Albion archaeology

LAND OFF SEAGRAVE ROAD
SILEBY
LEICESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: SL1871
Accession number: X.A145.2011
OASIS reference: albionar1-111620

Document: 2011/142
Version 1.1

28thNovember 2011

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Iain Leslie and Mike Luke	Mike Luke	Drew Shotliff

Produced for:
CgMs Consulting Ltd

on behalf of:
Miller Homes (East Midlands) Ltd

Contents

List of Figures

(The figures are bound at the back of the report.)

List of Tables

Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Miller Homes (East Midlands) Ltd.

This report has been prepared by Iain Leslie (Site Supervisor), Mike Luke (Project Manager), Jackie Wells (Finds Officer), Holly Duncan (Project Manager Artefacts) and John Giorgi (charred plant remains specialist). The fieldwork was undertaken by Iain Leslie, Marcin Koziminski, Juha-Matti Vuorinen and Archie Gillespie. Environmental processing was undertaken by Slawomir Utrata and site surveying by Mercedes Planas. Illustrations were prepared by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). The project was managed by Mike Luke of Albion Archaeology and Simon Mortimer of CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford.
MK42 0AS
☎: 0300 300 6864
Fax: 0300 300 8209
e-mail: m.luke@albion-arch.com

Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	22/11/11	n/a
1.1	28/11/11	Incorporate comments from archaeological consultant

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
HER	Historic Environment Record

Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (P/10/1660/2) has been granted by Charnwood District Council for residential and mixed use development, including sports pitches and access. A condition of the planning permission (no. 15) requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to ensure that any features of archaeological interest are protected or recorded. This report presents the results of the archaeological trial trenching. The site, located off Seagrave Road, Sileby, Leicestershire, is 14ha in extent and centred on SK606 166. The material associated with the trench evaluation will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums under the accession number X. A145.2011.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Miller Homes (East Midlands), to undertake the trench evaluation. It comprised the investigation of 27 trenches each 50m and 2m wide, and one 75m-long and 2m wide trench. The trench layout was designed to investigate geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently "blank" part of the site. All work was undertaken in line with the Project Specification (CgMs 2011).

Two square enclosures were located and are dated to the early Iron Age on the basis of pottery. They were defined by substantial ditches and contained a small number of features. Contemporary settlements in this region tend to be open in nature (Willis 2006, 111) and these are therefore significant discoveries.

The Romano-British settlement was located within the northern part of the development area and extended over c. *4ha. It comprised a rectilinear ditched enclosure with fairly regular internal sub-divisions, an integral trackway and further activity to the south-east. Some evidence suggests that the trackway originated in the early Iron Age, and along with one of the square enclosures, was still in use in when the Romano-British settlement was established. Pottery suggests that it was occupied between the late 1st and 4th centuries AD. The presence of Saxon spindle whorls hints at continuity into this period. The settlement was subdivided by a series of ditches, several of which had been redug, indicating continuity in layout over time. A number of possible buildings were identified; the most convincing of these was a roundhouse. A number of cobbled surfaces probably functioned as yards within the settlement.*

The finds assemblage was relatively large for an evaluation, although the number of metal objects may simply reflect the fact the site is unlikely to have been heavily metal detected in the past. It included 1.8kg of pottery, mostly locally made grey ware vessels with small quantities of regional and continental imports including a sherd of amphorae. A small quantity of Roman building material was recovered but insufficient to indicate the presence of a roofed building within the settlement. A total of 87 other artefacts were recovered. Those of Roman date include coinage (42), a military pendant, finger rings, brooches, a hair pin and a possible baggage seal. In addition, a small quantity of ferrous slag and animal bone was recovered. Based on the plan of the settlement, animal bone and charred plant remains it seems likely that the occupants of the settlement were farmers. The presence of metallurgical debris suggests that iron-working was also undertaken within the settlement.

Numerous furrows were found in the trenches indicating the location of medieval open fields. A small number of undated or post-medieval features were also identified. However, the most significant evidence comprised the early Iron Age enclosures and the Romano-British settlement.

The discovery of a Romano-British farmstead within the northern part of the development area is significant because, although such settlements are relatively common in the region, they 'are very unevenly distributed and poorly understood' *(Taylor 2006, 143). In Leicestershire only one farmstead of this kind has been excavated on a large-scale — at Great Glen to the south of Leicester (Albion 2011).*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

The site has outline planning permission (P/10/1660/2) for residential and mixed use development, including sports pitches and access. Condition 15 states that:-

> *No development shall take place until the applicant or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority, and no development shall take place except in accordance with the approved details.*
> *REASON: To ensure that any features of archaeological interest are protected or recorded.*

An Archaeological Project Design, including a Written Scheme of Investigation for geophysical survey, was submitted by CgMs Consulting Ltd to Charnwood Borough Council (LPA) in April 2011. This highlighted the potential requirement for further archaeological fieldwork, including evaluation trenching and mitigation measures, contingent upon the results of the geophysical survey.

Following receipt of the results of the geophysical survey, CgMs Consulting Ltd spoke with Mark Fennel, who is dealing with archaeological issues on behalf of the LPA, and with Miller Homes (East Midlands). Further to this a specification for archaeological evaluation (CgMs 2011) was produced stating that: '*The bulk of the most significant archaeology is located within the area of the proposed sports pitches. This raises a real possibility of finding a design solution to allow this archaeology to be preserved* in situ*. It is therefore necessary to obtain some intrusive data to inform the design of this area. There is also a requirement to fill in gaps within the geophysical data and to assess its veracity, especially towards the southern extent of the site*'.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The site is located off Seagrave Road, Sileby, Leicestershire LE12 7NJ. The overall application area measures approximately 14ha in extent and is centred at National Grid Reference SK 606 166 (Figure 1). At the time of the evaluation the northern part of the site was stubble and had not been ploughed in 2011; the southern part was overgrown and had not been ploughed for several years.

The topography rises from 80.6m OD at Trench 27 on the southern limit of the development area to 86.3m OD at Trench 9 at its northern limit. There is a distinct drop-off in height at the very north-west corner of the development area to 78.8m OD at Trench 1.

The British Geological Survey (Http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer) records the bedrock below the eastern extent of the site as mudstone of the Scunthorpe formation, overlain by deposits of Oadby Diamicton (Boulder Clay).

1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological potential of the site has been examined by two studies:

- Archaeological desk-based assessment (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2009)
- Geophysical survey (ArchaeoPhysica 2011)

The desk-based assessment indicated that there were no previously recorded archaeological remains within the development area. Activity from prehistory through to the 19th century was recorded in the surrounding area. The lack of archaeological evidence within the development area was attributed to a lack of previous archaeological investigation.

The detailed geophysical survey of the site undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica (Figure 2) identified anomalies that were thought to indicate the presence of a late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement at the northern extent of the site and a possible further enclosure towards the southern extent of the site.

1.4 Project Objectives

The project objectives were set out in the Project Specification (CgMs 2011: 5-6), and are reproduced below.

The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

The specific aims of the evaluation were:

- To assess the amount of overburden sealing the archaeological deposits within the site to inform upon any possible design solutions
- To obtain information as to the nature and particularly the state of preservation of the settlement within the northern extent of the site
- To seek to assess the complexity and duration of the settlement and to get a better idea of any phasing within it
- To identify the presence/absence of structures, deposits or features likely to have a significant impact upon future costings i.e. burials, industrial structures and/or processes and buildings

The results of the evaluation will enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the LPA and, if appropriate, a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

1.5 Archiving

The finds and records generated during the project will be archived to the standards recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). Details of the project and its findings have been submitted to the OASIS database (reference albionar1-111620) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

The integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) will be prepared upon approval of this report and deposited with Leicestershire Museums under accession number X.A145.2011.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the Project Specification (CgMs 2011) which was approved by the LPA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. It was designed to conform to the requirements of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2010) and the accompanying Practice Guide (DCLG/EH 2010). Due to ecological issues the archaeological investigation was undertaken in line with the *GCN risk assessment and method statement in relation to archaeological works* (fpcr 2011).

The archaeological investigation was conducted in accordance with appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines including:

• IfA	*Code of Conduct*
	Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation
• Albion Archaeology	*Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork* (2nd edn, 2001)
• UKIC	*First Aid for Finds (1998)*
• Archaeological Archive Forum	*Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2007)
• English Heritage	*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (2002/01)*
	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (2009)

2.2 Implementation

The archaeological investigation and recording was undertaken between 10th and 28th October 2011. A total of 27 trenches each 50m-long and 2m wide and one trench measuring 75m in length and 2m in width trench were opened (Figure 2). The trench layout was designed to investigate geophysical anomalies and to test the apparently "blank" parts of the site.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged, 2m-wide ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under close archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate and the spoil heaps were scanned by eye and with a metal detector for artefacts. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All archaeological features located in the trenches are shown on Figures 3 to 8 and detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in Appendix 1. The following section summarises the results, focusing on the Romano-British settlement in the northern part of the development area, along with peripheral Romano-British activity and the early Iron Age enclosure located in the south-east corner of the development area. The medieval open fields and undated features are also briefly described.

The geophysical survey gave a very accurate impression of the distribution and density of archaeological features within the site. The trenching did expose some additional features and there were some slight differences between the two types of data, but overall they matched well. Note: numbers in brackets are used as follows [***] = feature number, (***) = fill number, {*} = geophysical anomaly.

3.2 Early Iron Age Square Enclosure to South

At the south-east limit of the development area geophysical anomalies {26} and {27} marked the position of an enclosure (Figure 3). At 2.5–3.3m wide and 1–1.3m deep, ditches [2810], [2814] and [2914] were substantial (Figure 8, section 1). The enclosure produced a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery (3g). Three possible postholes [2816], [2818] and [2920] within the enclosure ranged in diameter from 0.15–0.4m.

Immediately to the south-west and parallel to the enclosure were two gullies [2804] and [2806] (Figure 3). They were 0.45–0.6m wide and 0.1–0.2m deep. Gully [2804] produced a small amount (17g) of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery, suggesting the gullies are likely to be contemporary with the main enclosure. The fill of [2804] was relatively dark; Sample 1 contained moderate quantities of charcoal.

3.3 Early Iron Age Square Enclosure to South-east

The position of the enclosure identified in the geophysical survey as anomaly {17} suggests it is an integral element of the Romano-British settlement (Figures 4 and 7). However, its ditch was excavated within Trench 18 [1804] and at 2.4m wide and 1.3m deep (Figure 7, section 1) it was significantly larger than the majority of the settlement's ditches. As such, it is also very similar, at least in terms of its dimensions and that of the enclosure it defined, to the enclosure dated to the early Iron Age located at the south-east limit of the development area (see below). Although only a small amount (22g) of datable pottery was recovered from ditch [1804], it was of early Iron Age date.

3.4 The Romano-British Settlement

Trenches 3 – 12 and Trench 18 in the northern part of the development area confirmed the presence of a Romano-British settlement (Figure 4), as had been suggested by the geophysical survey (ArcheoPhysica 2011). Close-up plans of

the settlement have been produced for the central area (Figure 5), northern area (Figure 6) and southern area (Figure 7).

The spatial distribution of features and finds, along with the geophysical survey results, suggests that the settlement was restricted to the rectangular ditched enclosure (Figure 4), with peripheral activity extending to the south-west (Figure 7). The settlement was divided internally by a 'ladder'-style enclosure system and included a south-east entrance from a trackway.

The Roman pottery assemblage comprised 106 sherds, weighing 1.8kg and the ceramic building material assemblage 1.3kg. A total of 87 other artefacts were recovered, 82 by metal detecting. The bulk of the assemblage derived from plough soil within seven trenches (Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12). Objects of definite Roman date include coinage, a military pendant, finger rings, brooches, a hair pin and a possible baggage seal. Dates range from the 2nd to 4th century, with at least half of the 42 copper coins likely to have been in use in the 4th century.

The main components of the settlement are discussed below, with further detail available in the context appendix and finds reports.

3.4.1 Outer boundary ditch

The settlement was enclosed by a ditch identified as a geophysical anomaly {24} which was investigated in Trenches 3 [304], 5 [504], 6 [604], 7 [704], and 12 [1206]. The northern extent of the enclosure lies beyond the northern limits of the development area.

The ditch varied slightly in form and dimensions between trenches; it was 1.3–2m wide and 0.6–0.8m deep (Figure 6, section 1). No evidence for re-cutting was observed, although this could account for the variations in width. Augering of unexcavated sections of the ditch showed the depth to be broadly similar throughout.

The ditch produced relatively few finds, suggesting that the focus of domestic activity was located away from the outer boundary.

3.4.2 Internal subdivisions

Geophysical survey identified a number of linear anomalies aligned NE-SW and NW-SE within the outer boundary. The majority of these were parallel or perpendicular to it and are therefore likely to be broadly contemporary. They were investigated within Trenches 6, 7, 9 and 10 and represent internal subdivisions of the settlement.

The majority of these ditches were similar in profile but they ranged from 0.6–2.4m in width and 0.09–0.6m in depth (Figure 5, section 1 and Figure 6, section 2). The ditches include features [404], [406], [611], [613], [615], [618], [622], [706], [708], [714], [716], [904], [908], [910], [912], [914], [918], [1004], [1006], [1013], [1017], [1019], and [1021].

Of these features, those located in Trenches 9 and 10 tended to contain darker fills producing a greater quantity of finds. This could suggest that these features were closer to the focus of domestic activity within the settlement. Samples were taken from ditch [904] (Sample 2) and ditch [1004] (Sample 3). Sample 2 contained large quantities of charcoal but only one charred grain; Sample 3 contained a moderate quantity of charred grain, chaff and seeds but virtually no charcoal.

Evidence for re-cutting of the ditches was identified in only two cases — [404] and re-cut [406] in Trench 4, and [613] and re-cut [615] in Trench 6 (Figure 6, section 2). This shows that these boundaries were re-used over an extended period. Interestingly, the boundary represented by features [404] and [406] is on a different alignment to the majority of the internal features, perhaps suggesting that this enclosure is of a different phase to the rest of the settlement.

Linear features [904], [908], [914] and [918] within Trench 9 all correspond with the alignment of the majority of the other internal boundaries and [908] would appear to be a continuation of a ditch identified outside the settlement. Ditch [714] is a possible extension of a division seen to the north-west. Trench 7 contained two parallel ditches [706] and [708].

3.4.3 Possible structural elements

The most compelling evidence for structural elements within the settlement was the presence of a roundhouse drainage gully [1104] and [1108] in Trench 11 (Figure 7). It was under 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep (Figure 7, section 2) and based on the geophysical survey {16} had a projected internal diameter of *c.* 10m. Within the interior of the roundhouse was an area of scorched clay [1106] which may be evidence for a hearth.

At the eastern end of Trench 11, two post pads [1112] and [1114] were observed (Figure 7). These were 0.5m in diameter and consisted of a circular cut containing a tightly packed surface of stones. The post pads are likely to be associated with a post-built structure in this area. Other evidence of post-built structures was observed within Trenches 9 and 10 (Figures 5 and 7). Postholes [906] and [1011] were similar in form — circular with a diameter of 0.5–0.6m and depth of 0.2–0.3m. No coherent ground plan could be identified due to the small number of postpads and postholes within these trenches.

Trench 6 contained two parallel, NW-SE aligned features [607] and [609] (Figure 6). Their relative narrowness (up to 0.3m) and close proximity (1m apart) suggest that they might be structural beam slots rather than drainage gullies. Another similarly narrow feature [624], running at right angles to the beam slots, *c.* 2m to the south-east, is likely to have been associated.

3.4.4 Cobbled surfaces

Evidence for two cobbled surfaces was observed, one in Trench 7 (712) and one in Trench 10 (1009)/(1010) (Figure 5). The surface in Trench 10 was the most extensive covering the full width of the trench for *c.* 5.5m. It consisted of a layer of smaller *c.* 0.1m stones (1009) and a surface consisting of large *c.* 0.4m cobbles with some limestone slabs (photograph on Figure 5). This cobbled area

corresponds to a circular anomaly visible on the geophysical survey and may represent a farmyard surface.

The surface observed in Trench 7 is of similar form, consisting of closely packed cobbles, *c.* 0.1–0.2m in diameter. Although only a small portion of the surface was visible in the corner of the trench, it is likely to be similar to surface (1010).

3.4.5 Other activity

Shallow pit [1017] adjacent to ditch [1013] had a diameter of 4.3m but a depth of only 0.4m (Figure 5). It contained a dark fill and Sample 4 indicated the presence of occasional charred grain and seeds, and a small quantity of charcoal.

Overlying the upper fill of the outer boundary ditch within Trench 7 was a layer of flat stones (713) (Figure 5). It is possible that they were placed here at a late point in the settlement's history in order to create a firm crossing point over the infilled ditch.

3.5 Romano-British Peripheral Area

Beyond the main settlement area, evidence of peripheral activity was observed in Trenches 15, 16, 17, 18 and 21. However only one feature [1604] produced finds, suggesting that this area was not used for domestic activity in the Romano-British period.

A NE-SW aligned trackway ran for at least 325m through the development area, crossing Trenches 11, 17 and 21. It consisted of two parallel ditches, spaced 3.8–4.8m apart (Figure 2, 7 and 8). The ditches, [1110], [1708], [1712], [2104], [2106] and [2108] were 0.65–1m wide and 0.1–0.5m deep. Evidence of re-cutting was identified in the south-east ditch within Trench 21 (Figure 8, section 1). The trackway ditches produced no dating evidence.

A number of other ditches [1204], [1504], [1604], [1606], [1608] and [1706] probably represent field boundaries outside and presumably contemporary with the settlement (Figure 8). They were 0.5–1m wide, 0.2–0.5m deep and on similar alignments to the settlement boundaries. However, the only dating evidence from these ditches was a small (12g) amount of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery in feature [1604]. This could be residual but does point to the possibility that some of these fields may have originated at an earlier date.

Ditch [1704] is noteworthy in that, although it is only 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep, the geophysical survey {9} suggests that it is part of a small enclosure or even a roundhouse (Figure 8).

3.6 Medieval Open Fields

Traces of NW-SE aligned medieval furrows on 5–8m spacings were identified in the majority of the trenches (Figure 2). They were generally *c*. 2m wide and less than 0.2m deep with irregular profiles. Their distribution matches that revealed by the geophysical survey but while the latter suggested furrows were absent through much of the settlement area, excavation showed this not to be the case.

3.7 Post-medieval and Undated Activity

Post-medieval and undated activity comprised:

- Ditch [1612] in Trench 16. The geophysical survey showed that this ditch followed the alignment of the furrows; it is therefore likely to be post-medieval in date.
- Ditch [2912] at the western end of Trench 29. This truncated the furrows and is therefore post-medieval in date.
- Modern linear intrusion [2006] in Trench 20. This produced post-medieval ceramic building material and truncated the furrows; it is therefore post-medieval in date.
- Pond or quarry pit [2608] in Trench 26. This produced post-medieval ceramic building material and truncated the subsoil; it is likely to be post-medieval in date.
- Ditch [2606] in Trench 26. This was dug across pond [2608] and so is likely to be modern.
- A NE-SW aligned, presumed modern service trench was located by geophysics and CAT scanner. Trench 19 was moved 5m from its original position to avoid it.

3.8 Artefacts

3.8.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and metal artefacts. Most of the latter were collected from ploughsoil. The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range (Table 1).

Tr.	Feature	Description	Context	Spot date	Finds Summary
2	201	Ploughsoil	201	Roman	Pottery (6g)
3	301	Ploughsoil	301	Roman	Pottery (6g); copper alloy vessel
	304	Ditch	305	Early Roman	Pottery (91g)
5	501	Ploughsoil	501	Post-med	Pottery (14g); copper alloy waste; iron lump
6	601	Plough soil	601	Post-med	Pottery (126g); copper alloy coin x 9; buckle x 2; casting waste x 2; rumbler bell; cast vessel x 2; lead spindle whorl; lead vessel repair
	604	Ditch	605	Early Roman	Pottery (29g); brick (562g); animal bone 115g
	618	Ditch	619	Early Roman	Pottery (42g)
7	701	Plough soil	701	Post-med	Pottery (127g); copper alloy coin x 18; finger ring; military pendant x 2; lead weight x 2; lead vessel repair
	704	Ditch	705	Roman C2-3	Pottery (52g); animal bone (228g); coal (13g)
	708	Ditch	709	Undated	Animal bone (19g)
	712	External surface	712	Roman C3-4	Pottery (9g); animal bone (19g); whetstone
9	901	Ploughsoil	901	Roman	Pottery (34g); copper alloy coin (RA 13); lead spindle whorl (RA 9)
	904	Ditch	905	Undated	Animal bone (19g)
	910	Ditch	911	Undated	Animal bone (8g)
	912	Ditch	913	Undated	Animal bone (27g); ferrous slag (19g)
10	1001	Ploughsoil	1001	Roman	Pottery (102g); copper alloy coin x 12; vessel; pin x 2; rotary key; buckle pin; brooch; strap mount; toiletry implement; waste x 2; lead baggage seal; lead sheet x 2; lead weight; lead seal matrix; lead vessel repair x 2; lead spindle whorl
	1004	Ditch	1005	Early Roman	Pottery (28g); animal bone (7g)
	1006	Ditch	1007	Early Roman	Pottery (15g); animal bone (104g)
	1006	Ditch	1008	Roman C2-3	Pottery (5g); animal bone (53g)
	1009	External surface	1009	Early Roman	Pottery (185g); roof tile (194g); animal bone (46g)
	1010	External surface	1010	Roman C3-4	Pottery (654g); copper alloy coin; iron object; iron nails x 2; animal bone (433g)
	1015	Ditch	1016	Early Roman	Pottery (74g)
	1017	Pit	1018	Roman C2+	Pottery (208g); roof tile (622g); iron hobnail (RA 91); iron nail; animal bone (144g)
	1021	Ditch	1022	Roman	Copper alloy brooch
11	1101	Ploughsoil	1101	Roman	Pottery (14g)
12	1201	Plough soil	1201	Post-med	Pottery (164g); copper alloy coin; buckle; finger ring; bell; cast lead fragment; lead stylus; lead vessel repair; silver coin x 2
16	1604	Ditch	1605	LBA/EIA	Pottery (12g)
18	1801	Ploughsoil	1801	Roman	Pottery (7g)
	1804	Ditch	1806	Early Iron Age	Pottery (22g); animal bone (7g)
19	1901	Plough soil	1901	Post-med	Pottery (17g)
20	2006	Trench	2007	Post-med	CBM (117g)
26	2608	Pond	2609	Post-med	Animal bone (32g), CBM (97g)
27	2701	Plough soil	2701	Post-med	Pottery (117g)
28	2804	Ditch	2805	Early Iron Age	Pottery (17g); animal bone (9g)
	2810	Ditch	2812	LBA/EIA	Pottery (3g)

LBA/EIA: late Bronze Age / early Iron Age
Post-med: post-medieval

Table 1: *Artefact summary by trench and feature*

3.8.2 Pottery

One hundred and twenty-two pottery sherds, weighing 2.1kg were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The pottery survives in fair condition, with moderate surface abrasion, and has an average sherd weight of 18g. Twenty-four fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Ceramic Type Series maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 2). Where relevant, reference has been made to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998).

Fabric type (NRFRC)	Common name	Sherd No.	Context/Sherd No.
LBA / EIA			
F01C	Flint and quartz	**6**	(1605):3, (2805):2, (2812):1
Early Iron Age			
F18	Fine sand and shell	**1**	(2805):1
F28	Fine sand	**1**	(1806):1
Roman			
R01	Samian ware	**2**	(606):1, (701):1
R03E	Fine white ware	**1**	(705):1
R05A	Orange sandy ware	**4**	(1009):3, (1018):1
R06B	Coarse grey ware	**39**	(301):1, (305):1, (601):4, (619):3, (701):1, (705):2, (1001):3, (1005):1, (1009):3, (1010):7, (1018):11, (1201):1, (1801):1
R06C	Fine grey ware	**25**	(201):1, (601):1, (606):3, (701):1, (901):2, (1007):1, (1009):2, (1010):9, (1016):1, (1018):3, (1101):1
R06D	Micaceous grey ware	**5**	(1009):2, (1010):2, (1018):1
R06E	Calcareous grey ware	**3**	(1001):3
R06F	Grog and sand grey ware	**1**	(1010):1
R06H	White-slipped grey ware	**1**	(1016):1
R07A (DOR BB1)	Black burnished ware	**2**	(1008):2
R07B	Sandy black ware	**2**	(1007):2
R12A (LNV WH)	Nene Valley mortaria	**10**	(1010:1
R12B (LNV CC)	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	**3**	(701):1, (712):1, (1010):1
R13	Shelly ware	**6**	(1009):3, (1010):3
R19A (BAT AM 1-3)	Dressel 20 amphora	**1**	(1201):1
R21	Unsourced mortaria	**1**	(601):1
Post-Roman			
C	Generic medieval ware	**1**	(1201):1
P01	Glazed red earthenware	**3**	(701):1, (1901):1, (2701):1
P03	Black-glazed earthenware	**2**	(901):1, (1201):1
P14	Blackware	**1**	(601):1
P30	Staffordshire slipware	**1**	(501):1

Table 2: *Pottery type series*

Pottery was collected from 16 cut features and from ploughsoil within 12 trenches. The largest group derived from external surface (1010), which yielded 654g. All other pottery deposits weighed less than 200g, with the smallest, from ditch [2810], weighing only 3g.

<u>Pre-Roman</u>

Six flint and quartz tempered body sherds (21g), representing three vessels, were recovered from ditches [1604], [2804] and [2810]. They are characteristic of the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age period and represent the earliest pottery on the site. Two sand tempered sherds (33g) datable to the early Iron Age were collected from ditches [1804] and [2804].

Roman

The Roman assemblage comprises 106 sherds, weighing 1.8kg, and is dominated by wheel thrown grey wares in a range of fine to coarse sandy fabrics, mainly datable from the late 1st or 2nd centuries (76 sherds: 1.1kg). These are of uncertain, but probably local sources. The vessel repertoire comprises undecorated jars with simple everted rims, narrow-necked jars, flanged bowls and straight-sided bowls or 'dog dishes'. Six calcite-gritted sherds, common to the Midlands and south-east were recovered, and four unprovenanced Midlands oxidised sherds in a coarse sandy fabric. Although not closely datable, they are likely to be of 2nd-century century origin.

Traded wares from more distant regional production centres are scarce. They comprise two sherds of 2nd–3rd-century Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1), ten sherds from a Nene Valley mortarium, and a single abraded colour-coated sherd from the Nene Valley, datable to the 3rd century.

Continental imports comprise two abraded early Roman samian sherds and an unstratified amphora sherd of Baetican Dressel 20 form, the latter known to occur widely on post-conquest sites and up to the mid 3rd century.

Post-Roman

Post-Roman pottery was collected entirely from ploughsoil and comprises eight unstratified sherds (259g) ranging in date from the high medieval period to the 18th century. An undiagnostic sherd of medieval sandy ware (8g) derived from Trench 12. Post-medieval types comprise five glazed earthenware body sherds and single sherds of Staffordshire slipware and Blackware, the latter represented by a handle fragment.

3.8.3 Ceramic building material

Five pieces of sand tempered Roman roof tile (*tegulae*) and two brick fragments (total weight 1.3kg), were recovered from features in Trench 6 (ditch [604]) and Trench 10 (external surface (1009), pit [1017]). Fragments are fairly sizeable, with an average weight of 196g and moderately abraded. The *tegulae* range in thickness from 15–20mm and retain partial flanges. The bricks are too fragmentary for dimensions to be recorded. Post-medieval tile was recovered from the features in Trenches 20 and 26.

3.8.4 Other artefacts

A total of 87 'other artefacts' was recovered. In addition, 247.7g of copper alloy miscast/waste, one possible piece of iron 'bloom' (172g) and 18.6g of ferrous slag were recovered. The assemblage was examined and material type, quantity, and where appropriate weight, was noted. Each object was assigned a preliminary identification (broad term), and date range where possible, and a description of each object was compiled. Quantities of artefact by material and broad term are presented in Table 3.

Metal detecting accounted for the majority of the assemblage (82 objects or 94.25%); the remainder was retrieved during hand excavation. The bulk of the assemblage derived from plough soil deposits within seven trenches (Trenches 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12); cut features produced three items and 18.6g of ferrous slag

and external surfaces yielded five items. External surface (712) yielded part of a sandstone whetstone, while external surface (1010) produced part of an iron punch, two nails and a coin. The latter is thought to be a Centenionalis of Magnentius (reverse *Felicitas Reipvblice*), dating to *c.* AD350–53. A single hobnail and a nail shank were found within the fill of pit [1017]. The fill of ditch [912] contained a small amount of ferrous slag (18.6g) which is not datable. The fill of ditch [1021], however, yielded a trumpet brooch with a suggested date within the 2nd century AD.

Material	Silver	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead alloy	Stone	Totals
Broad Term						
Baggage seal (?)				1		1
Bell		2				2
Brooches		2				2
Buckles		4				4
Coins	2	42				44
Finger ring		2				2
Fragment (sheet/strip)				2		2
Hobnail			1			1
Key		1				1
Military Pendants		1				1
Nails			3			3
Pins		2				2
Punch			1			1
Seal matrix				1		1
Spindle whorls				3		3
Strap mount		1				1
Stylus/point				1		1
Toiletry implement		1				1
Vessels		4		1		5
Vessel repair plugs				5		5
Weights				3		3
Whetstone					1	1
Totals	**2**	**62**	**5**	**17**	**1**	**87**
Metalworking by-products		247.7	18.6			
Ferrous bloom?			1			

Table 3 *Other artefacts by material and 'broad term'*

Roman

Objects of definite Roman date include coinage, a military pendant, finger rings, brooches, a hair pin and a possible baggage seal. These datable items were found in plough soil deposits over Trenches 6, 7, 10 and 12. There is some evidence of 2nd-century activity in the form of a possible dolphin-type brooch, part of a finger ring of Henig type II and III/Guiraud 2 (Johns 1996, 42-4) and a military strap pendant (Bishop and Coulston 1993, fig. 80 no.4). Third-century activity is attested by a finger ring with 'hunched' shoulders. Although 17 of the 42 copper alloy coins were unable to be dated without the aid of x-ray, it is highly probable that all date to the Roman period. There are some indications of 2nd–3rd-century coinage, but at least half of the assemblage appears to be 4th century in date.

Post-Roman

While the assemblage recovered from excavated features is, where datable, of Roman date, and the majority of finds from plough soil date to the Roman period, there is some evidence for medieval to early post-medieval activity from

the plough soil deposits overlying Trenches 6, 9, 10 and 12. Plough soil overlying Trench 6 produced a leg and foot from a later medieval cast copper alloy vessel, a buckle (*c.f.* Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 42) and a post-medieval cast 'rumbler bell'. In addition, two lead spindle whorls from Trench 6 and Trench 9 are thought to be of late Saxon to medieval date as the diameter of the central perforations exceeds 9mm; the diameter of the central perforation on Roman whorls, used with narrower spindles, is generally 4–8mm (Rogers 1997, 1731). Trench 10 yielded a second cast vessel leg, a strap mount which can be paralleled from deposits of 1350-1400 in London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 134 nos. 1160-1161) and a lead seal matrix (c.f. Cherry 1991, 29-39 for similarly shaped examples). Two 16th-century silver coins, one of Elizabeth I dating to 1559, a lead stylus or point (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2934-36) and part of an open clapper bell were recovered from Trench 12.

3.9 Ecofacts

The ecofactual evidence from the evaluation comprised soil samples and animal bone.

3.9.1 Ecofact samples

Introduction

Four deposits which were noticeably darker in colour and had some visible charred remains were sampled for the potential recovery of biological evidence including charred plant remains. These were taken from early Iron Age ditch fill (2805) (Sample 1); and three samples from Romano-British deposits (905) (Sample 2), (1005) (Sample 3), and pit fill (1018) (Sample 4).

The samples were processed in a small siraf tank with the flots collected onto a 0.3mm sieve and residues onto a 1mm mesh. Both flots and residues were dried and the latter sorted for biological remains and artefacts. The flots were divided into fractions using a stack of sieves for ease of assessment and scanned using a stereo-binocular microscope, with a magnification of up to x40. The presence and relative abundance of charred grain, cereal chaff and other remains (potential food remains and wild plants/weed seeds) was recorded, along with the frequency of charcoal fragments larger and smaller than 2 mm, the larger pieces being potentially identifiable and thus suitable for analysis. Other biological remains in the flots were also recorded, which included un-charred plant material, molluscs and insect fragments.

The item frequency of the charred plant and other environmental remains was scored using the following scale: + = <5 items; ++ = 5-25 items; +++ = 26-100 items; ++++ = 101-300 items; +++++ = >300 items. Provisional identification of the charred botanical remains was carried out during the evaluation although without direct comparison to reference material and seed reference manuals. Nomenclature used for these identifications followed Stace (2005).

Results

The four samples only produced small flots (all 10ml in size) consisting predominantly of roots together with small amounts of fragmented charcoal and other identifiable charred plant remains (mainly poorly preserved cereal grain) in three of the four samples, all from the Romano-British features and mainly from

ditch fill [1005] (Sample 3). All four flots contained a few un-charred seeds (e.g. *Galium aparine, Polygonum sp., Viola sp., Rubus sp*.), with occasional molluscs and beetle fragments in three and one of the flots respectively; the insect and un-charred plant material is probably intrusive. The results are shown in Table 4.

Early Iron Age ditch fill [2805] (Sample 1): this flot contained moderate amounts of identifiable charcoal fragments but no other identifiable charred plant remains.

Romano-British ditch fill [905] (Sample 2): the only identifiable charred plant remains in this flot was a single hulled grain of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) although there was also a fairly large number of identifiable charcoal fragments.

Romano-British ditch fill [1005] (Sample 3): this flot produced a moderate sized charred plant assemblage, consisting mainly of very poorly preserved and fragmented cereal grain, most of which is not identifiable although hulled emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) was the most common of the identifiable grain, with traces of possibly free-threshing wheat (*cf. Triticum aestivum*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). A small amount of hulled wheat chaff (glume bases, rachis fragments, spikelet bases) confirmed the presence of spelt wheat, while there was a small number of charred seeds, including *Rumex spp*. (docks) and *Poaceae* (grasses), both large-seeded (*Bromus sp*.) and small-seeded (*Lolium/Festuca sp*.). There was virtually no charcoal in this flot and no identifiable fragments.

Romano-British pit fill [1018] (Sample 4): a small charred plant assemblage was present in this flot, with occasional poorly preserved and unidentifiable cereal grain and a few hulled wheat chaff fragments including spelt wheat, plus several small grass seeds. There was also a little charcoal with a few potentially identifiable fragments.

The limited cereal evidence agrees with previous archaeobotanical research, which shows that spelt wheat and hulled barley were the main cereals together with some free-threshing wheat, during the Roman period in southern Britain (Greig 1991, 309). This includes Romano-British sites in Leicestershire where charred remains also suggest that spelt was the main wheat grain cultivated during this period (with occasional finds of bread wheat type grains) along with hulled barley (Monckton 2004, 59); examples of rural sites with spelt wheat include Empingham, Normanton Le Heath and Scalford Brook (all cited in Monckton 1995, 35).

Discussion

The small charred plant assemblages from the Romano-British samples mainly represent the debris from the final stages of crop-cleaning/food preparation; the chaff fragments from the de-husking of hulled spelt wheat, which usually took place immediately before the grains were used, and the grains themselves, which may have been accidentally burnt during de-husking, while being dried before storage and/or milling or as a result of cooking accidents. The small weed seeds would have been removed by sieving at an earlier stage of the crop-processing

sequence and may have been used together with the chaff as tinder. These activities may have been taking place near the sampled fills (Samples 3 and 4) although not necessarily in the immediate vicinity judging by the paucity of the remains, with the crop-processing debris being deliberately or incidentally deposited into these ditches, along with a little charcoal and debris (burnt animal bone, burnt stone, pot in the residues) from other domestic/economic activities.

The early Iron Age sample produced no evidence of arable agriculture although other refuse (pot, burnt animal bone etc.) from the residue shows the presence of human activities possibly close-by.

3.9.2 Animal bone

Approximately 220 fragments of animal bone were recovered, weighing 1.2kg. The greatest quantity derived from external surface (1010) which yielded 433g. All other bone deposits weighed less than 250g, with the smallest weighing only 7g. Bone preservation is moderate, with some surface erosion, although the fragmented nature of the assemblage is reflected in a low average bone weight of 6g. Diagnostic species are cattle and sheep, probably adult, represented by long bone, rib, vertebra, scapula, phalanx, astragalus, mandible and tooth fragments. No butchery marks were observed.

sam.	cont.	date	feature type	proc. soil vol (l)	unproc soil (l)	flot vol (ml)	>2mm	<2mm	chd grain	chd chaff	chd other	unchd seeds	bone	insect	moll	comments
1	2805	EIA	Ditch fill	10	10	11	+++	+++++				++			+	NO CPR: >Roots & fragmented charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); un-charred seeds (*Galium aparine, Polygonum* sp. *Rubus* sp., *Sonchus* sp.); occ molluscs
2	905	RB	Ditch fill	10	0	10	+++	+++++	+			+		+	+	Virtually all r oots & fragmented charcoal (mod nos id'ble fragments); one *Triticum spelta* grain; (sorted); un-charred seeds (*Viola* sp.); occ beetle fragments & molluscs; fine sediment crumb++
3	1005	RB	Ditch fill	10	0	10	-	++	+++	++	++	+				CP assemblage mainly burnt grain (c50) & frags+++ (poorly preserved & few id'ble mainly *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*; occ cf *T.aestivum*, *Hordeum vulgare*)); c 20 hulled chaff fragments (*T. spelta*, *Triticum* sp. glume bases, rachis fragments, spikelet bases); c 10-15 chd seeds (*Rumex* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Lolium/Festuca* sp., Poaceae (small)); v little charcoal (NOT id'ble); un-charred seeds (*Viola* sp.)
4	1018	RB	Pit fill	10	0	10	+	+++	++	++	+	+			+	Virtually all roots; small cp assemblage (part sorted); 5-10 grains (all poorly preserved & indet) & frags; 5-10 hulled wheat chaff fragments (*Triticum spelta*, *Triticum* sp. glume bases); occ chd seeds (Poaceae (small)); v little fragmented charcoal (v occ id'ble fragments); un-charred seeds (*Rubus* sp., *Viola* sp.); occ molluscs; fine sediment crumb+++

Table 4: *Ecofact samples: flot results*

Key:
Date: EIA (Early Iron Age); RB (Romano-British)
Frequency of items: + = <5; ++ = 5-25; +++ = 26-100; ++++ = 101-300; +++++ =>300 items
Chd (charred); unchd (uncharred); moll (molluscs); CPR (charred plant remains); occ (occasional); mod (moderate) numbers

4. DISCUSSION

The discussion focuses on the Romano-British period because there is good evidence for human activity in this period. There is, however, also evidence for late Bronze Age / early Iron Age activity, with an indication that some landscape features of this period continued, in some form, into the Romano-British period.

4.1 Early Iron Age Enclosures

Two possible early Iron Age enclosures were identified within the development area. Both were square, of similar size, with large enclosure ditches and located in the vicinity of the trackway or its projected route. Both enclosure ditches produced a small quantity of early Iron Age pottery and the gulley on the outside but parallel to the southern enclosure produced late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. Although the quantity of pottery is small, the absence of Roman material suggests they are pre-Roman in origin.

Open settlements are considered to be the norm for the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age in this region (Willis 2006, 99) with single ditched enclosures of the types seen at Seagrave Road more commonly dated to the later 1st millennium (Willis 2006, 111; Knight and Howard 2004, 90). Aggregated settlements are also known, e.g. Humberstone, Leics. (Charles *et al*. 2000). Although often re-cut, the size of the enclosure ditches would seem to be well in excess of that required for purely utilitarian purposes, such as stock control and drainage and may have been a 'symbol of power'. Although the only evidence at Seagrave Road for internal activity was in the form of two postholes, on other sites in the region roundhouses and other structures are often present, e.g. Fleak Close, Derbys (Knight and Howard 2004, fig. 5.10).

Although the northern early Iron Age enclosures and the undated trackway are likely to have been contemporary, they continued in use into the Romano-British period. As discussed above, the trackway and the north enclosure were integral parts of the Romano-British settlement. Similar evidence for continuity of Iron Age trackways and enclosures was observed at Normanton le Heath, Leicestershire (Thorpe and Sharman 1994, 34).

4.2 The Romano-British Settlement

The trial trenches have confirmed the presence, within the northern part of the development area, of the previously unknown Romano-British settlement identified by the geophysical survey. The settlement extended over *c.* 4ha and comprised a rectilinear ditched enclosure with fairly regular, internal sub-divisions, an integral trackway and further activity to the south-east. The trackway was traced for at least 325m; beyond the settlement it was associated with fields on its north side, one of which contained a small sub-circular enclosure or roundhouse.

There is some evidence to suggest that a square enclosure to the south-east, which may have been created in the early Iron Age, continued in use into this period and even influenced the layout of the Romano-British settlement. This is because, although it is located to the south of the trackway, it appears to be central to the arrangement of internal enclosures within the larger part of the

settlement to the north of the trackway. Although the trackway itself produced no dating evidence, its relationship with the enclosure just discussed and the similar one to the south may suggest that it also originated in the early Iron Age

Pottery and metal artefacts suggest that the settlement was occupied throughout the Romano-British period. There was little evidence for continuation into the Saxon period, although two lead spindle whorls of late Saxon to medieval date were recovered from the plough soil.

A number of possible buildings or structures were identified. Perhaps the best evidence was in the form of a drainage gully, almost certainly defining a roundhouse in Trench 11. Although the "standard" type of building in the Iron Age, they were still common throughout lowland Britain during the 1st and 2nd centuries and at some sites are known to have continued to be built into the 3rd and 4th centuries (Hingley 1989: 31). Roundhouses in use during the late 1st to early 3rd centuries AD were found at Great Glen, a farmstead to the south of Leicester (Albion in prep). Other evidence for possible buildings and structures, in the form of post pads, postholes and slots, was found in Trenches 6, 9, 10 and 11. Roof tile (*tegulae*) and brick totalling 1.3kg were recovered. However, the quantities are too small to suggest that any of the buildings within the site had tiled roofs.

Also noteworthy are the cobbled surfaces in Trenches 7 and 10 — the survival of such features is fairly rare on Romano-British rural settlements. Similar surfaces, although generally less well preserved, were found at Great Glen where they were interpreted as farmyard surfaces (Albion 2011, 3). It is likely that they were laid down to create areas of hard standing as the clay natural could easily have turned into a quagmire. It is not impossible that the two surfaces identified within the development area are actually parts of a single yard.

Based on the distribution of features and finds, domestic activity seems to have been restricted to within the main boundary ditches of the settlement with only a little peripheral activity to the south-west. The area within the settlement which produced the most features with domestic debris was the eastern end of Trench 6, northern end of Trench 7 and Trench 10. The plough soil around and between these trenches produced the vast majority of metal-detected finds. These include coinage, a military pendant, finger rings, brooches, a hair pin and a possible baggage seal. This corresponds with the area identified as having enhanced susceptibility during geophysical survey; it also contains the cobbled surfaces. It may therefore represent the domestic core of the settlement, although possible buildings were identified in Trenches 9 and 11.

Only a relatively small number of pits and post holes were identified. The large but shallow pit in Trench 10 contained unidentifiable cereal grain and a few hulled wheat chaff fragments including spelt wheat, plus several small grass seeds.

Only very small quantities of finds were recovered from features outside of the main settlement area. The peripheral features are interpreted as field boundaries, a small enclosure (or possible roundhouse) and the trackway.

The occupants of the settlement were farmers. The relative importance of animal husbandry as opposed to arable farming is impossible to determine on the basis of the evaluation evidence. All that can be said is that both the faunal remains (dominated by cattle and sheep) and cereal remains (dominated by spelt wheat with occasional finds of bread wheat grains) are typical of the region (Monckton 2004, 59). The presence of ferrous slag within a ditch in Trench 9 indicates that smithing may have been undertaken by the occupants of the settlement. Taylor noted that although iron working was common on sites in the region, its development and extent were poorly understood (Taylor 2006, 152).

The majority of farmsteads in Leicestershire are known from field walking and very few have been subject to excavation (Liddle 2000, 3). One was recently investigated at Great Glen to the south of Leicester (Albion 2011) and another, only partially excavated at Hamilton North, Humberston, Leicester (ULAS 2004). At *c.* 2ha and 1ha respectively, both appear to be smaller farmsteads than that at Seagrave Road, Sileby. Even for the East Midlands in general, Knight *et al* (2004, 137) noted that '*relatively few Romano-British enclosed settlements within the region have been extensively excavated*'. This is one of the reasons why aspects of Romano-British rural settlements are included in the draft research agenda and strategy for the East Midlands (Knight *et al*. 2011)

The Seagrave Road farmstead does seem relatively unusual in terms of its extent and the degree of uniformity in its layout and entranceway. There are some similarities with the early Romano-British enclosure complex at Bottom Osiers, Gonalston, Nottinghamshire (Elliot and Knight 1997) in terms of its rectilinear form and entrance to the interior bounded on either side by smaller enclosures. This example however is on a significantly smaller scale than the Seagrave Road farmstead. The regularity of the internal divisions at Seagrave Road has some similarities with the 'ladder' style of the internal divisions, provisionally dated to the late 2nd century AD, on the farmstead at Great Glen (Albion in prep.).

Regional and continental pottery imports were present in small quantities, including amphora (containers used for the importation of wine and/or oil). The presence of these and coins, finger rings, a hair pin and brooches are not uncommon on farmsteads in the region and similar items were found at Great Glen (Albion 2011). They indicate access to markets and to some degree an adoption of Roman culture. However, the presence of a military pendant is more unusual. In addition, at 42, the number of coins is somewhat higher when compared with the 20 coins found within open area excavations at Great Glen (Albion 2011, 4). While unusual, such evidence is never particularly clear-cut and cannot be directly equated with particular types or status of rural settlement (Taylor 2001, 50; Hingley 1989, 159-61). The fact that the farmstead site was previously unknown — and may not, therefore, have been heavily metal detected in the past — may also be a factor in the recovery of this number of coins.

4.3 The Wider Landscape

The Romano-British farmstead at Seagrave Road is located 2km east of the Fosse Way, the major Roman highway between Leicester and Lincoln. There is

no known route way linking the farmstead to the Fosse Way and the trackway within the development area is roughly parallel to it. The *civitas* capital of Leicester is located 12km to the south (Liddle 2000, 1-2), but the most convenient marketplace to the farmstead is likely to have been at the roadside settlement of Willoughby 9km to the north (Kinsley 1993).

Although the contemporary landscape around the development area is poorly understood, there are hints that it may have been more densely settled than previous studies have indicated, e.g. Taylor 2006 fig. 38. For example, rectilinear cropmarks (typical of farmsteads of this period) are known *c*. 500m to the west (MLE 950) on the other side of the stream that runs just west of the development area. Approximately 800m to the east, quernstones (MLE 6579 and 8761) and Roman pottery including amphora (MLE 947) were found adjacent to the Sileby Brook. Small quantities of Roman pottery have also been found in Sileby itself, e.g. MLE 949.

5. REFERENCES

Albion Archaeology, 2001 *Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, unpub. rep.

Albion Archaeology, 2011 *Preliminary report on the investigations of a Romano-British farmstead at Great Glen, Leicestershire*, unpub. rep.

Albion Archaeology, in prep. Excavations at Great Glen, Leicestershire

ArchaeoPhysica, 2010 *Sileby, Leicestershire: Geophysical Survey Report*, unpub. rep.

Bishop, M. and Coulston, J.C.N. 1993 *Roman Military Equipment* Batsford

CgMs, 2011 *A Specification for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Land Off Seagrave Road, Sileby Leicestershire.* unpub. rep.

Cherry, J., 1991 'Seal matrices' in Saunders, P. and Saunders, E. *Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue Part I* Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, 29-39

Charles, B. M., Parkinson, A. and Foreman, S., 2000 'A Bronze Age ditch and Iron Age settlement at Elms Farm, Humberstone, Leicester', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.,* 74, 113-220

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F., 1991 *Dress Accessories: Finds from Excavations in London c. 1150-1450* Museum of London

Elliot, L. and Knight, D., 1997 'Further excavations of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement near Gonalston, Nottinghamshire', *Trans. Thoroton Soc. Nottinghamshire* 101, 65-72.

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition.* English Heritage (London)

English Heritage, 2002 *Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Greig, J., 1991 'The British Isles', in *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany* (eds. W. van Zeist, K. Wasylikowa and K. Behre), Blakema, Rotterdam, 299-334

Hingley, R., 1989 *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain* (London, Seaby)

Johns, C., 1996 *The Jewellery of Roman Britain* UCL Press

Kinsley, A.G., 1993 *Broughton Lodge: excavations on the Romano-British settlement and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Broughton Lodge, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Nottinghamshire 1964-8*

Knight, D. and Howard, A., 2004 'The later Bronze and Iron Ages: towards an enclosed landscape', in Knight, D. and Howard, A., *Trent Valley Landscapes,* Chapter 5

Knight, D. Howard, A. and Leary, R., 2004 'The Romano British Landscape', in Knight, D and Howard, A. *Trent Valley Landscapes,* Chapter 6

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. Research agenda and strategy for the historical environment of the East Midlands http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/tpa/research/project3/RBSynthesis_17-12-10.pdf (Accessed Nov 2011)

Liddle, P., 2000 'An archaeological resource assessment of Roman Leicestershire and Rutland' http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/publications/documents/22leicrom_000.pdf (Accessed Nov 2011)

Monckton A., 2004 'Investigating past environments, farming and food in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland: the evidence from plant and animal remains', in Bowman, P. and Liddle, P. (eds) *Leicestershire Landscapes*, 54-76.

Northamptonshire Archaeology, 2009. A Desk-Based Assessment of Land Off Seagrave Road, Sileby, Leicestershire. Unpub. rep. 09/142.

Ottaway, P. and Rogers, N., 2002 *Craft, Industry and Everyday Life: Finds from Medieval York* York Archaeological Trust for the Council of British Archaeology

Rogers, P.W., 1997 *Textile Production at 16-22 Coppergate* The Archaeology of York The Small finds 17/11 York Archaeological Trust

Stace, C. 2005 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge.

Taylor, J., 2001 'Rural society in Roman Britain', in James, S. and Millet, M. (eds) *Britons and Romans: advancing an archaeological agenda*, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res.Rep. 125 (York), 46-59

Taylor, J., 2006 'The Roman period', in Cooper N.J. (ed). 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, Chapter 6

Thorpe, R. and Sharman, J. 1994 'An Iron Age and Romano-British enclosure system at Normanton le Heath, Leicestershire', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.,* 68, 1-63

Tomber R. and Dore J., 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook,* MoLAS Monograph 2.

ULAS, 2004 *The excavation of a Romano-British settlement at Hamilton North, Humberstone, Leicester* unpub. rep. 2004/188

Willis, S., 2006 'The Later Bronze Age and Iron Age', in Cooper N.J. (ed). 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, Chapter 5

6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SK** *(Easting: 60780: Northing: 16896)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60713: Northing: 16896)*

Reason: **Investigate weak linear geophysical anoamaly in NW of development area**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
101	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐
102	Subsoil	Firm mid orange silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐
103	Natural	Firm light blue orange clay frequent small-large stones	☐	☐

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SK** *(Easting: 60792: Northing: 16876)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60775: Northing: 16828)*

Reason: **Investigate weak linear geophysical anomaly in NW of development area**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
201	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.28m**	☑	☑
202	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m**	☑	☐
203	**Natural**	**Firm light blue orange clay frequent small-large stones**	☐	☐
204	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
205	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.26 m. Max: 0.32 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60844: Northing: 16862)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60816: Northing: 16821)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
301	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.22m**	☑	☑
302	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.10m**	☑	☐
303	**Natural**	**Firm light blue orange clay frequent small-large stones**	☐	☐
304	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 13.m Augared depth 0.45m**	☐	☐
305	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☑
306	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.4m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
307	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 0.29 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SK** *(Easting: 60854: Northing: 16798)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60883: Northing: 16839)*

Reason: **To evaluate archaeological potential of area**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
401	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thicknes 0.22m**	☑	☐
402	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.07m**	☑	☐
403	**Natural**	**Firm mid orange clay moderate small-large stones**	☐	☐
404	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.39m, max depth 0.48m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
405	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thicknes 0.48m	☑	☐
406	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.37m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
407	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.37m	☑	☐
408	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
409	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.21 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60790: Northing: 16787)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60749: Northing: 16816)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
501	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.20m**	☑	☑
502	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.10m**	☑	☐
503	**Natural**	**Firm light orange yellow clay frequent small-medium stones**	☐	☐
504	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
505	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
506	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min length 0.8m**	☐	☐
507	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
508	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 1.5m**	☐	☐
509	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.32 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60799: Northing: 16813)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60839: Northing: 16782)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
601	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thicknes 0.2m**	☑	☑
602	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.08m**	☑	☐
603	**Natural**	**Firm mid orange clay**	☐	☐
604	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.6m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
605	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.14m.	☑	☑
606	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones Thickness 0.46m	☑	☑
607	**Slot**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.06m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
608	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.06m	☑	☐
609	**Slot**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.05m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
610	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.05m	☑	☐
611	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.09m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
612	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.09m	☑	☐
613	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.3m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
614	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐
615	**Recut**	**Linear N-S sides: V-Shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.48m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
616	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.15m	☑	☐
617	Fill	Loose mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.39m	☑	☐
618	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.2m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
619	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☑
620	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, min length 0.4m**	☐	☐
621	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐
622	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
623	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
624	**Slot**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max length 1.2m**	☐	☐
625	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown clay	☐	☐

Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.34 m. Max: 0.38 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SK** *(Easting: 60851: Northing: 16749)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60814: Northing: 16715)*

Reason: **To evaluate archaeological potential of area**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
701	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m**	☑	☑
702	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay moderate small-medium stones Thicknes 0.2m**	☑	☐
703	**Natural**	**Firm light brown grey clay moderate small-medium chalk**	☐	☐
704	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.48m, max depth 0.76m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
705	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay moderate small stones Thickness 0.76m	☑	☑
706	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.2m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
707	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.2m	☑	☐
708	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.22m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
709	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.22m	☑	☑
710	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
711	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
712	**External surface**	**Friable dark brown grey clay sand frequent small stones, moderate medium-large stones**	☐	☑
713	**External surface**	**Friable dark brown grey clay sand moderate small-large stones Thickness 0.1m**	☑	☐
714	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
715	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
716	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
717	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.37 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60953: Northing: 16781)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60958: Northing: 16731)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
901	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.28m**	☑	☑
902	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m**	☑	☐
903	**Natural**	**Firm light brown grey clay moderate small-medium chalk**	☐	☐
904	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.08m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
905	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.5m	☑	☑
906	**Posthole**	**Oval N-S sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.3m, max length 0.5m**	☑	☐
907	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay frequent medium-large stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐
908	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
909	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	☐	☐
910	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.79m, max depth 0.34m, min length 3.6m**	☑	☐
911	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.34m	☑	☑
912	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.4m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
913	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	☐	☑
914	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.5m**	☐	☐
915	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	☐	☐
916	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.15m, min length 3.6m**	☑	☐
917	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thicknes 0.15m	☑	☐
918	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.06m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
919	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk Thickness 0.06m	☑	☐

Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.21 m. Max: 0.32 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60912: Northing: 16770)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60887: Northing: 16726)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1001	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey silty loam occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.29m**	☑	☑
1002	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.19m**	☑	☐
1003	**Natural**	**Firm mid orange grey silty clay moderate small-large stones**	☐	☐
1004	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.31m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1005	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.31m	☑	☑
1006	**Ditch**	**Linear sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.64m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1007	Fill	Firm mid grey orange silty clay frequent flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.43m	☑	☑
1008	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.25m	☑	☑
1009	**External surface**	**Firm mid orange grey silty clay moderate flecks chalk, frequent small-medium stones Thickness >0.08m**	☑	☑
1010	**External surface**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, frequent large stones Thickness >0.1m**	☑	☑
1011	**Posthole**	**Sub-oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.19m, min length 0.6m**	☑	☐
1012	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.19m	☑	☐
1013	**Ditch**	**Linear sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.14m, max depth 0.33m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
1014	Fill	Thickness 0.33m	☑	☐
1015	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, min length 2.1m**	☐	☐
1016	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	☐	☑
1017	**Pit**	**Assymetrical sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 4.35m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
1018	Fill	Firm dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.4m	☑	☑
1019	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min length 2.4m**	☐	☐
1020	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
1021	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, min length 2.4m**	☐	☐
1022	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones	☐	☑
1023	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
1024	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m	☑	☐

Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.35 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 61021: Northing: 16702)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60971: Northing: 16702)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1101	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.28m**	☑	☑
1102	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.09m**	☑	☐
1103	**Natural**	**Firm light brown grey clay moderate small stones**	☐	☐
1104	**Gulley**	**Curving linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.02m, max diameter 0.24m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1105	Fill	Firm mid brown green silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.24m	☑	☐
1106	**Hearth**	**Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.4m**	☐	☐
1107	Fill	Firm mid red grey clay	☐	☐
1108	**Gulley**	**Curving linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 1.m**	☐	☐
1109	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay	☐	☐
1110	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 1.4m, min length 2.5m**	☐	☐
1111	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	☐	☐
1112	**Stone setting**	**Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.5m**	☐	☐
1113	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay frequent medium-large stones	☐	☐
1114	**Stone setting**	**Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.5m**	☐	☐
1115	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay frequent medium-large stones	☐	☐
1116	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, min length 3.m**	☐	☐
1117	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 12

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.34 m. Max: 0.39 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60883: Northing: 16681)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60833: Northing: 16681)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1201	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey silty loam occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.32m**	☑	☑
1202	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.12m**	☑	☐
1203	**Natural**	**Firm mid orange grey clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones**	☐	☐
1204	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.21m, min length 2.5m**	☑	☐
1205	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.21m	☑	☐
1206	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, min length 2.5m**	☐	☐
1207	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones	☐	☐
1208	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.5m**	☐	☐
1209	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones	☐	☐

Trench: 13

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60751: Northing: 16746)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60701: Northing: 16746)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1301	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐
1302	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m	☑	☐
1303	Natural	Firm light orange grey clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
1304	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.4m, min length 2.m	☐	☐
1305	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 14

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60785: Northing: 16733)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60757: Northing: 16692)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1401	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐
1402	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m	☑	☐
1403	Natural	Firm light orange grey clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
1404	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, min length 2.m	☐	☐
1405	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 15

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 0.32 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60709: Northing: 16701)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60684: Northing: 16658)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1501	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark green brown silty loam occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.23m**	☑	☐
1502	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m**	☑	☐
1503	**Natural**	**Friable light orange green silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones**	☐	☐
1504	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.78m, max depth 0.21m, min length 13.m**	☑	☐
1505	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.21m	☑	☐
1506	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.6m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
1507	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 16

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m. Max: 0.39 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60816: Northing: 16656)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60813: Northing: 16606)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1601	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey silty loam occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.25m**	☑	☐
1602	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.14m**	☑	☐
1603	**Natural**	**Firm light orange grey clay frequent flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones**	☐	☐
1604	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.46m, min length 2.6m**	☑	☐
1605	Fill	Firm mid orange grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.46m	☑	☑
1606	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.83m, max depth 0.44m, min length 4.8m**	☐	☐
1607	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.44m	☑	☐
1608	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min length 4.m**	☐	☐
1609	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones	☐	☐
1610	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, min length 2.9m**	☐	☐
1611	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones	☐	☐
1612	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
1613	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 17

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60846: Northing: 16647)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60882: Northing: 16613)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1701	**Topsoil**	**Friable mid brown grey clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m**	☑	☐
1702	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.16m**	☑	☐
1703	**Natural**	**Firm light brown grey clay moderate small stones**	☐	☐
1704	**Ditch**	**Curving linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.41m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1705	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay frequent small stones Thickness 0.41m	☑	☐
1706	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.54m, max depth 0.24m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1707	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.24m	☑	☐
1708	**Gulley**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.96m, max depth 0.25m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1709	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.25m	☑	☐
1710	**Furrow**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.15m, min length 50.m**	☑	☐
1711	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay Thickness 0.15m	☑	☐
1712	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
1713	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 18

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60955: Northing: 16665)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60918: Northing: 16631)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1801	**Topsoil**	**Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-large stones Thickness 0.28m**	☑	☑
1802	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m**	☑	☐
1803	**Natural**	**Firm light brown orange clay**	☐	☐
1804	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.4m, max depth 1.3m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
1805	Fill	Firm mid brown blue silty clay occasional small stones Thickness 0.33m	☑	☐
1806	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional small-large burnt stones, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.97m	☑	☑
1807	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
1808	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1901	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.25m	☑	☑
1902	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.07m	☑	☐
1903	Natural	Firm light brown clay frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
1904	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.m, min length 2.m	☐	☐
1905	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: **20**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SK** *(Easting: 60880: Northing: 16524)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60852: Northing: 16483)*

Reason: **To evaluate archaeological potential of area**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2001	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.25m**	☑	☐
2002	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m**	☑	☐
2003	**Natural**	**Firm light brown clay frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones**	☐	☐
2004	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.4m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2005	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐
2006	**Modern intrusion**	**Curving linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.6m**	☐	☐
2007	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay moderate small-large CBM	☐	☐

Trench: 21

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60822: Northing: 16563)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60770: Northing: 16563)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2101	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.25m**	☑	☐
2102	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.15m**	☑	☐
2103	**Natural**	**Firm light brown clay frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones**	☐	☐
2104	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: V-Shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.48m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
2105	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones Thickness 0.48m	☑	☐
2106	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.3m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
2107	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐
2108	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.12m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
2109	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.12m	☑	☐
2110	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2111	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: 22

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60739: Northing: 16626)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60689: Northing: 16626)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2201	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.28m**	☑	☐
2202	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.12m**	☑	☐
2203	**Natural**	**Firm light brown clay frequent small-large stones**	☐	☐
2204	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.1m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2205	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 23

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60610: Northing: 16581)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60660: Northing: 16581)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2301	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.35m**	☑	☐
2302	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m**	☑	☐
2303	**Natural**	**Firm light brown clay frequent small-medium stones**	☐	☐
2304	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 4.m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2305	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 24

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60626: Northing: 16483)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60629: Northing: 16533)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2401	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thicknes 0.25m	☑	☐
2402	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.12m	☑	☐
2403	Natural	Firm light brown clay frequent small-medium stones	☐	☐
2404	Furrow	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, min length 2.m	☐	☐
2405	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: **25**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SK** *(Easting: 60584: Northing: 16426)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60634: Northing: 16426)*

Reason: **To evaluate archaeological potential of area**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2501	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.22m**	☑	☐
2502	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m**	☑	☐
2503	**Natural**	**Firm light brown clay frequent small-medium stones**	☐	☐
2504	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.4m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2505	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐

Trench: 26

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.45 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60563: Northing: 16386)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60566: Northing: 16435)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2601	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty loam occasional small CBM, occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.25m**	☑	☐
2602	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.2m**	☑	☐
2603	**Natural**	**Firm light blue orange clay**	☐	☐
2604	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 5.3m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2605	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
2606	**Modern intrusion**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 4.7m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2607	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐
2608	**Pond**	**Sub-circular dimensions: max depth 0.4m, max diameter 15.2m**	☑	☐
2609	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional small-large CBM, moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.4m	☑	☑

Trench: 27

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60631: Northing: 16363)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60581: Northing: 16363)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2701	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty loam occasional small-large CBM, occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.28m**	☑	☑
2702	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.2m**	☑	☐
2703	**Natural**	**Firm light orange green silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones**	☐	☐
2704	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.1m, min length 206.m**	☐	☐
2705	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones	☐	☐

Trench: **28**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 76.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.33 m. Max: 0.36 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: SK** *(Easting: 46071: Northing: 16394)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60672: Northing: 16331)*

Reason: **To evaluate archaeological potential of area**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2801	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.35m**	☑	☐
2802	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m**	☑	☐
2803	**Natural**	**Firm light orange clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones**	☐	☐
2804	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.12m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
2805	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.12m	☑	☑
2806	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.23m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
2807	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.23m	☑	☐
2808	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2809	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay	☐	☐
2810	**Ditch**	**Linear sides: 45 degrees dimensions: max breadth 2.51m, min depth 1.02m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
2811	Fill	Firm mid red grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones Thickness 0.33m	☑	☐
2812	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.39m	☑	☑
2813	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.4m	☑	☐
2814	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: min breadth 3.25m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
2815	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones	☐	☐
2816	**Posthole**	**Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.4m**	☐	☐
2817	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐
2818	**Posthole**	**Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.38m**	☐	☐
2819	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐
2820	**Posthole**	**Circular dimensions: max diameter 0.15m**	☐	☐
2821	Fill	Firm dark grey silty sand occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: 29

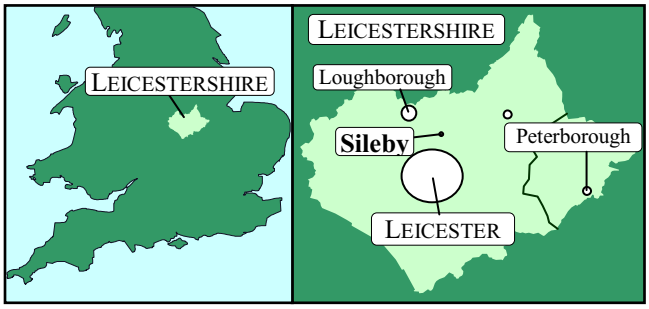
Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.23 m. Max: 0.42 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60715: Northing: 16401)*

OS Grid Ref.: SK *(Easting: 60665: Northing: 16401)*

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2901	**Topsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown silty loam occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m**	☑	☐
2902	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid grey brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.14m**	☑	☐
2903	**Natural**	**Firm light grey orange silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones**	☐	☐
2904	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.41m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
2905	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones Thickness 0.26m	☑	☐
2906	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.22m	☑	☐
2907	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW sides: stepped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.45m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
2908	Fill	Firm light orange grey clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-large stones Thickness 0.38m	☑	☐
2909	Fill	Firm mid orange grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Thickness 0.1m	☑	☐
2910	**Furrow**	**Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, min length 2.6m**	☐	☐
2911	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐
2912	**Modern intrusion**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, min length 2.2m**	☐	☐
2913	Fill	Firm dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large stones	☐	☐
2914	**Ditch**	**Linear sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.7m, min depth 1.3m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
2915	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones Thickness 0.35m	☑	☐
2916	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.56m	☑	☐
2917	Fill	Firm mid red grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones Thickness 0.3m	☑	☐



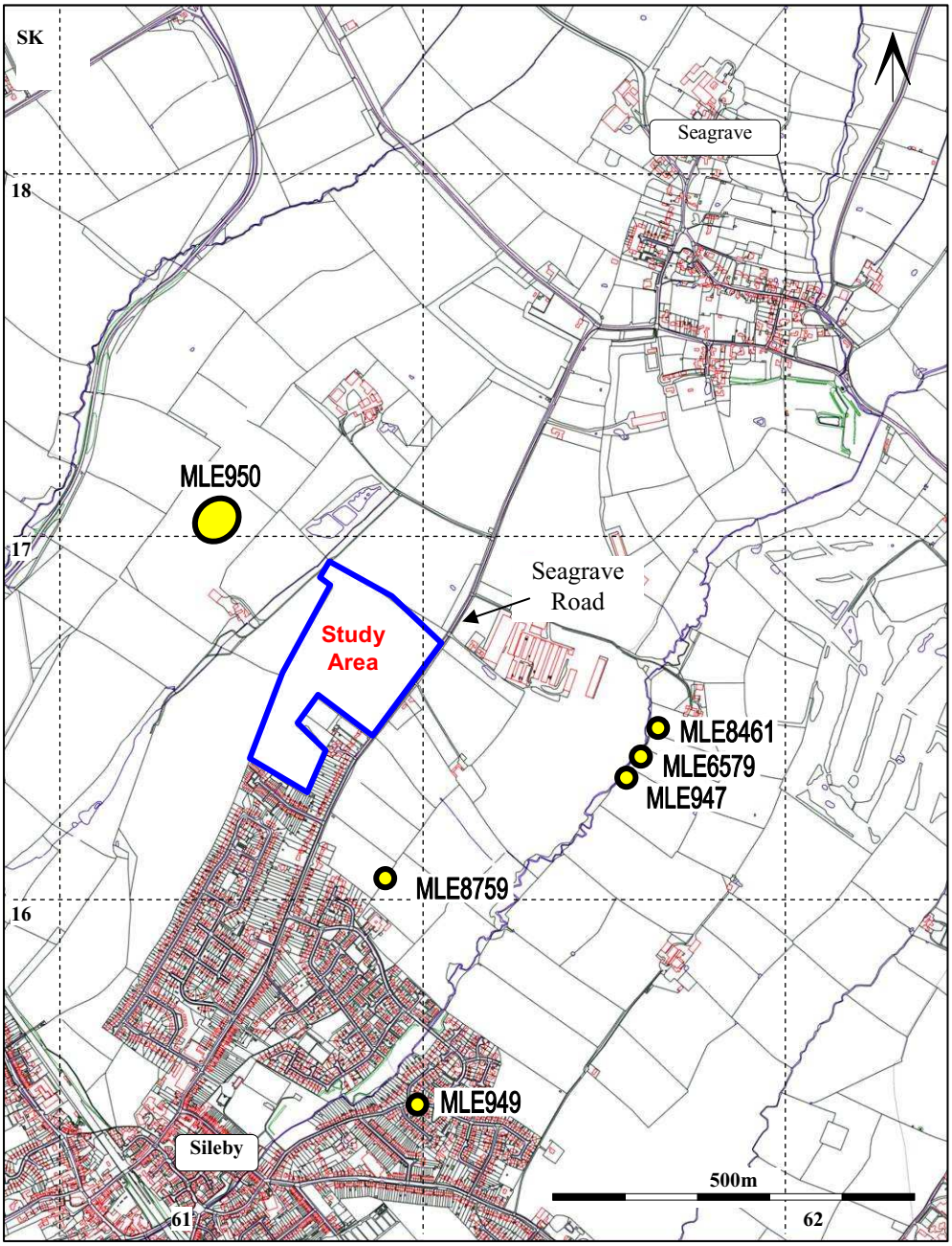


Figure 1: Site location

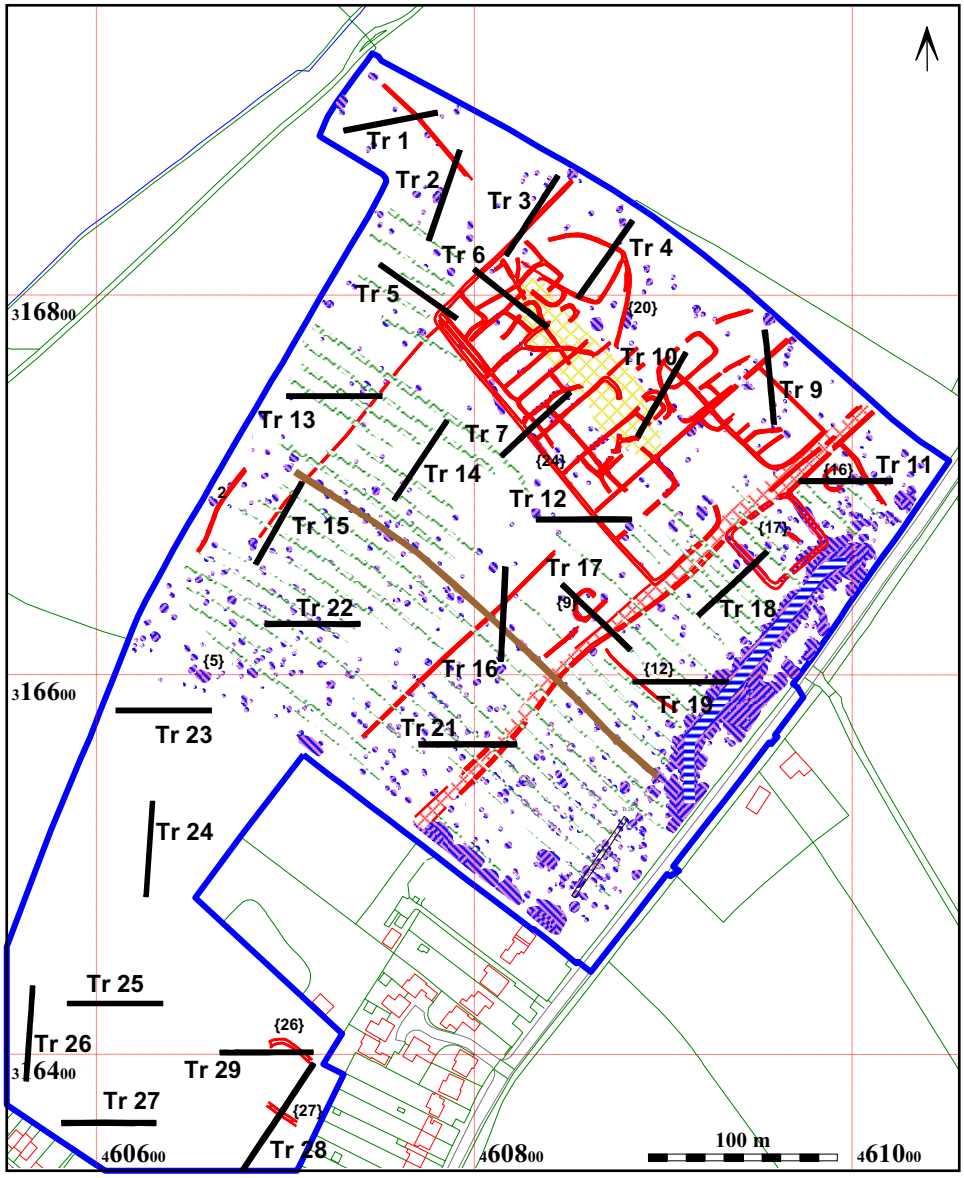
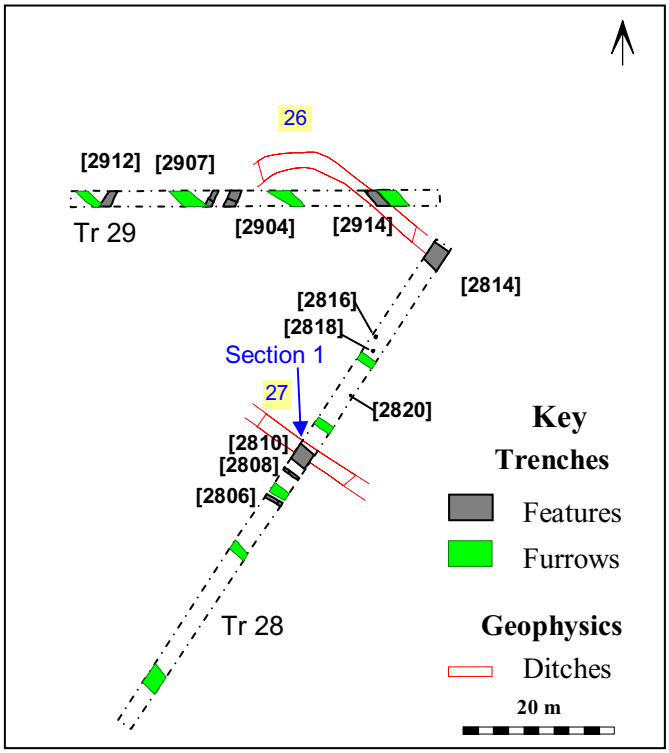
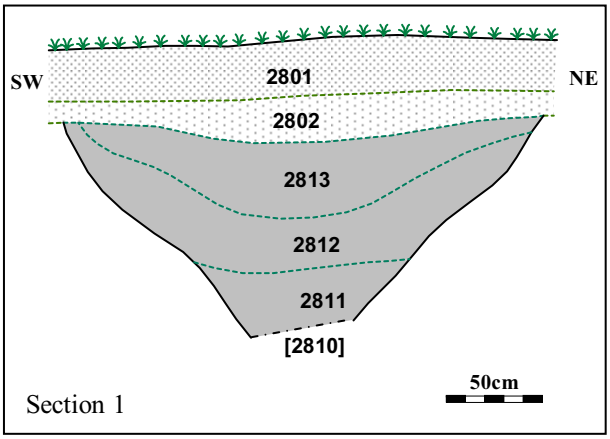


Figure 2: Geophysical survey interpretation and location of trenches
(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)





Photograph of ditch [2810].
Looking SE. Scale 1m

Figure 3: Close-up plan of southern enclosure
(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)

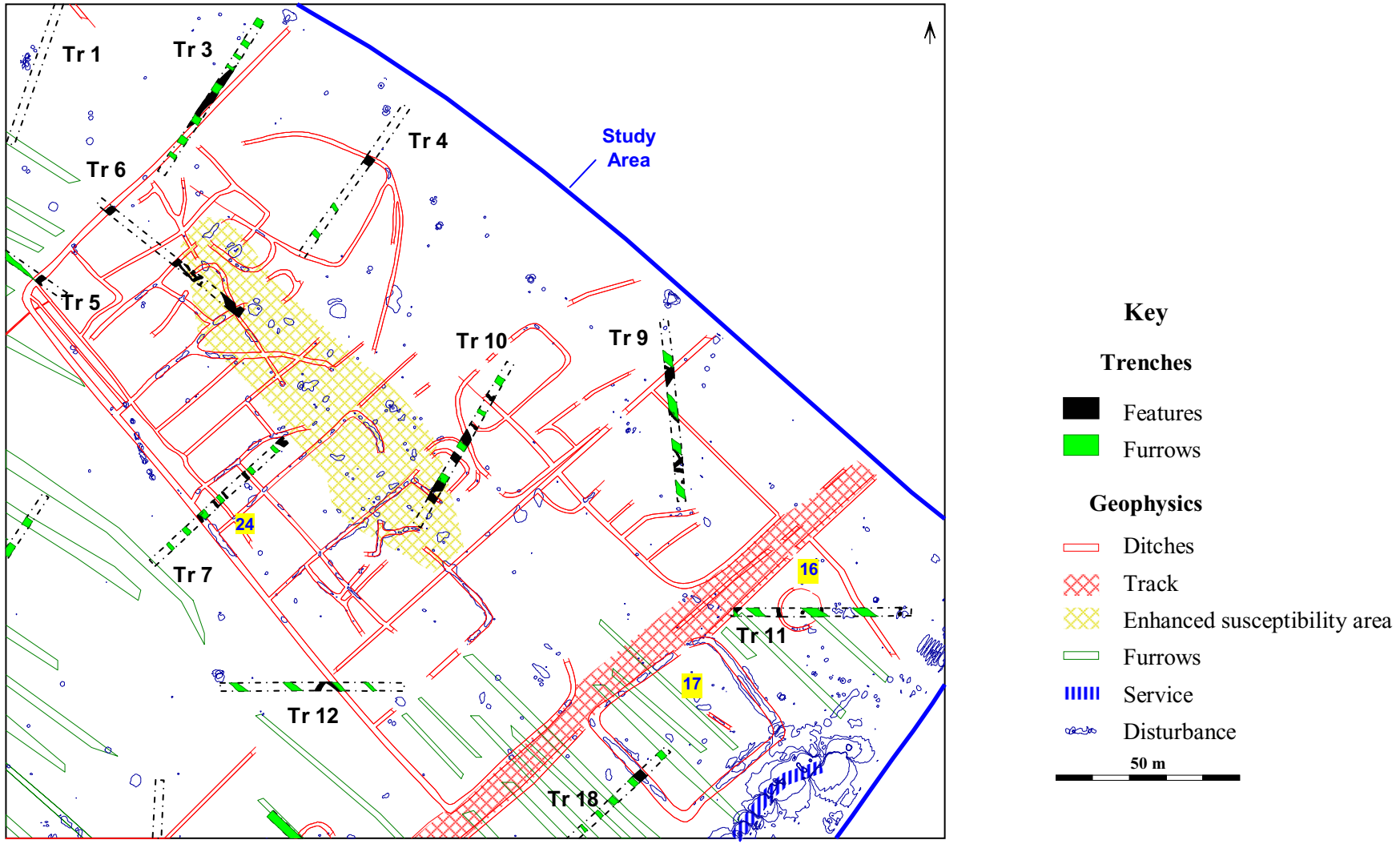
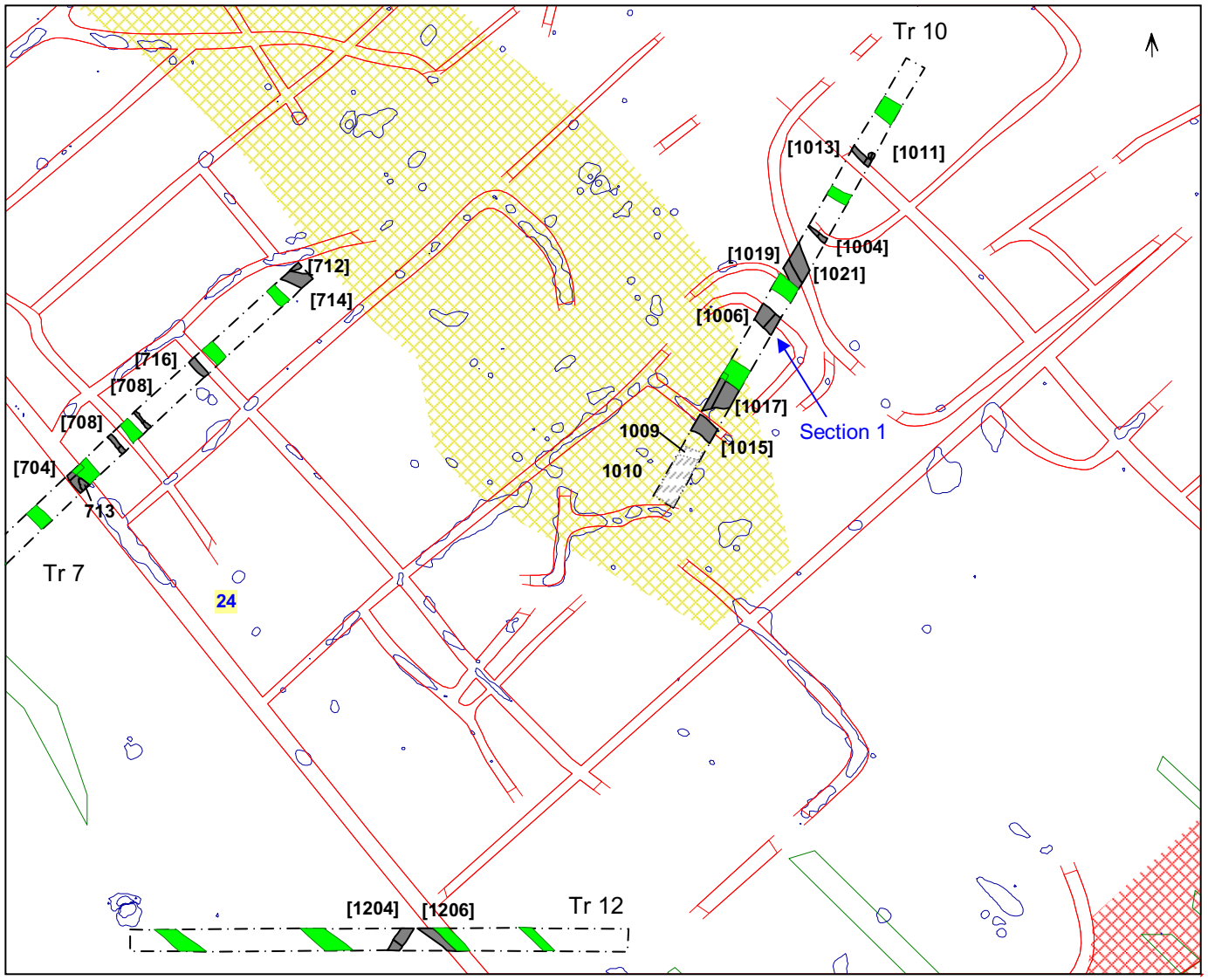
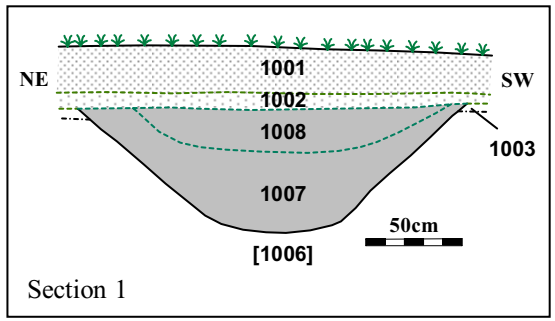


Figure 4: Romano-British settlement
(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)





Photograph of surface 1009/1010.
Looking SW. Scale 1m

Key

Geophysics

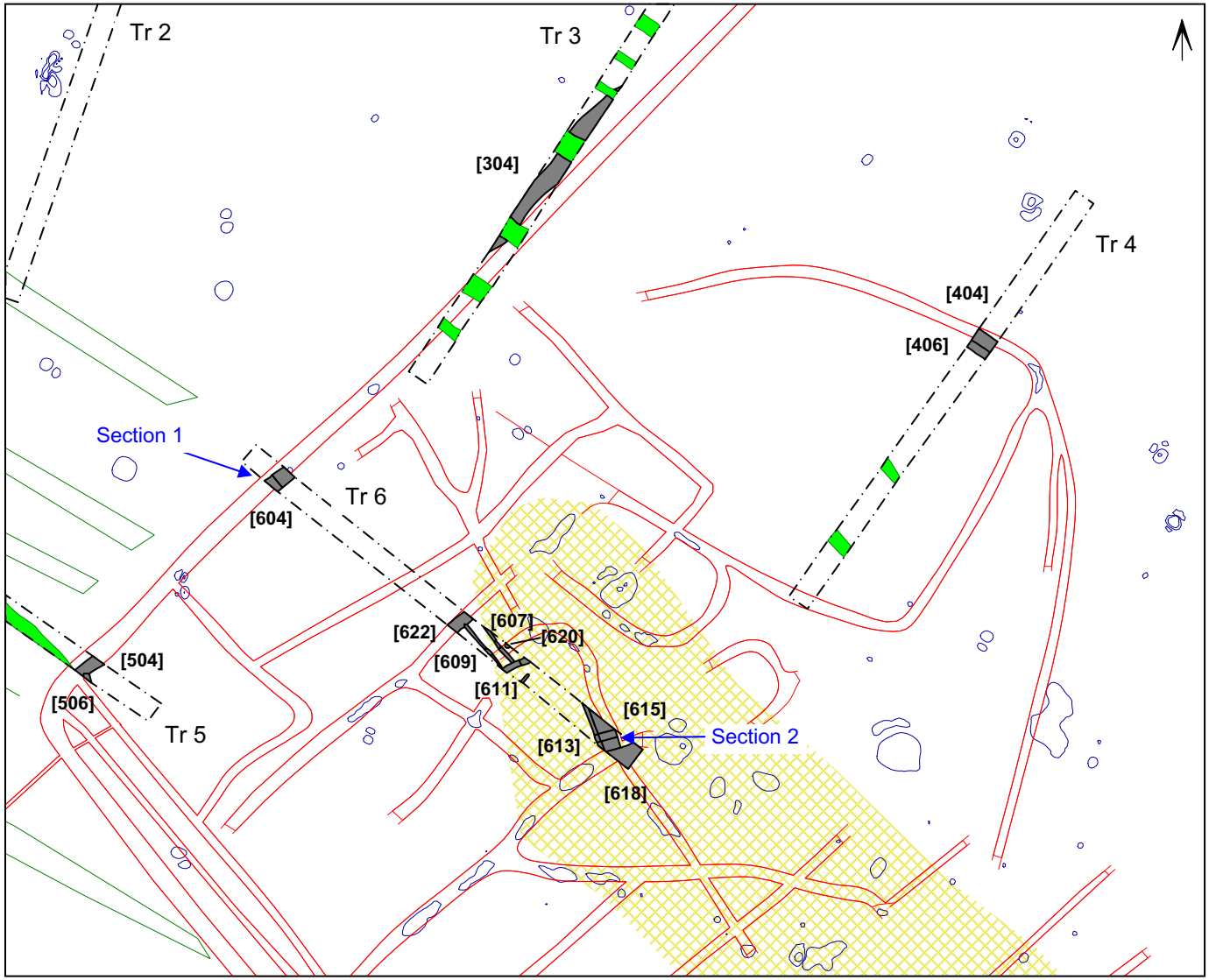
- Ditches
- Track
- Enhanced susceptibility area
- Furrows
- Service
- Disturbance

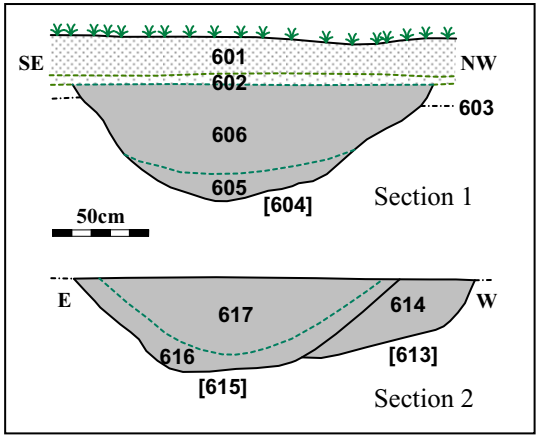
20 m

Trenches

- Features
- Furrows
- Cobbles

Figure 5: Close-up plan of central area of the Romano-British settlement
(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)





Photograph of ditches [613] and [615]. Looking SE. Scale 1m

Key

Geophysics

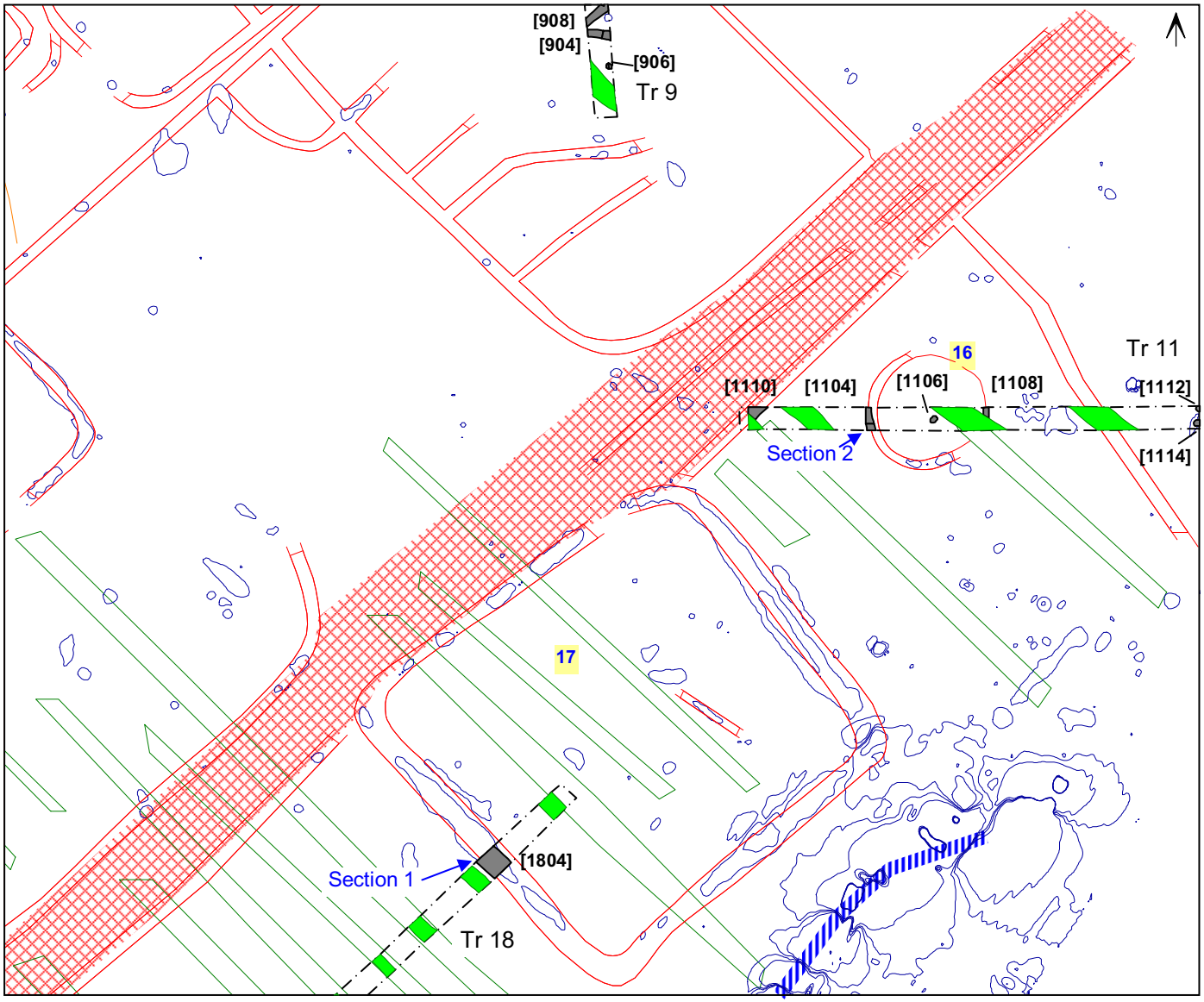
- Ditches
- Track/open space
- Enhanced susceptibility area
- Furrows
- Service
- Disturbance

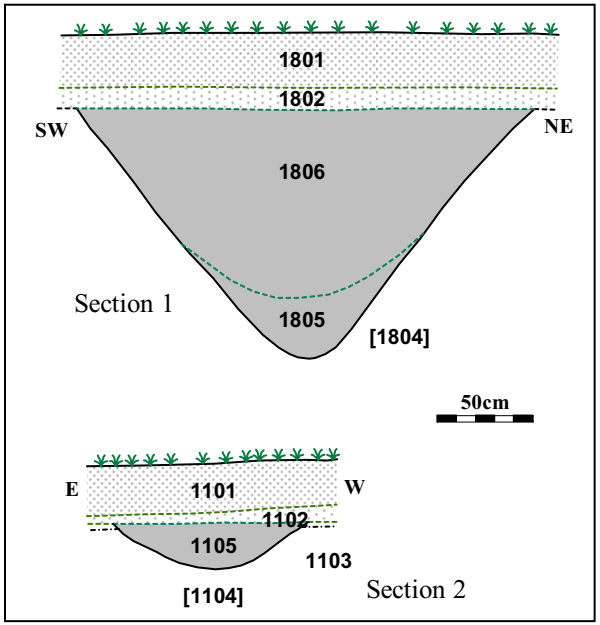
Trenches

- Features
- Furrows

20 m

Figure 6: Close-up plan of northern area of the Romano-British settlement
(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)





Key

Geophysics

- Ditches
- Track
- Enhanced susceptibility area
- Furrows
- Service
- Disturbance

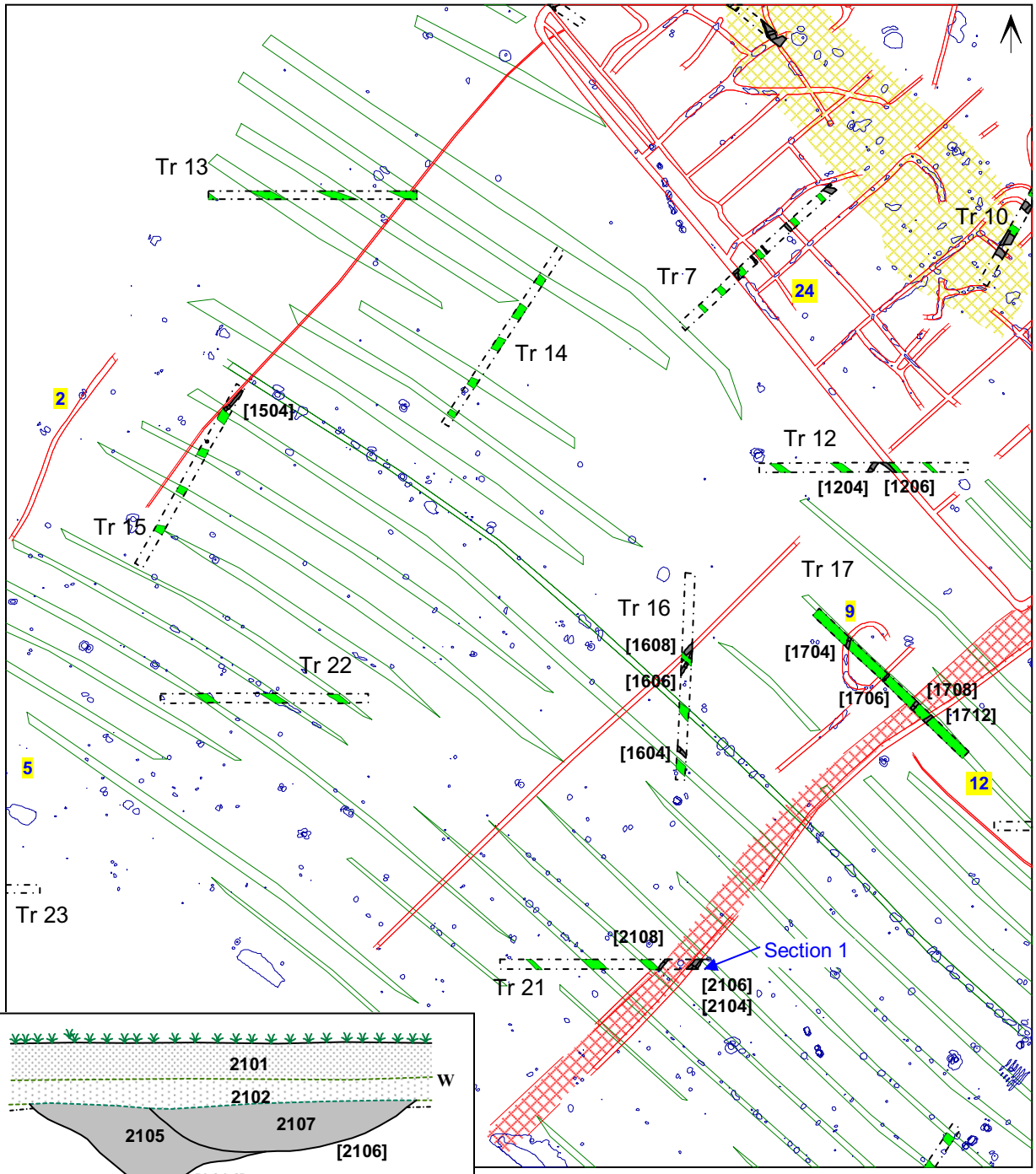
20 m

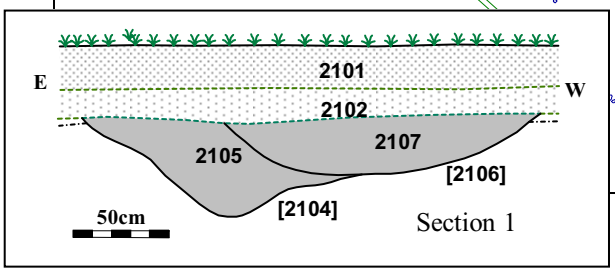
Trenches

- Features
- Furrows

Figure 7: Close-up plan of southern area of the Romano-British settlement

(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)





Photograph of ditches [2104] and [2106]. Looking S. Scale 1m

Key

Trenches

Features

Furrows

50 m

Geophysics

Ditches

Track

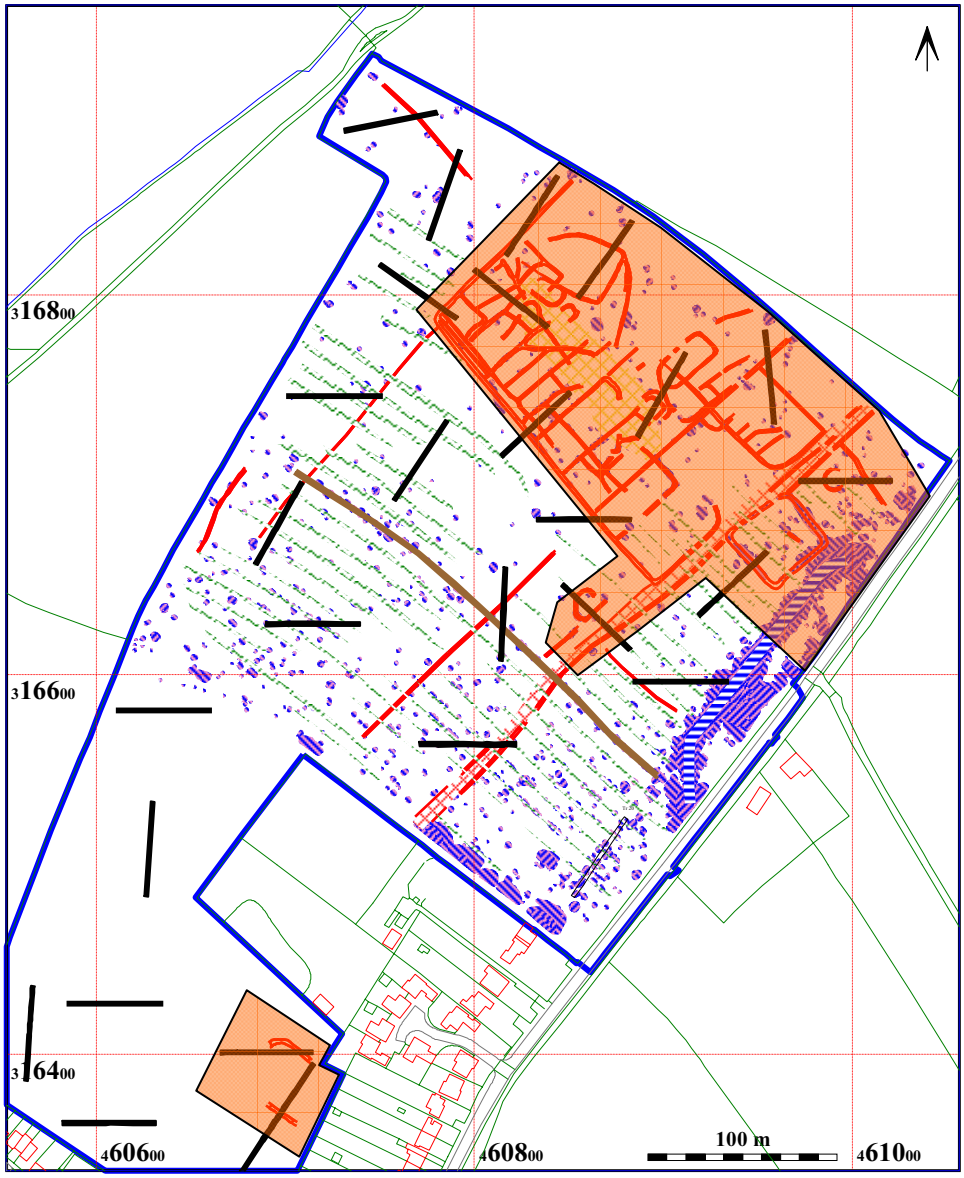
Enhanced susceptibility area

Furrows

Service

Disturbance

Figure 8: Close-up plan of peripheral area to the Romano-British settlement
(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)



Key

Geophys

- Ditches
- Track/open space
- Enhanced susceptibility area
- Increased truncation
- Furrows
- Service
- Boundary ditch
- Disturbance

Other

- Trench
- Area of archaeological significance

Figure 9: Areas of archaeological significance
(Geophysical survey interpretation by ArchaeoPhysica)