
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ON LAND OFF
LANDS END WAY,
BARLEYTHORPE,
RUTLAND
(OLEW 07)**

Planning Application No: FUL/2004/0396/MS

Work Undertaken For
Larkfleet Homes

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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1. SUMMARY

An earthwork survey and archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land off Lands End Way, Oakham, Rutland. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

Flint scatters of Mesolithic (10,000-4000 BC) and Neolithic date (4000-2250 BC) are known from the general vicinity of the site. Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) remains including barrows have also been identified around Oakham. The site lies close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) hamlet of Barleythorpe in an area containing extensive earthworks of ridge and furrow of the contemporary field system. A geophysical survey undertaken of the site recorded ridge and furrow, post-medieval quarrying and a double ring ditches, possibly representing a barrow.

The earthwork survey recorded the extant ridge and furrow across the proposed development area. In two locations, ridge and furrow had been truncated by post-medieval quarrying.

Evaluation identified a sequence of undated, prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and later activity at the site. A probable Bronze Age ring ditch, previously recorded during a geophysical survey, was examined and was double-ditched, although no central burial suggesting a barrow was identified. Three ditches were also found to contain probable Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) pottery, though the number of finds would not indicate settlement in the immediate vicinity.

To the northeast of Barleythorpe, an Early to Middle Saxon (AD 410-850) sunken featured building was identified. This contained primary butchery waste and evidence for iron-working, which is considered rare for this period. The site is

dominated by ridge and furrow of the medieval field system which was recorded in many of the excavated trenches. A number of ditches were revealed that appear to be associated with the field systems.

Quarrying for the underlying geological deposits was encountered, particularly in the central portion of the evaluated area. Some of these pits contained medieval pottery, though most are probably of the post-medieval period.

The earliest finds retrieved from the investigation comprise prehistoric pottery and flint. Romano-British pottery was also retrieved, but not in sufficient quantities to suggest settlement at the site. Saxon, medieval and later pottery was also recovered along with brick/tile, fired clay, glass, clay pipe, industrial residues, stone and metalwork. An assemblage of animal bone was also recorded.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Larkfleet Homes to undertake a programme of archaeological

investigation in advance of proposed residential development off Lands End Way, Oakham, Rutland, as detailed in Planning Application FUL/2004/0396/MS. The work comprised both earthwork survey and archaeological evaluation. The earthwork survey was undertaken between the 21st March and 4th April 2007 and the evaluation between the 22nd October and 12th December 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to Rutland County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Barleythorpe is located 1.5km northwest of Oakham and 14km southeast of Melton Mowbray in the county of Rutland (Fig. 1).

Covering an area of approximately 40ha, the site is located immediately east of the village centre at National Grid Reference SK 8525 1000 (Fig. 2). The site is bounded on its northern side by the new A606 bypass, industrial units to the east and south, and residential dwellings of Barleythorpe village to the west. The site lies at heights of between 128m and 114m OD on land that gently slopes down to the east.

Local soils are of the Banbury Association, typically stony, well-drained fine and coarse loamy ferritic brown earths, with stoneless clayey soils of the Denchworth Association located at the northern part of the site (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 103, 155). These are developed on a solid geology of Jurassic Middle and Upper Lias clays and Marlstones (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development is located within a rich archaeological landscape with evidence for significant archaeological remains dating

from the early prehistoric period onwards (Mellor 2006).

Two areas of possible Mesolithic flint scatters are recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record within the vicinity of the site. These are located just east of the railway and near Burley Road.

Also recorded near Burley Road are Neolithic remains, comprising a large flint scatter associated with concentric ring ditches, in addition to a burial. This site has been interpreted as a ritual centre.

Bronze Age remains are represented by finds suggesting an Early Bronze Age burial site at Langham, close to the extreme northwest end of the new A606 bypass.

The area south of the A606 Stamford Road contains the cropmarks of possible barrow ring ditches. Triple linear ditches, also possibly Bronze Age, have been identified from examination of aerial photographs of this area. However, the possible ring ditches and linear features cannot be assigned to a particular period or function with certainty.

A number of further cropmarks thought to be prehistoric enclosures and pits are located in the vicinity, several of these being associated with flint scatters.

Recent work to the east of Oakham, near Burley Road, has revealed an Iron Age and Roman enclosure (Hewson and White 1998, 193) and a single sherd of 4th century BC pottery was retrieved during archaeological evaluation of the bypass, along the northern boundary of the site (Mellor 2007, 3).

Several sites are known in the vicinity from which Roman artefacts have been retrieved, in addition to two Roman occupation sites to the southeast of the

town.

Occasional find spots of Saxon pottery occur at various points in the vicinity.

Barleythorpe is first mentioned *c.* 1200. Referred to as *Thorp juxta Ocham* and *Bolaresthorp*, the name has at its root the Anglo-Scandinavian *þorp*, meaning ‘an outlying farmstead or secondary settlement’ (Fellows-Jensen 1978, 132). The prefix is derived from the family of John le Bolar who are recorded in Oakham in 1200 (Bourne 1977, 28). No mention is made of Barleythorpe in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. However, Barleythorpe may have originated as the manor that was given along with Oakham church to Westminster Abbey by William Rufus (Page 1935).

Ridge and furrow earthworks of the medieval field system survive across much of the site, whilst subsurface evidence for ridge and furrow survives on much of the remainder of the site. The surviving ridge and furrow has previously been recorded in advance of the construction of the bypass (RPSC 2001, 25).

Prior to the evaluation, a geophysical survey was undertaken which revealed a double ring ditch as well as recording extensive ridge and furrow (Heard 2007).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the Archaeological Advisor to Rutland County Council to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

4.1 Earthwork survey

The earthworks were surveyed using a combination of instrumental (Thales Global Positioning System (GPS)) and graphical methods. A base receiver was established over a temporary survey station which logged satellite data while a roving receiver was used to record points of detail. This was processed using N4ce (version 1.11) software to produce CAD drawings. Archaeological detail was also added.

4.2 Evaluation

Fifty-three trenches were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. A number of the excavated trenches were moved from their original proposed positions due to their proximity to overhead high voltage cables and other on-site obstructions. A further five proposed trenches were not excavated during this phase of works due to current on-site obstructions (Trenches 4, 10, 56, 57 and 58). Trenches 1 to 3 were previously reported upon (Holt 2007), but have also been included in this report.

Trenches were positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies and areas of extensive medieval ridge and furrow agriculture (Fig. 3).

In addition to the above trenching, the lines access roads were stripped under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the

evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches and road lines were surveyed using a differential GPS system.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Earthwork survey

The earthwork survey was largely restricted to the fields north of the Barleythorpe Stud. This recorded the extensive ridge and furrow as well as their associated headlands. Within this area, towards the centre, the medieval ridge and furrow is absent and replaced by a large hollow with other smaller hollows also visible. This pattern is repeated to the south of Barleythorpe Stud. Both these earthworks cut ridge and furrow and are probably the result of post-medieval quarrying. The results of the survey are depicted on Figure 3.

5.2 Evaluation

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described

below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field (full descriptions of the individual deposits can be found in Appendix 2).

Trench 1

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was soft light brown clay with limestone brash (025), interpreted as a natural deposit.

Overlying (025) was a subsoil of soft light brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded pebbles (023) measuring 0.25m thick. A modern field drain aligned approximately north-south truncated deposit (023).

Sealing the above deposits was a topsoil of friable mid brown clayey silt (024) containing occasional sub-rounded pebbles and measured 0.35m thick.

Trench 2

A firm mid reddish brown clay (028) represented the natural horizon in Trench 2. This was overlain by a subsoil of soft mid reddish brown clayey silt (026) measuring 0.26m thick and was in turn truncated by a modern field drain orientated northeast-southwest.

The topsoil, deposit (027), sealed the above deposits and comprised a 0.25m thick layer of firm dark brown silt with occasional sub-angular stones.

Trench 3

A soft light brown silty clay (032) formed the natural horizon in Trench 3. This was in turn overlain by subsoil (031), a soft mid reddish brown clay, 0.27m thick. A modern field drain orientated northwest-southeast truncated deposit (031).

At the northern end of the trench buried former topsoil (030), consisting of soft dark brown silty clay measuring 70mm thick, overlay the subsoil and field drain.

This was in turn sealed by a soft mid brown sandy silt containing frequent sub-angular stones (029). Measuring 0.32m thick, deposit (029) represented the modern topsoil horizon.

Trench 5

A sequence of topsoil (033), subsoil (034) and natural deposits (035) were encountered in addition to a medieval furrow base orientated northwest – southeast.

Trench 6

Deposit (038), a firm mid reddish brown clayey silt and limestone brash formed the natural horizon in Trench 6, truncated by undated ditches (138) and (143).

Previously identified as a linear geophysical anomaly, ditch (138) was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.75m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 9, Section 18) with moderate sloping sides to a slightly concave base.

Along the northern side of the ditch (138) was a series of slumped deposits probably represent material washing in from an adjacent bank. Deposit (139) consisted of a firm to loose yellowish brown silty clay and limestone brash, 0.35m thick. A firm to loose mid reddish brown clayey silt (140), 0.25m thick with occasional limestone fragments overlay (139) and was in turn overlain by deposit (141) a brown clayey silt with limestone fragments measuring 0.13m thick. Sealing the above slump deposits, a secondary fill of firm reddish brown silty clay with occasional small limestone brash fragments (142) measured 0.35m thick and represents the final infill episode within ditch cut (138).

Aligned northwest to southeast, measuring 2.05m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 9, Section 19) with moderate sloping sides to a rounded concave base, ditch (143) was also recorded as a geophysical anomaly. A

single slump deposit was identified along the eastern side of the cut, a firm to loose mid brown limestone brash with silty clay (144) measured 0.14m thick. This was sealed by a secondary fill (145) of firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt measuring 0.25m thick with occasional limestone brash fragments and tertiary fill (146), a 0.18m thick deposit of firm yellowish brown silty clay with occasional limestone brash fragments.

Converging to the southwest of Trench 6, (138) and (143) form the west and south sides of a rectilinear field enclosure. The slump deposits suggest an internal bank.

Sealing the above deposits, subsoil (037), a soft mid reddish brown silty clay measured up to 0.25m thick. This deposit undulated along the length of Trench 6 suggesting it represents the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture identified as linear geophysical anomalies.

The latest identified deposit in Trench 6 consisted of soft dark brown silt (036), 0.4m thick with occasional sub-angular pebbles and identified as the modern topsoil.

Trench 7

Within Trench 7 a sequence of topsoil (039), subsoil (040) and natural silty clay and limestone (041) were encountered in addition to a number of medieval furrows orientated NW to SE.

Trench 8

A sequence of topsoil (042), subsoil (043) and natural limestone (044) were encountered in Trench 8 in addition to a number of medieval furrows.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located in a depression immediately to the north of, and truncating medieval ridge and furrow to the south. Within this depression geophysical survey

located a number of possible rectangular anomalies.

On excavation of Trench 9 it was apparent that the geophysical survey had recorded a series of large quarry pits truncating both the silty clay subsoil (046/047) and the natural deposits described below.

The earliest deposit encountered consisted of firm mid greyish yellowish brown clay and mudstone (321). Interpreted as natural in origin, this was overlain at the eastern end of the trench by indurated limestone bedrock (308). These deposits formed the focus of the subsequent quarry activity.

Quarry pits (307) and (312) appear to have been for the extraction of the bedrock (308) whereas pit (319) was utilised to extract the clay and mudstone deposit (321).

Pit (307) measured 13.7m wide by 0.42m deep, was orientated broadly north–south with moderate sloping sides to a flat base. The pit was subsequently backfilled with deposits (304), (305) and (306) containing varying proportions of limestone and clayey silt.

Measuring 13.1m wide and 0.4m deep, pit (312) was orientated approximately NW–SE with moderate sloping sides to a flat base. Deposits (309), (310/320) and (311) formed the backfill to the pit and contained varying proportions of limestone and silt.

Pit (319) post-dated the backfill deposits within (312). Measuring 21.8m wide and at least 0.55m deep a series of backfill and dump deposits were recorded (313 to 318).

Within the base of pit (319) were two additional deeper cuts (323) and (325) interpreted as deeper portions of the same feature. These contained silty clays (322) and (324) respectively with 60% limestone fragments.

All the above deposits were sealed by soft mid brown clayey silt (045) with occasional sub-angular pebbles and interpreted as the topsoil horizon.

Trench 11

Topsoil (051), subsoil (052) and natural limestone (053) were revealed within Trench 11. At the southern end of the trench a single northwest-southeast orientated medieval furrow was recorded.

Trench 12

Trench 12 revealed a sequence of topsoil (048), subsoil (049) and natural limestone (050) in addition to a number of northwest-southeast orientated medieval furrows.

Trench 13 and 14

Trenches 13 and 14 targeted a number of geophysical anomalies including a potential double-ditched circular enclosure. Both trenches measured 50m in length and 1.9m wide and intersected to form a ‘T’ shape (Fig. 5).

The earliest deposit encountered was hard light yellowish green limestone brash (056/059) interpreted as the natural horizon.

An artefactually undated ditch (259) aligned NE–SW measured 1.2m in width by 0.35m in depth with irregular sides to a flat base. Truncated by ditch (255) to the east, (259) contained firm to hard mid reddish brownish yellow clay (260) with frequent limestone brash inclusions.

Also undated, ditch (253) measured 1.17m wide by 0.68m deep with concave steep sides to a flat but uneven base. Orientated north–south a slump deposit (252) of compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent limestone brash inclusions along the western edge of the cut suggests perhaps a collapsed bank. Overlying (252)

a deposit of soft mid reddish brown silty clay with yellow patches (251) contained frequent limestone brash, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional flecks of burnt stone.

Confirming the results of the geophysical survey, a double ring ditch was identified bisected by Trenches 13 and 14. Three cuts were excavated through both the inner ring ditch (127), (149), (238) and the outer ring (122), (134), (255).

The inner ring ditch measured 14m internal diameter with a variable profile. Generally the ditch had moderate sloping sides to a concave base measuring between 0.95m and 1.9m wide and 0.2m to 0.8m deep dependant on degree of truncation (Fig. 6). The ditch fills consisted of firm mid reddish brown clayey silt (126) with brownish yellowish limestone brash inclusions, hard mid to light brownish yellow clayey silt (150) with occasional limestone brash fragments and (239) firm to hard mid light yellowish greenish brown silty clay containing frequent limestone brash inclusions.

The outer ring ditch had an internal diameter of approximately 21m. Measuring between 1.57 and 1.8m wide and 0.35 to 0.6m deep, the profile varied but generally had moderate sloping sides to a flattish base. Infill deposits consisted of (123) hard dark reddish brown silty clay with moderate limestone brash, (124) firm mid brownish yellowish green clayey silt with moderate limestone inclusions, (135) hard mid brown silty clay and limestone brash, (136) hard mid to light greenish yellowish brown clayey silt and (256) firm mid to dark yellowish greenish brown clay with frequent limestone brash.

No datable artefacts were recovered from either of the ring ditches, though it stratigraphically pre-dated the medieval ridge and furrow agriculture,

Typologically, a double ring ditch of this type would most probably date to the Bronze Age, possible a funerary enclosure or barrow.

Medieval furrow (262) truncated the natural deposits (262). It was orientated approximately northwest-southeast and measured 0.85m wide by 0.15m deep with shallow concave sides to an uneven base. A single fill (261) consisted of compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent limestone brash fragments and merged with the contemporary subsoil. Further furrows were revealed, though not recorded.

Contemporary with the medieval agriculture, subsoil was visible throughout Trenches 13 and 14 and overlay the ditches discussed above. Varying between soft mid reddish brown clayey silt (055) with occasional small sub-angular stones and soft mid brownish grey clay (257) with occasional rounded stones, its depth varied between 0.15m and 0.3m thick.

Sealing the subsoil was topsoil (054 and 057) generally consisting of firm mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones.

Trench 15 (Fig. 7)

Trenches 15 and 16 targeted an area of irregular earthworks along the southern bank of a small stream crossing the site.

The earthworks consisted of shallow depressions interspersed with linear ridges and adjacent furrows (thought to represent a continuation of the medieval agricultural system visible to the south).

Natural was identified as a soft light brownish grey clay and limestone brash (062). A series of pits and the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow truncated (062) (Fig. 7). The pits consisted of two distinct morphological types that may represent

separate phases of activity.

Oval and circular pit cuts – contexts (085), (091), (092), (093), (094), (110), (112), (114), (117), (120), (130), (132), (151), (154), (156), (197), (299) and (301) were concentrated at the east and west ends of Trench 15, occasionally being intercut indicating they had at least partially infilled prior to the next pit cut being excavated (full descriptions in Appendix 2).

Ccut (117) was circular in plan, measured 1.15m in diameter by 0.40m in depth (Fig. 9, Section 13) with steep scooped sides to an uneven base. It contained a lower fill (118) of soft light yellowish brown silty clay, interpreted as redeposited natural, and an upper fill of soft mid reddish brown clayey silt (119) with occasional small sub-angular pebbles.

This had been cut by pit (120) which had a diameter of 1.1m and was 0.52m deep and contained a single fill of reddish brown clayey silt (121) from which a single sherd of 12th – 14th century date was retrieved.

The rectangular and sub rectangular pits, contexts (128/167), (159), (161), (164/246), (242) and (297) varied considerably in size from 0.8m to 5.5m in width and 0.27m to 0.85m depth. No intercutting was recorded.

Pit (242) was sub-rectangular and measuring 3.2m by 1.9m and 0.65m deep with stepped sides to a flat base. It contained a series of backfill deposits. The primary fill (243) consisted of soft light yellowish brown silty clay and probably represents redeposited natural and subsoil. Secondary fill (244), firm mid brown clayey silt with frequent medium size sub-angular limestone cobbles, contained pottery of 12th to 14th century date and was overlain by soft light brown clayey silt (245).

A square pit (128) measuring 2.15m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 9, Section 21), contained a brown silt (129). Pottery of 16th – 17th century date was retrieved from the fill.

A medieval furrow (488) truncated deposit (098), the tertiary fill of pits (091), (092), (093) and (094), indicating that some pits possibly pre-date the medieval period. Orientated NW-SE with moderate sloping sides to an irregular generally flat base, (488) measured 2.18m wide by 0.2m deep and contained a single fill of loose mid brown silt (489) with moderate limestone brash inclusions.

Subsoil (102) was a firm mid to dark brown silt sealed all the above deposits and was in turn overlain by topsoil (103), soft mid to dark brown silty clay, 0.2m thick.

Trench 16

Deposit (065), soft light yellowish brown clayey silt, with some limestone brash inclusions formed the natural horizon in the southeast half of Trench 16.

A colluvial deposit (182) had formed in the stream valley at the northwest end of the trench and comprised firm mid brown silty clay, measuring at least 0.4m thick.

The above deposits were sealed by subsoil (064) of soft mid to dark brown silt, 0.18m thick.

Subsoil (064) was in turn truncated by a large rectangular cut (177) measuring 11m wide with steep sloping sides to south and shallow to the north. Interpreted as a quarry pit of post-medieval or modern date, it contained a sequence of dump deposits. The earliest of these deposits, (181) loose reddish brown silt and limestone brash measured 0.5m wide in plan. This was followed by (180) loose light grey clay and mudstone, (179) loose

reddish brown silt and limestone brash and the final dump deposit (178) loose light grey clay and mudstone.

A modern sewer pipe truncated the dump deposits within (171) and also the colluvial deposit (182) to the north.

All the above deposits were sealed by a topsoil of soft mid to dark brown silt (063) averaging 0.12m thick.

Trench 17

Natural consisted of soft light brownish orange clay (413).

Cutting the natural was an oval pit (407) measuring 0.47m wide by 0.13m deep (Fig. 12, Section 76) with moderate sloping sides to a concave base. A single artefactually sterile fill (408) was identified consisting of soft and friable light greyish orangey blue clay. Although undated, pit (407) predates the clayey silt subsoil deposit (412) which is contemporary with the medieval ridge and furrow crossing the trench on a broad north–south orientation.

Modern field drains crossed Trench 17 on north–south and east–west orientations.

All the above deposits in Trench 17 were sealed by a hard but friable mid to dark brownish orange silty clay topsoil (411) measuring 0.29m thick.

Trench 18

Deposit (391), firm to soft mid yellowish brown clay represents the natural horizon in Trench 18.

Natural was truncated by a ditch (393) measuring 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig 12, Section 71) with concave sides to a fairly flat base, orientated northwest–southeast. This contained a single fill of firm light brownish bluish grey clay (392). No datable artefacts were recovered.

A subsoil (390) comprising firm mid brownish grey clay with occasional charcoal flecks sealed the ditch and natural to a depth of 0.13m. This was in turn overlain by topsoil (389), a firm dark brownish grey silty clay, measuring 0.27m thick.

Trench 19

A sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits was encountered in Trench 19 in addition to a northwest-southeast aligned modern field drain.

Trench 20

Deposit (358), firm bright yellow clay, formed the natural horizon in Trench 20.

Pre-dating the medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, two ditches (364), (366) and a pit (360) were cut into natural deposits. A further ditch (362) post dated the medieval features.

Ditch (366), 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig. 11, Section 60) had moderate to steep sloping sides to a slightly concave base. Orientated northeast–southwest it contained a single fill of firm mid brown silty clay (367) containing manganese and iron staining and nodules.

Ditch (364), orientated east–west truncated ditch (366) to the north. Measuring 0.78m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 11, Section 61) with a vertical side to the north, moderate shallow and stepped to the south and a flat base.

Pit (360) consisted of a circular cut, 0.50m in diameter by 50mm deep (Fig. 11, Section 57) with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The pit fill (361), firm mid brown silty clay, contained occasional heat affected stones and a flint core.

A subsoil deposit (357) of firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt was identified

and sealed features (360), (364) and (366).

Northeast–southwest ditch (362) truncated deposit (357). Measuring 0.35m wide by 80mm deep (Fig. 11, Section 58) with moderate to steep sloping sides to a slightly concave base, (362) contained firm mid brown silty clay (363).

Sealing all the above deposits was a topsoil of firm mid brown silt (356) averaging 0.4m thick containing occasional limestone brash fragments. At the northern end of Trench 20 deposit (359) firm bright yellow clay was contained within the topsoil horizon and probably represents modern dumping.

No datable artefacts were recovered from any of the features in Trench 20.

Trench 21

Natural was a firm light orangey yellow clay (416).

Northeast–southwest aligned ditch (418) measured 2.7m in width by 0.23m in depth (Fig. 12, Section 78) with concave stepped sides to an uneven base. A single fill (417) of firm mixed mid greyish blue and orange clay contained metal slag, burnt stone and a very abraded sherd of Romano-British date.

To the northeast of (418), ditch (420) measured 0.35m deep by 0.60m wide (Fig. 12, Section 79) with concave sides to a slightly convex base. Orientated northeast–southwest, ditch (420) contained firm mid brownish greyish blue clay (419) devoid of datable artefacts.

Sealing the ditch fills was a subsoil of firm mid yellowish brown clay (415) contemporary with the medieval ridge and furrow in the vicinity.

Modern field drains truncated (415). The latest deposit represented in Trench 21 was

friable dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (414).

Trench 22

Soft yellowish grey clay (404) was truncated by two ditches on an east–west alignment.

Ditch (401) was 1.5m wide by 0.78m deep (Fig. 12, Section 72) with moderately steep sides to a flat base. A series of infill deposits (contexts 396 to 400) contained no datable artefacts.

Ditch (403) was 1.45m wide by 0.14m deep (Fig. 12, Section 73) with concave sides and base, and contained a single fill of soft mid greyish brown slightly silty clay (402) with occasional small rounded to angular stones and charcoal flecks. Pottery of possible Iron Age date was recovered in addition to flint waste flakes.

Sealing both ditches a subsoil of loose mid brown silty clay (395) with occasional small rounded to angular stones measured up to 0.6m thick and was truncated by a number of modern field drains. The subsoil was in turn overlain by a silty clay topsoil (394).

Trench 23

Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt and limestone brash (337) formed the natural horizon in Trench 23.

At the southeast end of Trench 23 an oval pit (340) measured 0.9m wide by 0.3m deep (Fig. 11, Section 51) with steep concave sides to a concave base. A firm dark brown clayey silt fill (341) contained moderate charcoal flecks and sub-rounded pebbles in addition to possible Iron Age pottery and a single flint flake.

Undated pit (344) measured 0.3m by 0.2m in plan by 0.1m deep (Fig. 11, Section 53) had irregular sides and base and contained a firm dark brown clayey silt (345)

containing frequent charcoal inclusions.

Pre-dating the northeast-southwest aligned medieval ridge and furrow which was visible as earthworks were a number of ephemeral ditches on a broadly similar alignment may represent land division or drainage prior to the medieval period. Ditch (342) measured 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 11, Section 52) with shallow sloping sides to an irregular base and contained a single fill (343), firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with a single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery.

Contemporary with the medieval agriculture and overlying the pits and ditches described above, subsoil (338), soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, was sealed by a topsoil of soft dark brown silt (339).

Trench 24

A sequence of topsoil (334), subsoil (335) and natural limestone (336) was encountered in Trench 24. The subsoil deposit (335) undulated along the length of trench suggesting it represents the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture visible as linear earthworks and geophysical anomalies aligned northeast-southwest.

Trench 25

The natural in Trench 25 consisted of hard mid yellow sand and ironstone (332).

Oval pit (331) truncated the natural deposit and measured 0.7m long by 0.48m wide by 0.18m deep (Fig. 11, Section 49), this had irregular sides and base. Fill (330) soft mid greyish brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small angular stones contained a flint waste flake.

Sealing the above deposits subsoil (329) of soft mid to light yellowish brown clay, measured 0.2m thick with occasional gravel patches and ironstone fragments. Topsoil (328) overlay the subsoil to a

depth of 0.3m and comprised loose mid yellowish brown silty clay.

Trench 26 (Fig. 7)

Hard yellowish brown mudstone (423) with moderate red clayey patches formed the natural in Trench 26.

Undated circular posthole (387) measuring 0.28m in diameter by 0.15m deep (Fig. 12, Section 69) with steep straight sides to a concave base contained a single fill of firm dark greyish reddish brown silty clay (386) with occasional small pebbles.

Some 27m to the south was posthole (381), truncated to the northeast by an animal burrow, measured 0.34m wide by 0.25m deep (Fig. 12, Section 67) with steep straight sides becoming more concave toward the concave base. A single fill (380) was identified consisting of firm mid reddish brown silty clay.

Two metres to the south of (381) another oval posthole (379) measured 0.54m by 0.46m in plan by 0.23m deep (Fig. 12, Section 66) with steep straight sides to a slightly concave base and a single fill (378) of firm mid reddish brown silty clay. Both (379) and (381) are undated.

Further to the south were postholes (375) and (377). Posthole (375) measured 0.35m by 0.21m by 60mm deep with straight near vertical sides to a flat base and contained firm dark greyish brown sandy clay (374). Posthole (377), 1.2m to the northwest, measured 0.21m in diameter by 45mm deep, had straight steep sides, a flat base and contained firm dark greyish brown sandy clay (376).

Cut into the natural mudstone was a rectangular feature (383), located towards the northern end of Trench 26. Extending beyond the limit of excavation to the west, this measured over 1.85m wide and over 4m in length with vertical straight sides to

a flat base cut some 0.23m into the natural deposits (Fig. 12, Section 68). Filling the cut was a firm to friable dark reddish brown silty sandy clay (382) containing occasional charcoal and shell in addition to pottery of 5th to 8th century, animal bone (perhaps of primary butchery waste) and industrial residues comprising a hearth bottom and furnace.

Interpreted as a possible working area, a contemporary internal posthole (385) along the northeast edge of (383) may have held a post for an above ground structure. A circular cut, (385) measured 0.41m in diameter by 0.36m deep with steep tapering sides to a concave base and contained a single fill of firm but friable dark reddish brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and fragmented shell.

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a subsoil (422) of soft mid brownish red silty clay. The undulating profile of this deposit in section was a result of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture. Topsoil deposit (421), friable dark greyish brown silty clay, overlay the subsoil.

Trench 27 (Fig. 7)

Trenches 27, 28 and 29 were located in a barely discernable hollow, the limits of which coincide with the absence of ridge and furrow on the geophysical survey plot. This suggests this whole area has probably been the focus of quarrying in the post-medieval and modern periods.

Natural in Trench 27 consisted of hard mid reddish brown clay and limestone brash (388).

Four linear features and a single pit were revealed.

Ditch (373) was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 1.7m wide by 0.34m deep (Fig. 12, Section 62) with

steep sides to an uneven base. A slump deposit of compact mid greyish brown silty clay (372), containing frequent limestone brash fragments along the southeast edge of the ditch, suggests bank material collapsing back into the cut. The main secondary fill (371), soft to friable mid greyish brown silty clay, contained occasional charcoal flecks, moderate small to large sub-angular stones and was overlain by a final infill deposit (370) of compact mid greyish brown silty clay. A single abraded pottery sherd of Romano-British date was retrieved from (371).

Aligned northwest-southeast, ditch (355) measured 0.45m wide by 0.23m deep (Fig. 11, Section 56) with concave sides to an uneven base. Two fills were recorded, the lower (354), compact mid greyish brown silty clay, measured 0.12m thick and contained frequent small to large sub-angular stones. The tertiary fill (353) soft to friable mid greyish brown silty clay contained moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones. Artefacts were recovered dating to the 18th – 20th centuries.

Linear features (350) and (368) were revealed were medieval furrows.

Sub-oval pit (346) measured 2.1m by 3.1m in plan by 0.54m deep (Fig. 11, Section 54) with shallow concave sides to a concave base and contained two fills (347) and (348). The lower fill (347) firm mid brown clay with frequent limestone brash fragments measured 0.25m thick and was overlain by firm mid brown clay (348) containing occasional limestone brash fragments. Artefacts dating to the mid 11th early 12th century were recovered from the uppermost fill.

A subsoil of soft to friable mid greyish brown silty clay (352) averaging 0.16m thick and containing frequent limestone brash fragments sealed the above deposits. This was in turn overlain by topsoil (351)

friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick that contained a single Romano-British sherd.

Trench 28

Located over an area of irregular geophysical anomalies, Trench 28 revealed a series of topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits in addition to a disturbed area within the natural silty clay (468) at the western end of the trench thought to represent quarrying and containing modern brick.

Trench 29

Also located over an area of irregular geophysical anomalies to the southeast of Trench 28, Trench 29 revealed a series of topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits.

The natural (468), loose mid orangey brown silty clay containing frequent angular stones, showed slight east –west aligned linear variations suggesting perhaps some degree of disturbance, although no obvious cuts were identified.

Trench 30

Natural deposits within Trench 30 consisted of soft mid reddish brown silty clay (460) containing occasional ironstone fragments.

Deposit (460) was overlain to the west by a mixed deposit of topsoil, natural silty clay and modern debris including brick/tile (461) interpreted as a modern levelling or build-up deposit.

No subsoil was encountered, the above deposits being sealed by a topsoil of friable dark greyish brown clayey silt (459).

Trench 31

Within Trench 31 a sequence of topsoil (071), subsoil (072) and natural deposits (073) was encountered in addition to a number of medieval furrows orientated

northwest to southeast.

Trench 32

Trench 32 targeted both medieval agricultural features and a number of geophysical anomalies. Excavated in segments due to the presence of modern hedged land boundaries, it is discussed here as a whole.

At the eastern end of Trench 32 a natural deposit (237) of soft mid greyish greenish brown clay contained frequent limestone brash inclusions and was overlain by soft light reddish brown clay (236) containing frequent small stones and gravel. At the western end of the trench natural consisted of firm mid reddish yellowish brown clay (082).

Although the predominant feature type identified consisted of medieval ridge and furrow on a broad northwest-southeast alignment, a number of additional features were revealed in the western portion of Trench 32.

Pre-dating the medieval agricultural features, a pit (104) and ditch (081) were artefactually sterile.

Oval pit (104) measured 0.8m wide by 0.27m deep (Fig. 8, Section 11) with one gradual sloping side and one vertical to a concave base. A single fill of firm light brownish yellow clay (105) contained occasional sub-angular flints.

Ditch (081) measured 1.78m wide by 0.21m deep (Fig. 8, Section 7) with steep slightly concave sides and a fairly flat base. Orientated broadly northwest–southeast, it contained a single fill (080) of firm mid yellowish brown silty clay. Later medieval ridge and furrow follows the same orientation as this ditch suggesting perhaps continuity of land boundaries or the ditch was for drainage.

Sealing the above deposits, subsoil (079 and 235) measured 0.33m thick..

Truncating the subsoil, large quarry pit (084) coincides with an area of geophysical anomalies at the western end of Trench 32. Consisting of a large ovoid cut, 14m wide with steep sides (084) had a backfill of variable but mostly yellowish brown to mid reddish brown clay (083) containing gravel and modern building rubble. A modern land drain truncated deposit (083).

A layer of topsoil sealed all the above deposits and varied from friable dark greyish brown sandy clay (078) at the western end of the trench to firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (234) at the eastern end.

Trench 33

A sequence of topsoil (074), subsoil (075) and natural deposits (076 and 077) was recorded in Trench 33. Remnants of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and a modern land drain were also revealed.

Trench 34

Trench 34 revealed a sequence of topsoil (187), subsoil (188) and natural deposits (189) in addition to a number of medieval furrows orientated northwest-southeast and a modern field drain aligned northwest-southeast at the eastern end of the trench.

Trench 35

Topsoil (169), subsoil (170) and natural deposits (171) were revealed in addition to medieval ridge and furrow orientated northwest-southeast. A number of modern field drains crossed the trench on broadly north-south and east-west alignments.

Trench 36

Natural consisted of firm mid yellowish brown clay (174).

Cut into the natural deposits, two ditches

(176) and (186) were orientated parallel to the medieval ridge and furrow visible in the trench edge. However they pre-date the subsoil (173) which constitutes the medieval agricultural horizon suggesting any perceived relationships are purely fortuitous.

Orientated northwest-southeast, ditch (176) measured 0.78m wide by 0.14m deep (Fig. 10, Section 32) with shallow concave sides to a concave base and contained a single fill (175) of firm mid greyish yellowish brown clay.

Ditch (186), also orientated northwest-southeast, measured 3.5m wide by 0.79m deep (Fig. 10, Section 35) with uneven sides to an uneven but generally flat base. Two fills were recorded; a primary fill (185) consisted of soft light orangey brownish grey clay with occasional small rounded stones and a secondary fill (184) of soft mid orangey brownish grey clay containing flint flakes and a core.

Subsoil (173) firm mid brown silty clay sealed the above deposits. A number of modern field drains truncated the subsoil horizon and were in turn sealed by a topsoil of firm dark brown silty clay (172).

Trench 37

A sequence of topsoil (231), subsoil (232) and natural deposits (233) were encountered in Trench 37. The subsoil deposit (232) varied in thickness suggesting it represents the remnants of the medieval ridge and furrow agriculture visible as linear earthworks aligned northeast-southwest.

Trench 38

Within Trench 38 a sequence of topsoil (444), subsoil (445) and natural deposits (446) was encountered in addition to a number of medieval furrows orientated east-west.

Trench 39

Topsoil (450), subsoil (451) and natural deposits (452) were recorded in Trench 39. Located parallel to ridge and furrow earthworks, the remnant of an east–west aligned ridge was preserved beneath the north facing baulk section.

Trench 40

Natural consisted of firm yellowish grey clay with orange patches (441).

A single undated ditch (436) pre-dated the east–west medieval ridge and furrow. Ditch (436) had a slightly curving cut, measured 1.65m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig. 12, Section 81) with moderately sloping concave sides and base and was aligned northeast–southwest. Four fills were recorded, a firm mid greyish yellow clay (437), 40mm thick formed the primary fill of the ditch and was overlain by a slump deposit of firm yellowish brown silty clay (438) measuring 0.4m thick. The sequence continued with secondary fills (439) firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick with reddish brown streaks overlain by (440), a firm mid reddish brown slightly clayey silt, 0.25m thick.

Subsoil (442), a firm yellowish brown clayey silt, measured 0.12m thick and sealed ditch (436).

A modern land drain truncated the subsoil (442) and was in turn sealed by a topsoil of firm mid brown silt (443).

Trench 41

Located over an area of geophysical anomalies representing below surface continuation of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, Trench 41 revealed a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits in addition to the remnant of a medieval furrow at the western end of the trench.

Trench 42

Topsoil (228), subsoil (229) and natural

deposits (230) were revealed in addition to medieval ridge and furrow orientated east–west.

Trench 43

Medieval ridge and furrows orientated east–west were recorded in addition to a sequence of topsoil (225), subsoil (226) and natural deposits (227). Modern field drains aligned broadly north–south and east–west represent the latest features.

Trench 44

Topsoil (210 and 216), subsoil (211 and 217) and natural deposits (212 and 218) were recorded in addition to medieval ridge and furrow orientated northwest–southeast at the western end of the trench and northeast–southwest at the eastern end. Modern field drains were also identified aligned approximately north–south.

Trench 45

Within Trench 45 a sequence of topsoil (203), subsoil (204) and natural deposits (205) was encountered in addition to a number of medieval furrows orientated northwest–southeast and a modern land drain on the same alignment.

Trench 46

A sequence of topsoil (472), subsoil (473) and natural deposits (474) was recorded in Trench 46. Remnants of medieval ridge and furrow aligned northwest–southeast were also revealed.

Trench 47

Natural in Trench 47 was a light brownish yellow clay with occasional sub-angular flint nodules (453).

This was truncated by two artefactually sterile ditches (405) and (456). These pre-date medieval ridge and furrow visible in the trench edges aligned approximately northwest–southeast.

Ditch (405) was orientated north–south,

measured 10m in length by 0.4m wide by 0.28m deep (Fig. 12, Section 75), with steep sloping sides to a flat base. The single fill of the ditch (406) consisted of firm mid brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles.

Orientated east–west, ditch (456) consisted of an irregular cut with concave sides varying between 0.7 and 2m in width and measuring 0.5m deep (Fig. 12, Section 84). Two fills were recorded, the lower (457) soft mid yellowish brown clay measured 0.30m thick, containing occasional medium rounded flint stones was overlain by (458) soft light yellow silty clay containing occasional medium rounded flint stones.

The above ditches were sealed by subsoil (454) soft mid to light brown silty clay, 0.23m thick with occasional rounded pebbles. This deposit was in turn truncated by a modern land drain orientated northeast–southwest.

Topsoil (455) sealed all the above deposits and consisted of a 0.21m thick layer of friable mid to dark brown silt.

Trench 48

Within Trench 48 a sequence of topsoil (207), subsoil (208) and natural deposits (209) was encountered in addition to a number of medieval furrows orientated northwest-southeast. Three modern field drains were also recorded. These were unusually positioned along the ridges of the medieval agricultural system.

Trench 49

Trench 49 revealed a sequence of topsoil (213), subsoil (214) and natural deposits (215) in addition to the remnants of medieval ridge and furrow orientated northwest-southeast.

Trench 50

Trench 50 targeted an area of geophysical

anomalies along the northern edge of a large hollow that truncated prominent medieval ridge and furrow to the north, west and east.

Natural deposits (267) were only revealed at the northern end of the trench underlying the ridge and furrow. These consisted of firm yellowish brown silty clay.

The northern edge of a quarry pit truncated deposit (267) and contained a number of dumped fills representing waste from quarry activities dating to the post-medieval or modern periods. Fills comprised mixed reddish brown and grey clays (268) with frequent mudstone and limestone fragments and mixed reddish brown and grey clay (266) with occasional limestone brash fragments.

A modern field drain orientated northwest–southeast truncated quarry (267).

The above deposits were sealed by a modern topsoil horizon (199) consisting of loose mid brown silt, 0.4m thick, containing occasional limestone brash fragments.

Trench 51

Trench 51 targeted an area of geophysical anomalies within a large hollow that truncated medieval ridge and furrow to the north, west and east and also bisected one of a number of prominent mounds in the vicinity.

Excavated to a depth of 1.2m, natural deposits were only encountered in the extreme west end of the trench. This was mid yellowish brown clayey silt (277).

To the east of the natural deposits a number of dump deposits were recorded and interpreted as waste from quarry activities (477 to 480).

Overlying (477) and (478) and measuring over 12m in diameter, mound (476) consisted of a series of dump deposits (contexts 270 to 276) interpreted as representing further quarry waste.

A modern field drain aligned northwest - southeast was revealed at the northern end of Trench 51 and truncated the natural deposits.

Overlying the above deposits, the modern topsoil (269) consisted of firm light brown clayey silt measuring 0.15m thick.

Trench 52

Trench 52 targeted a number of geophysical anomalies in the centre of a large hollow that truncated prominent medieval ridge and furrow to the north, west and east.

The natural deposits within Trench 52 consisted of firm, patchy yellowish grey and grey clay (280) containing approximately 15% limestone fragments.

Cut into natural were three quarry pits (481), (483) and (485). The form of pit (481) was not ascertained as its limits lay beyond the excavated area. Two dump deposits were recorded within (481), firm mixed reddish brown silt and grey clay (482), containing limestone brash inclusions and (281) firm mixed yellowish brown and grey clays.

Sub-rectangular pit (483) measured 2.3m by 3m and contained a single dumped deposit of firm mixed reddish brown silt and grey clay (484) with 50% limestone brash inclusions.

Sub-circular pit (485) was located 2.3m to the northeast of (483) and measured 2.1m wide. Fill (486), firm mixed reddish brown silt and grey clay, contained limestone brash inclusions.

An extensive deposit of firm mixed light brown and grey clay (279), 0.25m thick, contained occasional stones and sealed all the above deposits. Interpreted as a redeposited natural, probably from the quarry workings, it was in turn truncated by a modern land drain orientated approximately northwest-southeast.

The latest deposit within Trench 52 consisted of topsoil (278), firm mid brown silt measuring 0.2m thick.

Trench 53

The natural in Trench 53 was a firm mid yellowish grey clay (435).

Medieval ridge and furrow agriculture was visible as northwest-southeast linear earthworks along the majority of the trench, the furrows truncating (435). The subsoil (426), soft light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, averaging 0.23m thick and containing occasional rounded stones formed the fill of the furrows and the banks of the intervening ridges.

Prior to machining a large hollow was visible at the western end of the trench truncating prominent medieval ridge and furrow earthworks to the north, west and east. This coincided with a series of dump deposits within cut (487) truncating the subsoil, medieval ridge and furrow and the natural deposits. Interpreted as a quarry pit or series of pits measuring in total 40.5m east-west, the dump deposits (contexts 427 to 434) (Appendix 2) contained a number of artefacts dating to the 18th – 19th centuries.

Topsoil (425) overlay the above deposits and consisted of loose mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.18m thick with occasional stones and modern dumped material.

Trench 54

A single undated east-west orientated ditch (195) was revealed truncating

possible river terrace gravels (196). Ditch (195) measured 2m wide by 0.36m deep with steep sides to the north, shallow and concave to the south to a flat slightly concave base. The primary fill within ditch (195) consisted of firm dark grey silty clay (194) measuring 0.21m thick containing occasional small pebbles. This was overlain by firm mid to light yellowish brown clay with dark grey mottles (193), measuring 0.18m thick and containing occasional small pebbles and (192), a deposit of soft mid reddish brown clay with occasional small pebbles.

Overlying ditch (195), a 0.8m thick firm mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil (191) suggested possible recent build up or levelling.

A dump of modern demolition material (190), a loose dark brownish grey silty sand and gravel measuring 0.4m thick, containing frequent ceramic building material, glass, pebbles and mortar flecks sealed all the above deposits.

Trench 55

The natural in Trench 55 consisted of firm reddish orange and yellowish grey clay and gravel (293).

This was cut by two ditches (285) and (289), and was also sealed by an intermittent deposit (292) of firm mid orangey greyish brown silty clay, 0.18m thick containing occasional rounded to sub-angular pebbles interpreted as the remnants of a buried soil horizon. No stratigraphic relationship survived between the ditches and the buried soil.

Ditch (285) consisted of a curvilinear cut, orientated broadly east-west. It was only partially exposed within the trench to a width of 1.4m and measuring 8.7m in length and 0.64m deep (Fig. 11, Sections 41 to 43) with a convex and shallow to steep southern edge, the northern edge

being shallower and more gradual, to a flat base. Terminating to the southeast and continuing beyond the trench limits to the west, a sequence of three fills was identified.

Firm white speckled light brownish grey silty clay (284), measuring 0.12m thick and containing frequent white shell flecks and fragments, formed the earliest deposit within (285). This was overlain by (283) firm mid greyish brown white speckled silty clay, 0.32m thick with frequent white shell flecks and fragments and a final infill deposit (282) of firm mid reddish brown clay measuring 0.35m thick with moderate charcoal flecks, white shell flecks, and occasional burnt stones.

To the east of (285), was ditch (289) (Fig. 11, Section 45). Consisting of an irregular curvilinear cut, this was orientated northwest-southeast and contained a lower fill of soft mid greyish brown silty clay (288) with occasional angular stones, charcoal and shell inclusions and an upper fill (287) of soft mid orangey brown silty clay also containing occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks.

Overlying the above deposits a subsoil of firm mid orangey brown silty clay (291) measured 0.56m thick and contained occasional small rounded pebbles. This was in turn sealed by a 0.2m thick firm mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (290).

East-West Access Road

Excavated prior to road construction, the east-west access road revealed topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits, medieval ridge and furrow orientated both northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest, modern land drains and three ditches (012), (015) and (017) pre-dating the medieval activity with no artefactual material retrieved.

Ditch (012) was orientated northwest–southeast, measuring 1.9m wide by 0.2m deep with moderately sloping sides to an uncertain, possibly flat base and contained two merging clay fills (013) and (014).

Also orientated northwest–southeast, ditch (015) measured 1.3m wide by 0.1m deep with moderate to shallow sloping sides to an irregular but generally flat base. Firm light yellowish brown clay (016) filled the ditch.

Orientated northeast to southwest and measuring 1.6m wide by 0.32m deep with vertical sides to an uneven base, ditch (017) contained a single fill of firm light yellow clay with occasional gravel inclusions (018).

North-South Access Road

Topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits were revealed in addition to medieval ridge and furrow orientated northwest-southeast. Modern field drains were also identified.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clays, silty clays and limestone brash of the underlying solid geology of Lias clays and marlstones. Possible alluvium was identified in Trench 54 probably associated with a minor watercourse in this vicinity.

Undated ditches were revealed in a number of the trenches and probably represent field boundaries. Although undated, these are earlier than the introduction of the ridge and furrow field system in the medieval period.

A probable prehistoric double ring ditch enclosure, identified during the geophysical survey, was revealed in Trenches 13 and 14 in the southwest part of the site. The inner ditch had a circumference of c. 14m with the outer at

approximately 21m. This falls within the range of Bronze Age barrows. However, there are a lack of features within the circle, including a central ‘burial’, though these may have been truncated by later activity. Alternatively, any burial might not have been central to the ditches.

Three ditches, within Trenches 22 and 23 produced a small quantity of probable Iron Age pottery. With so few finds, these ditches are unlikely to be associated with settlement and may indicate prehistoric field divisions.

There is a paucity of remains assigned a Romano-British date. In Trench 21, an abraded sherd was found with industrial residues and burnt stones and a single sherd was found within a ditch in Trench 27. By themselves, these are insufficient to prove a firm Romano-British presence at the site.

Located within Trench 26 was a large rectangular feature dating to the 5th – 8th centuries with an internal posthole. This resembles a sunken featured building (also known as a *grubenhäus*) typical of this period. More importantly, this contained evidence of iron-working which is considered rare for this period. Associated with this sunken featured building were a number of undated postholes which may represent contemporary structures or fence lines. Furthermore, the location of Trench 26, just northeast of Barleythorpe, may indicate a Saxon precursor to this settlement. None of these features could be discerned during the geophysical survey of the site. Saxon pottery was also retrieved from Trenches 27 and 30, indicating a clustering along the west boundary of the site.

Ridge and furrow, as previously identified in the earthwork survey, was recorded in many of the evaluation trenches, either as discrete features or as varying thicknesses

of subsoil. No headland deposits were examined during the trial trenching. These are largely medieval in date, though may have continued in use until the enclosure of 1836. A number of ditches were recorded that follow the alignment of the ridge and furrow and may indicate some degree of contemporaneity.

Extensive quarrying was recorded and was focussed on an area to the northwest and west of Barleythorpe Stud (Trenches 9, 15, 16, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 50, 51, 52 and 53) and accord well with areas of quarrying identified in geophysical and earthwork surveys. The quarrying appears to have extracted clays, silty clays and limestone brash, all of which could have been used for building. One quarry, referred to as 'Old Quarry', appears on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map in the vicinity of Trenches 50 to 52.

Trench 15 contained an unusually high number of pits, some of which were for quarrying. Artefacts retrieved from the pit fills indicate a wide date range from the 12th to 17th centuries.

Trenches 1, 2, 3, 54 and 55, east of Barleythorpe Stud, also contained no evidence for ridge and furrow, although quarrying appears not to have been the cause. It is likely, however, that post-medieval levelling and clearance is responsible for the paucity of archaeological remains in this area.

Pottery was the largest category of finds retrieved from the investigation. Dates range from the prehistoric period, most likely the Iron Age, to the present day, with examples of Saxon and medieval date within the assemblage. A number of flints also attest to prehistoric activity. Other finds include brick, tile, fired clay, clay pipes, metalwork and metalworking debris as well as stone. Animal bones were also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An earthwork survey and archaeological evaluation were undertaken on land off Lands End Way, Barleythorpe, Rutland as the site lay in an area of known remains of prehistoric to medieval date.

The earthwork survey successfully recorded extensive remains of ridge and furrow of the medieval field system along with an associated headland. Areas of post-medieval quarrying cutting through the ridge and furrow were also identified.

The evaluation revealed a sequence of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval deposits occurring across the site. A probable Bronze Age barrow was identified along the southern boundary of the evaluated area. Iron Age ditches were also encountered, though would not appear to be related to settlement.

An Early to Middle Saxon sunken featured building was identified along the western edge of the site, northwest of Barleythorpe, and finds from nearby trenches suggest a focus of activity of this period at that location. Medieval ridge and furrow, as recorded in the earthwork survey, was extensively recorded. Post-medieval remains appear to be associated with quarrying.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery of prehistoric and later date as well as flints, brick, tile, fired clay, clay pipe, industrial residues and glass as well as a small assemblage of animal bone.

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9. PERSONNEL

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Post-excavation Analysts: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Ray Holt

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

RPSC RPS Consultants (Oxford)

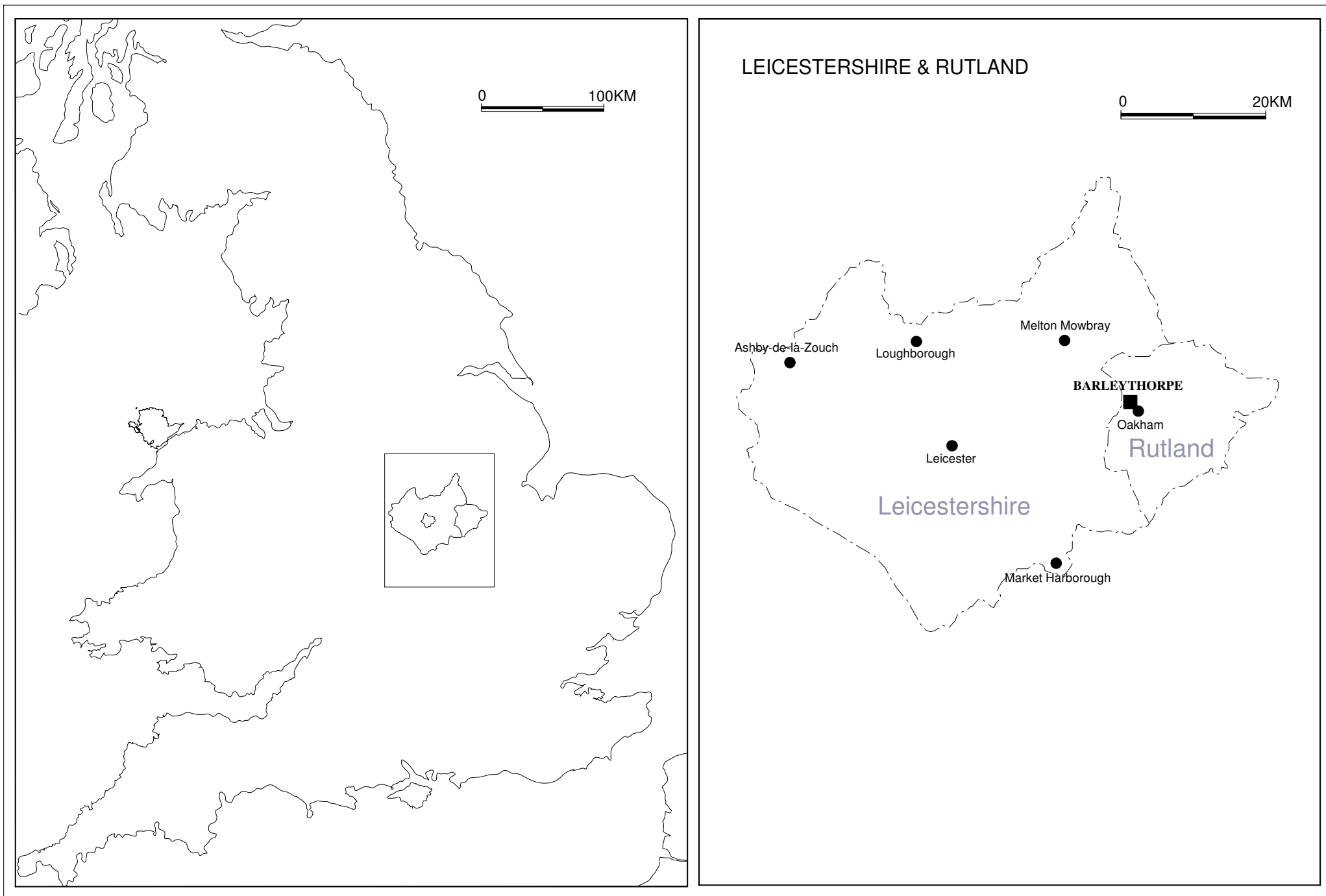
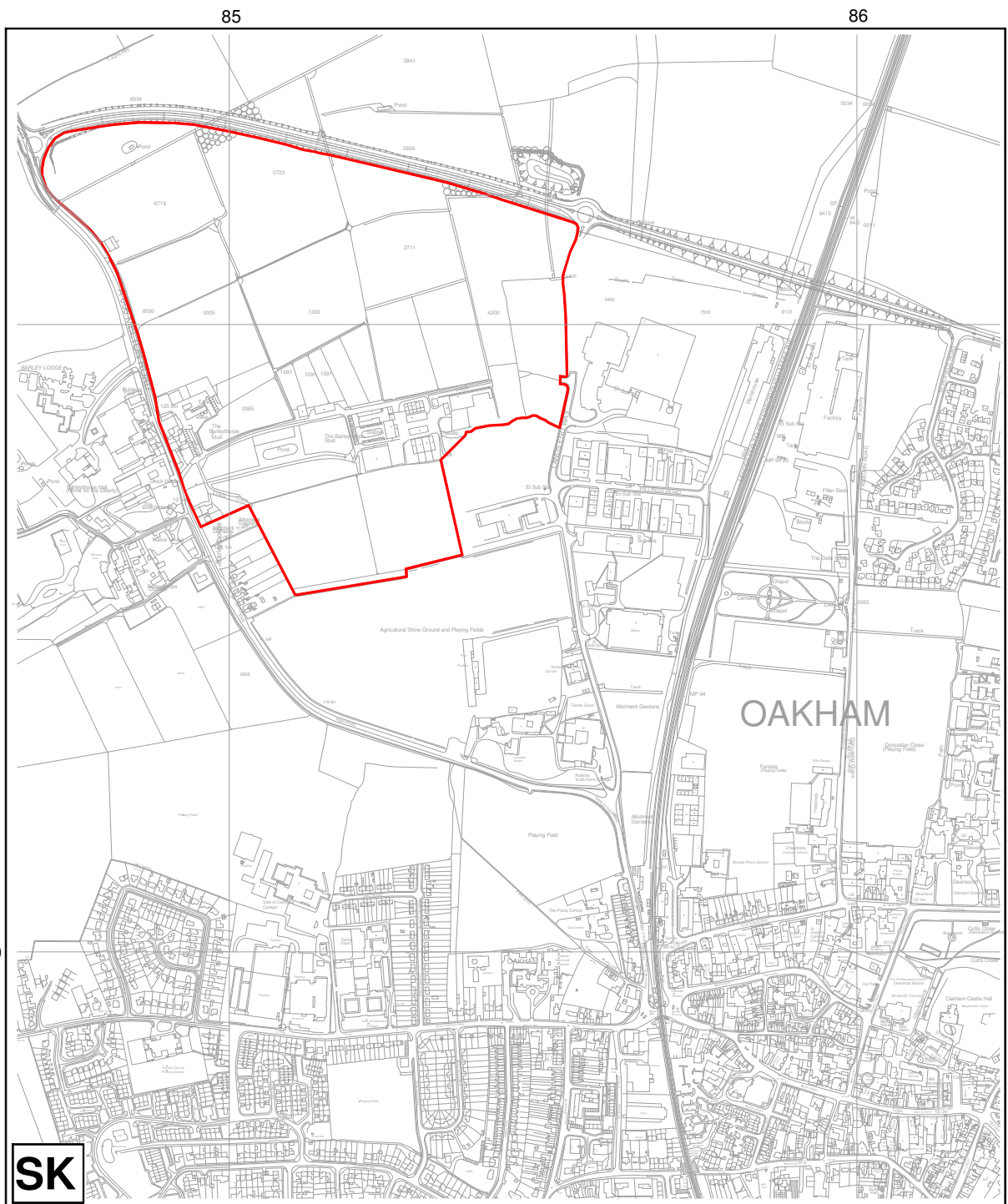


Figure 1 - General location map



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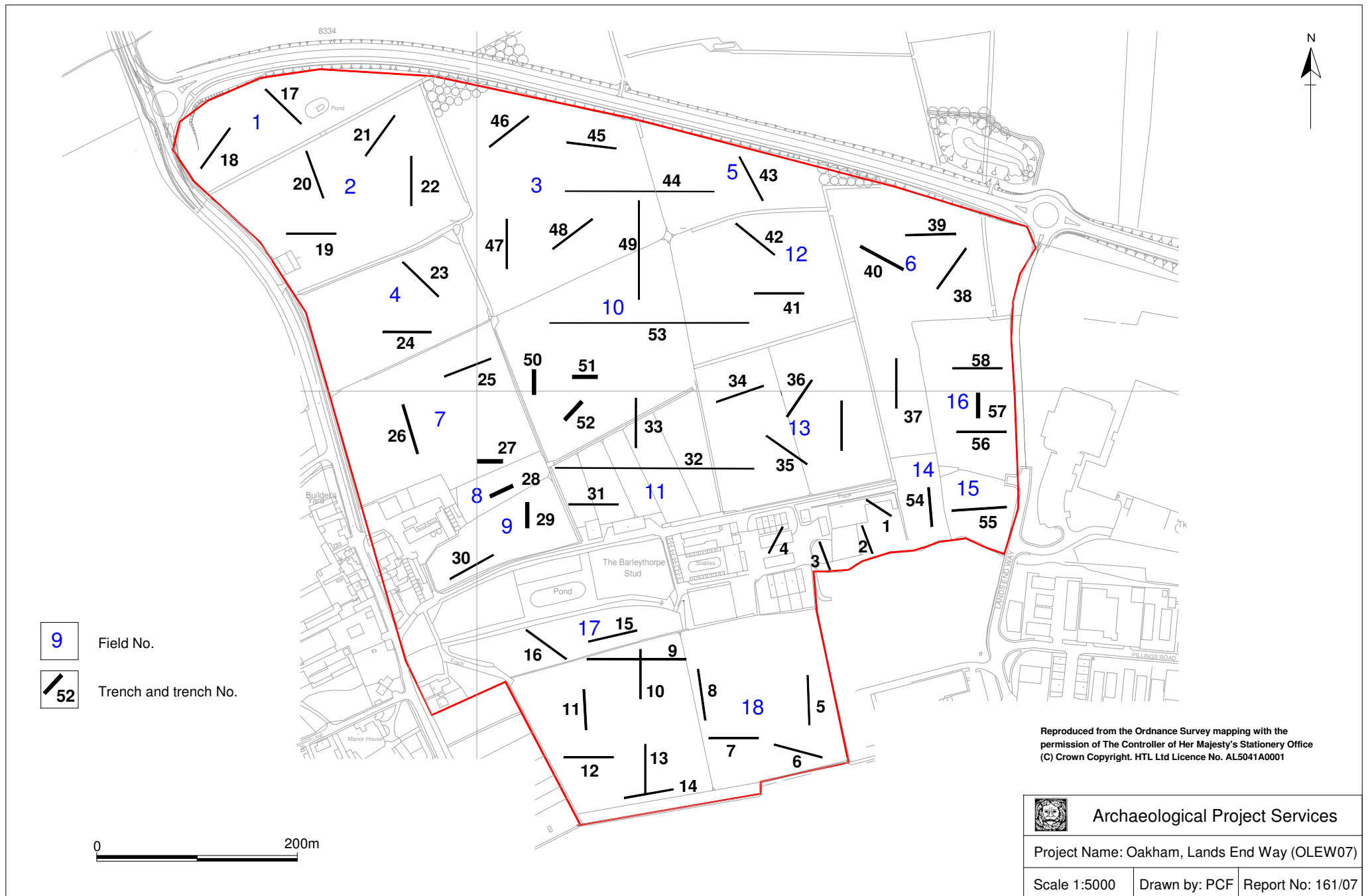
Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Oakham, Lands End Way (OLEW07)

Scale 1:10000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 161/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan





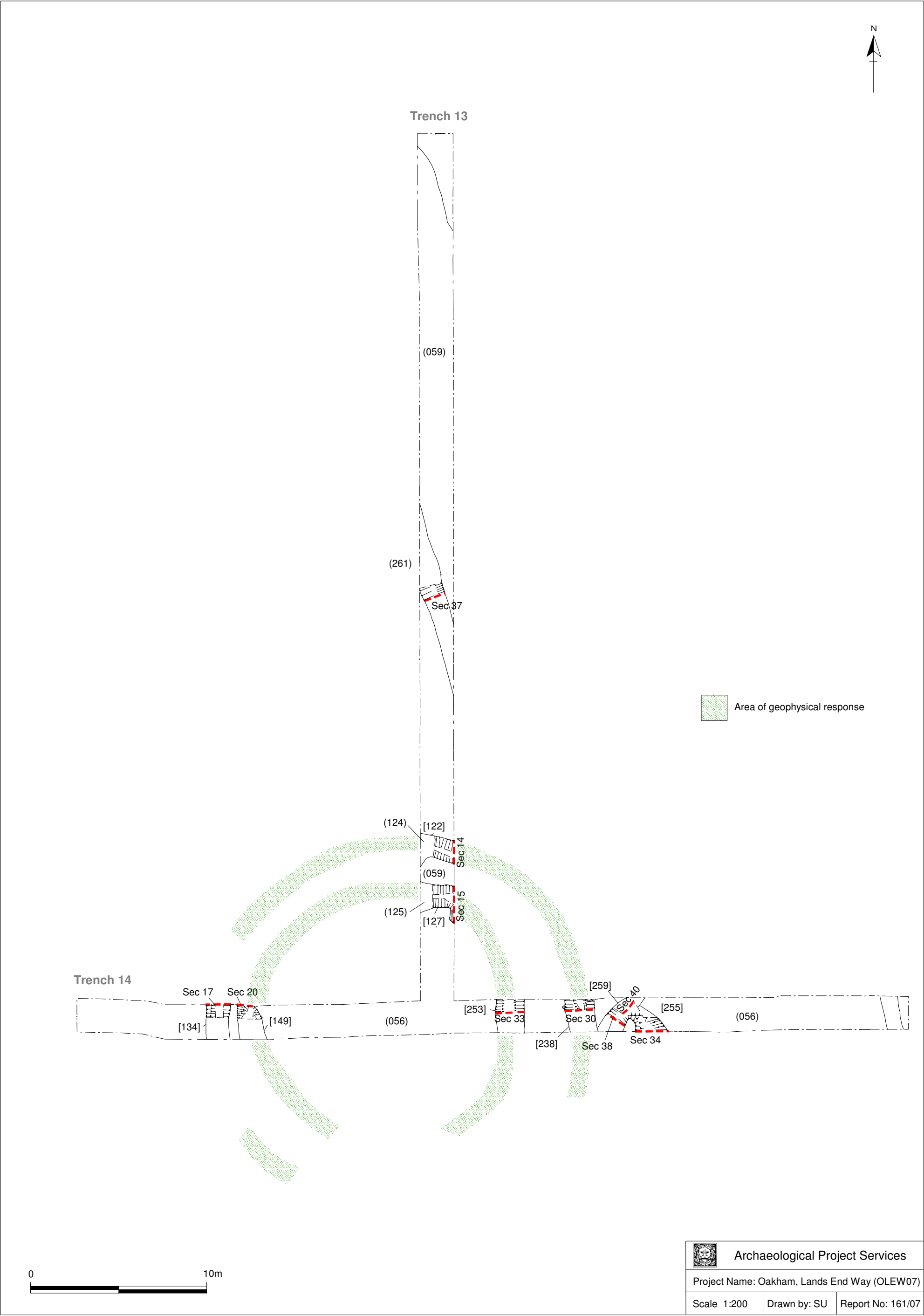
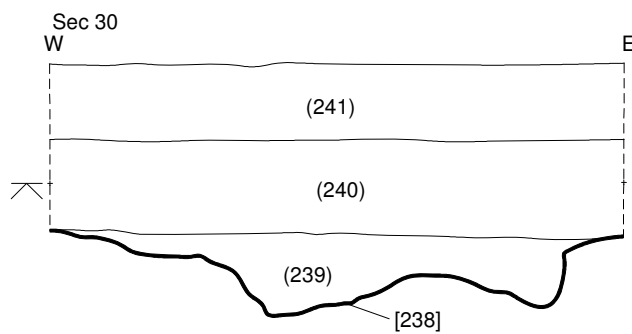
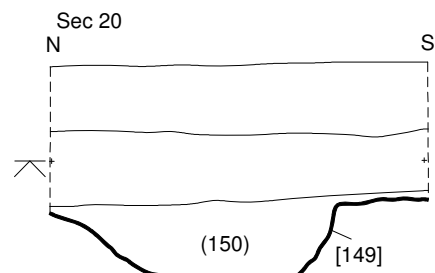
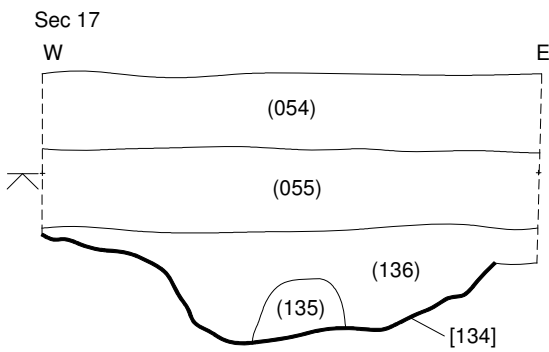
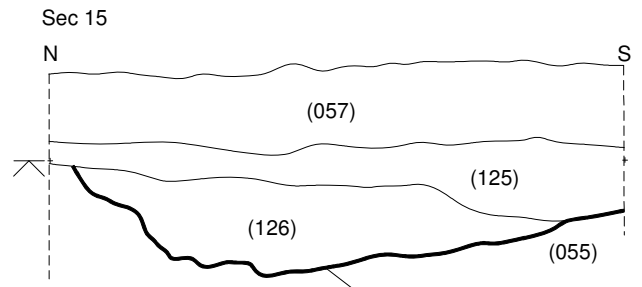
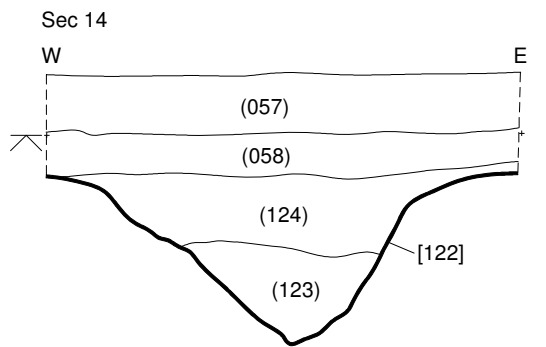


Figure 5 - Plan of Trenches 13 and 14



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Oakham Lands End Way OLEW07

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 161/07

Figure 6 - Sections through the ring ditch

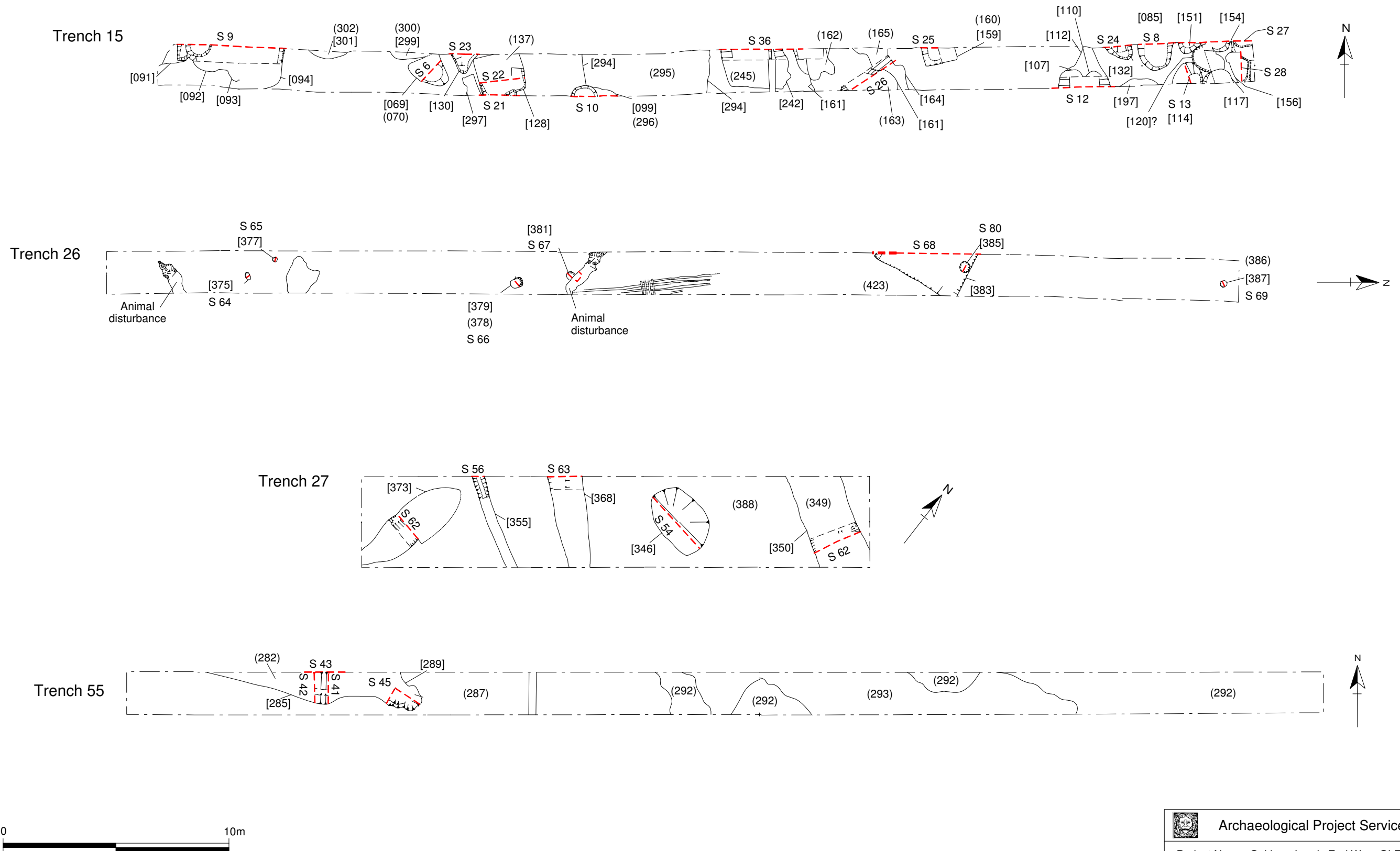

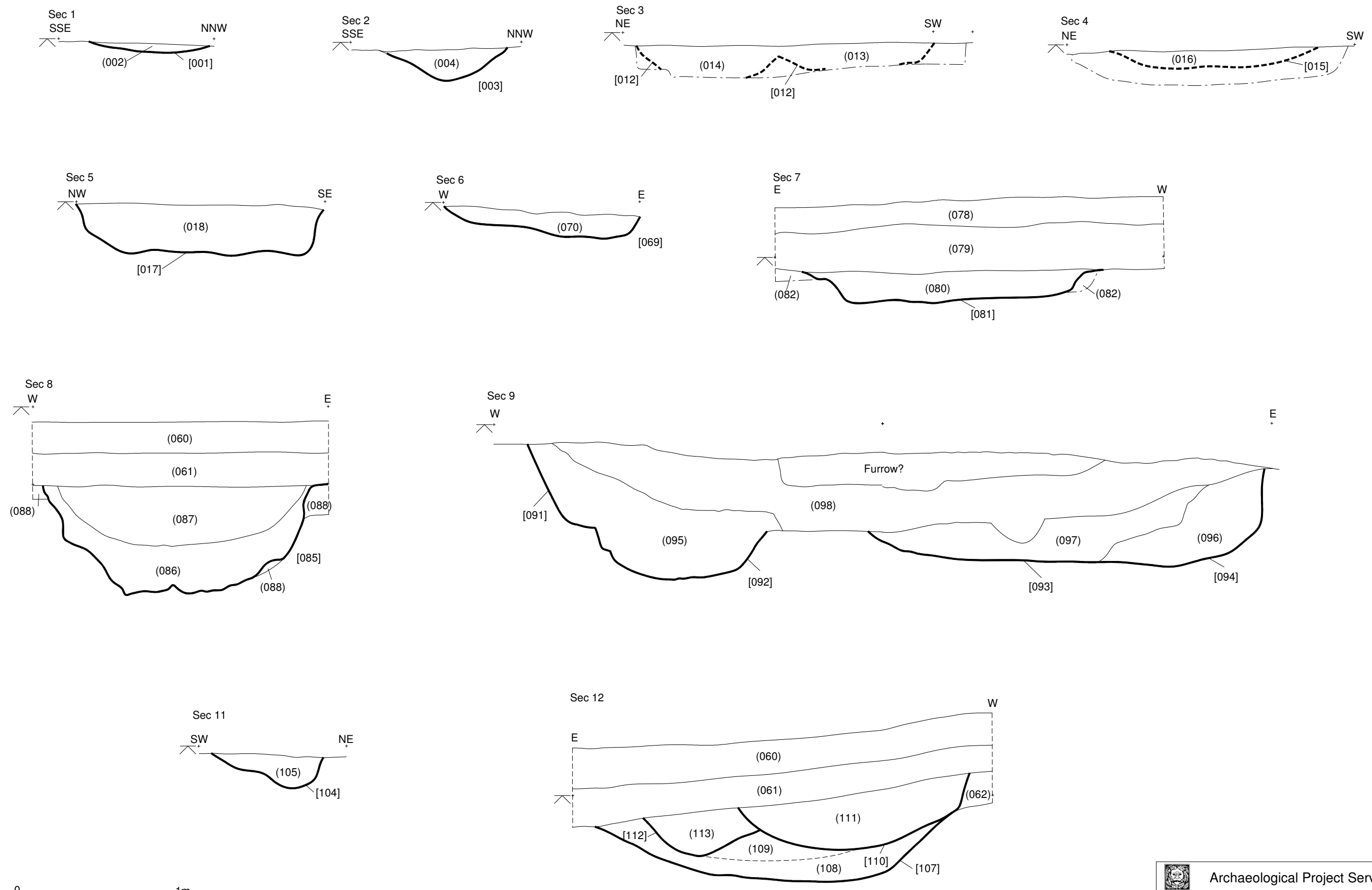


Figure 7 - Plans of Trenches 15, 26, 27 and 28

	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Oakham Lands End Way OLEW07			
Scale: 1:175	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 161/07	




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Oakham Lands End Way OLEW07		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 161/07

Figure 8 - Sections 1 to 9, 11 and 12

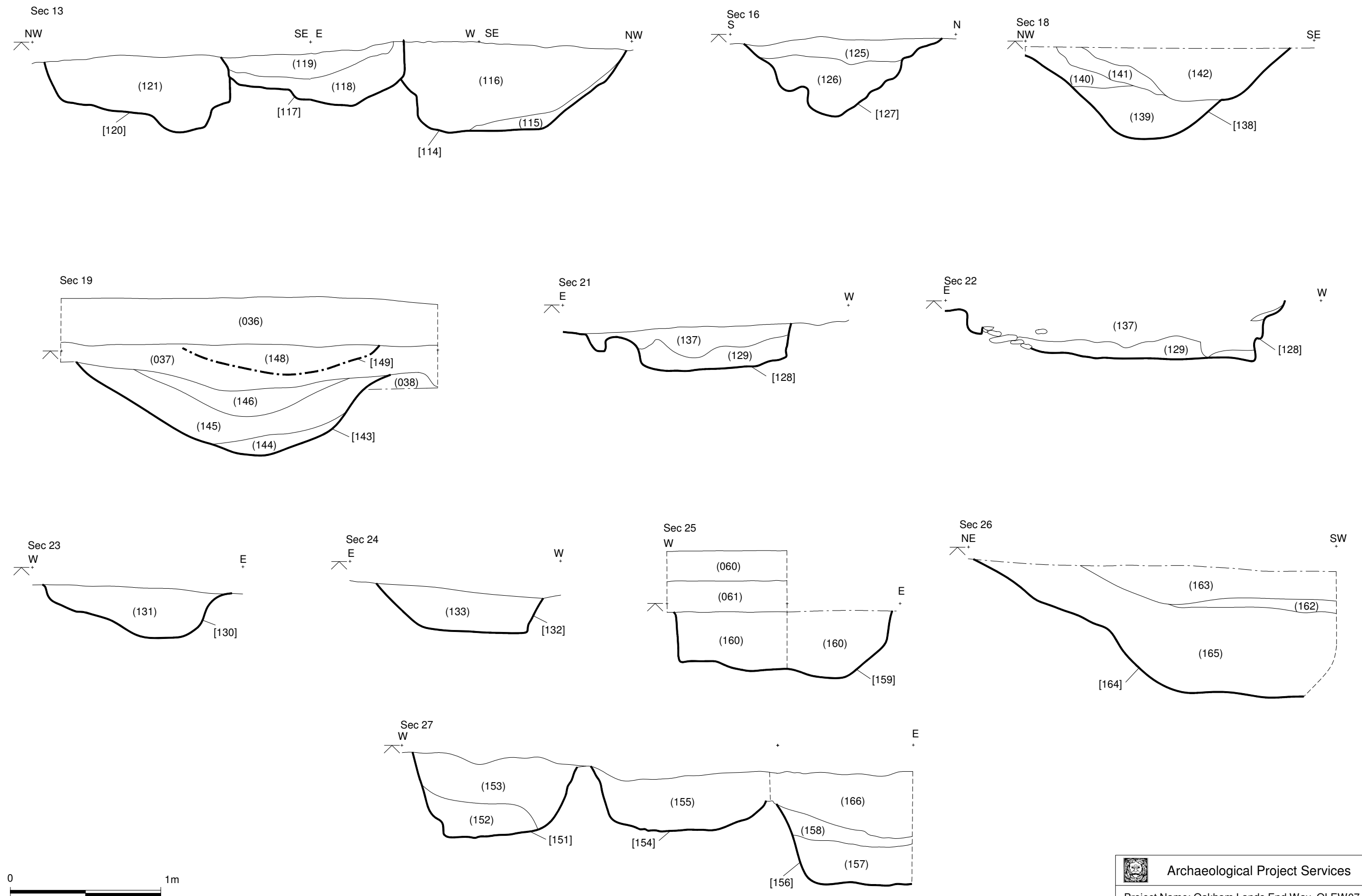


Figure 9 - Sections 13, 16, 18, 19, 21 to 27

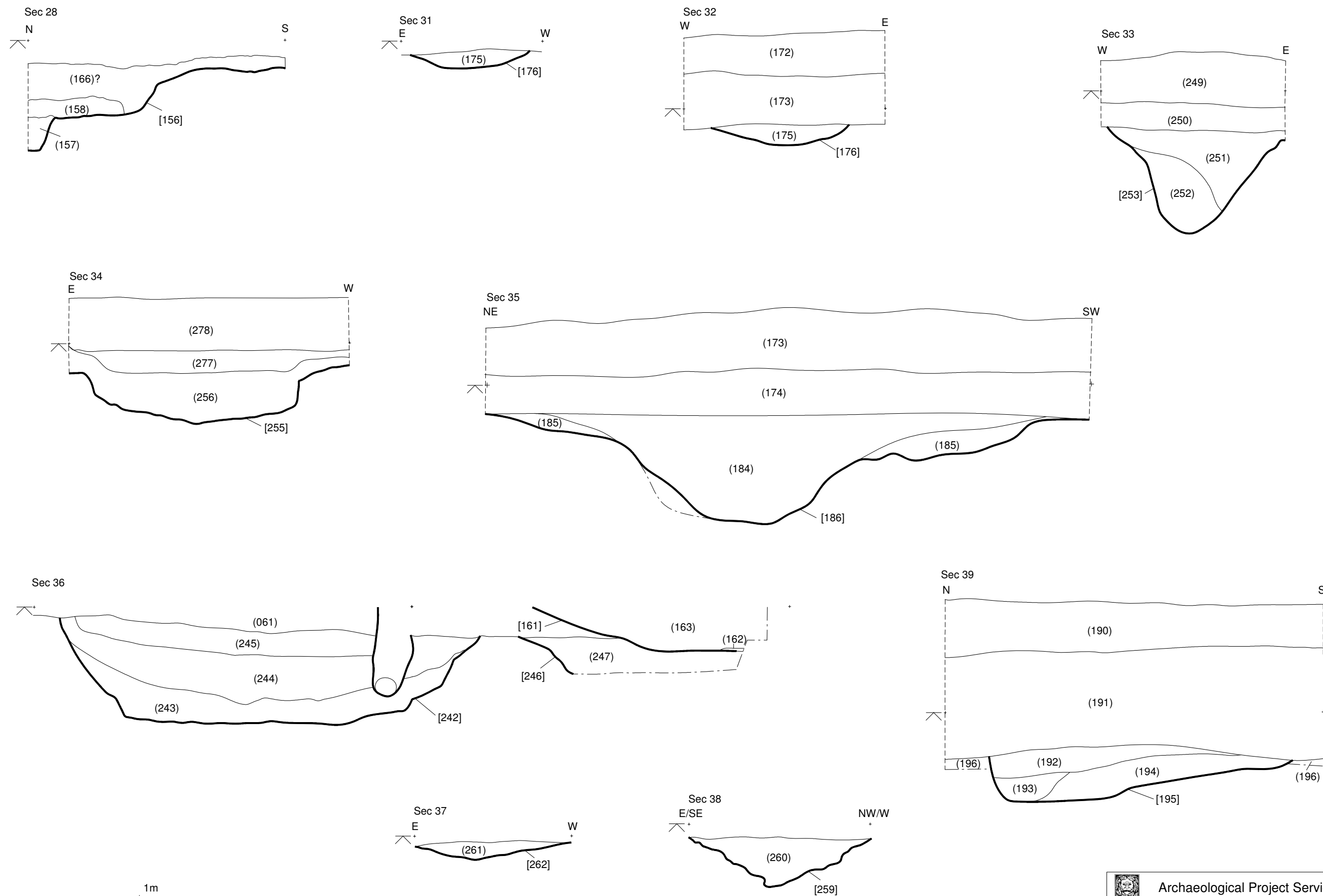
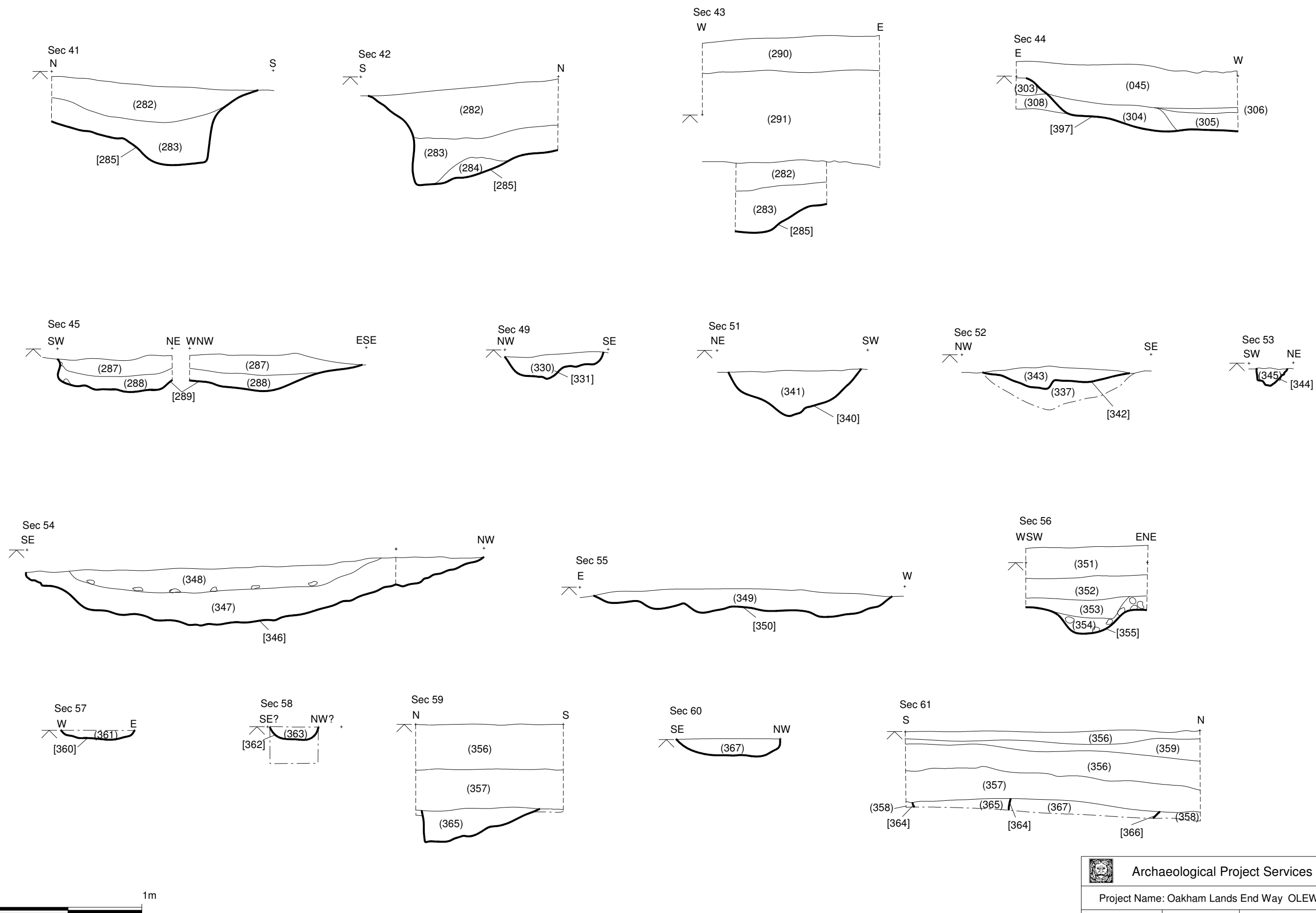


Figure 10 - Sections 28, 31 to 39




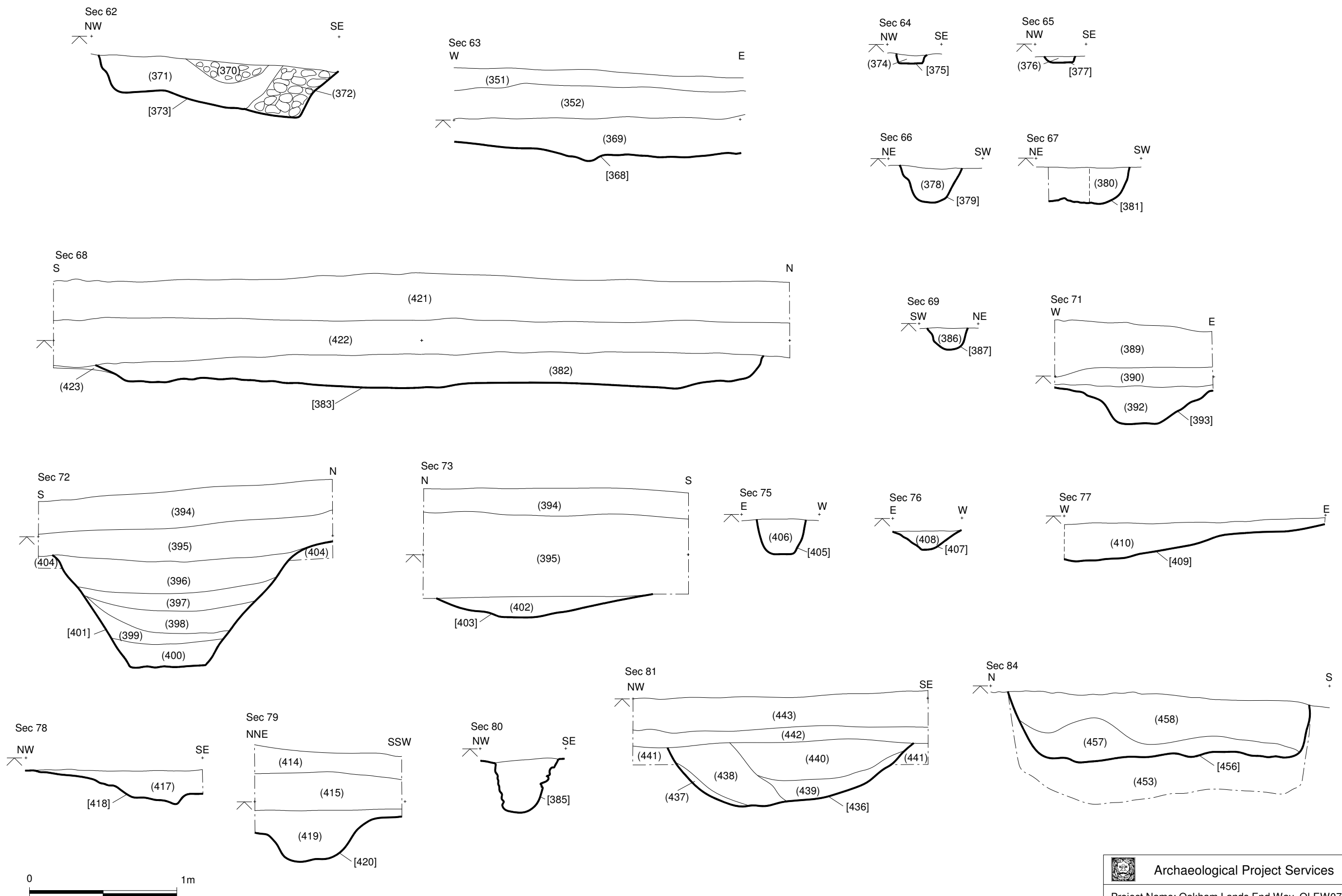
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Project Name: Oakham Lands End Way OLEW07		
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Figure 11 - Sections 41 to 45, 49, 51 to 61




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Oakham Lands End Way OLEW07		
Scale: 1:25	Drawn by:SU	Report No: 161/07

Figure 12 - Sections 62 to 69, 71 to 73, 75 to 81 and 84



Plate 1 – Trench 1, after cleaning, looking southeast



Plate 2 – Trench 6: Ditch (138), looking east



Plate 3 – Trench 14 showing the ring ditch, looking west



Plate 4 – Trench 14, Section 39 through the ring ditch, looking southwest



Plate 5 – Trench 13, Section 33 through the ring ditch, looking north



Plate 6 – Trench 15, Section 8 showing Pit (085), looking north



Plate 9 – Trench 17, Section 76 showing Pit (407), looking south



Plate 7 – Trench 15, Section 9, with pits (093) and (094), looking north



Plate 10 – Trench 18, Section 71 showing ditch (393), looking northwest



Plate 8 – Trench 15, Section 13 showing pits (114) and (117), looking south



Plate 11 – Trench 20, Section 59 showing ditch (364), looking east



Plate 12 – Trench 20, Section 60 showing ditch (366), looking southwest



Plate 15 – Trench 22, Section 73 showing Ditch (403), looking east



Plate 13 – Trench 21, Section 79 showing ditch (420), looking northeast



Plate 16 – Trench 23, Section 51 showing Pit (340), looking southeast



Plate 14 – Trench 22, Section 72 showing Ditch (401), looking west



Plate 17 – Trench 25, Section 49 showing Pit (331), looking north



Plate 18 – Trench 26, showing the sunken featured building (383), looking north



Plate 21 – Trench 27, Section 54 showing Pit (346), looking southwest



Plate 19 – Trench 27, Section 62 showing ditch (373), looking northeast



Plate 22 – Trench 32, Section 7 showing Ditch (081), looking south



Plate 20 – Trench 27, Section 56 showing ditch (355), looking north



Plate 23 – Trench 36, Section 35 showing Ditch (186), looking southeast



Plate 24 – Trench 40, Section 81 showing Ditch (436), looking northeast



Plate 27 – Trench 55, Section 43 showing Ditch (285), looking north



Plate 25 – Trench 46, Section 84 showing Ditch (456), looking east



Plate 28 – Trench 55, Section 45 showing Ditch (289), looking north



Plate 26 – Trench 54, Section 39 showing Ditch (195), looking east



Plate 29 – Access Road, Section 3 showing Ditch (012), looking south

Appendix 1

LANDS END WAY, OAKHAM, RUTLAND - SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological excavation is required at Oakham in Rutland in advance of proposed residential development.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological significance. Numerous sites of prehistoric through to post-medieval date are known from the area. Geophysical survey, carried out as part of this project has shown anomalies, which may reflect archaeological activity.*
- 1.3 *The projected line of a series of monuments identified by aerial photography runs through the site. These included a pit alignment recently excavated as part of the archaeological work in advance of the Oakham bypass. Geophysical anomalies have identified circular structures which may relate to this.*
- 1.3 *Trenches will be located to investigate geophysical anomalies, earthworks and the projected lines of the series of monuments. Trenches will also be excavated to test the blank area which didn't reveal geophysical anomalies.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological excavation
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site lies on the northern side of Oakham, in the county of Rutland. It comprises a piece of land approximately 40ha of land.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission has been granted for development on the site subject to a scheme of archaeological investigation. This archaeological evaluation forms part of this process.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is situated north of the town of Oakham in the county of Rutland, south of the new bypass.
- 5.2 The site itself is relatively flat under Banbury association, well drained fine and coarse loamy ferruginous soils over ironstone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological significance with prehistoric and roman remains found in the vicinity. Geophysical survey on the site has revealed anomalies which seem likely to be archaeological in origin.
- 6.2 A line of monuments through Oakham has been recorded through aerial photography (Mellor forthcoming) – a projection of this line extends across the site. Two anomalies identified during the geophysical survey to the south may relate to prehistoric monuments.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

The objectives of the work will be to:

Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.

Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.

Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

7.3 Specific site objectives:

- 7.3.1 Identify the possibility of the continuation of the line of prehistoric monuments identified to the south.

8 EVALUATION

8.1 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

The trial trenching will comprise 42 Trenches each 50m long. These trenches are located to investigate geophysical anomalies and Blank areas. Two trenches 200m long and one 150m long and 2 x 100 will be positioned to investigate the possible line of the prehistoric monuments extending into the area.

8.1 Strip Map and Sample

As part of this program a length of road way will be stripped under archaeological supervision. – the machine methodology undertaken will be similar to the trial trenching i.e. to the first archaeological horizon with a toothless ditching bucket. A plan of the area will be produced and a strategy for sample excavation will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority.

General Considerations

All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field

Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

Methodology

Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

Throughout the duration of the trial trenching and a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site before the commencement of field operations.
- the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- the site on completion of field work

Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the top soil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

Should evidence of pottery kilns be found, these will be excavated only so far as necessary to identify the feature as such and give an indication of level of preservation. Pottery will be sampled in order to give a broad indication of form and date.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills of pre-18th century date. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples to characterise the survival of plant remains, molluscs and small faunal remains will be taken from suitable archaeological contexts. The samples will be extracted and recorded in accordance with Murphy & Wiltshire 1994. Bulk samples for small faunal remains will be wet-sieved through 0.5mm collecting meshes.

10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

Stage 1

On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

Stage 2

Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

7 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 7.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; Rutland County Council Planning Department; and to the Leicestershire and Rutland Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

8 **ARCHIVE**

- 8.1 The retrieved finds, documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be deposited with Rutland County Museum, sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Museum. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the documents titled *Acquisition and Disposal Policy*, prepared by Rutland County Museum; and *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives*, produced by LMARS, for long-term storage and curation. In the event that no finds are recovered, the archive will be deposited with LMARS Leicester and Rutland SMR. In the event of any finds being retained in private hands and not made available in the public domain by deposition with Rutland County Museum, a full scientific analysis and publication standard record will form part of the site archive.

9 **PUBLICATION**

- 9.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editors of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* and *Rutland Record*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 13.0 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the Archaeological Advisor to Rutland county Council. The first monitoring meeting will be held after the initial site clean and presentation of the base plan, but prior to major excavation work. Subsequent monitoring meetings will be arranged during the course of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 14.0 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.
- 14.1 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

15 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 15.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Assessment	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd Roman: B Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required Anglo-Saxon: Anne Boyle Archaeological Project Services. Medieval and later: Anne Boyle, Archaeological Project Services
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit)
Human Remains Assessment	Jennifer Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Remains Analysis	Jennifer Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Environmental Analysis	V. Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

16 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 16.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MIFA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 16.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer, with experience of archaeological excavations of this type, assisted by up to 12 appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take up to thirty (30) days.
- 16.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 50 person-days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. A final report will be produced within 1 year of the completion of on-site works subject to the nature of the discoveries and further discussions over research priorities.
- 16.4 **Contingency**
 - 16.4.1 A contingency allowance has been included in the costing in the event of delays due to adverse weather conditions; of discoveries necessitating special analyses or dating; or of other unexpected discoveries, requiring additional site time and/or post-excavation resources or conservation.
 - 16.4.2 The activation of any contingency requirement will be by agreement with the client and in consultation with the County Archaeology Office.

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to, £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of , £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
001	E-W Road	Linear cut, 0.73m width x 50mm depth, shallow sloping sides to a slightly concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch, possible medieval furrow
002	E-W Road	Firm to hard yellowish brown slightly silty clay	Fill of linear (001)
003	E-W Road	Linear cut, 0.8m width and 0.2m depth, moderately sloped sides to a concave base, aligned NE -SW	Ditch, possible medieval furrow
004	E-W Road	Firm to hard mid yellowish brown slightly silty clay	Fill of linear (003)
005	E-W Road	Soft and crumbly dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.25m to 0.3m thick, occasional gravel	Topsoil layer
006	E-W Road	Soft mid brown slightly clayey silt, 0.4m thick, moderate gravel, charcoal flecks and CBM fragments	Subsoil layer
007	E-W Road	Firm light brownish grey clay	Natural deposit
008	E-W Road	Firm light yellowish brown and bluish grey mottled clay	Natural deposit
009	E-W Road	Firm but friable mid reddish brown silty clay, frequent shattered ironstone	Ferrous brown earth and ironstone
010	E-W Road	Firm light orange clay	Natural deposit
011	E-W Road	Firm light yellowish brown clay	Clay layer
012	E-W Road	Linear cut, orientated NW-SE, 1.9m width x 0.2m depth, ephemeral moderately sloping sides to an uncertain possibly flat base.	Linear feature pre-dating medieval furrows
013	E-W Road	Firm yellowish brown clay with occasional grey streaks	Fill of linear (012)
014	E-W Road	Firm mid yellowish brown and grey clay	Fill of linear (012)
015	E-W Road	Linear cut, orientated NW-SE, 1.3m width x 0.1m depth, moderate to shallow sloping sides to an irregular but generally flat base	Linear ditch
016	E-W Road	Firm light yellowish brown clay, 0.1m thick	Fill of linear (015)
017	E-W Road	Linear cut up to 1.6m width x 0.32m depth with straight vertical sides sharply breaking to an uneven base aligned NE-SW	Linear ditch
018	E-W Road	Firm light yellow clay, 0.32m thick, occasional gravel	Fill of linear (017)
019	E-W Road	Linear cut, 1.6m wide aligned NE-SW	Medieval furrow
020	E-W Road	Firm mid brown silty clay, moderate gravel	Fill of (019)
021	E-W Road	Linear cut, 1.6m wide aligned NE-SW	Medieval furrow
022	E-W Road	Firm mid brown silty clay, moderate gravel	Fill of (021)
023	Tr. 1	Soft light brown silty clay, 0.25m thick, occasional sub-rounded pebbles	Subsoil layer
024	Tr. 1	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.35m thick, occasional sub-rounded pebbles	Topsoil layer
025	Tr. 1	Soft light brown clay with limestone brash	Natural deposit
026	Tr. 2	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Subsoil layer

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
027	Tr. 2	Firm dark brown silt, 0.25m thick, occasional sub-angular stones	Topsoil layer
028	Tr. 2	Firm mid reddish brown clay	Natural deposit
029	Tr. 3	Soft mid brown sandy silt, 0.32m thick, frequent sub-angular stones	Topsoil layer
030	Tr. 3	Soft dark brown silty clay, 70mm thick	Modern, buried former topsoil
031	Tr. 3	Soft mid reddish brown clay, 0.27m thick	Subsoil layer
032	Tr.3	Soft light brown silty clay	Natural deposit
033	Tr. 5	Very soft dark brown silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil layer
034	Tr. 5	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay	Subsoil layer
035	Tr.5	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt and limestone brash	Natural deposit
036	Tr. 6	Soft dark brown silt, 0.4m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil layer
037	Tr. 6	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Subsoil layer
038	Tr. 6	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt and limestone brash	Natural deposit
039	Tr. 7	Soft dark reddish brown silt, 0.3m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil deposit
040	Tr. 7	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.1m thick	Subsoil layer
041	Tr. 7	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay and limestone brash	Natural deposit
042	Tr. 8	Soft dark brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil layer
043	Tr. 8	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick, occasional sub-rounded pebbles	Subsoil layer
044	Tr. 8	Hard light yellow limestone brash	Natural deposit
045	Tr. 9	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil layer
046	Tr. 9	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.21m thick, frequent sub-rounded pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	Subsoil layer
047	Tr. 9	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay and limestone brash	Subsoil layer
048	Tr.12	Soft mid dark brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Topsoil layer
049	Tr. 12	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.10m thick	Subsoil layer
050	Tr. 12	Hard light yellowish green limestone brash	Natural deposit
051	Tr. 11	Friable mid brown clayey silt, 0.16m thick, occasional small rounded stones	Topsoil layer
052	Tr. 11	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick, occasional sub-angular stones	Subsoil layer
053	Tr. 11	Hard light yellowish brown limestone brash	Natural deposit
054	Tr. 14	Firm mid to dark brown silty clay, 0.3m thick, occasional small sub-angular stones	Topsoil layer
055	Tr. 14	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick, occasional small sub-angular stones	Subsoil layer
056	Tr. 14	Hard light yellowish green limestone brash	Natural deposit
057	Tr. 13	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick, occasional sub-angular stones	Topsoil layer
058	Tr. 13	Soft mid to dark reddish brown clayey silt, 0.17m thick, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional rounded stones	Subsoil layer
059	Tr. 13	Hard yellowish green limestone brash	Natural deposit
060	Tr. 15	Friable mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil layer
061	Tr. 15	Hard light brown clay, 0.4m thick, occasional sub-angular stones	Subsoil layer
062	Tr. 15	Soft light brownish grey clay and limestone brash	Natural deposit

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
063	Tr. 16	Soft mid to dark brown silt, 0.12m thick, occasional small angular stones	Topsoil layer
064	Tr. 16	Soft mid to dark brown silt, 0.18m thick, occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones	Subsoil layer
065	Tr. 16	Soft light yellowish brown clayey silt, with some limestone brash	Natural deposit
069	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.26m wide and 0.16m deep, gradual breaks of slope to an uneven base	Possible shallow pit or possible tree bowl
070	Tr. 15	Firm mid brown clayey silt, occasional limestone brash, 0.16m thick	Fill of (069)
071	Tr. 31	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.22m thick, frequent roots	Topsoil layer
072	Tr. 31	Firm but friable mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.36m thick, frequent small roots, frequent charcoal flecks	Subsoil layer
073	Tr. 31	Hard mid reddish brown with yellowish brown mottle clay and limestone brash	Natural deposit
074	Tr. 33	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick, frequent roots	Topsoil layer
075	Tr. 33	Firm mid greyish yellowish brown slightly sandy silty clay, 0.17m thick, frequent small roots	Subsoil layer
076	Tr. 33	Firm mid yellowish brown with light bluish green mottle clay	Natural deposit
077	Tr. 33	Firm mid yellowish orangey brown clay	Natural deposit
078	Tr. 32	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.18m thick, occasional medium sized pebbles	Topsoil layer
079	Tr. 32	Firm but slightly friable mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.33m thick	Subsoil layer
080	Tr. 32	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of linear (081)
081	Tr. 32	Linear cut, 1.78m width x 0.21m depth, extending diagonally across width of trench with steep slightly concave sides and a fairly flat base aligned NW-SE	Ditch
082	Tr. 32	Firm mid reddish yellowish brown clay	Natural deposit
083	Tr. 32	Variable but mostly firm light yellowish brown to mid reddish brown clay, occasional gravel patches and one patch of rubble	Fill of (084)
084	Tr. 32	Large Ovoid cut, 14m width with unknown depth and steep sides	Quarry pit
085	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.90m width x 0.70m depth with gradual sides and a concave base	Pit
086	Tr. 15	Firm dark reddish brown clay, 0.30m thick, occasional limestone brash	Fill of pit (085)
087	Tr. 15	Hard mid to dark reddish brown clayey silt, and limestone brash, 0.40m thick	Fill of pit (085)
088	Tr. 15	Firm light greyish brown clayey silt, 0.10m thick	Fill of pit (085)
089	Tr. 9	Hard, mid to dark brown silty clay, 0.13m thick, occasional brick rubble and plaster	Dumped deposit
090	Tr. 9	Soft dark brown clay, 0.35m thick, occasional limestone brash	Dumped deposit
091	Tr. 15	Circular cut, partially exposed to 0.75m length x 0.68m width x 0.60m depth, with sharp breaks of slope and straight 60° sides to a flat base	Pit
092	Tr. 15	Circular cut, approximately 1.30m x 0.80m depth with stepped scooped sides and a concave scooped base	Pit
093	Tr. 15	Circular cut, approximately 1.10m diameter x 0.60m with a gradual break of slope to a flat base	Pit
094	Tr. 15	Circular cut, approximately 1.60m diameter x 0.80m depth with steep concave sides to a flat base	Pit
095	Tr. 15	Firm mid brown clayey silt with approximately 30% limestone brash, 0.50m thick	Fill of pits (091) and (092)

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
096	Tr. 15	Soft light greyish yellow silty clay with frequent limestone brash, 0.4m thick	Fill of pit (094)
097	Tr. 15	Firm mid brown clayey silt and limestone brash, 0.4m thick	Fill of pits (093) and (094)
098	Tr. 15	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.45m thick	Tertiary fill of pits 091, 092, 093 and 094-
099	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.28m width x 0.80m depth with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base	Pit
100	Tr. 15	Firm mid light greyish brown clay, 0.36m thick, occasional limestone brash	Fill of pit (099)
101	Tr. 15	Firm light greyish brown silty clay, 0.15m thick, occasional limestone brash	Fill of pit (099)
102	Tr. 15	Firm mid to dark brown silt, 0.2m thick, occasional sub-angular stones	Subsoil deposit
103	Tr. 15	Soft mid to dark brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil layer
104	Tr. 32	Oval cut, 0.80m width x 0.27m depth with one gradual sloping side and one vertical to a concave base	Pit
105	Tr. 32	Firm light brownish yellow clay, 0.27m thick, occasional sub-angular flints	Fill of pit (104)
106	T r. 32	Firm but slightly friable mid yellowish brown silty clay, up to 0.33m thick	Subsoil
107	Tr. 15	Sub-triangular cut, 1.75m width along baulk with at least 0.45m depth, moderate to shallow sloping concave sides to slightly concave base	Pit
108	Tr. 15	Firm mixed mid reddish brown and grey clay, 0.2m thick, occasional shale/mudstone fragments	Fill of pit (107)
109	Tr. 15	Firm mid reddish brown clay 0.2m thick, with frequent lumps of grey clay up to 60mm in diameter	Fill of pit (107)
110	Tr. 15	Ovoid/rectangular cut, 1.45m width x 0.35m depth with moderate to steep sloping sides to a concave base	Pit
111	Tr. 15	Firm mid reddish brown clay with frequent mudstone and shale fragments	Fill of pit (110)
112	Tr. 15	Ovoid/rectangular cut, 0.75m width in section with moderately sloping concave sides to a concave base	Pit
113	Tr. 15	Firm mid brown clay with occasional stones and mudstone and shale fragments	Fill of pit (112)
114	Tr. 15	Oval cut of which only half was in trench, 1m length x 1.5m width x 0.6m depth with straight sides approximately 70° and 45° respectively, to a flat base	Pit, possibly for clay extraction
115	Tr. 15	Soft light yellowish grey silty clay, 0.12m thick	Fill of pit (114)
116	Tr. 15	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.60m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Fill of pit (114)
117	Tr. 15	Circular cut, 1.15m diameter x 0.40m depth with steep scooped sides to an uneven base	Pit
118	Tr. 15	Soft light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.27m thick	Fill of pit (117)
119	Tr. 15	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, occasional small sub-angular pebbles	Fill of pit (117)
120	Tr. 15	Circular cut, 1.10m diameter x 0.52m depth with straight 70° sides to a flat base, stepped to one side	Pit
121	Tr. 15	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular pebbles	Fill of pit (120)
122	Tr. 13	Curvilinear cut, 1.57m width x 0.6m depth with gradual sloping sides to a flat base	Ring ditch, outer of a double ring ditch. Same as 134 and 259
123	Tr. 13	Hard dark reddish brown silty clay, 0.46m thick, moderate limestone brash	Fill of ring ditch (122)
124	Tr. 13	Firm mid brownish yellowish green clayey silt, 0.30m thick, moderate limestone	Fill of ring ditch (122)

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
125	Tr. 13	Firm mid brownish reddish clayey silt, 0.28m thick	Subsoil deposit also forming tertiary fill of ditch (127)
126	Tr. 13	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt with brownish yellowish limestone brash, 0.41m thick	Fill of ditch (127)
127	Tr. 13	Linear ditch, 0.95m wide x 0.53m deep, concave stepped sides to a flat to concave base	Ring ditch, inner of a double ring ditch. Same as 149 and 238
128	Tr. 15	Square cut, 2.15m width, 0.4m max depth, straight near vertical sides gradually sloping to a flat bottom	Pit
129	Tr. 15	Compact brown with grey mottle silt, 0.20m thick	Fill of pit (128)
130	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.15m length x 0.35m depth, steep sided breaking gradually to a concave base	Pit
131	Tr. 15	Compact brown with grey mottle silt, 0.35m thick	Fill of pit (130)
132	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.10m length x 0.30m depth, concave base	Pit
133	Tr. 15	Compact brown silt, 0.30m thick	Fill of pit (132)
134	Tr. 14	Curvilinear cut, 1.64m width x 0.40m depth, shallow then steep sided to the west, irregular and shallow to the east, breaking gradually to a fairly flat base	Ring ditch, outer of a double ring ditch. Same as 122 and 255
135	Tr. 14	Hard mid brown silty clay and limestone brash, 0.20m thick	Fill of ditch (134)
136	Tr. 14	Hard mid to light greenish yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.40m thick	Fill of ditch (134)
137	Tr. 15	Compact mid brown sandy clay, 0.38m thick	Fill of pit (128)
138	Tr. 6	Linear cut, 1.75m width x 0.60m depth, moderately sloped sides to a slightly concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch cut (possible field boundary)
139	Tr. 6	Firm to loose yellowish brown silty clay and limestone brash, 0.35m thick	Fill of ditch (138)
140	Tr. 6	Firm to loose mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick, occasional limestone fragments	Fill of ditch (138)
141	Tr. 6	Firm to loose mid brown clayey silt with 40% limestone brash, 0.13m thick	Fill of ditch (138)
142	Tr. 6	Firm reddish brown 0.35m thick silty clay with occasional small limestone brash fragments,	Secondary fill of ditch (138)
143	Tr. 6	Linear cut, 2.05m width x 0.6m depth, moderately sloped concave sides to a rounded concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch (possible field boundary)
144	Tr. 6	Firm to loose mid brown limestone brash with 30% silty clay, 0.14m thick	Fill of ditch (143)
145	Tr. 6	Firm mid yellowish brown 0.25m thick clayey silt with occasional limestone brash fragments	Fill of ditch (143)
146	Tr. 6	Firm yellowish brown 0.18m thick silty clay with occasional limestone brash fragments	Fill of ditch (143)
147	Tr. 6	Possible linear cut, 1.25m width x 0.20m depth, shallow sloping sides to a slightly concave base, aligned NW-SE	Possible medieval furrow
148	Tr. 6	Firm to loose mid brown silt, 0.20m thick, moderate to frequent limestone brash fragments, occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of (147)
149	Tr. 13	Curvilinear cut, 1.23m width x 0.40m depth, shallow and slightly concave on north side, steep and concave to south with a flat base	Ring ditch, inner of a double ring ditch. Same as 127 and 238
150	Tr. 14	Hard mid to light brownish yellow clayey silt, 0.30m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments	Fill of ditch (149)
151	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1m length x 0.40m width x 0.60m depth, steep and straight sided breaking gradually to a flat base	Quarry pit
152	Tr. 15	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Fill of pit (151)
153	Tr. 15	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.60m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Fill of pit 151

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
154	Tr. 15	Oval cut, partially revealed to 1.10m length x 0.46m width x 0.40m depth, steeply sloped sides gradually breaking to a flat base	Quarry pit
155	Tr. 15	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.40m thick, occasional sub-angular pebbles	Fill of pit (154)
156	Tr. 15	Oval cut, partially revealed to 1.85m length x 1.05m width x 0.75m depth, near vertical stepped side to the north, shallow to the south, breaking sharply to a flat base	Quarry pit
157	Tr. 15	Soft light greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Fill of pit (156)
158	Tr. 15	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick, frequent sub-angular limestone pebbles	Fill of pit (156)
159	Tr. 15	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, 1.5m length x 0.46m depth, very steep near vertical sides gradually breaking to an uneven but generally flat base	Quarry pit
160	Tr. 15	Firm mixed reddish brown silty clay and grey clay, 0.46m thick, frequent limestone brash fragments	Fill in pit (159)
161	Tr. 15	Linear/Sub-rectangular, approximately 2m width x 0.27m depth, moderate to shallow sloping sides with a flat base	Pit/Hollow
162	Tr. 15	Firm grey clay, 0.10m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments	Fill of Pit/Hollow (161)
163	Tr. 15	Firm to loose mid brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick, occasional charcoal flecks, lumps of grey clay and CBM	Fill of Pit/Hollow (161)
164	Tr. 15	Uncertain, possibly sub-rectangular cut, at least 2.5m width x 0.85m depth, moderately sloped then becoming steep breaking gradually to a flat base	Quarry pit
165	Tr. 15	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.55m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments	Fill of pit (164)
166	Tr. 15	Soft light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Fill of pit (156)
167	Tr. 15	Square cut, 2.15m width, 0.4m max depth, straight near vertical sides gradually sloping to a flat bottom	Pit cut, same as (128)
168	Tr. 15	Limestone blocks and fragments	Fill of pit (128/167)
169	Tr. 35	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick, occasional sub-angular small to medium sized stone	Topsoil layer
170	Tr. 35	Loose light greyish yellow silty clay, 0.18m thick	Subsoil layer
171	Tr. 35	Soft light greyish orange clay, occasional iron stone	Natural deposit
172	Tr. 36	Firm dark brown silty clay, 0.22m thick	Topsoil layer
173	Tr. 36	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.35m thick, occasional small pebbles	Subsoil layer
174	Tr. 36	Firm mid yellowish brown clay	Natural clay deposit
175	Tr. 36	Firm mid greyish yellowish brown clay	Fill of ditch (176)
176	Tr. 36	Linear cut, 0.78m width x 0.14m depth, shallow and concave sides to a concave base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch cut
177	Tr. 16	Rectangular cut, 11m width x unknown depth, steep sided to south, shallow to north	Quarry pit
178	Tr. 16	Loose light grey clay and mudstone	Fill of quarry pit (177)
179	Tr. 16	Loose reddish brown silt and limestone brash, 0.5m wide in plan	Fill of quarry pit (177)
180	Tr. 16	Loose light grey clay and mudstone	Fill of quarry pit (177)
181	Tr. 16	Loose reddish brown silt and limestone brash, 0.5m wide in plan	Fill of quarry pit (177)
182	Tr. 16	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.4m thick, occasional small stones	Possible colluvial deposit
183	Tr. 16	Firm to loose yellowish brown to grey clay, occasional limestone brash fragments	Natural deposit
184	Tr. 36	Soft, mid orangey brownish grey clay, 0.79m thick x 3.5m width, occasional small rounded pebbles,	Fill of ditch (186)

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
185	Tr. 36	Soft light orangey brownish grey clay, 0.14m thick, occasional small rounded stones	Fill of ditch (186)
186	Tr. 36	Linear cut, 3.50m width x 0.79m depth, uneven sides gradually breaking to an uneven but generally flat base, aligned SE-NW	Ditch cut
187	Tr. 34	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt, occasional small pebbles	Topsoil layer
188	Tr. 34	Firm mid brown slightly silty clay	Subsoil layer
189	Tr. 34	Firm mid yellowish brown with grey blue mottle clay	Natural deposit
190	Tr. 54	Loose dark brownish grey silty sand and gravel, 0.40m thick, frequent CBM fragments, glass fragments, pebbles and mortar flecks	Dumped deposit of demolition debris (made up ground)
191	Tr. 54	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.80m thick, moderate small sub-rounded pebbles	Subsoil layer
192	Tr. 54	Plastic and somewhat soft mid reddish brown clay, 0.18m thick x 1.66m width, occasional small pebbles	Fill of linear (195)
193	Tr. 54	Firm mid to light yellowish brown with dark grey mottle clay, 0.18m thick x 0.60m width, occasional small pebbles	Fill of linear (195)
194	Tr. 54	Firm dark grey silty clay, 0.21m thick x 1.65m width, occasional small pebbles	Primary fill of linear (195)
195	Tr. 54	Linear cut orientated E-W, 2m width x 0.36m depth extending 1.85m through width of trench, steep sided to north, shallow and concave to south gradually breaking to a flat slightly concave base	Shallow linear feature, possible ditch cut
196	Tr. 54	Firm mid reddish brown sand and gravel with clay content and light brown clay patches, frequent mid to large rounded pebbles	Naturally deposit
197	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.50m length x 0.26m width , not excavated	Pit
198	Tr. 15	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of pit (197)
199	Tr. 50	Loose mid brown silt, 0.40m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments	Topsoil layer
200	Tr. 19	Loose very dark grey/black sandy silt, 0.16m thick, occasional small stones	Topsoil layer
201	Tr. 19	Firm greyish brown clay, 0.44m thick, occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
202	Tr. 19	Soft yellow with light grey hue clay	Natural deposit
203	Tr. 45	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil deposit
204	Tr. 45	Soft light brown clay, 0.20m thick, occasional limestone	Subsoil deposit
205	Tr. 45	Very soft light yellowish brown clay	Natural deposit
206	Tr. 19	Loose reddish brown silty clay, occasional limestone	Natural deposit
207	Tr. 48	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.18m thick, occasional small flints	Topsoil layer
208	Tr. 48	Soft light brown clay, 0.24m thick, occasional small rounded stones	Subsoil layer
209	Tr. 48	Soft light yellowish brown clay, occasional small flints, occasional small to mid size rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
210	Tr. 44	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick, occasional small rounded stones and flints	Topsoil layer
211	Tr. 44	Soft light brown clay, 0.17m thick, very occasional small rounded stones and flints	Subsoil layer
212	Tr. 44	Very soft light brownish yellow clay, occasional small flints, occasional small to mid size rounded stones	Natural deposit
213	Tr. 49	Friable mid brownish grey clay, occasional small pebbles, 0.10m thick	Topsoil layer
214	Tr. 49	Soft light brown clay, 0.13m thick, occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
215	Tr. 49	Soft light yellowish brown clay, moderate small stones	Natural deposit
216	Tr.44	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.10m thick, occasional small stones	Topsoil layer

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
217	Tr. 44	Firm, slightly soft, mid to light brown clay, 0.09m thick, very occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
218	Tr. 44	Soft light yellowish brown clay, occasional small to mid size pebbles	Natural deposit
219	Tr. 33	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick	Topsoil layer
220	Tr. 33	Firm to soft mid brown silty clay, 0.22m, occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
221	Tr. 33	Firm to hard, light brownish yellow clay, occasional small pebbles	Natural deposit
222	Tr. 49	Friable, loose mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick, occasional small stones	Topsoil deposit
223	Tr. 49	Soft mid to light brown clay, 0.12m, very occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
224	Tr. 49	Very soft light yellowish brown clay, occasional small to mid size stones	Natural deposit
225	Tr. 43	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Topsoil layer
226	Tr. 43	Soft mid brown slightly silty clay, 0.10m thick, occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
227	Tr. 43	Very soft light brownish yellow clay, occasional stones and pebbles	Natural deposit
228	Tr. 41	Friable, soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick, occasional small stones and flint	Topsoil layer
229	Tr. 41	Firm to soft mid brown clay, 0.20m thick, occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
230	Tr. 41	Soft light brownish yellow clay, occasional small stones and pebbles	Natural deposit
231	Tr. 37	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Topsoil layer
232	Tr. 37	Soft mid brown clay, 0.20m thick, occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
233	Tr. 37	Soft mid yellowish brown clay, frequent limestone brash fragments	Natural deposit
234	Tr. 32	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick, occasional small stones,	Topsoil layer
235	Tr. 32	Soft mid brown clay, 0.12m thick, occasional small stones	Subsoil layer
236	Tr. 32	Soft light reddish brown clay, frequent small stones and gravel	Natural deposit
237	Tr. 32	Soft mid greyish greenish brown clay, frequent limestone brash	Natural deposit
238	Tr. 14	Curvilinear cut, 1.90m width x 0.80m depth, gradual sloping 45° sides to a flat base	Ring ditch, inner of a double ring ditch. Same as 127 and 149
239	Tr. 14	Firm to hard mid light yellowish greenish brown silty clay, 0.35m thick, frequent limestone brash	Fill of ditch (238)
240	Tr. 14	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick, occasional small stones	Subsoil
241	Tr. 14	Friable mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick occasional small stones	Topsoil layer
242	Tr. 15	Sub rectangular cut only partially revealed to 3.2m length x 1.9m width x 0.65m depth, stepped sides sharply breaking to a flat base	Quarry pit
243	Tr. 15	Soft light yellowish brown silty clay, 0.30m thick	Fill of pit (242)
244	Tr. 15	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.40m thick, frequent medium size sub-angular limestone cobbles	Fill of Pit (242)
245	Tr. 15	Soft light brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick, occasional small sub-angular limestone pebbles,	Fill of pit (242)
246	Tr. 15	Same as 164	Quarry pit
247	Tr. 15	Soft light brown clayey silt	Fill of pit (246)

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
249	Tr. 14	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.36m thick, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles, occasional small to medium sub-angular stones	Topsoil layer
250	Tr. 14	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.19m thick, moderate small to medium sub-angular limestone	Subsoil layer
251	Tr. 14	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay with yellow patches, 0.53m thick x 1.17m width, frequent limestone brash, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional red flecks of burnt stone	Fill of linear (253)
252	Tr. 14	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.47m thick, frequent limestone brash	Fill of (253)
253	Tr. 14	Linear cut, 1.17m width x 0.68m depth, concave steep sides to a somewhat flat but uneven base	Ditch
254	Tr. 14	Compact mid reddish yellow limestone brash with some silty clay	Natural deposit
255	Tr. 14	Curvilinear cut, orientated approximately northwest – southeast, 1.80m width x 0.35m depth, gradual sloping sides to a concave base	Ring ditch, outer of a double ring ditch. Same as 122 and 134. Heavily truncated
256	Tr. 14	Firm mid to dark yellowish greenish brown clay, 0.35m thick, frequent limestone brash	Fill of ring ditch (255)
257	Tr. 14	Soft mid brownish grey clay, 0.15m thick, occasional rounded stones	Subsoil layer
258	Tr. 14	Friable mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.30m thick, occasional small stones	Topsoil layer
259	Tr. 14	Linear cut, 1.20m width x 0.35m depth, 45° irregular sides to a flat base, aligned NE-SW	Linear ditch
260	Tr. 14	Firm to hard mid reddish brownish yellow clay, 0.35m thick, frequent limestone brash	Fill of ditch (259)
261	Tr. 13	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.15m thick, frequent limestone brash fragments	Fill of medieval furrow (262)
262	Tr. 13	Linear cut, approximately 7m length seen x 0.85m width x 0.15m depth, shallow concave sides to an uneven base	Medieval furrow
263	Tr. 13	Compact mid yellowish red limestone brash and silty clay	Natural deposit
264	Tr. 14	Unstratified finds from machining	
265	Tr. 13	Unstratified finds from machining	
266	Tr. 50	Mixed reddish brown and grey clay, 0.25m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments	Fill of quarry pit (475)
267	Tr. 50	Firm yellowish brown silty clay	Natural deposit
268	Tr. 50	Firm mixed reddish brown and grey clays, frequent mudstone and limestone	Fill of quarry pit (475)
269	Tr. 51	Firm light brown clayey silt. 0.15m thick, occasional stones	Topsoil layer
270	Tr. 51	Firm brownish grey clay, 0.35m thick	Dumped deposit from quarrying
271	Tr. 51	Firm blotchy grey clay, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit from quarrying
272	Tr. 51	Firm mid brown silt, 0.20m thick, occasional pebbles	Dumped deposit from quarrying
273	Tr. 51	Firm blotchy grey clay, 0.17m thick	Dumped deposit from quarrying
274	Tr. 51	Firm mixed reddish brown silty clay and grey clay (70%/30%), 0.13m thick, moderate fragments of limestone and ironstone	Dumped deposit from quarrying
275	Tr. 51	Firm mixed reddish brown silty clay and grey clay (70%/30%), frequent mudstone fragments	Dumped deposit from quarrying
276	Tr. 51	Firm mixed mid grey clay and reddish brown silt (70%/30%)	Dumped deposit from quarrying
277	Tr. 51	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Natural deposit
278	Tr. 52	Firm mid brown silt, 0.20m thick, occasional stones	Topsoil

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
279	Tr. 52	Firm mixed light brown and grey clay, 0.25m thick, occasional stones	Dumped redeposited natural from quarrying
280	Tr. 52	Firm, patchy yellowish grey and grey clay, approximately 15% limestone fragments	Natural deposit
281	Tr. 52	Firm mixed yellowish brown and grey clays	Fill of quarry pit (481)
282	Tr. 55	Firm mid reddish brown clay, 0.35m thick, moderate charcoal flecks, moderate white shell flecks, occasional burnt stone	Fill of ditch (285)
283	Tr. 55	Firm mid greyish brown white speckled silty clay, 0.32m thick, frequent white shell flecks and fragments	Fill of ditch (285)
284	Tr. 55	Firm white speckled light brownish grey silty clay, 0.12m thick, frequent white shell flecks and fragments	Fill of ditch (285)
285	Tr. 55	Curvilinear cut, only partially exposed to a width of 1.4m x 8.7m length x 0.64m depth, convex and shallow to steep near vertical side at southern edge, northern edge not fully exposed but looks to be shallower and more gradual, to a flat base	Curvilinear ditch
286	Tr. 51	Finds from machining	
287	Tr. 55	Soft mid orangey brown silty clay, occasional angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch (289)
288	Tr. 55	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional angular stone, charcoal and shell	Fill of ditch (289)
289	Tr. 55	Curvilinear, aligned NW-SE, irregular sides to an irregular base	Curvilinear ditch
290	Tr. 55	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick, occasional rounded small pebbles	Topsoil layer
291	Tr. 55	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay, 0.56m thick, occasional small rounded pebbles	Subsoil layer
292	Tr. 55	Firm mid orangey greyish brown silty clay, 0.18m thick, occasional rounded to sub-angular pebbles	Alluvial clay or possible buried soil horizon
293	Tr. 55	Firm reddish orange and yellowish grey clay and gravel	Natural deposit
294	Tr. 15	Unexcavated linear of which 4.70m length x 1.90m width were seen	Ditch
295	Tr. 15	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch (294)
296	Tr. 15	Soft light yellowish grey silty clay	Fill of (099)
297	Tr. 15	Polygonal cut with rounded corners (not excavated)	Pit
298	Tr. 15	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of pit (297)
299	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.70m length x 0.30m depth (not excavated)	Pit
300	Tr. 15	Soft mid reddish brown silt	Fill of pit (299)
301	Tr. 15	Oval cut, 1.30m length x 0.45m width (not excavated)	Pit
302	Tr. 15	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, frequent angular limestone pebbles	Fill of pit (301)
303	Tr. 9	Loose redeposited limestone fragments, up to 0.08m thick	Redeposited limestone brash
304	Tr. 9	Firm redeposited limestone fragments, 0.16m thick	Fill of (307)
305	Tr. 9	Firm reddish brown clayey silt with 30% limestone fragments	Fill of (307)
306	Tr. 9	70% limestone brash fragments with 30% firm reddish brown clayey silt, occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of (307)
307	Tr. 9	Large fairly straight sided cut, orientated N-S	Quarry pit
308	Tr. 9	Indurated limestone bedrock	Natural deposit
309	Tr. 9	Loose redeposited limestone fragments, up to 0.16m thick	Fill of (312)
310	Tr. 9	Firm to loose reddish brown silt with 20% limestone brash fragments	Fill of (312)
311	Tr. 9	Firm to loose reddish brown silt with 60% limestone brash fragments	Fill of (312)
312	Tr. 9	Large straight sided cut orientated roughly NW-SE	Quarry pit

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
313	Tr. 9	Firm reddish brown silt, occasional limestone fragments, 0.17m thick	Fill of (319)
314	Tr. 9	Firm brownish grey clay, occasional limestone fragments	Fill of (319)
315	Tr. 9	Firm greyish brown clay, occasional limestone fragments	Fill of (319)
316	Tr. 9	Firm reddish brown silt, frequent limestone fragments	Fill of (319)
317	Tr. 9	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (319)
318	Tr. 9	Loose limestone fragments	Fill of (319)
319	Tr. 9	Large straight sided cut orientated NW-SE	Quarry pit
320	Tr. 9	Firm to loose reddish brown silt with 20% limestone fragments	Fill of (312)
321	Tr. 9	Firm mid greyish yellowish brown clay and mudstone	Natural deposit
322	Tr. 9	Firm reddish brown silty clay, 60% limestone brash fragments	Fill of (323)
323	Tr. 9	Partially exposed unexcavated rectangular cut with rounded corners, 1.80m width x at least 1.95m length	Pit
324	Tr. 9	Firm reddish brown silty clay, 60% limestone brash fragments	Fill of (325)
325	Tr. 9	Unexcavated rectangular cut with rounded corners, 1.80m length x 0.65m width	Pit
326	Tr. 9	Firm mid grey clay, occasional CBM fragments	Fill of (319)
327	Tr. 9	Firm to loose reddish brown silty clay with 30% limestone brash fragments	Fill of (319)
328	Tr. 25	Loose mid yellowish brown very silty clay, 0.30m thick, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional angular to rounded small stones	Topsoil layer
329	Tr. 25	Soft mid to light yellowish brown clay, 0.20m thick, occasional gravel patches, occasional ironstone	Subsoil layer
330	Tr. 25	Soft mid greyish brown clay, 0.18m thick, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional angular small stones	Fill of pit (331)
331	Tr. 25	Oval cut, 0.70m length x 0.48m width x 0.18m depth, irregular and uneven sides to an irregular base	Pit
332	Tr. 25	Hard mid yellow sand and ironstone	Natural deposit
333	Tr. 25	Surface finds	
334	Tr. 24	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments, rare charcoal flecks	Topsoil layer
335	Tr. 24	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick, frequent limestone brash fragments	Subsoil layer
336	Tr. 24	Hard yellow fragmented limestone with patches of reddish yellow ironstone	Natural deposit
337	Tr. 23	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt and limestone brash	Natural deposit
338	Tr. 23	Soft mid reddish brown clayey silt, 0.20m thick	Subsoil layer
339	Tr. 23	Soft dark brown silt, 0.20m thick	Topsoil layer
340	Tr. 23	Oval cut partially revealed to 0.90m length x 0.40m width x 0.30m depth, steep concave sides to a concave base	Pit
341	Tr. 23	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick, moderate charcoal flecks, moderate sub-rounded pebbles	Fill of pit (340)
342	Tr. 23	Linear cut, 0.90m width x 0.20m depth, shallow 30° sides to an irregular base	Shallow ditch
343	Tr. 23	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick	Fill of ditch (342)
344	Tr. 23	Oval cut, 0.30m length x 0.20m width x 0.10m depth, irregular sides sharply breaking to an irregular base	Pit
345	Tr. 23	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.10m thick, frequent charcoal	Fill of (344)
346	Tr. 27	Sub oval cut, 2.10m x 3.10m in plan x 0.54m depth, shallow concave sides to a concave base	Large pit
347	Tr. 27	Firm mid brown clay, frequent limestone brash fragments, 0.25m thick	Fill of pit (346)

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
348	Tr. 27	Firm mid brown clay, 0.18m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments	Fill of pit (346)
349	Tr. 27	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.17m thick, frequent limestone brash fragments	Fill of (350)
350	Tr. 27	Linear cut, 2m width x 0.17m depth, uneven irregular sides and base, aligned N-S	Medieval furrow
351	Tr. 27	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.21m thick, moderate charcoal flecks and fragments	Topsoil layer
352	Tr. 27	Soft to friable mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.16m thick, frequent limestone brash fragments	Subsoil layer
353	Tr. 27	Soft to friable mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.13m thick, moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones	Fill of (355)
354	Tr. 27	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.12m thick, frequent small to large sub-angular stones, occasional small sub-rounded stones	Fill of (355)
355	Tr. 27	Linear cut, 0.45m width x 0.23m depth, concave sides to an uneven base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch or gully
356	Tr. 20	Firm mid brown silt, 0.40m thick, occasional limestone brash fragments	Topsoil layer
357	Tr. 20	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.27m thick	Subsoil layer
358	Tr. 20	Firm bright yellow clay	Natural deposit
359	Tr. 20	Firm bright yellow clay, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit (redeposited natural)
360	Tr. 20	Circular cut, 0.50m diameter x 0.05m depth, moderately sloping sides to a slightly concave base	Pit
361	Tr. 20	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.05m thick, occasional heat affected stones and flint	Fill of pit (360)
362	Tr. 20	Linear cut, 0.35m width x 0.08m depth, moderate to steep sloping sides to a slightly concave base, aligned NE-SW	Linear ditch or gully
363	Tr. 20	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick, frequent mineral nodules	Fill of (362)
364	Tr. 20	Linear cut, 0.78m width x 0.2m depth, vertical side to the north, moderate shallow and stepped to the south with a flat base, aligned E-W	Ditch
365	Tr. 20	Firm yellowish grey mottled clay, 0.2m thick	Fill of ditch (364)
366	Tr. 20	Linear cut, 0.70m width x 0.12m depth, moderate to steep sloping sides to a slightly concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch
367	Tr. 20	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.12m thick, occasional manganese and iron staining and small nodules	Fill of ditch (366)
368	Tr. 27	Linear cut, 1.94m width, 0.22m depth, shallow concave sides to a fairly flat base	Medieval furrow
369	Tr. 27	Firm mid to dark reddish brown clay, 0.22m thick, occasional small rounded stones	Fill of furrow (368)
370	Tr. 27	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.14m thick x 0.55m width, frequent small to large sub-angular stones, occasional sub-rounded stones	Fill of ditch (373)
371	Tr. 27	Soft to friable mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.30m thick x 1.25m width, occasional charcoal flecks, moderate small to large sub-angular stones	Fill of ditch (373)
372	Tr. 27	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.34m depth x 0.40m width, frequent limestone brash fragments	Fill of ditch (373)
373	Tr. 27	Linear cut, 1.70m width x 0.34m depth, steep sided to an uneven base, NE-SW orientation	Ditch
374	Tr. 26	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay, 60mm thick	Fill of possible post-hole (375)
375	Tr. 26	Oval/rectangular cut with rounded corners 0.35m length x 0.21m width x 60mm depth, straight near vertical sides, sharply breaking to a flat base	Possible post-hole

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
376	Tr. 26	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay, 45mm thick	Fill of possible post-hole (377)
377	Tr. 26	Circular cut, 0.21m diameter x 45mm depth, straight steep sides, sharply breaking to a flat base	Possible post-hole
378	Tr. 26	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.23m thick	Fill of possible post-hole (379)
379	Tr. 26	Rectangular/oval cut with rounded corners, 0.54m length x 0.46m width x 0.23m depth, steep straight sides tapering and gradually breaking to a slightly concave base	Possible substantial post-hole
380	Tr. 26	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Fill of possible post-hole (381)
381	Tr. 26	Likely circular but only partially revealed, 0.34m length x 0.25m depth, steep straight sides becoming more concave breaking gradually to a concave base	Possible post-hole
382	Tr. 26	Firm to friable dark reddish brown silty sandy clay, .23m thick, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional shell flecks and fragments	Fill of rectangular feature (383)
383	Tr. 26	Possibly rectangular cut with sharp corners, only partially exposed, width is over 1.85m through width of trench, length c. 4m x .023m depth, vertical straight	Rectangular feature with possible large post-hole within, possible structure
384	Tr. 26	Firm but friable dark reddish brown silty sandy clay, 0.36m thick, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional shell flecks	Fill of possible post-hole 385
385	Tr. 26	Circular cut, 0.41m diameter x 0.36m depth, steep tapering sides gradually breaking to a concave base, 90° inclination of axis	Possible post-hole
386	Tr. 26	Firm dark greyish reddish brown silty clay, 0.15m thick, occasional small pebbles	Fill of possible post-hole (387)
387	Tr. 26	Circular cut, 0.28m diameter x 0.15m depth, steep straight sides gradually breaking to a concave base, 90° inclination of axis	Possible post-hole
388	Tr. 27	Hard mid reddish brown clay and limestone brash	Natural deposit
389	Tr. 18	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.27m thick, occasional pebbles	Topsoil layer
390	Tr. 18	Firm mid brownish grey clay, 0.13m thick, occasional charcoal flecks	Subsoil layer
391	Tr. 18	Firm to soft mid yellowish brown clay, 0.15m thick	Natural deposit
392	Tr. 18	Firm light brownish bluish grey clay, 0.26m thick x 1.10m width	Fill of ditch (393)
393	Tr. 18	Linear cut, 1.10m width x 0.26m depth, concave sides to a fairly flat base, aligned NW-SE	Ditch
394	Tr. 22	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional small rounded to angular stones, up to 0.21m thick	Topsoil layer
395	Tr. 22	Loose mid brown silty clay, occasional small rounded to angular stones, up to 0.6m thick	Subsoil layer
396	Tr. 22	Soft mid grey clay, frequent iron staining and flecks, frequent charcoal flecks, 0.21m thick	Fill of ditch (401)
397	Tr. 22	Soft light yellowish grey clay, frequent iron staining and small ironstones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick	Fill of ditch (401)
398	Tr. 22	Soft mid grey clay, frequent iron staining and small stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch (401)
399	Tr. 22	Soft light yellowish grey clay, frequent iron staining and small stones, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, 0.15m thick	Fill of ditch (401)
400	Tr. 22	Soft light grey clay, frequent iron staining and stones, occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, 0.18m thick	Fill of ditch (401)
401	Tr. 22	Linear cut orientated E-W, measuring 1.5m wide x 0.78m deep with moderately steep sides, breaking sharply to a flat base uneven in places	Ditch

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
402	Tr. 22	Soft mid greyish brown slightly silty clay, occasional small rounded to angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.14m thick	Fill of (403)
403	Tr. 22	Linear cut orientated E-W measuring 1.45m wide x 0.14m deep with concave sides to a concave base	Shallow ditch (likely truncated)
404	Tr. 22	Soft yellowish grey clay	Natural deposit
405	Tr. 47	Linear cut, orientated N-S, 10m length x 0.40m width x 0.28m depth, straight 60° sides breaking sharply to a flat base	Ditch
406	Tr. 47	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.28m thick, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	Fill of ditch (405)
407	Tr. 17	Oval cut, 0.47m width x 0.13m depth, 45° angle straight sides to a concave base	Pit
408	Tr. 17	Soft and friable light greyish orangey blue clay, 0.13m thick	Fill of (408)
409	Tr. 17	Linear cut, 0.26m depth, shallow sloping concave side to a fairly flat base, aligned N-S	Possible furrow
410	Tr. 17	Firm light brownish yellow clay, 0.26m thick, rare charcoal fragments, occasional medium to small sub-angular flints	Fill of furrow (409)
411	Tr. 17	Hard but friable mid to dark brownish orange silty clay, 0.29m thick, occasional small stones	Topsoil layer
412	Tr. 17	Firm mid to dark brownish orange clayey silt, 0.16m thick, occasional small rounded stones	Subsoil layer
413	Tr. 17	Soft light brownish orange clay	Natural deposit
414	Tr. 21	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.24m thick	Topsoil layer
415	Tr. 21	Firm mid yellowish brown clay, 0.24m thick	Subsoil layer
416	Tr. 21	Firm light orangey yellow clay	Natural deposit
417	Tr. 21	Firm mixed mid greyish blue and orange clay, 0.23m thick	Fill of ditch (418)
418	Tr. 21	Linear cut, 2.7m width x 0.23m depth, concave stepped sides to an uneven base	Ditch
419	Tr. 21	Firm mid brownish greyish blue clay, 0.35m thick	Fill of ditch (420)
420	Tr. 21	Linear cut, 0.35m depth x approximately 0.60m width, concave sides to a slightly convex base	Ditch
421	Tr. 26	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.31m thick	Topsoil layer
422	Tr. 26	Soft mid brownish red silty clay, 0.32m thick	Subsoil layer
423	Tr. 26	Hard reddish yellowish brown mudstone, moderate red clayey patches	Natural deposit
424	Tr. 53	Surface finds	
425	Tr. 53	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.18m thick, occasional stones and modern dumped material	Topsoil layer
426	Tr. 53	Soft light to mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.23m thick, occasional rounded stones	Subsoil layer
427	Tr. 53	Loose mid bluish grey clay, 0.20m thick, frequent bricks/brick fragments, mortar and stone	Fill of (487)
428	Tr. 53	Loose mid yellowish brown demolition debris, 0.21m thick, frequent bricks/brick fragments and mortar	Fill of (487)
429	Tr. 53	Loose black burnt coal and ash, 0.34m thick	Fill of (487)
430	Tr. 53	Loose mid yellowish brown clay, rock and building material, 0.15m thick	Fill of (487)
431	Tr. 53	Loose mid brown silty clay, moderate charcoal flecks, thickness undetermined	Fill of (487)
432	Tr. 53	Loose mid orangey brown silty clay and sandstone, thickness undetermined	Fill of (487)
433	Tr. 53	Loose light yellowish orangey grey silty clay, thickness undetermined	Fill of (487)
434	Tr. 53	Loose black coal and ash, thickness undetermined	Fill of (487)
435	Tr. 53	Firm mid yellowish grey clay	Natural deposit

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
436	Tr. 40	Linear (slightly curving) cut, 1.65m width x 0.45m depth, moderately sloping concave sides to a concave base, aligned NE-SW	Ditch
437	Tr. 40	Firm mid greyish yellow clay, 40mm thick	Fill of ditch (436)
438	Tr. 40	Firm yellowish brown silty clay, 0.40m thick	Fill of ditch (436)
439	Tr. 40	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.15m thick, with reddish brown streaks	Fill of ditch (436)
440	Tr. 40	Firm mid reddish brown slightly clayey silt, 0.25m thick, occasional pebbles	Fill of (436)
441	Tr. 40	Firm yellowish grey clay with orange patches	Natural deposit
442	Tr. 40	Firm yellowish brown clayey silt, occasional pebbles, 0.12m thick	Subsoil layer
443	Tr. 40	Firm mid brown silt, 0.25m thick, very occasional pebbles	Topsoil layer
444	Tr. 38	Firm mid brown silt, 0.25m thick, rare pebbles	Topsoil layer
445	Tr. 38	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.10m thick, occasional pebble bands in section	Subsoil layer
446	Tr. 38	Firm yellowish grey clay	Natural deposit
447	Tr. 42	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.20m thick	Topsoil layer
448	Tr. 42	Firm slightly friable mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.10m thick, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	Subsoil layer
449	Tr. 42	Plastic light yellowish brown with some blue grey mottle clay	Natural deposit
450	Tr. 39	Friable slightly sticky dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.27m thick, occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	Topsoil layer
451	Tr. 39	Firm mid yellowish greyish brown clay, 0.23m thick, occasional small pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	Subsoil layer
452	Tr. 39	Plastic light to mid yellowish brown clay	Natural deposit
453	Tr. 47	Firm light brownish yellow clay, occasional sub-angular flint nodules	Natural deposit
454	Tr. 47	Soft mid to light brown silty clay, 0.23m thick, occasional rounded pebbles	Subsoil layer
455	Tr. 47	Friable mid to dark brown silt, 0.21m thick, occasional rounded stones	Topsoil layer
456	Tr. 47	Irregular cut varying between 0.7 and 2m wide with scooped concave sides to an irregular base 0.5m deep, aligned E-W	Possible ditch
457	Tr. 47	Soft mid yellowish brown clay, 0.30m thick, occasional medium rounded flint stones	Fill of (456)
458	Tr. 47	Soft light yellow silty clay, 0.40m depth, occasional medium rounded flint stones	Fill of (456)
459	Tr. 30	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil layer
460	Tr. 30	Soft mid reddish brown silty clay, 0.19m depth, occasional iron stone fragments.	Natural deposit
461	Tr. 30	Mixed deposit of topsoil, natural silty clay and modern debris including ceramic building material, thickness undetermined	Fill of (462)
462	Tr. 30	Straight sided cut orientated NW – SE, at least 24m wide, continuing beyond the trench limits to the west	Area of modern disturbance, possible quarry pit
463	Tr. 30	Unstratified finds from machining	
464	Tr. 18	Unstratified finds from machining	
465	Tr. 29	Unstratified finds from machining	
466	Tr. 29	Loose mid/dark brown silty clay, 0.16m depth, occasional small angular stones.	Topsoil layer
467	Tr. 29	Loose mid brown silty clay, 0.23m depth, occasional angular to rounded stones.	Subsoil layer
468	Tr. 29	Loose mid orangey brown silty clay, >20mm depth, frequent angular medium stones.	Natural deposit

No.	Location	Description	Interpretation
469	Tr. 28	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.16m depth.	Topsoil layer
470	Tr. 28	Friable mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.12m depth.	Subsoil layer
471	Tr. 28	Friable mid brown clay and limestone brash, >20mm depth.	Natural deposit
472	Tr. 46	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.30m thick	Topsoil deposit
473	Tr. 46	Soft light brown clay, 0.20m thick, occasional limestone	Subsoil deposit
474	Tr. 46	Very soft light yellowish brown clay	Natural deposit
475	Tr. 50	Straight sided cut of uncertain dimensions, at least 22.4m N-S continuing beyond trench limits	Quarry pit
476	Tr. 51	Irregular sub circular mound with moderate sloping sides, 12m diameter	Mound of quarry waste, encompasses deposits 270 to 276
477	Tr. 51	Firm to loose yellowish brown mixed deposit of silt, mudstone and limestone, 5.3m wide in plan	Dumped deposit from quarrying
478	Tr. 51	Firm to loose mixed reddish brown and grey clay containing large quantities of mudstone and limestone fragments, 13.2m wide in plan	Dumped deposit from quarrying
479	Tr. 51	Loose yellow fractured limestone, 2.2m wide in plan	Dumped deposit from quarrying
480	Tr. 51	Loose light brown clayey silt containing large quantities of limestone brash fragments, 4.3m wide in plan	Dumped deposit from quarrying
481	Tr. 52	Straight sided cut of uncertain form and dimensions, at least 7.4m NE-SW continuing beyond trench limits	Quarry pit
482	Tr. 52	Firm mixed reddish brown silt and grey clay, at least 50% limestone brash inclusions	Fill of quarry pit (481)
483	Tr. 52	Sub rectangular cut orientated NW – SE measuring 2.3m x 3m	Quarry pit
484	Tr. 52	Firm mixed reddish brown silt and grey clay, at least 50% limestone brash inclusions	Fill of quarry pit (483)
485	Tr. 52	Sub circular cut measuring 2.1m wide	Quarry pit
486	Tr. 52	Firm mixed reddish brown silt and grey clay, at least 50% limestone brash inclusions	Fill of quarry pit (485)
487	Tr. 53	Hollow measuring 40.5m E-W	Hollow produced by quarry activity subsequently filled with dumped material
488	Tr. 15	Linear cut orientated NNW-SSE with moderate sloping sides to an irregular generally flat base, 2.18m wide x 0.2m deep	Medieval furrow
489	Tr. 15	Loose mid brown silt, moderate limestone brash inclusions, 0.2m thick	Fill of medieval furrow (488)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

INTRODUCTION

A moderate, mixed assemblage, comprising 167 items weighing a total of 21939g, was recovered during the archaeological investigations at Lands End Way, Oakham. Artefacts of prehistoric to early modern date were retrieved, with pottery being the most common type, accounting for almost 70% by count of the items recorded here. A moderate faunal assemblage, 152 items weighing 970g in total, was also recovered.

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines in Darling 2004. The assemblage consisted of 13 sherds from 13 vessels, weighing 72 grams. The pottery dates to the Roman period, although at least two sherds are likely to be Prehistoric.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1; a summary of the pottery is included in Table 1.

Condition

The pottery is highly fragmented and abraded, as indicated by the average sherd weight of five grams.

Results

Table 1, Summary of Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	NoS	NoV	W (g)
GREY	Greyware	GW	3	3	37
MISC	Miscellaneous	MC	10	10	35
TOTAL			13	13	72

Provenance

Single Roman sherds came from fill of linear [253] and ditch [418]. A greyware sherd was residual in context (371). A number of coarse shell and oolitic tempered sherds were recovered from ditches [342] and [403]. These are in poor condition and could date to the Roman period, although they may be earlier. Context (341) from pit [340] produced eight sherds of this type, six of which are too fragmentary to be diagnostic; a single body sherd and basal fragments appear in the coarse tempered fabric and these may be Prehistoric.

Range

Three of the sherds are Greyware, which is ubiquitous in Roman assemblages. The Coarse-tempered sherds may date prior to the Roman period but their poor condition prevents firm identification.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work, due to the condition of the material. The pottery poses no problems for long-term storage and should be retained.

Summary

A small assemblage of Roman and possible earlier material was recovered from the site. The low number of sherds and the condition of the pottery suggests that this material is re-deposited. However, its presence indicates Roman and

possibly earlier activity occurring in vicinity of the site.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* 2005. These have been equated with the codes for Leicestershire (Davies and Sawday 1999) in Table 2. A maximum of 103 sherds from 90 vessels, weighing 1,972 grams were recovered from the site. The assemblage contained early to middle Saxon, Saxo-Norman and medieval to early modern pottery.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 2; a summary of the pottery is included in Table 2.

During recording, a new ware type was defined: *Rutland Medieval Shell and Iron* (RMSF). These vessels are shell tempered with buff surfaces and a reduced core. The shell tempering consists of small to medium sized common shell with fossil limestone (some with matrix) and frequent iron that tends to occur in patches. The fabric includes some background quartz and possible slag. The fabric is not homogenous in the break, suggesting poor mixing of the clay prior to manufacture. The vessels are handmade but with rims that may be turn-tabled. A sherd of RMSF has been removed and added to the type-series held by the Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire.

Three sherds were recorded under the generic code of Medieval Local types (MEDLOC) though these appear very similar to one another and may be the same ware type. Two fabrics appear to be present, with one containing coarser quartz and iron inclusions than the other. Full fabric descriptions for these are listed in the archive catalogue below.

Condition

Some of the pottery shows above average levels of abrasion and this is indicated by an average sherd weight of 19 grams. Four vessels have deposits adhering to them, although these may be the result of burial conditions rather than use. Fifteen vessels have soot residues, perhaps resulting from their use in a domestic context in conjunction with a fire or hearth.

Results

Table 2, Summary of Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Fabric	Leics Cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware			1550	1800	1	1	121
BL	Black-glazed wares		EA6	1550	1750	4	4	41
BS	Brown stoneware		SW5	1680	1850	3	3	28
CIST	Cistercian-type ware		CW	1480	1650	3	3	52
CREA	Cream ware		EA8	1770	1830	5	5	97
DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types		-	1550	1650	1	1	1
ENPO	English Porcelain		-	1750	2000	1	1	48
EST	Early Stamford ware	E/F	ST3	870	1010	1	1	2
LERTH	Late Earthenwares		EA	1750	1900	3	3	41
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics		-	1150	1450	3	3	11
MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics		-	1150	1450	1	1	2
MP	Midlands Purple ware		MP	1380	1600	3	3	80
MP	Midlands Purple ware	Ticknall	MP2	1380	1600	1	1	80
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware		-	1800	1900	5	5	98
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware		SW5	1690	1900	3	2	92

Cname	Full name	Fabric	Leics Cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
PEARL	Pearlware		EA9	1770	1900	10	8	413
RMSF	Rutland Medieval Shell and Iron		-	1200	1500	3	2	80
SLBTOL	South Lincolnshire Baston Type Oolitic ware		-	1200	1450?	1	1	2
SLIP	Unidentified slipware		EA7	1650	1750	1	1	1
SLSOF	South Lincolnshire Shell Oolite & Iron		-	1000	1230	1	1	2
SST	Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered		-	550	800	2	1	6
SSTCL	Central Lincolnshire Early to mid Saxon sandstone-tempered		-	450	750	7	6	25
ST	Stamford Ware	A	ST7	875	1125	4	4	20
ST	Stamford Ware	A/B	ST2	1100	1200	1	1	2
ST	Stamford Ware	A/D	ST3	875	1000	5	5	15
ST	Stamford Ware	A/G	ST2	1050	1125	4	4	7
ST	Stamford Ware	B/C	ST1	1150	1200	1	1	1
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	A	LY5	1150	1250	10	7	37
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	B	LY1	1150	1250	8	6	90
WHITE	Modern whiteware		-	1850	1900	7	5	477
TOTAL:						103	90	1972

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from eleven trenches and a single area. From these, a maximum of 12 vessels, weighing 246 grams were unstratified.

Seven of the trenches produced small mixed assemblages of medieval, post medieval and early modern material.

Trench 15

Ten contexts from this trench produced the largest assemblage from the site, the majority of the pottery coming from pits. This included material that spans the Saxo-Norman to Post Medieval periods. The Saxo-Norman wares are exclusively the products of Stamford, which is not surprising given its proximity to the site. The medieval wares come from Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and the immediate area. The high number of single sherd vessels combined with the low sherd weight suggests this material does not represent primary deposition.

Trenches 26, 27 and 30

These three trenches revealed mixed period assemblages, although they are significant due to the small amounts of early to middle Saxon pottery that were recovered from them. This amounts to seven vessels, all of which are represented by abraded and re-deposited fragments. The majority of these are Central Lincolnshire Sandstone tempered types (SSTCL) and it is perhaps surprising that none of the vessels recovered are the Leicestershire Charnwood type. The presence of these few sherds does suggest some level of activity in the area during the early to middle Saxon period. These vessels are thought to be used in both domestic and funerary contexts, so the nature of this Saxon activity cannot be surmised.

Range

The pottery recovered from the OLEW07 is typical of sites in Rutland, as assemblages from this area tend to share the same ceramic makeup as sites in southern Lincolnshire. That is consistent with the presence of Stamford and other south Lincolnshire wares. The other important industry was that based at Stanion and Lyveden in Northamptonshire, which manufactured both oolitic, and shell tempered wares. These products are regularly found in medieval assemblages from Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, South Lincolnshire and Rutland.

The pottery is mainly domestic in character, though the early to middle Saxon vessels are also known to have a funerary use. The medieval vessels include common forms (jugs, jars and bowls) whilst the later vessels display a greater variety of types.

Potential

The assemblage has some potential for further work. It is recommended that the rim of the RMSF vessel be illustrated.

Representative sherds of this ware should be removed and added to existing type series held in Lincolnshire and Rutland/Leicestershire. The pottery should be reassessed in light of further work at the site. The assemblage offers no problems for long-term storage and should be retained.

Summary

The post Roman assemblage indicates activity in this area in the early to middle Saxon, Saxon-Norman and Medieval to Early Modern periods. It is likely most of this activity is domestic, though the fragmentary nature of the assemblage inhibits further interpretation.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001). A maximum of 16 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 3689 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 3; a summary of the material is included in Table 3.

Condition

The ceramic building material is in fresh condition, as indicated by the average fragment weight of 241 grams.

Results

Table 3, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BRK	Brick	9	2251
PANT	Pantile	2	300
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	5	1138
TOTAL:		16	3689

Provenance

The Ceramic Building Material does not appear concentrated in any area. Trenches 9, 15, 27 and the E-W Road produced a few examples of early modern brick and tile. A possible Roman tile came from Trench 27.

Range

A single fragment of tile may be Roman, although the majority of the material is early modern brick and roofing tile.

As most of the fragments are Early Modern in date, it is difficult to identify their provenance. However, it is likely they are of local or regional manufacture.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work.

Summary

A small amount of ceramic building material was recovered from the site, which suggests early modern activity in the vicinity.

FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This information was added to an access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 4.

Condition

The assemblage consists of small, abraded fragments, one of which has traces of an industrial residue or slag adhering to it.

Results

Table 4, Fired Clay Archive

Tr	Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
13	123	Oxidised fine	1	1	
14	239	Reduced fine	1	1	Slag residue?
27	371	Oxidised fine + fe	1	1	Possible CBM

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work; the assemblage should be retained.

Summary

A small amount of fired clay was recovered from the site. The abraded nature of the fragments inhibits further interpretation.

THE FLINTS

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

An Archaeological Evaluation at the above site recovered 34 struck flints from a range of features and unstratified deposits. This report quantifies, describes and discusses this material and recommends any further work that may be required for it to realise its full research potential.

Quantification

Context	Decorated Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade	Blade-Like Flake	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	
040								1	Rod/wedge
095					1				
111	1								
116		2							
129	2	2			1		1		
133	1								
165		1							
166		1							
184	2	1		1		1			Core weighs 20g
225								1	

244		1							
330	1								
333	1	2					1		All very battered
341	1								
349	1	2					1	1	Edge-trimmed
361						1			Core weighs 153g, reused as pounder
402			1						
424	1							1	Broken ?long-end scraper
464		1							Thermal ventral
465		1			1		1		

Table5: Quantification of Lithic Material by Context

Description

Raw Materials

Most of the struck flints were manufactured from a translucent brown flint containing varying proportions of impurities, with a few flakes of opaque grey flint also present. They had a thick but abraded cortex and appeared to have been obtained as small rounded pebbles and cobbles, probably from glacio-fluvial deposits. The flint would have been of good knapping quality but its flaking ability was limited both by the size of the raw materials and the frequent thermal flaws present.

Condition

The condition of the assemblage was variable but most pieces had experienced some chipping and abrasion and in some cases this was quite marked. This would be consistent with material that had spent some time in unstable burial environments, such as ploughzones, and there were no obviously in situ assemblages.

Typology, Technology and Dating

No typologically diagnostic pieces were present but technological traits suggest that flint use at the site had occurred during the Mesolithic, the Middle Bronze Age or later, and possibly during the Later Neolithic.

Mesolithic material was best represented by the core from context [184], which consisted of a very small, opposed platformed, micro-blade core with one side blunted, and a long-end scraper from [424], which was broken but had been manufactured on a narrow flake or blade and had fine steep convex retouch around its distal end, extending along the right lateral margin. The blade and the blade-like flakes are also likely to broadly date to this period but the bulk of the flakes consisted of crudely produced thick squat flakes with wide and often obtuse striking platforms. These represent an expedient approach to flintworking, demonstrating either little skill or few concerns over the reduction process, and were typical of industries dating to the later second or first millennium BC. It is possible that the core from context [361] may also belong to this period. This was made on a rounded pebble and had several flakes removed from a number of platforms prior to being used as a hammerstone or pounder, and there were also numerous incipient Hertzian cones present, caused either from its use as a hammer or from earlier failed flake removals. Possibly indicative of a Later Neolithic presence were two of the retouched implements. The piece from context [040] consisted of a thick flake, struck from an opposed platformed core, with steeply blunted lateral margins and partial inverse retouch executed around its distal end. It is not easily placed but may either represent a small rod or fabricator, or a wedge-type tool. Fabricators were made throughout the prehistoric period but rods and wedges are perhaps most common in Later Neolithic industries. Another retouched piece, a scraper from context [225] was made on a small and roughly circular flake and had a small stretch of medium, slightly invasive scalar retouch along its left lateral margin, near its distal end. This is again difficult to place but tentatively it may represent an undeveloped thumbnail scraper of Beaker period date. The remaining retouched piece from the site was a simple edge trimmed flake from context [349] of uncertain date.

Discussion

The assemblage was small but appeared to have been manufactured over a long period and suggests sporadic activity at the site throughout the prehistoric period. It was present within twelve of the Evaluation Trenches as both unstratified material and within the fills of a variety of features. Trench 15 produced the most pieces but no concentrations could be discerned from anywhere at the site and the assemblage's condition would suggest it was mostly residually deposited. Its small size also precludes any detailed discussion of the nature of the occupation during the various periods represented. Core reduction and micro-blade production, often linked to microlith manufacture, can be suggested for the Mesolithic, whilst during the Middle to Late Bronze Age simple flake production predominated. The few pieces suggestive of a Later Neolithic presence were retouched and this may indicate the importance of tool use at the site during that period.

The material here is comparable and comfortably fits in with that recovered from other archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity, which have revealed extensive multi-period occupation occurring throughout the prehistoric period (eg Clay 1998; Mellor 2007).

Recommendations

Due to its size this report is all that is required of the assemblage for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is proposed. The assemblage does indicate multi-period prehistoric activity at the site, which may contribute to a broader understanding of landscape use in the region and complement the findings from other archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity. The assemblage should therefore be noted in the local Historic Environment Record and a short description included in any published accounts of the investigations.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 152 (970g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts. Bones, probably representing food waste, were most numerous though a few shells of natural terrestrial molluscs were also found.

Provenance

The material is derived from furrow fills (020 and 022), a subsoil (040), pit fills (087, 098, 111, 121, 129, 133, 163, 348, 349 and 353), the fills of ditches (142, 145, 184, 371 and 396), a structure (382) and from deposits associated with quarrying (326 and 430).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was poor to moderate, with many exhibiting signs of chalkiness.

Results

Table 5, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
020	large mammal	unidentified	1	13	chalky
022	cattle	metacarpus	1	84	
040	large mammal	?humerus	1	7	
087	large mammal	unidentified	1	6	
098	unknown	unidentified	1	<1	
111	large mammal	unidentified	1	7	chalky
121	large mammal	unidentified	1	2	chalky
129	unknown	unidentified	5	4	probable bird included
133	sheep/goat	tibia	1	9	
	cattle	incisor	1	6	
	unknown	unidentified	3	3	
142	cattle	humerus	2	40	
	cattle	molar	1	25	
	cattle	rib	2	16	
	sheep/goat	rib	1	2	
145	cattle	ulna	1	44	all very chalky
	large mammal	rib	1	7	fragmentary
	pig	skull	24	66	
163	small mammal	metacarpal	1	6	
	small mammal	unidentified	1	1	
184	large mammal	humerus	1	26	all very chalky
	large mammal	unidentified	1	3	
	medium mammal	unidentified	5	8	
326	sheep/goat	tibia	1	7	

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
348	cattle	molar	1	13	
349	large mammal	unidentified	3	12	
	pig	molar	1	5	
	bird	unidentified	1	<1	
	unknown	unidentified	3	6	
353	sheep/goat	mandible	1	65	
	bird	unidentified	1	<1	
	garden snail	shell	3	3	1 complete
	banded snail	shell	2	2	both complete
371	sheep/goat	molar	1	8	
	unknown	unidentified	3	3	
382	deer	skull/antler	1	30	
	large mammal	vertebra	3	60	
	cattle	mandible	1	52	
	large mammal	rib	9	134	some with butchery marks
	pig	rib	1	12	
	small mammal	rib	2	3	
	cattle	phalange	1	10	
	pig	mandible	1	20	
	sheep/goat	tibia	1	14	juvenile
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	12	juvenile
	large mammal	scapula	3	30	
	unknown	unidentified	20	50	fragmentary, possible skull fragments
396	large mammal	molar	27	20	enamel plates only
430	sheep/goat	vertebra	1	5	
	sheep/goat	sacrum	1	7	

Summary

As expected, cattle and sheep/goat dominate the faunal assemblage with pig also represented. The bird bones are uninformative, but may also have contributed to the diet. A single fragment of deer skull, probably red deer, was also found and indicates hunting activities.

Context (382) would appear to represent primary butchery waste and was found associated with a possible structural feature of early to mid Saxon date and perhaps indicates a function for this feature. Much of the remaining material derives from undated features, although a few are dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Overall, the assemblage is considered too small for meaningful analysis. The faunal remains should be kept and reviewed if further work is undertaken at the site.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four pieces of glass weighing in total 212g were recovered from 3 separate contexts.

Condition

All the material is in good condition, though two of the pieces have iridescent decay.

Results

Table 6, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
163	Dark green vessel glass, much iridescence	1	2	Post-

				medieval
326	Colourless window glass	1	7	19 th -20 th century
429	Colourless rectangular bottle, embossed 'GUERLAIN, MARQUE DE FABRIQUE, 15. RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, DEPOS[.]', 20 th century	1	197	20 th century
	Colourless drinking vessel? Cut rim, moderate iridescence, post-medieval	1	6	

Provenance

The material was recovered from the fills of a pit (163) and quarries (326, 429). One of the items is marked as a French product.

Range

All of the glass is post-medieval to early modern, and mainly from vessels, though there is one piece of window pane. There is a substantial piece from a Guerlain perfume container.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass assemblage is of limited local potential.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

All of the clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
353				2		2	3	Stems only	18 th century
430					1	2	5	Incls. Early 19 th century bowl fragment with leaves on mould seam	19 th century
465		1				1	5	Stem only	17 th century
Totals		1		2	1	5	13		

Provenance

Fragments of clay pipe were recovered from a ditch/gully fill (353), a quarry fill (430) and as unstratified material (465). It is probable that all the clay pipe was made moderately locally in the Oakham area.

Range

Very little clay pipe was recovered and was mostly stems, with just one bowl fragment.

Potential

The clay pipe provides some dating evidence but is otherwise of very limited local potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A moderate quantity of mixed finds, mostly metal, stone and industrial residue, comprising 23 items weighing a total of 15938g, was recovered from 13 separate contexts.

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and present no long-term storage problems. The assemblage is stored by material class.

Results

Table 8, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
098	Wood?	Seed/nut, charred	1	1	
129	Stone	Burnt stone	1	4	
137	Iron	Unidentified, thin pointed strip	1	2	
163	Iron	Nail, bent	1	17	
244	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag	1	5	
264	Stone	Roofing slate	1	7	Post-medieval
326	Plaster	Plaster, one piece with reed impressions	5	143	
349	Stone	Burnt stone	2	185	
353	Iron	Nail/spike	1	34	
361	Stone	Burnt stone	2	533	
382	Industrial residue	Iron slag, plano-convex hearth bottom	1	2298	
	Industrial residue	Furnace base, burnt ironstone	3	12700	
429	Iron	Nail?	1	8	
	Lead	Oval disk	1	25	
461	Iron	nail	1	16	
Totals			23	15978	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from pit fills (098, 129, 137, 163, 244, 361), quarry fills (326, 429, 461), a furrow (349), a ditch/gully fill (353), a possibly structural feature (382), and as unstratified material (264). A large portion of the material was recovered from Trench 15 (all contexts between 098 and 244).

Range

A restricted range of other finds was collected, mostly comprising stone and metal, with industrial residue and plaster also retained.

Potential

Except for the industrial residue, the potential of the other finds is limited. In consideration of its apparent date, derived from associated pottery, the significance of the industrial residue from (382) is high.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table 9 is based on the evidence provided by all the finds detailed above.

Table 9 Spot dates

Tr	Cxt	Date	Comments
05	035	16 th to 17 th	Date on a single sherd
09	326	Mid/late 18 th to 19 th	
13	058	19 th	
13	265	Mid 17 th to mid 18 th	

Tr	Cxt	Date	Comments
14	239	13 th to 15 th	Date on a single sherd
14	264	18 th to 20 th	Date on a single sherd
14	351	3 rd to 4 th	Date on a single sherd
15	087	13 th to 14 th	
15	097	Late 12 th to 14 th	
15	100	Late 12 th to 14 th	Date on a single sherd
15	121	Late 12 th to 14 th	Date on a single sherd
15	129	16 th to 17 th	Date on a single sherd
15	133	13 th to 14 th	
15	137	14 th to mid 15 th	Date on a single sherd
15	160	13 th to 14 th	
15	163	18 th to 20 th	Date on CBM, includes single fragment of 16 th to 17 th century pot
15	244	Late 12 th to 14 th	Date on a single sherd
21	417	3 rd to 4 th	Date on a single sherd
22	402	Roman or Prehistoric	Date on a single sherd
23	242	Roman or Prehistoric	Date on a single sherd
23	341	Prehistoric?	
26	382	5 th to 8 th	
26	389	16 th	Date on a single sherd
27	348	Mid 11 th to early 12 th	Date on a single sherd; includes residual EMSAX
27	349	11 th to early 12 th	Includes residual EMSAX
27	353	18 th to 20 th	Date on CBM and clay pipe
27	371	13 th to 14 th	Includes single residual Roman sherd
29	465	Unstratified	
30	461	Mid 18 th to 19 th	
30	463	Unstratified	
51	286	Unstratified	
53	427	18 th to 20 th	Date on single fragment of CBM
53	429	19 th to 20 th	
53	430	19 th	
53	434	19 th to 20 th	
53	435	18 th to 20 th	Date on a single fragment of CBM
E-W Road	020	19 th to 20 th	Date on CBM
E-W Road	022	13 th to 15 th	Date on a single sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CLAU	City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Comments
14	351	GREY		?	1	1	4	BS	Very abraded
27	371	GREY		Jar	1	1	15	Rim	Rounded rim; oxidised surfaces; abraded
21	417	GREY		Jar/ bowl	1	1	18	Base?	Very abraded
23	343	MISC	Oolitic?	Jar	1	1	1	Rim	Very abraded and leached; possibly prehistoric/IA
22	402	MISC	Oolitic?	?	1	1	6	Base	Very abraded and leached; soot; possibly prehistoric/IA
23	341	MISC	Various	?	6	6	4	BS	Very abraded; mostly leached; possibly prehistoric/IA
23	341	MISC	Fine to medium shell tempered	Jar/ bowl	1	1	16	Base	Thumb pinched basal angle; abraded and leached; Prehistoric?
23	341	MISC	Fine to medium shell tempered	?	1	1	8	BS	Very abraded and leached; Prehistoric?

Archive catalogue 2, Post Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
E-W Road	022	RMSF		Jar	2	1	56		Rim	Long flaring rim; abraded; ?ID; DR 01	13 th to 15 th
05	035	DUTRT		Small jar	1	1	1		BS	Internal glaze	
05	035	ST	A/D	Jar	1	1	5		BS	Knife trimmed; soot; no glaze	
09	326	CREA		?	1	1	2		Base		
09	326	PEARL		Small hollow	1	1	6	Blue transfer print	Base		
09	326	NOTS		Small jar	2	1	8		BS		
13	058	NCBW		?	1	1	1		BS	Flake	
13	058	SLIP		Press moulded dish?	1	1	1	Yellow over brown; combed	BS		
13	058	STANLY	B	?	1	1	1		BS	Abraded	
13	058	BL	Coarse	?	1	1	4		Base	Abraded	
13	058	BS		Narrow jar	1	1	19		BS		
13	265	BL		?	1	1	1		BS	Flake	
13	265	MP		Jar/ bowl	1	1	8		BS		
13	265	BL	Midlands Purple type	Jar/ bowl	1	1	34		Base	Knife trimmed	
13	265	MP		Jug/ jar	1	1	48		BS		
14	239	MEDLOC	OX/R/OX; fine - medium sandy	?	1	1	1		BS	Abraded; common well sorted sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.5mm + common elongated voids + laminated fabrics + occasional well sorted Fe grains less than 0.2mm	
14	264	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	5		BS		
15	087	STANLY	A	Jar	1	1	10		Neck	?ID; cross-over with	

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
										STANLY B?; abraded	
15	087	STANLY	B	Jar	1	1	14		Rim	Long flared rim; leached	
15	087	STANLY	A	Jar	2	1	15		Rim	Everted rim; leached	
15	087	RMSF		Jar/ bowl	1	1	24		BS	?ID	
15	087	STANLY	B	Jug	2	1	54	Double pressing at UHJ	Handle	Ridged rod handle	
15	097	ST	A	Jar	1	1	8		Rim	Square everted rim; external soot on rim edge; worn rim edge; reoxidised?; no glaze	
15	100	ST	B/C	?	1	1	1		Base	No glaze	
15	100	ST	A	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	3		BS	Soot; external white deposit; no glaze	
15	100	STANLY	A	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7		BS	External soot; ?ID	
15	121	STANLY	A	?	1	1	1		BS		
15	129	STANLY	A	?	1	1	2		BS	Abraded	
15	129	SLSOF		?	1	1	2		BS	?ID; external soot	
15	129	BL	Fine	?	1	1	2		BS	Red slipped	
15	133	MEDX	Medium sandy; light firing	?	1	1	2		BS	Fine background with common sub round to round quartz up to 0.3mm + occasional larger sub round to round quartz 0.5 to 1mm including some cloudy + common fe 0.3 to 3mm + sparse calc; fe slipped; NOTGI?	
15	133	STANLY	B	Jug	1	1	7		Rim	Triangular rim; soot; abraded	
15	137	SLBTOL		Jug/ jar	1	1	2		BS		
15	160	STANLY	A	?	3	1	1		BS	Abraded	
15	160	STANLY	A	?	1	1	1		BS	Soot	
15	160	MEDLOC	Light OX/R?OX; medium sandy	Bowl	1	1	8		BS	common well sorted sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.5mm + occasional larger up to 1mm + common elongated voids + laminated fabrics + occasional well sorted FE grains less than 0.2mm + larger up to 1mm + occasional carb veg	
15	163	MP		Jar	1	1	80		Rim	Lid seat	16th to 17th
15	244	STANLY	B + fe	Jug/ jar	2	1	12		BS	Leached	
26	382	SSTCL	Coarse + carb veg	Jar?	1	1	7	External wiping/ burnishing	BS		
26	382	SSTCL	Fine + carb veg	Narrow jar?	1	1	12	Part burnished ext	BS		
26	389	CIST	Purple	Jug?	1	1	20		BS	Late CIST or early BL	16th
27	348	ST	A/G	?	1	1	1		BS	Soot; white deposit	
27	348	SSTCL	Coarse + ca	?	2	1	2		BS	?ID; soot; almost MSTG	
27	349	SSTCL	Coarse		1	1	1		BS	Common vegetation voids	
27	349	ST	A/D	?	1	1	1		BS	No glaze	
27	349	ST	A/D	Jar	1	1	1		BS	External soot; no glaze	

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
27	349	ST	A/G	?	1	1	1		BS	No glaze	
27	349	ST	A/G	?	1	1	2		BS	No glaze	
27	349	ST	A/B	Jar/ pitcher	1	1	2		BS	No glaze	
27	349	EST	E/F	Jar	1	1	2		BS	External soot	
27	349	ST	A/D	Small jar	1	1	3		BS	No glaze	
27	349	ST	A/G	Jar	1	1	3		BS	External soot including over beak; white deposit masking surfaces; no glaze	
27	349	ST	A	Small jar/ pitcher	1	1	4		Base	Trimmed; external soot; no glaze	
27	349	ST	A	Jar	1	1	5		BS	?EST; no glaze	
27	349	SST		Jar	2	1	6		Neck	Common coarse quartz; moderate finer aggregated quartz + sparse ca + coarse carbonised vegetation voids	
27	371	ST	A/D	Jar/ pitcher	1	14	5		BS	Thin yellow/green glaze	
27	371	SSTCL	Coarse + millstone grit	?	1	1	1		BS	Flake; soot	
27	371	MEDLOC	Light reduced; fine to medium sandy	Jug?	1	1	2		BS	Reduced green/orange glaze; brown internal deposit; common well sorted sub round to round quartz 0.2 to 0.5mm + common elongated voids + laminated fabrics + occasional well sorted FE grains less than 0.2mm + occasional carb veg	
27	371	STANLY	B	Jug/ jar	1	1	2		BS		
29	465	CREA		Small hollow	1	1	2	Engine stamped; brown and green slip bands	Rim		Mid 18 th to early 19 th
29	465	BS		Hollow	1	1	2		BS		19 th
29	465	BS		Inkpot	1	1	7		Rim		19 th
29	465	CIST		Jug?	1	1	11		Handle	Oval handle; later CIST or early BL	16 th to early 17 th
30	461	CREA		?	1	1	3		Base		
30	461	MP		Jar	1	1	24		Rim	Lid seated	16 th to 17 th
30	463	SSTCL		?	1	1	2		BS	Abraded; includes moderate fe	5 th to 8 th
30	463	NCBW		Jar?	1	1	3	Horizontal rilling; blue slip banded	BS		19 th
30	463	PEARL		Dish/ bowl	1	1	13	Blue transfer print	Rim	Abraded	Mid/late 18 th to mid 19 th
30	463	CIST		Handled jar	1	1	21		Rim with handle	Late CIST or early BL; strap handle with raised central nib	16 th to early 17 th
51	286	WHITE		Plate/	1	1	16	Blue transfer print	Rim	Burnt?; worn	19 th to 20 th

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Description	Date
				dish							
51	286	CREA		Plate/dish	1	1	22	Scalloped and moulded	Rim	Early?	Mid 18 th to early 19 th
51	286	NCBW		Jug/ jar	1	1	26	Blue mocha decoration on white slip band	BS		19 th
51	286	BERTH	Coarse	Jar	1	1	121		Base	Internal glaze; worn basal angle	17 th to 18 th
53	429	WHITE		Lard jar	1	1	18		Rim		
53	429	CREA		Lid	1	1	68	Moulded; under glaze green transfer print and paint	Knop		
53	429	PEARL		Plate	2	1	104	Dark blue transfer print; chinoiserie design	Profile	Late	
53	429	PEARL		Plate	1	1	214	Light blue floral transfer print	Profile	'O' mark on base	
53	430	PEARL		Hollow	1	1	2	Dark blue transfer print	Rim	Bleed; ?ID or WHITE	
53	430	PEARL		?	1	1	2	Blue transfer print	Rim	Burnt	
53	430	NCBW		Straight sided jar	1	1	9	Multiple white slip bands	Rim		
53	430	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	17		Rim		
53	430	PEARL		Small dish/ bowl	2	1	19	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie design	Rim		
53	430	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	19		Base		
53	430	NOTS		Jar	1	1	84		BS + LHJ	Fe concretions	
53	434	WHITE		Plate/dish	1	1	7	Black transfer print	Rim		
53	434	ENPO		Straight sided mug	1	1	48	Liquid gold lettering and banding on rim + base	Profile		
53	434	PEARL		Dish	1	1	53	Blue under glaze transfer print with worn over glaze paint	Profile		
53	434	NCBW		Bowl?	1	1	59		Rim		
53	434	WHITE		Dish	1	1	78	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Profile	Burnt	
53	434	WHITE		Large square dish	3	1	358	Purple transfer print; geometric design	Profile	Burnt; worn basal angle; soot including over break; abraded	

Archive catalogue 3, Ceramic Building Material

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
09	326	BRK	Brick	Oxidised light firing + fe	1	84	Corner; depth 60mm; slop moulded; strike marks; handmade	18 th to 20 th

09	326	BRK	Brick	Oxidised + fe	2	61	Abraded; mortar/salt surfaces	18 th to 20 th
09	326	PANT	Pantile		1	26	?ID or ridge tile; salt surfaces	19 th to 20 th
15	163	BRK	Brick	Oxidised light firing + fe + shale	3	31	Flakes	18 th to 20 th
15	163	BRK	Brick	Vitrified	1	926	End; 65mm x 100mm; salt surfaces; blown during firing?; slop moulded; handmade; mortar	18 th to 20 th
27	353	RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	Oxidised + fe	5	1138	Bedded on cloth; spalled; end; 57mm x 110mm x 155mm+; mortar; Roman?	Roman to modern
53	427	BRK	Brick	Oxidised light firing + fe + shale	1	868	End; 70mm x 105mm; slop moulded; handmade; mortar	18 th to 20 th
53	433	BRK	Brick	Oxidised + fe + shale?	1	281	Depth 70mm; mortar; corner; slop moulded; handmade	18 th to 20 th
E-W Road	020	PANT	Pantile		1	274		19 th to 20 th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

489	Context Records
24	Context record sheet
49	Trench record Sheets
2	Plan record sheets
3	Section record sheet
95	Sheets containing scale drawings
8	Photographic record sheets
23	Daily record sheets
2	Boxes of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Rutland County Museum
Catmose Street
Oakham
Rutland
LE15 6HW

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

OLEW 07

Accession Number:

OAKRM: 2007.67

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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