

LAND AT KEYHAM LANE, HAMILTON, LEICESTERSHIRE

SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

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Report prepared for

RSK Environment Ltd.

on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd.

by

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Summary

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. (PCAS) carried out a scheme of archaeological mitigation, comprising monitoring and an area strip, map and sample, as part of a construction programme on land at Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicester. This work was targeted on areas identified by a preceding geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.

Evaluation work undertaken to the north-west of the site had identified a possible late prehistoric settlement, whilst the most significant known archaeological remains in the vicinity are the earthworks of Hamilton Deserted Medieval Village, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, approximately 450m to the north-east of the northern site boundary. The evaluation encountered late Iron Age and Romano-British features, in addition to medieval and post-medieval agricultural features.

The monitored Areas 1 and 2 proved of limited archaeological significance, recording only two small groups of undated post-holes, medieval furrows and a few later post-medieval to modern features.

The three area excavations revealed traces of occupation dating from the Iron Age to the third century AD, with the focus of settlement changing during this period. Iron Age activity was chiefly identified in Area 3, where an enclosure system and two possible roundhouses were exposed; little or no such activity was defined in Areas 4 and 5.

Areas 4 and 5 revealed Roman occupation remains, beginning in the peri-conquest period in Area 4 and probably extending into Area 5 in the 2nd century. Both sites featured rectilinear enclosures and possible roundhouses. In addition, Area 4 featured a probable corn-drying oven with two other heat-affected features that might have been industrial hearths or kilns located just outside the main settlement, while Area 5 displayed a number of circular or part-circular post-built structures, probably agricultural rather than domestic in their function, and a further corn-dryer with abundant palaeoenvironmental remains of charred cereal.

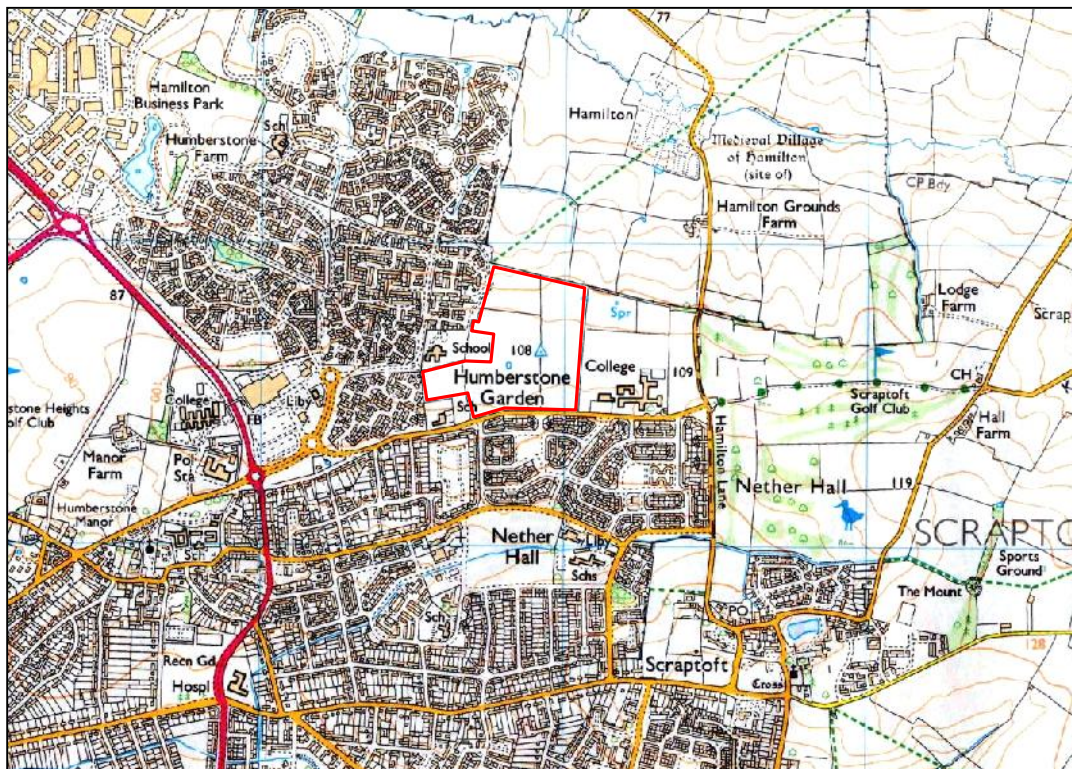


Figure 1: Location of the development site (outlined in red) at scale 1:25,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by RSK Environment Ltd. on behalf of Redrow Homes Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological mitigation in a combined scheme of monitoring and area Strip, Map and Sample on land at Keyham Lane, Hamilton.

This scheme of work was undertaken following a programme of geophysical survey and evaluation trenching to identify and target archaeological mitigation associated with residential development. The results of these phases of work were used to identify the areas of archaeological potential to be targeted during the construction groundworks. A scheme was agreed in consultations between the Leicester City Archaeologist and RSK Environment Ltd., involving archaeological recording in four defined areas of the development site.

In two areas, archaeological monitoring of the groundworks was required where the preceding surveys had identified a low significance potential for archaeological remains. Three further areas were identified as having high potential and were thus subject to archaeological strip, map and sample (SM&S); in accordance with the progress of the development groundworks, these areas were investigated in two phases, with archaeological work in Areas 3 and 4 taking place in 2013 and in Area 5 in 2015. In the remaining areas of the site where no archaeological remains had been encountered during the preliminary surveys no further archaeological intervention was considered necessary. All archaeological investigations were undertaken according to a written scheme of investigation prepared by RSK Environment Ltd. and agreed with the Leicester City Archaeologist.

This document presents the results of the final phases of archaeological recording at the site: the monitoring and recording of Areas 1 & 2 and the SM&S of Areas 3, 4 & 5 (fig. 2).

2.0 Site Location and Description (Figs. 1 and 2)

The modern settlement of Hamilton forms a satellite suburb on the north-eastern edge of the City of Leicester, and lies within the administrative boundaries of the city. The historic settlement is now represented only by Hamilton Grounds Farm and the earthworks of the Deserted Medieval Village of Hamilton, to the east and north-east of the modern settlement.

The development site lies between the historic and modern settlements, on the eastern edge of a modern development to the north of Keyham Lane. It measures approximately 18ha, and previously consisted of open agricultural land. The site is bordered to the west by modern development on Burdock Close and the Kestrel's Field and Keyham Lodge Schools; to the south by Keyham Lane, with further modern development beyond; to the south-east by the Hamilton Community College, and to the north-east by an area of rough ground used for off-road cycling. Open agricultural land lies to the north.

The site is centred on NGR SK 6381 0660.

3.0 Topography and Geology

The site lies at the top of the north-facing slope of a valley cut by a brook, the course of which forms part of the city authority boundary. The Deserted Medieval Village is sited at the base of the slope, adjacent to the brook. The site is positioned on an east-to-west ridge, the high point of which is marked by an OS triangulation pillar at 108m OD. To the south, the land falls in a regular slope towards an approximate OD height of 102m, while the ground to the north falls to c. 94m OD in the north-west corner of the site and c. 100m OD in the north-east (Heritage Collective, 2012).

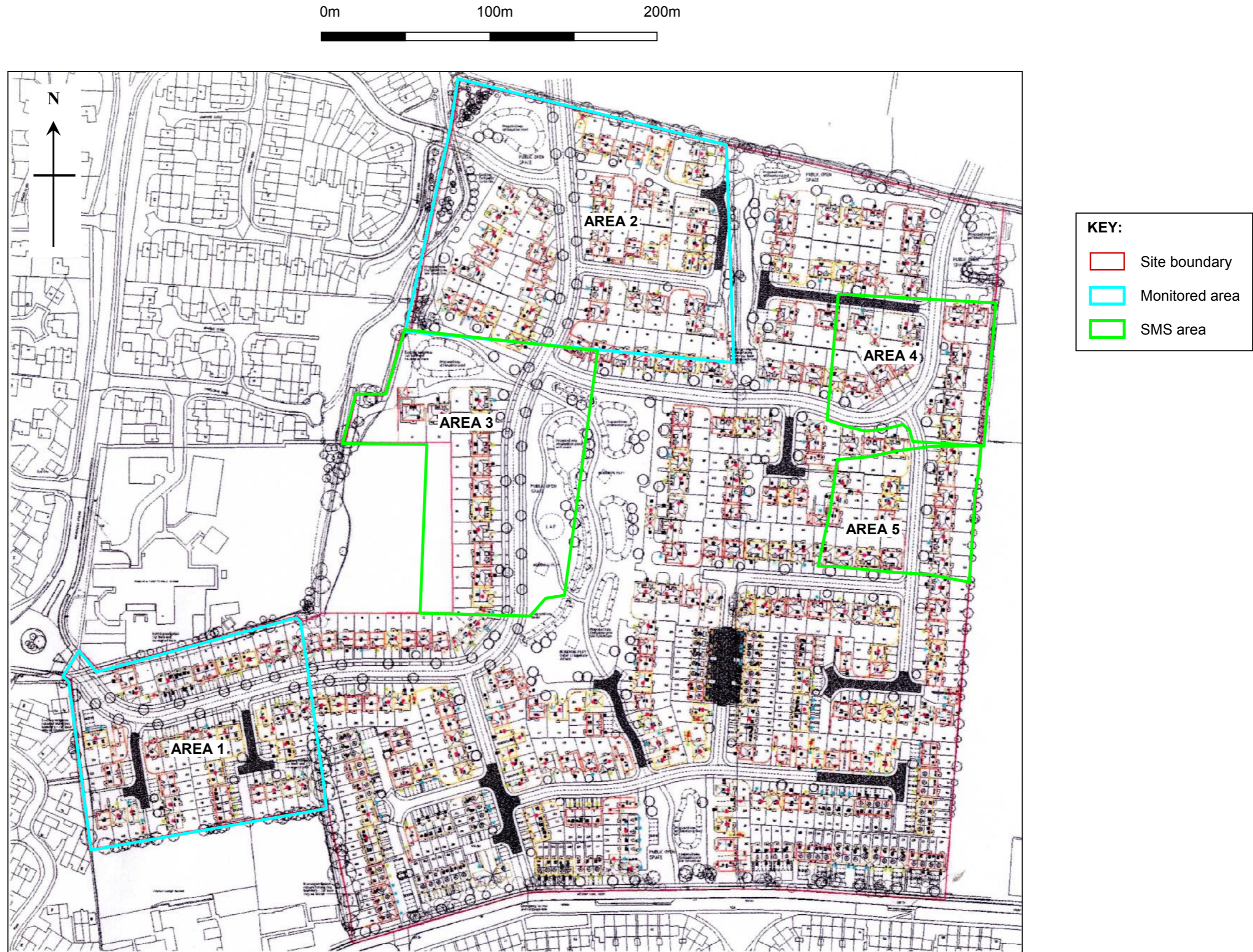


Figure 2: Plan of the site at scale 1:2500, showing the mitigation areas. The proposed development is outlined in red; the monitored areas are shown in blue and the SMS areas in green. Plan supplied by client.

The bedrock geology of the area is recorded as Blue Lias Formation Mudstone. This sedimentary bedrock was formed between 190-204 million years ago in a shallow sea environment. The site lies close to a change in geology which defines the former coast; to the west the bedrock is formed from mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formed in desert-like conditions. The overlying drift geology is Oadby Member Diamicton, deposited during a glacial period c. 2 million years ago (BGS).

4.0 Planning Background

Outline planning permission was granted by Leicester City Council in January 2013 for a residential development of up to 416 dwellings, with access from Maidenwell Avenue and Bryony Road (planning ref. 20120779).

In accordance with Core Strategy Policy CS18, Condition 14 of the grant of planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (fig. 3)

A desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, collating all known documentary and cartographic records, both published and unpublished, was produced to support the planning application (Heritage Collective LLP, 2012). In addition, a search of the Leicester City Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Leicestershire and Rutland HER was carried out prior to the commencement of the evaluation stage of this project, to identify archaeological sites, monuments, findspots and interventions within 1km of the central NGR of the present application area. The archaeological interventions (events) recorded by both HERs are plotted on Figure 3 and tabulated in Appendix 9.

No archaeological sites, monuments or findspots had been recorded within the boundaries of the proposed development site itself; nor was any archaeological work recorded there prior to the earlier stages of this project.

The most significant known archaeological remains in the vicinity comprised the earthworks of Hamilton Deserted Medieval Village, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, about 450m to the north-east of the northern site boundary. The village earthworks include crofts, tofts and hollow-ways, and the monument site also incorporates the earthwork remains of a manorial enclosure and a fishpond; there is documentary evidence for a chapel, but no visible remains are present (HER refs. MLE 440-443; SAM ref. 17068).

Fieldwalking to the east, south-east, south and south-west of Hamilton Grounds Farm has recovered prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material (HER refs. ELE 8260, 8262-3, 8659-60, 8660), but an archaeological assessment of the three fields between the DMV and the northern boundary of the development site noted no recorded remains (ELE 4988).

Archaeological work in advance of residential and commercial developments to the west and north-west of the site encountered remains from a wide range of periods. An evaluation within the Hamilton Northern Housing Area, approximately 250m from the north-western corner of the site, recorded traces of a possible late prehistoric settlement (HER ref. MLC 1320). Archaeological evaluation approximately 450m to the west of the site revealed medieval ridge-and-furrow and a small number of undated features, and retrieved later prehistoric flint and medieval pottery (MLC 1519). A sequence of archaeological works during development on Sandhills Avenue recorded early Mesolithic to late Bronze Age worked flints

and the remains of a possible field system of uncertain date (MLC 880). Archaeological excavation on the site of a new Tesco store encountered a Bronze Age enclosure (MLC 1302), while this and other archaeological interventions in the area between the A563 and the new access road to the Hamilton North development, approximately 400m to the west of the present development site, exposed parts of an extensive area of Iron Age settlement extending over 1 hectare and including a round house settlement with at least 3 phases of activity, overlain by a Romano-British field system (MLC 567 and 2263). The north-west quadrant of the new development contained a multi-period site incorporating a prehistoric flint scatter, Iron Age ditches and pits and a Romano-British settlement (MLC 430).

Further to the west, directly outside the 1km radius search area taken for the HER searches, an open area excavation undertaken in 2001-2 covering some 5.15 hectares of land at Manor Farm encountered two distinct areas of Iron Age settlement. The northern area was characterised by a spread of open settlement including circular structures, associated square enclosures, pits and drainage gullies. The morphology of the northern area was consistent with that encountered immediately to the east during the works for the Hamilton North development, and was believed likely to represent a continuation of that settlement. Large amounts of Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone and other domestic remains were recovered during the work and an area on the eastern edge of the site indicated metalworking. To the south, a series of sub-rectangular enclosures demarcated settlement areas. Inside the enclosures were the remains of several circular structures, associated pits and gullies. A similar range of finds to that of the northern area was retrieved from the features, as well as loom weight remains and a bone pin from one of the structures indicating craft activities. Pottery from the southern area suggested a broadly similar Late Iron Age date although a small group of early Roman sherds in the final ditch fills may indicate that the southern area was slightly later than the northern settlement. The two areas, together with the contemporary discoveries made to the east, provide evidence of one of the largest known Iron Age settlements in Leicestershire. The juxtaposition of both open and enclosed occupation areas, as well as the large surface area covered by the remains, provide similarities with other sites in the midlands which have become known as agglomerated settlements. The sheer scale of the Manor Farm settlement sets it apart from other contemporary occupation sites in the area which are commonly single farmsteads. The size of the settlement hints at a 'village style' community; however, it may also have been the case that the site was used over several generations by just a few families, slightly moving locations as buildings were renewed (Buckley and George, 2003).

Several phases of work were undertaken during archaeological investigations on the present development site. An initial geophysical survey, completed in 2013, identified scattered magnetic responses indicating archaeological remains. These responses were targeted in a scheme of trial trenching, completed in August 2013. A total of seven trenches were excavated across the site, all of which contained medieval/post-medieval furrows, as might be expected close to the medieval settlement of Hamilton. Trenches 1 and 2, excavated on the west side of the site, revealed one large ditch, two smaller gullies and two discrete pits. The majority of these features were undated, although mid- to late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the large ditch in Trench 1. A small collection of Iron Age pottery was also found in the topsoil surrounding Trench 2, along with a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint scraper. Trenches 6 and 7 were located on the eastern edge of the site. Trench 6 revealed an undated post-hole and a ditch from which 2nd- to 3rd-century Roman pottery was recovered. A single large ditch in Trench 7 was dated by a single sherd of pottery to the mid- to late Iron Age. This was very similar to that found in the topsoil of Trench 2 nearly 200m to the west. The three remaining trenches proved to be negative (Savage, 2013).

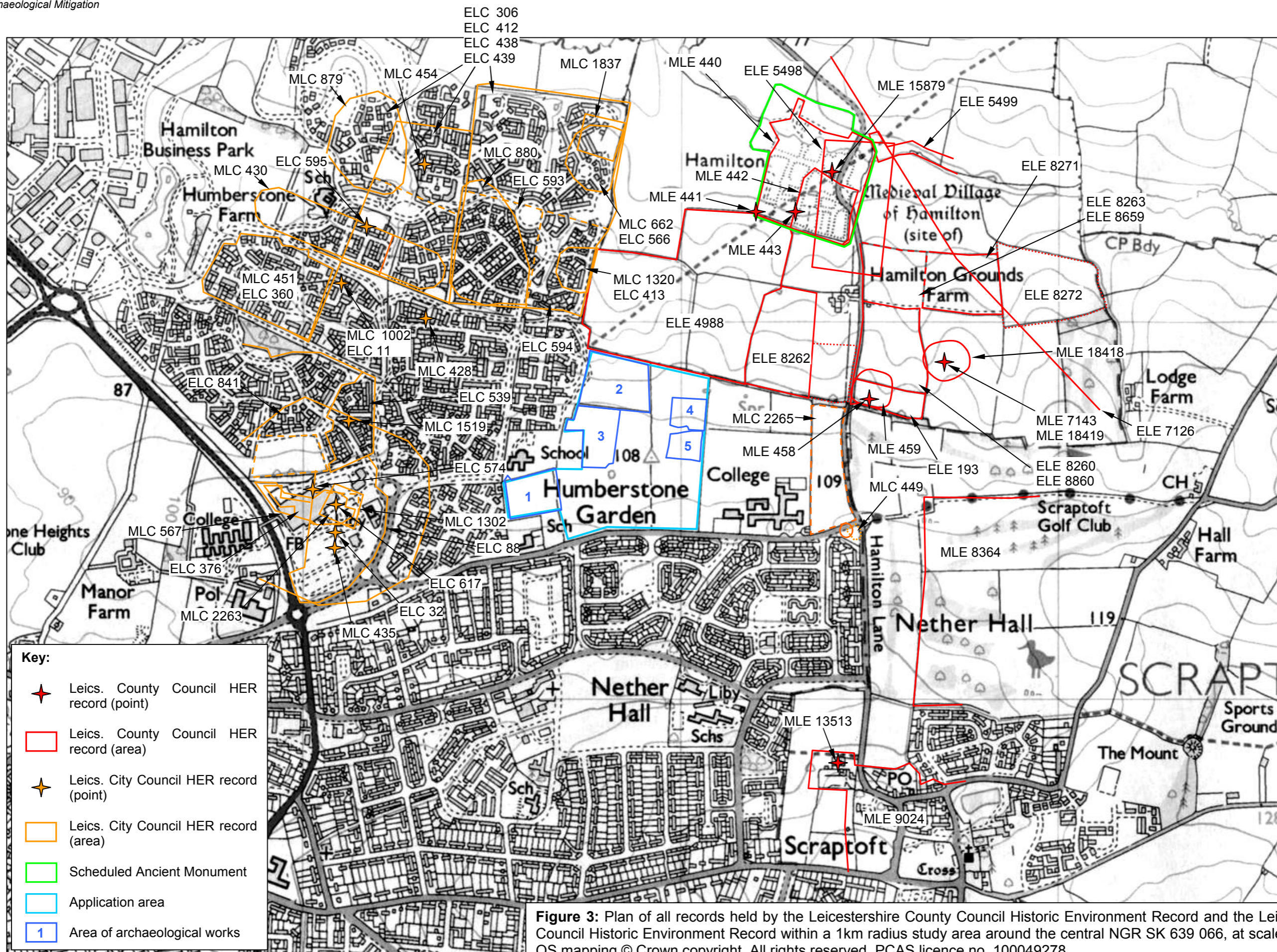


Figure 3: Plan of all records held by the Leicestershire County Council Historic Environment Record and the Leicester City Council Historic Environment Record within a 1km radius study area around the central NGR SK 639 066, at scale 1:10,000. OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278.

6.0 Methodology (fig. 2)

Based on the results of evaluation, a combined scheme of archaeological mitigation was agreed with the Leicester City Archaeologist. This included monitoring of groundworks where limited potential had been identified, and a strip, map and sample exercise in those areas with high archaeological potential.

The adopted methodology followed the scheme set out within the specification (RSK Environment Ltd., 2013). Two areas were identified as containing remains of low archaeological significance; Areas 1 and 2 lay in the extreme south-west and north-west corners respectively, where new access routes from Maxwell Road and Bryony Road were being constructed; archaeological monitoring during groundworks was considered to be sufficient mitigation for these areas. Three areas of high archaeological potential were identified and subjected to SM&S: Area 3 lay on the western boundary of the development site, while Area 4 lay close to the north-east corner and Area 5 directly to the south of Area 4; these areas were investigated in sequence in order to conform to the programme of development works, with Area 5 being investigated last.

Monitoring in Areas 1 and 2 began with machine-stripping and levelling, removing vegetation, topsoil, and in some places subsoil. This process was carried out under archaeological supervision, and any features or deposits exposed were sample excavated and recorded in accordance with the methodology set out in the mitigation strategy document (RSK Environment Ltd., 2013). This comprised:

- 50% excavation of discrete negative features (pits, post-holes etc.)
- 15% to 25% of linear features, including all terminals and intersections where stratigraphic relationships were unclear
- 75% to 100% of all structural features and structural remains (sufficient to establish phasing and relationships)
- 100% of domestic and industrial working features, and
- 5-10% of natural features such as tree throw holes, to confirm interpretation.

Further monitoring was then undertaken during construction groundworks in those portions of both areas where the lowest archaeological horizon had not been exposed during stripping and levelling. In Areas 3, 4 and 5, topsoil and subsoil deposits were machine-stripped until either the first archaeological horizon or the undisturbed drift geology was reached, and excavation then proceeded by hand.

All excavated features were recorded in accordance with the methodology set out in the mitigation strategy document (RSK Environment Ltd., 2013). Plan and section drawings were made at appropriate scales – normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 or 1:20 for sections – and located on an overall site plan created by GPS surveying. All contexts were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and the progress of each stage of the project was recorded on standard PCAS site diary sheets. A colour slide and digital photographic record was maintained throughout the project (Appendix 1).

The monitoring of Areas 1 and 2 was completed between 30/9/13 and 10/11/13 by Matt Wells and Julian Sleaf. The excavations in SM&S Areas 3 and 4 were undertaken between 8/11/13 and 5/3/14; machine-stripping was supervised by Matt Wells and Julian Sleaf, and the subsequent excavation and recording was carried out by a team led by Matt Wells. Conditions at the time of the monitoring and SM&S were difficult, with heavy, persistent rain impairing visibility and causing flooding on site. Excavations in SM&S Area 5 took place between 29/6/2015 and 14/8/2015 and were supervised by Michael Rowe; weather

conditions were largely fine during this stage, although occasional heavy rain resulted in standing water covering large parts of the site for a number of days.

Following completion of field work all artefacts and records were returned to PCAS offices for processing. Roman and pre-Roman pottery was sent to Ian Rowlandson for identification (Appendix 3) and post-Roman pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay to Jane Young (Appendix 4), while animal bone was submitted to Jen Wood (Appendix 7). Other finds from Areas 1-4 (struck flint, glass, metal artefacts, clay tobacco pipe (CTP), metal working debris and worked stone) were submitted to ULAS for identification and analysis, while worked flint from Area 5 was assessed by Tom Lane (Appendix 5). Environmental samples were also sent to ULAS for processing and analysis (Appendix 8).

7.0 Results: Archaeological Monitoring

7.1 Area 1 (Fig. 4)

Area 1 was located in the south-west corner of the development site, where geophysical survey had identified a concentration of ridge and furrow. The area was largely flat with only gentle undulations, and prior to the start of development groundworks was overgrown with vegetation.

Area 1 was roughly rectangular, and was targeted for initial groundworks as the location of the new show homes. The area was stripped of topsoil and vegetation, revealing the underlying subsoil and subsequently the natural geology (plates 1-2). The excavations of the footings of the show homes in the centre of Area 1 were also monitored. Due to ground conditions, a toothed bucket was necessary for the majority of the stripping, therefore observation and recording of features in plan was hindered. Small sections of Area 1 were stripped unmonitored in agreement with RSK Environment Ltd. after the area was found to be void of significant archaeological features.

The earliest horizon identified in Area 1 was natural grey clay 1005, exposed at the base of the footings of the show homes. This was first encountered at a depth of c. 0.4m below existing ground level. A second natural clay layer 1003, a yellow silty clay, overlay 1005.

Overlying 1003 was a 0.2m thick layer of subsoil 1002, from which fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem dating from between the 17th and 19th centuries were recovered. Initial observations of this layer during machining identified potential plough-scars on a north-to-south alignment. As the subsoil was removed, exposing natural clay 1003, it became apparent that these linear features were equivalent to a series of parallel features clearly defined in the natural clay, spaced at approximate 5m intervals (measured centre to centre). The shallow 'ditches' were on a north-to-south alignment that corresponded with the anomalies identified by geophysical survey, and were confirmed as remnant furrows. A collective context number **1004** was assigned to these features; finds retrieved from them included post-medieval and 19th-century pottery, clay tobacco pipe and a lead trade label dating from the 18th to 19th century (Appendices 4 and 6), suggesting that strip agriculture had continued to be practised on the site until Parliamentary enclosure took place, probably in the late 18th or early 19th century (the DBA was unable to ascertain the date at which the land in the study area had been enclosed (Heritage Collective, 2012)).

The furrows were filled with the same mid-brown clay sand that formed the ploughsoil covering Area 1, further indicating that the furrows were later post-medieval in date. The ploughsoil itself, context 1000, was c. 0.3m thick and extended across the whole site. A range of artefacts were recovered from the ploughsoil; a fragment of 17th to 18th century bottle glass, a lead alloy decorative fitting dating from the 18th to the 19th century and late to post-medieval pottery in a corpus consisting largely of 19th-century material indicate this soil

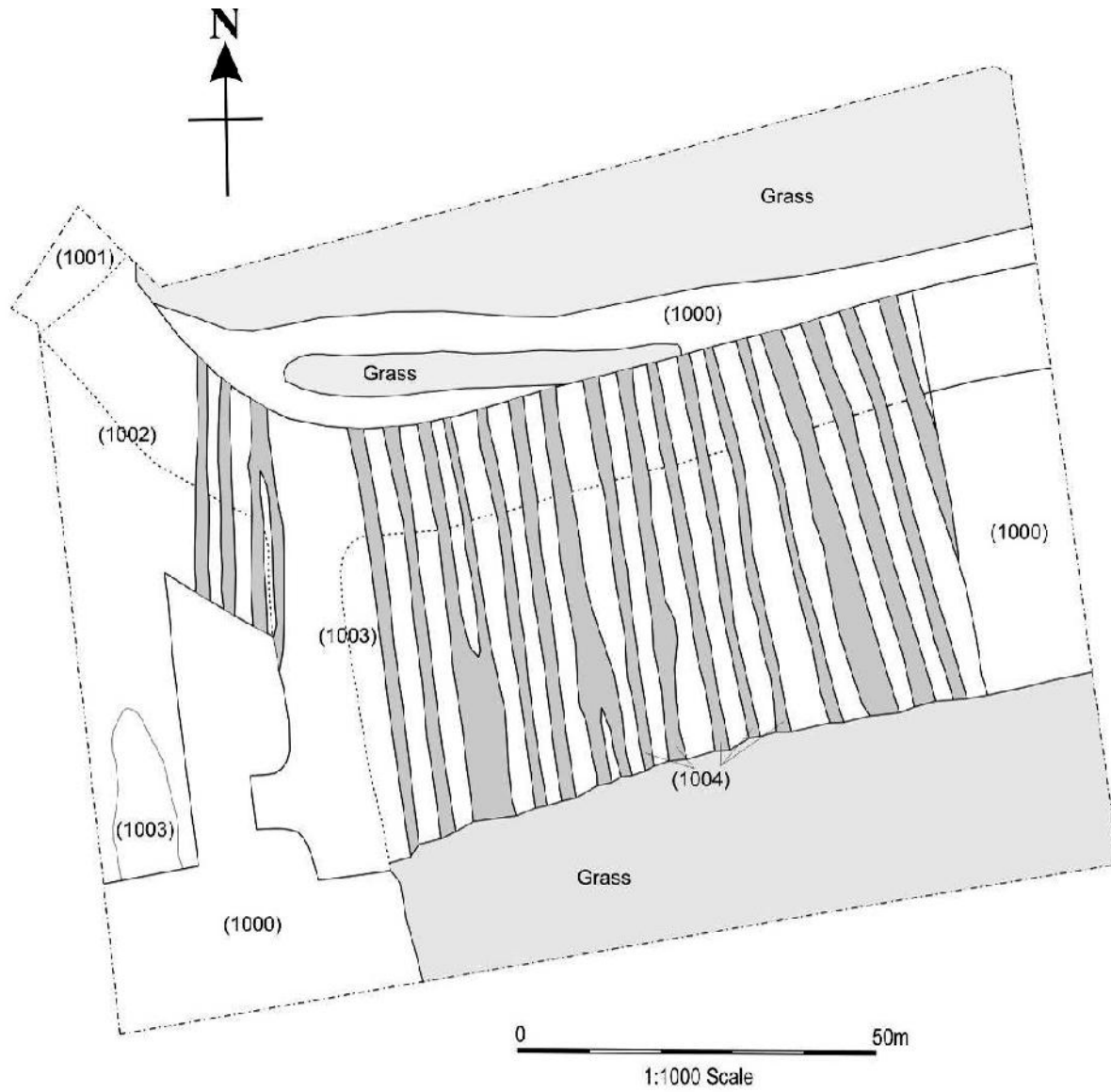


Figure 4: Composite plan of the vegetation and subsoil strip in area A1 at scale 1:1000 (left), with an extract from the as-proposed plan at scale 1:2000 showing the monitored works outlined in blue (right).

had been continually reworked, with material probably also ploughed out of underlying features. Two prehistoric flint flakes, probably of a Neolithic to Bronze Age date, indicate that prehistoric activity took place in the neighbourhood (Appendix 5), although they were clearly residual, and ploughing may have moved them some distance from their original position.

Around the entrance to Area 1 from Maxwell Road, an area of redeposited soil, recorded as context 1001, was identified as modern made ground, consolidating the ground to allow access for the construction traffic.

7.2 Area 2 (Figs. 5-6)

Area 2 was in the north-west corner of the site. Geophysical survey in this area was hindered due to dense vegetation, although potential archaeological anomalies were identified in areas where survey was possible. These comprised slight traces of ridge and furrow on a broadly north-to-south alignment and modern ferrous-rich anomalies, one concentration of which was thought to relate to a backfilled pond that could be identified as a hollow at the lowest part of the site. This area was not targeted in the evaluation.

Prior to the start of excavations, Area 2 was overgrown with vegetation. Ground level generally sloped down from the north, and a partially backfilled ditch (recorded as **2006**) and modern wire fence lay just inside the western boundary. The area was roughly rectangular. Soil stripping and levelling in Area 2 was not consistent across the area due to the natural topography: it was necessary to reduce ground levels along the northern edge of the area by more than the southern edge. The areas where subsoil stripping was necessary broadly reflected the route of the new access roads, from the north-west corner and across the site leaving the zones of the new houses largely unaffected by the subsoil strip. Monitored groundworks included two phases of ground level reduction, including vegetation and topsoil stripping of the whole area and subsoil stripping where necessary, followed by monitoring of the excavations for drains in Area 2, exposing modern or later post-medieval features cut into the natural geology (plate 3).

The earliest horizon encountered was bluish-grey natural clay 2023, overlain by a layer of yellowish natural clay of varying thickness, 2010. These horizons were consistent with those identified in Area 1.

Adjacent to the existing ditch were two small areas in which a series of post-holes were exposed, cut into natural clay. The first group incorporated two parallel lines, each of three post-holes; the western line of post-holes **2011**, **2013** and **2019** were mirrored by post-holes **2015**, **2017** and **2021**, situated approximately 2m to the east (fig. 6a). All six post-holes were circular, shallow features between 0.30m and 0.40m in diameter and no more than 0.07m deep, having been truncated from above to the extent that only their slightly concave or flat bases survived, and each contained a single dark silty clay fill; none produced any finds.

To the south of post-hole group **2011-2021** was a further group of four post-holes: **2026**, **2028**, **2030** and **2032** were in a single line, continuing the alignment of the western group of six (fig. 6b). They had similar shallow concave profiles, and their dark brown silty clay fills were also similar, and no finds were recovered.

Directly overlying the natural clays, subsoil 2009 was of varying thickness, and was not present everywhere. Cut into it were seventeen features corresponding to geophysical linear anomalies, which were confirmed as furrows. As with the furrows in Area 1, these features were assigned a single context number, here **2008**. The furrows lay on an approximately north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, at a spacing of approximately 7m centre to centre, and were less than 0.05m deep, with dark silty clay fills similar to the modern topsoil, from which medieval, post-medieval and 19th-century pottery was recovered (Appendix 4).

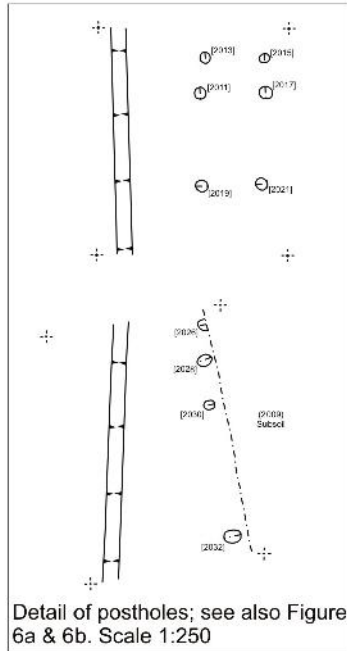


Fig. 5b

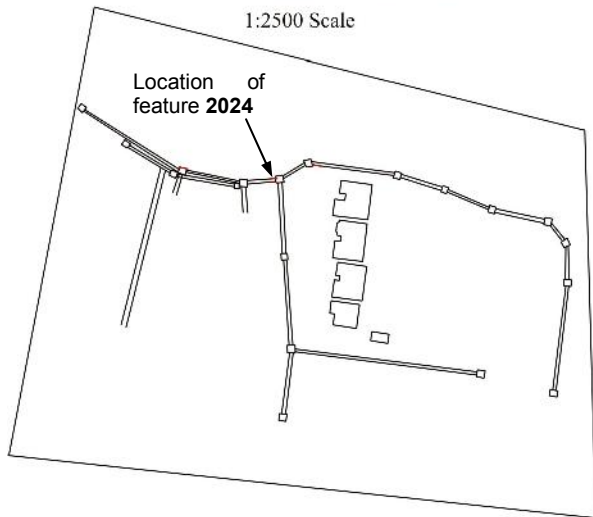


Fig. 5c



Fig. 5a

Figure 5: Composite plan of the vegetation and subsoil strip in Area 2 at scale 1:1000 (above), with a plan of the monitored drainage works at scale 1:2500 (bottom left) and a plan of the exposed groups of post-holes at scale 1:250 (top left).

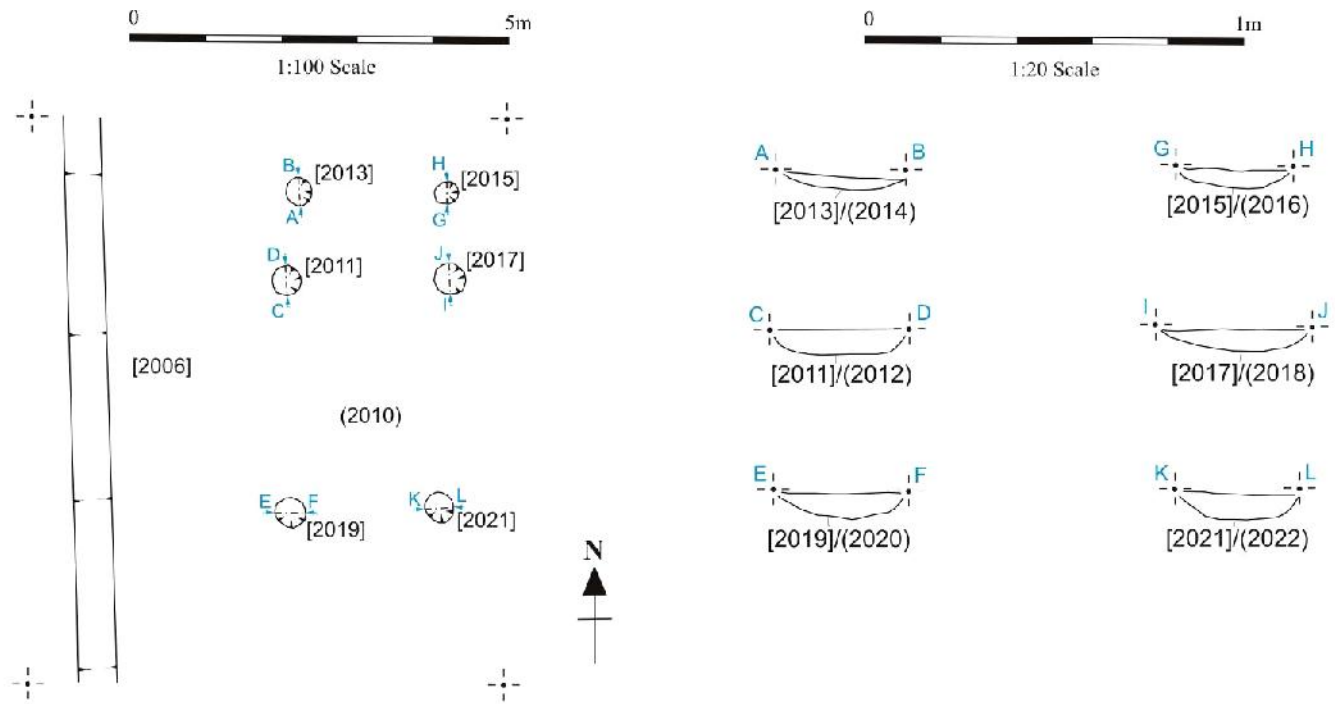


Figure 6a: Plan of northernmost exposed group of post-holes at scale 1:100, with sections at 1:20.

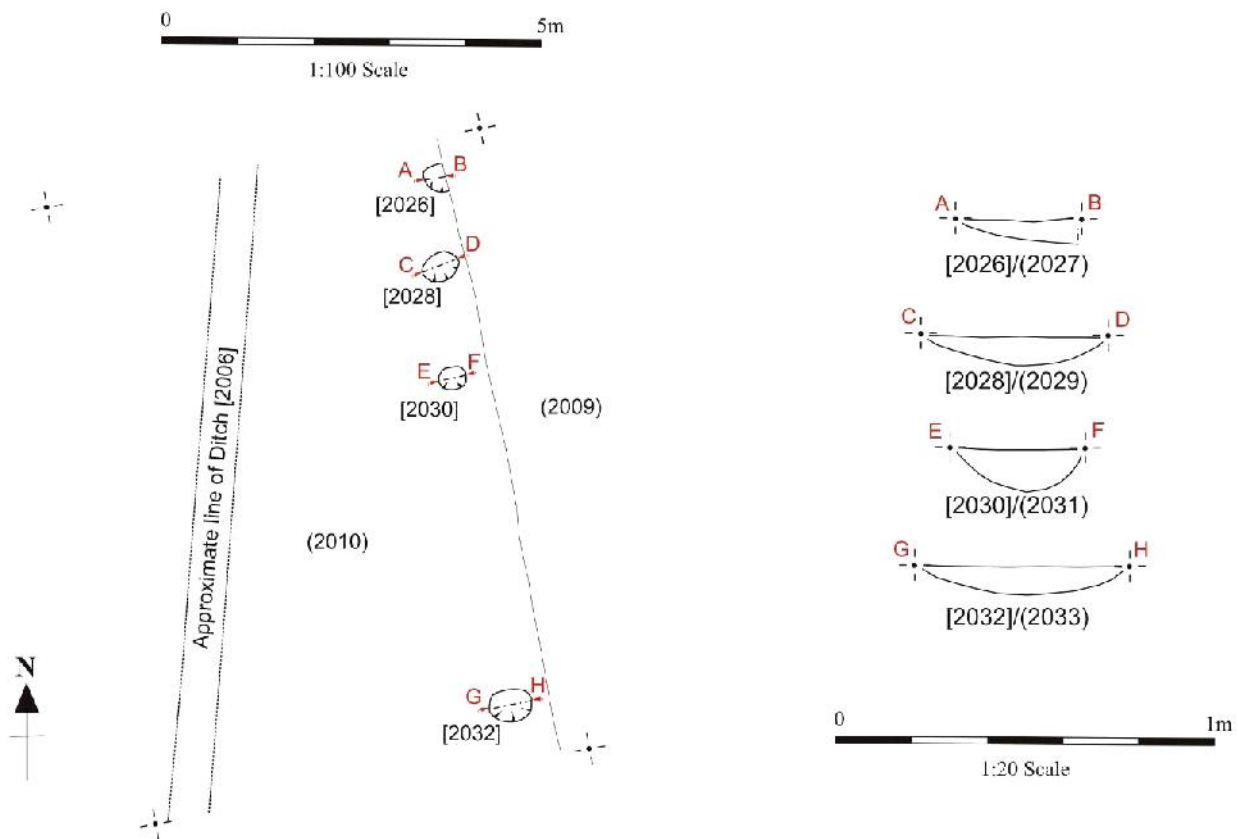


Figure 6b: Plan of southern exposed group of post-holes at scale 1:100, with sections at 1:20.

The furrows did not appear to continue to the west beyond ditch **2006**, which ran approximately parallel to them and survived as a visible earthwork on the existing ground surface. This suggests that the ditch and the furrows may have been contemporary, but that the ditch had been maintained as an active landscape feature, for boundary and/or drainage purposes after the land had been enclosed. However, as little ground levelling took place to the west of the ditch, it cannot be said with confidence that no furrows lay beyond it.

The monitored drainage trenches in Area 2 roughly followed the line of the new roads, and were punctuated by intermittent manholes. A single potential feature was identified in the drainage trenches: recorded as a potential linear feature on approximately the same alignment as the furrows, it was exposed in section near the northern edge of Area 2 (fig. 5c). Sealed by subsoil, feature **2024** was approximately U-shaped in profile and contained both redeposited natural 2010 and redeposited silty clay topsoil, context 2025. This feature contained no artefacts but was clearly a modern disturbance.

The ditch **2006**, which was still extant as a surface feature and extended north to south across the west end of the area, was recorded during the initial vegetation strip: it was roughly 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, and partially backfilled with modern topsoil and vegetation. At the same level, a platform of mixed ploughsoil and natural, with common stone, CBM and concrete inclusions, was noted in the south-west corner of Area 2. It lay on the west side of the open ditch and was interpreted as modern made ground 2007.

The former pond identified by geophysics in the north-west corner of Area 2 was identified and confirmed at the level of the vegetation strip. Pond **2002** was approximately circular and c. 7.6m in diameter, and was sample excavated revealing a lining of unbonded, irregularly shaped stone, 2005 (plate 4), overlain by the organic-rich deposit 2003, identified as the natural washed-in silts and partially rotted vegetation of a recently sealed pond. Modern debris was noted in this feature but not retained. A spread of light grey clay mixed with rubble, 2001, was noted in the vicinity of the pond, and interpreted as being redeposited backfill or consolidation of the pond.

The area was sealed by plough soil **2000**, from which medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery, post-medieval brick and a fragment of hearth slag were retrieved.

8.0 Results: Strip, Map and Sample

8.1 Area 3 (Figs. 7-11)

Area 3 was situated on the west side of the site, directly to the south of Area 1, adjoining the grounds of the Kestrel's Field primary school. Trenches 1 and 2 were sited in this area during the evaluation. The features encountered in this area were interpreted as forming part of a mid- to late Iron Age settlement, which appeared to have moved a short distance away at about the time of the Roman conquest. Typically for the middle Iron Age on East Midland sites, palaeobotanical assemblages recovered from environmental samples are small (Willis, 2006, p.106). Where a feature was excavated by several individually-numbered sections, or a number of features could clearly be seen to form a coherent compound structure, a group feature number prefixed with **F3** has been assigned for ease of reference; the group feature numbers are listed as part of the context summary which appears as Appendix 2.

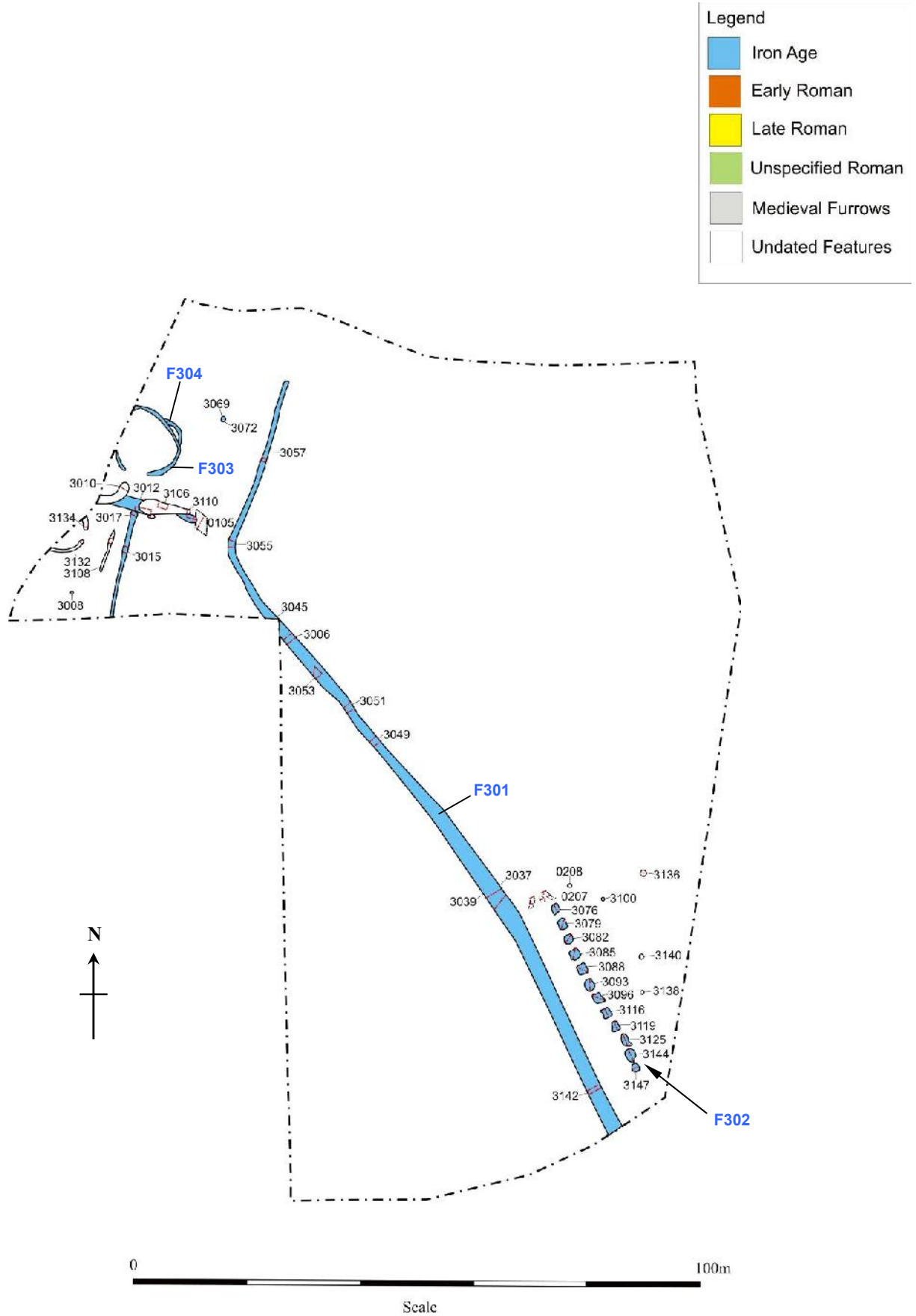
Two natural deposits were observed: greyish-brown clay 3003, partially overlain by mid-yellow clay 3002, which contained deposits of flint cobbles and orange sand, and was chiefly observed along the western edge of the site.

The most prominent feature exposed was a ditch orientated approximately south-east to north-west across the majority of the excavated area, turning through an oblique angle at its

north-western end to run north-north-east before terminating near the northern edge of the excavated area; a length of some 150m was exposed in total. Ditch **F301** was 1.95m wide and 0.5m deep, steep-sided with several breaks of slope above a shallow convex base; its surviving dimensions suggest that features in this area had been heavily truncated by later activity (plate 6). It may have been a recut of an earlier ditch, as section **3037**, one of the nine sections excavated, exposed an earlier feature, **3039**, which appeared to represent the remains of a ditch on the same alignment, heavily truncated by **3037**, while sections **3049** and **3051** each contained two fills whose positions suggested that the upper fill might occupy a recut, and the profile of section **3142** also suggested one or more recuts, although no differences could be seen in its fill (fig. 8). The only dating evidence retrieved from this ditch was two sherds of Iron Age pottery from sections **3051** and **3053** respectively; animal bone was retrieved from two sections, but the condition of the fragments was too poor for them to be identified more accurately than as long bones from large and medium-sized mammals (Appendices 3 and 7). None of the ditch fills appeared to be suitable for environmental sampling.

The south-east quadrant of the excavated area displayed a neat row of twelve pits, running parallel to the course of ditch **F301** on its north-east side, in an almost straight line and relatively evenly spaced. The majority of the pits were rectangular or sub-rectangular and all exhibited a similar profile, the majority having steep sides and an irregular concave base; all the pits had multiple silty fills (fig. 9; plates 7-9). The size of these pits ranged from 1.4m to 2.72m in diameter and 0.34m to 0.72m in depth. Multiple fragments of animal bone, chiefly cattle and sheep/goat where identifiable, were recovered from a number of the pits; including butchered fragments seen on a large mammal-sized rib from pit **3144**, and gnawing observed on fragments from pits **3093** and **3144**. Fill 3092 in pit **3088** included a red deer antler in an assemblage of otherwise unidentifiable bone. In addition to animal bone, Iron Age pottery was retrieved from the upper fill of pit **3082** and the lower fill of pit **3093**, and two small sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fill 3091 in pit **3088** (Appendices 3 and 7). Secondary flakes of worked flint from the lower fills of pits **3096** and **3119** are likely to be residual, as these are of Neolithic to early Bronze Age form (Appendix 5). As well as providing dating evidence, these finds also strongly indicate the presence of domestic activity in the area; however, a sample from the final fill of pit **3088** contained only two charred wheat grains, while one from the upper fill of pit **3116** produced four charred grains of barley; environmental samples from the upper fills of pits **3076** and **3085** and the second fill of pit **3147** proved wholly unproductive (Appendix 8).

The orderly spacing and orientation of the row of pits, suggest that these features can collectively be described as a 'pit alignment', and they have consequently been assigned the group feature number **F302**. Pit alignments are widespread in the East Midlands; comprising strings of pits, variable in scale but often oval or sub-rectangular in plan, which can extend for distances of more than a kilometre and so are classified as long-distance linear monuments. Dating evidence is frequently lacking, but where available, it typically indicates a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date, and when sequences have been identified, pit alignments precede middle Iron Age settlements. Their purpose is not yet fully understood, although they appear to demarcate territories. Their relationship with linear ditch systems is ambiguous as, while in many cases the two types of linear monument are mutually exclusive, pit alignments can sometimes occur in association with ditches or be continued or replaced by them (Willis, 2006, pp.122-4).



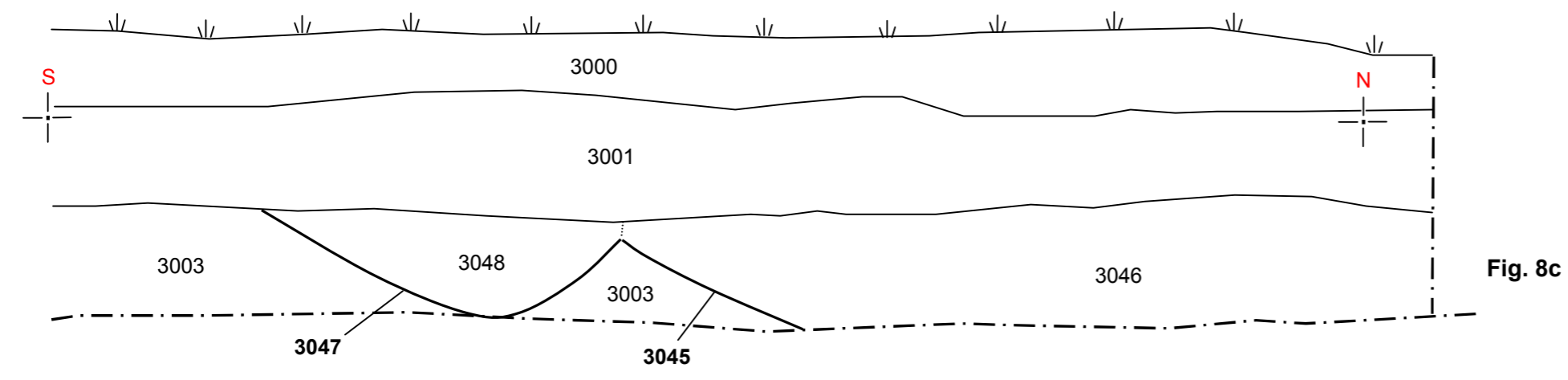
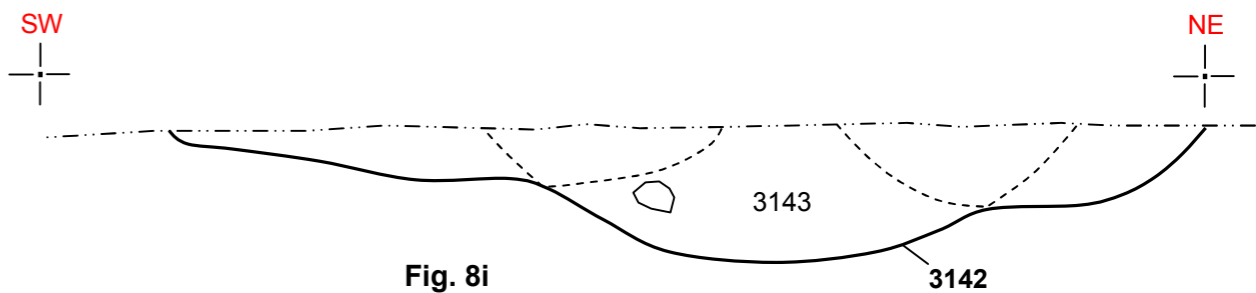
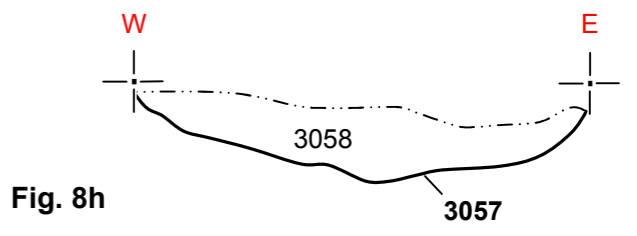
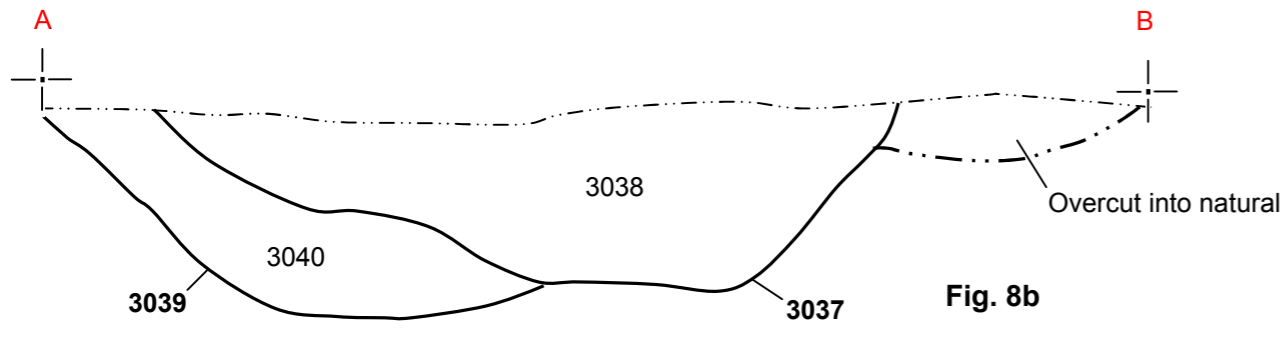
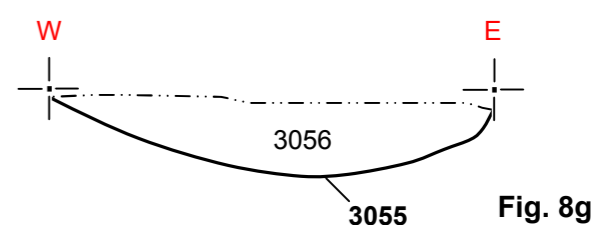
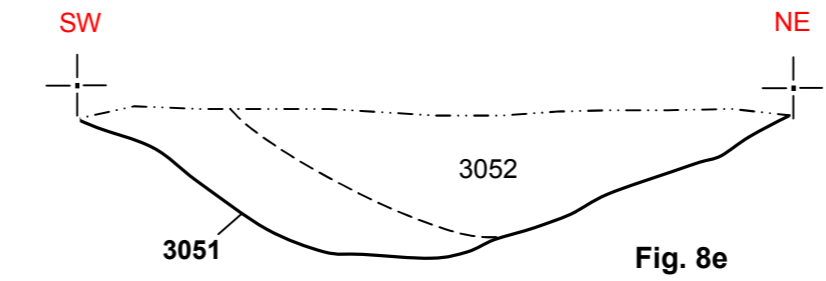
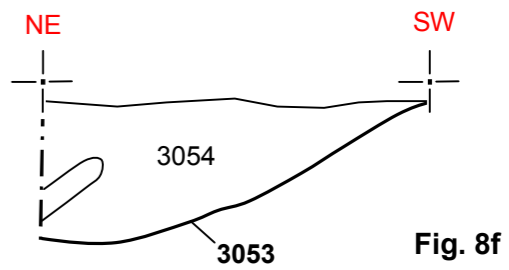
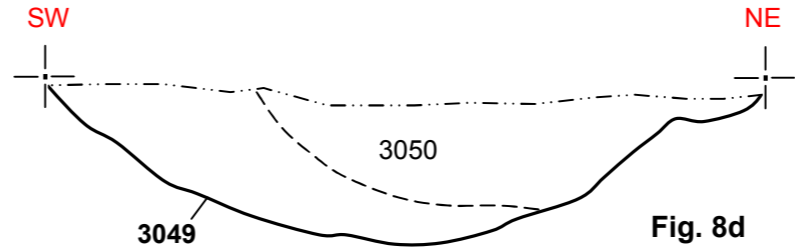
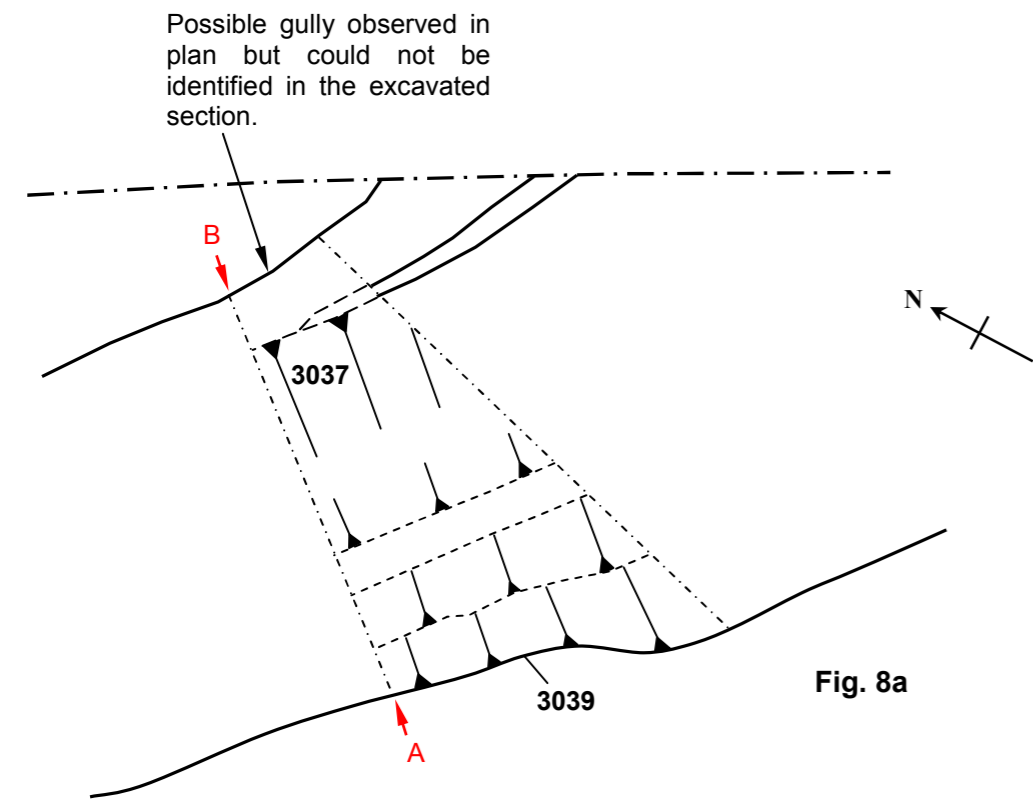


Figure 8: The drawn sections through long ditch F301 in Area 3 (the section numbered 3006 was not drawn), with a plan of the excavated area at the intersection of ditch section 3037 with ditch 3039. All drawings at scale 1:20.

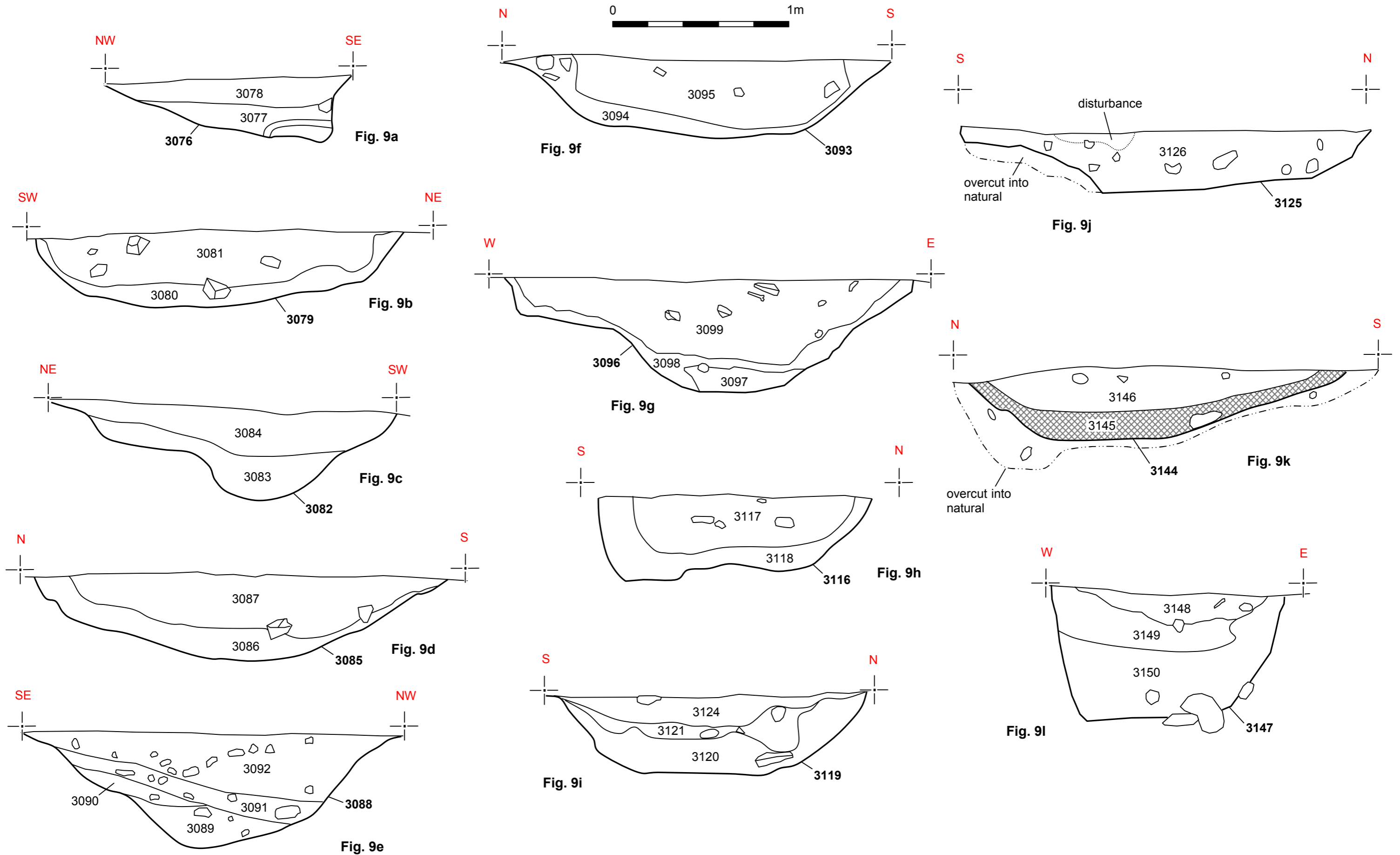


Figure 9: Sections through the pits making up pit alignment F302 in Area 3, at scale 1:20.

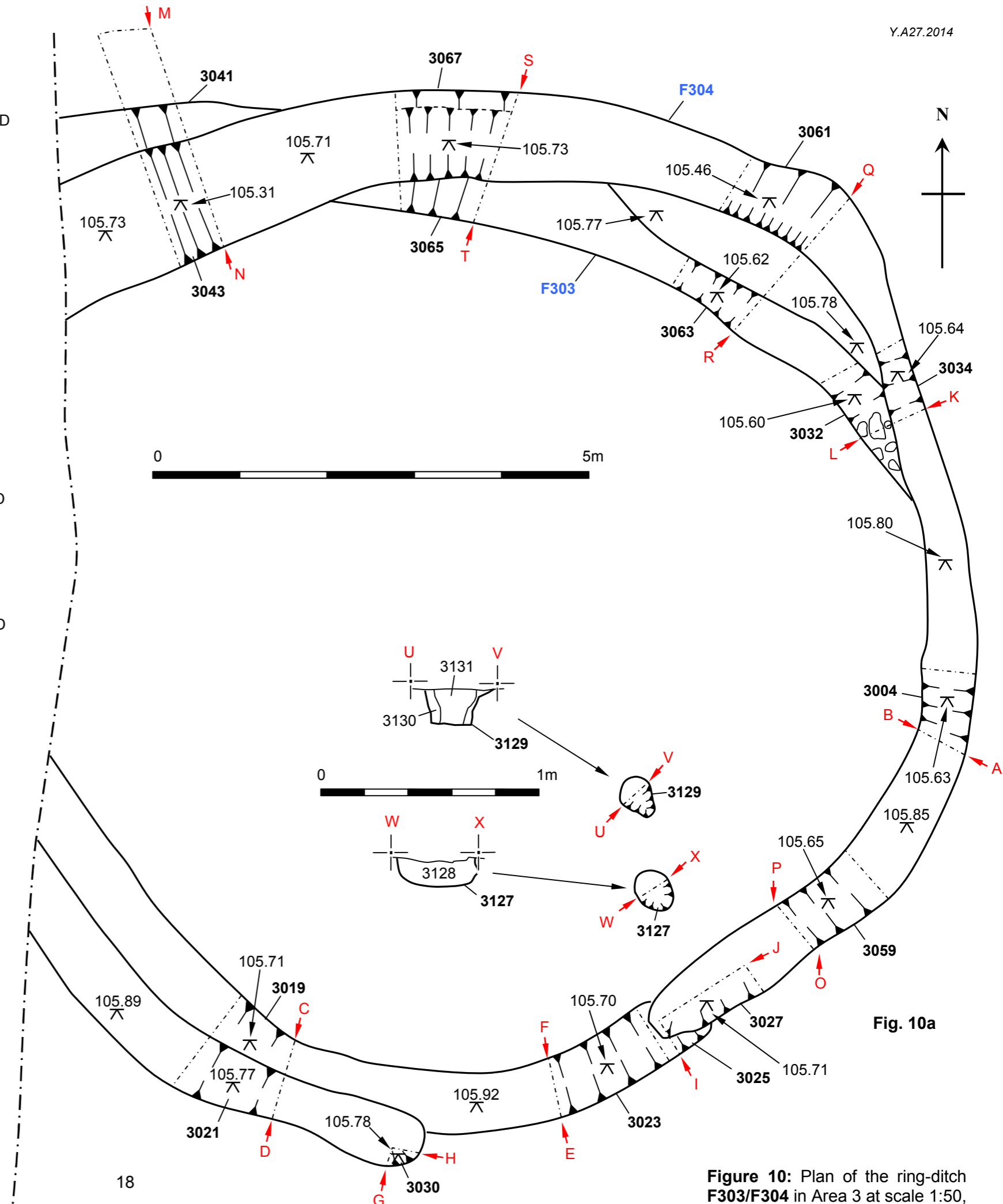
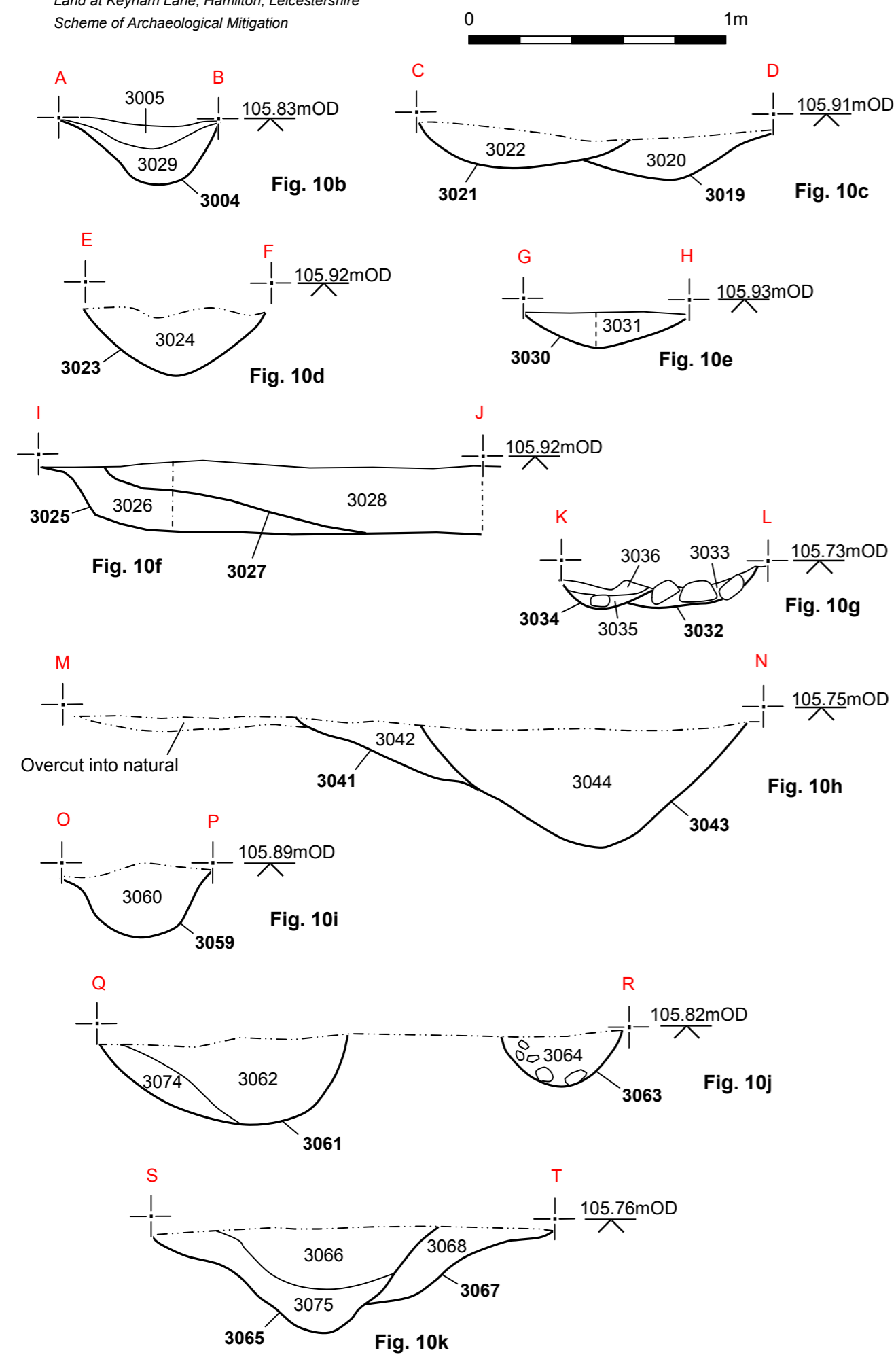


Figure 10: Plan of the ring-ditch F303/F304 in Area 3 at scale 1:50, with sections at 1:20.

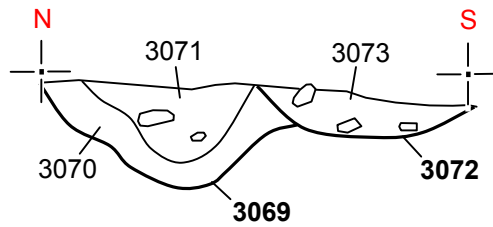


Fig. 11a: Section through intercutting pits **3069** and **3072**, to the north-east of the northern roundhouse.

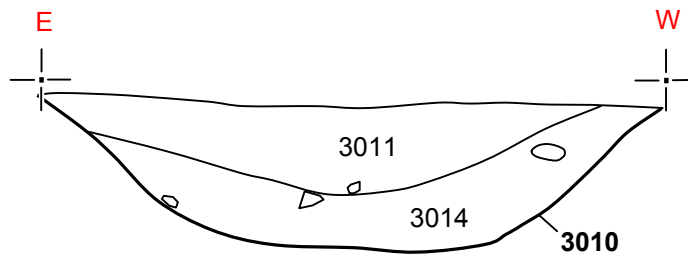


Fig. 11b: Section across the northern terminal of curvilinear feature **3010** at the western site edge.

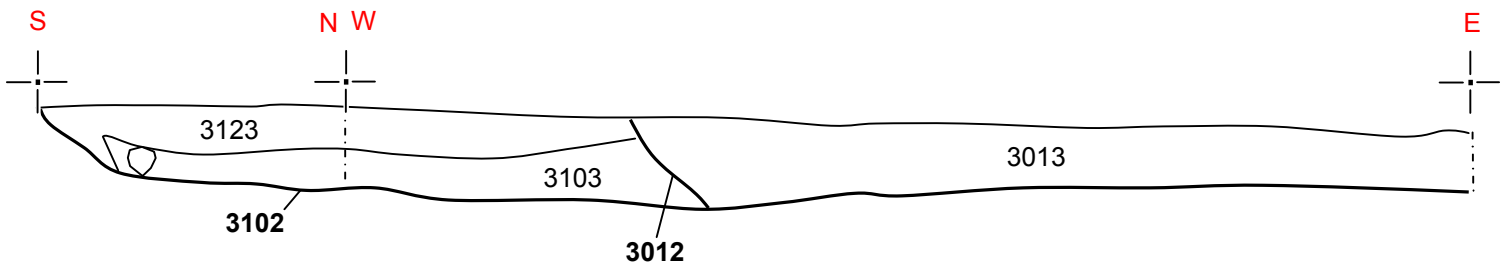


Fig. 11c: Section through intercutting ditch fragments possibly making up a repeatedly remodelled boundary between the two roundhouses.

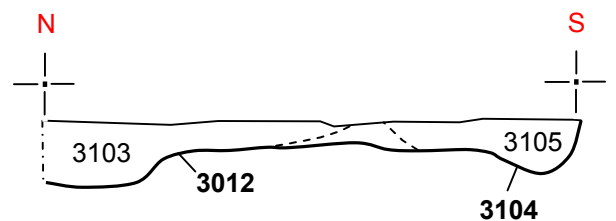


Figure 11: Section drawings through other features in Area 3, all at scale 1:20.

To the east of pit alignment **F302**, three post-holes and a further pit were exposed. The three post-holes, **3100**, **3140** and **3138**, were circular with shallow concave edges and a flat base. They were 0.28 to 0.42m in diameter and 0.07 to 0.1m in depth and were each filled by a single silty deposit. Only one of these features produced any finds; the fill of **3140** incorporated a small group of Iron Age pottery sherds; an environmental sample from this pit was unproductive, containing only a few charred seeds of wild plants associated with cultivated ground (Appendices 3 and 8). Pit **3136**, located near to the eastern edges of the excavation area, was sub-circular, with shallow sloped edges and a concave base. It was 1.08m in diameter and 0.1m deep and contained a single silt clay fill that contained charcoal flecks. It also produced fragments of animal bone, which showed no evidence of burning, gnawing or butchery.

Indications of potential domestic settlement were identified in the north-west corner of the excavated area; to the west of the terminal of ditch **F301**. This included two possible roundhouses, boundary ditches, and post-holes. The two features interpreted as roundhouses were on the western edge of the excavated area. The larger of these was at the north-western edge of the site. This consisted of two phases of penannular ditch, one clearly cut into the other: all sections through revealed a profile of steep edges, into a concave base, with a maximum width of 1.2m and depth of 0.26m, although this varied. The earlier feature was designated **F303**; the later **F304** (fig. 10; plates 10 and 11). No post-holes were identified within either of the penannular ditches, suggesting that these features had supported set timbers, as they were rather too wide and intercut too clearly to be plausible as eaves-drip gullies. The possible roundhouse had an overall diameter of approximately 9.5m, and appeared originally to have had an entrance on the south-east side, replaced by a south-facing entrance when the ditch was recut (fig. 10a). Five of the sections through earlier penannular ditch **F303** produced Iron Age pottery, most of which could be identified as mid- to late Iron Age; Iron Age pottery was retrieved from seven sections through the later ditch, and could again largely be characterised as mid- to late Iron Age. Further to the pottery, fragmentary remains of animal bone were recovered but were in a poor state of preservation and therefore were not overly informative. Six pieces of worked flint were retrieved, broadly dated to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Appendices 3, 5 and 7). The early date of these flints suggests that they were residual artefacts.

Two small, sub-oval features, **3127** and **3129**, were located within the northern roundhouse's interior, directly to the north of either the western terminal of the older penannular ditch or the eastern terminal of the newer one (fig. 10a). Both were 0.50m long, and were 0.14m and 0.17m deep respectively. Feature **3129** could confidently be identified as a post-hole, as its two fills delineated a post-pipe; a small group of handmade pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age were retrieved from 3131, the charcoal-flecked fill of the post-pipe (Appendix 3). The adjacent feature **3127** had only a single fill, but its resemblance to **3129** in size and its position within the ring-gully suggested that the two features had performed the same function, possibly indicating an internal structure within the putative roundhouse.

To the south, a fragment of a further penannular ditch, **F305**, was identified, partially exposed at the western edge of excavation. This consisted of two curving linear terminals, **3134** and **3132**, coming out of the western baulk and forming an entrance which faced east. The profile of these ditches differed, with **3132** having steep edges and a concave base, whilst **3134** had shallow edges and a flat base; again, no post-holes were identified within the feature. Both were similar in width, approximately 0.6m; however, they varied in depth between 0.26m and 0.09m. Both were filled by a single silt clay deposit and produced no finds.

To the north-east of penannular ditch **F305**, multiple features, seemingly associated with the two roundhouses were exposed and excavated, including probable enclosure ditches.

Running between the two possible roundhouses, initially east to west then turning to the north and ultimately terminating was a fragment of a curvilinear ditch, potentially forming part of an enclosure (plate 11). This feature, **3010**, had gradually sloped edges that ran into a shallow concave base and was 1.62m wide and 0.40m deep (fig. 11a). It was filled by two silt clay deposits, one of which, **3014**, may represent material washed into the feature suggesting that there was a bank on its western edge.

To the east of **3010**, continuing on an E-W alignment were multiple intercutting linear features, **3102**, **3012**, **3106**, **3110** and **3113**, which seemed to represent a repeatedly remodelled boundary performing the same function as **3010**. The earliest of these features was **3102**, which was cut by **3010** to the west and **3012** to the east. This feature had steep concave sides and a flat base, and was approximately 2m wide and 0.42m deep. It was filled by two silt clay deposits, neither of which produced any finds. Further to the east, the irregular-shaped linear feature **3012** extended the east-west leg of the enclosure ditch (fig. 11b). This had fairly shallow edges and a flat base and was filled by a single silty clay fill which contained frequent charcoal, large amounts of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, and a number of fragments of animal bone, all of which showed evidence of burning (Appendices 3 and 7). Running on from **3012** were two further shallow ditches, **3106** and **3110**. The relationship between these features was unclear and they probably represent multiple phases of the enclosure ditch. These features were both filled by a single silt clay deposit; a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery was retrieved from the most easterly, **3110**.

Running perpendicular to the multiple east-west enclosure ditch, south-south-west from the edge of section 3102, was the truncated base of a wide ditch, excavated by sections **3015** and **3017**. This extended beyond the excavated area to the south and terminated next to **3102**. This ditch had shallow sides and a flat base; it was 0.95m wide and 0.11m deep. Each of its two sections contained a single fill; sherds from the base of an Iron Age hand-made jar were retrieved from the fill of **3017** (Appendix 3).

Directly to the south of the east-west enclosure ditch was a small oval-shaped pit, **3104**. This had irregularly sloped sides and a concave base and was 1.19m long, 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single silty clay that contained occasional charcoal and rounded stone, as well as fragments of poorly preserved animal bone, but no datable material.

To the west of the north-south leg of the enclosure ditch, the heavily truncated base of a small circular pit, **3008**, 0.25m in diameter and 0.04m deep, was initially identified as being a possible cremation burial. Its fill, **3009**, was bulk sampled as it contained calcined bone that might have been human remains. An analysis of the sample identified three possible fragments of human phalange (finger or toe bone), but considered the majority of the bone to derive from a large mammal such as cattle or horse (Appendix 8), suggesting that the feature may either have been a refuse pit or a ritual deposit.

The only features identified in the vicinity of roundhouse **F303/4** were two intercutting pits, **3069** and **3072** (fig. 11c). Similarly to small feature **3129** inside the roundhouse, pit **3069** had two fills, of which the upper fill contained charcoal and fired clay, with sherds from a single Iron Age ceramic vessel; however, in this case the two fills did not form a recognisable post-pipe. The single fill of shallower pit **3072**, which cut the south side of **3069**, also contained frequent charcoal, and produced Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3).

A fragment of a linear feature, **3108**, which ran roughly north-north-east to south-south-west between ditch **3015** and possible roundhouse **F305**, was interpreted as a remnant of a medieval furrow. The area was sealed by plough soil **3000** and firm clay silt subsoil **3001**, from which redeposited Iron Age pottery and Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was retrieved.

8.2 Area 4 (Figs. 12-16)

Area 4 was situated in the north-east corner of the development site. During the evaluation, Trench 6 was sited within this area; Trenches 5 and 7 lay directly outside it to north and south. This area was the densest in terms of archaeology, containing multiple boundary/enclosure ditches, pits, three features that may have been corn-dryers, hearths or industrial production sites, a possible metallised surface, and a possible roundhouse towards the southern extent of the excavated area. In contrast to the finds recovered from Area 3, the majority of those from Area 4 were dated to the early and mid-Roman periods, with dates ranging from the 1st century through to the 3rd century, indicating that the focus of occupation was transferred to Area 4 in the peri-conquest period. Where a feature was excavated by several individually-numbered sections, or a number of features could clearly be seen to form a coherent compound structure, a group feature number prefixed with **F4** has been assigned for ease of reference; the group feature numbers are listed as part of the context summary which appears as Appendix 2.

A single natural substrate was observed: a yellow silty clay 4003 that contained occasional patches of flint cobbles and lenses of fine orange sand; the same deposit as 3002 in Area 3.

The features in this area were focussed around a series of linear features, representing a number of intercutting enclosures. These enclosures varied in size, and combined to form external boundaries (the larger ditches) and internal enclosure divisions (smaller ditches). The largest and longest of these features was the easternmost ditch **F401**. This was initially aligned south-west to north-east, running for some 37m and turning 90° at its most northerly end to the north-west, extending some 20m towards the northern boundary of the excavation area. During excavation work on Area 4, it was uncertain whether **F401** terminated within the excavated area or continued on a slightly variant alignment as ditch fragment **4025**; however, with the opening of Area 5 it seemed most likely that **4025** was a discrete feature and that **F401** was interrupted within Area 4, but continued within Area 5 as the rectilinear enclosure ditch **F503**. Along its length the profile of the ditch varied considerably, ranging from having steep edges and a narrow concave base, to having shallow edges and a flat base (fig. 15i). No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the excavated sections, but the feature can be stratigraphically dated as earlier than Roman ditch fragment **4071** in feature **F409**.

Further to the west, the majority of the other ditches were focussed around the boundary ditch **F402**, which ran north-west to south-east some 42m from the westernmost extent of the site, turning 90° to the south-west, and then continuing under the southern edge of the baulk. It had steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base, with a width of 1.6m to 1.8m and a depth of 0.54m to 0.39m (fig. 15d). Each intervention revealed a single dark silty fill within the ditch, with Roman pottery and CBM being recovered along the entire length; finds from sections **4085**, **4089** and **4099** suggest a date in the second half of the 2nd century AD (Appendices 3 and 4), while its stratigraphic relationship to ditch section **4091** also suggest that it was one of the later features in this area. A possible north-westward return, ditch **4031**, emerged from the southern limit of excavation very close to the point where section **4085** of ditch **F402** exited it, terminating after some 7m: the terminal section, **4212**, contained multiple fragments from a carinated bowl that has been dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD. This ditch fragment had been recut by narrower but deeper ditch **4034** (fig. 15q), from which late 1st to mid-2nd-century pottery was retrieved, with a fragment of moulded fired clay and a prehistoric flint scraper (Appendices 3-5). The line of either the original ditch fragment or the recut was continued by ditch fragment **4023** at the western site edge, the whole possibly delineating a long, narrow enclosure of approximately 42m x 10m in area, or forming part of a larger enclosure with internal sub-divisions. The silty fill of **4023**, **4024**, produced sherds of pottery from a single greyware vessel that could not be dated more accurately than Roman (Appendix 3). The large but shallow sub-oval pit **4040**, within the east end of the possible enclosure, contained four interleaved fills but could not be dated (fig. 15b), but smaller pit **4087**, which cut the fill of **F402** directly adjacent to **4040** (fig. 16c), produced what may be

some of the latest Roman pottery on the site, with a date range from the late 2nd century possibly into the 4th (Appendix 3).

A scatter of pits within possible enclosure **F402** may have been associated with it. These pits varied in size and form, ranging from 0.6m to 1.7m wide and 0.11m to 0.28m deep; pits **4004**, **4011** and **4029** appeared to form a line, with pit **4009** a little offset to the east. The majority of were filled by clay silt deposits, with frequent charcoal inclusions. Pit **4027** could be dated to the late 1st to 2nd century, while pits **4009** and **4015** produced pottery datable only as Roman.

Running perpendicular from the northern leg of **F402** were another two ditches, **F403** (to the east) and **F404** (to the west), some 14m apart, both of which were on a north-east to south-west alignment and had steep but rounded sides and a concave base. Ditch **F403** was 0.7m wide and 0.32m deep and filled with a light greyish silt clay deposit, which contained some fragments of animal bone and although no dating evidence was recovered from this feature, it was cut by both of the U-shaped enclosures **F405** and **F406**, which have been securely dated as early to mid-Roman, as well as by ditch **F402** (fig. 16a). Furthermore, ditch **F404** was 0.98m wide and 0.28m deep (fig. 15g) and was filled by a silt clay deposit that contained frequent waste in the form of animal bone, CBM and pottery with two fragments of vitrified hearth lining, potentially indicating metalworking in the vicinity. The fragments of CBM were dated to the Roman period, as was the pottery, which consisted of a small group of greyware fragments and sherds from an Iron Age tradition jar, suggesting a potential early Roman or peri-Conquest date for this feature (Appendices 3, 4 and 5). These two features may represent parts of an enclosure remodelled and extended by **F402**.

Directly to the east of, and apparently stratigraphically earlier than, ditch **F404** were a series of pits, **4208**, **4210**, **4199**, **4201**, **4216**, and **4197**. These intercut each other, and also cut through the top of what appears to be the remnants of a corner to an enclosure, with two gullies, **4178** and **4187**, being all that remains (fig. 15g; plate 13). In terms of the gullies, one was orientated north-west to south-east, whilst the other was orientated north-east to south-west, forming a corner when viewed in plan. Each had fairly shallow edges and a broadly flat base. The gullies could only be broadly dated by Roman pottery and CBM retrieved from both features; their relationship to one another and to the pit cluster suggested the corner of a post-and-beam structure, but while **4178** at 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep would make a plausible beam slot, **4187** was almost twice its width at 0.70m, which seems less likely. The pits were provisionally interpreted as waste pits; however, finds were only recovered from the fills of **4201** and **4210**, which both contained Roman pottery and CBM with a fragment of unidentifiable animal bone in **4201** and a fragment of worked sandstone with one straight edge from **4210** (Appendices 3-5).

These gullies may have, at some point, joined up with the southernmost of the two smaller internal U-shaped enclosures located to the east. These smaller gullied enclosures overlapped each other, with the more northern of these two, **F406**, cutting the southern one, **F405**; this in turn cut earlier ditch **F403** (fig. 16d). The earlier and slightly smaller of the two gullied enclosures, **F405**, consisted of a gully with a profile of steep edges and an irregular base, enclosing an area approximately 14m x 10m. Six sections were excavated through it, each of which revealed a similar profile and each containing a single silt clay fill, but dating evidence was retrieved only from section **4145**, which produced pottery that could only be broadly identified as Roman. The later of these enclosures, **F406**, was almost identical in shape when viewed in plan, and had a similar profile of steep edges and an irregular base; it was approximately 0.5m to 0.75m wide and 0.14m to 0.2m deep, enclosing an area approximately 14m x 12m. Roman material was recovered from three of the five sections excavated across the length of this feature: this included mid-2nd to 3rd-century pottery from section **4147** and late 1st to 2nd-century pottery from section **4161** (Appendix 3). Both these features, as excavated, were open to the west, although it is possible that their west sides had been obliterated by furrows, or that the west side of **F405** was represented by the two gully fragments **4178** and **4187**.

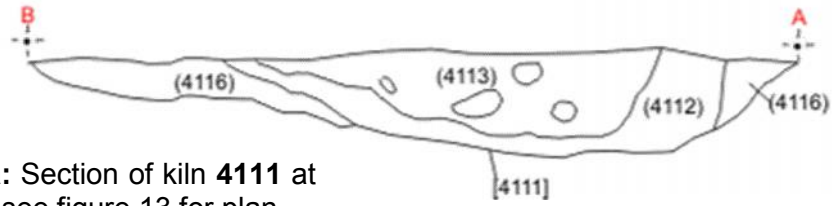


Figure 13a: Section of kiln 4111 at scale 1:20; see figure 13 for plan.

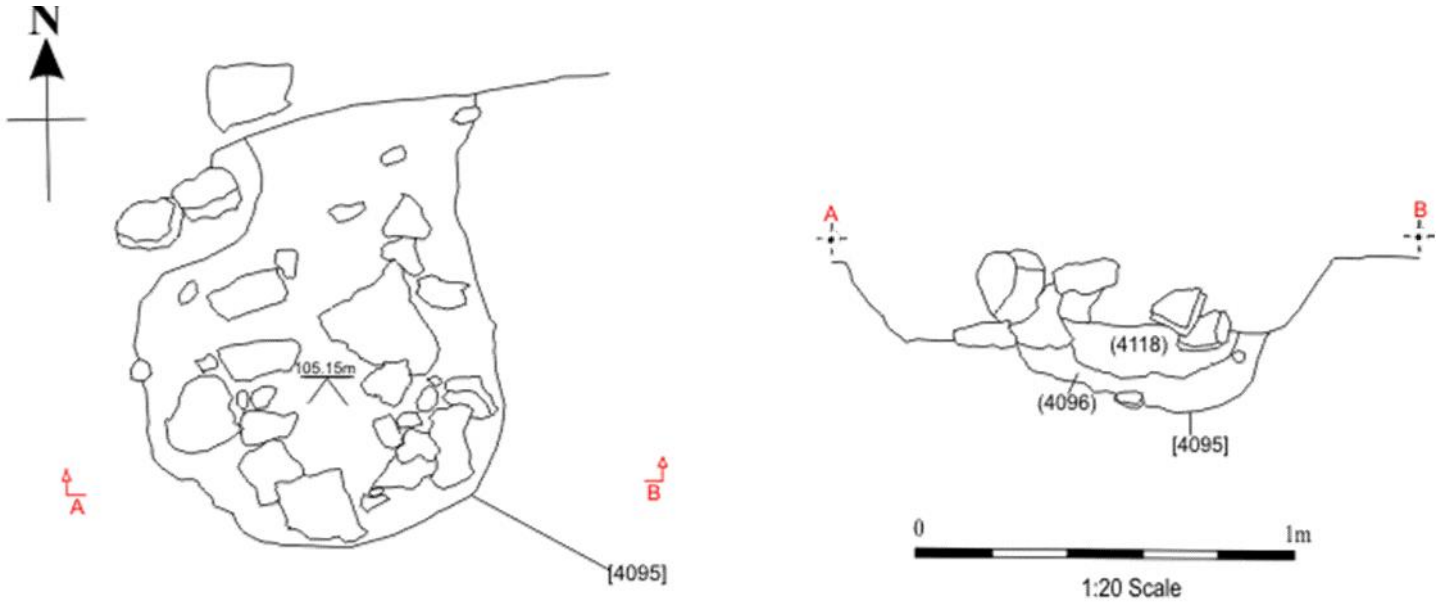


Figure 13b: Plan and section of kiln 4095 at scale 1:20.

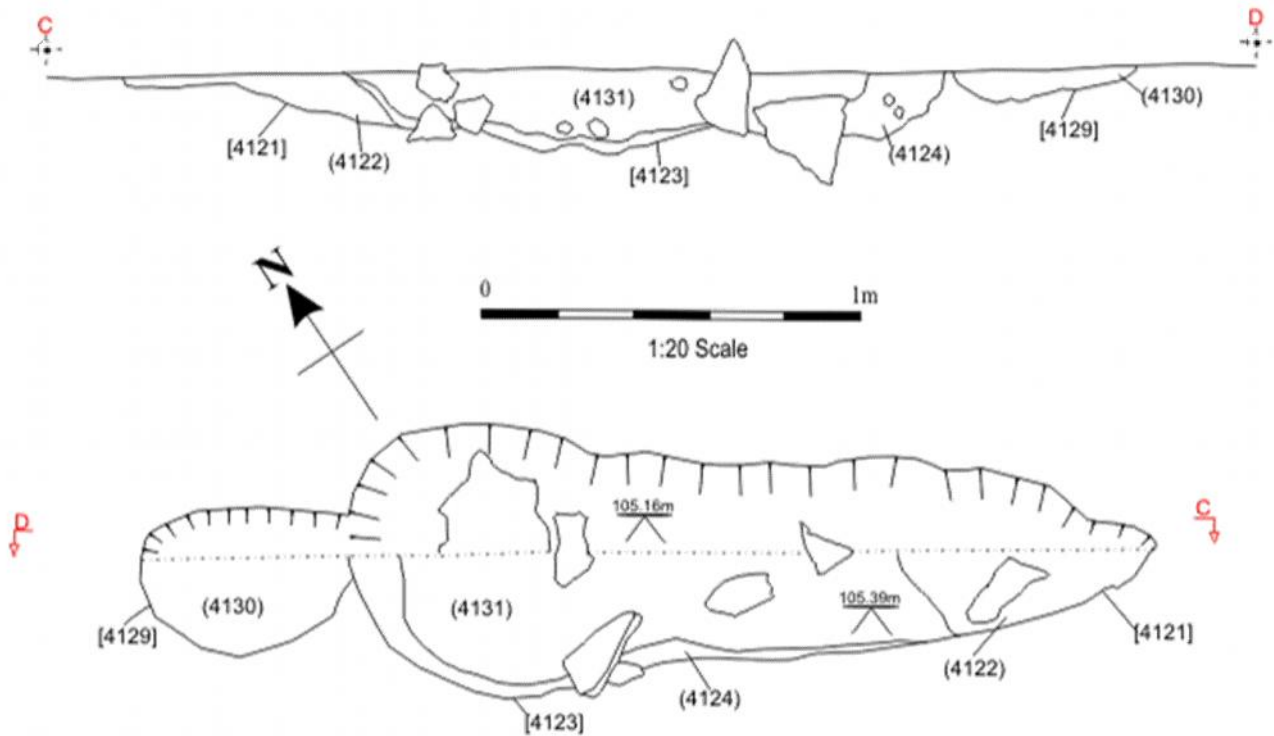


Figure 13c: Plan and section of possible corn-drying oven 4123 at scale 1:20.

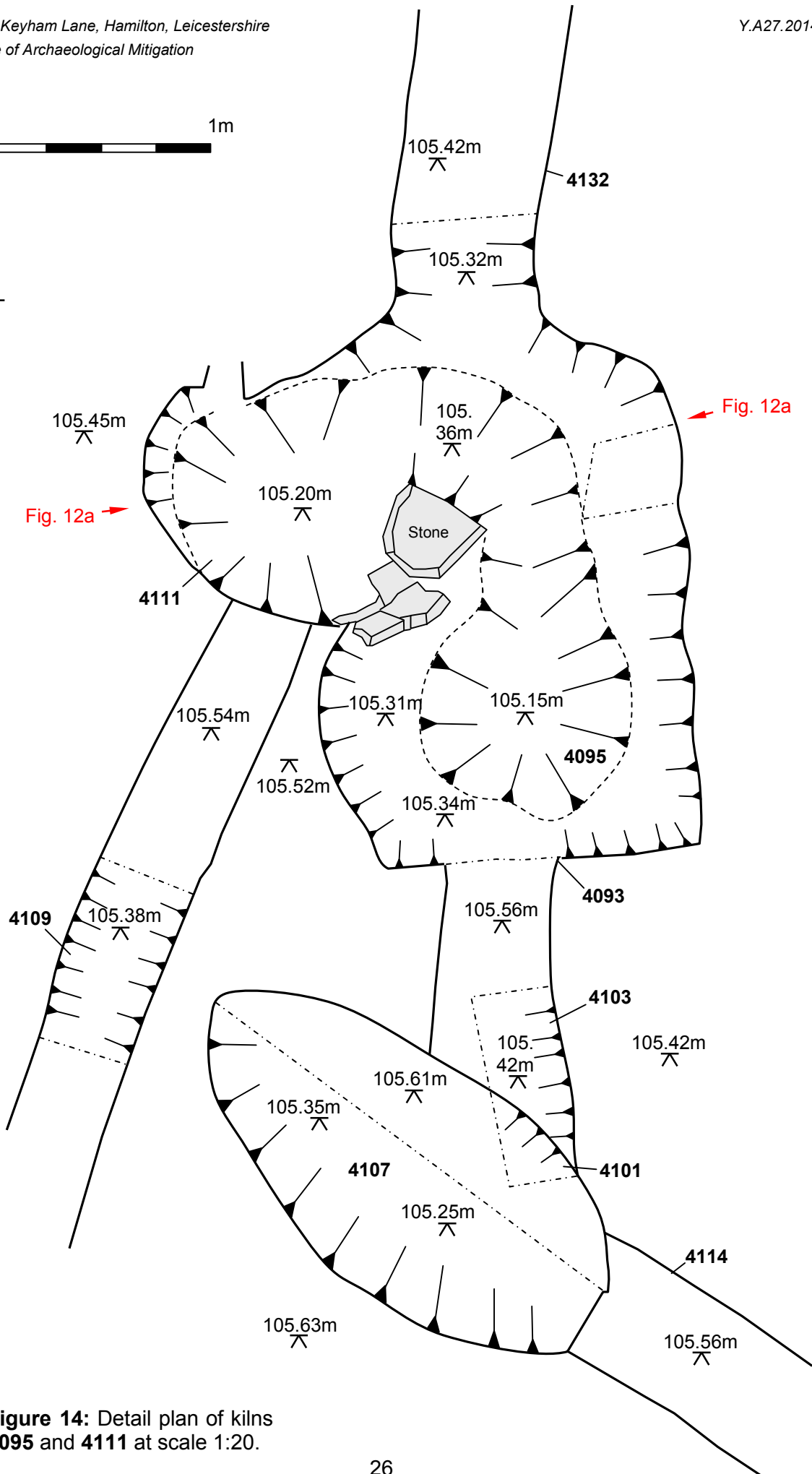
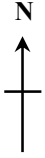


Figure 14: Detail plan of kilns 4095 and 4111 at scale 1:20.

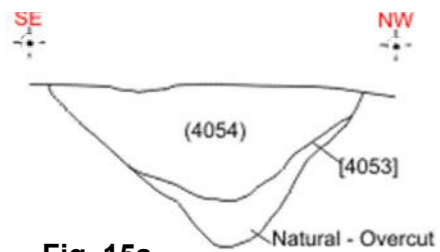


Fig. 15a

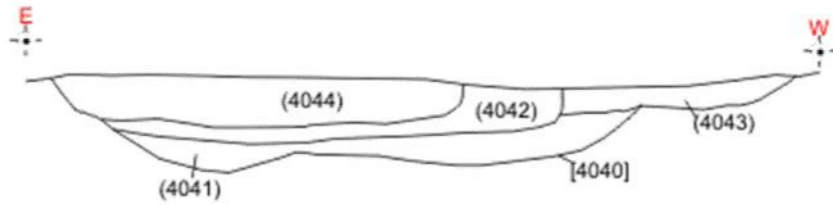


Fig. 15b

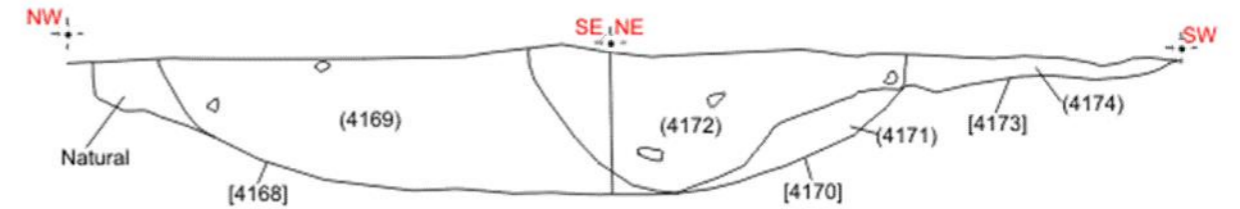


Fig. 15c

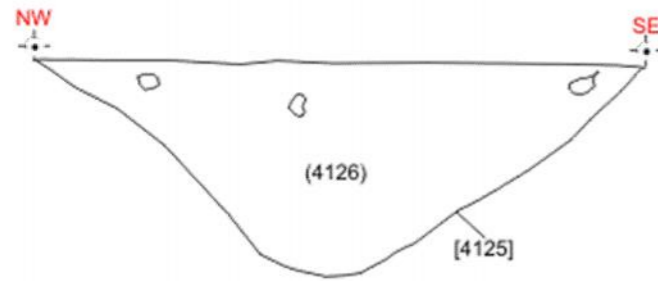


Fig. 15d: Sample section 4125 through boundary ditch F402.

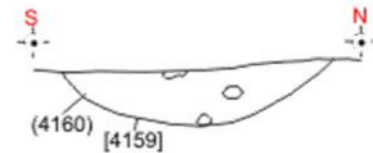


Fig. 15e

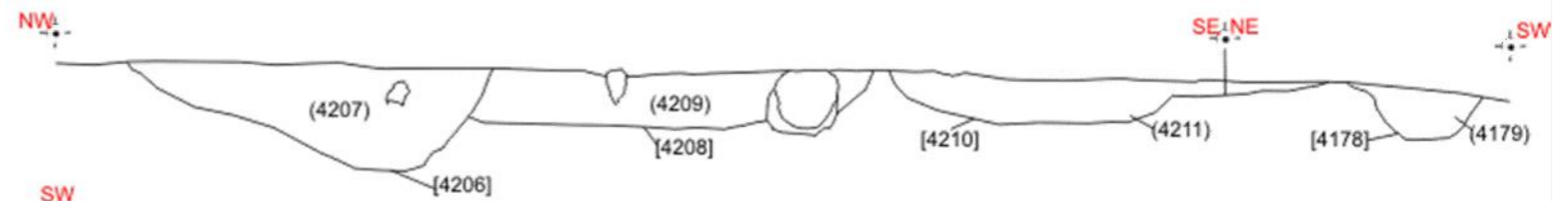


Fig. 15g: Section 4206 through ditch F404 with adjacent pit grouping and possible beam slot.

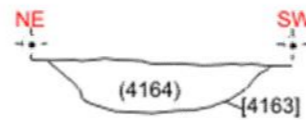


Fig. 15f

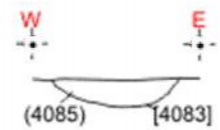


Fig. 15h

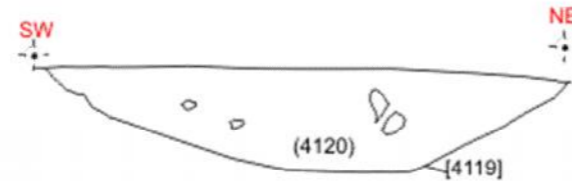


Fig. 15i: Sample section 4119 through boundary ditch F401.

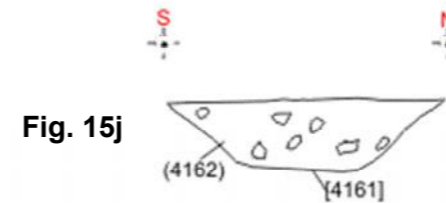


Fig. 15j

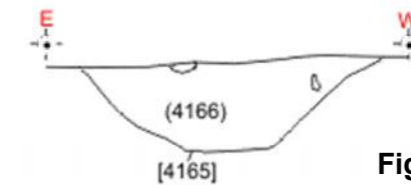


Fig. 15k

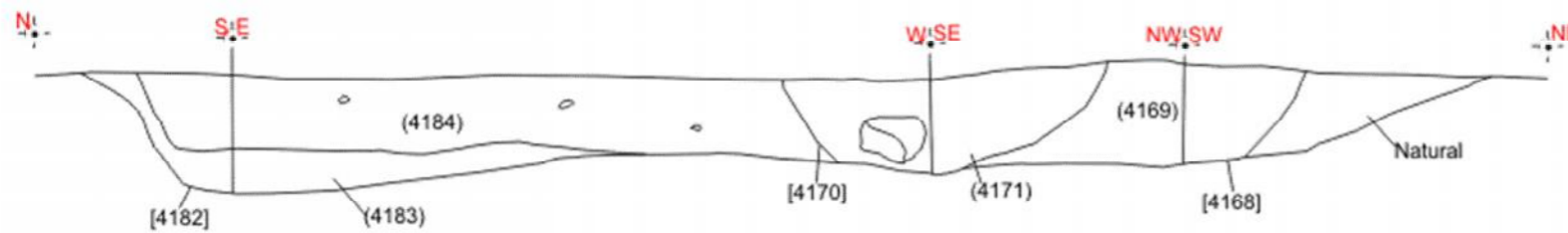


Fig. 15l

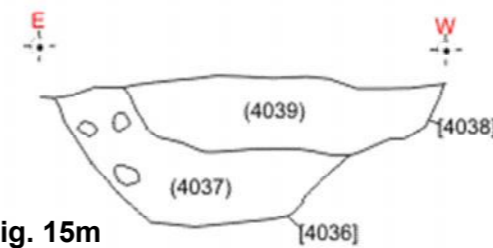


Fig. 15m

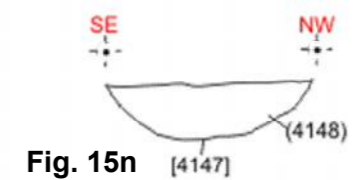


Fig. 15n

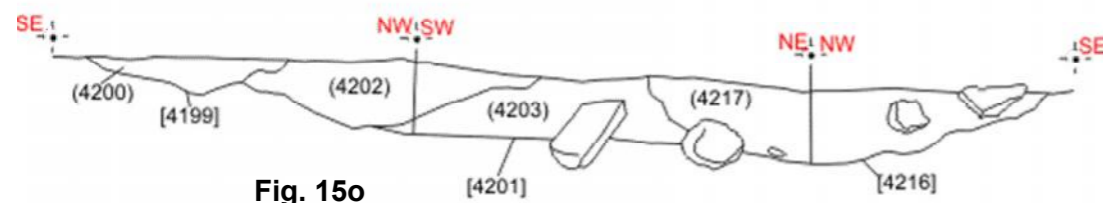


Fig. 15o

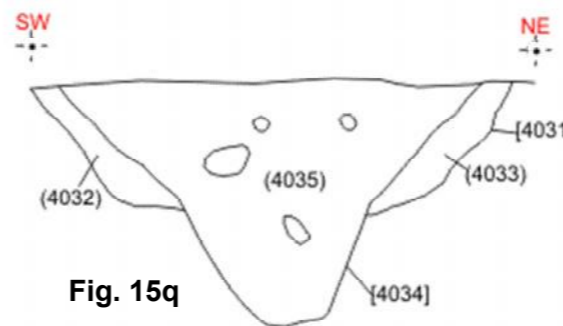


Fig. 15q

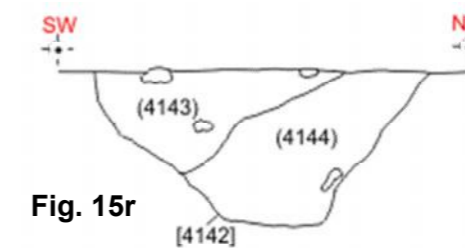


Fig. 15r

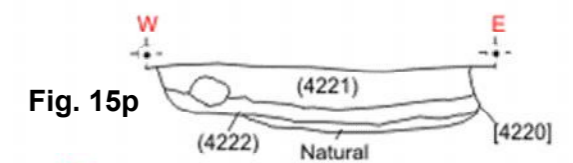


Fig. 15p

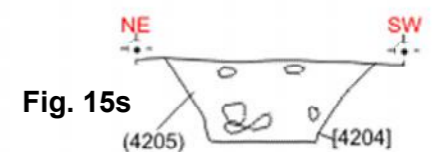


Fig. 15s



1:20 Scale

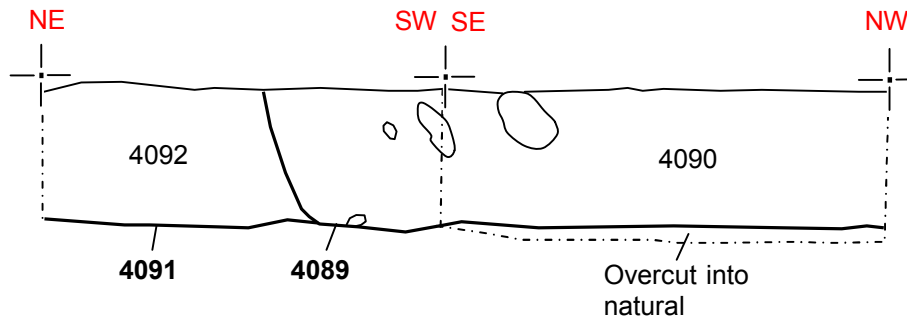


Fig. 16a: Section 4091 through ditch F403 cut by section 4089 through ditch F402.

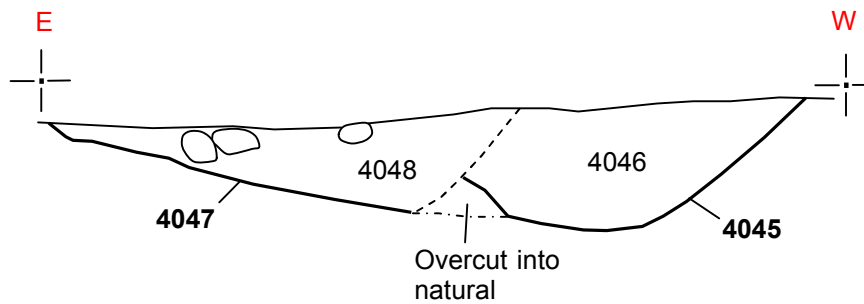


Fig. 16b: Section 4045 through ditch F401 cut by terminal section 4047 through ditch F409.

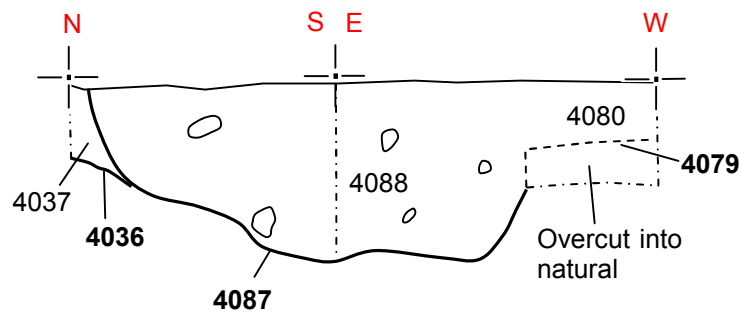


Fig. 16c: Section 4036 through ditch F402 cut by possibly late Roman pit 4087.

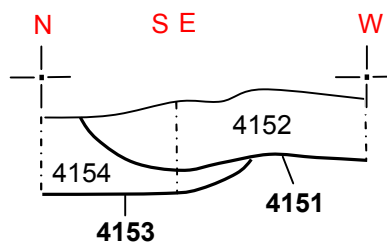


Fig. 16d: Section 4153 through ditch F403 cut by section 4151 through U-shaped enclosure F405.

Located almost immediately to the north of these two smaller enclosures was another gullied enclosure, **F407**. It was rectangular in plan, with steep regular edges and a concave base, and filled by two silty deposits, one of which contained sherds of Roman greyware and a single sherd of handmade shell-gritted pottery. Further finds included fragments of burnt animal bone, which most likely represented incidental burning events or hearth sweepings. This feature was cut by three circular intercutting pits, **4168**, **4170** and **4173** (fig. 15c). These varied from 0.4m to 0.11m deep and contained a total of five fills, from which a variety of pottery was recovered, ranging from a possible late Iron Age date to a possible 3rd-century date. This included shell-gritted fragments, sherds of greyware and a body sherd from a Black Burnished ware bowl (Appendix 3). The three smaller enclosures that have been described above most likely represent internal divisions within the overall settlement complex. The north-east angle of feature **F407** was overlain by the south end of layer 4175, a spread of stony, silty clay containing abraded fragments of Roman CBM (Appendix 4) and extending for at least 18m beyond the northern limit of excavation. The origin of this material was uncertain, although it is possible that it represents some kind of thoroughfare.

Towards the eastern half of the area, lying just outside the largest boundary ditch, two curvilinear gullies, **4114** and **4083**, appeared to form a potential roundhouse with an internal diameter estimated at a possible 8m, designated as feature group **F408**. Both of these gullies had differing profiles. **4114** had near vertical sides and a flat base and was 0.22m wide and 0.18m deep, whilst gully **4083** had curved sides and a broad concave base and was 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep (fig. 15h). An apparent entrance to the south-east was probably caused by the cut of a furrow running through the feature; a post-hole, **4057**, within the curve of segment **4083** might have been associated with the feature group. Neither of the surviving segments of the possible annular or penannular gully produced any dateable finds. These were also associated with three heat-affected features, **4123**, **4095** and **4111**, which were provisionally identified on site as kilns or ovens.

Possible kilns **4111** and **4095** were located almost adjacent to each other, seemingly cutting through ring gully **F408** (figs. 13a-b and 14; plate 14). They were both irregular in shape, with steep sides and a flat, but uneven base. Kiln **4095** was 1.14m long, 0.74m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by two silt clay deposits, which had a high charcoal content, as well as some burnt stone inclusions (plate 15). Kiln **4111** was slightly larger than **4095** at 2.01m long, 1.06m wide and 0.26m deep (plate 16). It was filled by three silt clay deposits, which also had frequent charcoal and burnt stone inclusions. Neither feature contained finds, and their forms did not suggest any interpretation of their use. The third burnt feature, **4123**, located slightly to the north of the roundhouse, was 1.58m long, 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep, with a distinctive form: long and narrow with a pit, **4129** and **4121**, located at the western and eastern end of the kiln respectively (fig. 13c; plate 17). Both pits were fairly shallow, no more than 0.15m in depth, and neither contained any dateable material. As with the other kilns, the fills of **4123** contained a large amount of charcoal inclusions and burnt stone. The form of **4123**, which can best be described as 'tadpole-shaped', is suggestive of a feature type generally interpreted as a corn-drying oven, which in its simplest form consists of a stoking area or fireplace, often little more than a bowl in the ground, with a short linear flue, usually tile- or stone-lined, below a drying floor of which little may remain (Proctor and Taylor-Wilson, 2009, pp.28-32). The presence of burnt stone in upper fill 4131 of possible flue **4123** bears out this interpretation, while rare inclusions of fired clay in lower fill 4124 may indicate the remains of a drying floor or superstructure; however, with the exception of a single charred grain of barley from kiln **4111**, environmental samples recovered from each of the heat-affected features contained only a few charred weed seeds, arguing against their use as grain-dryers or for any other crop-processing function, unless they were regularly and scrupulously cleaned; the suggestion has been put forward that rich environmental deposits in some of the pits and ditches of Area 5 may have been waste dumped from the cleaning of these features (Appendices 8 and 8a).

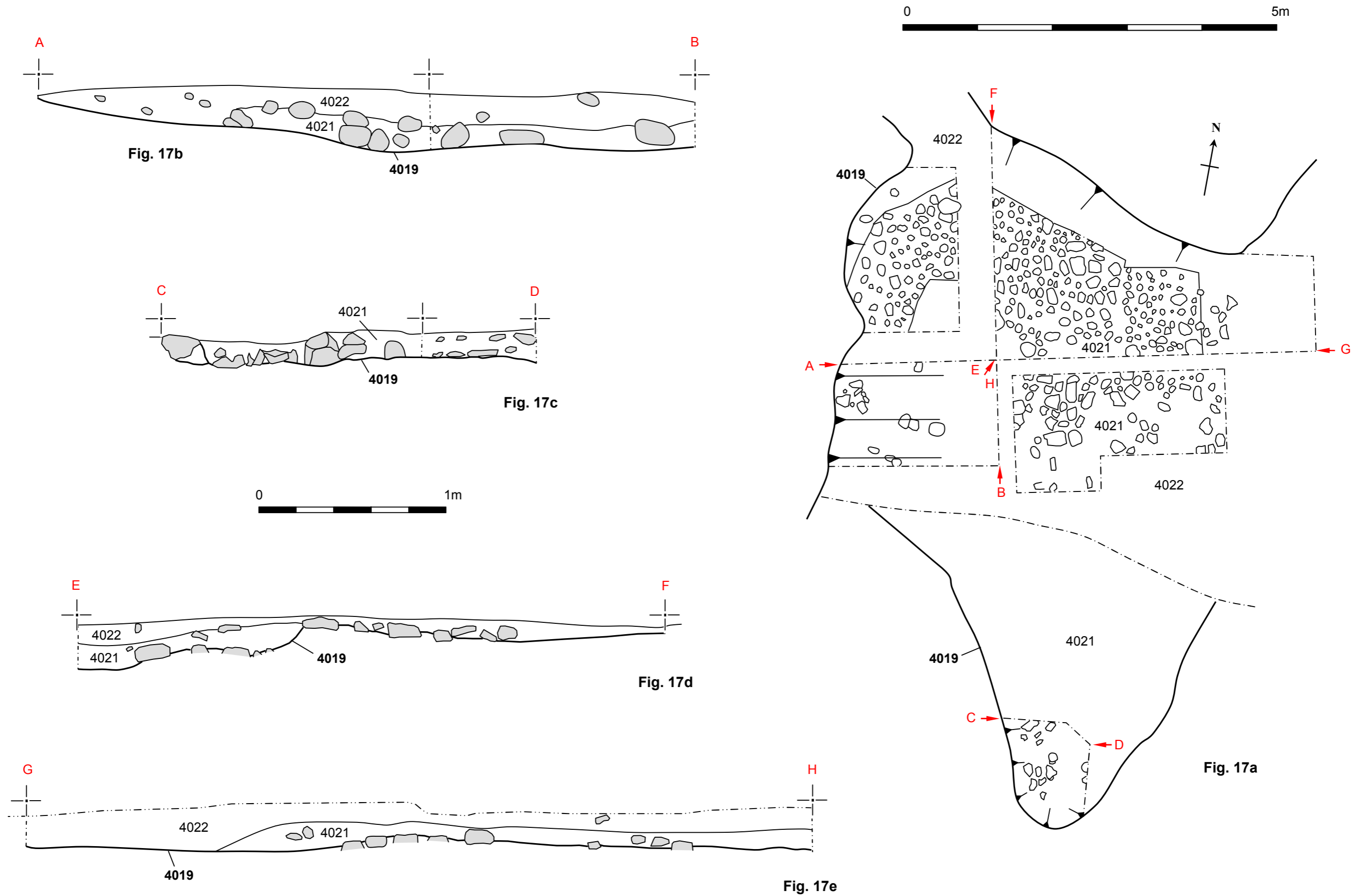


Figure 17: Plan of feature 4019 at scale 1:50, with section drawings (located on plan) at scale 1:20.

Immediately to the west of the kiln complex and the possible ring-gully **F408** was a fragment of what may have been a later enclosure complex, **F409**. It consisted of an elongated T-shaped linear feature, with an irregular but roughly north to south-running element some 18m long and a branch some 4m long and not quite perpendicular to it running off its east side. Its strongly marked, bulbous north terminal, **4047**, up to 1.23m wide but only 0.24m deep, cut the south end of ditch **F401** (fig. 16b); the feature tapered away to the south, reduced to a width of 0.42m in the most southerly excavated section, suggesting that it might have been truncated by later activity rather than terminating. This feature can only be dated by Roman pottery retrieved from section **4071**, and by its position as stratigraphically earlier than kiln **4111**; contemporaneity with the U-shaped enclosure ditches **F405** and **F406** seems possible.

In the south-west corner of the excavation, the potential remains of a structure, **4019**, consisted of a shallow dish-shaped hollow that was roughly rectangular in plan. This was covered by cobblestones which may represent a possible platform/foundation or surface, with the rest of the structure being destroyed (fig. 17; plates 18 and 19). The cobbled surface 4020 was covered by two layers, 4021 and 4022, which both contained substantial assemblages of Roman material. The lower deposit, 4021, produced a large pottery assemblage dating from the late 2nd to early 3rd century, while mid- to late 2nd-century pottery was retrieved from upper layer 4022; both deposits also produced Roman brick and roof tile. A moderate assemblage of animal bone from 4021 included cattle and sheep/goat, while fragments of fired clay and hearth slag suggested industrial processes; an environmental sample proved unproductive. Layer 4022 produced the base of a Roman square glass bottle dating to the later 1st to 2nd century – the only fragment of glass pre-dating the post-medieval period to be found on the site – an iron nail that could be identified as Roman, and a pebble that had been worked into a gaming counter (Appendices 3, 4, 6-8). Feature **4019** lay between the apparent terminals of ditch fragments **4023** and **4031**: if these did represent parts of an internal division within enclosure **F402**, the possible structure appears to post-date and partially obliterate it. This interpretation would be commensurate with the dating evidence retrieved from the features, as the fills of ditch fragment **4031** and its recut **4034** were dated to no later than the mid-2nd century.

An additional three features were present in the north-western quadrant of the excavation. This included two parallel ditches, **4159** and **4163**, some 3m apart on a north-east to south-west alignment, located near a single pit **4165**. Each of the ditches terminated within the excavated area to the north. They were both similar in profile and size, with steep edges and a fairly flat base. **4159** was 0.72m wide and 0.14m deep, whilst **4163** was 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep. Each filled by a single silty deposit, and containing sherds of Roman greyware pottery, which in **4159** could be dated to the late 1st to possibly the 2nd century AD (Appendix 3). The pit, **4165**, was an irregular circle in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.8m in diameter and 0.24m wide, with a silt clay fill that contained sherds from a single Roman ceramic vessel (Appendix 3).

The features in Area 4 were extensively cut by the series of medieval to post-medieval furrows which ran north-north-east to south-south-west across the site. The furrows were not recorded as individual features, but a common context number, 4001, was assigned to their fills in order to process finds retrieved from them: the finds included late 1st to 2nd century pottery, a single sherd of mid-15th to 16th-century pottery and a prehistoric flint flake. All of the features in this area were sealed beneath the topsoil 4000 and a thin layer of subsoil 4002 and cut directly into the natural substrate; three prehistoric struck flints – two flakes and a core – and 2nd-century pottery were retrieved from the subsoil during site works.

8.3 Area 5 (Figs. 17-20)

Area 5 was located immediately to the south of Area 4 along the eastern boundary of the development area and was selected for SM&S because of the identification of a possible ditch in Evaluation Trench No. 7. This area was situated just below the crest of the c. east-to-west aligned ridge which is the highest ground within the immediate area. The southern boundary of this area was located just on the crest itself and the stripped area occupied a gentle north-north-east facing slope. From this area there is an extensive outlook to the north.

Area 5 was defined as a roughly square area measuring c. 900m east to west by c. 800m north to south, approximately the same size as Area 4 (plate 20). The north-west edge of this area was subsequently excluded from the SM&S by agreement due to the requirements of the developer to stockpile materials. The land to the immediate west was also used for stockpiling topsoil and the south-west corner of the stripped area fell within the vehicle operating zone resulting in deep rutting and ground disturbance prior to the defining of the area to be stripped and the removal of the topsoil.

This area was characterised by a number of linear and curvilinear features cut into the clay substrate identifying mostly in-filled ditches and post-holes, similar to those identified in Area 4 to the north. The most notable difference between the two areas, however, was the identification of large numbers of post-holes. In Area 5 a total of 116 post-holes were identified along with five pits, one large possible trough, nine possible enclosure-defining ditches, three linear ditches and two possible penannular ditches (fig. 18). The dating evidence recovered from some of these features (see below) indicates a late Iron Age to Romano-British date range, broadly contemporary with the remains identified to the north in Area 4. Where a feature was excavated by several individually-numbered sections, or a number of features could clearly be seen to form a coherent compound structure, a group feature number prefixed with **F5** has been assigned for ease of reference; the group feature numbers are listed as part of the context summary which appears as Appendix 2.

It was apparent that both historic and modern agriculture has contributed to soil erosion along the ridge and the eastern side and resulted in the truncation of archaeological horizons in this area. Specifically, ditches **F505**, **F506** and **F508** (see below) did not terminate at their surviving eastern extent but had been ploughed out to the east. Consequently most of the identified archaeological features were shallow, frequently being only 0.1m to 0.2m deep, and were poorly defined within the soft, fine silt-clay geology. In the same way most in-filling deposits were homogeneous mid grey-brown slightly sandy silt, with charcoal present only in some of the features. Archaeological remains were present across Area 5, but mostly concentrated in the western half of this area and clearly extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south and west indicating that the recorded archaeology in Area 5 is only part of a larger, undefined site. As many features contained little or no dating evidence, stratigraphic relationships were few and often ambiguous, and later ploughing appears to have led to a relatively high level of residual and/or intrusive finds, phasing for this part of the site can only be speculative where it is possible at all: the features are discussed in what seems most likely to be chronological order, from the earliest to the latest, but only a few features can convincingly be characterised as 'early' or 'late' for this area.

The earliest feature that could be identified in Area 5 was the broad linear feature **165** in the north-east corner of the excavation area, which had already been encountered and recorded as feature **703** in Trench 7 of the evaluation. Fully exposed, **165** measured c. 16m long by c. 3m wide and c. 0.6m deep, with a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment which, since **165** was slightly curved, could have been broadly parallel to either ditch **F501** or ditch fragment **F502**; the excavated sections from both projects revealed a consistent steep sided, flat-based profile with similar fills. Three sandy silt fills were recorded, with a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery coming from the lowest fill, 166 (Appendix 3); this corresponds to the evaluation results, which also recorded three fills in this feature, with a

single sherd of probable mid- to late Iron Age pottery from the second fill (Savage, 2013). The function of feature **165** could not be ascertained – the depth of the excavated section, at the north end, indicates that this was the full northward extent of the feature, rather than the point at which it became too shallow to trace below later disturbance (fig. 19.1), suggesting that it was not a fragment of a boundary ditch. It has been suggested that it might have been a rainwater reservoir, as the natural clays hold water without the need to line the feature; it is also possible that it was a clay extraction pit, possibly for the manufacture of construction daub. In either case, a working relationship with the kilns or ovens seems plausible.

Ditch **F501**, which was up to 1.80m wide and 0.68m deep (fig. 19.2), ran for a length of 17m south-south-west from the northern edge of the site to a strongly defined, slightly bulbous terminal (fig. 19.3; plate 21), and appears to represent the southwards continuation of Area 4 ditch **F402**. The dating evidence for this feature is ambiguous, as ditch **F402** had been one of the later features in Area 4, dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD, while the scanty dating evidence for **F501** consisted of a single sherd of Iron Age pottery retrieved from fill 105 in section **103**. An environmental sample from fill 455 contained a significant assemblage of charred wheat fragments, most of which could be identified as spelt wheat, as well as a few charred remains of wild plants associated with cultivated ground (Appendices 3 and 8a).

Also at the northern edge of Area 5, bordering on to Area 4, was feature **F503**, which appeared to delineate part of a rectilinear enclosure with rounded corners, some 22m long and 14m wide within the excavated area. This feature appeared to have been heavily truncated by later activity as, although it was up to 0.90m wide, it was nowhere more than 0.30m deep, indicating that only the base of the original ditch remained (figs. 19.4, 19.5). The east side of the possible enclosure ditch, which ran north-north-east to south-south-west, extended outside the area of excavation to the north and, if projected into Area 4, may have corresponded either to the undated but stratigraphically early ditch **F401** or to the Roman enclosure ditch fragment **4047**, both of which were interrupted before the south side of Area 4, but may originally have continued into Area 5. The south side of the enclosure was almost completely cut away by later ditch **F505**; the west side was little more than a northward return of the west end of the south side, no more than 3m long. As the apparent terminal of this portion of the ditch was no more than 0.10m deep, it is possible that it was truncated from above and might originally have continued further, although the undated post-hole **129**, sited directly to the north of the apparent terminal, suggests that it did not. A sherd of 1st-century pottery from section **187** in the eastern arm of the ditch (the deepest of the excavated sections) gave some indication of a potentially early date; an environmental sample was inconclusive, producing a single charred wheat grain (Appendices 3 and 8). The ditches **F501** and **F503** appeared to form a plausible enclosure, with the northward return of the west end of **F503** forming an entrance with the south terminal of **F501**, marked by undated post-hole **113**, which was sited in the centre of the putative entrance.

Feature **F502** was situated within the putative enclosure formed by **F501** and **F503**. Within Area 5, this feature was a ditch fragment no more than 7m long, truncated at its north-east end by a furrow, but it is possible that it was the continuation of linear feature **4025** in Area 4. Its north-east to south-west alignment was neither exactly parallel nor exactly perpendicular to any of the features in its vicinity, and it produced little dating evidence, with only one sherd of Iron Age pottery and one sherd that might have been Roman being retrieved from the two excavated sections (Appendix 3). Ditch **4025** was also undated apart from a very broadly dated stratigraphic relationship, so it is uncertain whether these two features (or parts of the same feature) represented part of the enclosure ditch complex within which they lie, or whether they were a remnant from an earlier feature complex now overlain and largely obliterated. Like **F503**, **F502** appeared to have been heavily truncated from above, being 0.92m wide but no more than 0.18m deep (fig. 19.6); the similarity of the dimensions of **F502** and **F503** may suggest a relationship excluding the much broader and deeper **F501**.

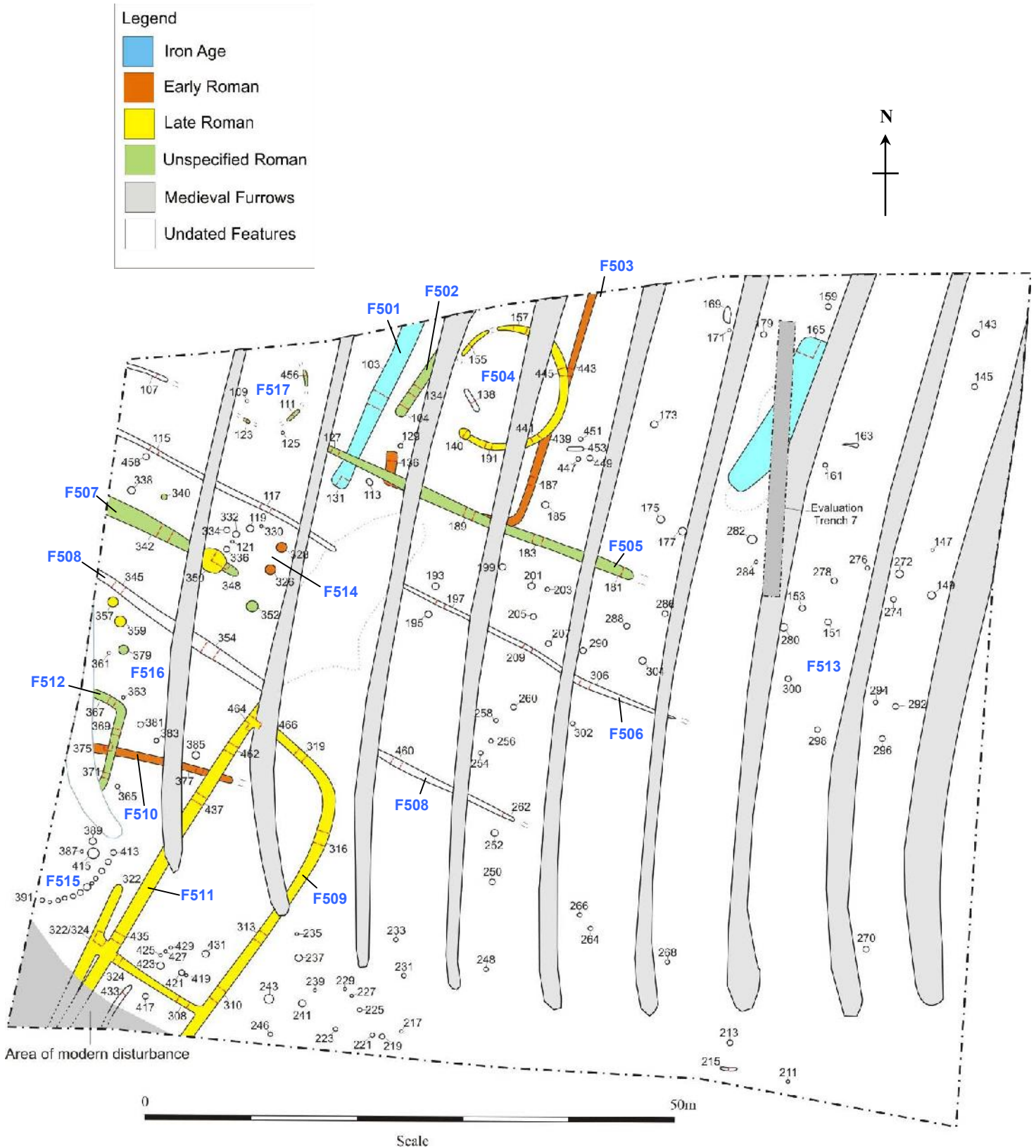


Figure 18: Phased plan of Area 5 at scale 1:500, showing context and feature group numbers. Excavated sections are marked in red, and furrows, which were not excavated, are shown in grey.

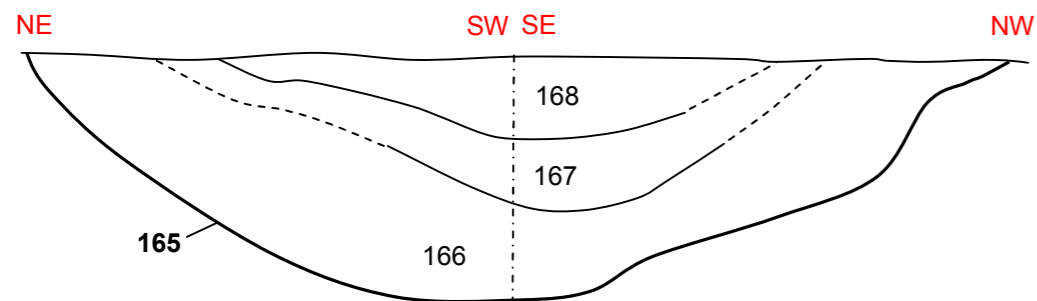


Fig. 19.1: Section through the north end of large Iron Age feature **165** in the north-eastern corner of Area 5.

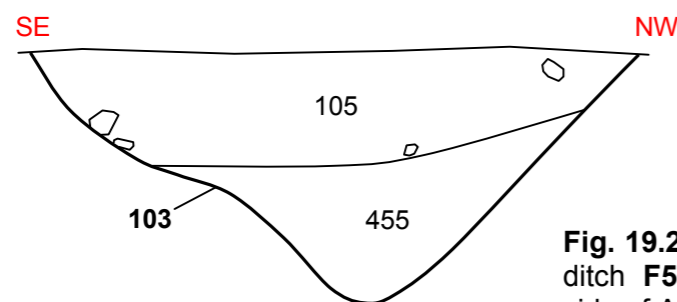


Fig. 19.2: Section across ditch **F501** at the north side of Area 5.

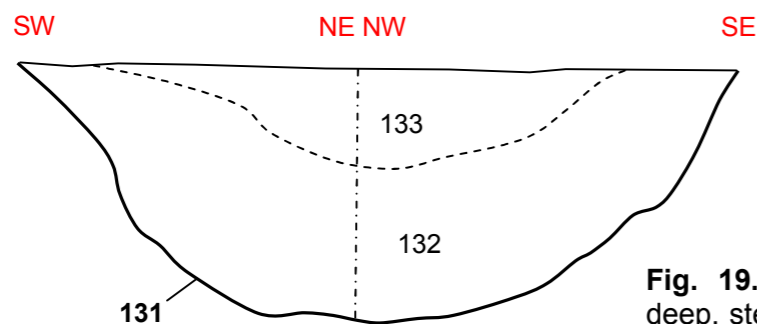


Fig. 19.3: Section at the deep, steep-sided southern terminal of ditch **F501**.

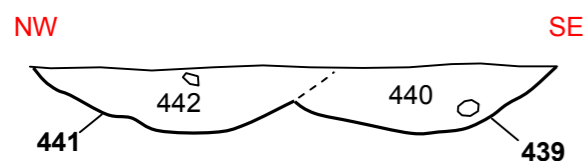


Fig. 19.4: The intersection of section **439** through enclosure ditch **F503** and section **441** through ring-ditch **F504**.

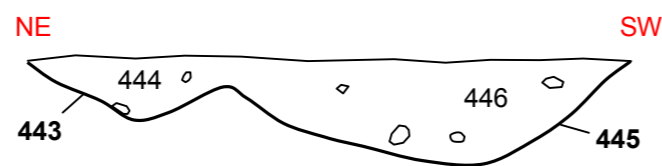


Fig. 19.5: The intersection of section **443** through enclosure ditch **F503** and section **445** through ring-ditch **F504**.

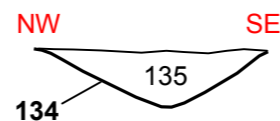


Fig. 19.6: Section **134** across ditch fragment **F502**.

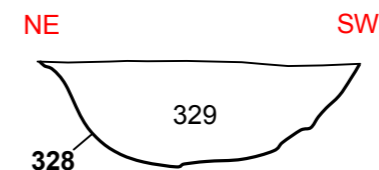


Fig. 19.9: Section through post-hole **328** in possible post-structure **F514**.

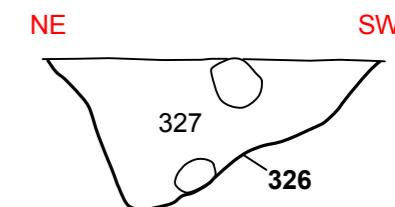


Fig. 19.10: Section through post-hole **326** in possible post-structure **F514**.

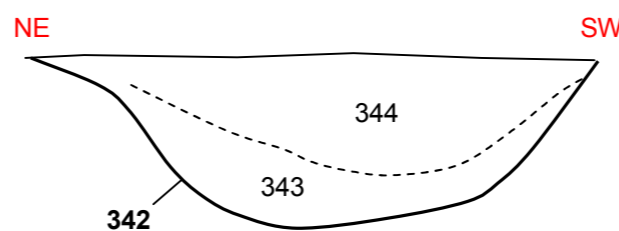


Fig. 19.7: Section **342** across ditch **F507** at the west side of Area 5.



Fig. 19.11: Section through post-hole **352** in possible post-structure **F514**.

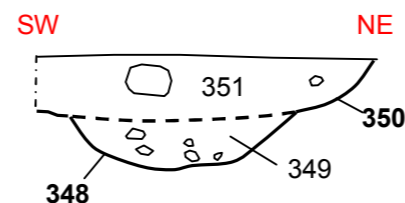


Fig. 19.8: Section **348** across ditch **F507** cut by pit **350**.

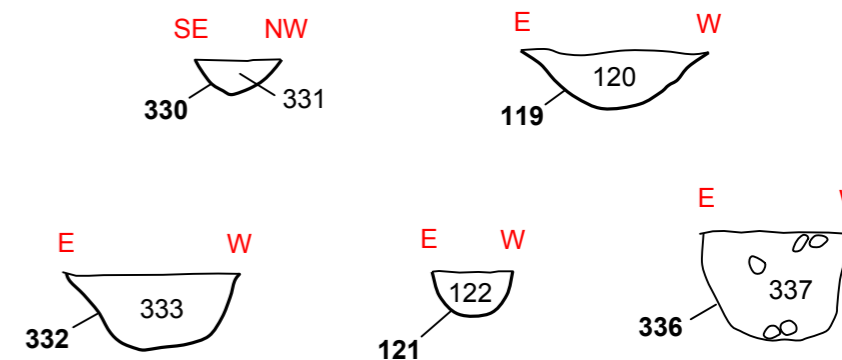


Fig. 19.12: Sections through the smaller post-holes forming the west side of possible post-structure **F514**.

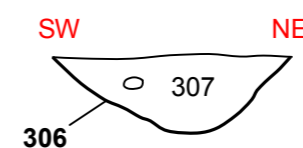


Fig. 19.13 (left): Section **306** through possible enclosure ditch **F506**.

Figure 19: Section drawings through features in Area 5, all at scale 1:20.

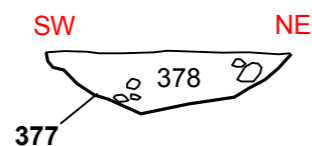


Fig. 20.1: Section 377 across ditch F510.

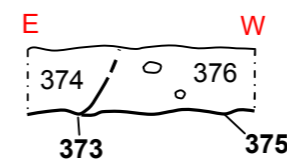


Fig. 20.2 (left): Section 373 through ditch F512, cutting section 375 through ditch F510.

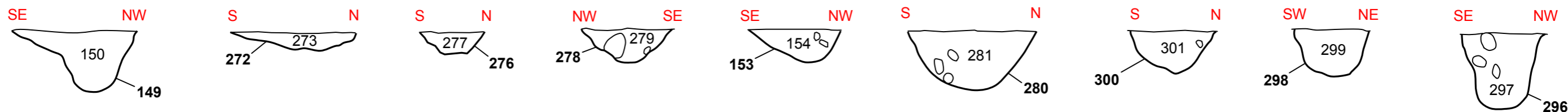


Fig. 20.3: Sections through the post-holes making up feature group F513

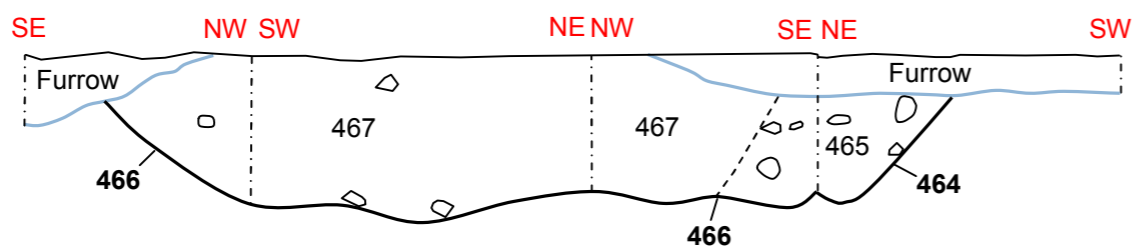


Fig. 20.4: Section through the northern junction of enclosure ditches F509 (section 464) and F511 (section 466); the relationship is disturbed by the cut of a later furrow.

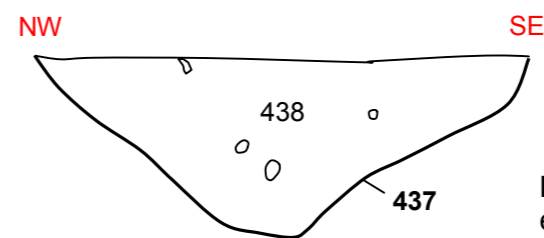


Fig. 20.5 (left): Section 437 through enclosure ditch F511, showing its maximum surviving dimensions.

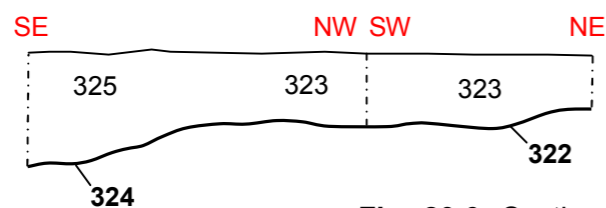


Fig. 20.6: Section through the southern junction of enclosure ditches F509 (section 322) and F511 (section 324); no relationship could be ascertained.

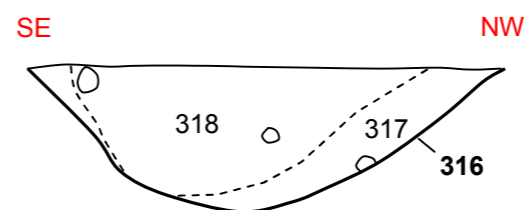


Fig. 20.7 (left): Section 316 across the west side of enclosure ditch F509, showing its maximum surviving dimensions.

Figure 20: Section drawings through features in Area 5, all at scale 1:20.

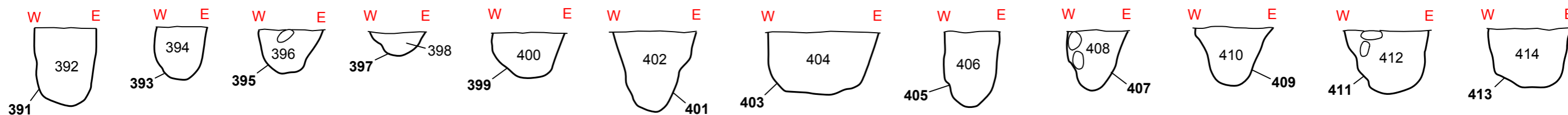


Fig. 21.1: Sections through the post-holes making up feature group F515

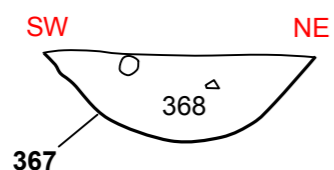


Fig. 21.2: Section 367 through the north side of possible enclosure ditch fragment F512.

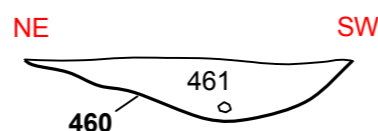


Fig. 21.3: Section 460 through ditch fragment F508.

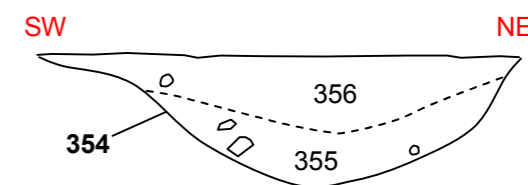


Fig. 21.4: Section 354 through ditch fragment F508a.

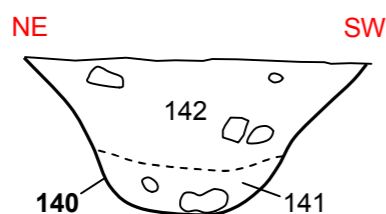


Fig. 21.5: Section through pit 140, which cuts the terminal of ring-gully F504.



Fig. 21.6: Section through possible corn-dryer flue 138 within ring-gully F504.

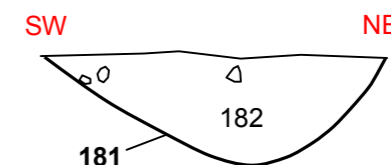


Fig. 21.7: Section 181 through later ditch F505, showing the maximum breadth and depth to which it survived.

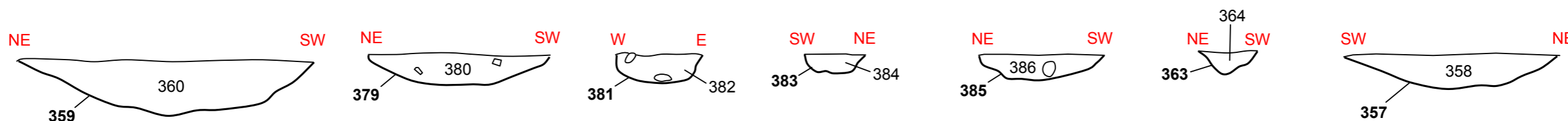


Fig. 21.8: Sections of the post-holes making up possible alignment F516.

Figure 21: Section drawings through features in Area 5, all at scale 1:20.

It is also possible that ditch **F501** was associated with ditch **F507**, which ran east-south-eastward from the western edge of the site to an apparent terminal 14m within the site: the ditches were perpendicular to one another, potentially forming two sides of a rectilinear enclosure with a wide entrance at its south-east corner, and were broadly similar in breadth and depth, although **F507** was a little smaller at 1.50m wide and 0.46m deep (fig. 19.7). In contrast to the well-defined terminal of **F501**, **F507** had dwindled at terminal section **348** to 0.60m wide and 0.14m deep, possibly indicating that this was not a genuine terminal, but the point at which the ditch had become so shallow that later activity, such as ploughing, had removed it altogether. If so, it is possible that **F507** originally extended further to the east; a later furrow obscured the place where a northward return towards **F501** might have been looked for. Ditch **F507** was only tenuously dated by Roman pottery and animal bone from the upper fill of section **342**; this section also produced a small animal bone assemblage including cattle, sheep/goat and the only equid bone identified on the site. Pit **350**, which cut **F507** near its terminal (fig. 19.8), produced late 2nd-century or later pottery, potentially suggesting an earlier Roman date for **F507**, although this material may have been redeposited from the fills of **F507** itself when the pit was dug through them (Appendices 3 and 7).

Within the area enclosed by ditches **F501** and **F507**, a group of three small, shallow curvilinear features or feature fragments, **111**, **123** and **456**, appeared to be arranged in a circle with an internal diameter of c. 8m, approximately the same as the curvilinear gully defined by **4114** and **4083** in Area 4. The three features were between 0.05m and 0.10m deep, with similar widths (between 0.30m and 0.38m), suggesting that they might have been the surviving fragments of a largely ploughed-out annular or penannular gully, designated as feature **F517**. Two small post-holes may have been associated with the potential annular gully, although post-hole **109** lies within the projected ring while **125** lies outside, so it is unlikely that they served the same purpose. The possible annular gully was dated only by a sherd of Roman grey ware from the fill of gully fragment **123**. The projected line of ditch **F505** passes through the projected ring, but does not cross any of the surviving fragments; it might be conjectured from this that **F505** post-dated the annular gully, truncating the south end of feature fragment **111**.

Also within the area enclosed by **F501** and **F507**, the shallow bases of three post-holes **338**, **340** and **458**, between ditches **F507** and **F506**, may have represented three corners of a c. 3m square four-post structure, with the possible north-east corner removed by the cut of **F506**. These post-holes were relatively large, between 0.40m and 0.56m in diameter, but none survived to more than 0.20m deep. Three fragments of Roman pottery were retrieved from the fill of post-hole **340**, at the south-east corner of the hypothetical structure.

The gap between the terminals of **F501** and **F507** is occupied by a cluster of post-holes that may represent one or two associated feature groups, collectively designated as **F514**. On the eastern side of the cluster, a row of three large post-holes, **326**, **328** and **352**, appeared to run perpendicularly across the alignment of **F507**; it did not continue the line of **F501**, being offset to the west, but was on broadly the same north-north-east to west-south-west alignment. These post-holes were between 0.8m and 0.9m in diameter and up to 0.4m deep, with the central post-hole **326** containing large cobbles possibly used as packing stones around a post (figs. 19.9-11). To the west of these three features, between ditches **F506** and **F507**, was an arc of five smaller post-holes, **119**, **121**, **330**, **332** and **336**; a sixth post-hole, **334**, lay directly outside this arc and may or may not have been associated with it. These features were heterogeneous in size and profile, between 0.20m and 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m to 0.30m in depth, with no unifying characteristics beyond their plan layout (fig. 19.12). Pottery dated to AD 120 or later was retrieved from the fill of post-hole **326**, while pottery of the same date has been ascribed to post-hole **328**; post-hole **352** produced pottery that could only be identified as Roman. None of the smaller post-holes produced any dating evidence. It is possible that feature group **F514** represents a structure at the opening of an enclosure delineated by **F501** and **F507**, perhaps performing the function of a gatehouse,

with the three larger post-holes forming a more substantial barrier to the exterior; however, the position of large post-hole **352** to the south of the projected course of **F507** suggests that, if so, the structure governed access to more than one enclosure. It is also possible that two entirely separate structures are represented: a linear barrier interrupting a ditched boundary and a curved structure that was not necessarily contemporary with it or with any of the other features surrounding it; comparisons with enclosure ditch **F509** and the adjacent arc of post-holes **F515** can probably be drawn.

Approximately 5m to the north of ditch **F507** was parallel but considerably longer ditch **F506**, which also extended from the western site edge: it ran for some 60m before tapering away – probably ploughed out – near the centre of the site. Ditch **F506** had no stratigraphic relationships and produced no dating evidence: it was narrower than either **F507** or **F505** to the north, at some 0.60m, and like **F505** was very shallow, no more than 0.20m at its deepest (fig. 19.13). It was initially thought to be associated with late ditch **F505**, possibly forming a droveway, but the alignments of the two features diverge slightly towards the east. The post-hole group **F514** appears to have a spatial association with **F6**, as it occupied the whole of the space between **F506** and **F507** but did not extend beyond it, indicating that the two features were probably contemporary.

Feature **F510** extended from the west side of Area 5, running slightly south of east on an alignment shared by no other linear feature in this area; it was cut by both ditch **F511** and ditch **F512**. **F510** tapered towards the east and did not extend far past its junction with **F511**. As with many of the features in this area, it survived only as a base, up to 0.64m wide and no more than 0.18m deep (figs. 20.1 and 20.2), and may have been truncated away, rather than terminating, towards the east. Pottery dating to AD 120 or later bore out its stratigraphic relationships, indicating that this was one of the earlier features in the area (Appendix 3), but no spatial relationships that may have indicated its function could be ascertained.

At the east side of the site, a ring of nine small post-holes – **148, 153, 272, 276, 278, 280, 296, 298** and **300** – appear to define a circular structure of approximately 17m diameter, designated as **F513**, although the ring was incomplete at the east side, apparently cut across by a later furrow. As with post-hole group **F514**, the post-holes were heterogeneous in size and profile, with the broadest measuring 0.60m in diameter and the deepest 0.34m in depth, while the smallest feature was no more than 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep (fig. 20.3). The small post-holes **151, 274, 292** and **294** lay within the circumference of **F513** and may have represented interior members of the possible structure. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, and no indication of the function of the possible structure was present: if the structure had ever had a domestic feature such as a hearth, it had not survived.

To the west of post-hole group **F513**, between features **F505** and **F506**, was a scatter of undated post-holes. Among these, the five post-holes **201, 205, 207, 288** and **290** could be construed as forming an arc, and may have defined a portion of another circular post-structure with a diameter of some 10m, possibly with post-holes **175** and **177** to the north representing part of its opposite side; however, this possible grouping is much less clearly marked than that of **F513** and was not issued a feature number.

The south-west quadrant of Area 5 was largely occupied by feature groups **F509** and **F511**, a fragment of an enclosure ditch system which had undergone at least one phase of remodelling. The relationship between its elements was never clear, but north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch **F511** appeared to be the earlier feature, cutting across the east end of early Roman ditch **F510**. The north end of **F511** could not be traced beyond a furrow which had disturbed its junction with **F509** and obliterated its relationship, if any, with perpendicular ditch **F508/F508a** (fig. 20.4); the south end appeared to extend beyond the excavated area. Ditch **F511** was one of the better-preserved features in Area 5, surviving to a width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.48m (fig. 20.5); its size and broad V-shaped profile were

comparable to those of undated ditch **F508a**, suggesting a connection although no stratigraphic evidence for one survived. Section **437** through ditch **F511** contained 2nd-century or later pottery, while pottery dating to AD120 or later was retrieved from section **462**; an environmental sample produced a few charred cereal remains and a small amount of charcoal (Appendices 3 and 8a).

The later phase of the enclosure complex, **F509**, partially enclosed an area c. 12m by c. 24m that was open to the north-west, while extending south-westwards out of the excavated area to form a second enclosure. The north end of **F509** curved around to the west to intersect ditch **F511**, cutting it but not extending beyond it; the south end branched into an H-shape to cross **F511** and form the north end of a second enclosure to the south, but its northward return on the west side extended for no more than 5m, on an alignment slightly diverging from that of **F11**. A section excavated at the southern junction of **F511** and **F509** could not distinguish the fills of the two features (fig. 20.6). Sections through the north and east sides of **F509** showed it to be of a similar size to **F511**, at up to 1.28m wide and between 0.30m and 0.40m deep (fig. 20.7), but the apparent northern terminal of the west side was reduced to 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep, possibly indicating that it might have extended further but has been ploughed out. Section **308**, at the south side of the excavation area in the perpendicular portion of the ditch complex that closed the enclosure, displayed a sharp variation in depth, becoming shallower from west to east at what appeared to be a rounded terminal that had later been extended to connect the two parallel ditches across a former entrance (plate 22). Pottery dating to the 2nd century or later was retrieved from the lower fill of section **310**, and pottery that could only be identified as Roman from sections **322** and **324** and the lower fill of section **319**; animal bone was also present in several sections, suggesting that domestic waste was being disposed of. An environmental sample from section **308** was almost devoid of palaeobotanical remains, producing only one charred cereal grain of indeterminate type, but a sample from section **316**, at the north-eastern angle of the enclosure, was by far the most productive of any sample taken during this project, with more than 200 charred cereal fragments recognisable specifically as spelt wheat and a similar quantity identifiable as belonging to the wheat species, as well as numerous charred seeds of wild grasses and charcoal of hazel, oak and willow or poplar-type wood (Appendix 8a).

A scatter of undated post-holes lay within the south side of the enclosure, concentrated towards the south-east corner, near the putative former entrance. The small post-holes **425**, **427** and **429** appeared to form a closely-set line, possibly a remnant of a structure, but no other pattern could be discerned; nor was there any visible pattern to the scatter of post-holes outside the enclosure to the east. To the west of the enclosure, an arc of twelve very closely-spaced post-holes (context numbers **391** to **413**), designated as feature **F515**, delineated a quarter-circle, apparently the south-eastern quadrant of a circular structure or palisade (plate 24): it extended outside the excavated area to the west and appeared to have been obliterated by a furrow to the north, although it is possible that isolated post-hole **365** represented a surviving example from its missing north-eastern quadrant. As with the other post-hole alignments recorded in Area 5, there was little similarity in the sizes and profiles of the features, although most of these were sufficiently narrow to indicate that the posts had been driven in, rather than set into previously dug holes, the average size being 0.30m in diameter and 0.40m deep (fig. 21.1). An environmental sample from the fill of post-hole **411**, the second post-hole from the north end of this alignment, produced three charred wheat grains and a small amount of charcoal derived from oak wood (Appendix 8a), but no datable material was retrieved from any of the features in this group. Within the arc of post-holes were two further post-holes adjacent to the small pit **415**, which measured 0.80m in diameter and 0.30m deep: the fill of this pit contained charcoal and heat-affected stones, possibly indicating that it was or was adjacent to a hearth (plate 25). It produced no dating evidence; an environmental sample identified the charcoal as deriving from ash wood, but contained no other palaeobotanical material (Appendix 8a).

Directly to the north of **F515**, the ditch fragment **F512** also cut across early Roman feature **F510**, but was on an alignment closer to enclosure **F503** than that of the nearby **F509/F511**: north-north-east to south-south-west, with a west-north-westward return at the north end to form what appeared to be the north-east corner of a rectilinear enclosure. Both ends of this feature were truncated by a furrow; as the south end did not reappear on the other side of it, it seems likely that the enclosure was very small and that the furrow had obliterated the southern westward return. Feature **F512** was for the most part 0.60m in width and no more than 0.24m deep, either smaller or more heavily truncated than **F503** (fig. 21.2); it produced a small assemblage of pottery that can only be dated to the Roman period, with one Iron Age sherd that was probably residual, while an environmental sample produced a single charred cereal grain (Appendices 3 and 8a).

Two ditch fragments on the same course ran west-north-west to east-south-east directly to the north of the enclosure **F509/F511**. As it could not definitely be shown that they were parts of the same feature, they were designated **F508** and **F508a**. Ditch **F508**, the eastern portion, was the smaller, with maximum dimensions of 0.84m wide and 0.16m deep while **F508a**, which extended from the western site edge, measured up to 1.28m x 0.34m; both ditch segments had similar light to mid-greyish-brown sandy silt fills, but two fills were identified in each of the sections through **F508a** (figs. 21.3 and 21.4). Neither ditch produced datable finds from any excavated section, and an environmental sample from the lower fill of section **356** was uninformative, producing a single charred cereal grain and grass seed (Appendix 8a). The east end of ditch **F508a** appears to have had a relationship with **F511**, the earlier element of the enclosure system **F509/F511**, although this had been destroyed by the cut of a later furrow, and it is possible that a later field system, represented by ditch **F508**, may have been extended eastwards from an already established feature.

A few features can be speculatively assigned to a later phase by their stratigraphic relationships, although they had little specific dating evidence from artefacts. At the north side of the site, the enclosure ditch **F503** was cut by penannular gully **F504**. This feature had an internal diameter of c. 10m; at its east side, the gully was up to 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep (figs. 19.4, 19.5), but it tapered towards its open west side, suggesting that it may in fact have been truncated from above, and might originally have been a full ring, or had a narrower gap than its exposed plan form displayed. The sections excavated through the ring-gully produced a flint flake of probable Neolithic date, a sherd of Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery, including a fragment of *mortarium*, some of which could be dated to AD150 or later. An environmental sample from fill 158 in section **157**, at the north side of the feature, was unusually productive, with 20 fragments of identifiable spelt wheat among an assemblage of charred plant material also including indeterminate wheat grains and wild plants, chiefly grasses (Appendices 3, 8a); this is probably associated with the function of 'corn-dryer' **138**. The apparent southern terminal of the ring-gully was cut by circular feature **140**, which at 0.90m in diameter and 0.40m wide might have been the base of a very large post-hole or a moderately-sized pit (fig. 21.5). The pit contained two fills, with large flints in lower fill 141; upper fill 142 produced a single potsherd dating to AD 120 or later (Appendix 3). Its position suggests that it must have had a relationship to **F504**, although the stratigraphic relationship between the two features indicates that pit **140** was a later addition during the working lifespan of **F504**. There was no indication of a paired feature on the other side of the arc of **F4** that might have indicated posts at either side of an entrance, and the presence of two fills in **140** suggests that it was unlikely to have been a post-hole, as the function of a post-hole requires it to be deliberately filled to the top in a single action once the post has been set in.

Within the circumference of penannular gully **F504**, near its apparently open west side, was narrow, shallow feature **138**. This feature measured 2.2m long on a north-west to south-east axis, a little larger than any of the three heat-affected features encountered in Area 4, but was no more than 0.40m wide and 0.16m deep, with a rounded south end tapering towards the north: as with feature **4123** in Area 4, this is the 'tadpole-shape' typical of the simplest form of corn-dryer (plate 23). Fill 139 contained abundant charcoal fragments and three large

stones, again indicative of the hearth and flue of a corn-drying oven whose structure had been removed by the later truncation of the site (fig. 21.6). No finds were retrieved from this feature, but an environmental sample taken from fill 139 produced a substantial assemblage of charred cereal remains; not all of this was identifiable as to species, but some could be identified as wheat, and some specifically as spelt wheat. A low level of charred remains of wild plants associated with arable land was also present (Appendix 8a). The presence of this feature may suggest that the gap on the west side of **F504** was caused by truncation of the feature, rather than forming an entrance, as it seems unlikely and impractical for a building to have had a fired structure directly inside its doorway; **F504** may, however, have been a windbreak rather than a fully enclosed structure.

Directly to the east of penannular gully **F504**, outside the earlier enclosure ditch, was small, rectangular pit **453**, measuring 0.80m x 0.30m in plan and 0.18m deep, which was surrounded by three small post-holes **447**, **449** and **451**. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature group, but their fills were all distinguished by the presence of frequent charcoal flecks, suggesting that these features may have had a common purpose, and that they had probably been abandoned (and, in the case of the post-holes, demolished) during the working life of possible oven **138**, so that charcoal was incorporated as these features were filling in.

Ditch **F505** was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, running for a distance of some 30m, and cut both perpendicular ditch **F501** and enclosure ditch **F503**: it was contiguous with the south side of ditch **F503**, possibly suggesting that **F503** had still been visible as an earthwork at the time when **F505** was laid out, and that the later ditch was a deliberate reaffirmation of the boundary represented by **F503**. It is uncertain whether this ditch extended to and beyond the north-west corner of the site: it appears to correspond to ditch fragment **107**, but was separated from it by a space of some 16m, which was occupied by the fragmentary circular feature **F516**, although the position of the surviving fragments of **F516** is commensurate with being cut by **F505/107**. The surviving part of the feature was very shallow – it was 0.90m wide, but nowhere more than 0.30m deep, while most of the excavated sections were considerably shallower – suggesting that it could well have been partially obliterated by later ploughing (fig. 21.7). Roman pottery was retrieved from a section through **F505** and from ditch fragment **107**, but none could be more accurately dated (Appendix 3). An environmental sample from the fill of section **183** through ditch **F505** contained a low level of charred plant remains including wheat (some specimens were identifiable as spelt wheat) and wild plants of arable land (Appendix 8a); this deposit may derive from ‘corn-dryer’ **138** within ring-ditch **F504**.

The shallow round pit **350** was cut into and across the upper part of section **348** through ditch **F507**; its fill was very similar to that in the ditch section, but included large cobbles (fig. 19.8). At 1.60m in diameter and only 0.16m deep, it is likely that this pit had also been substantially truncated by later activity. Late 2nd-century or later pottery was retrieved from pit fill 351, suggesting that this pit probably post-dates the working lifespan of the enclosure complex; no connection with either of the two possible parts of feature group **F514** could be demonstrated.

Directly adjacent to ditch fragment **F512**, in the angle formed by ditches **F508a** and **F511**, an arc of five or six post-holes could be construed as fencing off the angle; there was no indication of this feature group continuing to the north of **F8a** or the east of **F11**. Feature group **F516** is considered to consist of post-holes **357**, **359**, **363**, **379**, **381**, **383** and **385**, although it was unclear whether the large post-hole **357** and the very small one **361** lay slightly outside the projected arc of the post-hole alignment, or whether the large post-hole **359** and adjacent post-hole **379** lay slightly within it. As with other post-hole groupings in Area 5, there was no uniformity in the sizes and profiles of the features, although all the features making up **F516** were, like the other features in this part of the site, very shallow, indicating heavy truncation by later activity; the two post-holes at the north end were the

largest, with **357** being 0.90m in diameter and **359** 1.30m, suggesting that these must either have contained extremely substantial posts or had another function altogether (fig. 21.8). **F516** was the only post-hole group in Area 5 to produce dating evidence: the two largest and most northerly features, **357** and **359**, both produced pottery dating to the 3rd century or later, while pottery identifiable only as Roman was retrieved from post-hole **379**, the next feature to the south (Appendix 3).

The evaluation identified a stony deposit in Trench 7, apparently overlying part of the feature recorded there as **703** and by this project as **165**, which was recorded as deposit 706, a possible metallised trackway. During the excavation of Area 5, this 'feature' proved to be a spread of natural flint cobbles which had been redeposited by the medieval to post-medieval strip ploughing. The natural clay, which contained natural flint pebbles, cobbles, fractured flint and chalk flecks throughout, displayed two large concentrations of flint cobbles in this part of the site, one appearing in the evaluation trench and a larger expanse to the south-west: neither appeared to have been deliberately deposited or modified when fully exposed in plan.

The remains of medieval furrows were characteristically broad and cut deep in to the natural substrate. The furrows were aligned c. north-north-east to south-south-west and curved around to the south at their southern limit; they were more widely-spaced than those exposed in Areas 1 and 2, measuring approximately 9m from centre to centre. They appeared to stop short of the ridge, which may have defined the field boundary/headland during the medieval to post-medieval periods.

Area 5 was sealed by subsoil 101, the only deposit in this area to produce medieval finds: five sherds of 13th to 14th and 13th to 15th-century pottery were retrieved, as well as an assemblage of Roman pottery dating from the 1st century AD onwards (Appendices 3 and 4). All this material had probably been ploughed out of underlying features. The topsoil in this area was characteristically thin, particularly to the south, just on the edge of the ridge and along the eastern side of this area.

9.0 Discussion and Conclusions

A total of 16 pieces of prehistoric struck flint were recovered during the archaeological mitigation programme; the majority retrieved from Areas 3 and 4. These were all attributed to the Neolithic and early Bronze Age. All of the worked flints, typologically, appeared to have been redeposited in later features. Area 5 (KHLM 15) produced a further three struck flints, of uncertain date but probably of a broadly similar period to the KLHM 13 finds, two of which came from the subsoil while the third was redeposited in Romano-British ring-ditch **F4**. It appears that the area was utilised, but not permanently occupied, during this period, although it is possible that the re-deposition of the finds was occasioned by the destruction of earlier features by more extensive Romano-British works.

The earliest indication of permanent habitation and settlement at the site dates from the Iron Age, in which Area 3 appears to have been closest to any nucleus of activity. Rectangular ditched enclosures, covering not more than c. 0.5 hectares and containing one or two circular buildings, together with ancillary structures, are viewed as the typical site type of the Middle and Late Iron Age in central Britain (Willis, 2006, p.101). The pottery retrieved from roundhouse gullies, pits, ditches and post-holes in Area 3 suggests settlement in the mid- to late Iron Age. It is possible that the settlement continued into the 1st century AD, but evidence for this is more conjectural (Appendix 3).

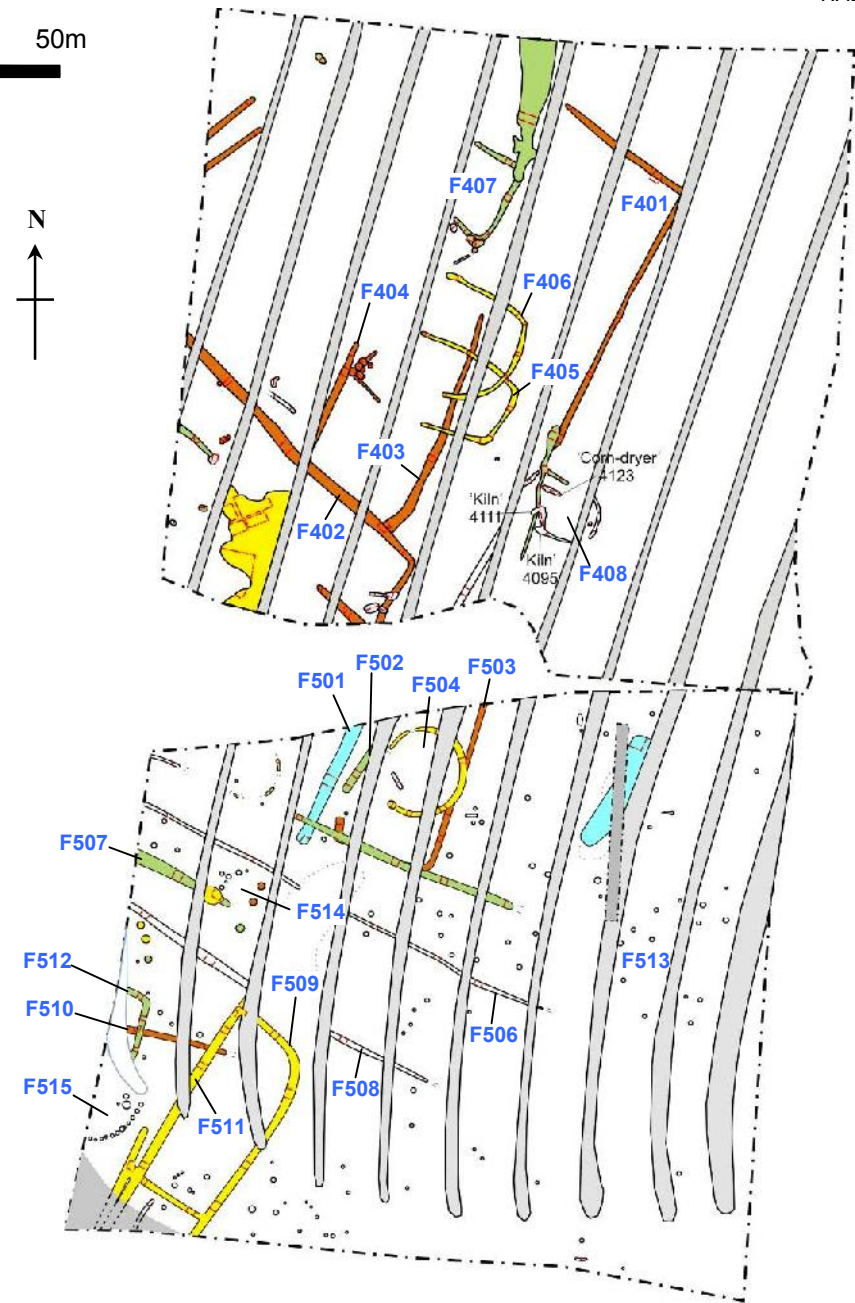
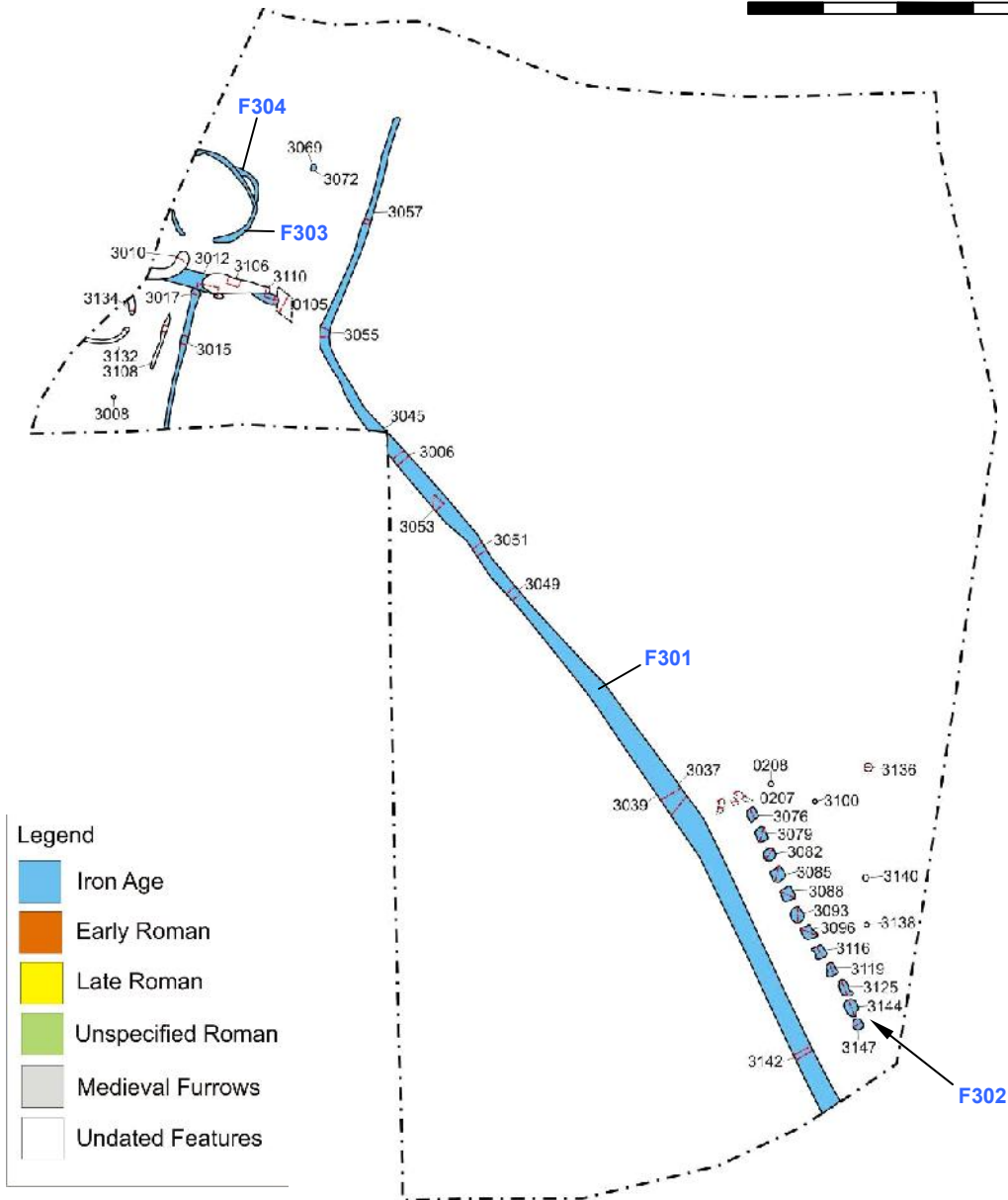


Figure 22: Phase plans of the three SMS areas at scale 1:1000, showing Areas 4 and 5 in relation to one another and Area 3 separately.

The most significant feature in Area 3 was a long ditch which ran south-east to north-west, turning to the north towards the northern extent of the site. This ditch, over 150m in length, may have been maintained and recut, and was provisionally dated by two sherds of Iron Age pottery. At the south-eastern extremity this feature, an orderly alignment of twelve pits ran parallel on its east side. Pit alignments typically comprise strings of pits, normally arranged in single lines but sometimes in paired rows, which can extend for distances of more than a kilometre. They are widespread in the East Midlands, with over 50 examples known in Leicestershire and Rutland at the time that the 2006 East Midlands Research Assessment (EMRA) was compiled. Dating evidence is frequently lacking, but where it is available, it typically indicates a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date, and when sequences have been identified, pit alignments precede middle Iron Age settlements. The purpose of pit alignments is not fully understood, although they appear to demarcate boundaries. Their relationship with linear ditch systems is ambiguous as, while in many cases the two types of linear monument are mutually exclusive, pit alignments can sometimes occur in association with ditches or be continued or replaced by them (Willis, 2006, pp.122-4). On some sites with a permeable natural geology, pit alignments have been found that had clay linings, suggesting that they were intended to contain water, possibly representing not only a formalised boundary but a ritualised one. Typically, the pits composing these alignments produce few finds, although some deliberate deposits have been recorded (Rylatt, 2001). Dating evidence from the Keyham Lane example was limited, but small assemblages of Iron Age pottery were retrieved from several pit fills, along with multiple fragments of animal bone, some of which showed evidence of butchery; the presence of a red deer antler among otherwise unidentifiable animal bone in pit **3088** may represent a structured deposit.

On the west side of the ditch, in the north-west- corner of the excavation area, were two partially exposed penannular features, probably roundhouses; the more extensively exposed northern feature produced dating evidence placing both its apparent phases in the mid- to late Iron Age, while the southern one could not be dated. The two purported roundhouses were separated by a system of recut enclosure ditches, from which Iron Age pottery and one large assemblage of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was retrieved.

In contrast to the finds recovered from Area 3, which were chiefly from the Iron Age, the majority of those from Area 4 were dated to the early and mid-Roman periods, with dates ranging from the 1st century through to the 3rd century, indicating that the focus of occupation was transferred to Area 4 in the peri-conquest period. The 2006 edition of the EMRA divides the period of Roman imperial rule into an earlier period from the initial conquest to the end of the 2nd century AD, and a later period from the 3rd century AD to the early 5th (Taylor, 2006, p.140), and notes that the majority of sites occupied in the late Iron Age continue into the Roman period, with uninterrupted development in most cases, although not always on exactly the same site (Willis, 2006, pp.110-111). A division between upland and lowland sites is a feature of Roman rural settlements in the East Midlands: in the lowland areas of the south and east of the region, rural settlements often utilise significant quantities of Roman material culture, and some may be considered small villas, while in the uplands and western parts, settlement traditions appear to retain the characteristics of pre-existing Iron Age farms, often simple enclosed forms associated with localised field systems. Where extensive excavation has taken place, it appears that rural settlement was often restructured around groups of rectilinear ditched enclosures and trackways from the late Iron Age to the 2nd century AD (Taylor, 2006, p.147).

A small amount of Iron Age/Romano-British transitional pottery was recovered from some of the features in Area 4; these were most likely residual from earlier activity in the area, but suggest that the site was occupied throughout the peri-conquest period (Appendix 3). The occupied area appears to have lain within a series of rectilinear enclosures, with a large boundary ditch to the east essentially marking the edge of the settlement: the few features identified on the east side of this ditch were mainly those associated with firing of the kiln, hearth or oven-like features, and it is likely that this work was kept away from the domestic

and pastoral areas of the settlement for safety reasons. It is not known what was being processed or manufactured in 'kilns' **4095** and **4111**. No ceramic wasters were retrieved from the site, such as would be expected if pottery were being fired here; the local geology rules out lime-burning, and their irregular form is not reminiscent of the probable corn-drying function of adjacent feature **4123**; the paucity of charred palaeobotanical remains also weighs against crop processing taking place here. Metalworking is a possible interpretation, as hearth slag, vitrified clay hearth lining and natural ironstone were found in two stratified contexts in Area 4, although neither of these was directly associated with either of the 'kilns'; if so, they were probably in fact hearths or forges, as the finds indicate iron working or forging rather than smelting (Appendix 6). During the late Iron Age, ironworking was widespread in the East Midlands, though usually limited to small-scale operations (Willis, 2006, p.115). Feature **4123** can provisionally be identified as a corn-dryer (see Area 5 below).

Three smaller 'interior' enclosures were identified to the west of the large eastern boundary ditch, which have been interpreted as internal divisions within the settlement, for instance, they may have been used as areas to keep livestock. The domestic area in the settlement seems to have been centred on the south-eastern corner of the excavation, in the vicinity of the possible metallised surface or floor **4019**. This is supported by the amount of domestic pottery that was retrieved from the overlying deposits, including jars, bowls and dishes, as well as a Roman cast square glass bottle, and is further corroborated by a number of associated features in this area, including possible waste pits. These pits produced general domestic waste such as animal bone, pottery and charcoal, but palaeoenvironmental remains were extremely limited, indicating that any crop-processing, such as threshing, drying or grinding of grain, was taking place elsewhere. The majority of the pottery dated from the later 1st to the 2nd century AD, with possible limited occupation into the 3rd century, but wares typical of the late Roman period were absent, suggesting that habitation had ceased by the second half of the 3rd century AD at the latest. Non-local and imported material, such as Gaulish samian ware, was present in small quantities, and no sherds of amphora were retrieved, suggesting that, although the settlement had inland and Continental trade links, a Romanised lifestyle was not highly prioritised (Appendix 3).

The limited Iron Age assemblage from Area 5 suggests that activity in this area was comparatively slight, or was not principally associated with habitation (Appendix 3). Only one feature, the very broad, trench-like **165** in the north-eastern corner of the site, appeared to be dated to this period: the function of this feature is unknown, but it lay outside the occupied area, and might have had an industrial rather than domestic purpose. As a possible quarry for clay for construction daub, it might have derived from any period; if, however, it was a water tank, it is possible that it supplied the processes taking place in the Area 4 and/or Area 5 kilns and ovens, and the pottery date is therefore misleading.

The pottery assemblage from Area 5 indicates that this part of the site was chiefly occupied during the 2nd to 3rd century AD (Appendix 3), with activity apparently extending, rather than moving, into it from Area 4. As with Area 4, a series of intercutting rectilinear enclosures was present, and the stratigraphy and finds assemblages suggest that a more or less continuous process of expansion, sub-dividing and remodelling was taking place. A possible roundhouse, with slight traces of another, was encountered towards the north of the site: roundhouse **F4** contained a hearth-like feature which corresponded well to the pattern of the simplest form of corn-drying oven.

Spelt wheat, the principal cereal grown for bread in eastern and southern England during the Romano-British period, requires exposure to heat (parching) before it can be effectively threshed; this also makes it more durable in storage and easier to mill, and so some form of crop-drying, either in the field or after the harvest, is always likely to have taken place. However, the Roman conquest would have put great pressure on agriculture in occupied Britain from the inception of Imperial rule, with the requirement to supply grain directly to the occupying army and for export to the Continent. The continuing drive for greater agricultural

production into the 3rd century AD is reflected in an increase in structures associated with crop processing and storage, such as larger granaries and water-powered mills; corn-dryers also become more common, possibly due to the demands of the state leading to grain being harvested in wet weather, or before it was fully ripe. As well as drying harvested grain in order to prepare it either for immediate grinding or for storage, it has been suggested that 'corn-driers' were used to malt germinated grain in preparation for brewing ale, and for drying other foodstuffs such as legumes (Proctor and Taylor-Wilson, 2009, pp.28-32). The appearance of these structures is contemporary with other indications of a widespread change in agricultural practices representing increased investment in rural production, such as the introduction of ploughs more able to cultivate deep, heavy soils, an increase in the size of estates, frequently associated with the presence of villa buildings, and increased diversification in the products of the estates, with 'industrial' activities being brought in as economic sidelines (Millett, 1990, pp.202-4).

The majority of features identified as 'corn-driers' have the characteristic structural elements of a stoking area or fireplace, one or more flues, and a drying chamber with a floor. The stokehole is often little more than a bowl in the ground, characterised by heavy burning of the feature edge (or any lining material) and the presence of ash and charcoal. The fireplace is located at the end of the main flue and is also characterised by heavy burning and a floor lowered by repeated raking out. The main flue is a channel generally between 1.8m and 3.6m in length and 0.3m to 0.6m wide, usually tile- or stone-lined, leading from the stokehole to the end of the furnace; simple examples have only one flue, but more developed ones have others branching from the main flue, with variations in design intended to control the flow of hot air through the structure, which in the most complex examples can be indistinguishable from the hypocaust heating system of a Roman building. The drying chamber was situated above the flue, but remains of any part of the above-ground structure other than the floor are rarely found. Many have been discovered situated within post-built structures, such as large buildings or barns, although simpler windbreaks are also known (*ibid.*); possible corn-dryers **4123** and **138** appear to have lain within circular or part-circular structures.

Comparative examples found within Leicestershire include a corn-drying oven of the simplest form, similar to the examples found here, recorded at Appleby Magna: this feature consisted of a tapered linear pit measuring approximately 1.8m long and 0.16m deep, with a shallow but noticeable bowl at its tapered end. It was lined with silty clay which had been fired in situ and contained a high density of carbonised plant material, chiefly wheat and barley grains. A similar feature, consisting of an elongated pit measuring 1.27m long, with a bulb end measuring 0.81m wide and a narrower 'flue' measuring 0.47m wide, was encountered during excavations carried out at much the same time at Crown Hills, Leicester (ULAS, 2000).

Area 5 was characterised by a number of circular or part-circular post-built structures, which may be a manifestation of the later phases of settlement, as they do not appear in either of the other excavation areas, and the only one of these post-hole groups which could be dated produced some of the latest pottery on the site. Apart from the potsherds from three post-holes in feature group **F16** and the possible presence of a fireplace or hearth in group **F15**, no indications of domestic activity were present in any features in these groups, and it seems most likely that some or all of them had an agricultural function, either pastoral, such as pens for domestic animals, or associated with crop storage and/or processing. The palaeoenvironmental assessment notes that the cereal remains from all areas of the site are generally consistent with domestic waste of a late prehistoric to Romano-British date, but that features in Area 5 contained more substantial deposits of charred plant remains than those sampled elsewhere on the site, potentially indicating the presence of crop processing waste in this area (Appendices 8 and 8a). Feature **138**, interpreted as a corn-drying oven, was particularly rich in charred plant material, and deposits of charred wheat remains, including spelt wheat, from ring-ditch **F4** and the neighbouring, probably contemporary ditch **F5** are likely to be associated with it.

The monitoring of the excavations in Area 1 only exposed medieval to post-medieval furrows. Area 2 contained two rows of undated post-holes. In addition further evidence of agricultural activity, as seen in Area 1, continued here. This was in the form of furrows and an associated ditch which ran parallel with them. As with the post-holes, no finds were recovered from these features. Other features exposed during the monitoring of these two areas were later post-medieval to modern in date.

A programme of archaeological works on land approximately 400m to the west of the present development site identified parts of an extensive area of Iron Age settlement extending over 1 hectare; this settlement site also featured roundhouses, and at least 3 phases of activity were distinguished. The Iron Age settlement was overlain by a Romano-British field system, while remains encountered in the north-west quadrant of the new development included Iron Age ditches and pits and a Romano-British settlement (MLC 430, 567 and 2263). It is possible that the Iron Age activity on the present site represents another portion of one large multi-nuclear or scattered settlement, possibly one of the 'extensive 'aggregated' settlements, consisting of clustered but often spatially discrete enclosures and settlement/activity foci' referred to in the East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework (Willis, 2006, p.109) but the eastward motion of the settlement over time, while occupation in the western area moved towards the north-west, suggests that the settled area may have coalesced into two small, separate neighbouring villages during the Roman period.

9.1 Research themes addressed by this project

The updated East Midlands Research Agenda of 2012 places 'Field systems and major linear boundaries' among its prioritised research themes for the late Bronze Age and Iron Age (Knight *et al.*, 2012, p.58). The specific research questions proposed are:

1. Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
2. What were the economic, social or political roles of the pit alignments and linear ditch systems that characterised many areas of the East Midlands?
3. What may we deduce from studies of linear boundaries with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape?

For the Romano-British period, the EMRA presents the research themes 'Rural settlement patterns and landscapes' and 'The agricultural economy', with specific research questions for the first of:

1. How did the Conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
2. How and why did settlement forms and building traditions vary within the region and over time?
3. How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time?
4. How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
5. What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?
6. Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?

And for the second of

1. How is the upland-lowland divide manifested in the regional agricultural economy and other aspects of the archaeological record?

2. How did integration into the Roman Empire impact upon the agrarian economy, including the introduction of new crops, herbs and fruits?
3. What is the evidence for the diet of people of high and low status in urban and rural settlements, especially those close to military sites?
4. Can we chart more closely the processes of agricultural intensification and expansion and the development of field systems?
5. Can we define more precisely the networks developed for the trade and exchange of agricultural produce and fish?

10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

The combination of archaeological monitoring and strip, map and record excavation was suitable to the mixed archaeological potential of the site. Previously unknown remains which would have otherwise have been destroyed without being recorded were exposed in the excavation, and the findings of the previous evaluation were clarified and interpreted, while the position of the development site within the pattern of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in the surrounding landscape has been established. Archaeological monitoring of the remaining areas disturbed by this landscaping scheme confirmed there were minimal remains impacted by the works in these areas, and those features identified were excavated and recorded appropriately.

11.0 Site Archive

The project archive, currently in the custody of PCAS, and a printed copy of this report will be deposited with the Leicester Museums Archaeology Collections at the Jewry Wall Museum within six months of the completion of the project. It may be consulted there by citing the archive accession number Y.A27.2014; the evaluation phase of this project is archived under the same number.

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Appendix 1: Colour Plates

Area 1 & 2 - Monitoring



Plate 1: Excavation of Area 1 (looking north).



Plate 2: Excavation of Area 1 (looking south-east).



Plate 3: Excavation of Area 2 (looking north).



Plate 4: Stone lining 2005 in pond 2002 (looking north-west).

Area 3 – Strip, Map and Sample



Plate 5: Area 3 pre-excitation (looking north).



Plate 6: Section 3051 through boundary ditch 3006 (looking north-west), showing the extent to which features in this area have been truncated from above.



Plate 7: Pit 3085 in the Area 3 pit alignment F302 (looking east), showing the corner of adjacent pit 3088 to the rear.



Plate 8: Section through pit 3116 in the Area 3 pit alignment F302 (looking east).



Plate 9: Pit 3147 in the Area 3 pit alignment F302 (looking north).



Plate 10: Section at the north side of the northern roundhouse (looking south-east), showing section 3065 of the older ring-gully cut F303 to the right, with the more recent section 3067 to the left.



Plate 11: Section at the south side of the northern roundhouse (looking south-west), showing the terminal 3027 of the more recent ring-gully cut F304 in the foreground, cutting section 3023 of the older cut F303 (centre, with board). The ring-gully continues to top right; the flooded feature in the top left corner is the terminal section of curvilinear feature 3010.

Area 4 – Strip, Map and Sample



Plate 12: Excavation of Area 4 (looking south-west).



Plate 13: Relationship of section 4206 through ditch F404, pit 4208 and 4210 (looking north east).



Plate 14: Overview shot of Kilns 4095 and 4111 (looking south-west).



Plate 15: Section through Kiln 4095 (looking north-east).



Plate 16: Section through Kiln 4111 (looking south). Note Kiln 4095 behind.



Plate 17: Section through Kiln 4123 and associated features. The two other kilns can be seen in the background of the photo (looking south-west).



Plate 18: Overview shot of structure **4019**. Notice the concentration of cobbles towards the centre of the photo (looking east).



Plate 19: Further shot of structure **4019** (looking west).

Area 5– Strip, Map and Sample



Plate 20: Composite image of the site during subsoil stripping, looking south-east and east-south-east.



Plate 21: Section **131** through the distinct, slightly bulbous terminal of ditch **F501**, looking north: the depth of the feature indicates that this is an intentional terminal rather than the point at which a shallow feature had been ploughed out.



Plate 22: The variation in depth across section 308 excavated through ditch F509, possibly indicating remodelling of the ditch to close a former entrance; looking north-east.



Plate 23: Possible corn-drying oven 138 within ring-gully F504, looking NNW, showing the bowl-shaped stokehole and narrow flue.



Plate 24: Post-hole group 391 to 413, looking north: an arc of very closely-spaced small post-holes in the south-west corner of the site, designated as feature group F515.



Plate 25: Pit 415 within the arc of structure F515, looking north, showing the heat-affected stones in its fill.

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
Area 1			
1000	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-brown friable clay sand with occasional angular – rounded stone <0.40m and modern debris. 0.30m thick	Prehistoric flint flakes; 17 th to 18 th -century glass; 18 th to 19 th -century moulded lead decorative fitting; late to post-medieval and 19 th -century pottery. Modern.
1001	Layer	Redeposited topsoil/made ground at NW entrance to area 1. Light brown clay sand with frequent charcoal/CBM/<0.10m stones.	Modern
1002	Layer	Subsoil. Light brown firm textured clay sand with <0.50m stone inclusions and crushed CBM.0.20m thick	Post-medieval and 19 th -century pottery, CTP
1003	Layer	Natural yellow plastic silt clay with occasional small stones. Exposed in SW corner of Area 1	Natural
1004	Furrow	Context assigned to the remains of furrows extending across the site on a roughly N-S alignment: 21 in total	Post-medieval and 19 th -century pottery, fragment of modern drain, possibly Roman iron nail, CTP, 18 th to 19 th -century lead trade label
1005	Layer	Dark grey very firm clay, occasional stones and limestone flecks, and patches of orange sand. Natural.	Natural
Area 2			
2000	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown black firm sandy clay with modern and residual debris and stone inclusions.	Medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery; post-medieval brick; fragment of hearth slag
2001	Layer	Light grey clay with rubble and stone fragments <0.60m. Redeposited material, possibly from pond?	Modern
2002	Cut	Cut of pond at northern end of road B. Cuts 2004	Modern
2003	Fill	Black/brown fill of pond 202. Contains occasional stone <0.60m, modern rubbish, decayed organic material.	Modern
2004	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown sandy clay exposed at N end of Area 2. Formed where topography changes becoming more level.	Modern
2005	Fill	Stone lining on western side of pond. Unbonded angular and sub-angular stones <0.70m.	Modern
2006	Cut	Cut of ditch on c. N-S alignment, still open, partially filled with topsoil and vegetation. Width 1.50m; Depth c.0.50m.	Modern
2007	Layer	Mix of topsoil and redeposited natural forming a platform in SW corner of Area 2. Contains stone, CBM and concrete fragments.	Modern

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
2008	Furrows	Context assigned to the remains of 17 furrows identified in Area 2, on a c. NE-SW alignment. Filled with mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, <0.50m rounded-angular stone inclusions, post-medieval pottery and shall fragments. Less than 0.50m deep.	Medieval, post-medieval and 19 th -century pottery
2009	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown silty sandy clay with few <0.20m stone inclusions. Patchy across site, and composition also varied.	Modern
2010	Layer	Light yellowish brown clay with frequent chalk flecks. Natural	Natural
2011	Cut	Of possible post-hole	
2012	Fill	Fill of 2011. Dark brown silty clay.	
2013	Cut	Of possible post-hole	
2014	Fill	Fill of 0213. Dark brown silty clay, occasional fired clay	
2015	Cut	Of possible post-hole	
2016	Fill	Fill of 2015. Dark brown silty clay	
2017	Cut	Of possible post-hole	
2018	Fill	Fill of 2017. Dark brown silty clay	
2019	Cut	Of post-hole	
2020	Fill	Fill of 2019. Dark brown silty clay	
2021	Cut	Of post-hole	
2022	Fill	Fill of 2021. Dark brown silty clay	
2023	Layer	Natural clay. Bluish grey clay, with occasional rounded stones <0.20m and angular/sub-angular stones <0.50m.	Natural
2024	Cut	Irregular linear feature, possibly natural.	Natural?
2025	Fill	Fill of 2024. Loose dark blackish brown silty clay. Redeposited topsoil.	
2026	Cut	Of post-hole	
2027	Fill	Fill of 2026. Dark brown silty clay	
2028	Cut	Of post-hole	
2029	Fill	Fill of 2028. Dark brown silty clay	
2030	Cut	Of post-hole	
2031	Fill	Fill of 2030. Dark brown silty clay	
2032	Cut	Of post-hole	
2033	Fill	Fill of 2032. Dark brown silty clay	
Area 3: Strip, Map and Sample			
3000	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clay silt with occasional cobbles and modern debris. C. 0.20m thick.	Modern
3001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown friable – stiff clay silt with occasional small stone inclusions. C. 0.40m thick.	Post-medieval/Modern Iron Age pottery, possible Roman tile

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3002	Layer	Natural drift geology. Mid yellow stiff silty clay, with occasional patches of flint cobbles and lenses of orange sand. Observed mainly along the western edge of site where ground level drops. Same as 4003.	Natural
3003	Layer	Natural drift geology. Mid grey brown stiff clay underlying 3002.	Natural
3004	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 : recut of earlier feature F303 . Opening facing south. Steep sides and concave base. Width - 0.60m; Depth – 0.21m. Diameter c. 9.5m. Filled by 3005 and 3029.	Iron Age
3005	Fill	Fill of 3004. Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles and angular flint ≤40mm, charcoal flecks and burnt stone.	Mid- to late Iron Age pottery, A. Bone, prehistoric flint flake
3006	Cut	Section through ditch F301 . Shallow sides c.40° and wide flat base. Width - 0.20m; Depth – 0.60m.	
3007	Fill	Single fill of ditch section 3006. Pale – mid brown yellow stiff silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk.	None
3008	Cut	Small circular pit. “U” shaped profile with wide flat base.	
3009	Fill	Single fill of pit 3008. Mid grey firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.	Sample <1>; Bone
3010	Cut	Terminal of a partially exposed curvilinear ditch. Shallow, concave profile. Width – 1.62m; Depth 0.40m.	
3011	Fill	Upper fill of 3010. Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional sub angular and sub rounded stones ≤40mm and charcoal flecks. Width – 1.62m; Depth – 0.14m.	A. Bone
3012	Cut	Irregular, oval shaped elongated pit/short linear feature. Shallow, smooth sides and wide flat base. Width – 0.79m; Depth 0.08m. Same as 3106, 3110.	
3013	Fill	Single fill of 3012. Dark brown firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate angular/rounded stone inclusions ≤50mm.	Sample <17>; late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, A. Bone
3014	Fill	Lower fill of 3010. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded stone inclusions ≤100mm and occasional charcoal flecks. Width – 1.34m; Depth – 0.20m.	None
3015	Cut	NS aligned ditch. Shallow sides and flat base. Length – c.19m; Width – 0.92m; Depth – 0.11m. Same as 3017.	
3016	Fill	Single fill of 3015. Dark brown – mid yellowish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded and angular stone inclusions ≤40mm, moderate charcoal flecks and fired clay flecks.	None
3017	Cut	NS aligned ditch terminal. Shallow sides and flat base. Length – c.19m; Width – 1.05m; Depth – 0.08m. Same as 3015.	
3018	Fill	Single fill of 3017. Dark brown – mid yellowish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded and angular stone inclusions ≤40mm, moderate charcoal flecks and fired clay flecks. V. similar to 3016.	Iron Age pottery

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3019	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse, truncated by later recut (see 3004). Opening facing S-SE. Shallow sides and concave base. Width – 0.72m; Depth – 0.16m. Diameter c.9.5m. Same as 3023, 3025, 3032, 3041.	
3020	Fill	Single fill of 3019. Mid brown firm sandy clay with occasional rounded and angular stone inclusions ≤50mm and charcoal fragments ≤5mm.	Iron Age pottery
3021	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 . Steep sides and concave base. Width - 0.82m; Depth – 0.14m. Diameter c.9.5m.	
3022	Fill	Single fill of 3021. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional round pebbles and angular flint ≤20mm and charcoal ≤10mm.	Iron Age pottery
3023	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F303 , truncated by later recut (see 3004). Shallow sides and concave base. Width – 0.69m; Depth – 0.24m.	
3024	Fill	Single fill of 3023. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional round pebbles and angular flint.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone
3025	Cut	Penannular gully terminal of probable roundhouse F303 , truncated by later recut (see 3004). Shallow sides and concave base. Width – <1.20m; Depth – 0.16m.	
3026	Fill	Single fill of 3025. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional round pebbles and angular flint ≤30mm.	None
3027	Cut	Penannular gully terminal (east) of probable roundhouse F304 . Recut of earlier feature F303 . Opening facing south. Steep sides and concave base. Width - <1.20m; Depth – 0.26m. Diameter c.9.5m.	
3028	Fill	Single fill of 3027. Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate round pebbles and angular flint ≤50mm.	Iron Age pottery (single sherd)
3029	Fill	Fill of 3004. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles and angular flint ≤30mm.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone, 4 prehistoric flint flakes
3030	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 . Steep sides and concave base. Width – c.0.60m; Depth – 0.12m. Diameter c.9.5m.	
3031	Fill	Single fill of 3030. Mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded and angular stones ≤20mm.	Mid- to late Iron Age pottery (single sherd)
3032	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F303 , truncated by later recut F304 . Opening facing S-SE. Shallow sides and concave base. Width – 0.70m; Depth – 0.06m.	
3033	Fill	Single fill of 3032. Mid brown firm silty clay with frequent rounded stone (some burnt) ≤20mm.	Mid- to late Iron Age pottery (single sherd), A. Bone
3034	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 . Recut of earlier feature F303 . Opening facing south. Steep sides and concave base. Width - 0.34m; Depth – 0.06m. Diameter c.9.5m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3035	Fill	Lower fill of 3034. Mid brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded stone and angular flint ≤50mm and occasional charcoal ≤20mm.	Iron Age pottery
3036	Fill	Upper fill of 3034. Dark brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded and angular stone ≤40mm and occasional charcoal ≤20mm.	Scraps of Iron Age pottery, A. Bone
3037	Cut	Section through ditch F301 , possible recut of earlier ditch (see 3039). Steep concave sides with several breaks of slope and flattish, slightly convex base. Length – c. 150m; Width – 1.95m; Depth 0.50m.	
3038	Fill	Single fill of 3037. Light brown hard silty clay with occasional rounded/angular stone inclusions ≤100mm and occasional charcoal ≤20mm.	A. Bone
3039	Cut	Ditch cut on NW-SE alignment, earlier feature recut by 3037. Steep sides and flat base. Length - unknown; Width - >1.30m; Depth - >0.30m.	
3040	Fill	Single fill of 3038. Mid greyish brown hard silty clay with moderate rounded, angular and platy stone ≤100mm and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments ≤10mm.	None
3041	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F303 , truncated by later recut F304 . Opening facing S-SE. Shallow sides and concave base. Width – 0.64m; Depth – 0.20m. Diameter c.9.5m. Same as 3019, 3023, 3025, 3032.	
3042	Fill	Single fill of 3041. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded and angular stone inclusions.	None
3043	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 . Recut of earlier feature F303 . Opening facing south. Steep sides and concave base. Width - 0.60m; Depth – 0.21m. Diameter c.9.5m.	
3044	Fill	Single fill of 3043. Mixed mid – dark brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal ≤20mm and moderate rounded pebbles and angular flint ≤80mm.	Mid- to late Iron Age pottery, A. Bone; sample <16>
3045	Cut	Section through ditch F301 .	
3046	Fill	Single fill of 3045. Mid – light brown firm silty clay with occasional stone pebble inclusions ≤10mm.	None
3047	Cut	Cut of feature seen in section only; probable pit. Steep sides c. 40° angle and concave base. Width – 1.20m; Depth – 0.33m.	
3048	Fill	Single fill of 3047. Mid – light brown firm silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	None
3049	Cut	Section through ditch F301 . Part of a boundary ditch system. Regular sides and concave base. Width – 1.90m; Depth – 0.37m.	
3050	Fill	Single fill of 3049. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded and angular slaty stone <40mm and occasional charcoal flecks.	None
3051	Cut	Section through ditch F301 Part of a boundary ditch system. Convex sides, steeper on SW side, and flattish base. Width – 1.90m; Depth – 0.39m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3052	Fill	Single fill of 3051. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles 50mm and angular flints <20mm.	Iron Age pottery (single sherd), A. Bone
3053	Cut	Section through ditch F301 . Part of a boundary ditch system. Shallow sides c. 45°, base un-established.	
3054	Fill	Single fill of 3053. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles 50mm and angular flints <20mm.	Iron Age pottery (single sherd)
3055	Cut	Section through ditch F301 . Shallow sides, steeper on E side, concave base. Width – 1.16m; Depth – 0.18m.	
3056	Fill	Single fill of 3055. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional angular flints and rounded pebble <50mm inclusions.	None
3057	Cut	Section through ditch F301 . Shallow, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. Width – 1.16m; Depth – 0.19m.	
3058	Fill	Single fill of 3057. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles and angular flint <50mm.	None
3059	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 . Recut of earlier feature F303 . Opening facing south. Steep sides and concave base. Width - 0.56m; Depth – 0.28m. Diameter c.9.5m.	
3060	Fill	Single fill of 3059. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles <40mm and charcoal <10mm.	Mid-Iron Age pottery, A. Bone
3061	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 . Opening facing S-SE. Shallow sides and concave base. Width – 0.92m; Depth – 0.32m. This section does not intersect earlier feature F303 .	
3062	Fill	Upper fill of 3061. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional flint fragments <20mm, moderate charcoal fragments <10mm and frequent rounded stone <80mm. Width 0.85m; Depth – 0.32m.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone, Prehistoric flint flake
3063	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F303 . Opening facing south. Steep sides and concave base. Width - 0.46m; Depth – 0.19m. Diameter c.9.5m. This section does not intersect later feature F304 .	
3064	Fill	Single fill of 3061. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded and angular stone <50mm and moderate charcoal <10mm inclusions.	None
3065	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F303 . Opening facing S-SE. Shallow sides and concave base. Width – 1.08m; Depth – 0.39m. Diameter c. 9.5m.	
3066	Fill	Upper fill of 3065. Light greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate rounded pebbles and angular stone inclusions. Width – 0.81m; Depth – 0.23m.	
3067	Cut	Penannular gully of probable roundhouse F304 . Recut of earlier feature F303 . Opening facing south. Steep sides and concave base. Width - 0.70m; Depth – 0.20m. Diameter c.9.5m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3068	Fill	Single fill of 3067. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded and angular stone <100mm and moderate charcoal <10mm inclusions.	Mid- to late Iron Age pottery
3069	Cut	Cut of small oval pit, probably for domestic refuse. Steep, concave sides and concave base. Length – 0.66m; Width - >0.56m; Depth – 0.26m.	
3070	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3069. Probably natural silting. Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional angular stone <20mm. Depth – 0.10m.	None
3071	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3069. Deliberate backfill of burnt material. Dark grey/black firm silty clay with frequent charcoal <10mm inclusions.	Iron Age pottery (sherds from a single vessel), Fired clay
3072	Cut	Cut of small oval pit. Steep, concave sides and concave base. Length – 0.56m; Width – 0.56m; Depth – 10m.	
3073	Fill	Single fill of 3072. Dark grey/black firm silty clay with frequent charcoal <10mm inclusions.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone
3074	Fill	Lower fill of cut 3061. Silting/slumping into drip gully. Width – 0.30m; Depth – 0.12m.	None
3075	Fill	Lower fill of cut 3065. Silting/slumping into drip gully. Width – 0.30m; Depth – 0.12m.	None
3076	Cut	Sub-rectangular irregular shaped pit, at NW end of pit alignment F302 . Sides sharply sloped and irregular, base also irregular. Length – 1.40m; Width – 1.29m; Depth – 0.36m.	
3077	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3076. Light greyish brown hard, plastic clay with occasional angular stone <80mm and charcoal <5mm inclusions. Depth – 0.19m.	None
3078	Fill	Upper fill of 3076. Dark grey/black firm silty clay with moderate burnt stone <50mm, moderate charcoal <100mm and fragmentary fired clay <20mm too soft to retain. Depth – 0.16m.	A. Bone; sample <12>
3079	Cut	Cut of irregular shaped pit, near N end of pit alignment F302 . Steep but irregular sides with a concave and irregular base. Length - ?; Width – 2.12m; Depth – 0.46m.	
3080	Fill	Lower fill of 3079. Mid reddish brown hard clay with some small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Depth – 0.46m	None
3081	Fill	Upper fill of 3079. Mid greyish brown/black medium – hard silty clay with stone (some burnt) inclusions. Depth – 0.33m.	None
3082	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 3 rd from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Sides and base are both irregular and concave. Length – 1.47; Width – 1.38m; Depth – 0.57m.	
3083	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3082. Mid – light yellowish brown hard clay with occasional rounded stone <40mm and charcoal flecks.	None
3084	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3082. Dark grey/black firm silty clay with frequent charcoal <20mm inclusions.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3085	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 4 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Steeply sloped sides and irregular concave base. Width – 2.32m; Depth – 0.51m.	
3086	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3085. Mid yellow brown hard silty clay with rare small white pebble inclusions. Width – 1.67m; Depth – 0.51m.	
3087	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3085. Greyish black hard silty clay, mottled charcoal and some stone inclusions. Width – 2.02; Depth – 0.20m.	Sample <13>
3088	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 5 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Shallow irregular sides and concave base. Length – 2.14m; Width – 2.21m; Depth – 0.66m.	
3089	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3088. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal <10mm and moderate angular and rounded stone <40mm. Depth – 0.40m.	None
3090	Fill	Fill of pit 3088. Dark blackish grey firm silty clay with occasional angular – rounded stone <10mm inclusions. Depth 0.08m.	None
3091	Fill	Fill of pit 3088. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal <10mm and angular – rounded stone <50mm. Depth – 0.13m.	Iron Age pottery
3092	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3088. Dark grey/black hard silty clay with frequent charcoal <20mm and occasional burnt stone <50mm and rounded – angular stone <50mm. Depth 0.33m	Sample <6>; A. Bone
3093	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 6 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Irregular sides c. 45° and flattish base. Length – 2.20m; Width – 1.95m; Depth – 0.43m.	
3094	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3093. Light brown hard silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Depth – 0.12m.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone
3095	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3093. Dark grey/black firm silty clay with moderate stone <150mm angular – rounded, some burnt. Depth – 0.38m.	
3096	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 7 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Steeply sloping sides and irregular concave base. Width – 2.30m; Depth – 0.62m.	
3097	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3096. Mid greyish black hard silty clay with charcoal and small stone inclusions. Depth - 0.62m.	Prehistoric flint flake
3098	Fill	Secondary fill of pit 3096. Mid yellowish brown hard silty clay with some small stone inclusions. Depth – 0.14m.	None
3099	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3096. Dark greyish black medium – hard silty clay with charcoal and small stone inclusions. Depth – 0.40m.	A. Bone; possibly fired clay (recorded in archive as 3199, which doesn't exist).
3100	Cut	Small circular pit/post-hole with concave sides and flat base. c. 0.28m diameter, Depth – 0.07m.	
3101	Fill	Single fill of pit 3100. Mid grey brown medium – hard silty clay with small stone inclusions.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3102	Cut	Cut of E-W aligned ditch. Steep, concave sides and flat base. Length – c.7.60m; Width – c.2m; Depth – 0.42m.	
3103	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 3102. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional angular – rounded stone <20mm inclusions. Depth – 0.16m.	None
3104	Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit on c. E-W axis, with irregular sides and concave base. Length – 1.19m; Width – 0.55m; Depth – 0.12m.	
3105	Fill	Single fill of 3104. Dark brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal <10mm and angular – rounded stone <20mm inclusions.	A. Bone
3106	Cut	Cut of ditch on E-W alignment. Gently sloped sides and flat, slightly irregular base. Length – c.9m; Width – 1.66m; Depth – 0.28m. Same as 3110.	
3107	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 3106. Dark grey black loose silt, with moderate grit and pebble <40mm inclusions.	Mid-Iron Age pottery, A. Bone
3108	Cut	Cut of furrow on N-S alignment, mostly machined out. Gradually sloped sides and regular base. Width – 0.52m; Depth – 0.08m.	
3109	Fill	Single fill of furrow 3108. Greyish brown medium – hard silty clay, with mottled orange natural flecks.	
3110	Cut	Cut of ditch on c. E-W alignment. Sides c. 45°, base flat. Length – c.9m; Width – c. 1.20m; Depth – 0.23m. Same as 3106. Relationship with 3113 not established	
3111	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 3110. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional angular – rounded stone <30mm.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone, Fired clay
3112	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 3110. Dark greyish brown/black firm silty clay with occasional angular-rounded stone <30mm and charcoal <10mm.	None
3113	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal on E-W alignment. Steeply sloped over 45° and flat base. Length - <1.22m; Width – <1.37m; Depth – 0.21m. Relationship with 3110 not established.	
3114	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 3113. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional stone <30mm inclusions. Depth 0.15m.	None
3115	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 3113. Dark greyish brown/black firm silty clay with occasional angular-rounded <30mm and charcoal flecks. Depth 0.09m.	None
3116	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 8 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Steeply sloping sides and undulating base. Length – 1.40m; Width – 1.50m; Depth – 0.44m.	
3117	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3116. Mid greyish black soft silty clay, with frequent small charcoal flecks, occasional large angular stones and small angular stones. Depth 0.31m.	Late Iron Age pottery, A. Bone; sample <14>
3118	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3116. Light yellowish brown firm silty clay. Depth 0.12m.	None
3119	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 9 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Sloping sides and concave base. Length - ?; Width – 1.81m; Depth – 0.45m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3120	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3119. Yellowish brown hard clayey silt with some medium sized stone inclusions. Depth 0.45m.	Prehistoric flint flake
3121	Fill	Fill of pit 3119. Mid greyish brown medium-hard silty clay with some charcoal and stone inclusions. Depth 0.25m.	
3122	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 3106. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional stone inclusions <30mm. Depth 0.10m.	None
3123	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 3102. Mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional angular-rounded stone <40mm inclusions. Depth 0.10m.	None
3124	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3119. Blackish grey hard silty clay with charcoal and stone inclusions. Depth 0.17m.	A. Bone
3125	Cut	Cut of c. rectangular pit, 10 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . N side shallow slope, S side steeper. Base flat. Length – 2.32m; Width – ?; Depth – 0.34m.	
3126	Fill	Single fill of pit 3125. Dark grey with lighter grey streaks, compact fine silty clay with occasional pebble <60mm inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks.	A. Bone
3127	Cut	Small circular feature within roundhouse drip gully 3025/3027. Steeply sloped sides and concave base. Length – 0.50m; Width – 0.38m; Depth – 0.14m.	
3128	Fill	Single fill of post-hole 3127. Mid greyish brown moderately firm silty clay with small stone inclusions.	None
3129	Cut	Cut of irregular shaped small pit/post-hole within roundhouse 3025/3027. Steep sides and regular base. Length - 0.50m; Width – 0.30; Depth – 0.17m.	
3130	Fill	Lower fill of post-hole 3129, recorded around the sides of the post-hole – packing. Yellow brown hard clay with very small stone inclusions.	None
3131	Fill	Fill of post-hole 3129. Backfill of postpipe. Mid greyish brown with orange flecks and black mottling. Hard silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Width 0.20m; Depth 0.17m.	Iron Age pottery
3132	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch aligned SW-W, extends beyond LOE; forms southern terminal of possible roundhouse gully F305 . Steep, concave and regular sides, with a concave base. Width – 0.60m; Depth 0.26m. Associated with 3134.	
3133	Fill	Single fill of curvilinear feature 3132. Dark grey firm silty clay with occasional stone angular-rounded <50mm and charcoal.	None
3134	Cut	Cut of curvilinear ditch aligned SW-W, extends beyond LOE; forms southern terminal of possible roundhouse gully F305 . Shallow regular slope with flat base. Width – 0.69m; Depth – 0.09m. Associated with 3132.	
3135	Fill	Single fill of curvilinear feature 3134. Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional angular-rounded stone and charcoal.	None
3136	Cut	Cut of sub-circular shallow pit. Shallow sloped sides and concave base. Length – 1.08m; Width – 0.85m; Depth – 0.10m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
3137	Fill	Single fill of pit 3136. Mid greyish brown with orange flecks, hard silty clay with charcoal flecks and sub-angular stone.	A. Bone
3138	Cut	Cut of small circular pit/post-hole. Concave sides and base. Length – 0.28m; Width – 0.23m; Depth – 0.10m.	
3139	Fill	Single fill of post-hole 3138. Mid darkish grey compact silty clay with frequent charcoal and rare pebble inclusions.	None
3140	Cut	Cut of small circular pit/post-hole. Concave sides and flattish base. Length – 0.42m; Width – 0.38m; Depth – 0.08m.	
3141	Fill	Single fill of post-hole 3140. Mid orange grey soft silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	Iron Age pottery, sample <11>
3142	Cut	Section through ditch F301 . Steep concave sides with several breaks of slope and flattish, slightly convex base. Width – 2.74m; Depth 0.37m.	
3143	Fill	Single fill of ditch 3142. Light brown plastic slightly silty clay with occasional rounded-angular stone inclusions.	None
3144	Cut	Cut of sub-rectangular pit, 11 th from NW end of pit alignment F302 . Gradually sloping sides, slightly steeper on N side, concave base. Length - ?; Width – 2.40m; Depth – 0.50m.	
3145	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3144. Black with dark grey mottling, compact silt with charcoal and burnt material, and pebbles <10mm. Depth 0.16m.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone
3146	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3144. Dark yellow with black and grey mottling compact clay with moderate charcoal and burnt materials, occasional pebbles and flint <40mm. Depth 0.34m.	A. Bone; undateable fragment worked stone with one flat surface
3147	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit, 12 th from NW end and final exposed pit in pit alignment F302 . W side vertical, E side concave. Base flat. Length – 1.54m; Width – 1.33m; Depth – 0.76m.	
3148	Fill	Upper fill of pit 3147. Mid – dark greyish brown compact silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Depth 0.22m.	Iron Age pottery, A. Bone; sample <15>
3149	Fill	Fill of pit 3147. Mid brownish grey compact silty clay with pebble inclusions. Depth 0.38m	Fired clay
3150	Fill	Lower fill of pit 3147. Mid orange grey compact silty clay with stone inclusions. Depth 0.71m.	A. Bone, Fired clay
F301	Group	Ditch running roughly NW-SE through Area 3, exposed to a length of roughly 150m, terminating within excavated area to NW: consists of sections 3006, 3037, 3045, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057 and 3142.	
F302	Group	Pit alignment running parallel to part of the NE side of ditch 301: consists of pits 3076, 3079, 3082, 3085, 3088, 3093, 3096, 3116, 3119, 3125, 3144 and 3147.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
F303	Group	Earlier of two intercutting ring-ditches probably representing the position of a roundhouse: consists of excavated sections 3019, 3023, 3025, 3032, 3041, 3063 and 3065.	
F304	Group	Later of two intercutting ring-ditches probably representing the position of a roundhouse: consists of excavated sections 3004, 3021, 3027, 3030, 3034, 3043, 3059, 3061 and 3067.	
F305	Group	Fragments of possible roundhouse to S of F303/304 , extending beyond LOE: consists of sections 3122 and 3124.	
Area 4: Strip, Map and Sample			
4000	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown friable clay silt with occasional cobbles and modern debris. C. 0.20m thick.	Prehistoric flint flake
4001	Deposit	Furrow not recorded.	Late 1 st to 2 nd -century pottery, mid-15 th to 16 th -century pottery (single sherd), A. Bone, CBM, Flint
4002	Layer	Thin layer of subsoil recorded in section between topsoil 4000 and natural 4003.	2 nd -century pottery AD 120-180, CBM, prehistoric flint (2 flakes and a core)
4003	Layer	Natural drift geology. Mid yellow stiff silty clay, with occasional patches of flint cobbles and lenses of orange sand. Same as 3002.	Natural
4004	Cut	Cut of small irregular shaped sub-oval pit. Concave shallow sides and flattish base. Length 0.33m; Width 0.60m; Depth 0.11m.	
4005	Fill	Single fill of 4004. Mid darkish grey loose silty clay with common charcoal inclusions. Probably deliberate deposit.	Sample <5>
4006	Cut	Cut of wide shallow linear feature. Very gently sloped sides and wide concave, central base. Length c.16.50m; Width 1.70m; Depth 0.28m. Same as 4017, 4019.	
4007	Fill	Lower fill of linear feature 4006, along west side. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with charcoal and small white pebble inclusions. Width 0.80m; Depth 0.14m.	None
4008	Fill	Main fill of linear feature 4006. Occasional small – medium sized cobbles in a dark greyish brown firm clay matrix. Possible trample spread. Width 1.40m; Depth 0.28m.	None
4009	Cut	Cut of slightly irregular oval pit. Concave sides and wide flattish base. Length 1.44m; Width 1.03m; Depth 0.21m.	
4010	Fill	Single fill of pit 4009. Mid-darkish grey loose silty clay with stone and occasional chalk inclusions. Large burnt stone in fill.	Roman pottery, Roman CBM, Flint
4011	Cut	Cut of oval pit, truncated by ditch terminal 4013. Concave sides and flattish base. Length 1.13m; Width 0.73m; Depth 0.20m.	
4012	Fill	Single fill of pit 4011. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4013	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal on a SE-NW alignment. Steep sides and flattish base. Length 5.89m; Width 0.92m; Depth 0.20m. Same as 4023.	
4014	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminal 4013. Light brownish grey firm silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	Roman pottery (single sherd)
4015	Cut	Cut of c. oval pit. With concave sides and flattish base. Length 0.98m; Width 0.96m; Depth 0.21m. Same as 4027.	
4016	Fill	Single fill of pit 4015. Mid brownish grey loose silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	Roman pottery
4017	Cut	Cut of wide shallow linear feature. Very gently sloped sides and wide flattish, central base. Length c.16.5m; Width c.6.50m; Depth 0.20m max. Same as 4006, 4019.	
4018	Fill	Single fill of linear feature 4017. Light greyish brown soft silty clay with moderate rounded and angular stone <50mm inclusions.	Late 2 nd to early 3 rd century <i>mortarium</i> sherd
4019	Cut	Cut of wide shallow linear feature. Very gently sloped sides and wide slightly concave, central base. Length c.16.5m; Width c.6.50m; Depth 0.20m max. Same as 4006, 4017.	
4020	Fill	Lower fill of 4019. Mixed cobbles, largely rounded but with some angular, <200mm, compacted but unbounded in a silty clay matrix. Possible cobble surface.	None
4021	Fill	Fill of feature 4019. Dark grey firm silty clay sealing 4020 with moderate rounded stone <150mm, occasional angular stone <100mm and occasional charcoal <10mm. Depth 0.18m	Late 2 nd to early 3 rd -century pottery (large assemblage), A. Bone, Roman CBM, fired clay, fragment of hearth slag, lump of natural ironstone, fragment of possible roofing slate, either Roman or late medieval/early modern; sample <2>
4022	Fill	Upper fill of feature 4019. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional cobbles and charcoal. Depth 0.23m	Mid- to late 2 nd -century pottery, Roman CBM, Roman iron nail, late 1 st to 2 nd -century glass, modified pebble gaming counter, probably Roman
4023	Cut	Cut of ditch on a SE-NW alignment. Concave sides and flattish base. Length 5.89m; Width 0.65m; Depth 0.08m. Same as 4013.	
4024	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4023. Mid brownish grey loose silty clay, no inclusions.	Roman pottery, Roman CBM
4025	Cut	Cut of ditch F401 on NE-SW alignment. Cut by furrow. Concave, steep sides with slightly concave base – “U” shaped profile. Length c.10.50m; Width 0.90m; Depth 0.22m.	
4026	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4025. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded-angular pebbles <30mm.	None
4027	Cut	Cut of c. oval pit. With concave sides and irregular flattish base. Length 0.80m; Width 0.76m; Depth 0.24m. Same as 4015.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4028	Fill	Single fill of pit 4027. Mid brownish grey loose silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	Late 1 st to 2 nd -century pottery
4029	Cut	Cut of irregular oval shaped pit. Cut by 4027. Vertical sides and gradual base. Possible natural feature cut by 4027. Length 0.93m; Width 0.66m; Depth 0.17m.	
4030	Fill	Single fill of feature 4029. Light yellowish grey hard silty clay, no inclusions. Disturbed natural?	None
4031	Cut	Cut of ditch on NW-SE alignment. Cut by 4034. Almost vertical concave sides and wide central slightly concave base "U". Length 7.20m; Width 1.30m; Depth 0.36m. Same as 4212.	
4032	Fill	Fill of ditch 4031. Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional <10mm gravel inclusions. Same as 4033 but truncated.	None
4033	Fill	Fill of ditch 4031. Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional <10mm gravel inclusions. Same as 4032 but truncated.	None
4034	Cut	Cut of ditch on NW-SE alignment. Cuts ditch 4031. Sides are almost vertical with a break of slope c.1/2, base narrow and slightly concave. Ditch profile only seen in one section, therefore must terminate within excavated slot. Width 1.10m; Depth 0.66m.	
4035	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4034. Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	Late 1 st to mid-2 nd -century pottery, prehistoric flint scraper, Fired clay
4036	Cut	Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch F402 . Cut by 4038 and 4087. Concave sides and flat base. Length c.52m; Width 0.80m; Depth 0.40m.	
4037	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4036. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional gravel <20mm inclusions.	None
4038	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit. Cuts ditch 4036. Irregular concave sides and base. Length 1.05m; Width 0.80m; Depth 0.20m.	
4039	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4036. Dark greyish brown black firm silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Lens of burnt material near base.	Sample <3>
4040	Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit. Shallow sides and wide flattish base. Length 1.96m; Width c.1m; Depth 0.24m.	
4041	Fill	Lower fill of 4040. Redeposited natural. Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay, no inclusions.	None
4042	Fill	Secondary fill of 4040. Black firm silty clay, evidence of burning, frequent charcoal flecks.	Sample <4>
4043	Fill	Fill of 4040. Yellowish brown firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and burnt stone <80mm.	
4044	Fill	Upper fill of 4040. Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4045	Cut	Cut of ditch F401 on NE-SW alignment. Cut by 4047. Concave sides and base. Length c.36m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.32m.	
4046	Fill	Single fill of 4045. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional stone <40mm angular-round inclusions.	None
4047	Cut	Northern terminal section of possible enclosure fragment F409 . Irregular and narrow with shallow sides and concave base. Length c.18m; Width 1.23m; Depth 0.24m.	
4048	Fill	Single fill of 4047. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional stone <30mm angular-round inclusions.	Flint
4049	Cut	Cut of small circular post-hole. Shallow sides and concave base. Width 0.65m; Depth 0.23m.	
4050	Fill	Single fill of 4049. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional stone <10mm angular-round inclusions.	None
4051	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of feature F405 . Sides are steep with central concave base. Length c.32m; Width 0.80m; Depth 0.23m.	
4052	Fill	Single fill of 4051. Mid greyish brown with orange brown lenses, firm silty clay with moderate stone <40mm angular-round inclusions.	None
4053	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F406 . Cuts earlier enclosure 4051. Steeply sloped sides and irregular concave base. Length c.28m; Width 0.83m; Depth 0.32m.	
4054	Fill	Single fill of 4053. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional stone <40mm angular-round inclusions.	None
4055	Cut	Cut of narrow ditch on c. E-W alignment. Concave sides and irregular base. Length c.2.50m; Width 0.53m; Depth 0.12m. Same as 4075.	
4056	Fill	Single fill of 4055. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional stone <30mm angular inclusions.	None
4057	Cut	Cut of small circular post-hole. Shallow sides and concave base. Width 0.62m; Depth 0.22m.	
4058	Fill	Single fill of 4057. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay no inclusions.	None
4059	Cut	Cut of ditch F401 on NE-SW alignment. Concave sides and base. Length c.36m; Width 0.57m; Depth 0.18m.	
4060	Fill	Single fill of 4059. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay no inclusions.	None
4061	Cut	Cut of ditch F401 on NE-SW alignment. Concave sides and base. Length c.36m; Width 0.54m; Depth 0.13m.	
4062	Fill	Single fill of 4061. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with rare rounded stone inclusions <40mm.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4063	Cut	Cut of ditch F401 on NE-SW alignment. Concave sides and base. Length c.36m; Width 0.60m; Depth 0.14m.	
4064	Fill	Single fill of 4063. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional rounded-angular <40mm stone inclusions.	None
4065	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal on c. E-W alignment, slightly bulbous in plan. At a "T" junction of ditch terminal associated with 4067 and 4073. Concave sides and flattish base. Length c.3.50m; Width 0.56m; Depth 0.16m. Forms part of possible enclosure complex fragment F409 .	
4066	Fill	Single fill of 4065. Light brownish grey firm silty clay, no inclusions.	None
4067	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal on c. N-S alignment, slightly bulbous in plan. At a "T" junction of ditch terminal' associated with 4065 and 4073. Concave sides and flattish base. Width 0.47m; Depth 0.22m. Forms part of possible enclosure complex fragment F409 .	
4068	Fill	Single fill of 4067. Mid yellowish grey hard silty clay, no inclusions.	None
4069	Cut	Cut of small oval pit in vicinity of "T" of boundary ditches 4065, 4067, 4073. Concave sides and a gradual base. Length 0.51m; Width 0.43m; Depth 0.14m.	
4070	Fill	Single fill of 4069. Mid yellowish grey hard silty clay, no inclusions.	None
4071	Cut	Cut of ditch on NE-SW alignment. Irregular and narrow with shallow concave sides, base truncated. Width 0.52m; Depth 0.20m. Forms part of possible enclosure complex fragment F409 .	
4072	Fill	Single fill of 4071. Mid greyish brown hard silty clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions.	Roman pottery
4073	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal on c. N-S alignment, slightly bulbous in plan. At a "T" junction of ditch terminal' associated with 4065 and 4067. Concave sides and flattish base. Width 0.21m; Depth 0.20m. Forms part of possible enclosure complex fragment F409 .	
4074	Fill	Single fill of 4074. Light yellowish grey hard silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	None
4075	Cut	Cut of narrow ditch on c. E-W alignment. Concave sides and irregular base. Length c. 2.50m; Width 0.48m; Depth 0.15m. Same as 4055.	
4076	Fill	Single fill of 4075. Grey hard silty clay, no inclusions.	None
4077	Cut	Cut of small circular post-hole. Concave sides and narrow base. Length 0.24m; Width 0.22m; Depth 0.15m.	
4078	Fill	Single fill of 4077. Grey hard silty clay, no inclusions.	None
4079	Cut	Cut of narrow ditch on NE-SW alignment extending from pit 4087. Moderately steep sides and flattish base. Length c.2.5m; Width 0.30m; Depth 0.18m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4080	Fill	Single fill of 4079. Mid greyish brown hard silty clay with occasional small round stone inclusions.	Roman pottery
4081	Cut	Cut of small gully on NW-SE alignment. Concave sides and flattish base. Length c.3.50m; Width 0.39m; Depth 0.10m. Same as 4065.	
4082	Fill	Single fill of 4081. Mid greyish brown loose silty clay, no inclusions.	Late Iron Age to 2 nd -century pottery
4083	Cut	Cut of small curvilinear gully, possibly associated with 4114 forming possible roundhouse ring-gully F408 . Gently concave sides with base slightly concave. Length c.5m; Width 0.40m; Depth 0.07m.	
4084	Fill	Single fill of 4083. Light greyish brown hard silty clay with occasional <15mm round-angular stone inclusions.	None
4085	Cut	Cut of major boundary/drainage ditch F402 on c. E-W alignment (curves southwards to east). Steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. Length c. 52m; Width 1.78m; Depth 0.39m.	
4086	Fill	Single fill of 4085. Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional angular-round stone <100mm and charcoal inclusions.	Mid-1 st to 2 nd -century pottery, Roman CBM
4087	Cut	Cut of sub-oval shaped pit. Steep sides and concave, slightly irregular base. Length <0.84m; Width <0.65m; Depth 0.48m.	
4088	Fill	Single fill of 4087. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small-medium rounded-angular stones <150mm.	Late 2 nd to possibly 4 th -century pottery, Roman CBM, A. Bone
4089	Cut	Cut of major boundary/drainage ditch F402 , where EW ditch curves to south. Steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. Length c.52m; Width 1.15m; Depth 0.36m.	
4090	Fill	Single fill of 4089. Mid-dark greyish brown, red mottling, firm silty clay with occasional small-medium rounded-angular stones <40mm.	Pottery from AD150-200, A. Bone
4091	Cut	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch F403 on N-S alignment. Cut by 4089. Steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. Length c.30m; Width 0.7m; Depth 0.32m. Associated with 4101/4103.	
4092	Fill	Single fill of 4091. Light greyish brown hard silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	None
4093	Cut	Cut of gully related to adjacent kiln, N-S alignment. Vertical sides and flattish base. Width 0.20m; Depth 0.21m. Same as 4103.	
4094	Fill	Single fill of 4093. Darkish grey hard silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	None
4095	Cut	Cut of potential kiln feature. Irregular circle in plan, concave sides and irregular flattish base. Length 1.14m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.24m.	6 blocks of extensively burnt ironstone retrieved
4096	Fill	Lower fill of 4095. Dark soft silty clay with high charcoal content. Length 1.14m; Width 0.70m; Depth 0.12m.	Sample <7>

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4097	Cut	Cut of elongated pit on a N-S alignment. Concave, shallow, sides and flattish base. Width 0.23m; Depth 0.12m.	
4098	Fill	Single fill of 4097. Light yellowish grey hard silty clay with occasional charcoal and burnt stone inclusions.	None
4099	Cut	Cut of major boundary/drainage ditch F402 on W-S corner. Steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. Length c.52m; Width 0.71m; Depth 0.17m.	
4100	Fill	Single fill of 4099. Mid greyish brown hard silty clay with rare small stone inclusions.	Late 1 st to 2 nd -century pottery, Roman CBM, A. Bone
4101	Cut	Cut of c. circular pit. Concave sides, base flattish and wide. Width 0.70m; Depth 0.22m.	
4102	Fill	Single fill of 4101. Mid orange brown hard silty clay, no inclusions.	Roman CBM
4103	Cut	Cut of gully related to adjacent kiln, N-S alignment. Almost vertical concave sides and flattish base. Width 0.51m; Depth 0.25m. Same as 4093.	
4104	Fill	Single fill of 4103. Darkish grey hard silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	None
4105	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch on NE-SW alignment. Steep but concave sides and concave base. Width 0.92m; Depth 0.27m.	
4106	Fill	Single fill of 4105. Mid greyish brown hard silty clay with rare small stone inclusions.	None
4107	Cut	Cut of oval pit, longest axis NW-SE. Concave sides, base flattish but irregular. Length 1.66; Width 0.88m; Depth 0.38m.	
4108	Fill	Main fill of 4107. Light greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. . Length 1.36; Width 0.88m; Depth 0.38m.	None
4109	Cut	Cut of gully on c. N-S alignment, in vicinity of kiln complex. Concave sides and flattish base. Width 0.42m; Depth 0.18m.	
4110	Fill	Single fill of gully 4109. Mid orange grey firm silty clay.	None
4111	Cut	Cut of potential kiln feature, in vicinity of 4035. Sides irregular, base flattish but irregular. Width 1.06m; Depth 0.26m.	
4112	Fill	Fill of kiln 4111. Dark grey silty clay with common charcoal and infrequent burnt clay fragments. . Length 1.30; Width 0.86m; Depth 0.25m.	None
4113	Fill	Upper fill of kiln 4111. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay with infrequent charcoal and burnt clay fragments and occasional burnt stone inclusions. Length 1.04; Width 0.75m; Depth 0.21m.	None
4114	Cut	Cut of gully on c. E-W alignment, forming possible roundhouse ring-gully F408 . Cut by pit 4107. Vertical sides and flat base. Width 0.22m; Depth 0.18m.	
4115	Fill	Single fill of gully 4114. Mid grey soft silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	None
4116	Fill	Lower fill of kiln 4111, recorded around edges of cut. Mid yellowish grey firm silty clay. Width 0.37m; Depth 0.17m.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4117	Fill	Slump of natural on NW side of pit 4107. Brownish yellow firm silty clay. Length 0.46m; Width 0.28m; Depth 0.18m.	None
4118	Fill	Upper fill of kiln 4095. Mid greyish yellow firm silty clay with common burnt stones and charcoal. Length 1.02m; Width 0.47m; Depth 0.16m.	
4119	Cut	Cut of ditch F401 on NW-SE alignment. Gradually sloped sides and concave base. Length c.19m; Width 1.40m; Depth 0.30m.	
4120	Fill	Single fill of 4119. Mid yellow mottled with brown and grey, compact silty clay with some red sand inclusions and rare pebbles<40mm.	None
4121	Cut	Cut of gully, cut by kiln 4123. Sides and base irregular and obscure. Width 0.44m; Depth 0.14m.	
4122	Fill	Single fill of gully 4121. Light greyish brown hard silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks.	None
4123	Cut	Cut of possible kiln feature. Irregular oval in plan with concave sides and flattish base. Length 1.58m; Width 0.76m; Depth 0.24m.	
4124	Fill	Lower fill of kiln 4123. Darkish brown soft silty clay with common charcoal and rare burnt clay inclusions. Length 1.58m; Width 0.76m; Depth 0.19m.	None
4125	Cut	Section near W end of ditch F402 . Steep sides c. 70°, base concave. Length c.52m; Width 1.60m; Depth 0.54m.	
4126	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4125. Dark grey moderately firm silt with frequent small gritty inclusions.	None
4127	Cut	Cut of small rounded pit/post-hole. Steep sides and concave base. Width 0.45m; Depth 0.26m.	
4128	Fill	Single fill of post-hole 4127. Mid – dark grey compacted silty clay with moderate pebbles <40mm and occasional chalk <20mm inclusions.	None
4129	Cut	Cut of small, oval pit/post-hole. In vicinity of kiln 4123, unknown relationship. Concave sides and flattish base. Length 0.49m; Width 0.39m; Depth 0.09m.	
4130	Fill	Single fill of post-hole 4129. Light greyish brown firm silty clay.	None
4131	Fill	Upper fill of kiln feature 4123. Mid greyish yellow hard silty clay with burnt stone and charcoal inclusions. Length 1.38m; Width 0.62m; Depth 0.20m.	None
4132	Cut	Cut of shallow gully on N-S alignment. W side concave, E side more irregular, base irregular. Width 0.48m; Depth 0.11m.	
4133	Fill	Single fill of gully 4132. Light greyish brown firm silty clay with some pebble inclusions.	None
4134	Cut	Cut of “U” shaped enclosure ditch; part of F406 . Cuts earlier enclosure section 4136. Steeply sloped sides and irregular concave base. Length c.28m; Width 0.28m exc; Depth 0.27m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4135	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4134. Dark brown firm silty clay with occasional round-angular stone <30mm inclusions.	None
4136	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F405 . Cut by 4134. Sides are steep with central concave base. Width 0.37m exc; Depth 0.17m.	
4137	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4136. Light grey/brown firm silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	None
4138	Cut	Cut of gully on SE-NW alignment. Sloped sides and concave base. SE terminal tapered and rounded. Machined out to NW so Length 4.90m; Width 0.49m; Depth 0.18m.	
4139	Fill	Single fill of gully 4138. Mid greyish brown and mottled yellow hard silty clay, high concentration of stone in terminal.	Roman pottery AD 120+ A. Bone
4140	Cut	Cut of small circular pit with small gully extending NE. Steeply sloped sides and regular base. Width (pit) 0.81m (gully) 0.42m; Depth 0.08m. Filled by 4140 and 4167.	
4141	Fill	Lower fill in pit 4140, below 4167. Mid yellowish brown medium-hard silty clay with rare small sub-angular stones.	Late 1 st to 2 nd -century+ pottery (surface of post-hole)
4142	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F405 . Sides are steep with central flattish base. Length c.32m; Width 0.88m; Depth 0.42m.	
4143	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 4142. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional medium rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. Width 0.64m; Depth 0.26m.	Prehistoric flint flake
4144	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 4142, tip from NE side. Mid bluish brown firm-friable silty clay with frequent small angular stones, occasional medium rounded stone and small charcoal flecks. Width 0.40m; Depth 0.40m.	None
4145	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F405 . Sides are steep with central concave base. Length c.32m; Width 1.10m exc; Depth 0.20m.	
4146	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4145. Dark brown firm silty clay with occasional stone <30mm inclusions.	Roman pottery
4147	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F406 . Steeply sloped concave sides and concave base. Length c.28m; Width 0.54m; Depth 0.14m.	
4148	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4147. Dark grey black compact silty clay with frequent pebble <50mm inclusions.	Mid-2 nd to 3 rd -century pottery
4149	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch terminal; part of F405 . Sides are steep with central flat base. Length c.32m; Width 0.50m; Depth 0.18m.	
4150	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4149. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional medium rounded and small angular stone inclusions.	None
4151	Cut	Cut of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F405 . Cuts 4153. Sides are steep with central concave base. Length c.32m; Width 0.25m exc; Depth 0.16m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4152	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4151. Light-mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	None
4153	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch on N-S alignment. Cut by 4151. Steep sides, base not excavated. Width 0.20m exc; Depth 0.20m. Same as 4157.	
4154	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch 4153. Light grey hard silty clay with moderate angular-rounded <30mm stone inclusions.	None
4155	Cut	Southern terminal section of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F406 . Steeply sloped sides and irregular concave base. Length c.28m; Width 0.51m; Depth 0.17m.	
4156	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4155. Mid brown firm silty clay with occasional angular-rounded <20mm stone inclusions.	Roman pottery
4157	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch on N-S alignment. Shallow sides and flat base. Width 0.42m; Depth 0.06m. Same as 4153.	
4158	Fill	Single fill of boundary ditch 4157. Light grey plastic slightly silty clay with occasional angular-rounded <20mm stone inclusions.	None
4159	Cut	Cut of SE ditch terminal (ditch on SE-NW alignment). Steep sides and slightly sloping base. Length c.7.50m; Width 0.72m; Depth 0.14m.	
4160	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminal 4158. Mid grey brown friable silty clay with occasional large/small rounded stone and small angular stone inclusions.	Late 1 st to possibly 2 nd -century pottery
4161	Cut	Northern terminal section of "U" shaped enclosure ditch; part of F406 . Steeply sloped sides and concave base "U" shaped profile. Length c.28m; Width 0.75m; Depth 0.18m.	
4162	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4161. Mid grey brown compact silty clay with occasional <40mm stone and flint inclusions.	Late 1 st to possibly 2 nd -century pottery, Roman CBM, A. Bone
4163	Cut	Section through possible rectilinear enclosure F407 . Steep sides and flat base. Length c.9m; Width 0.60m; Depth 0.13m. Cut by pit 4170.	
4164	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminal 4163. Mid grey brown friable silty clay with occasional large/small rounded stone and small angular stone inclusions.	Roman pottery (single sherd)
4165	Cut	Cut of isolated c. oval pit. Steep sides and concave base. Length c.1.50m; Width 0.80m; Depth 0.24m.	
4166	Fill	Single fill of pit 4165. Mid grey brown friable silty clay with occasional large rounded stone and small angular stone inclusions.	Roman pottery (single vessel)
4167	Fill	Upper fill of pit 4140. Mid greyish black hard silty clay mottled with charcoal flecks. Deliberate deposit. Width 0.42m; Depth 0.08m.	Late 1 st to 2 nd -century pottery
4168	Cut	Cut of sub-circular shallow pit. Cuts ditch 4204 and cut by pit 4170. Steeply sloping sides and concave base. Length 1.35m; Width 1.25m; Depth 0.36m.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4169	Fill	Single fill of pit 4168. Mid grey brown, medium compaction, silty clay with small rounded stone inclusions.	Roman pottery
4170	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit. Cuts ditch 4163. Steep sides and concave base. Length 1.30m; Width 1.25m; Depth 0.26m.	
4171	Fill	Lower fill of pit 4170. Slump of mixed natural material on southern edge of pit. Mid yellowish hard silty clay with some small stone inclusions. Depth 0.12m.	Late Iron Age to Roman pottery, A. Bone
4172	Fill	Upper fill of pit 4170. Greyish black hard silty clay mottled with charcoal and with rare round-angular stone inclusions. Width 1.25m; Depth 0.36m.	Mid-2 nd to 3 rd -century pottery, A. Bone
4173	Cut	Cut of shallow c. circular pit. Sides obscure, base irregular. Length 0.92m; Width 0.81m; Depth 0.11m.	
4174	Fill	Single fill of pit 4173. Mid grey brown, medium compaction, silty clay.	Mid-1 st to mid-2 nd century pottery
4175	Layer	Mid brown yellow firm silty clay with frequent large-small rounded stone and small angular stone, and occasional large-medium angular stone inclusions. Spread of material potentially dragged out from structure/trample from enclosure. Length c.18m; Width 2.78m; Depth 0.10m.	Roman CBM
4176	Cut	Cut of small circular post-hole. Cuts 4178. Concave sides and base. Length 0.24m; Width 0.21m; Depth 0.10m.	
4177	Fill	Single fill of post-hole 4176. Mid-darkish grey loose silty clay.	None
4178	Cut	Cut of gully on N-S alignment. Cut by post-hole 4176. E side concave, W side steep, base flattish. Length 4.50m; Width 0.38m; Depth 0.14m. Same as 4194	
4179	Fill	Single fill of gully 4178. Mid-darkish grey loose silty clay.	
4180	Cut	Cut of ditch on c. E-W alignment. Concave sides and base. Width 0.94m; Depth 0.28m. Same as 4206	
4181	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4180. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay with stone inclusions.	Roman pottery, Roman CBM, two fragments vitrified clay hearth lining, one lump of natural ironstone, A. bone
4182	Cut	Section through possible rectilinear enclosure F407 . Cuts 4168, cut by 4170. Steeply sloping sides and concave base. Length c.13m; Width 0.40m exc; Depth 0.31m.	
4183	Fill	Lower fill of gully 4182. Mid greyish brown with yellow flecking, hard compaction silty clay no inclusions. Width 0.16m exc; Depth 0.11m.	Late 1 st to 2 nd -century pottery
4184	Fill	Upper fill of gully 4182. Greyish brown medium compaction silty clay with small round-angular pebbles. Width 0.25m exc; Depth 0.20m.	Late 1 st to mid-2 nd -century pottery
4185	Cut	Cut of gully on SW-NE alignment; part of feature F404 . Gradually sloped sides and flat base. Length c.11m; Width 0.50m; Depth 0.12m.	
4186	Fill	Single fill of gully 4185. Dark grey black loose silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk and charcoal inclusions.	Pottery from AD150-200

Context	Type	Description	Findings/Dating
4187	Cut	Cut of shallow gully on N-S alignment. W side gradually sloped, E side curving to flat base. Width 0.70m; Depth 0.16m.	
4188	Fill	Single fill of gully 4187. Mid brown grey very compact clay with occasional small pebbles.	Roman pottery
4189	Cut	Cut of ditch on c. E-W alignment, part of possible rectilinear enclosure F407 . Steep sides and concave base. Length c.6.50m; Width 0.84m; Depth 0.36m.	
4190	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 4189. Light brown firm silty clay with occasional round-angular <20mm stone.	None
4191	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 4189. Dark brown firm silty clay with occasional round-angular <40mm stone and charcoal inclusions.	Roman pottery, A. Bone
4192	Cut	Northern terminal section of possible enclosure F407 . Steep sides and flat base. Length c.6.50m; Width 0.50m; Depth 0.34m.	
4193	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4192. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional large-medium angular stone and small rounded stone inclusions.	Roman pottery, A. Bone
4194	Cut	Cut of gully on SE-NW alignment. Gradually sloped sides and concave base. Length 4.50m; Width 0.33m; Depth 0.12m. Same as 4178	
4195	Fill	Lower fill of gully 4194. Orange brown mottled with grey compact silty clay with coarse orange sand and occasional <20mm pebble inclusions. Width 0.22m; Depth 0.06m.	Roman pottery, A. Bone, Roman CBM
4196	Fill	Upper fill of gully 4194. Dark grey mottled with light grey loose fine silty loam with rare small pebble inclusions. Width 0.31m; Depth 0.05m.	None
4197	Cut	Cut of ditch on N-S alignment. Concave sides and flattish base. Width 0.56m; Depth 0.14m.	
4198	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4197. Mid greyish yellow firm silty clay with stone inclusions.	
4199	Cut	Cut of small pit/post-hole. Cuts 4201. Irregular shallow sides and base. Length 0.61m; Width 0.52m; Depth 0.10m.	
4200	Fill	Single fill of post-hole 4199. Darkish grey loose silty clay.	None
4201	Cut	Cut of c. oval pit. Cut by 4199 and 4216. Irregular sides and base. Length 1.18m; Width 0.59m; Depth 0.22m.	
4202	Fill	Upper fill of pit 4201. Deposit on W side of feature. Mid grey yellow firm silty clay. Width >0.32m; Depth 0.18m.	A. Bone
4203	Fill	Lower fill of pit 4201. Light yellowish grey firm silty clay with stone inclusions. Width 0.65m; Depth 0.14m.	Roman pottery, Roman CBM
4204	Cut	Southern terminal section through possible enclosure F407 . Steep sides and flat base, terminal tapered and rounded. Length c.13m; Width 0.56m; Depth 0.22m.	
4205	Fill	Single fill of gully 4204. Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional large rounded-medium and small angular stone inclusions.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
4206	Cut	Cut of Ditch on c. W-E alignment; part of feature F404 . Cuts 4208. Concave sides and base. Length c.11m; Width 0.98m; Depth 0.28m.	
4207	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4206. Light brownish firm silty clay with stone inclusions.	A. Bone
4208	Cut	Cut of irregular oval shaped pit. Cut by 4206. N side vertical, S side concave, flattish base. Length 1.08m; Width 0.62m; Depth 0.14m.	
4209	Fill	Single fill of pit 4208. Mid darkish grey loose silty clay with stone and charcoal inclusions.	Roman pottery, Roman CBM
4210	Cut	Cut of c. oval shape pit. Cuts gully 4178. Concave sides and flattish base. Length 1.18m; Width 0.64m; Depth 0.14m.	
4211	Fill	Single fill of pit 4210. Mid darkish grey loose silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	Roman pottery, CBM, fragment of worked stone with one straight edge
4212	Cut	Cut of boundary ditch on NW-SE alignment. Steep, concave sides and concave base. Length 7.20m; Width 0.72m; Depth 0.19m. Same as 4031.	
4213	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4212. Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional round-angular <10mm stone inclusions.	Mid-1 st to 2 nd -century pottery
4214	Cut	Cut of ditch F401 on NW-SE alignment. Steep, regular sides and concave base. Length c.19m; Width 0.56m; Depth 0.14m.	
4215	Fill	Single fill of ditch 4214. Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional round-angular <30mm stone inclusions.	None
4216	Cut	Cut of c. oval pit. Cuts 4201. Concave sides and flattish base. Length 1.04m; Width 0.62m; Depth 0.20m.	
4217	Fill	Single fill of pit 4216. Darkish grey firm silty clay with stone inclusions.	None
4218	Cut	Cut of gully on E-W alignment. Gradually sloping sides and concave base. Width 0.21m; Depth 0.08m.	
4219	Fill	Single fill of gully 4218. Mid – light grey loose silty loam with occasional small pebbles <20mm.	Mid- to late 2 nd -century pottery
4220	Cut	Cut of c. circular isolated pit. Steep sides and base sloping slightly to E side of feature. Length 1.10m; Width 0.82m; Depth 0.17m.	
4221	Fill	Lower fill of pit 4220. Mid greyish brown slightly mottled friable silty clay with occasional large/small rounded stone inclusions. Width 0.82m; Depth 0.10m.	None
4222	Fill	Upper fill of pit 4220. Mid greyish black soft silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular stone. Width 0.82m; Depth 0.05m.	None
F401	Group	Possible boundary or enclosure ditch running much of the length of Area 4, oriented NNE-SSW with a WNW return at N end: consists of excavated sections 4025, 4045, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4119 and 4214.	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
F402	Group	Possible enclosure ditch in SW corner of Area 4, oriented NW-SE with a SW return at SE end and possible internal division; consists of excavated sections 4036, 4085, 4089, 4099 and 4125.	
F403	Group	NNE-SSW aligned ditch, terminating to N, cut at S end by F402 ; possibly corresponds to F404 . Consists of excavated sections 4091, 4101, 4153 and 4157.	
F404	Group	NNE-SSW aligned ditch, terminating to N; possibly cut at S end by F402 but relationship destroyed by later furrow. Excavated by sections 4185 and 4206.	
F405	Group	Earlier of two U-shaped enclosure ditches, cutting F403 and cut by F406 ; consists of excavated sections 4051, 4136, 4142, 4145, 4149 and 4151.	
F406	Group	Later of two U-shaped enclosure ditches, cutting F405 : consists of excavated sections 4053, 4134, 4147, 4155 and 4161.	
F407	Group	Possible rectilinear enclosure near N side of Area 4: consists of excavated sections 4163, 4182, 4189, 4192 and 4204	
F408	Group	Possible roundhouse ring-gully, cut by kilns 4095 and 4111, consisting of curvilinear gully fragments 4083 and 4114.	
F409	Group	Fragment of possible enclosure complex consisting of excavated sections 4047, 4065, 4067, 4071 and 4073.	
Area 5: Strip, Map and Sample			
100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey-brown silty loam.	
101	Layer	Subsoil. Mottled orange- / light grey-brown silt.	Mixed assemblage of Roman pottery (AD 120 or later) and medieval pottery (13 th to 14 th and 13 th to 15 th century)
102	Layer	Natural substrate. Yellow-brown silty clay with chalk flecks and concentrations of flint pebbles.	
103	Cut	Section through ditch F501 . Aligned c. NNE-SSW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base, 1.6m wide x 0.66m deep, filled by 105 and 455.	-
104	Cut	Terminal section through ditch F502 . Aligned c. NNE-SSW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.92m wide x 0.18m deep.	-
105	Fill	Mid grey-brown fine silt fill in ditch section 103 above fill 455 .	1 sherd Iron Age pottery
106	Fill	Light brown fine silt. fill in ditch section 104 .	None
107	Cut	Ditch fragment in NW site corner, possibly a detached part of F505 . Aligned c. NW-SE with concave base. 0.4m wide x 0.16m deep.	-
108	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks, filling ditch section 107 .	Roman grey ware & bone
109	Cut	Post-hole? Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.24m x 0.1m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
110	Fill	Dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with moderate charcoal flecks, filling ditch section 109 .	None
111	Cut	Gully? Narrow rectangular slot (possibly part of mostly ploughed out ring gully) with shallow, moderate step sides and a flat base. 1.5m x 0.34m x 0.06m deep. Part of possible ring-gully F517 .	-
112	Fill	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt fill in ditch section 111 .	None
113	Cut	Post-hole. Oval with step sides and a concave base. 0.5m x 0.3m x 0.16m deep.	-
114	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks, filling ditch section 113 .	None
115	Cut	Section through ditch F506 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.6m wide x 0.16m deep.	-
116	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks, filling ditch section 115 .	None
117	Cut	Section through ditch F506 . Aligned c. NW-SE with a concave base. 0.5m wide x 0.08m deep.	-
118	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks, filling ditch section 117 .	Bone
119	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Irregular-circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.5m x 0.15m deep.	-
120	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional charcoal flecks, filling post-hole 119 .	None
121	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.2m x 0.12m deep.	-
122	Fill	Light-mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt, filling post-hole 121 .	None
123	Cut	Gully? Narrow rectangular slot (possibly part of mostly ploughed out ring gully) with shallow concave base. 1.2m x 0.38m x 0.05m deep. Part of possible ring-gully F517 .	-
124	Fill	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt filling gully section 123 .	1 sherd Roman grey ware
125	Cut	Post-hole? Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.2m x 0.04m deep.	-
126	Fill	Light grey clayey silt filling post-hole 125 .	None
127	Cut	Section through ditch F505 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.5m x 0.16m deep.	-
128	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks, filling ditch section 127 .	None
129	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	-
130	Fill	Fill of post-hole 129 : mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with one large packing stone. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
131	Cut	Terminal section through ditch F501 . Aligned c. NNE-SSW with steep sides and a concave base. 1.8m x 0.68m deep; filled by 132-3.	-
132	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy silt initial fill in ditch section 131 , 0.38m deep.	None
133	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks, above 132 in ditch section 131 . 0.26m deep.	None
134	Cut	Section through ditch F502 . Aligned c. NNE-SSW with moderate sloping sides and a narrow flat base. 0.6m x 0.16m deep.	-
135	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling ditch section 134 .	1 sherd possibly Roman pottery
136	Cut	Terminal section through ditch F503 . Aligned c. N-S turning to east with a shallow concave base. 0.85m x 0.1m deep.	-
137	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels in ditch section 136 . 0.85m x 0.1m deep.	None
138	Cut	Trench/pit. Narrow rectangular slot with steep sides and a flat base. 2.2m x 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	-
139	Fill	Mixed dark brown-black sandy silt with occasional large stones and frequent charcoal fragments, filling trench/pit 138 . 2.2m x 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	Sample No. 3
140	Cut	Pit/post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a gentle concave base. 0.9m x 0.4m deep.	-
141	Fill	1 st Fill of 140: mid yellow-brown silt with occasional large flints. 0.16m deep.	None
142	Fill	2 nd Fill of 140: mixed yellow-/ grey-brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.28m deep.	1 potsherd, AD 120 or later
143	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.45m x 0.2m deep.	-
144	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 143 . 0.45m x 0.2m deep.	None
145	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.12m deep.	-
146	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 145 . 0.4m x 0.12m deep.	None
147	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	-
148	Fill	Light-mid grey-brown sandy silt, filling post-hole 147 . 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	None
149	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.3m deep.	-
150	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 149 . 0.6m x 0.3m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Findings/Dating
151	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.46m x 0.08m deep.	-
152	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 151 . 0.46m x 0.08m deep.	None
153	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.44m x 0.14m deep.	-
154	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 153 . 0.44m x 0.14m deep.	None
155	Cut	Section through ring-ditch F504 . Curvilinear with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.36m x 0.16m deep.	-
156	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling section 155 . 0.36m x 0.16m deep.	1 sherd Iron Age pottery
157	Cut	Section through ring-ditch F504 . Curvilinear with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.24m deep.	-
158	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling section 157 . 0.6m x 0.24m deep.	Bone, flint & Sample No. 6
159	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.32m deep.	-
160	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels filling post-hole 159 . 0.4m x 0.32m deep.	None
161	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.3m x 0.12m deep.	-
162	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels filling post-hole 161 . 0.3m x 0.12m deep.	None
163	Cut	Pit/root? Irregular linear. Aligned c. E-W with variable sloping sides and an irregular concave base. 2.2m x .0.3m x 0.2m deep.	-
164	Fill of 163	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 2.2m x .0.3m x 0.2m deep.	None
165	Cut	Large pit. Slightly curved rectangular pit with rounded ends, moderate sloping sides and a concave base. >6m x 2m x 0.64m deep.	-
166	1 st Fill of 165	Mid slightly greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.44m deep.	Prehistoric pottery & bone
167	2 nd Fill of 165	Light grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.2m deep.	None
168	3 rd Fill of 165	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.22m deep.	None
169	Cut	Pit/root? Irregular oval with moderate sloping sides and a narrow concave base. 1.4m x 0.6 x 0.3m deep.	-
170	Fill of 169	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 1.4m x 0.6 x 0.3m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
171	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	-
172	Fill of 171	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	None
173	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.5m x 0.26m deep.	-
174	Fill of 173	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.5m x 0.26m deep.	None
175	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.56m x 0.3m deep.	-
176	Fill of 175	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.56m x 0.3m deep.	None
177	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.3m deep.	-
178	Fill of 177	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.6m x 0.3m deep.	None
179	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	-
180	Fill of 179	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	None
181	Cut	Section at possible terminal of ditch F505 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	-
182	Fill of 181	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	None
183	Cut	Section through ditch F5 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.94m x 0.12m deep.	-
184	Fill of 183	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.94m x 0.12m deep.	Sample No. 4
185	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.48m x 0.22m deep.	-
186	Fill of 185	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.48m x 0.22m deep.	None
187	Cut	Section through ditch F503 . Aligned c. NNE-SSW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	-
188	Fill of 187	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	1 sherd 1 st -century pottery & Sample No. 7
189	Cut	Section through ditch F505 . Aligned c. NW-SE with a concave base. 0.8m x 0.2m deep.	-
190	Fill of 189	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.8m x 0.2m deep.	Roman grey ware
191	Cut	Section through ring-ditch F504 . Curvilinear with a shallow concave base. 0.7m x 0.16m deep.	-
192	Fill of 191	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.7m x 0.16m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
193	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.48m x 0.38m deep.	-
194	Fill of 193	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.48m x 0.38m deep.	None
195	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.44m x 0.1m deep.	-
196	Fill of 195	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.44m x 0.1m deep.	None
197	Cut	Section through ditch F506 . Aligned c. NW-SE with a concave base. 0.5m x 0.1m deep.	-
198	Fill of 197	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.5m x 0.1m deep.	None
199	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.48m x 0.38m deep.	-
200	Fill of 199	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.48m x 0.38m deep.	None
201	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.48m x 0.38m deep.	-
202	Fill of 201	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.48m x 0.38m deep.	None
203	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.44m x 0.1m deep.	-
204	Fill of 203	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.44m x 0.1m deep.	None
205	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.44m x 0.12m deep.	-
206	Fill of 205	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.44m x 0.12m deep.	None
207	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.44m x 0.1m deep.	-
208	Fill of 207	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.44m x 0.1m deep.	None
209	Cut	Section through ditch F506 . Aligned c. NW-SE with a concave base. 0.5m x 0.1m deep.	-
210	Fill of 209	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.5m x 0.1m deep.	None
211	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.22m x 0.1m deep.	-
212	Fill of 211	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.22m x 0.1m deep.	None
213	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.4m x 0.18m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
214	Fill of 213	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.18m deep.	None
215	Cut	Trench? Curvilinear with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.8m x 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	-
216	Fill of 215	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.8m x 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	None
217	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.24m x 0.1m deep.	-
218	Fill of 217	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.24m x 0.1m deep.	None
219	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.36m x 0.1m deep.	-
220	Fill of 219	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.36m x 0.1m deep.	None
221	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	-
222	Fill of 221	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None
223	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	-
224	Fill of 223	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None
225	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	-
226	Fill of 225	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None
227	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.08m deep.	-
228	Fill of 227	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m x 0.08m deep.	None
229	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.08m deep.	-
230	Fill of 229	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m x 0.08m deep.	None
231	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.28m x 0.1m deep.	-
232	Fill of 231	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.28m x 0.1m deep.	None
233	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.32m x 0.12m deep.	-
234	Fill of 233	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.32m x 0.12m deep.	None
235	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.08m deep.	-
236	Fill of 235	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m x 0.08m deep.	None
237	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.5m x 0.3m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
238	Fill of 237	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.5m x 0.3m deep.	None
239	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	-
240	Fill of 239	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	None
241	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.5m x 0.16m deep.	-
242	Fill of 241	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and one large packing stone. 0.5m x 0.16m deep.	None
243	Cut	Post-hole/pit. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a shallow concave-flat base. 0.7m x 0.3m deep.	-
244	1 st of 243	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.24m deep.	None
245	2 nd of 243	Light-mid brown-orange silty sand (re-deposited natural material). 0.2m deep.	None
246	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.3m x 0.08m deep.	-
247	Fill of 246	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.08m deep.	None
248	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.28m x 0.2m deep.	-
249	Fill of 248	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.28m x 0.2m deep.	None
250	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.26m deep.	-
251	Fill of 250	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.4m x 0.26m deep.	None
252	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.5m x 0.08m deep.	-
253	Fill of 252	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.5m x 0.08m deep.	None
254	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.3m x 0.16m deep.	-
255	Fill of 254	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.16m deep.	None
256	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	-
257	Fill of 256	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and one large packing stone. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	None
258	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.28m x 0.08m deep.	-
259	Fill of 258	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.28m x 0.08m deep.	None
260	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.2m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
261	Fill of 260	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.2m deep.	None
262	Cut	Section through ditch F508 . Aligned c. NW-SE with a concave base. 0.4m x 0.08m deep.	-
263	Fill of 262	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.08m deep.	None
264	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	-
265	Fill of 264	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	None
266	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.3m x 0.28m deep.	-
267	Fill of 266	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.3m x 0.28m deep.	None
268	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.28m x 0.08m deep.	-
269	Fill of 268	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.28m x 0.08m deep.	None
270	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.38m x 0.18m deep.	-
271	Fill of 270	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.38m x 0.18m deep.	None
272	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with a concave base. 0.58m x 0.06m deep.	-
273	Fill of 272	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.58m x 0.06m deep.	None
274	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.36m x 0.1m deep.	-
275	Fill of 274	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.36m x 0.1m deep.	None
276	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with a concave base. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	-
277	Fill of 276	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None
278	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	-
279	Fill of 278	Light grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	None
280	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.28m deep.	-
281	Fill of 280	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.6m x 0.28m deep.	None
282	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.7m x 0.14m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
283	Fill of 282	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.7m x 0.14m deep.	None
284	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	-
285	Fill of 284	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	None
286	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	-
287	Fill of 286	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	None
288	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.38m x 0.28m deep.	-
289	Fill of 288	Dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional charcoal flecks and packing stones. 0.38m x 0.28m deep.	None
290	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.44m x 0.36m deep.	-
291	Fill of 290	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.44m x 0.36m deep.	None
292	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.4m x 0.06m deep.	-
293	Fill of 292	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.06m deep.	None
294	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.3m x 0.16m deep.	-
295	Fill of 294	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.16m deep.	None
296	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.36m deep.	-
297	Fill of 296	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.4m x 0.36m deep.	None
298	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.36m x 0.2m deep.	-
299	Fill of 298	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.36m x 0.2m deep.	None
300	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F513 . Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.2m deep.	-
301	Fill of 300	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.2m deep.	None
302	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	-
303	Fill of 302	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
304	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.5m x 0.4m deep.	-
305	Fill of 304	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.5m x 0.4m deep.	None
306	Cut	Section through ditch F506 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.2m deep.	-
307	Fill of 306	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.6m x 0.2m deep.	None
308	Cut	Section through ditch F509 . Aligned c. NW-SE with steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.64m x 0.36m deep.	-
309	Fill of 308	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.64m x 0.36m deep.	Sample No. 11
310	Cut	Section through ditch F509 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 1.04m x 0.28m deep.	-
311	1 st Fill of 310	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m deep.	None
312	2 nd Fill of 310	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.1m deep.	2 nd -century or later pottery & bone
313	Cut	Section through ditch F509 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 1.1m x 0.3m deep.	-
314	1 st Fill of 313	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m deep.	None
315	2 nd Fill of 313	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.12m deep.	Roman grey ware & bone
316	Cut	Section through ditch F509 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 1.28m x 0.4m deep.	-
317	1 st Fill of 316	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m deep.	None
318	2 nd Fill of 316	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.32m deep.	Roman pottery, bone & Sample No. 9
319	Cut	Section through ditch F50509 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	-
320	1 st Fill of 319	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.14m deep.	None
321	2 nd Fill of 319	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m deep.	Roman pottery & bone
322	Cut	Ditch terminal? Aligned c. NE-SW with shallow concave base. 0.8m x 0.18m.	-
323	Fill of 322	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.8m x 0.18m deep.	Roman pottery & bone
324	Cut	Section through ditch F9 . Aligned c. NW-SE with shallow concave base. 1.1m x 0.3m.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
325	Fill of 324	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 1.1m x 0.3m deep.	Roman pottery & bone
326	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Circular with irregular, steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.9m x 0.4m deep.	-
327	Fill of 326	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones. 0.9m x 0.4m deep.	AD 120 or later pottery
328	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Circular with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.84m x 0.28m deep. Finds with this number are presumably derived from its fill, 328.	AD 120 or later pottery
329	Fill of 328	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.84m x 0.28m deep.	Finds given the cut number presumably derive from this fill.
330	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Circular with a concave base. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	-
331	Fill of 330	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	None
332	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Circular with moderate sloping sides and a shallow concave base. 0.46m x 0.2m deep.	-
333	Fill of 332	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.46m x 0.2m deep.	None
334	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.2m deep.	-
335	Fill of 334	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.2m deep.	None
336	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Circular with steep sides and a concave base. 0.4m x 0.28m deep.	-
337	Fill of 336	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.28m deep.	None
338	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. 0.56m x 0.2m deep.	-
339	Fill of 338	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.56m x 0.2m deep.	None
340	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a concave base. 0.4m x 0.1m deep.	-
341	Fill of 340	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.1m deep.	Roman pottery
342	Cut	Section through ditch F507 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 1.5m x 0.46m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
343	1 st Fill of 342	Light-mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.22m deep.	None
344	2 nd Fill of 342	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.3m deep.	Roman pottery & bone
345	Cut	Section through ditch F508a . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	-
346	1 st Fill of 345	Light-mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.18m deep.	None
347	2 nd Fill of 345	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.2m deep.	Roman pottery
348	Cut	Section through ditch F507 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.14m deep.	-
349	Fill of 348	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.6m x 0.14m deep; cut by pit 350 .	None
350	Cut	Pit? Circular with shallow sloping sides and a shallow concave base, cutting ditch fragment F507 . 1.6m x 0.16m deep.	-
351	Fill of 350	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and large cobbles. 1.6m x 0.16m deep.	Late 2 nd -century or later pottery
352	Cut	Post-hole forming part of possible structure F514 . Circular with stepped, moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 1.1m x 0.38m deep.	-
353	Fill of 352	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 1.1m x 0.38m deep.	Roman pottery
354	Cut	Section through ditch F508a . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 1.28m x 0.34m deep.	-
355	1 st Fill of 354	Light-mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.2m deep.	None
356	2 nd Fill of 354	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.16m deep.	Bone & Sample No.12
357	Cut	Pit? Circular with shallow sloping sides and a shallow concave base. 0.9m x 0.16m deep.	-
358	Fill of 357	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.9m x 0.16m deep.	3 rd -century or later pottery
359	Cut	Pit forming part of alignment F516 . Circular with shallow sloping sides and a shallow concave base. 1.3m x 0.24m deep.	-
360	Fill	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels filling pit 359 . 1.3m x 0.24m deep.	3 rd -century or later pottery & bone
361	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
362	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels filling post-hole 361 . 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	None
363	Cut	Post-hole, possibly forming part of alignment F516 . Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.24m x 0.1m deep.	-
364	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels filling post-hole 363 . 0.24m x 0.1m deep.	None
365	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	-
366	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels filling post-hole 365 . 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None
367	Cut	Section through ditch/gully F512 . Aligned c. E-W turning to S with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.72m x 0.24m deep.	-
368	Fill of 367	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.72m x 0.24m deep.	1 sherd Roman grey ware, bone & Sample No. 10
369	Cut	Section through ditch/gully F512 . Aligned c. N-S turning to W with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.12m deep.	-
370	Fill of 369	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.6m x 0.12m deep.	1 sherd Roman grey ware
371	Cut	Section through ditch/gully F512 . Aligned c. N-S turning to W with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.6m x 0.12m deep.	-
372	Fill of 371	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.6m x 0.12m deep.	Iron Age pottery
373	Cut	Section through ditch/gully F512 . Aligned c. N-S turning to W with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.18m deep.	-
374	Fill of 373	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.18m deep.	1 sherd Roman grey ware
375	Cut	Section through ditch F510 . Aligned c. WNW-ESE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.18m deep.	-
376	Fill of 375	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.18m deep.	None
377	Cut	Section through ditch F510 . Aligned c. WNW-ESE with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.64m x 0.16m deep.	-
378	Fill of 377	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.64m x 0.18m deep.	AD 120 or later pottery
379	Cut	Pit forming part of alignment F516 . Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.8m x 0.14m deep.	-
380	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling pit 379 . 0.8m x 0.14m deep.	1 sherd Roman grey ware
381	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F16 . Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.38m x 0.12m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
382	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 381 . 0.38m x 0.12m deep.	None
383	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F516 . Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.28m x 0.08m deep.	-
384	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 383 . 0.28m x 0.08m deep.	None
385	Cut	Post-hole/pit forming part of alignment F516 . Circular with shallow sloping sides and a shallow concave base. 0.56m x 0.12m deep.	-
386	Fill	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling post-hole 385 . 0.56m x 0.12m deep.	None
387	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.18m x 0.12m deep.	-
388	Fill of 387	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.18m x 0.12m deep.	None
389	Cut	Post-hole? Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.5m x 0.06m deep.	-
390	Fill of 389	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.5m x 0.06m deep.	None
391	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.3m x 0.38m deep.	-
392	Fill of 391	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.3m x 0.38m deep.	None
393	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.26m x 0.28m deep.	-
394	Fill of 393	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.26m x 0.28m deep.	None
395	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	-
396	Fill of 395	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.3m x 0.2m deep.	None
397	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.28m x 0.1m deep.	-
398	Fill of 397	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.28m x 0.1m deep.	None
399	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.36m x 0.22m deep.	-
400	Fill of 399	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.36m x 0.22m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
401	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.4m x 0.4m deep.	-
402	Fill of 401	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.4m deep.	Bone
403	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.5m x 0.3m deep.	-
404	Fill of 403	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.5m x 0.3m deep.	None
405	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.26m x 0.26m deep.	-
406	Fill of 405	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.26m x 0.26m deep.	None
407	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.3m x 0.3m deep.	-
408	Fill of 407	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.3m x 0.3m deep.	Bone
409	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.38m x 0.28m deep.	-
410	Fill of 409	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.38m x 0.28m deep.	None
411	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.4m x 0.3m deep.	-
412	Fill of 411	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.3m deep.	Sample No. 2
413	Cut	Post-hole forming part of alignment F515 . Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.4m x 0.3m deep.	-
414	Fill of 413	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with moderate charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.3m deep.	None
415	Cut	Pit. Circular with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.8m x 0.3m deep.	-
416	Fill of 415	Light-mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and heat cracked stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.8m x 0.3m deep.	Sample No. 1
417	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.38m x 0.24m deep.	-
418	Fill of 417	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.38m x 0.24m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Findings/Dating
419	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	-
420	Fill of 419	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.2m x 0.1m deep.	None
421	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.4m x 0.1m deep.	-
422	Fill of 421	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.1m deep.	None
423	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.5m x 0.2m deep.	-
424	Fill of 423	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.5m x 0.2m deep.	None
425	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.2m x 0.14m deep.	-
426	Fill of 425	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.2m x 0.14m deep.	None
427	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	-
428	Fill of 427	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.2m x 0.06m deep.	None
429	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.2m x 0.14m deep.	-
430	Fill of 429	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.2m x 0.14m deep.	None
431	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.54m x 0.26m deep.	-
432	Fill of 431	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and packing stones with rare charcoal flecks. 0.54m x 0.26m deep.	None
433	Cut	Gully. Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.3m x 0.22m deep.	-
434	Fill of 433	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.3m x 0.22m deep.	None
435	Cut	Section through ditch F511 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 1.28m x 0.3m deep.	-
436	Fill of 435	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 1.28m x 0.3m deep.	None
437	Cut	Section through ditch F511 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate-steep sloping sides and a narrow, concave base. 1.3m x 0.48m deep.	-

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
438	Fill of 437	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 1.3m x 0.48m deep.	2 nd -century or later pottery & Sample No. 5
439	Cut	Section through ditch F53 . Aligned c. NNE-SSW with moderate-steep sloping sides and a shallow concave base. 0.7m x 0.2m deep.	-
440	Fill of 439	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.7m x 0.2m deep.	None
441	Cut	Section through ring-ditch F504 . Moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.8m x 0.22m deep.	-
442	Fill of 441	Mid greyish yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.8m x 0.22m deep.	AD 150 or later pottery & bone
443	Cut	Section through ditch F503 . Aligned c. NNE-SSW with moderate-steep sloping sides and a shallow concave base. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	-
444	Fill of 443	Mid yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	None
445	Cut	Section through ring-ditch F504 . Moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	-
446	Fill of 445	Mid greyish yellow-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	1 sherd Roman grey ware
447	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	-
448	Fill of 447	Mid-dark brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and common charcoal flecks. 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None
449	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	-
450	Fill of 449	Mid-dark brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, a single packing stone and common charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.16m deep.	None
451	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.3m x 0.14m deep.	-
452	Fill of 451	Mid-dark brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and common charcoal flecks. 0.3m x 0.14m deep.	None
453	Cut	Trench? Narrow rectangular slot, aligned c. E-W with steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.8m x 0.3m x 0.18m deep.	-
454	Fill of 453	Mid-dark brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and common charcoal flecks. 0.8m x 0.3m x 0.18m deep.	None
455	Fill	Mottled light-mid grey-brown slightly sandy silt with occasional flint gravels, 0.36m deep, forming the basal fill in section 103 below fill 104.	Sample <8>
456	Cut	Gully? Short, narrow, slightly curving slot. Aligned c. NW-SE with a shallow concave base. 1.3m x 0.3m x 0.1m deep. Part of possible ring-gully F517 .	-
457	Fill of 456	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt. 1.3m x 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	None

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
458	Cut	Post-hole. Circular with a shallow concave base. 0.48m x 0.1m deep.	-
459	Fill of 458	Mid brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels. 0.48m x 0.1m deep	None
460	Cut	Section through ditch F508 . Aligned c. NW-SE with moderate sloping sides and a shallow concave base. 0.84m x 0.16m deep.	-
461	Fill of 460	Light-mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.84m x 0.16m deep.	None
462	Cut	Section through ditch F511 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate-steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base. 0.84m x 0.16m deep.	-
463	Fill of 462	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks. 0.84m x 0.16m deep.	AD 120 or later pottery & bone
464	Cut	Section through ditch F511 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	-
465	Fill	Mid-dark grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels, filling section 464. 0.9m x 0.3m deep.	None
466	Cut	Section through ditch F509 . Aligned c. NE-SW with moderate-steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base. 0.84m x 0.16m deep. Appears to cut fill 465 in section 464 through F511 , but relationship obscured by a furrow cutting from above.	-
467	Fill	Mid grey-brown slightly sandy fine silt with occasional flint gravels and rare charcoal flecks, filling section 466. 0.84m x 0.16m deep.	Animal bone
F501	Group	NNE-SSW aligned ditch terminating to SSW, in NW site quadrant; cut by F505 ; excavated as sections 103 and 131	1 sherd IA pottery
F502	Group	Fragment of NE-SW aligned ditch terminating to SW, directly E of but not as long as or on same alignment as F501 ; excavated as sections 104 and 134 .	
F503	Group	NNE-SSW aligned ditch, central at N side of site, with apparent returns to WNW and N largely obliterated by ditch F5 . May create an enclosure with F1 and/or F2 . Cut by ring-ditch F4 . Excavated as sections 136 , 187 , 439 and 443 .	
F504	Group	Ring-ditch at N edge of site, cutting ditch F503 ; incomplete circle, but uncertain if it is penannular or truncated on W side. Cut at possible terminal by pit 140 . Excavated by sections 155 , 157 , 191 , 441 and 445 .	
F505	Group	ESE-WNW aligned ditch, possibly terminating to ESE, becoming fragmentary to WSW; parallel to F506 , F507 and F508 . Cuts ditch F501 and truncates or recuts S side of possible enclosure F503 . Excavated by sections 127 , 181 , 183 and 189 , and possibly 107 if this fragment is in fact the same ditch.	
F506	Group	ESE-WNW aligned ditch, possibly terminating to ESE, S of and parallel to F505 . Excavated by sections 115 , 117 , 197 , 209 and 306 .	

Context	Type	Description	Finds/Dating
F507	Group	Fragment of ESE-WNW aligned ditch, possibly terminating to ESE, S of and parallel to F506 ; cut near possible terminal by large pit 350 . Excavated by sections 342 and 348 .	
F508	Group	Two fragments of ESE-WNW aligned ditch, possibly terminating to ESE, S of and parallel to F507 ; W portion of this ditch may in fact be a discrete feature and has been designated F508a . Relationship with F511 obscured by furrow. Excavated by sections 262 and 460 (F8) and 345 and 354 (F508a) .	
F509	Group	Part of roughly rectilinear enclosure complex in SW site quadrant, probably cutting but forming an enclosure with F511 ; excavated by sections 308, 310, 313, 316, 319, 324 and 466 .	
F510	Group	Roughly E-W aligned ditch fragment at W side of site, cut by F511 and F512 , no obvious spatial associations. Excavated by sections 375 and 377 .	
F511	Group	NE-SW aligned ditch in SW site quadrant, cutting F510 , probably cut by F509 and on comparable alignment to F502 . Possibly contemporary with F508 , but relationship obliterated by later furrow. Excavated by sections 435, 437, 462 and 464 .	
F512	Group	Curvilinear (or possibly fragment of rectilinear) ditch at W site edge, cutting F510 ; excavated by sections 367, 369, 371 and 373 .	
F513	Group	Possible post structure at E site edge, consisting of post-holes 149, 153, 272, 276, 278, 280, 296, 298 and 300 arranged in a semicircle.	
F514	Group	Possible post structure in NW quadrant of site, consisting of post-holes 119, 121, 326, 328, 330, 332, 336 and 352 arranged in a U-shape.	
F515	Group	Curved line of closely-set post-holes at W site edge, consisting of post-holes 391 to 413 .	
F516	Group	Possible curved line of post-holes at W site edge, consisting of post-holes 359, 379, 381, 383, 385 and possibly 363 .	Potentially dated to the later Roman period by 3 rd -century or later pottery from 359 .
F517	Group	Possible remnants of ring-gully: consists of gully fragments 111, 123 and 456	Unspecified Roman

Appendix 3: The Roman Pottery

by I.M. Rowlandson with G. Monteil

Introduction

One thousand two hundred and fourteen sherds (8.926kg, RE8.54) were presented for study. The ceramics presented from Areas 3 and 4 (KLHM13) totalled 992 sherds, weighing 7.225kg (RE 7.01) and a further 222 sherds (1.701kg, RE1.53) were retrieved from Area 5 (KLHM15). The pottery ranged in date from the mid to late Iron Age to the 3rd century AD.

Area 3

The pottery from Area 3 suggests settlement activity in the mid to late Iron Age with pottery from round house gullies, pits, ditches and post-holes. There were few of the Late La Tène III 'fine ware' indicators of activity on the site into the 1st century AD (Knight 2002) in this area but such vessels are not always abundant in groups from Leicestershire outside the centre of Leicester itself (Marsden 2000). The presence of shell-gritted Scored ware vessels, representing the movement of pottery some distance from Rutland, Lincolnshire or south-west Leicestershire, may however represent the more extensive distribution of commodities that is known to have taken place at the end of the Iron Age (Marsden 2000). It is therefore possible that activity on this part of the site continued on into the 1st century AD.

Area 4

The pottery from Area 4 could mostly be dated to the later 1st to 2nd century AD with perhaps a small quantity of the pottery suggesting limited occupation of the site into the early 3rd century AD. The range of vessels was mostly restricted to functional grey wares with a few mortaria, oxidised and shell-gritted vessels all represented. The absence of colour-coated pottery, straight sided bead and flange rimmed bowls and other indicators of the late Roman period would suggest that Area 4 no longer received further pottery by the second half of the 3rd century AD at the latest.

Area 5

A very small quantity of Iron Age pottery was retrieved from this area mostly rock-gritted vessels with a single sherd in a Late La Tène III 'fine ware fabric' decorated with cordons and burnished lattice. The Roman pottery from this area appeared to be restricted to the 2nd to 3rd century AD. Many of the groups were small with few diagnostic sherds.

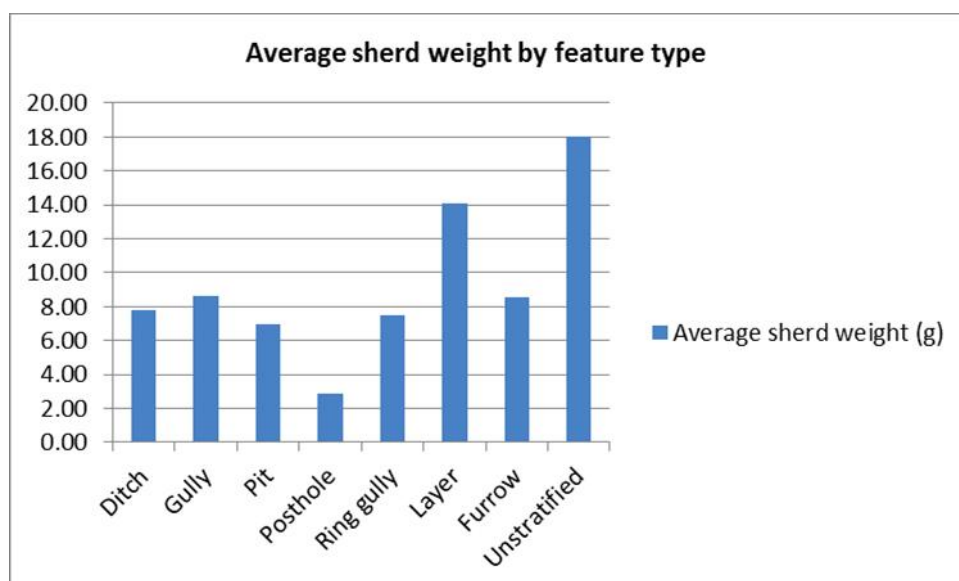
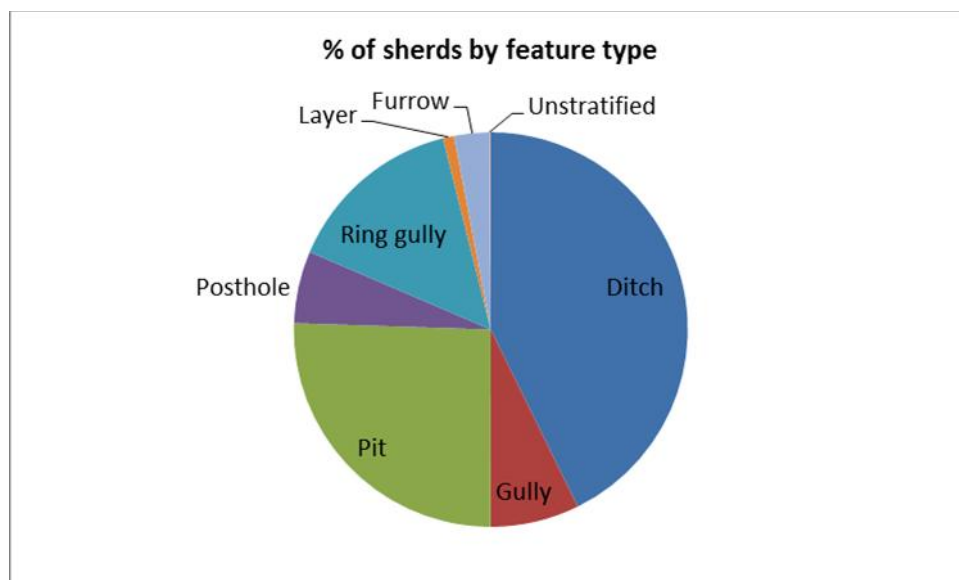
Methodology

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the Leicestershire Museum codes commonly in use (see Pollard 1999, Clark 1999 etc.) and Prehistoric fabric codes from recent excavations at Humberstone (Marsden 2011). Additional codes have been introduced on the basis of those recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997) and those in use for the East Midlands (Knight 1998). The report was produced on the basis of a context list. The archive record (see below) is an integral part of this report and will be curated in an Access database, available from the author in a digital format. Detailed sherd record and dating summary is

presented in the tabulated data below. The report was commissioned to focus on the pottery from Areas 3-5.

The Assemblage

Taphonomy



Approximately half of the pottery was retrieved from pits or ditches with almost a quarter of the pottery retrieved from pits, 5.91% from post-holes and 14.65% from ring gully features. The freshest pottery retrieved was the small quantity of unstratified material or sherds from layers or furrows. The average weight of pottery from ditches, pits and ring gullies was broadly similar with a very low average sherd weight for pottery fragments from post-holes.

Iron Age and Iron Age tradition wares

A total of 389 sherds of Iron Age or transitional pottery (2.685kg, RE0.46) from a maximum of 146 vessels were retrieved from Areas 3-5. The average sherd weight was 6.90g. The

handmade pottery was predominantly made up of bodysherds with few diagnostic feature sherds. Small quantities of quartz, shell or rock-gritted sherds were also recovered from earlier excavations on the site making up a total of seven handmade vessels (Beeby and Trimble 2013).

A small range of transitional quartz-gritted wares was retrieved including a sherd from a necked jar from context 4183, a jar with cordoned decoration from context 188 and a jar with a channel/ ledged rim in an oxidised quartz-gritted fabric (4022). Shell-gritted Late La Tène III forms included four necked vessels (contexts 3013, 3033, 3117 and 4082) and two further shell-gritted examples of ledged/channel-rimmed jars (4035 and 4174). These vessels, along with channel rimmed jars in grey ware suggest that the site was occupied throughout the peri-Conquest period and thus was probably contemporary with some of the richer more diverse groups from the West Bridge area of Leicester (Pollard 1994).

Rim types				
Rim code	Form description	Vessels	Sherd	Weight (g)
-	No rim	145	339	2413
EVR	Everted Rounded	1	2	27
FD	Flattened Direct	1	12	63
IC	Internal Channel	1	1	25
IB	Internally Bevelled	1	32	116
RD	Rounded Direct	3	4	24
RRE	Rounded lip as RD, outer edge more gently rounded	1	2	3
TRIF	Triangular profile with flattened lip	1	1	8

Body types				
Form code	Form description	Vessels	Sherd	Weight (g)
-	No body fragments/ or part uncertain	36	60	330
NJ	Necked jar	3	14	355
NJ/NB	Necked jar or bowl	2	7	48
OV	Ovoid	2	14	67
OV/GLOB	Ovoid or globular	2	33	134
U	Unknown	110	268	1759

Base types				
Base	Form description	Vessels	Sherd	Weight (g)
-	No base present	151	320	2446
FLP	Flat Base, pinched out	4	67	264
FLT	Flat	1	2	28

Area 3

The majority of the pottery from Area 3 was handmade and gritted with quartz, sandstone or igneous rock fragments from local sources. There were few rims present and all were in-turned jars with rounded rim tips. The most common body shape evident was a slack ovoid or globular profile and examples of both plain and pinched out bases were recorded. The majority of the vessels had irregular firing colours consistent with being fired in a clamp or bonfire. The main dating evidence is provided by the common occurrence of deep scoring placing the pottery in the well known East Midlands Scored ware tradition that is dated to the

mid to late Iron Age (Knight 2002). A single vessel had more defined scored diagonal line decoration similar to an example illustrated from Humberstone (Marsden 2011).

A small quantity of grog-gritted handmade pottery was retrieved, all from Area 3, most notably a Scored ware jar from Roundhouse gully 3059.

The Leicester code system has been preferred to categorise these vessels over the Humberstone scheme used for the rest of the handmade wares (Marsden 2011). Of the shell-gritted wares the majority from Area 3 fell into the CG1A category with a few sherds from the CG2A group. The majority were simple handmade jar forms including an example of Scored ware from Roundhouse 3067, a jar with a plain rim and no neck from Ditch 3106, a jar with a bead rim from Pit 3012. Examples of necked jars or bowls were also recorded including from Roundhouse 3032 and Pit 3117 and a jar with an everted rim from Pit 3012. If the occurrence of shell-gritted wares in this area of Leicester can be seen more commonly in later Iron Age groups (Marsden 2000, 2011) then this would suggest some evidence of later Iron Age activity on the site. Although a few examples of necked vessels were present there were no example of the channel/ ledge rimmed jars (Form 3E.1) from this area that can be found in late Iron Age or early Roman groups in the East Midlands

Area 4

Small quantities of shell-gritted native tradition wares (CG1A and GG2A) were retrieved from Roman groups. Forms included a bead rimmed jar from Gully 4081 and channel/ ledge rimmed jars from Pit 4173 and Ditch 4034. There were no Scored ware sherds noted and the range of vessels present suggests a post-conquest date for all of the sherds in this group. A channel/ ledge rimmed jar in the grog-gritted GT2 fabric ware was also retrieved from Pit 4140 and in the sandy oxidised OT fabric from Ditch 4019. Sherds from jars in the gritty MG1 fabric were also retrieved from Pit 4170 and Ditches 4019 and 4180. Further examples of transitional quartz gritted vessels were retrieved from Gully 4182, Ditch 4085 and a necked jar with a squared off tip from Gully 4182.

Notably none of the coarse quartz and rock-gritted handmade jars evident in the Area 3 assemblage were found amongst this Area 4 group suggesting they were no longer in circulation by the time this part of the site was occupied.

Area 5

A very small quantity of Iron Age pottery was retrieved from this area with the majority of the sherds in rock-gritted fabrics including a jar with a triangular rim and ovoid vessel with an in-turned flattened direct rim from context 165. A single sherd in a Late La Tène III 'fine ware fabric' decorated with cordons and burnished lattice was retrieved from context 187. On this basis there was activity on the site in the 1st century AD but it is also possible that some of the rock-gritted sherds represented middle Iron Age activity. The limited amount of sherds from this area suggests Iron Age settlement in this area was limited.

Discussion

As Elsdon has noted, even some densely occupied Iron Age sites in Leicestershire only produce small numbers of vessels (1994), with other sites such as those at Elms Farm and Manor Farm, Humberstone producing much greater volumes of pottery (Marsden 2000, 2011). The average sherd weight of the Iron Age pottery from this site was considerably lower than that recorded at Elms Farm, Humberstone and the Manor Farm site (Marsden 2000, 2011). Much of the material was fragmentary and few groups dating to the Iron Age contained more than 25 sherds. This assemblage contained few diagnostic fragments (see tabulated data above) and it appears that Areas 3-5 were not as densely settled as other

sites in the parish of Humberstone during the Iron Age, although some domestic activity appears to have occurred in the mid to late Iron Age. In contrast to the Manor Farm assemblage no examples of pre-Scored ware forms or decorative styles were recorded amongst this group (Marsden 2011). The small quantities of Late La Tène III wares suggest that occupation continued on the site into the 1st century AD and the range of fabrics and, where discernable, forms were also broadly similar.

The Roman pottery

Eight hundred and twelve sherds (6.188kg, 7.99RE) from a maximum of 457 vessels could be attributed to the Roman period. Much of the material was abraded and the average sherd weight was quite low at 7.62g as would be expected for a rural assemblage. There were few groups containing more than 25 sherds with many contexts only containing individual fragments of abraded grey ware. The small groups of pottery from many of the features precluded close dating of many of the features.

Samian

Thirteen sherds from twelve samian vessels were retrieved from Areas 3-5. The samian from the KLHM13 project was recorded by G. Monteil but the time constraints on the completion of this project precluded her studying the material from KLHM15. Her assessment of the pottery from the 2013 assemblage is reproduced in full in the data appendix (below). All of the pottery was from Central Gaul with the exception of one vessel that was heavily burnt from context 318 that was of uncertain origin. The vessel forms recorded were all plain forms including form 33 cups, from 18/31 and 31 bowls. Also present was a bowl similar to (Oswald and Pryce 1920, LV.13) from context 462. The level of samian from this site (3.66% of Roman pottery by sherd count) was low and thus broadly similar with other rural assemblages from Leicestershire such as Normanton (1%) and Humberstone 3% (Cooper 2004).

Amphora

No sherds of amphora were present in this group. This may suggest that the inhabitants of the site had limited access to amphora borne goods although it should be noted that wine was probably produced in this region of Roman Britain (see Brown et. al. 2001) and much of the wine consumed may have been transported in perishable containers such as barrels. It is also possible that more exotic goods such as olive oil may have been brought to the sites in other vessels having been decanted from amphorae at the market place, such as the Leicester 'Delicatessen' (Cooper and Johnson 2010). No amphora sherds were noted in the assemblage from the previous investigations (Savage 2013) and the cumbersome nature of amphorae may be one of the factors that explain the relative absence of sherds in this assemblage in comparison to rural sites located closer to the main riverine transport networks (eg. south Lincolnshire). This assemblage conforms to the general pattern of low levels of amphorae on Roman rural settlements that has been noted elsewhere in the county (Cooper 2004, 88-90).

Mortaria

Six sherds from five Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria were retrieved during the excavations. Where trituration grits survived all appeared to be heavily worn through grinding. The low level of mortarium usage evident amongst this assemblage is not uncommon for assemblages from rural settlements in the East Midlands. The range of vessels present are typical later Mancetter/Hartshill types including earlier vessels with 'mixed' trituration grits (MO18) and the later fired clay trituration grits (MO4) that appear to have been adopted by

sometime in the second half of the 2nd century AD. The only recognisable form was a Flanged type (Kenyon 1948 18.10 with grooved underside of tip) that ought to be dated to the later 2nd or early 3rd century AD. Where trituration grits were evident, and levels of post-breakage abrasion permitted, heavy use wear from grinding was evident on the sherds from this group.

On the basis of this assemblage there appears to have been no definite use of mortaria on the site until the 2nd century AD and limited use thereafter. It appears that much of the grinding of food by the inhabitants of the site was done in other vessel types or that a few durable vessels served the inhabitants of the site for the duration of the occupation. The prevalence of Mancetter-Hartshill fabrics fits with the pattern seen amongst other Leicestershire sites (Cooper 2004, 85).

Colour-coated wares

There were no examples of colour-coated wares from Areas 3 and 4 and only 25 sherds of the C2 fabric from Area 5. Although production at some sites occurred earlier colour-coated wares were in fairly common use in the East Midlands from the end of the 2nd century and into the 3rd and 4th centuries AD when the potters working in the Nene Valley produced a large quantity of such wares. The 25 sherds of C2 colour-coated pottery make up 3.03% of the total Roman pottery assemblage and this is broadly similar to the relative percentages recorded for rural sites at Normanton (1%) and Humberstone (4%) and the small town site at Ravenstone (4%, Cooper 2004). It should be noted that all of the colour-coated sherds were retrieved from Area 5 and represent a maximum of six individual vessels suggesting that such wares were not common. None of the open forms such as bowls or dishes that are more common in the 4th century AD were present.

Oxidised wares

Non-local wares present include a limited number of fragments of white ware, presumably from flagons dating to the later 1st to 2nd century AD (Pit 4170, Ditches 4019, 4099, 4161 and 4158) and a fragment from a Derbyshire ware jar with a cupped and grooved rim (As Gillam 1970, Type 152) that appears likely to date to the 3rd century AD.

The rest of the oxidised wares were probably from more local sources and consisted of seven sherds of the OW3 fabric and 32 sherds from 14 vessels in the OW5 group including a narrow necked jar or flask, a jar/bowl, a bowl with a low carination, a platter broadly copying samian form 36, and a beaker. Oxidised wares were not common in this part of the East Midlands and it appears likely that many of the vessels present had been manufactured by the local industries for use as tableware.

Reduced wares

Unsurprisingly reduced wares were the most abundant class of pottery from Area 4 and most can probably attributed to local production sources with a few possible regional imports.

Black Burnished ware 1 was present in this assemblage making up 6.46% of the Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count broadly between assemblages of 10% from Normanton and 4% from Humberstone (Cooper 2004, Table 1). The majority of forms included a jar with a cavetto rim (3H.1, context 4021) plain rimmed dish (6A, contexts 327 and 360) and a bowl with a grooved flange (6E, context 357). These forms suggest that many of these vessels were in use in the 3rd century AD. Other recognisably non local reduced wares present included five sherds in the Nene Valley grey ware type fabric GW4 forms noted included fragments from jars and jar/bowl type forms along with a fragment from a cheese press from Ditch 4019.

Five sherds of Black Burnished ware type 1 was present (GW1) including a fragment from a dish with burnished lattice decoration was retrieved from Pit 4170. Three vessels in the GW3 fabric were recorded including fragments from a beaker from Gully 4182 and a jar from Pit 4170.

The medium sandy grey wares GW5 (494 sherds) and coarser GW6 (95 sherds) were the most common fabrics recorded. A broad range of forms were recorded including jars with bead, channel/ledge and everted rim types, necked bowls, large bowls, beakers and dishes. The range of forms fit well with the majority of the pottery being manufactured before the end of the 2nd century AD although, as noted above, a few of the large wide-mouthed bowl types may have been produced in the 3rd century AD.

Six vessels were attributed to the very coarse GW9 grey ware fabric including a fragment from a large conical lid and a lipped dish.

Later Roman shell-gritted wares

Very few of the shell-gritted sherds from Area 4 could be attributed to a late 2nd century AD or later date. A small group of undiagnostic body sherds were recorded under the CG and CG1 groups but it is possible that a proportion of these vessels were also of early Roman date as many of these sherds were small or heavily abraded. Only a single sherd from context 4022 was attributed to the CG1B group and up to a further three vessels from Ditch 4019 were attributed to the wheel made 'Greetham' type shell-gritted fabric CG3B. All of these vessels may date to the later 2nd century AD and there were no good examples of Dales ware or South Midlands shell-gritted types that are sometimes found amongst late Roman assemblages from the county. There was a low level of Roman shell-gritted wares from this site in contrast to assemblages from Rutland (Cooper 2004).

Fired clay

Three formless fragments of fired clay were recorded from Pit 3093, Ditch 3110 and Ditch 4155.

Conclusions

The assemblage as a whole suggests that the main *floruit* of activity in Area 3 was the mid to late Iron Age probably with limited if any activity continuing into the 1st century AD. Area 4 appears to have been occupied from at least the late 1st throughout much of the 2nd century AD. There was little material that would support occupation into the 3rd or 4th century AD when it appears that the focus of domestic settlement must have moved away from Area 4. Area 5 contained a limited range of Iron Age material totalling only fifteen sherds but a range of later Roman pottery suggesting activity in the 2nd and 3rd century AD.

The roundhouses pits and ditches from Area 3 produced a relatively small group of handmade pottery with few diagnostic rim types but the majority of the decorated vessel fragments retrieved fell into the Scored ware category with a few examples of vessels with scored diagonal lines similar to examples from Humberstone (Marsden 2011). The assemblage appears similar to the pottery recorded from that site and would all fit with in the mid to late Iron Age bracket typically attributed to such wares in the East Midlands (Knight 2002, Marsden 2000, 2011). The presence of shell-gritted pottery including Late La Tène III type vessels, probably manufactured to the south or east of this site, might suggest the settlement was not only restricted to the middle Iron Age. The vessels present were mostly large jars and this is typical of contemporary assemblages from this area with only nucleated settlements such as Leicester showing a broader range of Late La Tène III 'fine wares' and imported Gallo-Belgic table ware or amphorae. From the ceramic evidence from this site it

would appear that any specialist tableware vessels in use must have been made from other, more perishable materials.

The pottery from Area 4 suggests an early to mid Roman settlement that predominantly utilised pottery for cooking and storage functions. There were few tableware vessels with these being mostly restricted to a small quantity of samian, a couple of white ware vessels (probably flagons) and a few beakers and carinated 'drinking bowls'. Also the inhabitants of the site used more than one mortaria but only during the 2nd-3rd century AD. This would suggest some limited investment in dining in the new 'Roman' style in a similar manner to many rural sites in the East Midlands. This may be due to site status and function although it should be remembered that drinking vessels used on the site may have been made from less archaeologically visible materials such as metal, glass or treen (Cool 2006). It is possible that the grey ware wheel-made pottery available to the inhabitants, predominantly acquired from local sources, serviced the requirements of a community that had also previously utilised a limited suite of ceramic vessels in the pre-Conquest period. The poor condition of many of the sherds from this assemblage is comparable to some other groups of pottery from Leicester including Normanton le Heath in north-west Leicestershire (Marsden 1994).

Recommendations

This pottery should be deposited with the relevant museum.

As the majority of the groups were very small and vessels have been paralleled to existing published vessels illustration of this material would not be required.

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Appendix 4: The Post-Roman Pottery and the Ceramic Building Material

by Dr. Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the pottery type series for Lincolnshire which also covers surrounding counties. A total of 100 sherds from 96 vessels, weighing 1,588 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 pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1. The pottery dates from the medieval to the early modern period.

Results

Table 1: Summary of the Pottery

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Medieval	CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	3	3	16
	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	10
	NOTGI	Nottingham Glazed ware with Iron	1200	1230	1	1	7
	PM	Potters Marston ware			2	2	35
Late Medieval	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	3	3	15
	MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	3	3	90
Post medieval to early modern	BCHIN	Bone China	1800	1900	3	2	25
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	20	19	362
	BL (INDUS)	Industrial Blackware	1800	1900	2	2	28
	BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	6	6	69
	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	2	2	13
	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	4	3	235
	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	8	8	36
	MOD	Modern wares (generic)	1900	To date	1	1	21
	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	7	7	64
	NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	5	5	41
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	5	5	62
	REST	Red stoneware	1730	1780	1	1	8
	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	2	2	36
	WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	21	20	415
				TOTAL	100	96	1588

Potential

The sherds are stable and suitable for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Discussion

All of the types present in the assemblage are typical of the area; most of the pottery dates to the post-medieval and early modern periods. Wares from local and regional production sites are present, including Potters Marston, Chilvers Coton and Nottingham.

THE FIRED CLAY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001).

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 2.

Results

Table 2: Fired Clay Archive

Cxt	Classification	Fabric	NoF	Wt (g)	Comment
3150	Amorphous	Oxidised	1	6	
4021	Surfaces	Oxidised	4	43	Laminated; burnt?
3111	Amorphous	Oxidised	2	48	
3071	Surfaces	Reduced	18	16	
3071	Moulded with surfaces	Reduced with oxidised patches	2	97	Rounded edges; floor?
3071	Surfaces	Oxidised	6	40	Laminated; burnt?
3199	Amorphous	Oxidised	3	22	
4035	Moulded with surfaces	Oxidised with salt surfaces?	1	38	Rounded corners

Potential

The fragments are stable and suitable for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Discussion

None of the pieces can be identified with certainty; a few have flat surfaces and may have come from a floor.

THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001).

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Catalogue 2 with a summary in Table 3.

Results

Table 3, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoS	W (g)
BRK	Brick	12	173
CBM	Ceramic building material	41	614
IMB	Imbex	1	164
MODDRAIN	Modern land drain	1	29
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	2	70
RBRK	Roman brick	10	2090
RTIL	Roman tile	18	1948
TEG	Tegula	15	3166
	TOTAL	100	8254

Potential

The fragments are stable and suitable for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Discussion

Most of the ceramic building material dates to the Roman period and includes *tegulae*, tiles and bricks. A few fragments date to the medieval and early modern periods.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 4 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 4: Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
1000	19th to 20th	
1002	19th to 20th	
1004	19th to 20th	
2000	18th to 20th	
2008	18th to 19th	
3001	Roman	Date on CBM
4001	Mid 15th to 16th	Date on a single sherd
4010	Roman	Date on CBM
4021	Roman	Date on CBM
4022	Roman	Date on CBM

Cxt	Date	Comments
4024	Roman	Date on CBM
4086	Roman	Date on CBM
4088	Roman	Date on CBM
4100	Roman	Date on CBM
4102	Roman	Date on CBM
4162	Roman	Date on CBM
4175	Roman	Date on CBM
4181	Roman	Date on CBM
4195	Roman	Date on CBM
4203	Roman	Date on CBM
4209	Roman	Date on CBM
4211	?	
Area 1	19th to 20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
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: The Pottery

Area	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
	1000	BCHIN		Hollow	1	1	3	BS	Moulded and blue paint
	1000	BS		Hollow	2	2	17	BS	
	1000	ENGS		Bottle	1	1	26	Rim	
	1000	MP		Jar	1	1	46	Rim	Everted rim seated rim
	1000	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	8	BS	Moulded
	1000	NOTS		Hollow	1	1	6	BS	Machine decoration
	1000	WHITE		Straight sided jar	2	1	102	Base	Same vessel?
	1000	WHITE		Lid	1	1	30	Profile	Black transfer print 'WOODS ARECAN...TOOTH....'
	1000	WHITE		Various	5	5	35	Rim + BS	Blue transfer print
	1002	BCHIN		Hollow	2	1	22	Near profile	Moulded; same vessel?
	1002	BL		Various	5	5	115	BS + Rim	Abraded
	1002	BL (INDUS)		Teapot	1	1	20	Spout	
	1002	ENGS		Straight sided bottle	1	1	12	BS	
	1002	ENGS		Straight sided bottle	2	1	197	Near complete	
	1002	WHITE		?	1	1	1	BS	Flake; blue transfer print
	1004	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	26	Base	
	1004	MOD		Teapot	1	1	21	BS	Blue/grey fabric
	1004	NCBW		Jar/ bowl	1	1	8	BS	Mocha decoration
	1004	NCBW		Jar/ bowl	4	4	15	BS	
	1004	NOTS		Various	2	2	19	Rim + Base	
	1004	WHITE		Teapot	1	1	116	Spout	Blue wash
	1004	WHITE		Straight sided jar	1	1	68	Base	
	1004	WHITE		Various	5	5	43	BS + Rim	
	2000	BL		Jar/ bowl	3	3	27	Rim	Flakes
	2000	CIST		Jug	2	2	12	BS	
	2000	CIST		Drinking cup	1	1	3	Base	

Area	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
	2000	CMW		Jug/ jar	3	3	16	BS	One with slashed body; Chilvers Coton?
	2000	LERTH		Various	6	6	21	BS + Rim + Base	Flakes
	2000	MEDLOC	Fine to medium sandy; oxidised with a reduced core	Jug?	1	1	10	BS	
	2000	PM		Jar/ bowl	1	1	33	BS	Applied pressed strip; abraded
	2000	PM		?	1	1	2	BS	Very abraded; ?ID
	2000	REST		Teapot	1	1	8	BS	Machine decoration
	2008	BL		Bowl	2	1	87	Rim	Abraded
	2008	BL		Jar/ bowl	4	4	57	BS	Abraded
	2008	BL		Tyg	1	1	4	BS	
	2008	BS		?	1	1	5	BS	Machine decoration
	2008	NOTGI		Jug	1	1	7	BS	Abraded
	2008	STMO		Mugs	2	2	36	BS	
	2008	WHITE		?	1	1	3	Base	Burnt?
	4001	MP		Jug/jar	1	1	24	BS	Burnt; ?ID
Area 1	u/s	BL		Various	4	4	46	Rim + BS	Abraded
Area 1	u/s	BL (INDUS)		Teapot	1	1	8	Spout	Moulded
Area 1	u/s	BS		Straight sided bottle/jar	3	3	47	Base + Rim	
Area 1	u/s	CREA		Mug	1	1	6	Rim	Blue and brown slip bands
Area 1	u/s	CREA		Open	1	1	7	Base	Footring
Area 1	u/s	LERTH		Garden pot	1	1	11	BS	
Area 1	u/s	LERTH		Jar	1	1	4	Rim	
Area 1	u/s	MP		Jar	1	1	20	Rim	Square rim
Area 1	u/s	NCBW		Bowl	1	1	33	Rim	Moulded
Area 1	u/s	NOTS		Hollow	2	2	16	BS	
Area 1	u/s	PEARL		Jar/ bowl	2	2	25	Base	
Area 1	u/s	PEARL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	22	Rim	
Area 1	u/s	PEARL		?	1	1	2	BS	Flake; handpainted
Area 1	u/s	PEARL		?	1	1	13	Handle	Blue transfer print
Area 1	u/s	WHITE		Various	4	4	17	BS + Rim + Base	Transfer print

Archive Catalogue 2: The Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	Wt (g)	Description	Date
1004	MODDRAIN		1	29		
2000	BRK		3	12	Flakes of brick; some clinkered and vitrified	16th to 18th
2000	BRK		1	117	Flake	18th to 20th
2008	BRK		6	42	Flakes of brick; some clinkered and vitrified	16th to 18th
2008	BRK		2	2	Flakes of brick; some clinkered and vitrified	16th to 18th
3001	RTIL		1	61	?ID	
4001	PNR		1	43	Flat roofer; soot	
4001	TEG		2	750		
4010	CBM		7	18	Flakes	
4010	RBRK		1	86		
4010	RTIL	Light firing	1	151		
4021	CBM		7	154	Flakes	
4021	CBM		6	138	Very abraded; flakes	
4021	PNR		1	27	Flake; flat roofer	Medieval
4021	RBRK		3	598	Very abraded	
4021	RBRK		3	763		
4021	RTIL		5	346		
4021	RTIL		1	158	Paw print	
4021	TEG		1	724	Flange with square profile	
4021	TEG		4	574	Flanges with square profile	
4022	CBM		8	195	Very abraded	
4022	RBRK		1	210		
4022	RTIL		3	328		
4022	TEG		1	65	Flange with square profile	
4024	IMB		1	164	?ID or Ridge	
4086	RTIL		1	42	Soot; ?ID	
4088	TEG		2	104		
4100	RTIL		1	109		
4102	RTIL		2	155	?ID	
4162	RBRK		1	159		
4162	RTIL		1	256		
4175	CBM		3	31	Very abraded; flakes	
4175	TEG		2	540	Very abraded	
4181	CBM		1	10		
4195	TEG		1	172	Cut out; flange	
4195	TEG		1	110	Square flange	
4203	TEG		1	127	Rounded flange	
4209	CBM		5	35	Flakes	
4209	RBRK		1	274	Abraded	
4209	RTIL		2	342	Abraded	
4211	CBM		4	33	Very abraded	

Appendix 4a: The Post-Roman Pottery from Area 5

Introduction

In total, five sherds of potential post-Roman pottery were submitted for examination. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of the medieval pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (Young *et al.*) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

Condition

The pottery is in a variable condition with most sherds being in a slightly abraded condition.

Overall Chronology and Source

All of the sherds were recovered from deposit 101. Three of the sherds are identifiable as Chilvers Coton type whilst the other two are from unknown production sites.

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count

Leicestershire codename	Lincolnshire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
CC1	CHCOT1T	Chilvers Coton ware 1 type	1200	1400	3	3
MEDX	MS	Regional Medieval Sandy	1200	1500	1	1
MISC	MS	Unidentified	Roman	1600	1	1

Three sherds are identifiable as of Chilvers Coton Fabric Ai type (CC1). The sherds come from two jugs and a jug or jar of 13th to 14th century date. This type is the main wheel thrown sandy ware found in Leicester in 13th century deposits (Mayes and Scott 1984, 41 and Davies and Sawday 1999, 177-8) but continues in use into the 14th century. A hard-fired basal sherd in a medium sandy fabric is from an unknown regional centre (MS). This vessel can only be dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries. A small and very abraded unglazed sherd in a bright oxidised sandy fabric could potentially be of Roman or medieval type.

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had been activity in the area in the medieval period.

The assemblage is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

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Appendix 5: The Struck Flint

Lynden Cooper, University of Leicester Archaeological Services

A total of sixteen worked pieces of Prehistoric date were identified from a range of later contexts. Amongst the working debris of secondary flakes there was a core from (4002) and a scraper from (4035). The collection indicates broad Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation in the vicinity.

Keyham Lane Prehistoric flint KLHM13	
Context	Description
1000	Two secondary flakes
3005	Secondary flake
3029	Four secondary flakes
3062	Secondary flake
3097	Secondary flake
3105	Secondary flake
3120	Secondary flake
4001	Secondary flake
4002	Two secondary flakes and a core
4035	Scraper
4143	Secondary flake
Total	16 pieces

Appendix 5a: The Struck Flint from Area 5

By Tom Lane

Introduction

Three flints were submitted for analysis: two subsoil finds and one from the fill of a ring gully.

Condition

The hammerstone was heavily abraded through use. The flake from the same context, subsoil 101, was also abraded, while the third item is less abraded. None of the items require conservation.

Results

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
101	Utilized Flake. Abraded. Some irregular secondary working on proximal end cuts through patination. 38 x 40 x 6mm	1	11	Neolithic?
101	Hammerstone. Well-used large pebble with severe damage on both 'ends'. Probably a pounding tool. 55 x 58 x 55mm	1	236	Prehistoric. Late Neolithic or Bronze Age?
158	Waste Flake. Triangular section. Unpatinated. 38 x 16 x 4mm	1	3	Neolithic?

Potential

The items indicate a presence of prehistoric flintworkers in the area, particularly in the Neolithic period.

Appendix 6: The Other Artefactual Finds

by Nicholas J. Cooper with Heidi Addison, University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Vessel Glass

Three fragments were recovered; the only one of significance being the base of a Roman cast square bottle with relief decoration. Square bottles of this kind became common in last decade of the first century and continued through much of the second (Price and Cottam 1998, 194, fig.88-89).

Keyham Lane glass KLHM13 X.A39.2013	
Context	Description
1000	Post-medieval/modern wine bottle base in green glass Late 17th-18th century
4022	Roman cast square bottle base in blue-green glass. One relief moulded ring preserved on the edge of the recessed base. Later 1st- 2nd century.
U/S Area 1	Modern light green bottle fragment
Total	Three fragments

Lead Alloy

Two objects of modern date were recovered.

Keyham Lane lead alloy finds KLHM13 X.A39	
Context	Description
1000	Circular openwork decorative fitting moulded in lead depicting female figure leading a plumed heron-like bird, with a second hawk-like bird at her feet. Single prong on slightly concave reverse, bent at right angles, suggest attachment through leather or textiles. Diameter 27mm. 18th or 19th cent.
1004	Lead sheet 'dog tag' disc with cut out for suspension. Stamped M B 177. Diameter 32mm. Trade label 18th or 19th cent.

Iron

Three objects were recovered. The two nails are both likely to be Roman in date belonging to Manning's (1985) Type 1; one coming from the same context as the Roman glass bottle fragment (4022).

Keyham Lane Iron objects KLHM13 X.A39.2013	
Context	Description
1004	Large hand-made nail with tapering rectangular section shaft and flat head. Length 102mm. Possibly Roman
4022	Flat head and upper square-sectioned shaft from Manning Type 1 Roman nail. Length 29mm.
U/S	Pulley wheel with central perforation and one surface recessed. Diameter 55mm, thickness 22mm. Probably from a piece of modern agricultural machinery.
Total	Three objects

Clay tobacco pipes

Five undiagnostic stem fragments were recovered but cannot be dated any more closely than the 17th to mid-19th century.

Keyham Lane Clay tobacco pipe KLHM13 X.A39.2013	
Context	Description
1002	Two pipe stem fragments; one close to bowl with long pointed spur
1004	Two pipe stem fragments
U/S Area 1	Single narrow tapering stem fragment
Total	Five fragments

Metal working debris

Heidi Addison

A small amount of evidence for iron working or forging, rather than smelting was recovered (alongside fragments of natural ironstone), comprising clay hearth lining and hearth slag.

Keyham Lane Iron working debris KLHM13 X.A39.2013	
Context	Description
2000	Fragment of vesicular fayelite (hearth slag) 155g
4021	Fragment of vesicular hearth slag 30g. One lump natural ironstone 25g
4181	Two fragments vitrified clay hearth lining 22g. One natural ironstone 220g

Utilised Stone

This comprises a collection of non-local stone fragments which have been utilised for building or recreational purposes. The most interesting is a gaming counter manufactured by modifying a pebble, found in (4022) alongside Roman glass and a nail. Gaming counters were often manufactured 'on the spot' out of pebbles during the Roman period when suitably flat fragments of laminated sandstone or other sedimentary rock presented themselves for minor modification. Similar use of micaceous sandstone facing sheet fragments were used at Catterick for example or slate from Leicester (Cooper 1999, 274, fig.132)

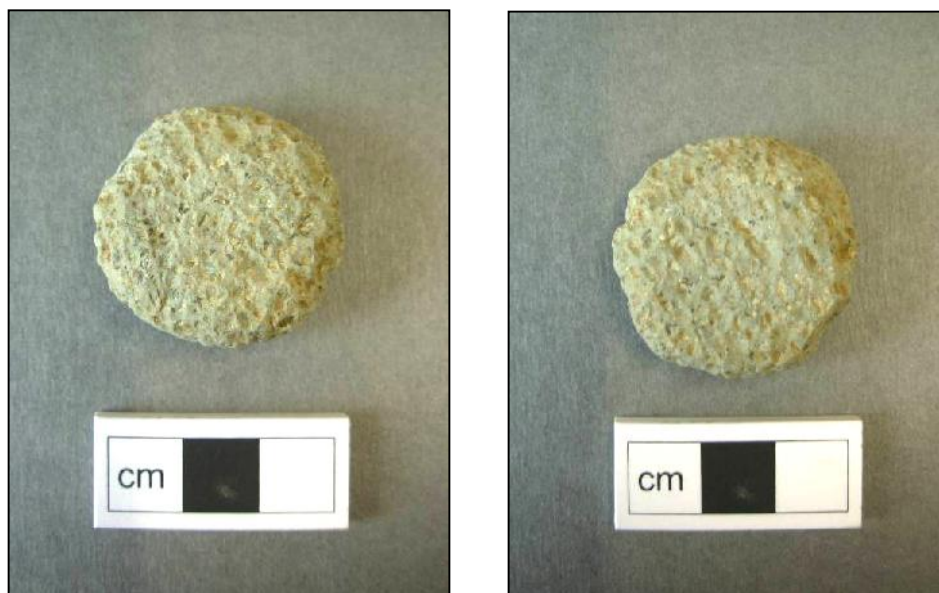
Keyham Lane worked stone KLHM13 X.A39.2013	
Context	Description
3146	Micaceous sandstone; irregular fragment one flat surface with sooting. Length 90mm
4021	One flat fragment of Swithland slate, possibly from a roofing slate: Roman or L.Med/Early Modern. Length 70mm. One other natural fragment of sandstone.
4022	Plano-convex circular pebble in grey ?oolitic limestone. Base modified by flattening and peck taken out of one edge to make the pebble more rounded. Probably used as a gaming counter. Diameter 32mm.
4095	Six irregular blocks of iron stone each approx 200mm x 100mm x 80mm with extensive burning causing disintegration in some cases. Presumably part of a hearth structure.
4211	Flat fragment of fine grey sandstone possibly Danehills. One edge straight and smooth. Length 60mm

References

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Plates 1 and 2: Obverse and reverse of the stone gaming counter from context 4022.

Appendix 7: The Faunal Remains

by Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 446 (3974g) refitted fragments of animal bone were collected by hand, during a scheme of works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd at Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicestershire. The scheme of works were undertaken in two phases of work. Phase 1, encompassing areas 1-4 (KLHM 13) and Phase 2, encompassing area 5 (KLHX 15).

Animal bone was recovered from contexts from a mid-late Iron Age to Romano- British period settlement features, with later medieval and post-medieval agricultural features later superimposed.

Methodology

The entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one. The data produced the basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982), Levine (1982) and Payne (1973), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Areas 1-4 (KLHM 13)

A total of 386 (3203g) refitted fragments of animal bone were collected by hand, during the phase 1 (Areas 1-4) scheme of works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd at Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicestershire. The remains were recovered from Late-Iron Age to Romano-British settlement features, and medieval/post-medieval agricultural features.

Results

Condition and Taphonomy

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Butchery

A single fragment of large mammal sized rib recovered from undated rectangular pit [3144] displayed evidence of butchery. The butchery mark evidence is consistent with meat removal.

Burning

A total of 52 fragments of burnt bone were recovered from late Iron Age-Early Roman elongated pit [3012], Roman enclosure ditch [4189] and undated rectangular pit [4191]. The burnt bone probably represented incidental burning events or hearth sweepings.

Gnawing

A total of 5 fragments of bone displayed evidence of gnawing. The gnawed remains were recovered from Iron Age ditch [3106], and undated rectangular pits [3093] and [3144]. All of the gnawing noted on the remains were considered to be canine in origin.

Pathology

No evidence of pathological changes were noted within the assemblage.

Species Representation

Table 1 summarises the identified taxa identified within the assemblage, by date. As can be seen, Cattle are the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, closely followed by Sheep/Goat. *Equid* (Horse Family) was the next most abundant species followed by Pig. Isolated fragments of possible deer femur and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) were also present.

The majority of the remains from this phase of works were mostly undated and therefore it is difficult to establish changes of animal use and management over time.

Area 5 (KLHX 15)

A total of 60 (771g) refitted fragments of animal bone were collected by hand, during the phase 2 (Area 5) scheme of works undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd at Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicestershire. The remains were recovered from Romano-British settlement features.

Results

Condition and Taphonomy

The remains were generally of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Burning

A total of 5 fragments of burnt bone were recovered from Roman ditch [313], undated ditch [319] and post-hole [407]. The burnt bone probably represented incidental burning events or hearth sweepings.

No evidence of pathological changes, butchery, working or gnawing were noted within the assemblage.

Species Representation

Table 2 summarises the identified taxa identified within the assemblage, by date. As can be seen, Cattle are the most abundant species identified within the assemblage, closely followed by Sheep/Goat. Single fragments of *Equid* (Horse Family) and pig were also identified.

Discussion

The assemblage recovered from Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicestershire is relatively small and moderately well preserved. Between both phases of works, the assemblage make-up and condition appears to be fairly consistent. The remains recovered from Areas 1-4, originate from the settlement features which date from late Iron age-Romano-British period, whereas the remains from area 5 are more contemporary with the Romano-British activity, which may suggest a migration of activity over time.

Although the remains appear to have been mostly recovered from the Iron Age- Romano-British settlement features, there is relatively little dating evidence from the site, which severely limits period specific analysis of the small assemblage.

The size of the assemblage limits interpretation, with little aging data to provide formal age-at-death profiles for information on underlying site economies. The small number of ageable mandibles were from cattle which suggest both young and old animals were utilised on site, which may suggest a mixed economy based upon milk and traction as well as meat production.

Cattle remains are predominant. Although sheep/goat husbandry practices are more commonly associated with Iron Age settlement, cattle based economies in this period can be found in low land areas (Hambleton, 1999). However, this information should be taken with caution, due to the small size of the assemblage, the predominance of cattle remains could be the result of preservation bias due to the big robust nature of the bones.

The skeletal element representation within the assemblage suggests a fairly standard domestic assemblage with both elements representing food and butchery waste, with a slight emphasis on butchery discard.

The deer remains within the assemblage were from undated features, but are not unknown in any period, especially if there are suitable natural environments of habitation within the local areas: antler especially was prized for working into items, and therefore antler may have been traded between sites.

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Table 1, Summary of the Identified Taxa, Areas 1-4, by Date

Taxon	Phase											Total
	Iron Age	Iron Age?	Mid Iron Age- ?Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age-Early Roman	Late Iron Age-Roman	AD150-200	3 rd Century	Roman	Late medieval/post medieval	Post-medieval/modern	Unphased	
Equid (Horse Family)	2										6	8
Cattle				4			4				39	47
Sheep/Goat				1		3	5				15	24
Pig				1							2	3
Red Deer (<i>Cervus Elaphus</i>)											1	1
Deer?											1	1
Large Mammal	1	1	3	24	2		29	7			82	149
Medium Mammal	4		1	1			3	12	1	1	35	58
N=	7	1	4	31	2	3	41	19	1	1	181	291

Table 2, Summary of the Identified Taxa, Area 5, by Date

Taxon	Prehistoric	AD120+	AD150+	2C+	L2+	Roman	U	Total
Equid (Horse Family)						1		1
Cattle	1			1	3	4	1	10
Sheep/Goat					1	2	2	5
Pig							1	1
Large Mammal	8	2	1			9	7	27
Medium Mammal						12	2	14
Unidentified		1	1					2
N=	9	3	2	1	4	28	13	60

Appendix 8: The Archaeobotanical and Osteological Remains from Areas 2-4

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Introduction

A total of 18 samples were submitted for processing and analysis and had been recovered from a variety of features including a hearth, kilns, pits, a gully and a ditch. Three of the samples – **1** (cremation), **17** (3013), from a linear feature, and **18** (4191), from a ditch – were considered to contain cremated bone.

Methodology

All 18 samples, between 10 and 60 litres in volume, had a high clay content and needed soaking in water to allow any charred remains to float. Once softened up, the samples were wet-sieved in a York sieving tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation through a 0.3 mm mesh sieve. The residue in the tank mesh was air dried and sorted for all finds, whilst the possible cremations fills were scanned for any evidence of cremated bones. The flotation fraction (flot) was air dried and scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications between 10x and 40x. Magnification up to 400x was used for the identification of charcoal fragments.

Morphological criteria were used for the identification of seeds and fruits, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and keys for the identification of wood species were also used (Schweingruber 1990). Plant names follow Stace (1997). Results from samples that produced identifiable archaeobotanical evidence are summarized in Table 1.

The Osteological Remains

Of the three samples considered to contain cremated bone, only Sample 1 was positive, whilst Samples 17 and 18 contained only flecks of charcoal.

Sample 1 yielded a total of 575g of calcined bone from the residue, comprising numerous fragments mainly less than 20mm but occasionally up to 30mm. The process of burning had caused the bone to warp, split and crack, and so identification was difficult and limited. Three *possible* fragments of human phalange were identified. Skull, long bone, rib and vertebra fragments were also recognized, the cortical thickness of some of the long bone fragments suggested they were from large mammals such as cattle or horse. No charcoal or plant remains were found in the residue. The flot contained abundant but very small fragments of calcined bone. No carbonised seeds/chaff/grains were found. Charcoal flecks (under 2mm) were rare, as were larger pieces of charcoal (4mm approx.) of which five fragments were identifiable to species.

It is possible that there is a small amount of calcined human bone within this deposit but it appears to be predominantly animal. In the opinion of ULAS' animal bone specialist, Jennifer Browning, further analysis is unlikely to yield any significant information, and even if a human bone specialist could confirm the identification of the phalange fragments, it is unlikely they could take the analysis beyond this. It is therefore not recommended that further work is carried out on this deposit.

The Archaeobotanical Remains

Only seven samples (Samples **6-11** and **14**) produced identifiable charred plant remains (Table1), while the other samples had a variable amount of very small charcoal flecks and modern roots indicative of modern soil disturbance.

Table 1 Summary of the results. Vol. L=volume in litres, ChGrain=charred grains; ChSeed=charred seeds of weeds.

Sample	context	Vol L	Feature	ChGrain	ChSeed	Charcoal/flecks
6	3092	40	Pit	2xWheat	3	x
7	4096	40	Kiln 4095		3	xx
8	4112	40	Kiln 4111	1xBarley	4	xxx
9	4124	20	Kiln 4123		7	xx
10	4222	60	Hearth		2	xx
11	3141	20	Fill		3	xx
14	3117	60	Pit	4xBarley	3	xx

The identifiable cereal grains, from sample **6**, **8** and **14** were identified as wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), which are staple crops in the Roman period. Seeds of small grasses (Poaceae) were ubiquitous across the assemblage, A few charred seeds of *Chenopodium* spp. (goosefoots) were found in all samples, while single seeds of *Thlaspi arvense* L. (field pennycress) were recovered in samples **6**, **7** and **9**. These are normally found in damp and nitrogen-rich soil, and could have grown nearby or entered the archaeological record as weeds of crops. Weeds associated with spring sown crops and garden cultivation were also found, and included *Stellaria media* (L.), Vill. (chickweed) and *Rumex* spp. (docks) in low numbers, in all samples except **6**. These weeds are commonly found in settlements and disturbed ground as well. Overall, the plant remains suggest domestic waste. The low amount of plant remains from the kilns suggested these were not used for drying crops, or if so, they were regularly cleaned.

Charcoal fragments large enough to be identified were retrieved from all the samples listed in Table 1. These were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.). All samples had at least a few fragments of those species, suggesting such species were commonly found on site or brought on site from nearby perhaps for domestic fuel. All are native species and they were all used for coppicing in the past apart from elder, which could have been used for kindling and normally grows with hazel in mixed hedges (Stace 1997). The presence of fragments of willow/poplar suggests use of wetland areas for resources, as both species grow in wet environments.

Overall, the archaeobotanical assemblage was poor in terms of charred plant remains, but it is possible to state that the assemblage points to some food waste disposal and the use of kilns for some industrial activity rather than for drying crops. The assemblage was not diagnostic enough to determine any further detail of the use of features and activities on the site. No further archaeobotanical analysis is therefore recommended on this assemblage. However, it is important to take into account that soil conditions can vary widely across different areas of a site. Despite the paucity of remains recovered in this occasion, an appropriate sampling strategy is still highly advisable if future archaeological work is undertaken in the area.

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Appendix 8a: The Archaeobotanical Remains from Area 5

Summary

This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of 12 bulk samples taken during archaeological works at Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicestershire. The works were commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS), and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The samples comprise deposits of domestic waste associated with occupation. The assemblages of charred palaeobotanical remains indicate that spelt wheat was used at the site, with crop processing potentially taking place nearby. Spelt wheat was a typical crop of the late prehistoric and Roman periods.

Project Background

Location and background

Archaeological works were conducted by PCAS at Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicestershire. This report presents the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment of twelve bulk samples comprising pit, ditch and gully fills of probable Iron Age or Romano-British origin.

Objective

The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the samples, establish the presence of suitable radiocarbon dating material, and provide the client with appropriate recommendations.

Dates

Samples were received by Archaeological Services on 2nd October 2015. Assessment and report preparation was conducted between October and November 2015.

Personnel

Assessment and report preparation was conducted by Dr Carrie Armstrong. Sample processing was by Beverley Still and Dr Magdolna Szilágyi.

Archive

The site code is KLHX15, for Keyham Lane Hamilton Excavation 2015. The flots and finds are currently held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University awaiting collection. The charred plant remains will be retained at Archaeological Services Durham University.

Methods

The bulk samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500µm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, flint, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification for charred and waterlogged botanical remains using a Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Habitat classifications follow Preston et al. (2002).

Selected charcoal fragments were identified, in order to provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2000), and modern reference material held in the Palaeoenvironmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.

The works were undertaken in accordance with the palaeoenvironmental research aims and objectives outlined in the regional archaeological research framework and resource agendas (Monckton 2006; Hall & Huntley 2007; Huntley 2010).

Results

An iron nail and two pot fragments were recovered from ditch fill [318], with single pot fragments also noted from ditch fill [438] and gully fill [368]. Small quantities of uncharred and calcined bone were noted in many of the samples and tooth enamel fragments were also present in two of the ditch fills. Low numbers of uncharred weed seeds including grasses, goosefoots, buttercup and clovers were recorded in several of the samples; however, the presence of modern roots suggests that these are recent intrusions.

The charred plant macrofossil assemblages were generally small and comprised of wheat or indeterminate cereal grains, spelt wheat glume bases and a small number of weed seeds. Four of the fills, pit fill [139], gully fill [158] and ditch fills [318] and [455] contained larger charred plant assemblages including spelt wheat chaff, wheat grains, twisted awn fragments and grasses as well as limited numbers of other weed seeds such as stinking chamomile, wild radish, docks and vetches. Pit fill [139] and ditch fill [318] contained particularly large cereal grain/chaff assemblages. Small amounts of charcoal were present in some samples, although these generally comprised only a few fragments. All of the identified charcoal from pit fill [412] was oak roundwood and all the charcoal from pit fill [416] was ash, whereas the small charcoal assemblage from [318] contained a variety of species, including oak, hazel and cf. willow/poplar.

Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is available for all of the samples; however, material from [188], [309], [356], [368] and [438] may be unsuitable due to long-lived species or insufficient weight of carbon. The results are presented in Appendix 8.1.

Discussion

The assessment provides evidence suggesting spelt wheat was a main crop used at the site. Spelt wheat first appears in England during the middle to late Bronze Age (Greig 1991), and is commonly associated with Iron Age and Romano-British sites. All of the diagnostic wheat chaff was identified as spelt and many of the wheat grains also had a morphology typical of spelt (although chaff is generally more diagnostic to species level than grain). The common occurrence of spelt wheat chaff may indicate crop processing at or near to the site. Some of the grasses were of a size they may be small or wild oats. The small assemblages of charred wild taxa recorded such as stinking chamomile, wild radish, docks and vetches are likely to represent weeds of arable fields or the local environs of the site. The most abundant of these weeds are grasses, some of which were identified as brome. These may be difficult to remove during winnowing or sieving due to their similar size to the grains. Brome grass is frequently associated with spelt wheat, and is believed to have been brought to Britain in imported spelt (Godwin 1975). It has been suggested that this large grass seed was deliberately included to bulk up harvests (Jones 1984).

The presence of small amounts of bone, some calcined, and a few pot fragments along with generally small charred plant macrofossil assemblages suggests that the samples derive from domestic waste. The presence of charred weed seeds and low numbers of charred tuber/rhizomes may suggest some of this material represents the remains of gathered hay for fodder or bedding, or they may represent the remains of burnt turves, used as fuel or constructional material such as roofing (Hall 2003). The concentration of cereal grains and chaff in pit fill [139] and ditch fill [318] may suggest the deposition of hearth waste or waste from the drying/processing of grain in these areas.

A limited variety of wood species were noted in the charcoal assemblage, which may reflect part of the range of wood available locally. The charcoal from pits [412] and [139] contained only single species, ash and oak respectively. The small size of the charcoal assemblage prevents further discussion of woodland resources and fuel use.

Recommendations

No further analysis is required for the plant macrofossils, however if additional work is undertaken at the site, other features with the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains should be sampled and assessed. The results of this assessment should be added to any further palaeoenvironmental data produced.

The flots should be retained as part of the physical archive of the site. The residues were discarded following examination.

Conclusion

A comparison of the archaeobotanical remains recovered from Area 5 (KLHX15) in this report with those recovered from Areas 1-4 (KLHM13) (Radini & Small 2013) highlights a general similarity in the archaeobotanical remains from across the site. From Areas 1-4 only seven of the 18 samples examined contained charred plant macrofossils, and these all provided a relatively limited suite of remains, comprising of a few wheat and barley grains and small assemblages of charred weed seeds and charcoal. No diagnostic cereal chaff was noted from these areas and only samples from areas 3 and 4 provided any charred plant material. Barley was noted from kiln deposit [4112] and pit fill [3117], whereas only wheat was identified within the samples from Area 5. The cereal remains from all areas of the site are consistent with a late prehistoric/Romano-British date for the features.

Many of the Area 5 contexts fit well with this picture, with limited charred plant remains noted and remains similarly indicative of domestic waste. Eleven of the twelve contexts examined from Area 5 contained charred plant remains. However, the presence of four more rich contexts in this area, and the identification of spelt wheat chaff, may indicate a concentration of crop processing waste in this area in comparison to the rest of the site. The paucity of charred plant remains in the kiln features from Area 4 indicated they may have had a function other than grain-drying, or were regularly cleaned. If the latter is the case, then the rich deposits of grain and chaff identified from Area 5 could perhaps represent the waste from such grain-drier clearing events.

The charcoal fragments identified from both phases of work are similar, including oak, hazel and willow/poplar. Elder was also noted from samples in areas 1-4. Limited fragments were noted for both phases of work, and could be interpreted as indicative of domestic fuel.

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Table 2: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment of Area 5 samples

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Context	416	412	139	184	438	158	188	455	318	368	309	356
Feature Number	415	411	138	183	437	157	187	103	316	367	308	354
Feature	pit	pit	pit	ditch	ditch	gully	ditch	ditch	ditch	gully	ditch	ditch
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	(✓)	✓	(✓)	✓	✓	(✓)	(✓)	(✓)
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>	18	7	8	17	25	5	21	27	26	17	19	22
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	50	145	60	75	40	70	60	50	170	120	70	80
<i>Residue contents</i>												
Bone (calcined)				indet. frags	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bone (unburnt)				indet. frags	-	++	-	-	(+)	-	-	+
Charcoal	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pot (number of fragments)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Tooth (animal - enamel fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Flot matrix</i>												
Bone (unburnt)				indet. frags	-	-	-	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
Charcoal	++	+++	(+)	-	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	+	-	-
Coal / coal shale	-	-	-	(+)	-	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	-	(+)	-
Earthworm egg case	(+)	-	(+)	-	+	-	-	-	(+)	-	(+)	+
Insect / beetle	-	-	(+)	-	(+)	-	+	(+)	-	-	(+)	(+)
Roots (modern)	++	-	+++	+++	+++	++	++	-	++	+++	++	++
Snails				terrestrial	-	-	-	(+)	-	-	-	(+)
Tuber / rhizome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Uncharred seeds	(+)	-	-	-	(+)	-	+	+	+	(+)	(+)	(+)
<i>Charred remains (total count)</i>												
(a) <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Stinking Chamomile)			achene	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) <i>Bromus</i> sp (Bromes)			caryopsis	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	10	-
(a) <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (Wild Radish)			pod	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
(c) <i>Cerealia</i> indeterminate			grain	-	-	100	-	2	-	-	3	1
(c) <i>Cerealia</i> indeterminate			twisted awn fragment	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
(c) <i>Triticum spelta</i> (Spelt Wheat)			glume base	-	-	62	5	-	20	-	22	>200
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp (Wheat species)			grain	-	3	31	3	1	5	1	5	>200
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp (Wheat species)			spikelet fork	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
(h) <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (Heath-grass)			caryopsis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Poaceae undiff. >1mm (Grass family)			caryopsis	-	-	7	1	-	5	-	5	30
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Docks)			nutlet	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp (Vetches)			seed	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Context	416	412	139	184	438	158	188	455	318	368	309	356
Feature Number	415	411	138	183	437	157	187	103	316	367	308	354
Feature	pit	pit	pit	ditch	ditch	gully	ditch	ditch	ditch	gully	ditch	ditch
<i>Identified charcoal (✓ presence)</i>												
<i>Corylus avellana (Hazel)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)</i>	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus sp (Oaks)</i>	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
cf. Salicaceae (cf. Willow, poplar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-

[a-arable; c-cultivated; h-heathland; x-wide niche. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant. (✓) may be unsuitable for dating due to size or species]

Appendix 9: Historic Environment Records databases

The locations of the archaeological interventions summarised in this table are plotted on Figure 3.

Database	Type	Ref. no.	Description	Location (NGR)
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 440	Hamilton Deserted Medieval Village: earthwork remains including a manorial complex with crofts, tofts and hollow-ways	SK 643 073
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 441	Estimated site of the medieval chapel of St. John the Baptist within Hamilton DMV	SK 642 073
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 442	Position of the manorial enclosure within Hamilton DMV	SK 643 073
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 443	Earthworks of fishpond near the manorial enclosure within Hamilton DMV	SK 643 073
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 458	Roman pottery and coins retrieved during metal-detecting and non-systematic fieldwalking	SK 645 068
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 459	Medieval finds including pottery, silver coins, buckles and a rumbler bell retrieved during metal-detecting and non-systematic fieldwalking	SK 644 068
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 7143	Polished Neolithic flint axe found while metal-detecting	SK 647 069
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 8364	Site of Scraptoft Second World War prisoner of war camp	SK 648 062
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 9024	Historic settlement core of Scraptoft	SK 646 056
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 13513	Nether Hall, Hamilton Lane: dower house to Scraptoft Hall, built 1709	SK 644 057
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 15879	Cobbled surface, found in association with both Roman and medieval finds: possibly a Roman floor, a road leading to a Roman villa, or a medieval surface	SK 644 074
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 18418	Medieval pottery found during metal-detecting and fieldwalking	SK 647 069
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Monument	MLE 18419	Roman pottery found during metal-detecting	SK 647 069
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 193	Metal-detecting and fieldwalking south of Hamilton Grounds Farm – see MLE 458	SK 645 067
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 8260	Fieldwalking south of Hamilton Grounds Farm recovered prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material	SK 645 069

Database	Type	Ref. no.	Description	Location (NGR)
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 8262	Fieldwalking south-west of Hamilton Grounds Farm recovered Roman, medieval and post-medieval material	SK 642 069
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 8263	Fieldwalking south-east of Hamilton Grounds Farm recovered prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material	SK 645 071
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 8659	Fieldwalking east of Hamilton Grounds Farm recovered prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material	SK 6456 0712
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 8660	Fieldwalking south-east of Hamilton Grounds Farm recovered prehistoric, Roman, early medieval and post-medieval material	SK 6455 0693
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 8271	Fieldwalking east of Hamilton Grounds Farm recovered prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval material	SK 647 071
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 8272	Fieldwalking north-west of Lodge Farm recovered prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, early medieval and post-medieval material	SK 649 071
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 7126	Preliminary archaeological assessment of the Card Outer Alternative to the A46/47 Link Road Stage 2 flagged up 23 sites of archaeological interest along the proposed route	SK 643 011
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 5498	Archaeological watching brief during roadworks near Hamilton DMV encountered possible building footings and two stretches of cobbled track	Not recorded
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 5499	Archaeological evaluation on land at Hamilton-on-Stream encountered a series of gullies from which Roman pottery was retrieved, in the vicinity of a known Roman villa	SK 64779 07404
Leicestershire and Rutland HER	Event	ELE 4988	Archaeological assessment on land at Hamilton Lane identified no archaeological sites within the proposed development area	SK 64104 07045
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 428	Linear cropmarks to NE of Quakesick Spinney, possibly derived from recent ploughing	SK 63 07
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 430	Multi-period site: prehistoric flint scatter, Iron Age ditches and pits, Romano-British settlement	SK 631 071
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 435	Site of a post-medieval windmill with a possible medieval antecedent	SK 630 064
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 449	Earthwork remains adjacent to Hamilton Lane, initially thought to be the remnants of a moat but now considered more likely to be a claypit for brick manufacture	SK 644 064
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 451	Iron Age coins and pottery with a hearth of uncertain date	SK 629 070
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 454	Sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery found during fieldwalking	SK 633 074
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 567	Extensive area of Iron Age settlement extending over 1hectare; hut circle settlement with at least 3 phases of activity	SK 631 065
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 662	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age settlement with hut circles and probable livestock enclosures	SK 637 074

Database	Type	Ref. no.	Description	Location (NGR)
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 879	Prehistoric flint scatter, early Mesolithic to late Bronze Age, chiefly found on the sides or at the foot of the hill, in association with Iron Age and Roman pottery	SK 63 07
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 880	Scatter of early Mesolithic to late Bronze Age flint found during fieldwalking; follow-up fieldwork encountered remains of a possible field system of uncertain date, and a watching brief in the vicinity retrieved further struck flints	SK 63 07
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 1002	A sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery found NE of Quakesick Spinney	SK 63 07
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 1302	Bronze Age sub-rectangular enclosure, associated with a probable cobbled track	SK 63 06
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 1320	Traces of a possible late prehistoric settlement encountered during an evaluation	SK 637 071
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 1519	Possible prehistoric features, including pits and a gully, associated with a small group of later prehistoric worked flint	SK 63 06
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 1837	Large rectangular enclosure, believed to be Romano-British or later as it post-dates early Iron Age ditches	SK 637 074
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 2263	Romano-British field system overlying the site of the Iron Age settlement MLC 567	SK 63 06
Leicester City HER	Monument	MLC 2265	Area of well-preserved earthwork ridge-and-furrow, probably associated with Hamilton DMV	SK 644 066
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 11	Fieldwalking by a local farmer NE of Quakesick Spinney; see MLC 1002	SK 63 07
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 32	Archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a proposed Tesco store at Elms Farm, Hamilton; see MLC 1302, 435 and 567	SK 631 064
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 360	Archaeological observation and metal-detecting during development; see MLC 451	SK 62 07
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 617	Archaeological watching brief following earlier evaluation and excavation ELC 32, 88, 376; see MLC 1302, 435, 567	SK 630 064
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 438	Magnetic susceptibility survey carried out over 54ha within the Hamilton Northern Housing Area	SK 634 074
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 413	Archaeological evaluation within the Hamilton Northern Housing Area; see MLC 1320	SK 633 074
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 566	Excavation of an early Iron Age ditch system cut by a later enclosure; see MLC 662	SK 637 074
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 439	Fieldwalking survey within the Hamilton Northern Housing Area; see MLC 880, 454	SK 633 074
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 574	Archaeological watching brief on the site of the Tesco store in Hamilton; see MLC 1302, 567	SK 630 065

Database	Type	Ref. no.	Description	Location (NGR)
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 593	Watching brief during Phase 3 works on Sandhills Avenue encountered no archaeological remains	SK 636 071
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 594	Watching brief during Phase 2b works on Sandhills Avenue encountered no archaeological features, but retrieved struck flints; see MLC 880	SK 635 071
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 595	Watching brief within the Hamilton Northern Housing Area encountered an undated area of limestone rubble	SK 630 072
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 539	Archaeological evaluation revealed medieval ridge-and-furrow and a small number of undated features; later prehistoric flint and medieval pottery also found; see MLC 1519	SK 631 067
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 376	Archaeological evaluation on the site of the proposed Tesco store in Hamilton encountered probable peripheral activity associated with MLC 567	SK 629 065
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 88	Archaeological excavation on the site of the proposed Tesco store encountered a Bronze Age enclosure and prehistoric settlement; see MLC 1302, 567	SK 630 065
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 306	Archaeological evaluation within the Hamilton Northern Housing Area confirmed the presence of the Iron Age to Romano-British settlement and encountered a second area of Iron Age activity on a nearby hilltop, as well as recording several 18 th -century structures possibly associated with quarrying or other industrial activity; see MLC 662	SK 633 074
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 412	Fieldwalking survey undertaken within the Hamilton Northern Housing Area; see MLC 879, 880, 454	SK 63 07
Leicester City HER	Event	ELC 617	Watching brief following earlier evaluation and excavation on the site of the proposed Tesco store recorded no further features or artefacts	SK 630 064

Appendix 10: OASIS Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Land at Keyham Lane, Hamilton, Leicester - Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-202488

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Leigh Brocklehurst	leigh@pre-construct.co.uk	3 February 2015

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0/0

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/0

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?

Grey literature	Upload images	Upload boundary file	Update project entry
Request record re-opened	Printable version		

Email Leicester City HER about this OASIS record

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/format1.cfm?oid=preconst3-202488> for this page