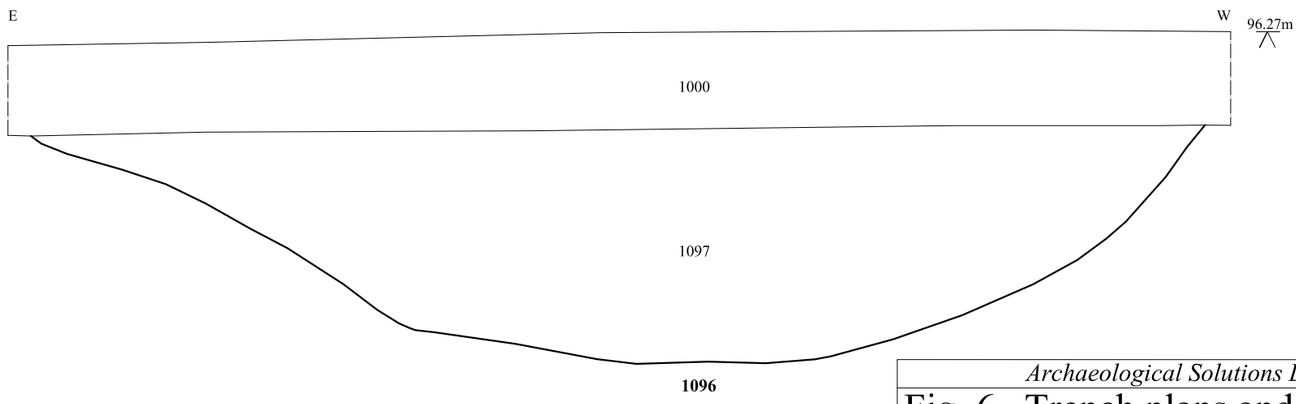


Trench 8









0 Sections only 2m

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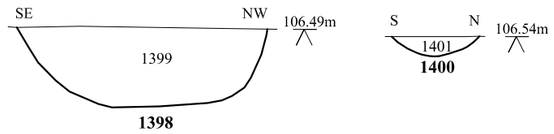
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

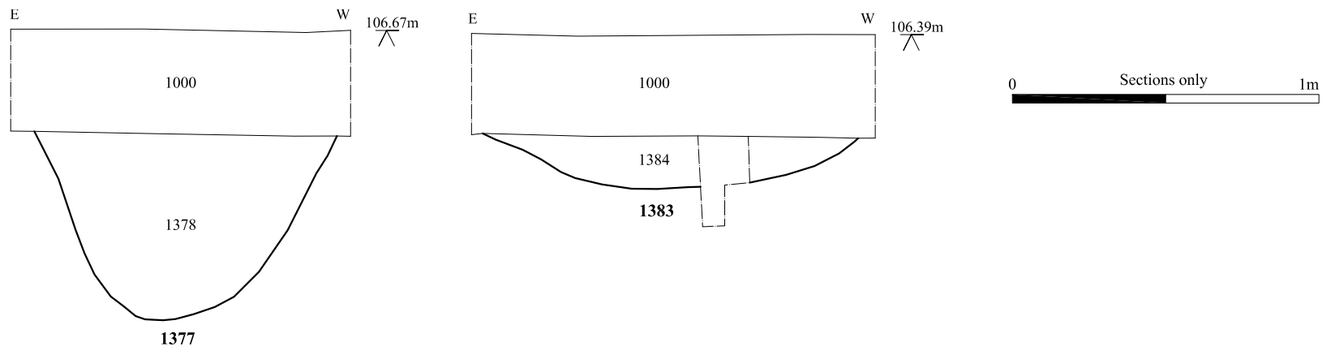
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

0 Plan only 5m

Trench 9

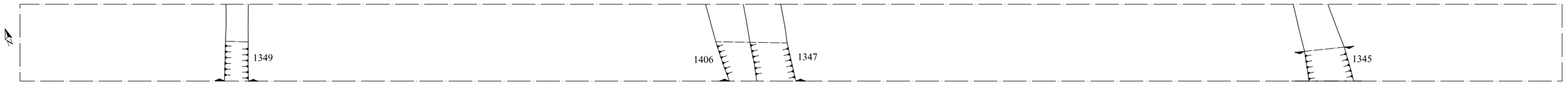


Trench 10



0 Sections only 1m

Trench 11



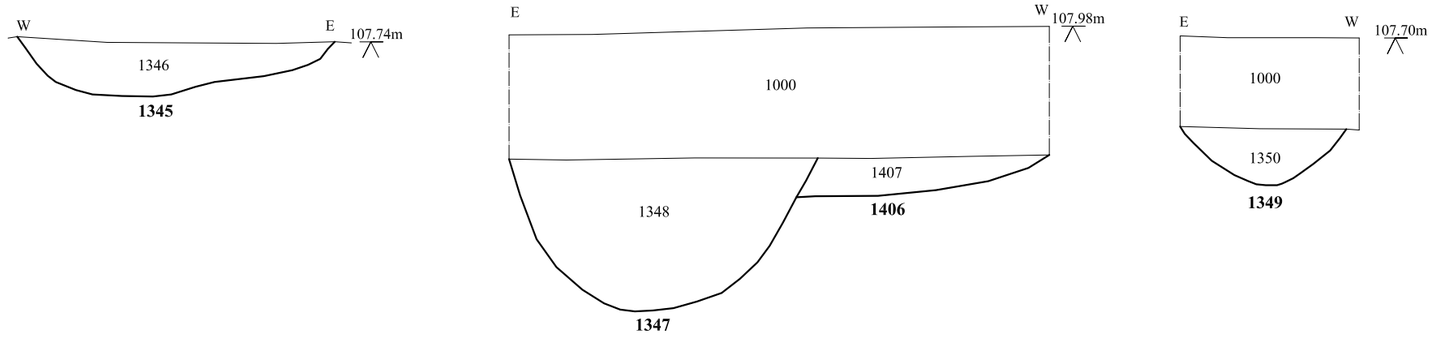


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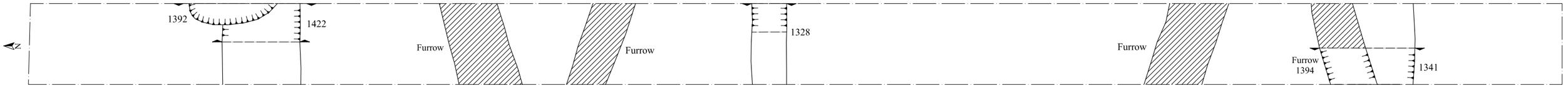
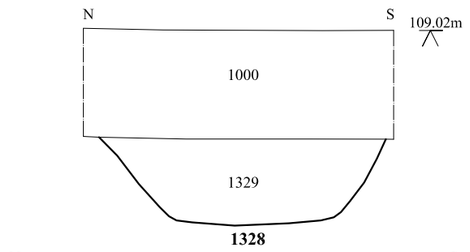
Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections

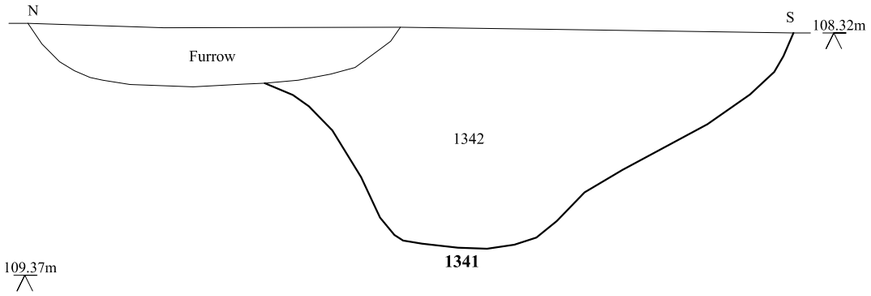
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

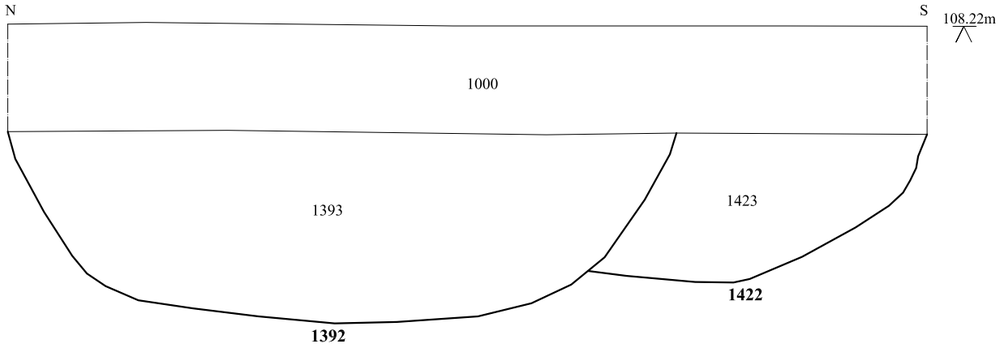
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

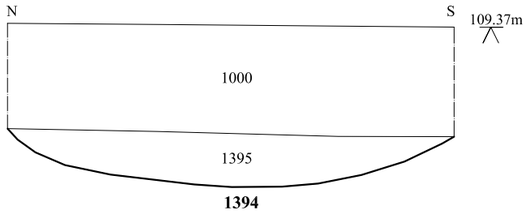
Trench 12



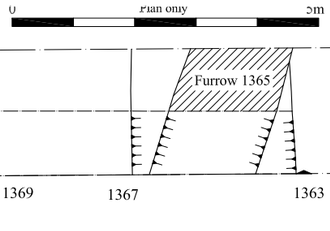


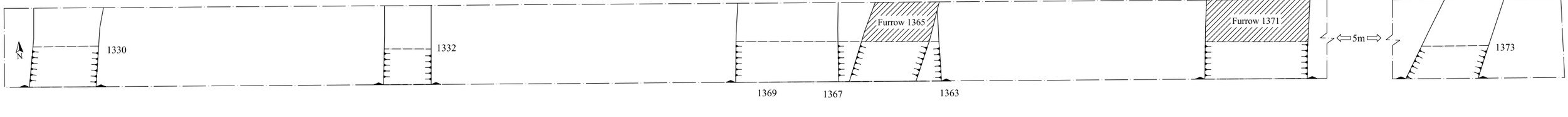


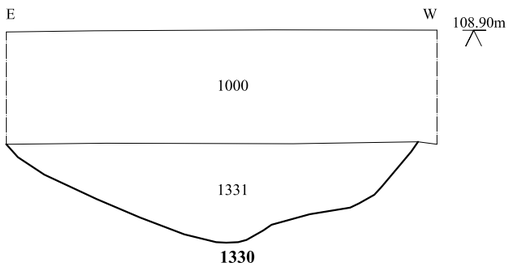


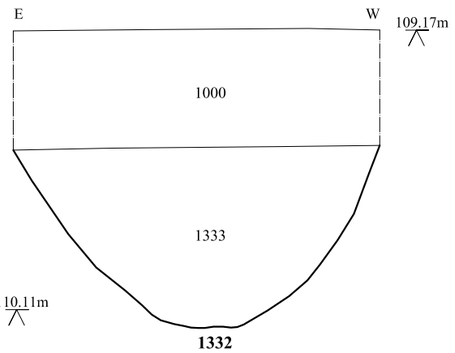


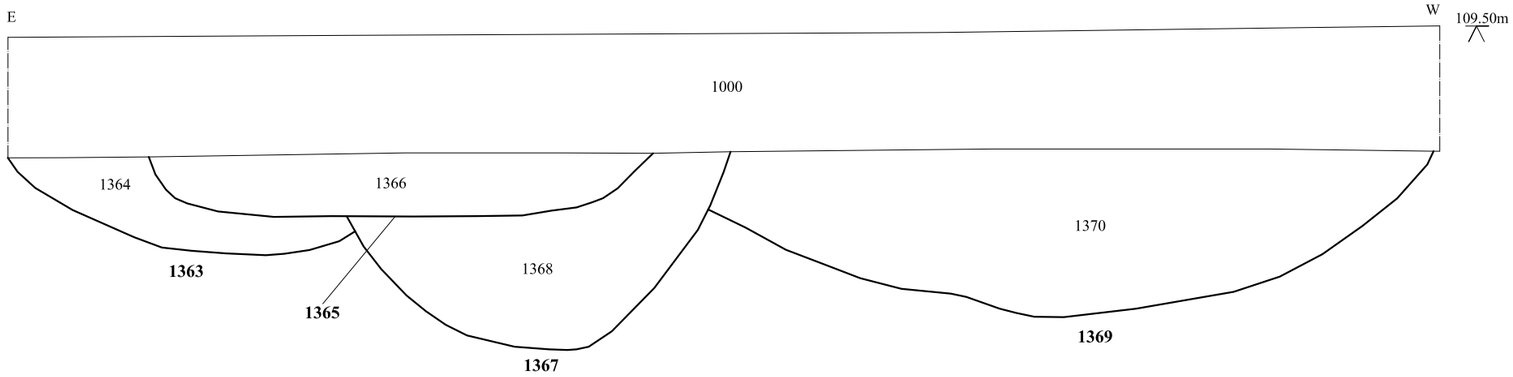
Trench 13

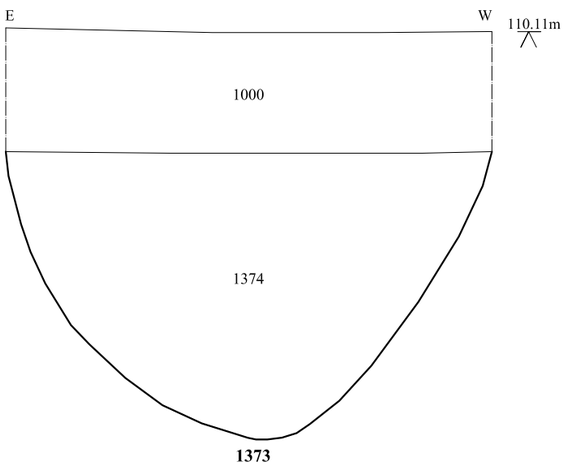


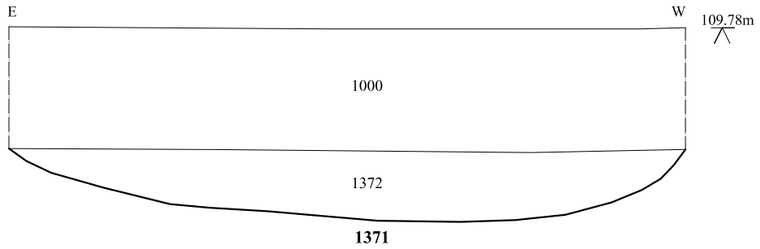


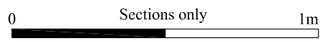












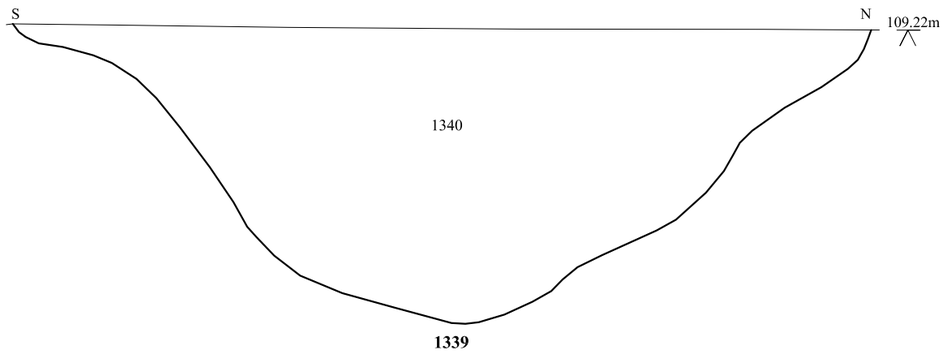
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections

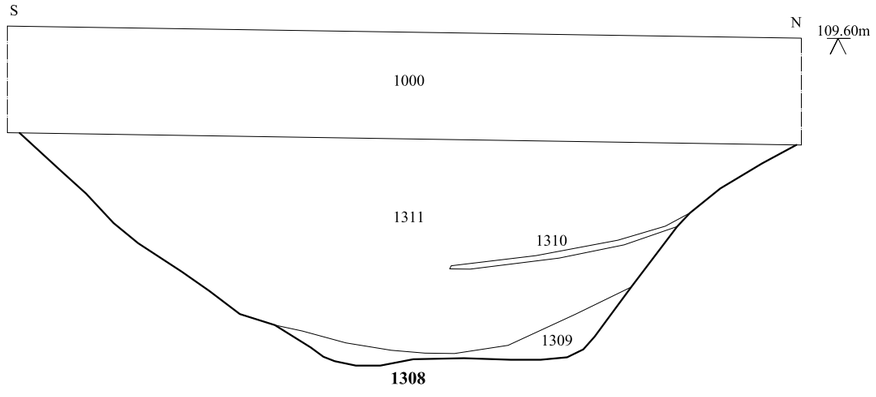
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

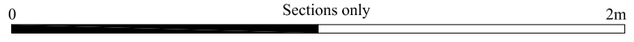
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 14



Trench 15





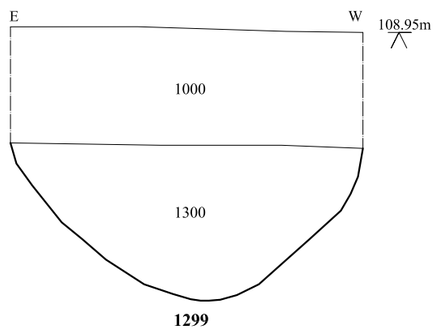
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

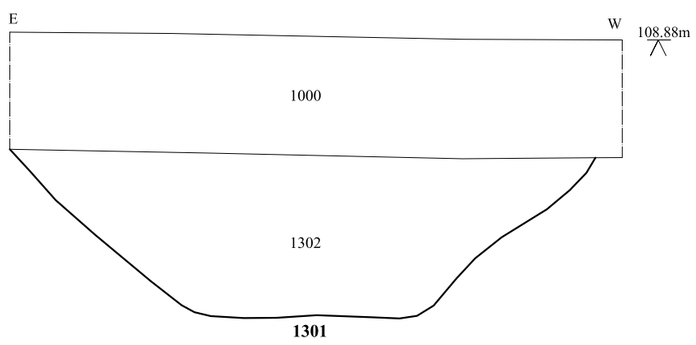
Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

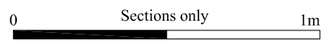
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 16

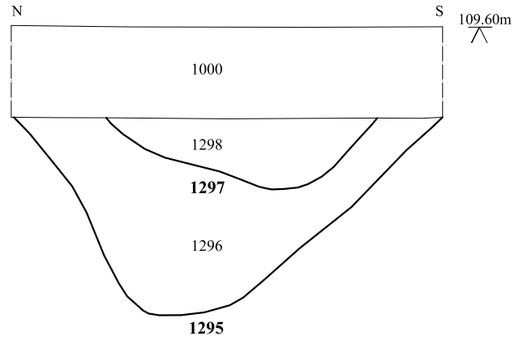






0 Plan only 5m

Trench 17



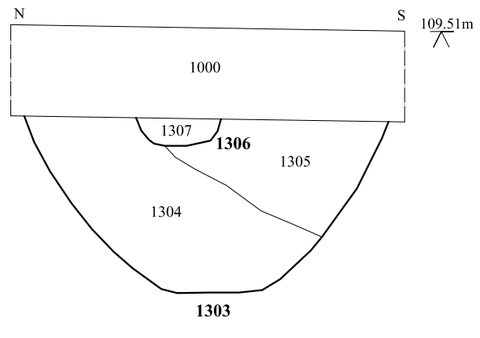


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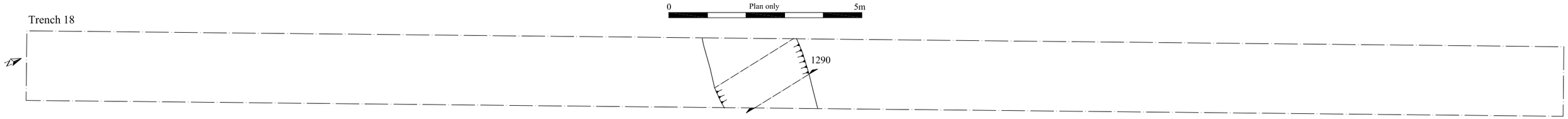
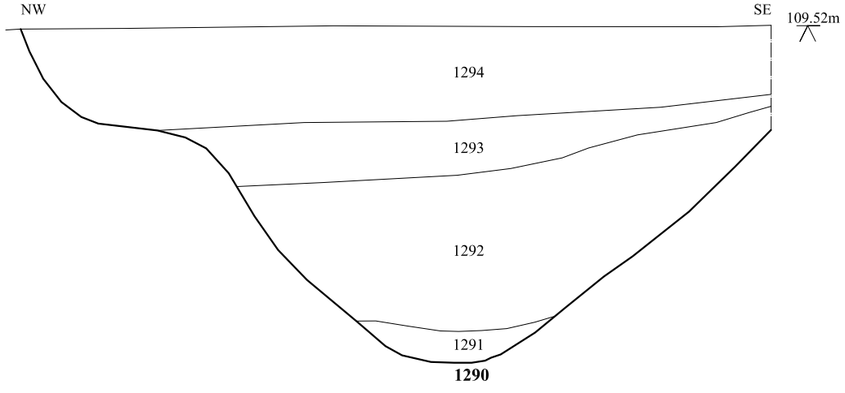
Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

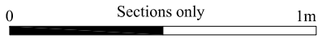
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

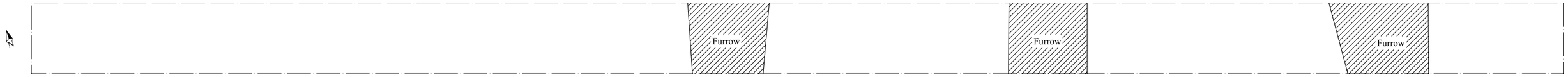
Trench 18



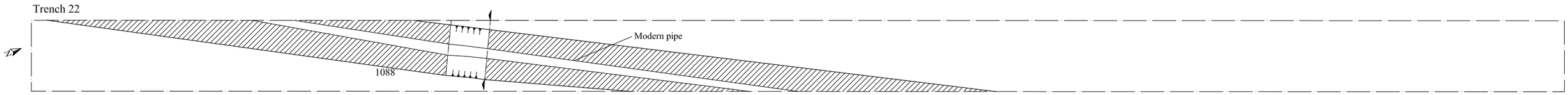




Trench 19



Trench 22



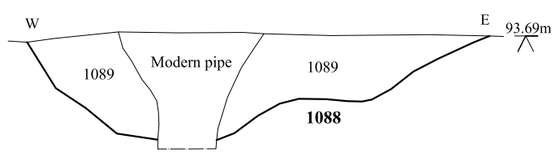


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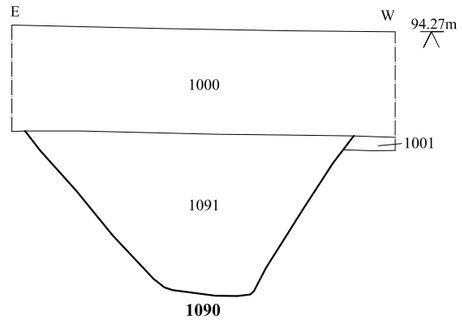
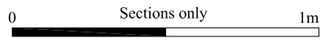
Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

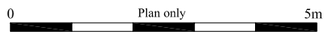
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

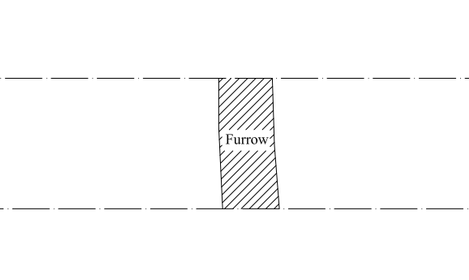
Trench 23



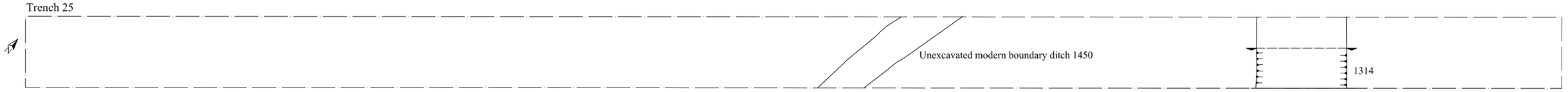




Trench 24



Trench 25



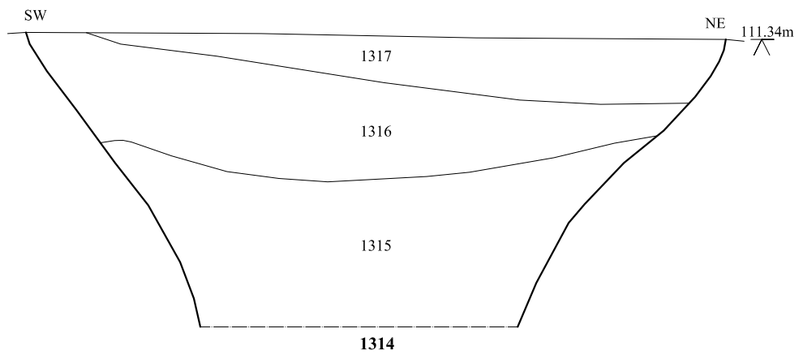


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Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

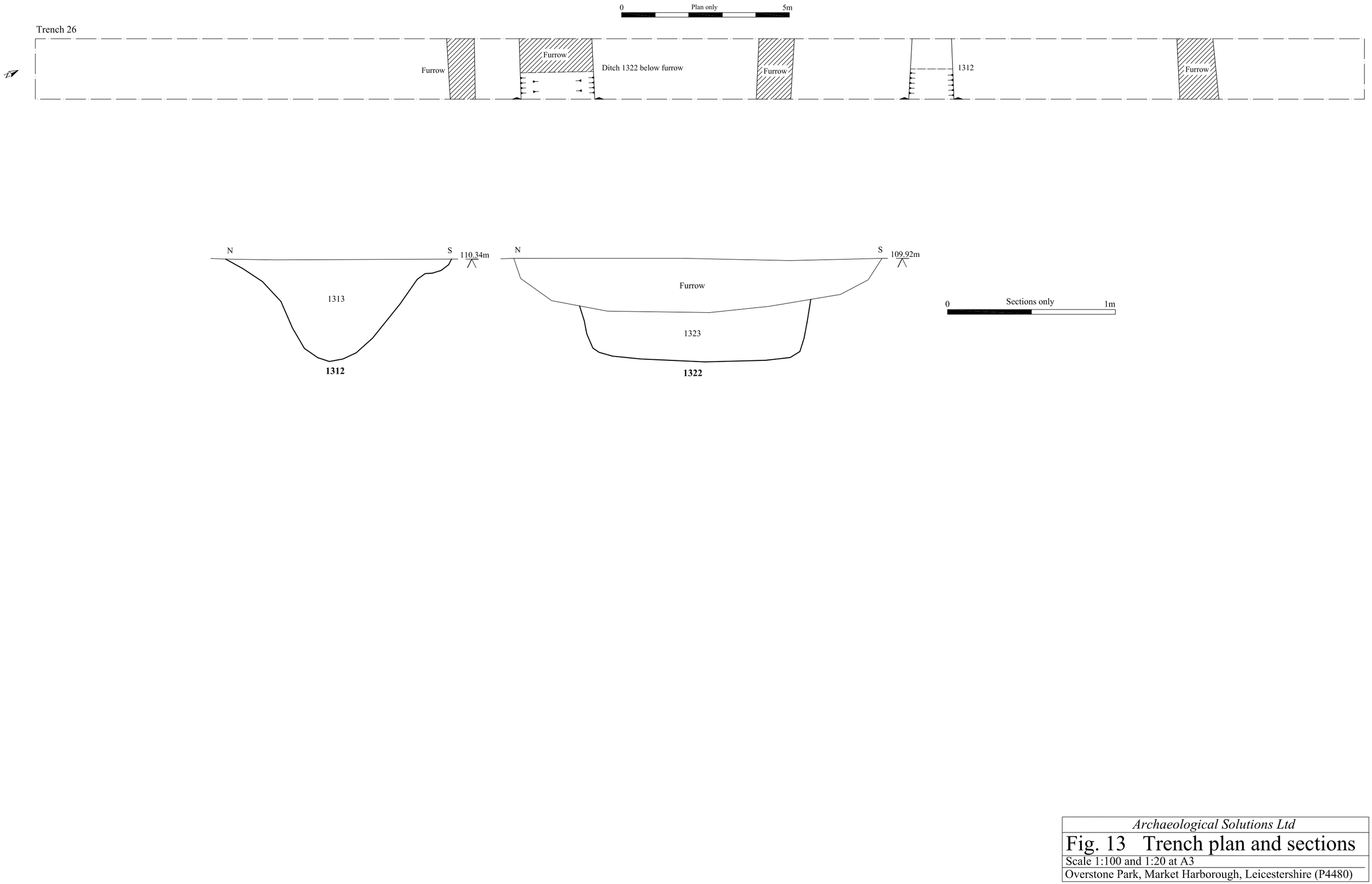

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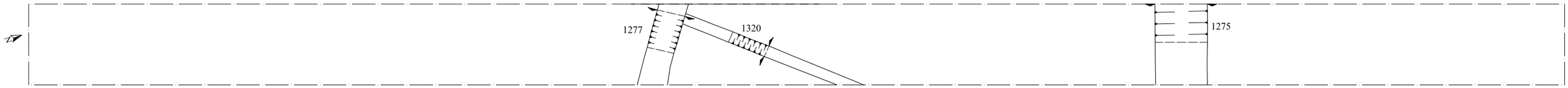
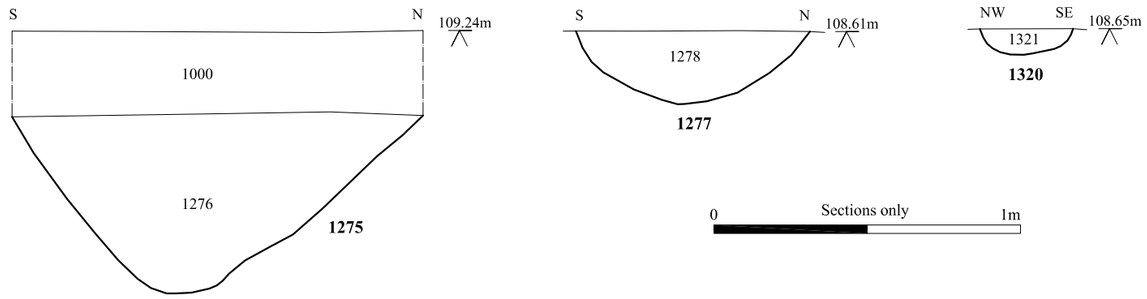
Fig. 13 Trench plan and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 27

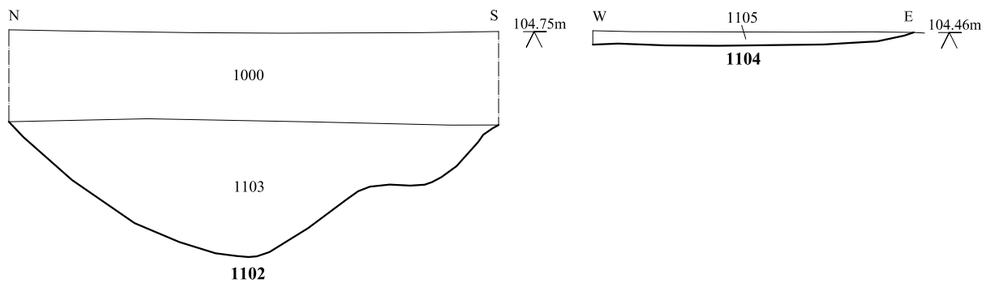
0 Plan only 5m



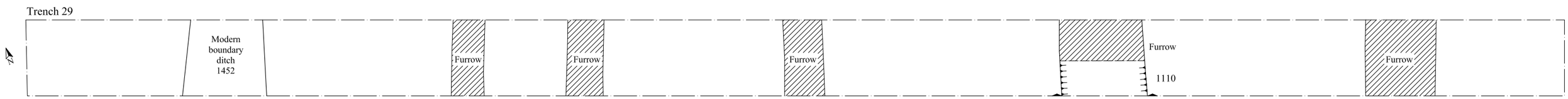


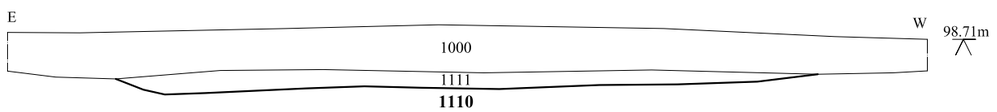
0 Sections only 1m

Trench 28

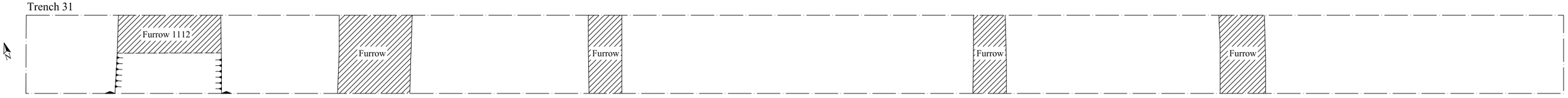


Trench 29





Trench 31



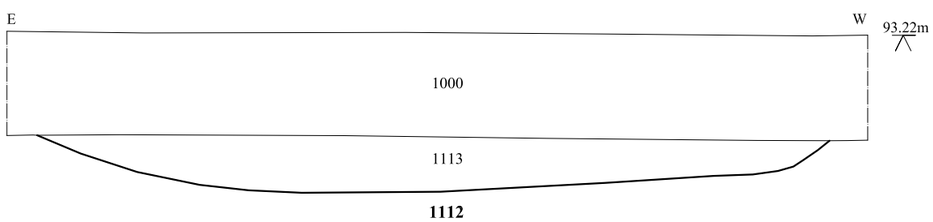


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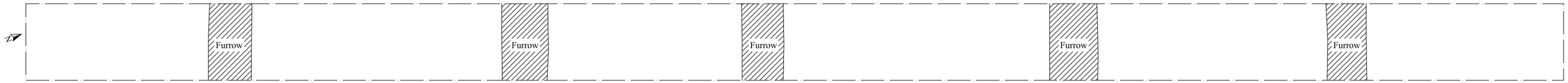
Fig. 14 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

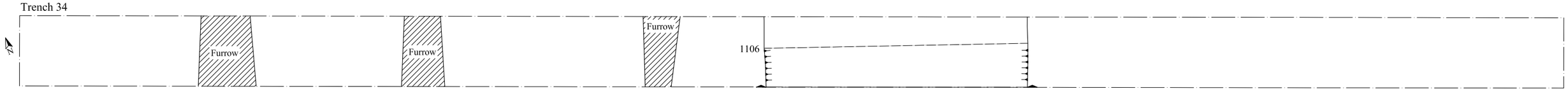
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

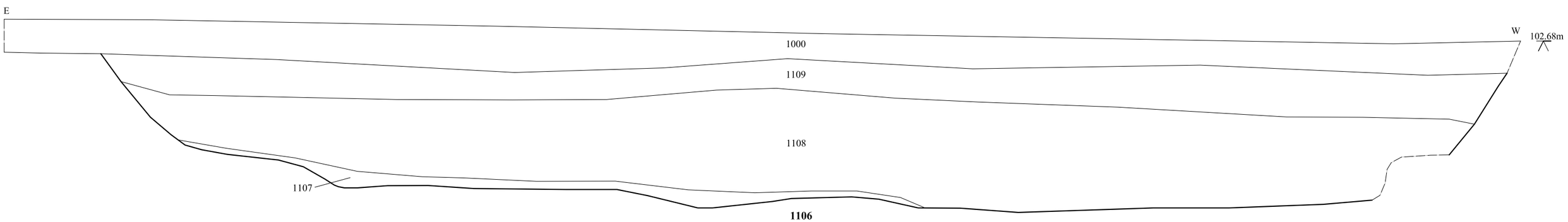
Trench 33



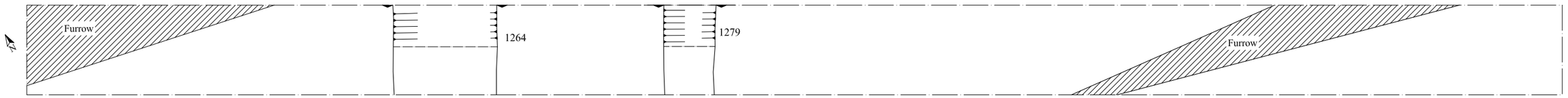
0 Plan only 5m

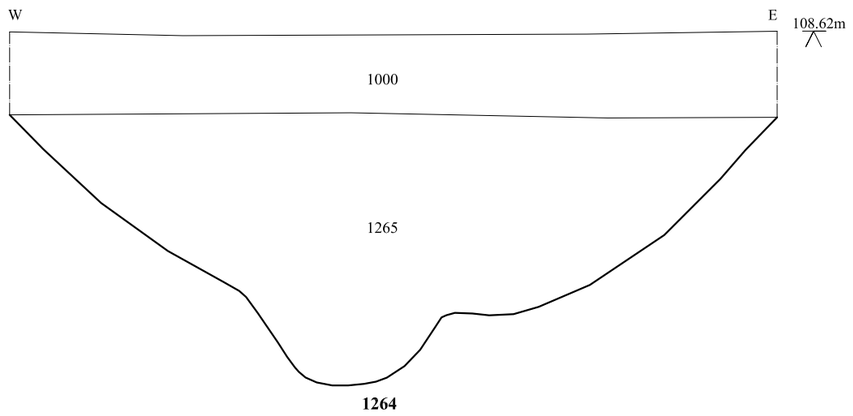
Trench 34

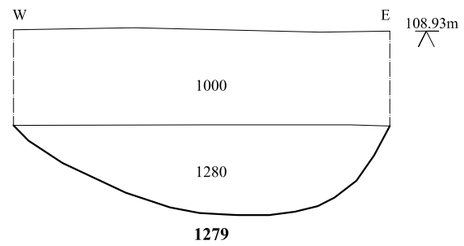




Trench 36







0 Sections only 1m

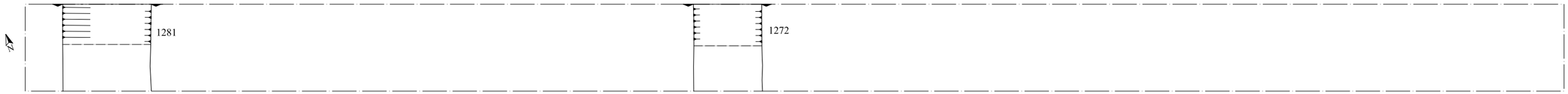
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

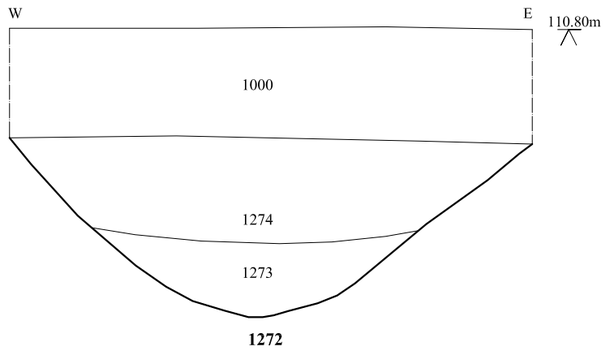
Fig. 15 Trench plans and sections

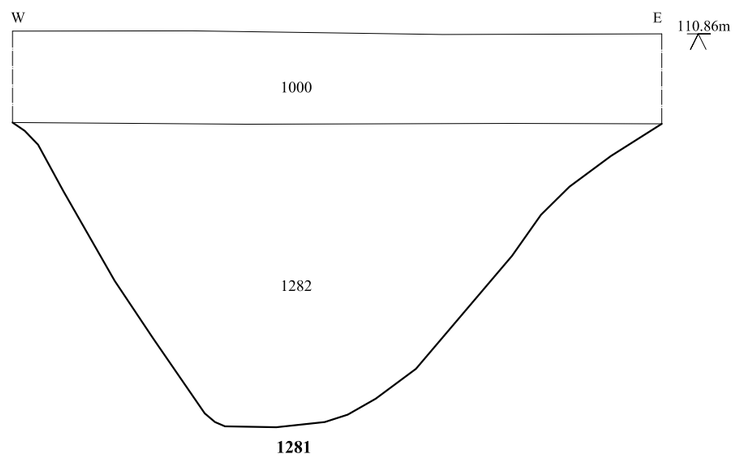
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 37

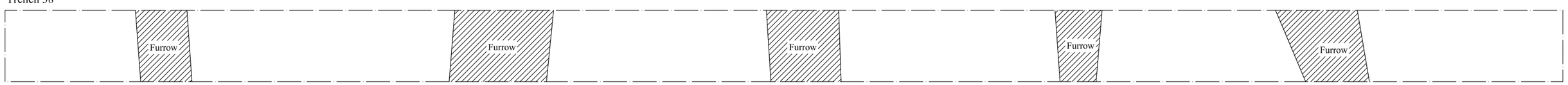




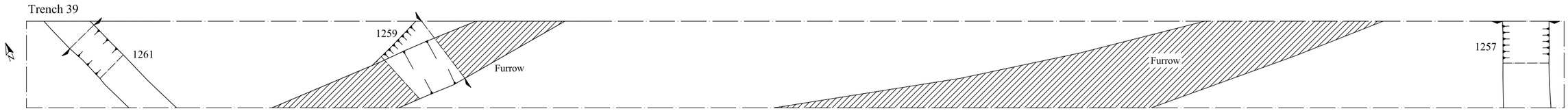


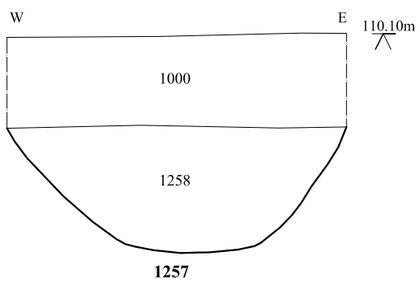
0 Plan only 5m

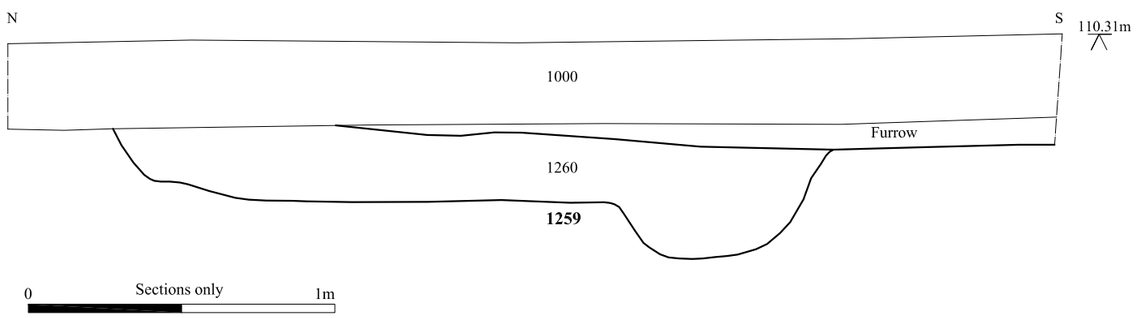
Trench 38

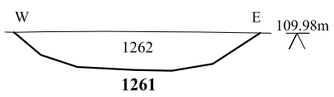


Trench 39









0 Sections only 1m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

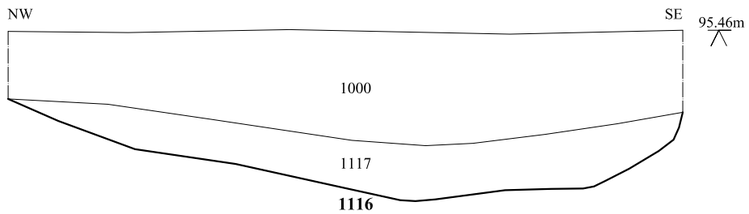
Fig. 16 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

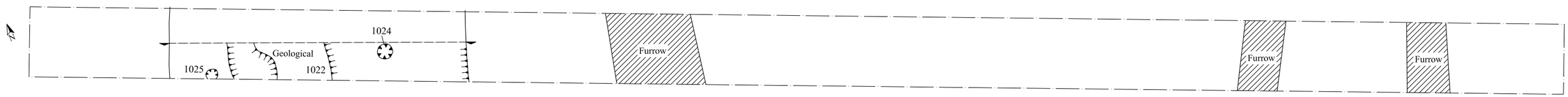
0 Plan only 5m

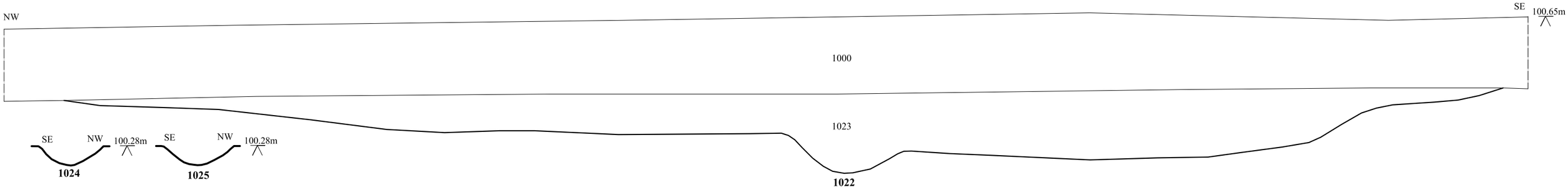
Trench 42



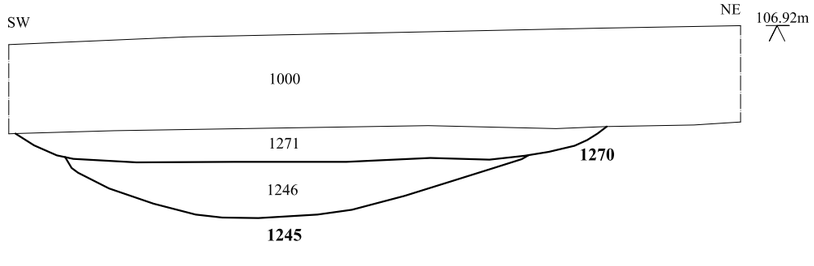
0 Sections only 1m

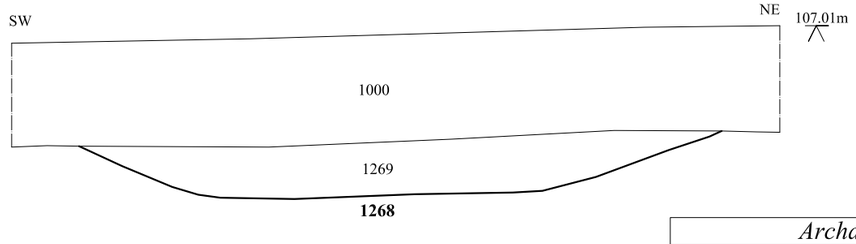
Trench 43





Trench 45





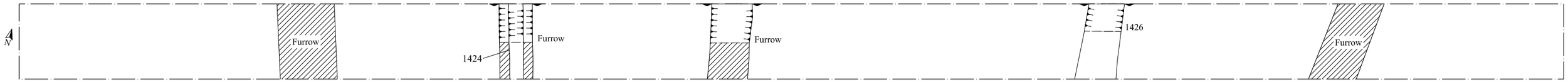
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

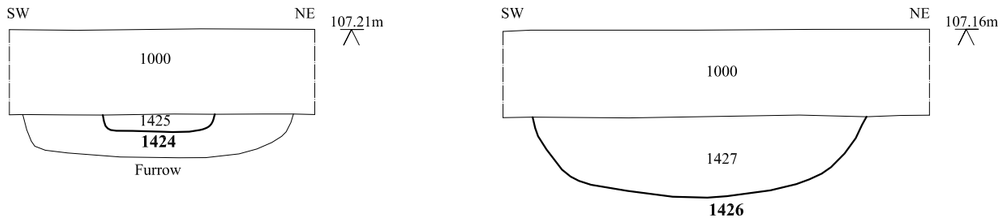
Fig. 17 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

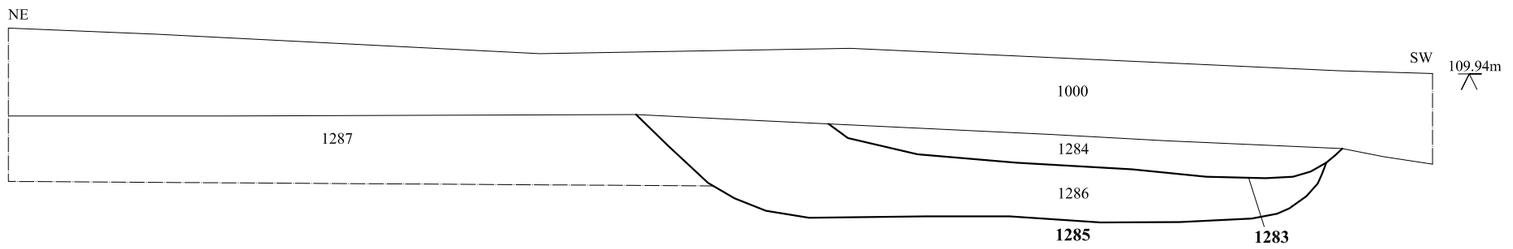
Trench 46



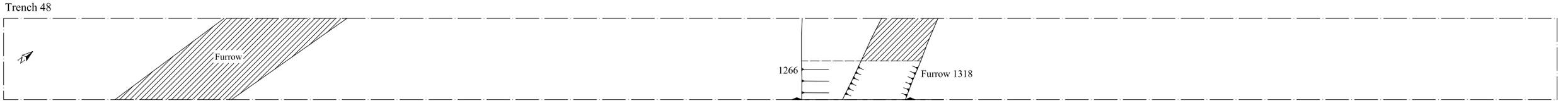


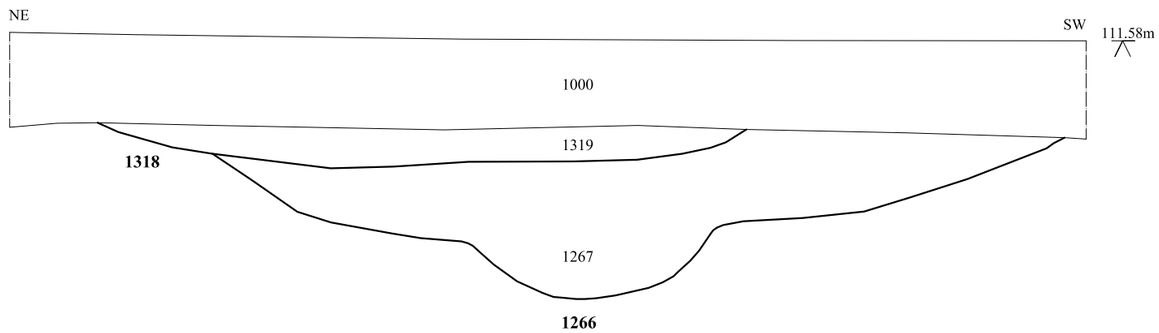
0 Plan only 5m

Trench 47



Trench 48





0 Sections only 1m

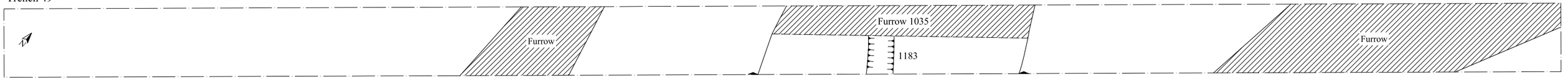
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

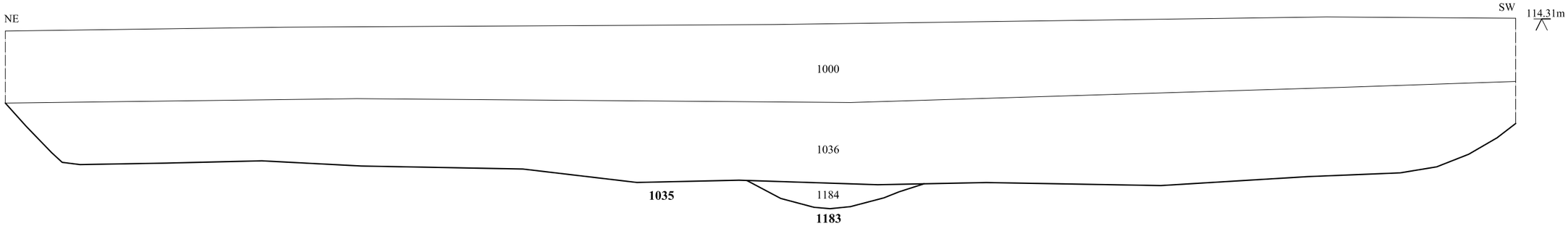
Fig. 18 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

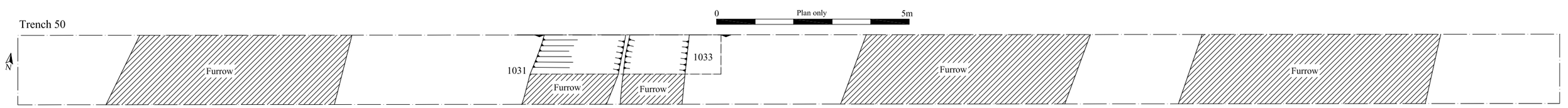
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

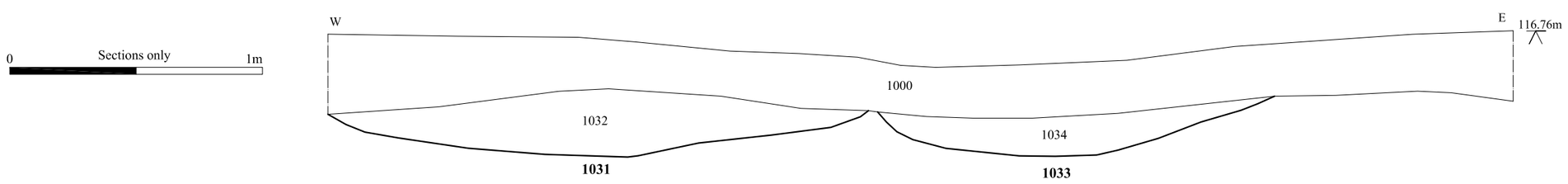
Trench 49



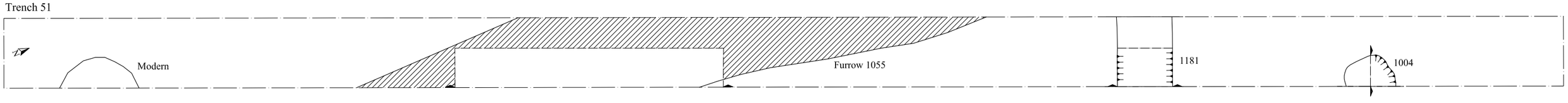


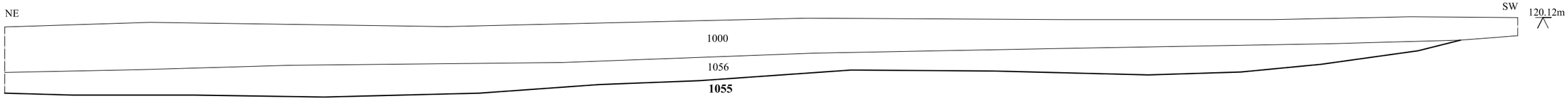
Trench 50

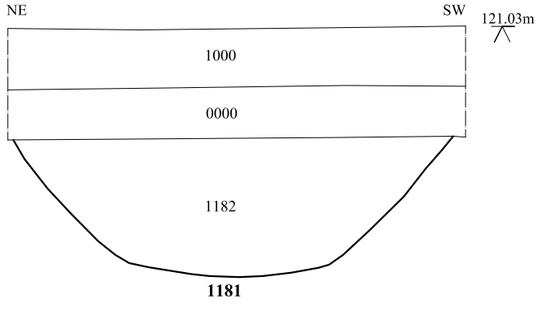




Trench 51







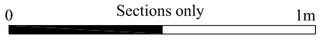


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Fig. 19 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 52

0 Plan only 5m

1179

Test pit

N S 116.86m

1000

1180

1179

0 Sections only 1m

N Test pit T52 S 119.56m

1000

1001

Trench 54

Furrow

Furrow

Furrow

Furrow

Furrow

Furrow

Trench 55

Furrow

1244

1263

1247

Furrow

SW NE 104.47m

1000

1243

1262

1244

1263

NE SW 105.28m

1000

1248

1247

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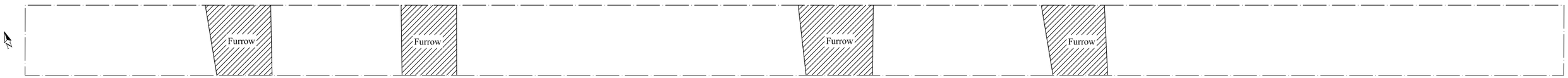
Fig. 20 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

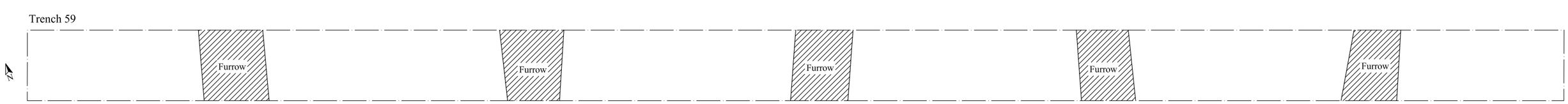
Trench 56



Trench 57

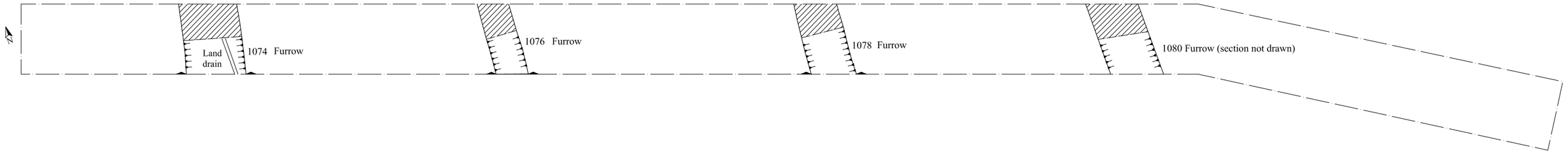
Trench 58

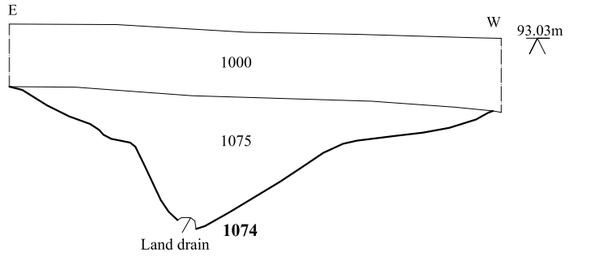
Trench 59

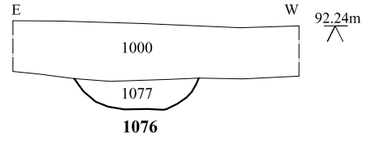


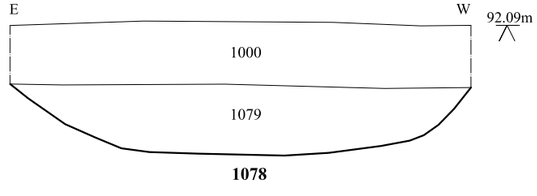
0 Plan only 5m

Trench 61









0 Sections only 1m

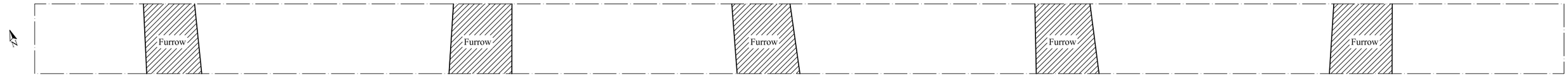
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 21 Trench plans and sections

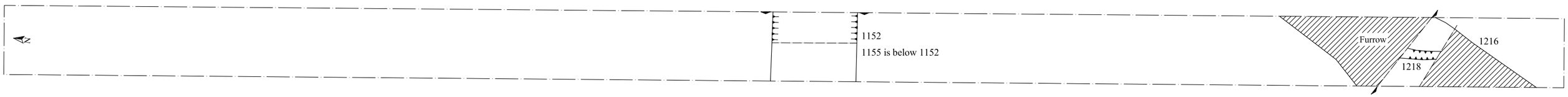
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

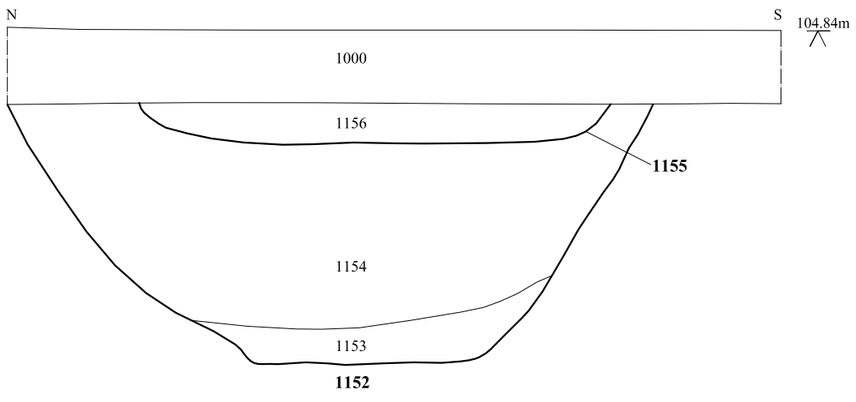
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

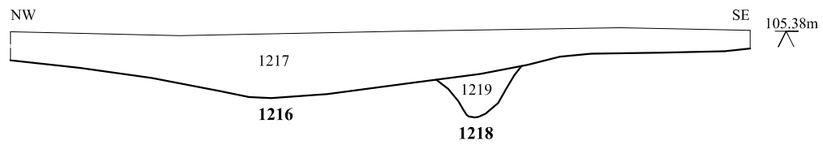
Trench 62



Trench 63



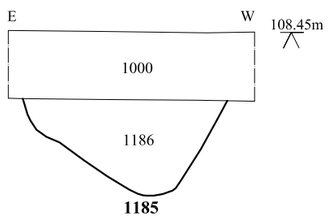


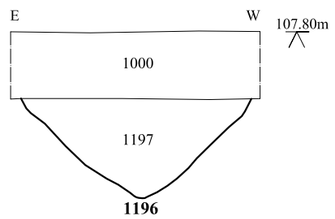


0 Plan only 5m

Trench 64

0 Sections only 1m





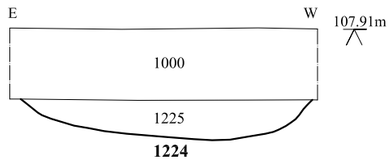


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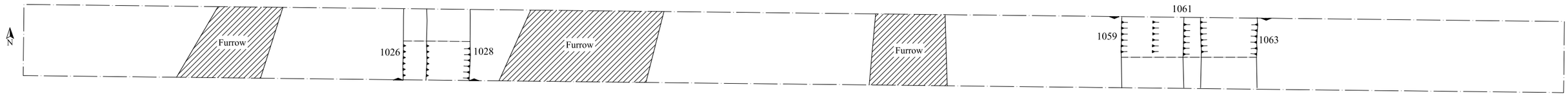
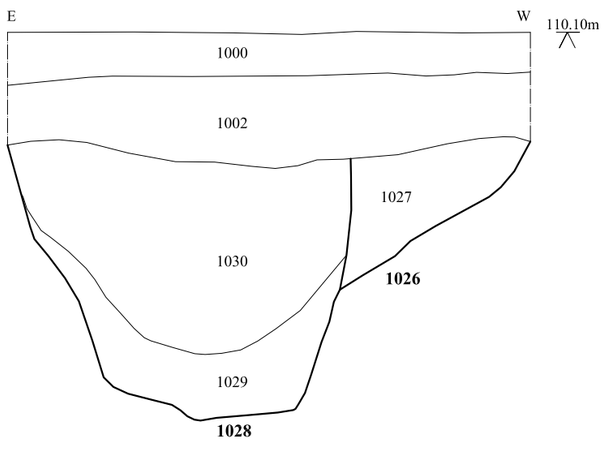
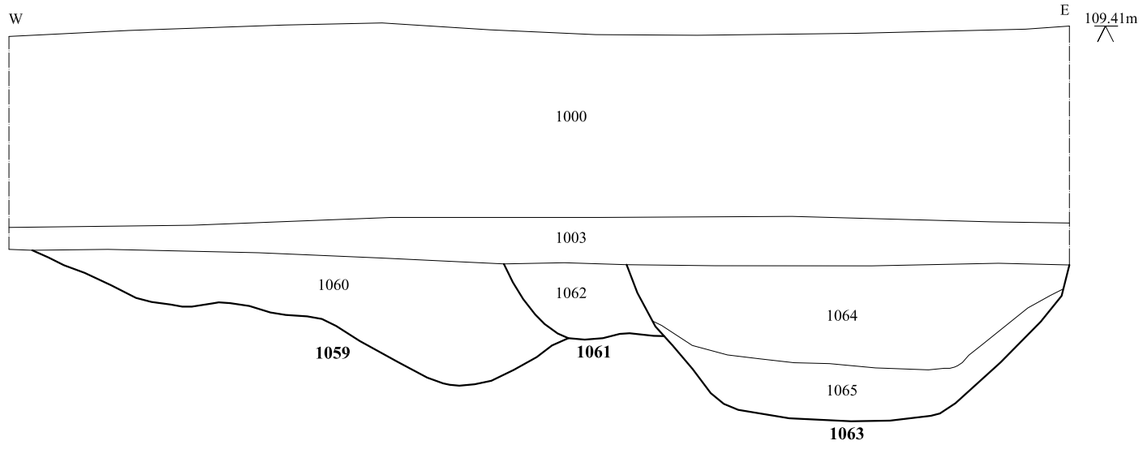
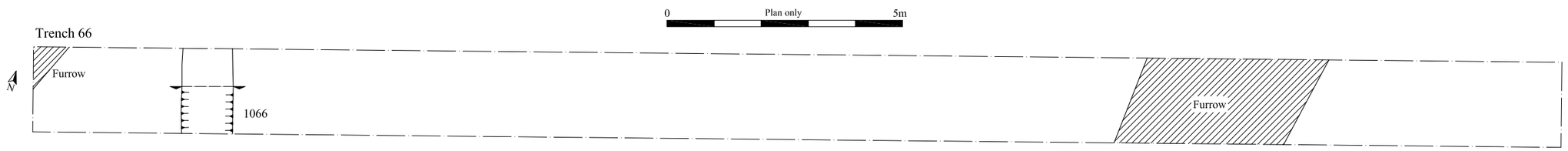
Fig. 22 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

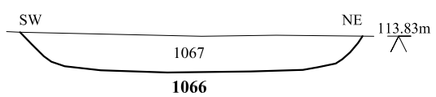
Trench 65











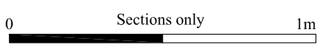


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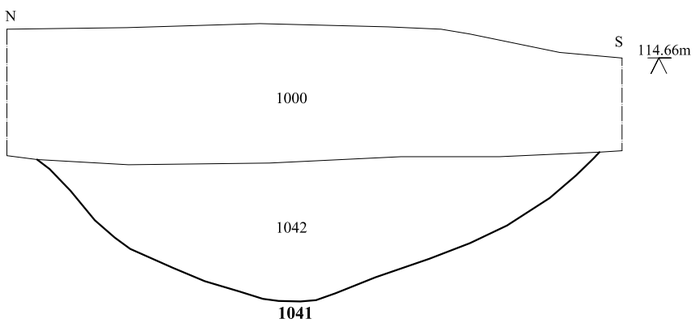
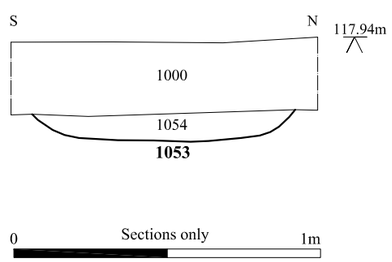
Fig. 23 Trench plans and sections

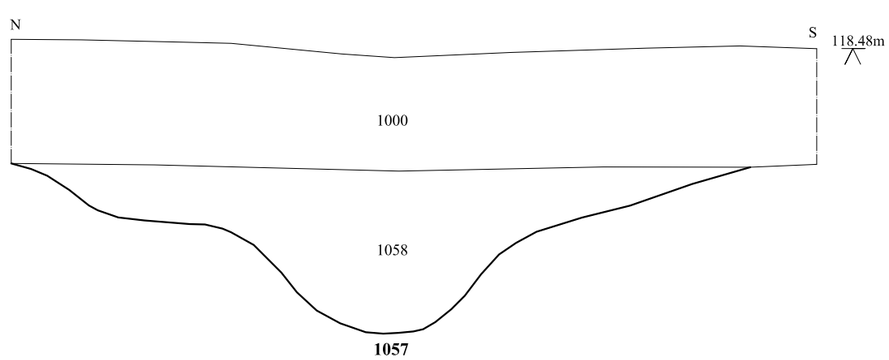
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

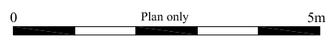
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 67

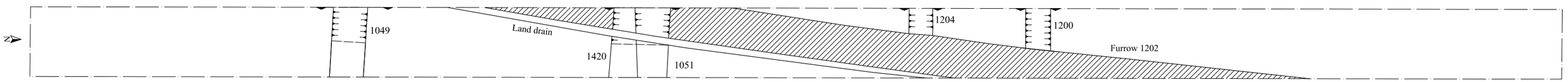


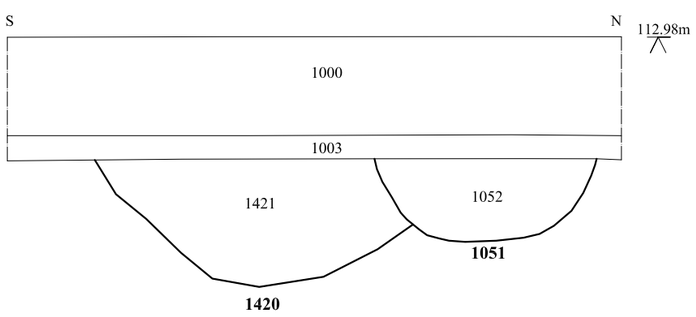


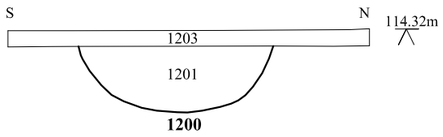


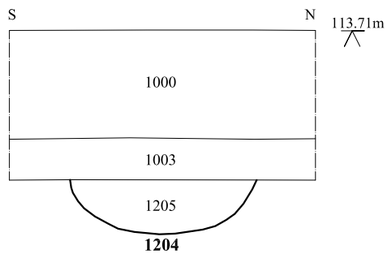


Trench 68









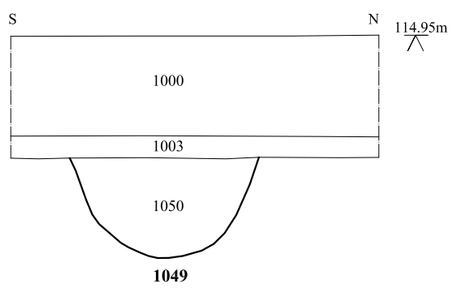


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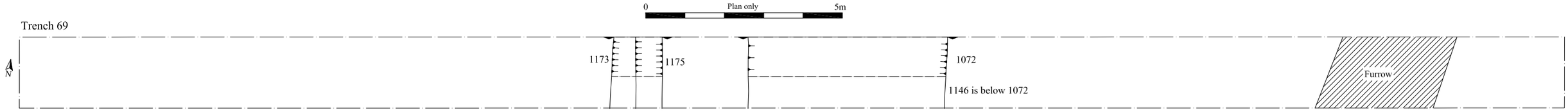
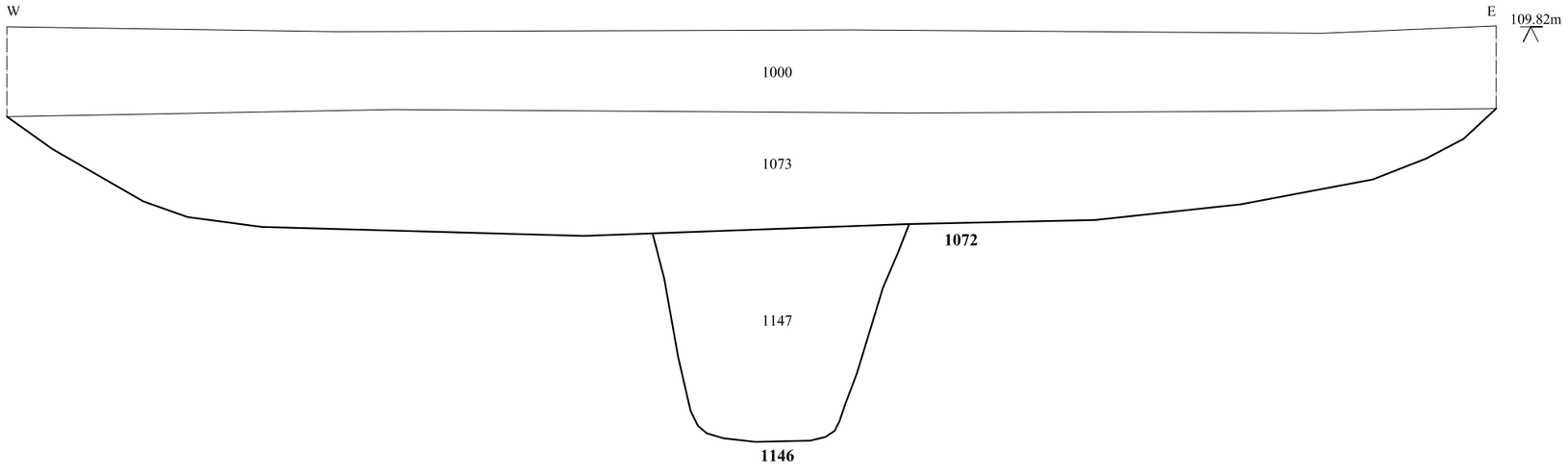
Fig. 24 Trench plans and sections

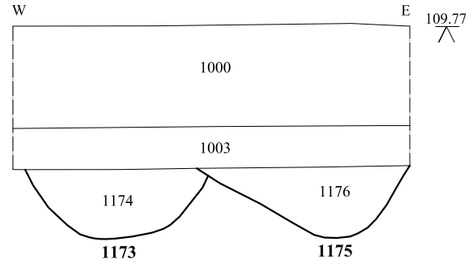
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 69

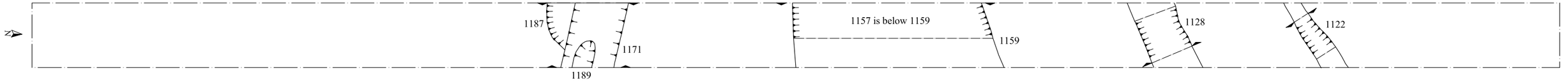


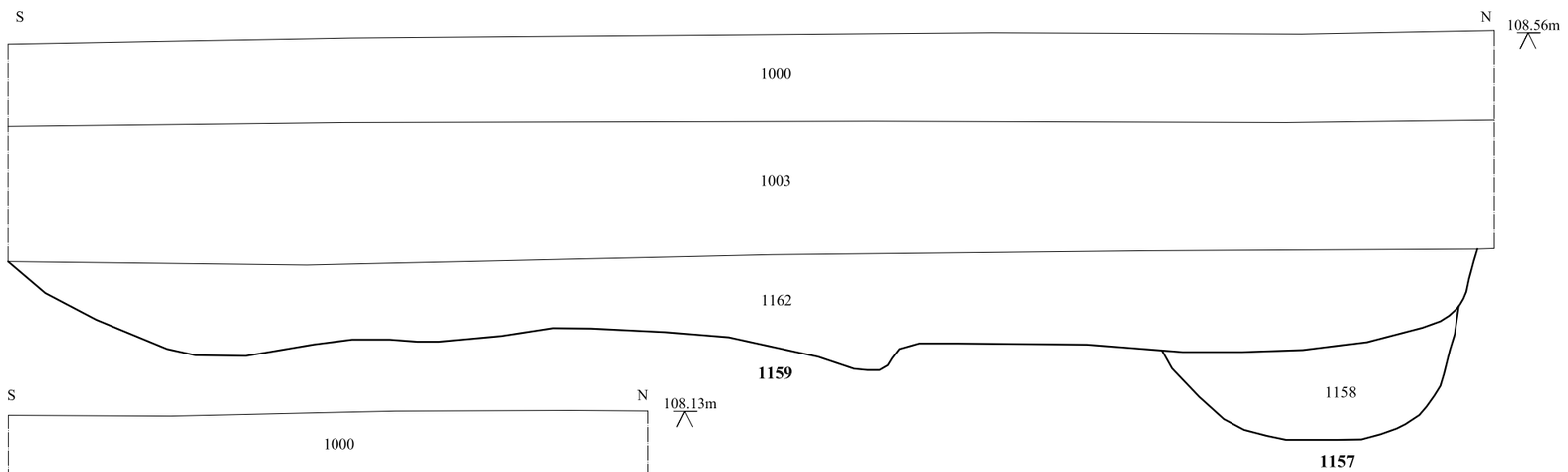


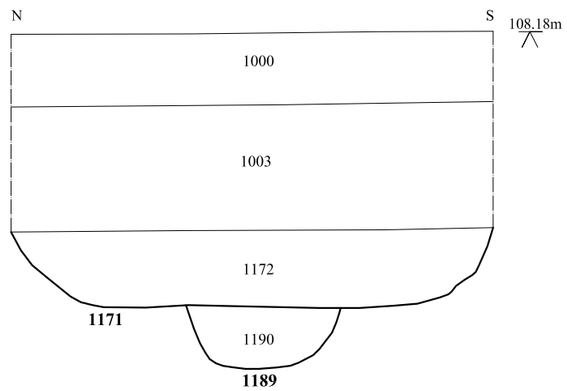


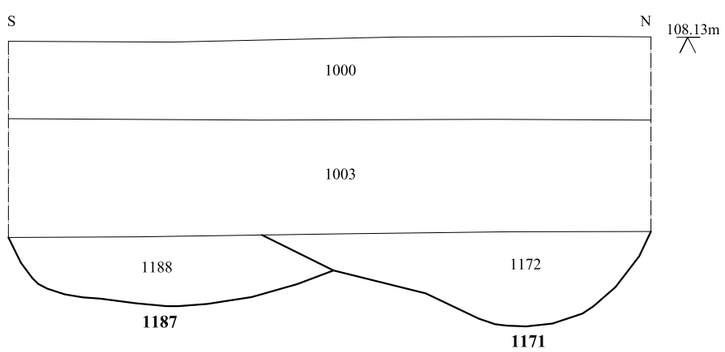
0 Sections only 1m

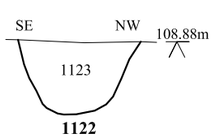
Trench 70











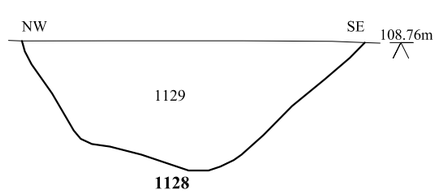


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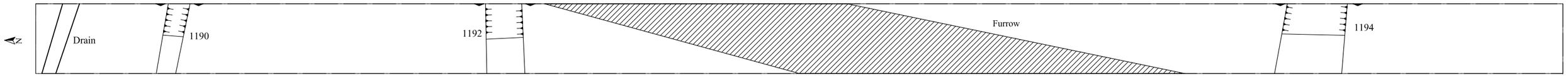
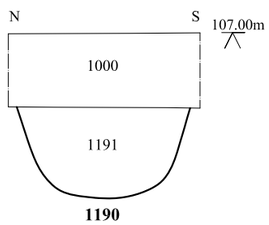
Fig. 25 Trench plans and sections

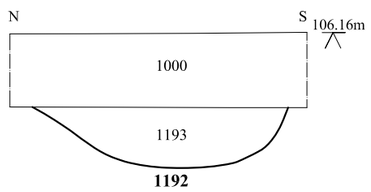
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

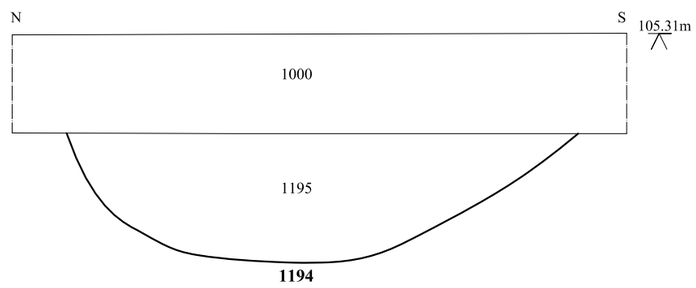
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

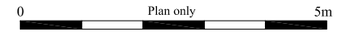
Trench 71



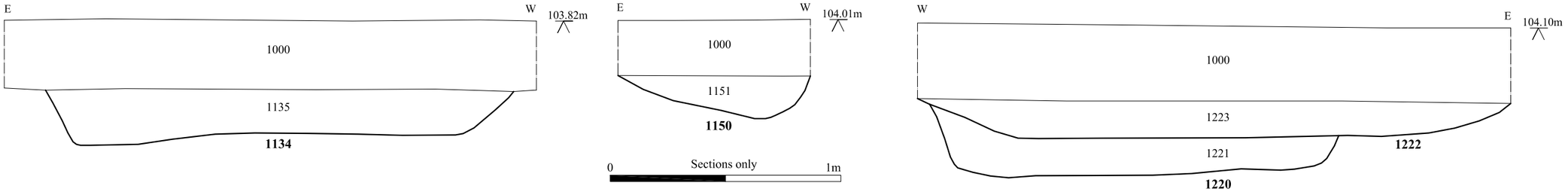








Trench 72



Trench 73

Trench 75

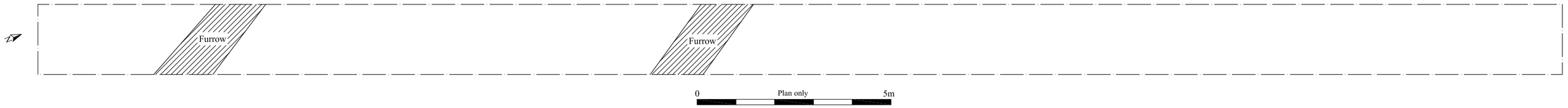
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 26 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 76



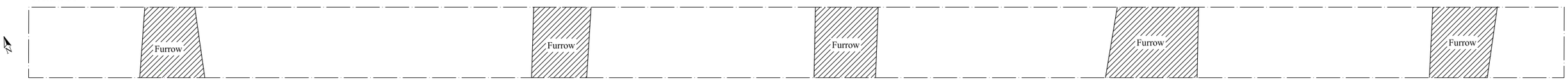
0 Plan only 5m

Trench 77

Trench 78

Trench 80

Trench 81



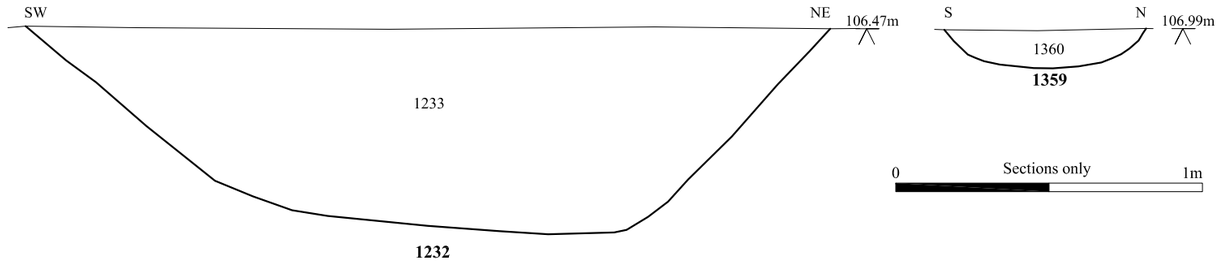
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 27 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

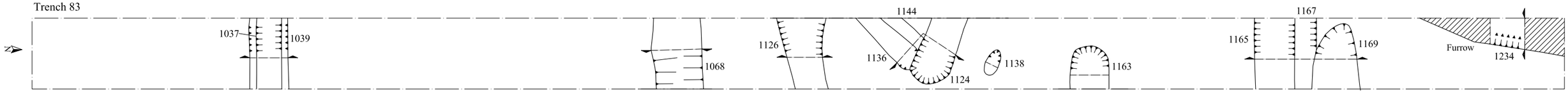
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

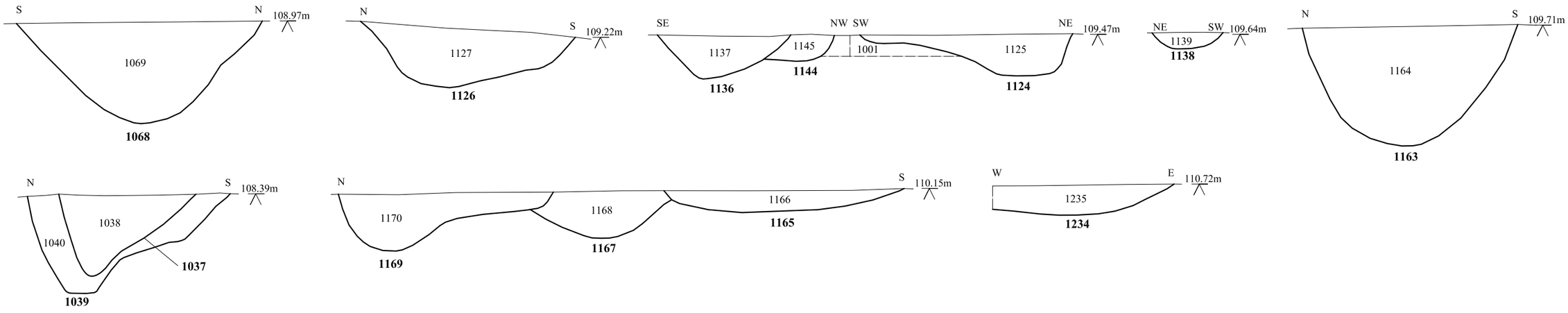
Trench 82



0 Plan only 5m

Trench 83





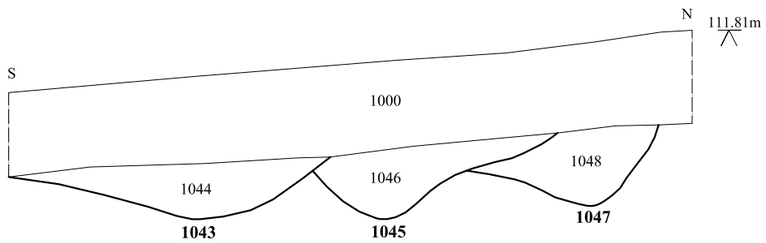
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

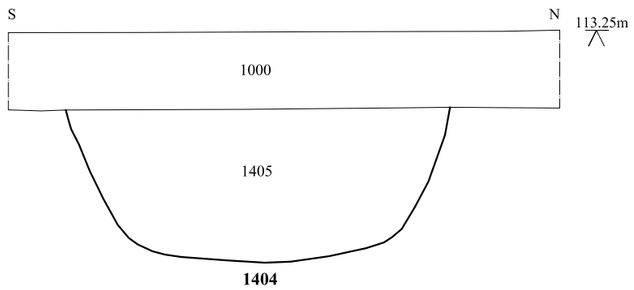
Fig. 28 Trench plans and sections

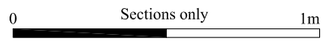
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

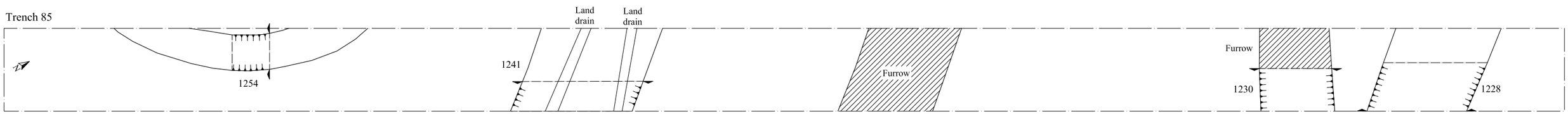
Trench 84

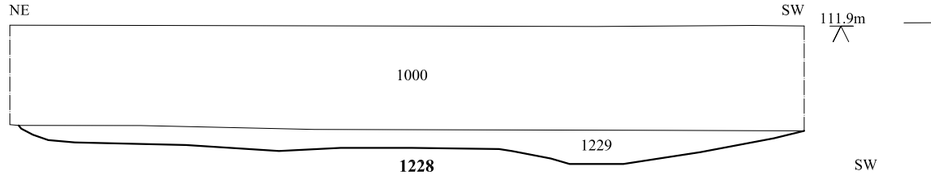


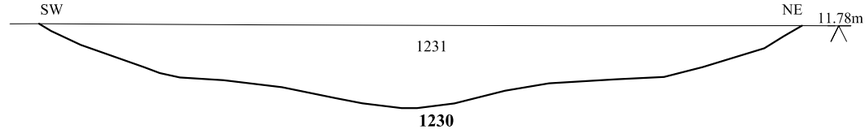


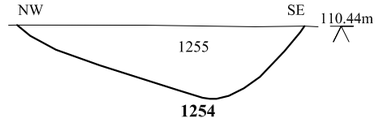


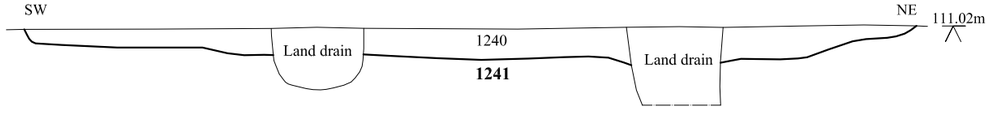
Trench 85

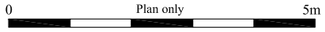




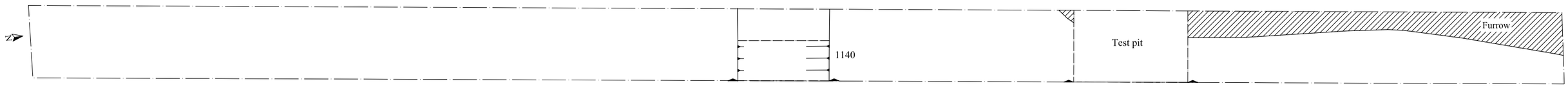


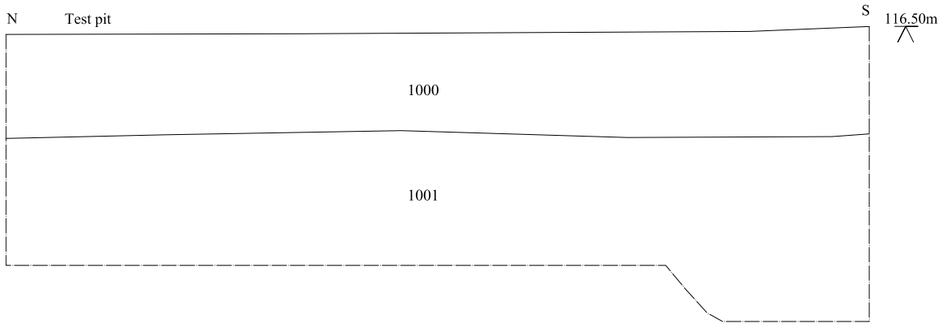






Trench 86





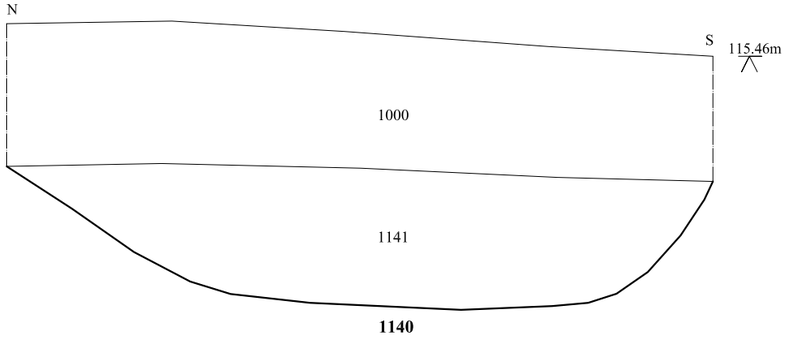


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Fig. 29 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 87

0 Plan only 5m

1130

N S 118.32m

1000

1131

1130

0 Sections only 1m

Trench 88

Furrow

Furrow

Furrow

Furrow

Trench 89

Furrow

Trench 90

Furrow

Furrow

Furrow

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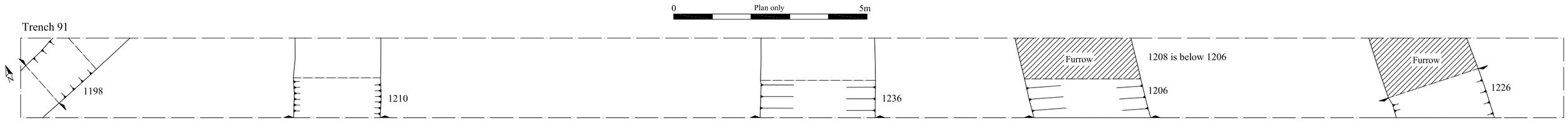
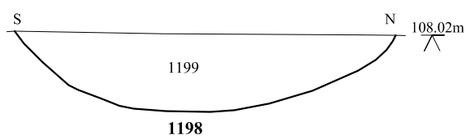
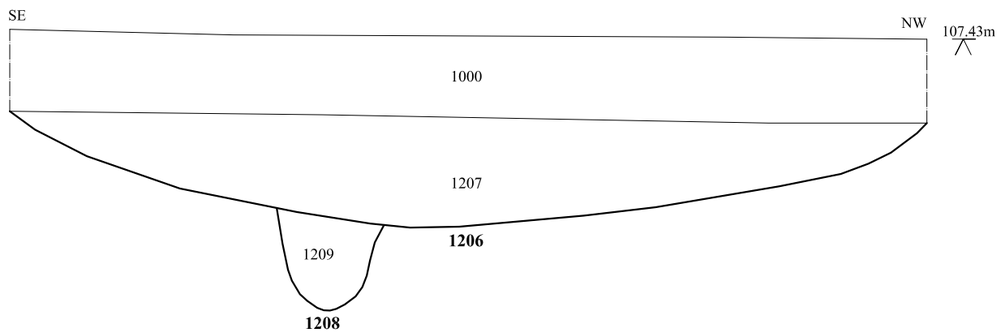
Fig. 30 Trench plans and sections

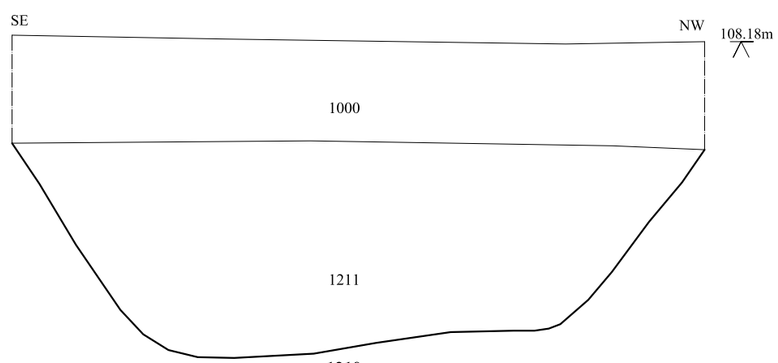
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

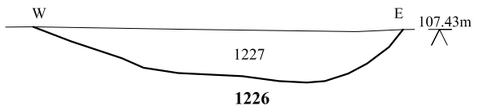
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

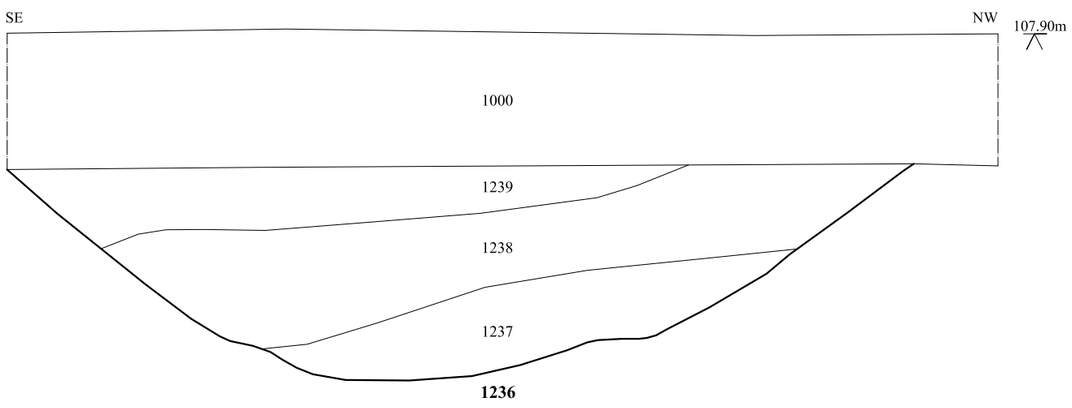












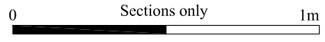


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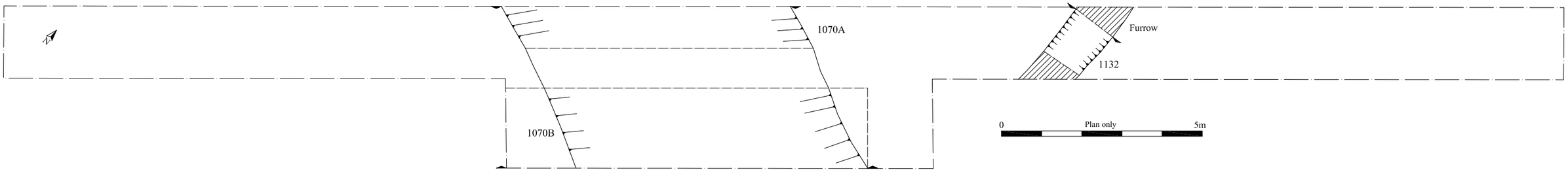
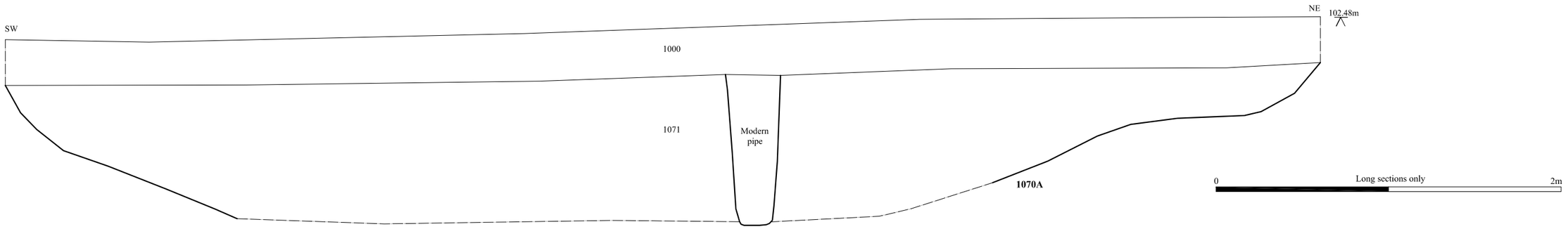
Fig. 31 Trench plan and sections

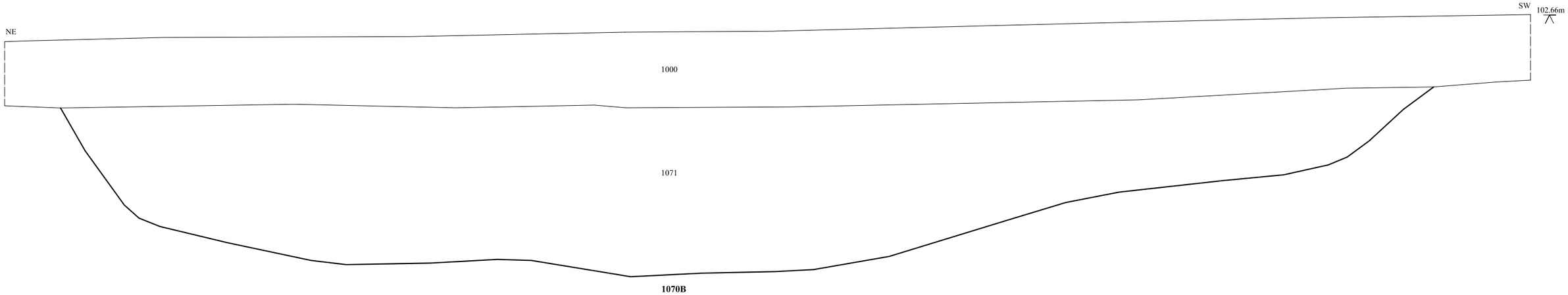
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

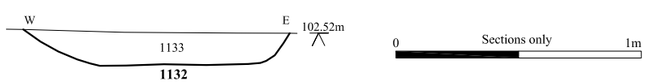
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 92









Archaeological Solutions Ltd

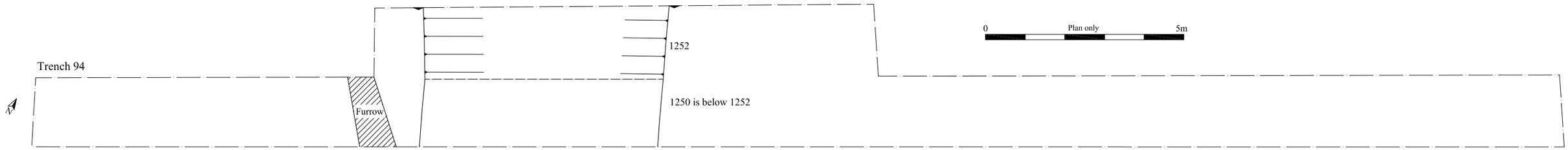
Fig. 32 Trench plan and sections

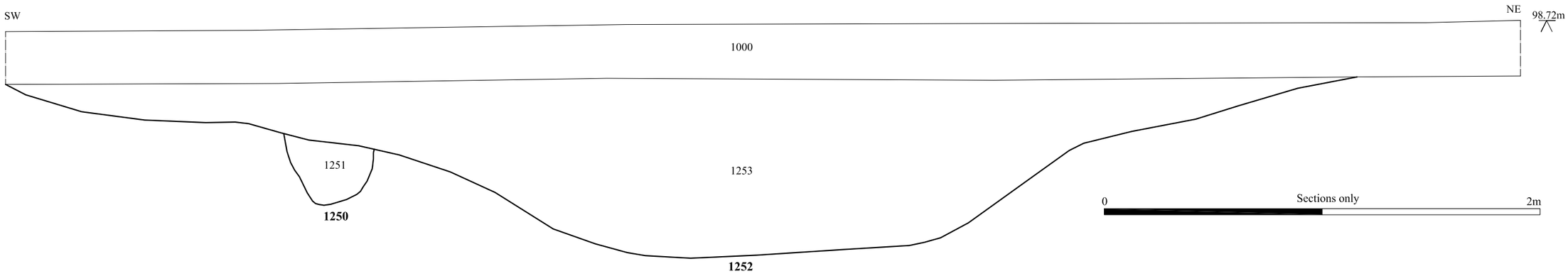
Scale 1:100 and 1:25 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 93

Trench 94





Trench 98

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

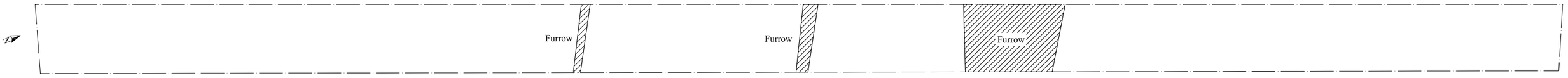
Fig. 33 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 100

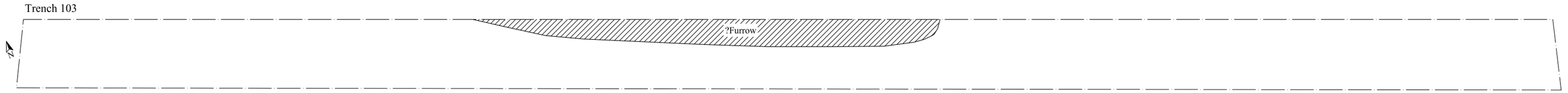
Trench 101



0 Plan only 5m

Trench 102

Trench 103



Trench 105

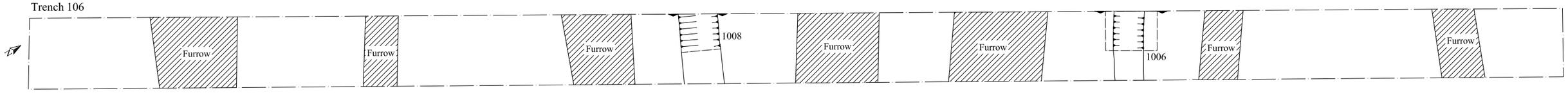
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

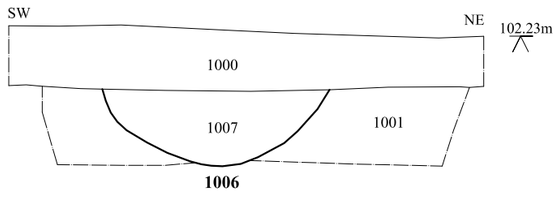
Fig. 34 Trench plans and sections

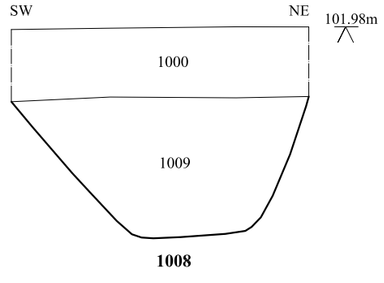
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

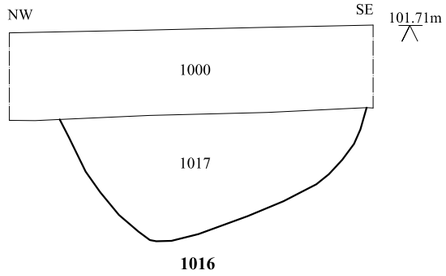
Trench 106

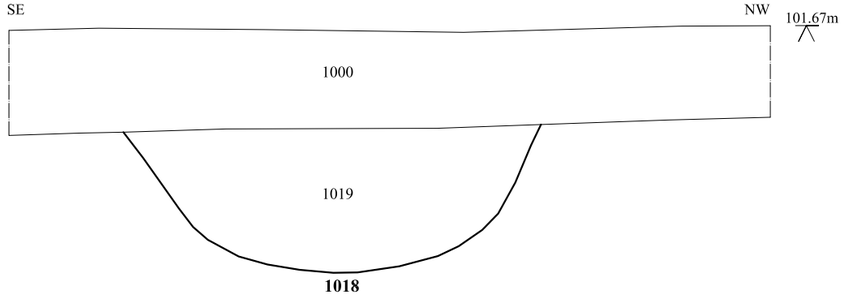


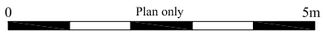




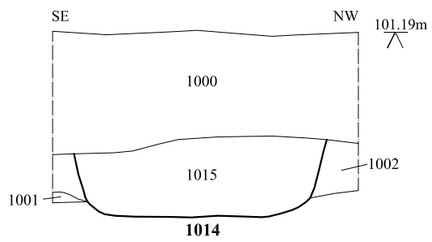
Trench 107







Trench 108



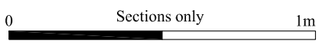


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Fig. 35 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 109

Furrow

0 Plan only 5m

1120

E W 97.10m

1000

1121

1120

0 Sections only 1m

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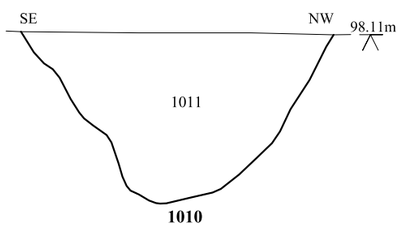
Fig. 36 Trench plan and sections

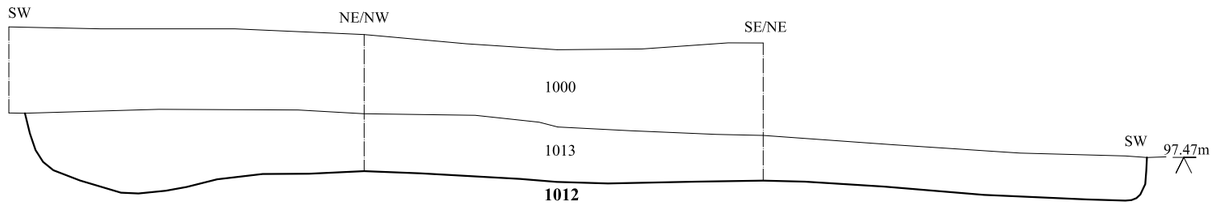
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

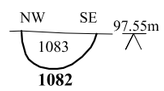
Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

Trench 110

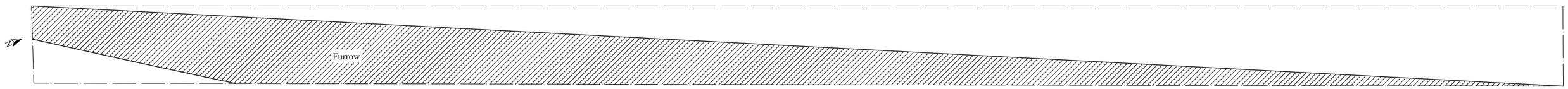
0 Plan only 5m



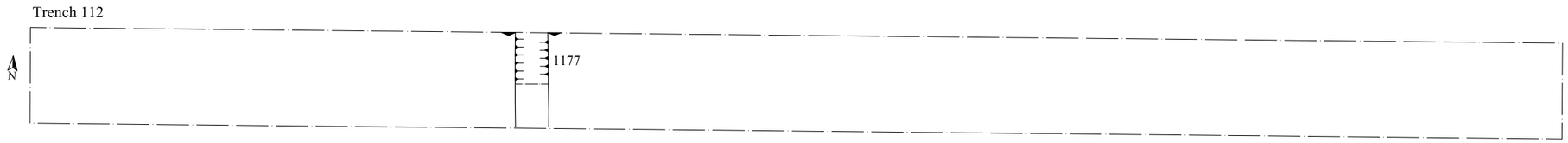


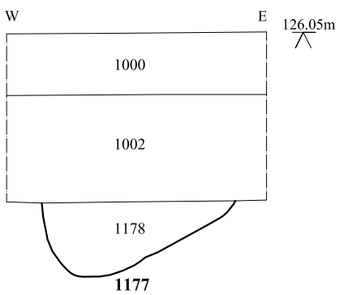


Trench 111



Trench 112





0 Sections only 1m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 37 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Overstone Park, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (P4480)

APPENDIX 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM