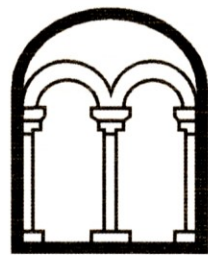


**LAND SOUTH OF LEICESTER ROAD
UPPINGHAM
RUTLAND**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OPEN AREA EXCAVATION
ARCHIVE REPORT**

Albion
archaeology



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ARCHIVE REPORT**

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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 Simon Mortimer (CgMs Consulting Ltd) on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd. It was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Richard Clark (Principal Planning Archaeologist) of Leicestershire County Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by David Ingham (Project Officer) with the assistance of Matt Billings, Mike Emra and Heather White (Archaeological Technicians). All finds were processed by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer), and ecofact samples were processed by Anna Rebisz-Niziolek under the supervision of Gary Edmondson.

This report has been prepared by David Ingham and Mike Luke (Project Manager), with contributions from John Giorgi (ecofacts) and Jackie Wells (artefacts). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.

Version History

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Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CI/A	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Leicestershire County Council's Historic Environment Record
PPA	Principal Planning Archaeologist (Leicestershire County Council)
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

In March and April 2016, Albion Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation in advance of residential development of land south of Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SK 8577 0008). The work was requested by Rutland County Council's archaeological advisor, the Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, and was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd. This report presents the results of the excavation.

Two areas were excavated, covering a total of c. 0.5ha. Area 1 contained a large and extensive middle Iron Age ditch. Similar and contemporary ditched boundaries/trackways have been observed elsewhere in the region. In the vicinity of the ditch was a scatter of pits, also believed to be middle Iron Age in date. Some of the pits had been lined with clay, which suggests that they were used for heating water. Area 2 contained a pit alignment, which is now a ubiquitous feature of the later prehistoric landscape across the Midlands. As is often the case, no firm construction date or functional evidence was recovered. However, it is likely to have been backfilled in the middle Iron Age. Its relationship with the ditch in Area 1 is uncertain, as any physical relationship between the two lay to the north of the development area. Two four-post structures and a number of other post-holes, pits and gullies were also revealed, which are assumed to have been broadly contemporary with the line of pits. Later features were restricted to the remnants of medieval furrows, and a modern ditch.

A summary of the work will be published in the Leicestershire county archaeological journal, and this report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no.: albionar1-246176). With the landowner's permission, the archive will be deposited with the Rutland County Museum under accession number OAKRM:2016.2.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project background*

A planning application was submitted for a mixed residential development on land south of Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland (Rutland County Council ref. 2015/0568/MAJ). A Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological work (CgMs 2016) was approved by Rutland County Council's archaeological advisor, the Principal Planning Archaeologist (PPA) of Leicestershire County Council.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd, to undertake the programme of archaeological works in accordance with the WSI. The works comprised an archaeological excavation of two parts of the development area.

1.2 *Site location and description*

The development area lies south of Leicester Road on the western side of Uppingham (Fig. 1) and is centred on SK 8577 0008. It is bounded by Leicester Road to the north-east and field boundaries and outlying fields to the south-east, south and west. The development area occupies a roughly flat area of land that rises slightly from c. 153m OD in the east to c. 155m in the west.

Most of the development area's geology is shown by the British Geological Survey¹ to comprise Jurassic sandstone, limestone and ironstone belonging to the Northampton Stone Formation. In the south-east corner, the geology belongs to the Grantham Sandstone Formation of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, while the solid geology in the central southern part of the area is overlain by diamiction (formerly known as boulder clay). This was borne out by the excavations, which primarily covered areas of ironstone, with diamiction present only at the southern end of Area 2.

1.3 *Archaeological background*

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record shows the site to be located within an area of high archaeologist interest. A significant number of finds and features have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, including an extensive spread of prehistoric flint (HER ref: MLE17299–17301 and 19725–6), a scatter of Roman material suggesting possible settlement evidence, and a possible early medieval settlement site (MLE17303).

Geophysical survey (Geophys.biz 2015) and trial trenching (MOLA 2015) of the site revealed a ditch in the northwest corner and a pit alignment near the eastern side, both dating to the prehistoric period. The survey also identified agricultural remains of post-medieval or modern date.

1.4 *Project/research objectives*

The general aim of the programme of archaeological works was to mitigate the loss of the archaeological remains through a scheme of archaeological excavation (CgMs 2016). The specific aims were:

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 20/03/2016]



- to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the excavation areas;
- to determine the extent, character, function, and significance of the prehistoric ditch identified in the previous phase of work;
- to determine the extent, character, function, and significance of the prehistoric pit alignment identified in the previous phase of work;
- to assess the prehistoric ditch and pit alignment in line with the relevant research agendas/objectives, in particular section 6.4.6: 4F (Knight *et al.* 2012);
- to record in detail all significant archaeological remains encountered;
- to consider the site within its local, regional, and national context, as appropriate;
- to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by *East Midlands Heritage: An updated research Agenda and Strategy* (Knight *et al.* 2012) and the earlier *Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Cooper 2006).

1.5 Methodologies

The full methodological approach to the project is detailed in the WSI (CgMs 2016). The project adhered throughout to the standards set out in the following documents:

- CIfA's *Code of conduct* (2014)
- CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (2014)
- CIfA's *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014)
- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork 2nd Edition* (2001).

Two excavation areas totalling *c.* 0.5ha were stripped to the top of the undisturbed geological deposits under archaeological supervision. The investigations were undertaken between 30th March and 21st April 2016 under the general oversight of CgMs Consulting Ltd, and were monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by the PPA.



2 RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

The results of the excavations are presented below, with sections on the contextual, artefactual and ecofactual evidence. For ease of reference, the more significant features recorded on site have been combined into groups (indicated by a 'G' prefix).

2.2 Contextual results

The remains exposed in the two excavated areas dated primarily to the Iron Age, and are discussed by area below.

2.2.1 Area 1 (Fig. 2)

Excavation of Area 1 was prompted by the discovery during evaluation of a large ditch (G8), the small amount of pottery from which dates it to the middle Iron Age. The ditch was 2.2–2.5m wide and up to 0.8m deep, with a naturally accumulated fill; its profile (Fig. 2: b) seemed to remain relatively constant throughout its exposed length of c. 45m.

Aside from a small gully (G11) situated on the northern limit of the area, the only other archaeological features found in Area 1 were fourteen pits. Four of these (G9) had vertical sides and flat bases and had been lined with clay, which was up to 0.1m thick (Fig. 2: a). They contained large numbers of heat-affected stones, suggesting that they were perhaps used for boiling water. Two of these pits were fully excavated but this provided no new information as to their form. The function of the other ten pits (G10) is less apparent, although it is possible that the smallest ones were in fact post-holes. Half of the pits in G10 contained small quantities of middle Iron Age pottery; no finds came from the others, nor from those in G9, but it is reasonable to assume broad contemporaneity.

2.2.2 Area 2 (Fig. 3)

Area 2 was targeted on a pit alignment G1/G2 which followed a slightly sinuous course. Fifty-three pits were revealed, ranging from circular to sub-rectangular in plan; the largest measured 2.1m by 1.8m in plan, while the smallest was 1.25m in diameter. All had sloping sides — steep but never vertical — and were separated by narrow causeways, varying from a maximum of 1.2m wide to less than 0.5m in a few cases. The pits ranged in depth from 0.4–0.8m, with a general increase in depth from south to north; however, their variations in surface area showed no similar pattern, suggesting that the northward increase in depth represents a genuine feature of the pit alignment rather than better preservation.

The pits in the southern two-thirds of the alignment (G1) usually had single fills that appeared to have accumulated naturally. Those towards the north were stonier (*cf.* Fig. 3: a, b, d and e), but this is likely just to have been caused by the geological transition from clay to ironstone. At the northern end of the pit alignment (G2), however, the pits had been deliberately infilled with much darker deposits containing anthropogenic material, with middle Iron Age pottery and fired clay recovered from them. Bands of red and black deposits were evident in some of the pits, which point towards burning and also suggest that the pits were infilled in several separate episodes. No evidence for the position of an associated bank could be discerned from the nature or position of the fills within any of the pits.



Two four-post structures were recorded on opposing sides of the pit alignment. G4 was the larger, forming a square measuring *c.* 2.7m on each side between the centres of the post-holes, whereas G3 was only *c.* 2.3m by 1.3m. The post-holes of both structures were mostly 0.25–0.4m deep, with only the north-eastern post-hole of G4 shallower than that; their mostly ‘V’-shaped basal profiles may indicate that at least some of the posts were driven into the ground rather than being placed in pre-dug holes.

Two small pits (G5) immediately north of structure G4 (Fig. 3: b and c) contained a small amount of Iron Age and possibly earlier pottery and a few struck and/or worked flints. These pits are likely to date to the late Iron Age, as the western one was dug partly through the infilled pit alignment. A small number of other pits and post-holes were also recorded in the northern half of Area 2 (G6), the northernmost one within the line of the pit alignment itself, but only one sherd of Iron Age pottery and a very small amount of calcined animal bone were recovered from these. No finds came from the three short linear features at the southern end of Area 2 (G7); these may have had some form of structural function, but their precise nature is elusive. All these pits, post-holes and linear features are assumed to be Iron Age in date, but no conclusive dating evidence was found for any of them.

The only other features revealed in Area 2 were two small tree-throws at the southern end, medieval north-south furrows, a modern ditch with a land drain in the top, and a smaller ditch immediately north of the modern one. This smaller ditch is undated, but its fill was more similar to that of the Iron Age features than that of the modern ditch. The variation in spacing of the furrows at the southern end of Area 2 may indicate different periods of ploughing.

2.3 Artefacts

A modest assemblage comprising pottery, fired clay and worked flints derived mainly from features in Area 2, in particular pit alignment G1/G2 (Table 1).

Area	Group	Artefacts summary
1	G8 Large ditch	Pottery (54g)
	G10 Pits / post-holes	Pottery (106g)
2	G1 Pit alignment (S)	Pottery (568g)
	G2 Pit alignment (N)	Pottery (309g); fired clay (377g)
	G4 Four-post structure	Pottery (5g); fired clay (2g)
	G5 Pits	Pottery (49g); worked flint (7g)
	G6 Pits / post-holes	Pottery (11g)

Table 1: Artefacts summary by Area and Group

2.3.1 Pottery

The assemblage of 140 later prehistoric sherds (1.1kg), representing approximately thirty handmade vessels, is highly fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 7g. The wares contain shell, sand and grog as their principal inclusions (Table 2). A high incidence of abrasion was observed, particularly among the shelly fabrics, which are extensively degraded and leached. Most of the pottery was associated with pit alignment G1/G2 (877g).

Ware ²	Common name	No. sherds	Weight (g)
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² Ware codes after Marsden 2000



Ware ²	Common name	No. sherds	Weight (g)
S1	Shell	99	841
S2	Shell and fine sand	23	100
Q1	Fine/coarse sand	6	31
G	Grog	8	102
G1	Grog and shell	3	9
G2	Grog and sand	1	19
		140	1,102

Table 2: Pottery quantification by ware type

Although no diagnostic vessel forms survive, a number of scored body sherds characteristic of middle Iron Age assemblages occur (cf. Elsdon 1992, illus. 1.7). Rims comprise single rounded, flattened and internally bevelled examples; three sherds representing a single flat base are also present. The largest single vessel derives from pit alignment G1 and comprises 66 abraded sherds (524g) from a shelly jar, with faint elongated fingertip-impressed decoration on the body.

One vessel collected from the western pit in G5 has incised lattice decoration (cf. Knight 1984, fig. 9, 2) reminiscent of later Iron Age wares (c. 2nd–1st-century BC), and broadly comparable with a similarly decorated sherd recovered from the evaluation (Chapman 2015, fig. 12). A highly abraded sherd from the eastern pit in G5 displays chevrons bordered by raised cordons, and may be a residual sherd of early prehistoric date.

2.3.2 Other artefacts

Residual worked flints collected from the western pit in G5 comprise a broken primary-flake end scraper of Mesolithic–Neolithic date, and a complete utilised blade-like cutting flake of possible early Neolithic origin. The latter is heavily patinated.

Fragments of fired clay in a friable sandy fabric were collected from pit alignment G2 (377g) and four-post structure G4 (196g). Two pieces retain undulating finger-smoothed surfaces, although most are amorphous.

2.4 Ecofacts

A tiny quantity (62g) of burnt animal bone was collected from pit alignment G1/G2, four-post structure G4, pits G5, and pits/post-holes G6. Deriving almost entirely from the sieved residues of environmental samples, fragments have a mean weight of <1g and cannot be identified to species. The remaining ecofactual evidence comes from charred plant remains that were recovered by the environmental samples.

2.4.1 Introduction

Eleven environmental bulk soil samples were collected during excavation for the potential recovery of charred plant remains. The samples were taken from nine pits and two post-holes, with two samples from Area 1 and nine from Area 2.

Each sample was processed by flotation onto a 0.3mm sieve followed by wet-sieving of the residues through a 1mm mesh. The flots were dried, divided into fractions using a stack of sieves, and sorted and identified using a binocular microscope (magnification up to x40) together with modern and charred reference material and reference manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006). All identifiable charred plant remains were quantified except for small cereal grain fragments (<1mm) and charcoal, frequencies of



which were estimated (cf. Table 3). Nomenclature and taxonomic order follow Stace (2005).

2.4.2 Results

The samples produced only small assemblages of charred plant remains, plus charcoal, with identifiable remains in nine of the eleven samples (Table 3). There was no botanical evidence in the two samples taken from a post-hole and a pit in G6, just a small amount of charcoal.

Area	1		2					4	5
	9		1		2				
Group	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	PH	Pit
Feature type									
Feature	1003	1032	2024	2032	2040	2051	2036	2120	2126
Context	1005	1033	2058	2067	2056	2060	2147	2121	2127
Sample	100	101	201	203	200	202	207	206	208
Vol. sample (l)	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	10
Vol. flot (ml)	2	<1	8	30	68	17	60	2	19
LATIN NAME	ENGLISH NAME								
Cereal grains									
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.				1			1		1
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.		1						1	1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.					2		1	1	
cf. <i>H. vulgare</i>						2			
<i>Avena</i> sp.								1	
Cerealium indet.	1				3	2	1		1
Cerealium indet.	+	+		+	+	+	+		+
Cereal chaff									
<i>Triticum</i> sp.						1			
Wild plant/weed seeds									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			3	1	1	1	4		27/0.3g
<i>Rumex</i> spp.							2		
Fabaceae indet.		1							
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) var. <i>bulbosus</i> (Willd.) St-Amans						1			
indeterminate	++++	++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++++	+++	+++++
total number of charred items	2	1	3	2	6	7	9	3	30
item density (per litre of processed soil)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	3

Item frequency: + =<5 items; ++ =5–25 items; +++ = 26–100; ++++ = 101–300; +++++=>300items. PH=post-hole

Table 3: The charred plant remains

Small numbers of charred cereal grains were present in eight samples, although poor preservation and fragmentation meant that many of the remains could not be identified or at best only reduced to genus, with barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and tentative identifications of wheat (*Triticum*) grains recorded in four and three samples respectively. The presence of a chaff fragment, however, confirms the presence of wheat, a single spikelet base from pit alignment G2 being from hulled emmer or spelt wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*). An oat (*Avena*) grain was also identified from four-post structure G4, although it could not be established whether this was from a wild or cultivated species. These few grains may have been accidentally burnt during the final stages of crop-processing (for example while being dried before milling, storage) or food preparation, while the one chaff fragment is from the de-husking of hulled wheat.

Other charred plant remains consist mainly of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, representing the burnt residues of gathered and consumed wild nuts. There were occasional fragments in five samples from the pit alignment, plus twenty-seven pieces from the eastern pit in G5 that consist almost entirely of large (>than 2mm) fragments, probably from primary disposal deposits. The burnt shell may be processing



waste from drying or roasting the nuts, possibly for storage and later consumption, or from the de-shelling, eating and casual disposal of the shell into a fire. Wild plant/weed seeds consist of just two dock (*Rumex*) seeds and a small rounded legume cotyledon (Fabaceae), which may be the residues of cereal weeds. A tuber of onion couch (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosus*) was identified in pit alignment G2; this is both a grassland plant and a persistent weed in arable fields and as such may be evidence of the harvesting of crops by uprooting.

2.4.3 Discussion

The very small assemblage of charred plant remains from the site shows the presence of hulled wheat, barley, oats and hazelnuts. It was not possible to establish which hulled wheat was represented by the single chaff fragment, although evidence from other sites in Leicestershire and Rutland has shown spelt to be the main crop from the middle Iron Age onwards (Monkton 1995, 34; Monkton 2004, 57). Barley is also found on most sites in the region, and hazelnut shell is often present albeit in small quantities. The one oat grain from the site is probably a weed, with little evidence for the cultivation of this grain in the Iron Age. Despite the limited evidence, there is no reason why the cereals could not have been grown on the surrounding soils, which today consist of freely draining, slightly acid but base-rich soils with a high fertility suitable for both spring- and autumn-sown crops.

The charred plant material was distributed across both areas of excavation, with traces of grain in two of the clay-lined pits in Area 1 (G9) and occasional grains and hazelnut shell in pits and post-holes across Area 2, with a small concentration of hazelnut shell in pits G5. The few grains from four-post structure G4 do not allow any comment on the possible function of this building, although the presence of cleaned spelt wheat grain in a similar Iron Age four-post structure at Humberstone, Leicestershire, was interpreted as indicating a granary (Monckton 2004, 58). The small amounts of cereal grain and hazelnut shell from the Uppingham site, however, are probably from small-scale domestic activities which may have been taking place in the immediate vicinity or possibly further away.

2.5 Project archive

With the landowner's permission, the project archive will be deposited with Rutland County Museum (accession no.: OAKRM:2016.2). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-246176) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



3 DISCUSSION

The excavations at Leicester Road, Uppingham uncovered remains dating primarily to the Iron Age. Pottery recovered from both excavation areas dates to the middle Iron Age, with possibly a small amount of later Iron Age material as well. However, the small quantities of pottery and their sparse distribution mean that most features are dated either by type or by their spatial association with others, while the nature of the dating evidence from the pit alignment in Area 2 is also open to question.

Activity in Area 1 consisted of a large ditch and a number of pits. It is currently unclear whether the ditch, which was *c.* 45m long, represents part of the southern edge of an enclosure, or a boundary marker — potentially interacting outside the development area with the pit alignment found in Area 2. Extensive ditched boundaries/trackways of middle Iron Age date have been observed elsewhere in the region, *e.g.* Birstall, Leics. (Speed 2010, fig. 10), Normanton le Heath, Leics. (Thorpe and Sharman 1994, fig. 20), Whitmoor Haye, Staffs. (Knight *et al.* 2004, fig. 6.13). Few finds were recovered from the ditch or pits at Uppingham, suggesting that any domestic activity associated with them was either short-lived or seasonal, or else took place outside and to the north of the development area.

The four clay-lined pits in Area 1 are likely to have been used for heating water — clay linings could be used to keep water either in or out, but the presence of large quantities of heat-affected stones within the pits suggests that water was heated within them. The pits had perhaps been deliberately located next to the ditch as a source of water: the inrush of groundwater into the ditch during excavation was sufficiently rapid to suggest that the ditch may have cut through a spring, although no spring has been identified. There was also no evidence for where the stones had been heated, nor for how the hot water (or perhaps the steam generated by it) was used on this particular site.

The main feature of Area 2 was a pit alignment. These are now a ubiquitous feature of the later prehistoric landscape across the Midlands (Willis 2006, 122), with several excavated recently in Leicestershire, *e.g.* Mill Lane, Earl Silton (Jarvis 2011, 33–5) and Park Lane, Castle Donington (Score and Kipling 2015, 45–6). Although there are slight variations in the form of the Uppingham pits, as is often the case, it is perhaps significant how little difference there is. Pit alignments may originally have been associated with banks but, as is often the case, no evidence for this was visible based on the fill patterns of the Uppingham pits.

Pit alignments are often straight and, therefore, the slightly sinuous course of the Uppingham alignment is worthy of comment. No significant difference in the nature or contents of the pits was evident at the point where the alignment deviated. The reason behind this difference is therefore uncertain — it may have been determined by factors affecting the alignment beyond the excavated areas, or it may simply have been occasioned by a physical obstruction such as a tree.

Establishing the date of pit alignments is often difficult because of the tendency for them to contain few, if any, artefacts (Willis 2006, 122). At Uppingham, however, the main difficulty lies in determining whether the pottery recovered from the pits relates to their original construction, or nearby activity that took place at a later date while the pits were still open. Small quantities of abraded middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from most of the pits excavated in the northern third of the exposed pit



alignment, but this came from layered deposits containing burnt material, which may have derived from middens or other types of rubbish deposits elsewhere. Most pit alignments, including those in the East Midlands (Willis 2006, 122), have been dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, *e.g.* Heslerton, North Yorkshire (Powlesland 1986, 156), St Ives, Cambridgeshire (Pollard 1996, 110) and Biddenham Loop, Bedfordshire (Luke 2016, 136). For this to have been the case at Uppingham, it means that the pits were either kept open for several centuries, or were completely re-dug at a later date (for which there was no evidence). It is therefore possible that the Uppingham pit alignment was actually constructed in the middle Iron Age. A similar (or later) date has been suggested for some pit alignments in the East Midlands and beyond, but their dates are often similarly open to questions about the contemporaneity of the artefacts recovered from them. Radiocarbon dating of material within the pit alignments at Mill Lane, East Shilton indicates a middle Iron Age date (Jarvis 2011, 44) and that from Gardom's Edge, Derbyshire, indicates a date in the later Iron Age (Rylatt and Bevan 2007, 221).

‘Pit alignments are enigmatic because their form does not immediately betray their function. Unlike ditches, they do not appear to create effective barriers dividing the land surface; equally they do not facilitate drainage of surface and groundwater, nor can they be easily categorized as storage and rubbish pits’ (Rylatt and Bevan 2007, 219). Their enigmatic nature has resulted in two common approaches to their interpretation: functional (often boundaries) and symbolic. The excavated evidence from Uppingham can contribute little extra to the discussion about what they represent. However, one point can be noted about the individual pits, which became progressively deeper towards the north of the site. At the time of excavation, in April, the base of each pit was at approximately the same depth as the water table. Rylatt and Bevan (2007, 221–3) have commented on pit alignments’ frequent association with water and the likely (and deliberate) presence of standing water in some of them, yet it seems probable that those at Uppingham would only have held water during the winter.

The pits to the north contained darker, burnt fills with a greater volume of cultural material supporting the suggestion above that any domestic activity was located outside and to the north of the development area. It is unclear whether the other features recorded on Area 2 were contemporary with the pit alignment, but it is assumed that all the discrete features can at least be dated to the Iron Age. Few contained any dating evidence, although two sherds of pottery from a small pit next to the pit alignment suggest a later Iron Age date. The presence of two four-post structures suggests settlement-related activity nearby, but the paucity of artefacts recovered from Area 2 suggests that this settlement lay outside the development area. It may have been located immediately to the north or north-east, adjacent to the section of pit alignment that contained the darker, burnt deposits which are likely to have derived from domestic activity.

Although the features revealed in each area have been broadly dated to the Iron Age, it is unclear whether there was any direct relationship between them, or even whether they were contemporary. Both areas, however, were characterised by boundary features that may have acted as a focus for low-level domestic-related activity, while appearing to have been situated at some distance from the nearest area of substantial settlement.



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5 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT ASSIGNMENTS

Area	Group	Description	Features
1	8	Ditch	1038, 1041, 1044, 1046 and 1048
	9	Clay-lined pits	1003, 1006, 1032 and 1034
	10	Pits and/or post-holes	1009, 1011, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1019, 1022, 1026, 1028, 1030 and 1036
	11	Gully	1013
	-	Overburden	1000 and 1001
	-	Natural geology	1002
2	1	Pit alignment: southern two-thirds	2000–2035 and general number 2157
	2	Pit alignment: northern third	2036–2052 and general number 2158
	3	Four-post structure	2084, 2086, 2088 and 2090
	4	Four-post structure	2118, 2120, 2122 and 2124
	5	Two pits	2053 and 2126
	6	Pits, post-holes and gully	2094, 2103, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2128, 2132 and 2142
	7	Short linear features	2106, 2108, 2130, 2139 and 2148
	-	Furrows	2153 and 2155
	-	Modern ditch	2151
	-	Tree-throws	2092
	-	Overburden	2159 and 2160
	-	Natural geology	2161



6 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

6.1 Area 1

Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds present
1000	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	Yes	
1001	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt	Yes	
1002	Natural	Firm light brown orange sandstone	Yes	
1003	Pit	Circular sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.27m, diameter 0.7m	Yes	
1004	Lining	Plastic mid brown yellow clay	Yes	
1005	Fill	Firm mid red grey sandy silt frequent large burnt stones	Yes	
1006	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.25m, diameter 0.85m	Yes	
1007	Lining	Friable mid brown yellow clay	Yes	
1008	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty clay frequent large burnt stones, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	Yes	
1009	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.12m, diameter 0.6m	Yes	
1010	Fill	Firm dark red brown clay silt	Yes	Yes
1011	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.44m, diameter 1.58m	Yes	
1012	Fill	Firm red brown clay silt	Yes	Yes
1013	Gully	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.1m	Yes	
1014	Fill	Red brown clay silt	Yes	
1015	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.2m, max length 1.35m	Yes	
1016	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
1017	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.05m, diameter 0.38m	Yes	
1018	Fill	Loose mid brown yellow silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones	Yes	
1019	Pit	Sub-circular N-S sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.68m, max depth 0.31m, max length 0.82m	Yes	
1020	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
1022	Pit	Sub-circular NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.35m, max length 0.91m	Yes	
1023	Lower fill	Compact light brown yellow sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones	Yes	
1024	Middle fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional medium burnt stones, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
1025	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small stones	Yes	
1026	Pit	Oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.45m	Yes	
1027	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	Yes	Yes
1028	Pit	Oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.3m, min length 1.55m	Yes	
1029	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	Yes	
1030	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.08m, diameter 0.4m	Yes	
1031	Fill	Loose mid yellow brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	Yes	Yes
1032	Pit	Circular sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.2m, diameter 0.6m	Yes	
1033	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay frequent large burnt stones. Remnants of mid brown yellow clay lining	Yes	Yes
1034	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.16m, max length 0.86m	Yes	
1035	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty clay. Remnants of mid brown yellow clay lining	Yes	



Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds present
1036	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.07m, max depth 0.21m, max length 1.11m	Yes	
1037	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small burnt stones, moderate small stones, occasional medium-large stones	Yes	
1038	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.44m, max depth 0.8m, min length 1.0	Yes	
1039	Lower fill	Compact mid brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones	Yes	
1040	Upper fill	Loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional large stones, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
1041	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.6m. Not fully excavated	Yes	
1042	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy silt	Yes	
1043	Upper fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	Yes	Yes
1044	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 2.6m. General number	-	
1045	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt. General number	-	Yes
1046	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.55m, max depth 0.65m	Yes	
1047	Fill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy silt	Yes	
1048	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: min depth 0.3m	Yes	
1049	Fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt	Yes	



6.1 Area 2

Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds present
2000	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, max length 1.45m	-	
2001	Pit	Sub-circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.42m	Yes	
2061	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2002	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.65m, max length 1.8m	No	
2003	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max length 1.8m	-	
2004	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max length 1.8m	-	
2005	Pit	Sub-square sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, max depth 0.47m	Yes	
2062	Fill	Firm mid red brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
2006	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max length 1.85m	-	
2007	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max length 1.7m	-	
2008	Pit	Circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: diameter 1.85m, max depth 0.36m	Yes	
2100	Fill	Firm mid red brown silty clay moderate medium stones	Yes	
2009	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max length 1.65m	-	
2010	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: diameter 2.0m, max depth 0.35m	Yes	
2135	Fill	Firm mid red brown clay silt frequent small-medium stones	Yes	
2011	Pit	Circular dimensions: diameter 1.65m	-	
2012	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max diameter 1.58m, max depth 0.35m	Yes	
2105	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2013	Pit	Circular dimensions: diameter 1.4m	-	
2014	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.52m, max depth 0.37m, max length 1.6m	Yes	
2141	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt moderate small-large stones	Yes	
2015	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max length 1.55m	-	
2016	Pit	Sub-circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.33m, max depth 0.4m, max length 1.47m	Yes	
2082	Upper fill	Compact mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones, occasional medium-large stones	Yes	
2083	Lower fill	Friable light brown yellow silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones, occasional large stones	Yes	Yes
2141	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt moderate small-large stones	Yes	
2017	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max length 1.9m	-	
2018	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, max length 1.75m	-	
2019	Pit	Sub-square sides: asymmetrical base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.83m, max depth 0.5m, max length 2.06m	Yes	
2101	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, frequent medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
2102	Lower fill	Loose mid brown yellow silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones, occasional medium stones	Yes	
2020	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max length 1.65m	-	
2021	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max diameter 1.6m	-	
2022	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.79m, max depth 0.64m, max length 2.02m	Yes	
2136	Lower fill	Compact mid grey sandy clay frequent small-medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
2137	Middle fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones, occasional medium-large stones	Yes	
2138	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2023	Pit	Sub-rectangular dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max length 1.6m	-	



Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds present
2024	Pit	Sub-circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.55m	Yes	
2058	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay frequent medium stones	Yes	Yes
2025	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max length 1.5m	-	
2026	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max diameter 1.8m, max depth 0.55m	Yes	
2099	Fill	Firm dark orange brown clay silt moderate small stones	Yes	
2027	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max length 1.55m	-	
2028	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.54m, max length 1.75m	Yes	
2063	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay frequent medium stones	Yes	
2029	Pit	Circular dimensions: diameter 1.5m	-	
2030	Pit	Sub-circular sides: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.22m, max depth 0.58m, max length 1.51m	Yes	
2064	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small burnt stones, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2065	Lower fill	Loose mid brown red silty sand occasional small stones	Yes	
2031	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max length 1.65m	-	
2032	Pit	Circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.56m, diameter 1.4m	Yes	
2066	Lower fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
2067	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small burnt stones, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
2033	Pit	Circular dimensions: diameter 1.2m	-	
2034	Pit	Sub-square sides: V-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.58m, max length 1.26m	Yes	
2068	Lower fill	Compact mid grey sandy silt frequent small-medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
2069	Upper fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small burnt stones, occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2035	Pit	Circular dimensions: max diameter 1.5m	-	
2036	Pit	Sub-circular sides: V-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.6m, max length 1.49m	Yes	
2144	Lower fill	Firm light grey clay sand occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
2145	Middle fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones	Yes	
2146	Middle fill	Firm mid brown yellow silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
2147	Upper fill	Loose dark brown silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
2037	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max length 1.8m	-	
2038	Pit	Sub-rectangular sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.76m, max length 1.77m	Yes	
2070	Lower fill	Compact mid brown grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones	Yes	
2071	Middle fill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2072	Middle fill	Loose dark grey brown silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	Yes	
2073	Middle fill	Loose mid yellow brown sandy silt moderate small stones	Yes	
2074	Middle fill	Loose dark grey silty sand moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones	Yes	Yes
2075	Upper fill	Loose mid brown red silty sand occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2039	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max length 1.55m	-	
2040	Pit	Sub-square NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.26m, max depth 0.81m, max length 1.7m	Yes	
2055	Lower fill	Loose mid yellow brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2056	Middle fill	Loose mid grey brown	Yes	Yes
2057	Upper fill	Loose mid brown red silty sand occasional small-medium stones	Yes	Yes



Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds present
2041	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max length 1.6m	-	
2042	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.56m, diameter 1.6m	Yes	
2076	Lower fill	Firm dark yellow brown sandy silt moderate small stones	Yes	
2077	Middle fill	Firm dark grey black silty sand frequent large charcoal	Yes	Yes
2078	Upper fill	Firm dark brown sandy silt moderate small stones	Yes	
2043	Pit	Circular dimensions: diameter 1.45m	-	
2044	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.61m, diameter 1.3m	Yes	
2079	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.61m, max diameter 1.3m	Yes	
2045	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max length 1.4m	-	
2046	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max length 1.25m	-	
2047	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.64m, diameter 1.3m	Yes	
2059	Fill	Friable mid brown red sandy silt moderate small stones	Yes	Yes
2048	Pit	Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max length 1.4m	-	
2049	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.72m, max length 1.42m	Yes	
2096	Lower fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2097	Middle fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt	Yes	
2098	Upper fill	Friable dark red brown clay silt moderate small-medium charcoal, moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2050	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max length 1.5m	-	
2051	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.78m, max length 2.1m	Yes	
2060	Lower fill	Friable dark yellow brown clay silt	Yes	Yes
2080	Middle fill	Friable dark orange grey clay frequent small-medium stones	Yes	
2081	Upper fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2052	Pit	Circular dimensions: diameter 1.25m	-	
2150	Fill	Firm dark grey sandy silt	-	Yes
2053	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.1m	Yes	
2054	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand frequent small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
2084	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.31m, max depth 0.34m, max length 0.36m	Yes	
2085	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones, occasional medium stones	Yes	
2086	Post-hole	Circular sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.23m, diameter 0.46m	Yes	
2087	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2088	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.38m, max length 0.46m	Yes	
2089	Fill	Loose mid grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2090	Post-hole	Circular sides: U-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max depth 0.29m, diameter 0.44m	Yes	
2091	Fill	Loose mid grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2092	Tree-throw	Irregular sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.25m, max length 1.45m	Yes	
2093	Fill	Loose mid brown red silty sand occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2094	Pit	Sub-circular sides: asymmetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.52m, max depth 0.28m, max length 0.75m	Yes	
2095	Fill	Compact light brown silty sand frequent small stones, occasional medium-large stones	Yes	Yes
2103	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.72m, max depth 0.14m, max length 0.94m	Yes	
2104	Fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones	Yes	



Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds present
2106	Gully	Linear N-S sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.3m, max length 5.0m	Yes	
2107	Fill	Firm red brown clay silt moderate large stones	Yes	
2108	Gully	Linear N-S sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.21m, max length 0.78m	Yes	
2109	Fill	Firm dark yellow brown sandy clay moderate small stones	Yes	
2110	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.16m, max length 0.68m	Yes	
2111	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small stones	Yes	
2112	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.31m, max depth 0.06m, max length 0.31m	Yes	
2113	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2114	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.29m, max length 0.38m	Yes	
2115	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2116	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.08m, max length 0.34m	Yes	
2117	Fill	Friable dark orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones	Yes	
2118	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.33m, max length 0.73m	Yes	
2119	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2120	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.33m, max length 0.5m	Yes	
2121	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
2122	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.69m, max depth 0.37m, max length 0.7m	Yes	
2123	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2124	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.62m, max depth 0.13m, max length 0.7m	Yes	
2125	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
2126	Post-hole	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.67m, max depth 0.23m, max length 0.68m	Yes	
2127	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones	Yes	Yes
2128	Pit	Oval sides: asymmetrical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.95m, max depth 0.25m, max length 1.2m	Yes	
2129	Fill	Firm mid red brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	Yes	
2130	Gully	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.3m, max length 5.7m	Yes	
2131	Fill	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay occasional medium stones	Yes	
2132	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.1m	Yes	
2133	Upper fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones	Yes	
2134	Lower fill	Firm mid brown red silty clay frequent small-medium CBM	Yes	
2139	Gully	Linear N-S sides: V-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.15m	Yes	
2140	Fill	Firm dark yellow brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones	Yes	
2142	Post-hole	Circular sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.08m, max diameter 0.4m	Yes	
2143	Fill	Loose mid red brown silty clay	Yes	
2148	Gully	Curving linear dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max length 4.4m	Yes	
2149	Fill	Firm dark yellow brown sandy clay	Yes	
2151	Ditch	Linear dimensions: max breadth 2.0m	Yes	
2152	Fill	Firm dark grey sandy clay	Yes	
2153	Furrow	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 1.9m. General number for furrows in north of Area 2	-	
2154	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay. General number	-	
2155	Furrow	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 2.3m. General number for furrows in south of Area 2	-	



Context	Type	Description	Excavated	Finds present
2156	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy clay. General number	-	
2157	Fill	Firm mid grey brown sandy clay. General number for fill of unexcavated pits in G1	-	
2158	Fill	Firm dark brown grey sandy clay. General number for fill of unexcavated pits in G2	-	
2159	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt	Yes	
2160	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay	Yes	
2161	Natural	Firm light orange grey clay	-	

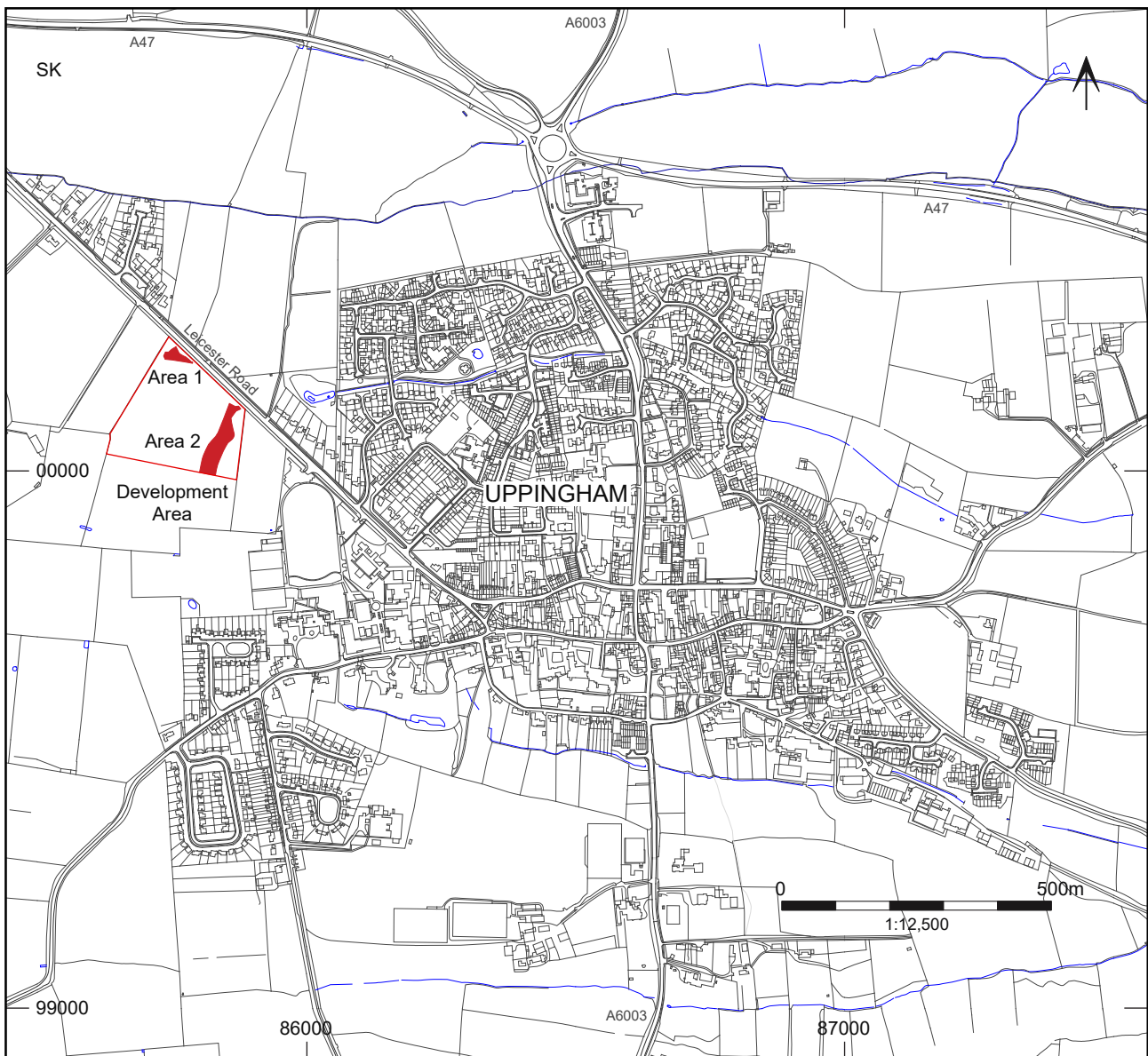
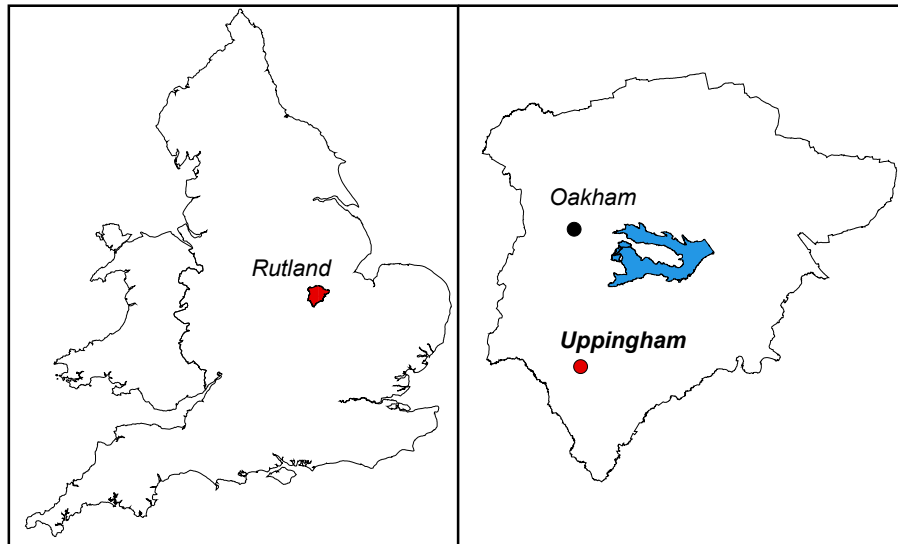


Figure 1: Site location

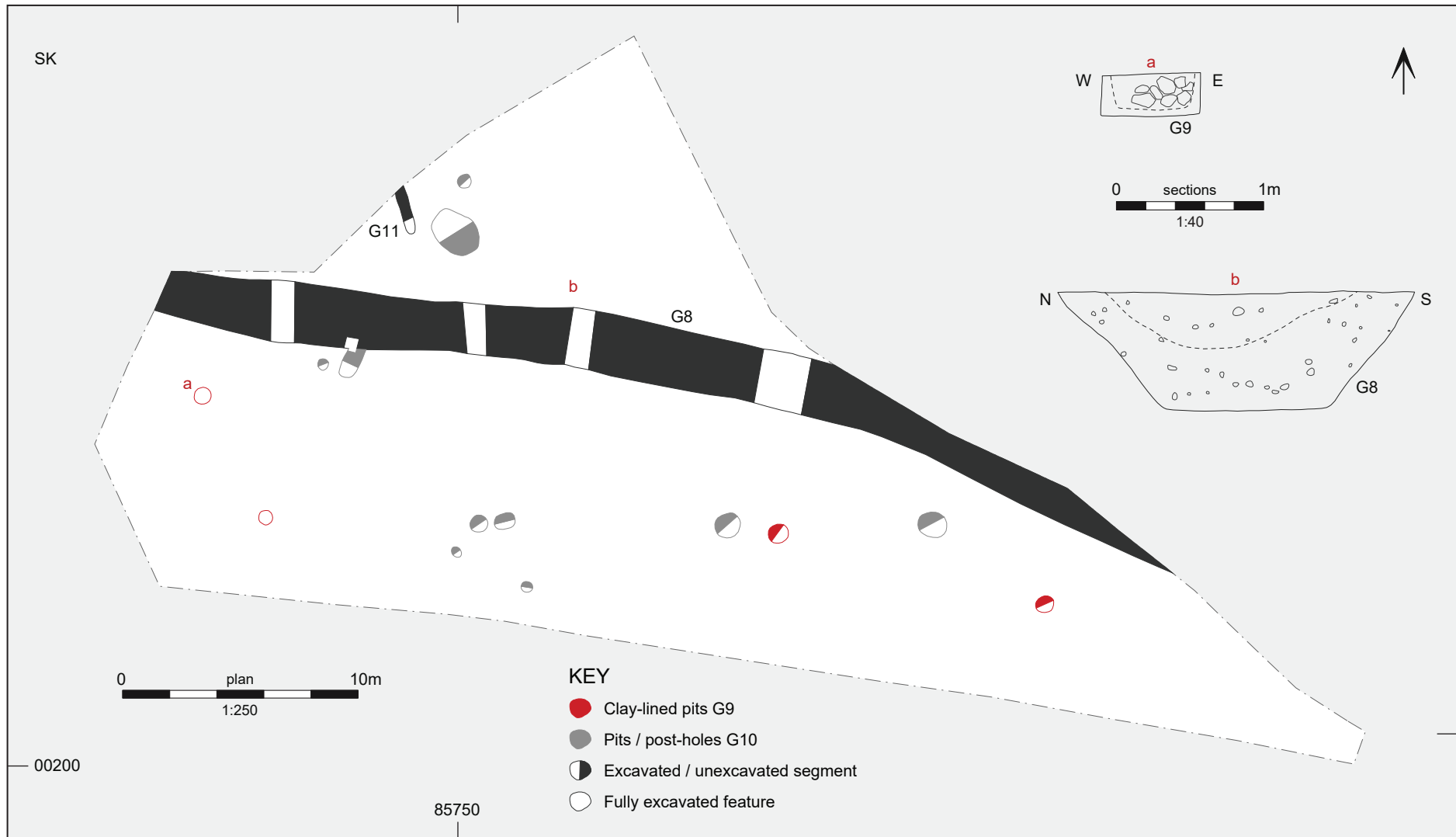


Figure 2: Plan of Area 1, with selected section drawings

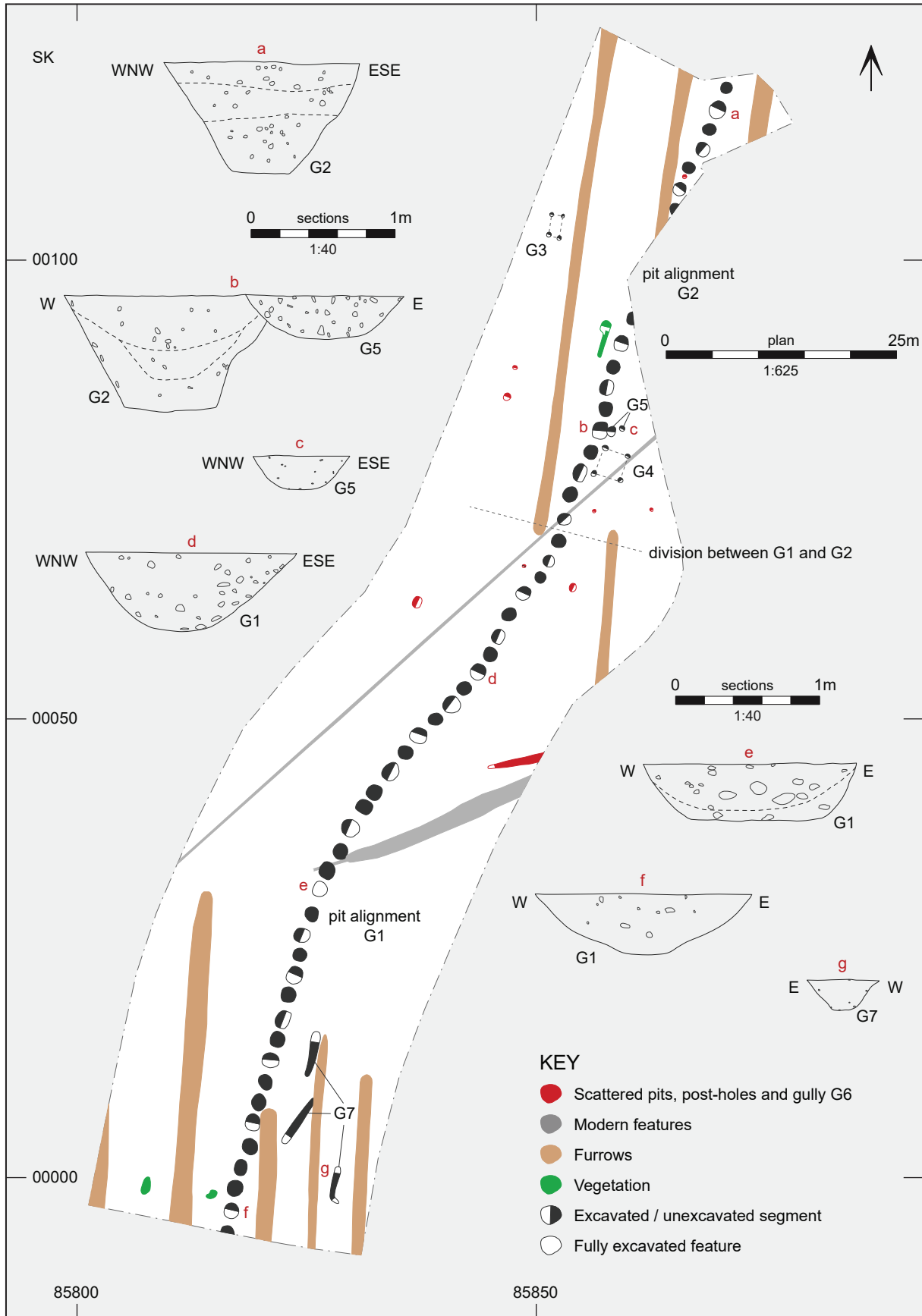


Figure 3: Plan of Area 2, with selected section drawings

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