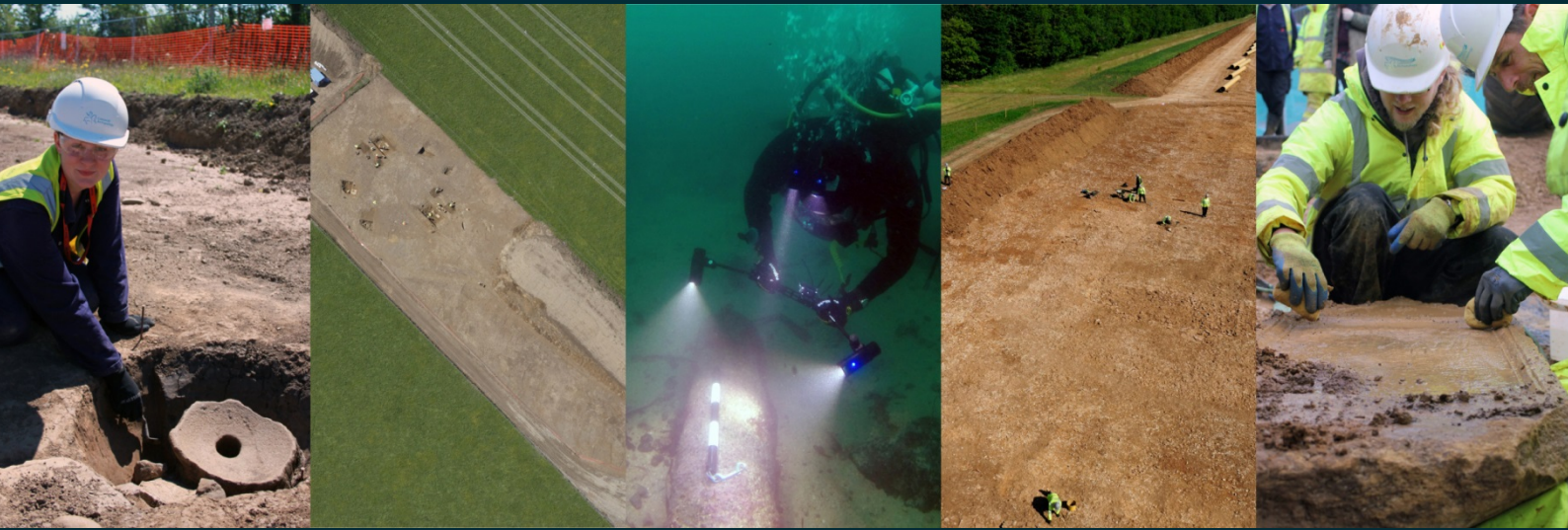


M1 Junction 19 Improvement Cathorpe Interchange Leicestershire

*Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and
Watching Brief*



for
Skanska

on behalf of
Highways Agency

CA Project: 669031
CA Report: 17144

June 2017



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	M1 Junction 19 Improvement
Location:	Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire
NGR:	SP 5620 7911
Type:	Strip, map and sample excavation
Date:	6 November 2013 to 28 February 2014
Location of Archive:	Currently held at Cotswold Archaeology offices, Milton Keynes. To be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums
Accession Number:	X.A197.2013
Site Code:	MIJ13

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between November 2013 and February 2014 at the request of Skanska on behalf of the Highways Agency at the Catthorpe Interchange, M1 Junction 19, Leicestershire. The works comprised evaluation (Sites 1, 3, 10 and 14), earthwork survey (Site 4), strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation (Site 3) and a watching brief (Sites 4, 14 and 20 and at strips of land either side of the M1 incorporating parts of sites 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 20).

The archaeological remains were largely confined to the northern part of Site 3, comprising a possible prehistoric palaeochannel alongside quarry pits, two enclosures, droveways, ditches, a possible roundhouse/structure and pits making up an agricultural complex all dating to the Roman period. Extensive evidence for ridge-and-furrow-agriculture was observed. Two post-medieval/modern and two undated ditches were also recorded. A moderate pottery assemblage was recovered, the majority broadly Roman in date, with more closely-datable forms suggesting a Middle Roman date for assemblage as a whole. Other finds from the site include early prehistoric worked flint, ceramic building material including two Roman tile fragments, a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem, post-medieval and modern glass, an undated iron nail and a small amount of industrial waste.

The excavation results are of local significance and merit publication. This is particularly relevant in the consideration of the changing function of the site in the Roman period from an area of quarrying to that of agricultural activities (i.e. stock management) and how this relates to the position of the site along Roman Watling Street and within the hinterland of *Tripontium* and *Ratae Corieltavorum* (Leicester).

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between November 2013 and February 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation and watching brief on land adjacent to Junction 19 of the M1 Motorway, Leicestershire (site centred on NGR: SP 56021 78863; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of the Highways Agency, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation in advance of upgrades to the motorway junction and a number of changes to the local road network, including a new local link road to the north of the M6, temporary construction areas and construction infrastructure. For the purposes of the construction programme, the development area was divided into 25 Sites (Fig. 1), although Site 6 was later removed due to a change in construction design. Eleven of the sites (Sites 1/2, 3, 4, 10–14, 18 and 20; Fig. 2) are referred to in this report in relation to the programme of archaeological mitigation. Figure 2 shows only the specific parts of each Site subject to archaeological works.
- 1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2013a) following consultation with Vicki Score, University of Leicester Archaeological Service (ULAS), the archaeological consultant for the project, and Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (PPALCC). The WSI was also guided in its preparation by *M1 Junction 19 Improvement: Archaeological Brief* (Jacobs 2013).
- 1.3 A mitigation strategy was agreed for areas of ground disturbance that might affect potential areas of archaeological remains. This comprised field evaluation at within Sites 1/2, 3, 10 and 14; an earthwork survey at Site 4; SMS excavation at Site 3 (overlapping slightly with Site 4) and watching brief at parts of Sites 4, 14 and 20 and on two strips of land either side of the M1 incorporating parts of sites 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 20 (Fig. 2). The results of the earthwork survey and field evaluation are reported separately (CA 2014).
- 1.4 In addition to the approved WSI, the fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2008a); *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008b), the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009); the *Management of Research Projects 2*

(EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The site

- 1.5 Site 3 was centred on Junction 19 of the M1 Motorway. The surrounding landscape is comprised mainly of arable and pasture fields around the villages of Shawell, Swinford and Catthorpe in Leicestershire and Lilbourne in Northamptonshire. Prior to development Site 3 comprised arable fields. The site is bounded to the north and east by further arable fields, to the south by Rugby Road and to the west by the M1 (Fig. 2). The area of excavation lies at approximately 115m AOD, with the ground level dropping away to the south.
- 1.6 The underlying geology for this area is dominated by the Blue Lias Clay and Charmouth Mudstone Formation, formed approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods, which typically gives rise to a moderately undulating landscape (BGS 2017). The drift geology along the northern and eastern part of the area of excavation consists of glacial till, with some evidence for River terrace deposits along the southern boundary of the site. Both superficial deposits were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The area lies mainly north of the River Avon and a number of tributaries run northwards towards the area of the site. There are numerous deposits of alluvium adjacent to the river and potentially alluvium between the junction and the village of Swinford to the east (BGS 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Previous archaeological work carried out at the site includes desk-based assessments, walkover and geophysical surveys and field evaluation. Details of the walkover and geophysical surveys undertaken and the baseline conditions for cultural heritage are summarised in the desk-based assessment (ULAS 2005a) and Volume 2 Chapter 2 of the Environmental Statement (ULAS 2009). The former presented a detailed historic and archaeological assessment of the area. Fieldwalking of 19 fields produced a number of prehistoric flint scatters, a small number of Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds and a larger assemblage of medieval/Late medieval pottery. While the assemblage of medieval pottery may

have been the result of manuring, other artefact distributions coincided with the location of cropmark evidence (ULAS 2005a, 3). The geophysical surveys of the area identified limited archaeological potential, however, there was evidence indicating the presence of ridge-and-furrow in some areas, as well as a number of ambiguous parallel positive linear anomalies (ULAS 2004a, 2004b, 2005a, 2005b; Stratascan 2003; 2006). A summary of the archaeological background, taken from the archaeological brief (Jacobs 2013) is presented below. The location of the Sites, are shown on Fig. 1.

- 2.2 The study area comprises mainly farmland bordered to the south by the River Avon valley. Cartographic evidence suggests that (with the exception of amalgamation of small fields into larger ones) there had been relatively few changes in the general area between c. 1817 and 1955 (ULAS 2004a). The archaeological deposits are typical of those found in river valleys, with cropmarks visible on the higher ground and little archaeological evidence on lower areas where alluvium may mask archaeological deposits. Earlier prehistoric evidence is present in the form of flint tool scatters, which range in date from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age and are located on the rising land to the north, south and west of the site (Sites 1, 3, 6, 14 and 21).
- 2.3 Cropmark evidence suggests that there are a number of rectilinear and trapezoidal enclosures in the area surrounding the site, which are suggestive of Iron Age and Roman settlement (Fig. 2). Cropmark sites of this type are fairly common within this region and Roman pottery has also been recovered from fieldwalking in the vicinity of Sites 1, 6 and 22 and at Sites 3 and 14. Trial excavation suggested that the Roman settlement at Site 19 probably lies further away from the junction than was anticipated, while there was little archaeological potential identified at Site 20 (ULAS 2004b, 2005b).
- 2.4 There is widespread archaeological evidence for the medieval period in the study area comprising a number of villages, including Shawell, Swinford and Catthorpe (all mentioned in the *Domesday Book* of 1086) and associated landscape features with substantial evidence for the remnants of ridge and furrow. Much of this evidence has now been ploughed out, but some ridge and furrow exists around Tomley Hall Farm (Sites 23 and 24). Three Scheduled Monuments are located in the area, each representing a Norman motte and bailey castle. This includes two in Lilbourne, to the south of the site, and one in Shawell. Only the castle near the river at Lilbourne

(Site 25), with its associated earthworks, had the potential to be impacted upon by the road scheme.

- 2.5 Post-medieval and modern features in the area include a cropmark east of Catthorpe (Site 5) (now thought to be a pond), a probable World War II searchlight battery (Site 15) and a dismantled railway track to the south of Catthorpe.

Archaeological evaluation and earthwork survey

- 2.6 In total 55 further evaluation trenches were excavated in four areas (Sites 1, 3, 10 and 14) between November 2013 and March 2014 (Fig. 2) (CA 2014). No significant archaeological remains were identified, other than five post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches, four undated agricultural boundary/drainage ditches and four possible postholes. North-east/south-west-aligned ridge-and-furrow earthworks comprising the remains of a medieval open field system were recorded at Site 4 as part of the Earthwork survey. The earthworks measured 9m from ridge to ridge, with an average depth of 0.3m from the top of the ridge to the base of the furrow.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were laid out in the WSI produced by CA (2013a) in accordance with an archaeological brief (Jacobs 2013), and were as follows:

- to record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- to assess the overall presence, survival and potential of archaeological remains;
- to assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains;
- to establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks;
- to excavate and record archaeological deposits which will be affected by groundworks associated with the development;
- to integrate the results into the wider cultural and environmental context and with specific research aims;
- to analyse the site records, artefacts and ecofacts and produce an archive, report and publication of the results;

- to carry out an earthwork survey to provide further data on the character, survival and extent of the archaeological earthwork features within the site and to obtain a detailed survey record of the earthworks prior to development.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The programme of archaeological investigation comprised field evaluation, SMS excavation, an earthwork ridge-and-furrow-survey and a watching brief (Fig. 2). The methodology for the field evaluation and earthwork survey are given in a separate report (CA 2014); the following relates to the SMS excavation (Site 3) and the watching brief (Sites 5, 11, 12, 14, 18 and 22).

4.2 The fieldwork for the SMS excavation and the watching brief followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2013a). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Vicki Score, ULAS and Richard Clarke (PPALCC) in advance of the fieldwork and was informed by the results of the fieldwalking surveys (ULAS 2004a, 2005a), geophysical survey (Stratascan 2006) and field evaluation (CA 2014). The strip, map and sample area (Site 3) measured 3.31ha and was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA 2012 *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.3 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the

bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA 2013 *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.4 Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis was placed upon retrieving a stratigraphic sequence, and upon obtaining details of the phasing and chronological sequence. The following sampling strategy was employed:

- Discrete features such as pits and post holes – 50% of each feature.
- Linear ditches – at least 25% with a minimum of 1m width.
- Curvilinear ditches/gullies – at least 25% of each feature
- Timber structures (as represented by postholes/beam slots, ring ditches etc.) – 50% of each feature.
- Domestic/Industrial features (e.g. hearths and ovens) – 50% to 100%.
- Possible natural features/tree-throw pits / agricultural or modern features - enough to establish the nature of the feature and provide dating evidence.
- Special deposits (e.g. potential ritual deposits, large stratified pottery assemblages, areas with good environmental evidence) – 100% excavation.
- Bulk horizontal deposits were 10% by area hand-excavated, with the remainder removed by machine (by agreement with the Archaeological Consultant).

4.5 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and twelve features considered to have potential for characterising the Roman phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA 2012 *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.6 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA 1995 *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*. All archaeological finds were hand-collected during the excavation or recovered from sample processing.



4.7 Following fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation assessment (PXA) was undertaken, which quantified and assessed the stratigraphic evidence and finds and biological material recovered from the watching brief and SMS excavation (Site 3). The evidence was considered within its local, regional and national context, and a series of updated aims and objectives were compiled, in association with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) and *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) (CA 2016). The PXA also presented an updated project design and programme for a second phase of post-excavation analysis, the results of which would be included in an excavation report (the current document) and a summary publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–12)

5.1 Archaeological potential of the c. 3.31ha site had been highlighted by earlier fieldwalking surveys (ULAS 2004a, 2005a) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2006). The archaeological remains uncovered during the strip, map and sample excavation were largely confined to the northern part of the excavation area and revealed a possible palaeochannel dating to the prehistoric period alongside quarry pits, two enclosures, droveways, ditches, a possible roundhouse/structure and pits making up an agricultural complex all dating to the Roman period. Extensive evidence for ridge-and-furrow was recorded with the plough furrows resulting in heavy truncation of almost all of the archaeological features with many of the small Roman ditches only surviving as fragmentary lengths. Two post-medieval/modern ditches were also recorded. This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summary description of the contexts are presented in Appendix A, the pottery and stamped mortarium reports are presented in Appendices B and C. The remaining finds and biological evidence is summarised in Sections 6 and 7, and the full reports are available in the PXA report (CA 2016).

5.2 The pottery assemblage comprises 181 sherds of pottery from 58 deposits and as unstratified finds. The majority of the pottery dates broadly to the Roman period, although small amounts of pottery dating to the mid 2nd to 3rd century AD, suggest

a possible Middle Roman date for the assemblage. Two sub-phases within the Middle Roman period have been assigned based solely on stratigraphic relationships. Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated four distinguishable phases of activity:

- Period 1: Prehistoric (10,000 BC – AD 43)
- Period 2: Middle Roman (AD 150 – 300)
 - Period 2.1: Middle Roman I
 - Period 2.2: Middle Roman II
- Period 3: Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)
- Period 4: Post-Medieval/ Modern (1539 – present)

Geology

5.3 The natural geological substrate, 3002 consisted of an orange sandy clay and flint gravel across the excavation area. Natural was sealed by subsoil, 3001, an orange-brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions measuring 0.1m in depth. The subsoil was in turn sealed by grey-brown sandy silt topsoil, 3000, measuring 0.3m in depth.

Period 1: Prehistoric (10,000 BC – AD 43) (Fig. 5)

5.4 Forty pieces of worked flint, comprising mostly debitage, nine flakes, one blade and one broken distal fragment from a bladelet, were discovered as residual finds within later features. The blade and bladelet are possibly Mesolithic in date, while the remainder of the flint has been given a broad prehistoric date. Although the worked flint assemblage was not associated with any features of a prehistoric date, it attests to prehistoric activity in the landscape.

5.5 A naturally-formed hollow, possibly a palaeochannel, was uncovered on the eastern side of the excavation area. Palaeochannel A was aligned approximately north-west/south-east and was a broad but shallow feature, measuring approximately 32m long, 4.4m wide and 0.18m deep. The palaeochannel was filled with a bluish-grey coarse, sandy clay deposit. The feature was undated, but had been truncated by ditches dating to the Roman period, indicating that it was probably prehistoric in date.

Period 2: Middle Roman (AD 150 – AD 300) (Figs 4–6)

- 5.6 The majority of the features on the site have been assigned to the Roman period. The stratigraphic relationships and functions of these features suggest two different sub-phases of activity. A small amount of pottery hints at a Middle Roman date for the site however, as only a small number of closely dateable artefacts were recovered from these features, it has not been possible to provide a definitive start or end date to each of these sub-phases.

Period 2.1: Middle Roman I (Fig. 4)

- 5.7 The initial phase of occupation in the Roman period was characterised by the excavation of a number of intercutting quarry pits (pit groups D–I) in the north-western corner of the excavation area. The quarry pits were generally sub-circular in shape, had concave sides and a rounded base and varied from 0.5m to 5.8m in diameter and between 0.25 and 1m deep (for example, pit group E; Fig. 7, Section AA).
- 5.8 Five distinct clusters of intercutting quarry pits were recorded, although for clarity individual pits have not been marked on plan. Pit group D, located in the west of the site consisted of two intercutting pits. Three sherds of locally produced pottery of a broad Roman date were recovered from the fill of one of the pits, alongside a number of residual burnt and worked flint pieces. A bulk soil sample contained a moderate assemblage of poorly-preserved and unidentifiable charcoal.
- 5.9 Approximately 5m to the east, pit group E consisted of six intercutting quarry pits. A small assemblage of pottery of a broad Roman date was recovered from the fills of three of the pits. A bulk soil sample from one of the pits contained no charred material. A third group of quarry pits (pit group F), located approximately 6.5m to the east of pit group E, demonstrated evidence for the excavation and backfilling of three different quarry pits in sequence. A small amount of pottery broadly dating to the Roman period was recovered from one of the pits.
- 5.10 The easternmost group of quarry pits (pit group G) was located approximately 3m to the east of pit group F. Four phases of quarrying was evident from the excavation, backfill and re-excavation of four sequential pits in this area. A single sherd of East Gaulish pottery was recovered from one of the pits and dates to some point from the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD. This group also includes pit 3451 measuring 1.5m in diameter and 0.19m deep, located 4m to the south of the main intercutting group.

- 5.11 The southernmost group of intercutting quarry pits (pit group H) was located approximately 6m to the south of pit group D. The initial quarrying activities in this group consisted of the excavation of five pits. Six sherds of pottery of a broad Roman date were recovered from the fills of three of the pits. This earlier phase of quarry pitting was truncated by two later quarry pits, from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.12 A number of small pits or scoops (pit group I) were uncovered 9m to the west of pit group H and may represent some small-scale prospecting for quarrying activities. Pottery of a broad Roman date was recovered from one of the pits within this group. One final pit phased as Period 2.1 was pit 3289 which measured 1.6m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It contained no finds or artefactual material, but has been phased as Middle Roman I because it was truncated by Period 2.2 Enclosure? 1 ditches J and K.
- 5.13 The underlying geology of the excavation area was that of glacial till and in some areas river terrace deposits. It is possible these pits were utilised for gravel and/or clay extraction, possibly for use in activities such as road construction/maintenance or pottery manufacture. The relative absence of finds or ecofactual material from the backfills of the pits prevents any interpretation of activities taking place in the area.

Period 2.2: Middle Roman II (Figs 4–6)

- 5.14 Following the excavation and backfilling of the quarry pits described in Period 2.1, the site was subject to reuse as an area for agricultural activity. This activity comprised the construction of two possible enclosures, a number of droveway ditches and field boundary ditches/gullies, which represented a field system and/or possible stock enclosures. The relative absence of evidence for domestic occupation (e.g. pottery vessels, butchered animal bone, crop processing waste) means it is unlikely this area was used for general habitation in this period.
- 5.15 Many of the ditches dating to this period were subject to a number of recuts, suggesting that they required regular attention in order to maintain the integrity of the boundaries. It is possible that either erosion by animals or regular inundation of the site may have contributed to the relative speed at which the ditches were filled following their initial excavation.

Enclosures? 1 and 2 (Figs 4 and 5)

- 5.16 Enclosure? 1 was located along the northern limit of the excavation area in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 4). The enclosure measured 39m long and at least 9m wide, extending outside of the excavation area. The eastern end of the enclosure ditch was truncated by a Period 3 medieval plough-furrow and as a result, it was not possible to determine whether the ditch turned to the north in this area or terminated.
- 5.17 The north-east/south-west-aligned Enclosure? 1 ditch consisted of two main phases; the initial construction of ditch J and a later recut, ditch K, which extended along the entire length of the ditch J. Ditch J measured 39m long, up to 2m wide, averaged 0.3m deep and contained a single sherd of pottery, broadly dating to the Roman period. Ditch recut K, measured up to 0.23m deep and contained pottery dating to between the 2nd and 3rd century AD. A single pit 3301 measuring 0.3m in diameter was identified located along the edge of ditch J/K. A small amount of pottery broadly dating to the Roman period was recovered from this pit. No other contemporary features were uncovered within the limited excavated portion of the enclosed area.
- 5.18 A second possible enclosure (Enclosure? 2, ditches L, M and N) measuring 54m long and at least 16.5m wide was uncovered approximately 30m to the east of Enclosure? 1 (Fig. 5). Enclosures? 1 and 2 were similarly aligned, both extending to the north outside of the excavation area suggesting their contemporary use. Enclosure? 2 was made up of ditch M, which measured 54m long, up to 1.5m wide and 0.08–0.25m deep. It extended from the north-east before turning at the south-western end towards the north-west. Main enclosure ditch M appears to have undergone later alteration, comprising the recut of the ditch in some locations, but not along its entire length (ditch recut N). The north-eastern end of the ditch was truncated by later features and consequently it was not possible to determine if it also turned towards the north.
- 5.19 A single sherd of Lower Nene valley whiteware pottery (of a broad Roman date) and a sherd of Gaulish samian ware (Lezoux fabric), alongside a small number of ceramic building material, fired/burnt clay fragments and animal bone were recovered from ditch M. A bulk soil sample from ditch M contained a single grain fragment. Three sherds dating broadly to the Roman period, a small amount of residual burnt and worked flint and coal were also recovered from ditch recut N. Two bulk soil samples were recovered from ditch N containing a single grain fragment

and a small amount of unidentifiable charcoal. Along the line of the main enclosure ditch small gullies 3171 and 3174/3176 may represent the construction of drainage channels leading into the main enclosure ditch.

- 5.20 A gap at the south-western corner of Enclosure? 2 measured approximately 12m in width and may represent an entranceway. Nine sherds of pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD were recovered from the ditch L terminus, including a piece of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, which was manufactured in north Warwickshire.

Droeway ditches (Figs 4 and 5)

- 5.21 A probable droeway ditch (ditch O) was located to the south of, and parallel to, Enclosure? 1 (Fig. 4). The droeway ditch was south-west/north-east aligned and measured approximately 53m in length and 0.25m deep, terminating at its north-eastern end. A single residual worked flint flake was recovered from ditch O. The ditch was constructed to leave a gap of approximately 3.8m between itself and Enclosure? 1, creating a route along which movement of livestock could be controlled. Two sherds of locally produced pottery of a broad Roman date were recovered from ditch O. The ditch was also later recut (ditch recut P), although no dating evidence was recovered from the fills associated with the recut.
- 5.22 A second droeway ditch (ditches Q and ditch recuts R and S) was also established to the south of Enclosure? 2 (Fig. 7, Sections BB, CC, DD and Fig. 8, Section FF). Due to the unexcavated area between Enclosures? 1 and 2, and the extensive truncation by plough furrows, it is difficult to ascertain in plan the relationships between the ditches to the east and west of the unexcavated area. However, stratigraphic analysis has confirmed that ditches O/P terminate at their north-eastern extent (Fig. 4). A ditch and two recuts was recorded with its terminus cutting the southern part of pit group G, 7m south of ditches O/P. Stratigraphic analysis comparing the form and fill composition of the recuts has confirmed that this ditch is most likely a continuation of Ditches Q, R and S.
- 5.23 Ditch Q was first recorded to the south of pit group G (Fig. 4) and continued in a south-west/north-east alignment for 100m before turning south and continuing south-east for a further 76m (Fig. 5). Ditch Q measured averaged 0.6m wide and up to 0.6m deep and contained pottery broadly dating to the Roman period, alongside three fragments of intrusive ceramic building material dating to the post-medieval period, a small amount of fired/burnt clay and animal bone. Similar to the other

enclosure and droveway ditches on site, this droveway ditch had been recut across its length.

- 5.24 The first recut ran for a length of approximately 80m (ditch R) and a second phase of recuts was recorded intermittently along some parts of the ditch (ditch S). Locally produced pottery of a broad Roman date was recovered from the fills of the initial excavation of the ditch as well as both phases of recuts of the ditch. Ditch R also contained two fragments of ceramic building material identified as Roman tile, a small amount of coal, a single sphere of hammerscale, a small amount of animal bone and eight residual worked flint chips. Two bulk soil samples were recovered from ditch R which contained no plant macrofossils and four fragments of charcoal one of which was identifiable as oak. Ditch S contained fired/burnt clay fragments, residual burnt and worked flint and a small amount of coal and a bulk soil sample revealed a single barley grain and three fragments of charcoal,
- 5.25 A number of shallow ditches (ditches AN and AK) (Fig. 8, Section EE) and pits 3157 and 3203 (Fig. 8, Section FF) were present located towards the eastern end of the droveway. The function of these is uncertain. Their position suggests they might have blocked the movement of animals further east beyond the eastern limit of Enclosure? 2.
- 5.26 The function of the two droveway ditches (ditches O/P and ditches Q/R/S) in relation to the movement of people and/or stock is difficult to interpret. In addition to their use for leading stock into and around Enclosures? 1 and 2, the 7m offset overlap between droveway ditches O/P and Q/R/S (located to the south of Enclosure? 1, Fig. 4) may represent an 'entrance way' to channel stock between the two enclosures and into fields to the south of Enclosure? 1.

Field system/stock enclosures to the south of the site (Figs 4–6)

- 5.27 A series of probable field system and/or stock enclosure ditches were located to the south of Enclosures? 1 and 2 and their associated droveway ditches. Limited plant material or animal bone was recovered from the site due to the poor preservation of evidence and consequently it is difficult to determine whether these features represent arable or pastoral farming activities.
- 5.28 In the area to the south of Enclosure? 1, two broadly parallel ditch features (ditches T and U), were constructed at a distance of 3m apart (Fig. 4). The northernmost of

these two ditches, ditch T, was south-west/north-east aligned and extended for 14m before being truncated by a furrow. It could not be traced further to the north-east and may have terminated at this point. The southern ditch, ditch U, was south-west/north-east aligned, 13m in length and had been recut at a later date (ditch V). A moderate assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from ditch V and included three sherds of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, with one containing part of a maker's stamp dating to c. AD 135–170 (Fig. 13). Other finds included ceramic building material fragments, residual worked and burnt flint and coal and two fragments of charcoal were recovered from a bulk soil sample.

- 5.29 Ditch U/V was truncated by a furrow at its easternmost extent and there is a gap of 20m before ditch W recommences. It has not been possible to confirm whether ditches U/V and W are the same ditch, but in plan they do appear to be part of the same boundary. The 20m-gap may have resulted from site truncation associated with later medieval/post-medieval ploughing, although it is possible ditches U/V and W represents a field boundary and the gap was an 'entranceway' into the field (delineated by this boundary) to the south. Ditch W continued for 22m before turning to the south east. It is possible that ditch AH, which extended for a further 25m to the south-east, represented a continuation of ditch W, however it was not possible to prove this due to truncation by Period 4 ditch AM and plough furrows. Five sherds of locally produced pottery of a broad Roman date were recovered from ditches W/AH.
- 5.30 A number of north-west/south-east-aligned field boundary ditches were also constructed to the south-west of Enclosure? 1 (Fig. 4). These included north-west/south-east aligned ditch B and small pits (pit group AD), which join the driveway ditches O/P, boundary ditch T and boundary ditches U/V. Small amounts of residual worked flint were recovered from pit group AD and a bulk soil sample from pit 3319 within this pit group (not labelled on plan) contained a moderate amount of poorly-preserved and unidentifiable charcoal.
- 5.31 Further to the south, a north-west/south-east aligned field boundary ditch, and later recut (ditches AE and AF) were observed extending from the southern edge of the excavation area (Fig. 4). No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the either the original ditch or the recut. Parallel ditch AG appeared to turn at its northern extent towards the south-west, creating a small enclosed area with the ditches making up AE/AF and AG. Ditch AG contained residual pottery dating to the 1st to

2nd century AD alongside a small amount of residual burnt and worked flint and an undated fragment of ceramic building material. A bulk soil sample from ditch AG contained poorly-preserved charcoal.

- 5.32 Further to the south of Enclosures? 1 and 2, a number of broadly parallel north-east/south-west ditches, may represent the continuation of the field system/stock enclosures (Figs 4 and 6). A short section of ditch, ditch Y, contained two sherds of pottery of a broad Roman date. Approximately 11m south of ditch Y, field boundary ditch Z measured 30m before turning at the eastern end towards the south. A further parallel ditch (ditch AA) was located 3m to the south of ditch Z. A sherd of locally produced pottery of a broad Roman date was recovered from ditches AA and Z. Two short sections of parallel field boundary ditches (ditches AB and AC) were also present 25m north-east of ditch Z. No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the northern most ditch (ditch AB), however, two sherds of pottery of was recovered from the fill of the southern ditch (ditch AC) including a single rim sherd of Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium that had painted decoration dating to the 3rd century AD.
- 5.33 In the southern area, just south-east of ditches AB and AC, two curvilinear features may represent elements of a single circular structure (Fig. 6). The two features may represent the external drip gully of a typical Iron Age/Roman roundhouse (structure AI). Unfortunately, there were no corresponding structural or internal features (e.g. postholes) or associated finds (aside from a fragment of fired/burnt clay and residual burnt flint), which would help to provide a definitive date or function. Furthermore, the curvilinear feature did not have any visible enclosing element on the western edge due to truncation by medieval plough-furrows. However, based on the lack of other domestic evidence within the excavation area, these features more likely represent a small enclosure for corralling stock associated with the enclosures and droveways discussed above.
- 5.34 A scattering of isolated and undated pits (pit group AJ), was also uncovered between 4m and 18m south of droveway ditches Q, R and S (Fig. 5). Broadly sub-circular in shape and measuring between 0.36 and 0.78m in diameter, no finds were recovered from the fills of any of these features. This pit group has been assigned to this period based upon the similarity of the fills to those observed in the enclosure/droveway ditches to the north.

Period 3: Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539) (Figs 3–6)

- 5.35 In the medieval period, the site was subject to extensive ploughing evidenced by north-west/south-east-orientated plough-furrows recorded in the western part and north-east/south-west-orientated plough-furrows in the eastern part of the site indicating the site comprised two fields in the medieval period (Fig. 3). The plough-furrows were test-excavated to demonstrate their depth and to investigate their relationships with earlier features, but were not extensively excavated over the excavation area. Finds recovered include a single sherd of 13th to 14th-century pottery, alongside ceramic building material identified as tile, a clay tobacco pipe stem and bottle glass dating to the post-medieval period and two fragments of modern window glass.
- 5.36 The two distinct fields were separated by a headland oriented north-west/south-east, which survived as an earthwork approximately 10m wide. A total of five fills were recorded making up the headland (Fig. 7, Section DD). No finds were recovered from the feature with the exception of a single fragment of residual Roman pottery dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

Period 4: Post-medieval/modern (AD 1539 – present) (Figs 4–6)

- 5.37 Two post-medieval/modern ditches were also uncovered during the excavation. This includes field boundary ditch AM that truncated medieval furrow, to the east of Enclosure? 1 (Fig. 4). This ditch corresponds with a field boundary of the OS 6 inch map of this area dating to 1888. Sherds of pottery dating between late 15th and mid 18th centuries, alongside a small amount of residual Roman pottery were recovered. Other finds include ceramic building material fragments one of which was identified as post-medieval/modern pipe, modern window glass, bitumen and an undated iron nail. A bulk soil sample was recovered and contained waterlogged plant macrofossils including elder, docks and brambles suggestive of a hedgerow and scrub environment nearby.
- 5.38 In addition, two ditches (AO and AP) in the far north-eastern corner of the site were undated, but are likely to represent drainage ditches of a broadly modern date (Fig. 3).

Watching Brief Results (Fig. 2)

- 5.39 A watching brief was undertaken between 18th March to 28th July 2014 covering Sites 4, 14 and 20 and on two strips of land either side of the M1 incorporating parts

of sites 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 20) (Fig. 2). All areas were monitored except for Site 18, which was used as a materials store throughout the construction phase. No archaeological remains were recorded during the watching brief, which has now been completed. In most cases the groundworks, which comprised topsoil stripping and did not reach the horizons where archaeological remains could have been expected.

6. THE FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 The finds recovered are listed in the table below. As discussed above (Section 4), all the finds were assessed during the post-excavation assessment process and full reports are included in the PXA report (CA 2016). The PXA highlighted further work was required on the pottery and stamped mortarium, details of which are to be found in Appendices B and C. Summaries of all the finds can be found below.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Roman	176	2203
	Medieval	3	75
	Post-medieval	2	11
	<i>Total</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>2289</i>
Worked flint		40	10
Metalwork	Fe nail	1	-
Glass		4	6
CBM		25	1828
Fired/burnt clay		21	25
Clay tobacco pipe		1	5
Industrial waste		21	2

6.2 The pottery assemblage consists of almost entirely of locally manufactured coarsewares. A small amount of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria including one sherd with a stamp and a second sherd with painted decoration on the rim and south-east Dorset Black-burnished ware were also identified. Continental imports include three sherds of Central and East Gaulish samian. The pottery broadly dates to the Roman period, with more closely identifiable forms providing a probable Middle Roman date for the site. Identifiable forms including mostly necked jars, but a flat rim dish and bowls were also identified. Three sherds of medieval and two sherds of post-medieval pottery were also identified.

6.3 Other finds from the site include early prehistoric worked flint chips, flake, blade and bladelet, ceramic building material including two Roman tile fragments and a post-

medieval pan tile, amorphous fired/burnt clay fragments, a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem, post-medieval and modern glass, an undated iron nail and a small amount of industrial waste including a fragment of possible glass waste, a single sphere of hammerscale and a modern coal and bitumen fragments.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. As discussed above (Section 4), all the biological material was assessed during the post-excavation assessment process and full reports are included in the PXA report (CA 2016). No further work was recommended on the biological material and summaries of this material are provided below.

	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	Fragments	32	425
Bulk soil samples	Environmental	12	-

7.2 The small assemblage of animal bone was poorly preserved and highly fragmented rendering the majority of it identifiable beyond the level of large-sized mammal. It was possible to identify a small number of cattle and sheep/goat fragments from meat-poor skeletal elements. No evidence of butchery was observed.

7.3 Twelve bulk soil samples were retrieved from features associated with the enclosures and boundary ditches for plant macrofossil and charcoal assessment. Generally, plant macrofossil and charcoal remains were absent or where present within boundary or driveway associated with Enclosures? 1 and 2, it was sparse and poorly preserved. The post-medieval field boundary ditch AM contained a large assemblage of waterlogged plant remains dominated by elder and bramble together with smaller amounts of dock and nightshades, suggesting the presence of hedgerows and scrub within close vicinity of the field boundary.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation revealed evidence for human activity within the site in the early prehistoric periods, as well as two phases of Roman occupation (2nd to 3rd

centuries AD), comprising a series of quarry pits and later agricultural activities. Medieval ridge-and-furrow-cultivation was present across the area of excavation and had caused some truncation to the earlier archaeological features.

- 8.2 The excavation achieved its aims and objectives (Section 3) in establishing the presence of archaeological features across the site and characterising the character and date of those features. The state of preservation of the archaeological remains was fair, although some of the features, as well as the stratigraphic relationships between those features, had been disturbed by later agricultural activities. The discussion below provides a summary of the archaeological remains uncovered during the excavations and addresses the revised research objectives, as presented in Section 9 of the post-excavation assessment report (CA 2016).

Environmental and geographic setting

- 8.3 The site was located in an area of arable and pasture fields surrounding the villages of Swinford to the north-east, Shawell to the north-west and Catthorpe to the south-west. The River Avon was located approximately 1.1km south of the site with tributaries running north towards the area of the site. The local soils were moderately acidic in nature, which is to be expected of the soils formed from the Blue Lias Clay and Charmouth Mudstone Formation.

Period 1 Prehistoric (10,000 BC – AD 43)

- 8.4 The worked flint comprises the earliest material recovered from the site. Two of the flints, a blade and a broken bladelet, are likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date, however the material was recovered as unstratified artefacts, or as residual material in later features. The assemblage is too small to provide any further information, although it does attest to earlier prehistoric activity in the landscape. In addition, possible palaeochannel A was recorded to the east of the site. The feature was undated, but it had been truncated by ditches dating to the Roman period, suggesting it was probably prehistoric in date. It is possible that it formed part of a tributary leading to the River Avon located 1.1km to the south of the site.

Period 2 Middle Roman (AD 150 – AD 300)

- 8.5 The majority of the pottery recovered broadly dates to the Roman period, with a small number of more closely dateable forms suggesting a probable Middle Roman date for the site. The stratigraphic relationships and functions of the archaeological features suggests there were two phases of Roman activity on site. The first phase

includes a series of intercutting quarry pits, and the second phase an agricultural complex.

Quarry pits

- 8.6 The earlier phase of Roman activity comprised the excavation of a number of large quarry pits in the western part of the site. Evidence for the excavation and backfilling of different quarry pits in sequence, suggests that this activity was undertaken over a relatively lengthy period. The quarry pits were stratigraphically earlier than the droveway ditches associated with the later phase of Roman occupation (Period 2.2); however, there were few closely dateable artefacts recovered from their fills and consequently it was difficult to ascertain the exact date of construction for these features. Although the majority of the pottery recovered from these features could only be assigned a broad Roman date, a single sherd of pottery dating between the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD, was recovered from quarry pit 3422/3425 (pit group G). It is possible that the quarry pit dates to some point earlier than AD 250, although it is possible this sherd is residual.
- 8.7 The underlying superficial geology of the excavation area was glacial till and, in some areas, river terrace deposits. It is possible these pits were utilised for gravel and/or clay extraction, for use in activities such as road construction and maintenance or pottery manufacture. The nearest Roman road to the site is Watling Street, constructed in the 1st century AD and located approximately 1–2km to the south-west. However, the similarity of the underlying geology surrounding Watling Street suggests that local sources were probably exploited for the construction of the road. It is possible the quarry pits uncovered at the site were used to extract gravel for a similar purpose in the local area (i.e. local minor roads), or as a source of material for local pottery kilns; however, there is currently no supporting evidence as to the presence of such routes or manufacture in the local area.

Agricultural complex

- 8.8 Following the abandonment/backfilling of the quarry pits, Enclosures 1 and 2, a series of droveway ditches and field boundary ditches were revealed in the northernmost part of the excavation area. Only small parts of the enclosures were revealed, with the majority of both enclosures extending to the north beyond the limit of the excavation. As only a small area of the interior of each enclosure was uncovered, it is difficult to determine the exact function of these features although

the absence of artefactual or ecofactual evidence indicative of domestic waste, it is probable that the two enclosures may have been used for keeping stock.

- 8.9 Enclosures? 1 and 2 were bounded to the south by ditches Q/R/S and O/P forming a droveway. Although the exact development of the droveway ditches was uncertain, due to later truncation by medieval plough furrows, they appear to have flanked the southern edge of the two possible stock enclosures and may have been utilised to funnel livestock from these areas into fields to the south. This purpose is particularly apparent for the east-west droveway (ditches Q/R/S) that flanked the southern edge of Enclosure? 2. The ditch connected the western entrance of the enclosure to open areas to the south-east.
- 8.10 The enclosure and droveway ditches were subject to a number of recuts during this period, suggesting that they required regular attention in order to maintain the integrity of the boundaries. It is possible that either erosion by animals or regular inundation of the site may have contributed to the speed at which the ditches were filled following their initial excavation.
- 8.11 There is limited evidence for occupation within the confines of the site, including scant pottery evidence, and an absence of domestic refuse (e.g. butchered animal bone, crop processing waste). However, two curvilinear features, located to the south of Enclosures? 1 and 2, may represent elements of a singular circular structure). In addition, the truncation from medieval ridge-and-furrow-cultivation may have removed all trace of any shallow settlement features that might have been present, such as postholes, floors and beam slots. It is possible that the stock enclosures were located in close proximity to an area of habitation that lay beyond the confines of the site.
- 8.12 As with the earlier quarry pitting activity, the majority of the pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches could be assigned only a broad Roman date. However, nine sherds of pottery dating to the mid 2nd to 4th centuries AD were recovered from the terminus of ditch L (Enclosure? 2). The features from this later phase of Roman activity were stratigraphically later than the earlier quarry pits and earlier than a series of medieval plough-furrows. Together this information tentatively indicates a construction date for this phase of land use from the mid-2nd century AD onwards.

- 8.13 Albeit limited, the pottery assemblage recovered from the Roman phases of land use indicates the use of locally and regionally made wares, as well as limited access to imported pottery from the Continent. The assemblage was dominated by locally produced coarsewares of a broad Roman date. The most common forms were necked jars, but the assemblage also included a flat rim dish and a bowl with a bifid rim.
- 8.14 Five sherds of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria were also recovered from the second phase of Roman activity. These included a sherd from Period 2.2 ditch V with a maker's stamp belonging potentially to Sarrius, dating to c. AD 135–170 and a painted rimsherd a typical feature dating to the 3rd century AD from Period 2.2 ditch AC. The maker's stamp was of particular interest. More mortaria are known for Sarrius than for any other second-century potter. His main workshops were in the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries in Warwickshire, but he was also involved in production at three other workshops; Rossington Bridge near Doncaster, Bearsden near Glasgow and on the Antonine Wall, as well as at a fourth unknown location in north-east England (Appendix C).
- 8.15 A small number of sherds of Gaulish samian ware, including two of Lezoux type dating to the 2nd century AD, represent the only continental imports found during the excavation of the site. Although the limited numbers of continental imports suggest that the site was of relatively low status, it is highly likely that the main areas of occupation lay beyond the confines of the excavation areas. This is supported by the presence of the mortaria, which suggest some food processing was occurring in close proximity to the site.
- 8.16 Recent analysis of rural sites in the Trent Valley suggests that simple enclosure sites dominated in this area in the 1st century AD, but dropped off significantly in number from the early 3rd century onwards. However, in the same area more complex farmsteads grew in number from late 1st century AD and remained broadly stable until the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Smith *et al.* 2016, 152–153). Based on the, albeit limited, dating evidence from the site and small area uncovered for each of the stock enclosures, it may be that Enclosures? 1 and 2 formed part of a much larger complex settlement/farmstead in the 2nd to 3rd century AD, which fell beyond the confines of the area of excavation. This interpretation may go some way to explain the presence of regional forms of pottery, such as the Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium, in an area where there is currently no evidence for habitation.

- 8.17 A number of excavated remains have recently been identified in the area surrounding the site and suggest a rural landscape throughout the Roman period. A sequence of Late Iron Age and Early Roman rural farmsteads, including evidence for structures and iron working activities were uncovered in an area 2km to the north-east of the site, ahead of the development of a wind farm (Morris 2011). Furthermore, an archaeological evaluation at the Night Owl truck stop, located approximately 2km to the south-west, also revealed evidence for the construction of field boundary ditches in late 1st to 2nd century AD and the construction of a possible rural farmstead, with internal features, at some point between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (CA 2015). A number of cropmarks, which may be Roman in date, have also been identified in the area surrounding the site (see Fig. 2). A cropmark of a possible Roman enclosure, located 1km to the south-west of the site and denoted by the presence of a Roman pottery scatter recovered during field walking, was tested by trial trenching in 2005 (Coward 2005). Although the enclosure ditch was not identified during excavation, the remains of medieval ridge-and-furrow were uncovered. This may suggest that the enclosure was either never present in this area, or has been subsequently ploughed out by medieval and post-medieval agricultural activities.
- 8.18 The roadside settlement of *Tripontium* was located approximately 1.5km to the west of the site and represents the nearest contemporary major Roman settlement. Located just off the modern A5 road, excavations of the site during the 1970s and 80s suggested that it was occupied from the 1st to 4th centuries AD and contained evidence for large stone-built public buildings. *Tripontium* was located adjacent to Roman Watling Street, which led north to *Ratae Corieltavorum* (modern Leicester), 15km away, via Wigston Parva. The agricultural enclosures and other features uncovered during the excavation of the site, as well a number of rural settlements uncovered in the surrounding area, possibly formed part of the wider hinterland of the town.

Medieval, post-medieval and modern (AD 1066 – present)

- 8.19 Extensive evidence for ridge-and-furrow-cultivation has been uncovered during the excavation of site 3 and as part of a topographic survey of site 4, located 200–300m to the south. Although investigation of the plough-furrows within the excavation areas was limited, the evidence suggests a tentative date of the 13th to 14th centuries for the ridge-and-furrow-cultivation in this area. A number of extant ridge-

and-furrow-earthworks have been observed on and around Sites 3 and 4, including an area to the west surrounding Shawell (numbered 23 and 24 on Fig. 1). This evidence suggests extensive arable farming of the areas between the medieval settlements of Swinford to the north, Shawell to north-west and Cattothorpe to the south-west. Examination of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps illustrates that these fields were extant in the late 19th century and later and suggests, based on the corresponding orientation of the ridge-and-furrow-earthworks uncovered during the excavations, that the field system has been fossilised in this form since the 13th to 14th centuries.

9. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 9.1 The excavation results are of local significance and merit publication. This is particularly relevant in the consideration of the changing function of the site in the Roman period from an area of quarrying to that of agricultural activities (i.e. stock management) and how this relates to the position of the site along Roman Watling Street and within the hinterland of *Tripontium* and *Ratae Corieltavorum* (Leicester).
- 9.2 A summary of this excavation report will be produced, incorporating the principal results of the stratigraphic analysis and specialist reports, within a four page publication *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. The journal article will signpost the full excavation report, which will be held on the ADS and the Cotswold Archaeology website.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 10.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Mordue, Dan Stone, James Coyne, Caoimhin O’Coileain, Rob Scott, Daniel Riley and Emily Evans. The report was written by Nicky Garland. The pottery report was written by Jacky Sommerville and the mortaria was examined by Kay Hartley. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford, Leo Heatley and Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle and the post-excavation was managed by Sarah Cobain.

11. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 11.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Milton Keynes whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3000	Layer		Topsoil		0
3001	Layer		Subsoil		0
3002	Layer		Natural		0
3003	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3004	Fill	3003	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3007	Cut		Ditch	AK	3
3008	Fill	3007	Ditch fill	AK	3
3011	Cut		Ditch	AK	3
3012	Fill	3011	Ditch fill	AK	3
3013	Cut		Ditch	AK	3
3014	Fill	3013	Ditch fill	AK	3
3015	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3016	Fill	3015	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3017	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3018	Fill	3017	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3019	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3020	Fill	3019	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3021	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3022	Fill		Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3023	Fill	3019	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3024	Cut		Ditch	AO	4
3025	Fill	3024	Ditch fill	AO	4
3026	Fill	3024	Ditch fill	AO	4
3027	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3028	Fill	3027	Ditch fill	AM	4
3029	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3030	Fill	3029	Ditch fill	AM	4
3031	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3032	Fill	3031	Ditch fill	AM	4
3033	Layer		Headland deposit	Medieval headland	3
3034	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3035	Fill	3034	Ditch fill	AM	4
3036	Fill	3034	Ditch fill	AM	4
3037	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3038	Fill	3037	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3039	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3040	Fill	3039	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3041	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3042	Fill	3041	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3043	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3044	Fill	3043	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3045	Cut		Ditch	L; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3046	Fill	3045	Ditch fill	L; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3047	Fill	3045	Ditch fill	L; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3048	Cut		Ditch	L; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3049	Fill	3048	Ditch fill	L; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3050	Fill	3048	Ditch fill	L; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3051	Cut		Ditch	AC	2.2
3052	Fill	3051	Ditch fill	AC	2.2
3053	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3054	Fill	3053	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3055	Cut		Ditch	AC	2.2
3056	Fill	3055	Ditch fill	AC	2.2
3057	Cut		Ditch	AB	2.2
3058	Fill	3057	Ditch fill	AB	2.2
3059	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3060	Fill	3059	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3061	Fill	3059	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3062	Fill	3059	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3063	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3064	Fill	3063	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3065	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3066	Fill	3065	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3067	Cut		Ditch	AB	2.2
3068	Fill	3067	Ditch fill	AB	2.2
3069	Cut		Ditch	AC	2.2
3070	Fill	3069	Ditch fill	AC	2.2
3071	Fill	3069	Ditch fill	AC	2.2
3072	Cut		Ditch	AC	2.2
3073	Fill	3072	Ditch fill	AC	2.2
3074	Cut		Ditch	AB	2.2
3075	Fill	3074	Ditch fill	AB	2.2
3076	Cut		Ring ditch	Structure AI	2.2
3077	Fill	3076	Ring ditch fill	Structure AI	2.2
3078	Cut		Ring ditch	Structure AI	2.2
3079	Fill	3078	Ring ditch fill	Structure AI	2.2
3080	Cut		Ditch	AH	2.2
3081	Fill	3080	Ditch fill	AH	2.2
3082	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3083	Fill	3082	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3084	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3085	Fill	3084	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3086	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3087	Fill	3086	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3088	Cut		Ditch	AC	2.2
3089	Fill	3088	Ditch fill	AC	2.2
3090	Cut		Ring ditch	Structure AI	2.2
3091	Fill	3090	Ring ditch fill	Structure AI	2.2
3092	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3093	Fill	3092	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3094	Fill	3092	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3095	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3096	Fill	3095	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3097	Fill	3095	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3098	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3099	Fill	3098	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3100	Cut		Ditch	AH	2.2
3101	Fill	3100	Ditch fill	AH	2.2
3102	Fill	3100	Ditch fill	AH	2.2
3103	Cut		Ditch	AA	2.2
3104	Fill	3103	Ditch fill	AA	2.2
3105	Cut		Ditch	AA	2.2
3106	Fill	3105	Ditch fill	AA	2.2
3107	Fill	3105	Ditch fill	AA	2.2
3108	Fill	3105	Ditch fill	AA	2.2

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3109	Fill	3103	Ditch fill	AA	2.2
3110	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3111	Fill	3110	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3112	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3113	Fill	3112	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3114	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3115	Fill	3114	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3116	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3117	Fill	3116	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3118	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3119	Fill	3118	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3120	Fill	3118	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3121	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3122	Fill	3121	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3123	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3124	Fill	3123	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3125	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3126	Fill	3125	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3127	Cut		Ditch	AN	2.2
3128	Fill	3127	Ditch fill	AN	2.2
3129	Layer		Headland deposit	Medieval headland	3
3130	Layer		Headland deposit	Medieval headland	3
3131	Layer		Headland deposit	Medieval headland	3
3132	Layer		Headland deposit	Medieval headland	3
3133	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3134	Fill	3133	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3135	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3136	Fill	3135	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3137	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3138	Fill	3137	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3139	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3140	Fill	3139	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3141	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3142	Fill	3141	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3144	Fill	3163	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3145	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3146	Fill		Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3149	Cut		Ditch recut	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3150	Fill	3149	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3151	Fill	3149	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3152	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3153	Fill	3152	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3154	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3155	Fill	3154	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3156	Fill	3154	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3157	Cut		Pit		2.2
3158	Fill	3157	Pit fill		2.2
3159	Fill	3157	Pit fill		2.2
3160	Cut		Ditch	AN	2.2
3161	Fill	3160	Ditch fill	AN	2.2
3162	Fill	3160	Ditch fill	AN	2.2
3163	Cut		Ditch recut	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3164	Fill	3163	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3165	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3166	Fill	3165	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3167	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3168	Fill	3167	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3169	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3170	Fill	3169	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3171	Cut		Gully		2.2
3172	Fill	3171	Gully fill		2.2
3173	Fill	3171	Gully fill		2.2
3174	Cut		Gully		2.2
3175	Fill	3174	Gully fill		2.2
3176	Cut		Ditch		2.2
3177	Fill	3176	Gully fill		2.2
3178	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3179	Fill	3178	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3180	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3181	Fill	3180	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3182	Fill	3180	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3183	Cut		Ditch recut	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3184	Fill	3183	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3185	Fill	3183	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3186	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3187	Fill	3186	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3188	Cut		Ditch recut	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3189	Fill	3188	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3190	Fill	3188	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3191	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3192	Fill	3191	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3193	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3194	Fill	3193	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3195	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3196	Fill	3195	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3197	Fill	3195	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3198	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3199	Fill	3198	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3200	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3201	Fill	3200	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3202	Fill	3200	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3203	Cut		Pit		2.2
3204	Fill	3203	Pit fill		2.2
3205	Fill	3203	Pit fill		2.2
3206	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3207	Fill	3206	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3208	Fill	3206	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3209	Fill	3206	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3210	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3211	Fill	3210	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3212	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3213	Fill	3212	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3214	Cut		Ditch recut	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3215	Fill	3214	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3216	Fill	3214	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3217	Fill	3214	Ditch recut fill	N; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3218	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3219	Fill	3218	Ditch fill	Q	2.2

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3220	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3221	Fill	3220	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3222	Fill	3220	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3223	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3224	Fill	3223	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3225	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3226	Fill	3225	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3227	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3228	Fill	3227	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3229	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3230	Fill	3229	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3231	Fill	3229	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3232	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3233	Fill	3232	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3234	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3235	Fill	3234	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3236	Fill	3234	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3237	Fill	3234	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3238	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3239	Fill	3238	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3240	Fill	3238	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3241	Fill	3235	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3242	Fill	3238	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3243	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3244	Fill	3243	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3245	Fill	3243	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3246	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3247	Fill	3246	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3248	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3249	Fill	3248	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3250	Cut		Ditch recut	S	2.2
3251	Fill	3250	Ditch recut fill	S	2.2
3252	Cut		Ditch	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3253	Fill	3252	Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3254	Fill		Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3255	Fill		Ditch fill	M; Enclosure? 2	2.2
3256	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3257	Fill	3256	Ditch fill	AM	4
3258	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3259	Fill	3258	Ditch fill	AM	4
3260	Fill	3258	Ditch fill	AM	4
3261	Cut		Ditch	O	2.2
3262	Fill	3261	Ditch fill	O	2.2
3263	Cut		Ditch recut	P	2.2
3264	Fill	3263	Ditch recut fill	P	2.2
3265	Cut		Ditch	O	2.2
3266	Fill	3265	Ditch fill	O	2.2
3267	Cut		Ditch	U	2.2
3268	Fill	3267	Ditch fill	U	2.2
3269	Cut		Ditch	U	2.2
3270	Fill	3269	Ditch fill	U	2.2
3271	Cut		Ditch	B	2.2
3272	Fill	3271	Ditch fill	B	2.2
3273	Cut		Ditch	V	2.2

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3274	Fill	3273	Ditch fill	V	2.2
3275	Cut		Ditch	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3276	Fill	3275	Ditch fill	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3277	Fill	3275	Ditch fill	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3278	Cut		Ditch recut	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3279	Fill	3278	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3280	Cut		Ditch recut	P	2.2
3281	Fill	3280	Ditch recut fill	P	2.2
3282	Cut		Ditch	O	2.2
3283	Fill	3282	Ditch fill	O	2.2
3284	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3285	Fill	3284	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3286	Fill	3284	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3289	Cut		Pit		2.1
3290	Fill	3289	Pit fill		2.1
3291	Cut		Ditch recut	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3292	Fill	3291	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3293	Fill	3291	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3294	Cut		Ditch	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3295	Fill	3294	Ditch fill	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3296	Cut		Ditch recut	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3297	Fill	3296	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3298	Fill	3296	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3299	Cut		Ditch	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3300	Fill	3299	Ditch fill	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3301	Cut		Pit		2.2
3302	Fill	3301	Pit fill		2.2
3303	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3304	Fill	3303	Ditch fill	AM	4
3305	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3306	Fill	3305	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3307	Cut		Ditch	U	2.2
3308	Fill	3307	Ditch fill	U	2.2
3309	Fill	3307	Ditch fill	U	2.2
3310	Fill	3307	Ditch fill	U	2.2
3311	Fill	3307	Ditch fill	U	2.2
3312	Cut		Ditch	V	2.2
3313	Fill	3312	Ditch fill	V	2.2
3314	Fill	3312	Ditch fill	V	2.2
3315	Cut		Ditch	T	2.2
3316	Fill	3315	Ditch fill	T	2.2
3317	Cut		Pit	AD	2.2
3318	Fill	3317	Pit fill	AD	2.2
3319	Cut		Pit	AD	2.2
3320	Fill	3319	Pit fill	AD	2.2
3321	Cut		Ditch	B	2.2
3322	Fill	3321	Ditch fill	B	2.2
3323	Cut		Pit	AD	2.2
3324	Fill	3323	Pit fill	AD	2.2
3325	Cut		Ditch	O	2.2
3326	Fill	3325	Ditch fill	O	2.2
3327	Cut		Ditch	O	2.2
3328	Fill	3327	Ditch fill	O	2.2
3329	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3330	Fill	3329	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3331	Fill	3329	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3332	Fill	3329	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3333	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3334	Fill	3333	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3335	Cut		Ditch	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3336	Fill	3335	Ditch fill	J; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3337	Cut		Ditch recut	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3338	Fill	3337	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3339	Fill	3337	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3340	Fill	3337	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3341	Fill	3337	Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3342	Fill		Ditch recut fill	K; Enclosure? 1	2.2
3343	Cut		Pit	AD	2.2
3344	Fill	3343	Pit fill	AD	2.2
3345	Cut		Ditch	T	2.2
3346	Fill	3345	Ditch fill	T	2.2
3347	Cut		Ditch	B	2.2
3348	Fill	3347	Ditch fill	B	2.2
3349	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3350	Fill	3349	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3351	Fill	3349	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3352	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3353	Fill	3352	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3354	Fill	3352	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3355	Fill	3352	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3356	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3357	Fill	3356	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3358	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3359	Fill	3358	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3360	Fill	3358	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3361	Fill	3347	Ditch fill	B	2.2
3362	Fill	3356	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3363	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group D	2.1
3364	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3365	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3366	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3367	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3368	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3369	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3370	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3371	Fill	3363	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3372	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group D	2.1
3373	Fill	3372	Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3374	Fill		Quarry pit fill	Pit group D	2.1
3375	Cut		Ditch	O	2.2
3376	Fill	3375	Ditch fill	O	2.2
3377	Cut		Ditch	B	2.2
3378	Fill	3377	Ditch fill	B	2.2
3379	Cut		Ditch	V	2.2
3380	Fill	3379	Ditch fill	V	2.2
3381	Cut		Ditch	B	2.2
3382	Fill	3381	Ditch fill	B	2.2
3383	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3384	Fill	3383	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3385	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3386	Fill	3385	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3387	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3388	Fill	3387	Ditch fill	AM	4
3389	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3390	Fill	3389	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3391	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3392	Fill	3391	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3393	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3394	Fill	3393	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3395	Cut		Palaeochannel	A	1
3396	Fill	3395	Palaeochannel fill	A	1
3397	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3398	Fill	3397	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3399	Fill	3397	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3400	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3401	Fill	3400	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3402	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3403	Fill	3402	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3404	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3405	Fill	3404	Ditch fill	AM	4
3406	Fill	3404	Ditch fill	AM	4
3407	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3408	Fill	3407	Ditch fill	AM	4
3409	Fill	3407	Ditch fill	AM	4
3410	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3411	Fill	3410	Ditch fill	AM	4
3412	Fill	3410	Ditch fill	AM	4
3413	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3414	Fill	3413	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3415	Cut		Palaeochannel	A	1
3416	Fill	3415	Palaeochannel fill	A	1
3417	Cut		Ditch	W	2.2
3418	Fill	3417	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3419	Fill	3417	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3420			Void		
3421			Void		
3422	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3423	Fill	3422	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3424	Fill	3422	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3425	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3426	Fill	3425	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3427	Fill	3425	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3428	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3429	Fill	3428	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3430	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3431	Fill	3430	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3432	Cut		Gully	Pit group G	2.1
3433	Fill	3432	Gully fill	Pit group G	2.1
3434	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3435	Fill	3434	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3436	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3437	Fill	3436	Ditch fill	Q	2.2

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3438	Fill	3436	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3439	Fill	3436	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3440	Cut		Ditch recut	R	2.2
3441	Fill	3440	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3442	Fill	3440	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3443	Fill	3440	Ditch recut fill	R	2.2
3444	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group F	2.1
3445	Fill	3444	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3446	Fill	3444	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3447	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group F	2.1
3448	Fill	3447	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3449	Fill	3447	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3450	Fill	3447	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3451	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group G	2.1
3452	Fill	3451	Quarry pit fill	Pit group G	2.1
3453	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group F	2.1
3454	Fill	3453	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3455	Fill	3453	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3456	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group F	2.1
3457	Fill	3456	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3458	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group F	2.1
3459	Fill	3458	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3459	Fill	3458	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3460	Fill	3458	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3461	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group F	2.1
3462	Fill	3461	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3462	Fill	3461	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3463	Fill	3461	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3463	Fill	3461	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3464	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group F	2.1
3465	Fill	3464	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3466	Fill	3464	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3467	Fill	3464	Quarry pit fill	Pit group F	2.1
3468	Cut		Ditch	W	2.2
3469	Fill	3468	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3470	Fill	3468	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3471	Fill	3468	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3472			Void		
3473			Void		
3474			Void		
3475	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3476	Fill	3475	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3477	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3478	Fill	3477	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3479	Fill	3477	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3480	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3481	Fill	3480	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3482	Fill	3480	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3483	Cut		Ditch	Q	2.2
3484	Fill	3483	Ditch fill	Q	2.2
3485	Cut		Ditch	W	2.2
3486	Fill	3485	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3487			Void		
3488			Void		

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3489	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group G	2.1
3490	Fill	3489	Quarry pit fill	Pit group G	2.1
3491	Cut		Ditch	W	2.2
3492	Fill	3491	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3493	Fill	3491	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3494	Fill	3489	Quarry pit fill	Pit group G	2.1
3495			Void		
3496			Void		
3497	Cut		Ditch	W	2.2
3498	Fill	3497	Ditch fill	W	2.2
3499	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3500	Fill	3499	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3501	Cut		Tree-throw pit		2.1
3502	Fill	3501	Tree-throw pit fill		1
3503	Cut		Tree-throw pit		1
3504	Fill	3503	Tree-throw pit fill		2.1
3505	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3506	Fill	3503	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3507	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3508	Fill	3507	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3509	Fill		Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3510	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3511	Fill	3510	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3512	Cut		Gully	Pit group I	2.1
3513	Fill	3512	Gully fill	Pit group I	2.1
3514	Cut		Gully	Pit group I	2.1
3515	Fill	3514	Gully fill	Pit group I	2.1
3516	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3517	Fill	3516	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3518	Fill	3516	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3519	Cut		Gully	Pit group I	2.1
3520	Fill	3519	Gully fill	Pit group I	2.1
3521	Cut		Gully	Pit group I	2.1
3522	Fill	3521	Gully fill	Pit group I	2.1
3523	Cut		Gully	Pit group I	2.1
3524	Fill	3523	Gully fill	Pit group I	2.1
3525	Fill		Gully fill	Pit group I	2.1
3526	Fill	3529	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3527	Fill		Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3528	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group H	2.1
3529	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group H	2.1
3530	Fill	3529	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3531	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group H	2.1
3532	Fill	3531	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3533	Fill	3531	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3534	Fill	3531	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3535	Fill	3531	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3536	Fill	3531	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3537	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group H	2.1
3538	Fill	3537	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3539	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3540	Fill	3539	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3541	Fill	3556	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3542	Fill	3528	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3543	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3544	Fill	3543	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3545	Cut		Ditch	AG	2.2
3546	Fill	3545	Ditch fill	AG	2.2
3547	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group E	2.1
3548	Fill	3547	Quarry pit fill	Pit group E	2.1
3549	Cut		Ditch	AE	2.2
3550	Fill	3549	Ditch fill	AE	2.2
3551	Cut		Ditch	AE	2.2
3552	Fill	3551	Ditch fill	AE	2.2
3553	Cut		Ditch	AF	2.2
3554	Fill	3553	Ditch fill	AF	2.2
3555	Fill	3553	Ditch fill	AF	2.2
3556	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group H	2.1
3557	Fill	3556	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3558	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group H	2.1
3559	Fill	3558	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3560	Fill	3558	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3561	Cut		Ditch	AE	2.2
3562	Fill	3561	Ditch fill	AE	2.2
3563	Cut		Ditch	AE	2.2
3564	Fill	3563	Ditch fill	AE	2.2
3565	Cut		Ditch	AF	2.2
3566	Fill	3565	Ditch fill	AF	2.2
3567	Fill	3565	Ditch fill	AF	2.2
3568	Cut		Ditch	AF	2.2
3569	Fill	3568	Ditch fill	AF	2.2
3570	Cut		Quarry pit	Pit group H	2.1
3571	Fill	3570	Quarry pit fill	Pit group H	2.1
3572	Fill		Ditch fill	AG	2.2
3573	Cut		Ditch	AG	2.2
3574	Fill	3573	Ditch fill	AG	2.2
3575	Cut		Ditch	AG	2.2
3576	Fill	3575	Ditch fill	AG	2.2
3577	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3578	Fill	3577	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3579	Cut		Ditch	V	2.2
3580	Fill	3579	Ditch fill	V	2.2
3581	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3582	Fill	3581	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3583	Cut		Ditch	AM	4
3584	Fill	3583	Ditch fill	AM	4
3585	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3586	Fill	3585	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3587	Fill	3592	Ditch fill	AM	4
3588	Fill	3592	Ditch fill	AM	4
3589	Cut		Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3590	Fill	3589	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3591	Fill	3589	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3592	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3
3593	Fill	3592	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3594	Fill	3592	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3595	Fill		Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3596	Cut		Furrow	Furrows	3

Context	Context type	Fill of	Context description	Feature Label	Period
3597	Fill	3596	Furrow fill	Furrows	3
3598	Cut		Ditch	Z	2.2
3599	Fill	3598	Ditch fill	Z	2.2
3600	Cut		Ditch	Z	2.2
3601	Fill	3600	Ditch fill	Z	2.2
3602	Cut		Ditch	AA	2.2
3603	Fill	3602	Ditch fill	AA	2.2
3604	Cut		Pit	AJ	2.2
3605	Fill	3604	Pit fill	AJ	2.2
3606	Cut		Ditch	AA	2.2
3607	Fill	3606	Ditch fill	AA	2.2
3608	Cut		Ditch	Y	2.2
3609	Fill	3608	Ditch fill	Y	2.2
3610	Cut		Ditch	Y	2.2
3611	Fill	3610	Ditch fill	Y	2.2
3612	Cut		Ditch	Z	2.2
3613	Fill	3612	Ditch fill	Z	2.2
3614	Cut		Ditch	Z	2.2
3615	Fill	3614	Ditch fill	Z	2.2
3616	Fill	3614	Ditch fill	Z	2.2
3617	Cut		Ditch	Z	2.2
3618	Fill	3617	Ditch fill	Z	2.2

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

By Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

An assemblage of 181 sherds, weighing 2.289kg and with an EVEs value of 1.91, was recovered from 58 deposits and as unstratified finds. The pottery has been sorted by fabric (within context), and quantified according to sherd count/weight and rim EVEs. Where identifiable, vessel form/rim morphology was recorded. Pottery fabric codings, given in parenthesis in the text, are defined in summary in Table 1. Where possible these are matched with the Leicestershire Roman Pottery Fabric Type Series (Cooper 2000, 72–3; 116).

Period 2: Roman

The bulk of the pottery was Roman in date, with a total of 176 sherds (2203g). Most was retrieved from ditch and quarry pit fills. The average sherd weight for this pottery was 12.5g, which is reasonably high for a Roman group and suggests the assemblage is not well broken-up. Soil conditions have caused poor surface preservation in some cases and led to the leaching of calcareous (fossil shell-tempered) fabrics, resulting in a vesicular appearance.

The assemblage was dominated by reduced (60% by sherd count) and oxidised (30%) coarseware fabrics of broad Roman date, and probable local manufacture. The most common forms were necked jars, but also included were a flat rim dish (GW6) from fill 3279 of Period 2.2 ditch K (cut 3278), part of Enclosure? 1 and a bowl with a bifid rim (OW3) from fill 3274 of Period 2.2 ditch V (cut 3273).

Five sherds of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria (MO4), manufactured in north Warwickshire, included: a vessel with curved flange and bead rim from fill 3274 of Period 2.2 ditch V (cut 3273).; and a rimsherd from a wall-sided/hammerhead type from fill 3089 of Period 2.2 ditch AC (cut 3088). The latter vessel featured painted decoration on the rim, which was a typical feature during the 3rd century (Tyers 1996, 123). The vessel from ditch V (cut 3273) fill 3274 featured part of a maker's stamp (Fig. 13) and is described in Appendix C. The only regional type was southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (BB), which is represented here as a single base sherd. When found outside Dorset this type typically dates to the second to fourth centuries (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107).

Continental imports are present as sherds of Gaulish samian from three deposits. Two sherds occur in Lezoux fabric (LZ), a type dating to the 2nd century AD. Included from Period 2.2 ditch M (cut 3193) (fill 3194), part of Enclosure? 2 is a full profile sherd from a Drag. 38 bowl, a form commonly dating to the second half of the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 51). A single body sherd in East Gaulish fabric (EG) from Period 2.1 gully 3425 (fill 3427) (part of pit group G) dates in the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century range (*ibid.*, 3).

Period 3: Medieval

Pottery of medieval date comprised three bodysherds (total 75g). One was in a granitic-tempered fabric of Potters Marston type (PM), of early 12th to late 13th century date, which was recovered from fill 3042 of Period 2.1 ditch M (cut 3041), part of Enclosure? 2. A sherd in a reduced-fired, glazed sandy fabric (GLAZ), dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, was recorded in fill 3593 of Period 3 furrow 3592. Of Late medieval date (late 14th to mid 16th century) was a sherd of Midlands Purple (MP) from fill 3030 of Period 4 ditch AM (cut 3029) (Sawday 1994, 116).

Period 4: Post-medieval

Pottery attributable to this period totals two bodysherds weighing 11g. Fabrics represented are: glazed earthenware (EA6), dateable to the early 16th to mid 18th centuries (*ibid.*, 116), from fill 3032 of Period 4 ditch AM (cut 3031); and Tin-glazed earthenware (TGE), dating to the late 17th to 18th centuries, from fill 3194 of Period 2.2 ditch M (cut 3193), part of Enclosure? 2.

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Cooper, N. J. 2000 'The Roman Pottery', in Cooper, N. J. 2000 *The archaeology of Rutland Water: Excavations at Empingham, 1967-73 & 1990* Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. 6, University of Leicester. 72–97

Davies, B., Richardson, B. and Tomber, R. 1994 *The archaeology of Roman London Volume 5: A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London* CBA Research Report 98 London, Museum of London and Council for British Archaeology

Sawday, D. 1994 'The Post Roman Pottery', in Clay, P. and Pollard, R. 1994 *Iron Age and Roman occupation in the West Bridge area, Leicester: Excavations 1962–1971* Leicester, Leicestershire Museums Arts and Records Service, 115–29

Tyers, P. 1996 *Roman Pottery in Britain* London, Routledge

Webster, P. 1996 *Roman Samian pottery in Britain; practical handbook in archaeology* 13 York, Council for British Archaeology

Table 1: Summary of pottery by fabric

Period	Leicestershire Code (except†)	NRFRC Code*	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Roman	BB	DOR BB1	Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	9
	CG1		Shell-tempered	7	73
	EG		East Gaulish samian	1	14
	GT3		Coarse grog-tempered	1	134
	GW3		Fine greyware	20	85
	GW5		Medium greyware	58	727
	GW6		Coarse greyware	25	209
	GW9		Very coarse greyware	2	24
	LZ		LEZ SA	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	2
	MO4	MAH WH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium	5	436
	OW2	MAH WH	Fine/fine sandy oxidised	49	326
	OW3		Coarse sandy oxidised	2	48
	WW2		Fine Mancetter-Hartshill/Lower Nene Valley whiteware	2	41
	WW3		Fine sandy Upper/Lower Nene Valley whiteware	1	8
Medieval	GLAZ†		Glazed sandy coarseware	1	8
	PM		Potters Marston ware	1	6
	MP		Midlands Purple	1	61
Post-medieval	EA6		Glazed earthenware	1	8
	TGE†		Tin-glazed earthenware	1	3
Total				181	2289

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection

APPENDIX C: STAMPED MORTARIUM

By Kay Hartley

Fabric description

Context 3274; Ditch V (cut 3273)

65gms Diameter 300mms 8%. One rim sherd and two body sherds from a mortarium in cream fabric, self-coloured or with self-coloured slip. The fairly frequent inclusions include quartz, black and red-brown material and the trituration grit consists entirely of hard black material, possibly refired pottery. The fabric is very soft and powdery and has considerable accretion on the outside, all due to depositional conditions.

Potter's Stamp

The broken stamp, which is probably left-facing, is too abraded for its identification to be entirely certain, but the border and the initial S fit best as part of a stamp of Sarrius, which reads 'SARRI' when complete. This is from the most commonly used of his seven dies. More mortaria are known for Sarrius than for any other 2nd-century potter. His main workshops were in the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries in Warwickshire, but he was also involved in production at three other workshops at Rossington Bridge, near Doncaster, at Bearsden, near Glasgow, on the Antonine Wall and at an unknown location in north-east England. For further details of his work see Breeze forthcoming and Buckland, Hartley and Rigby p.45–47. His production was within the period AD135–170 and could have ended slightly earlier than AD 170. The rim-profile can be matched in his work and fits well into this date-range irrespective of the stamp.

Illustration catalogue

1. Potter's stamp. The stamp displays the initial S, fitting best as part of a stamp of Sarrius, which reads 'SARRI' when complete. Period 2.2 ditch V (cut 3273).

References

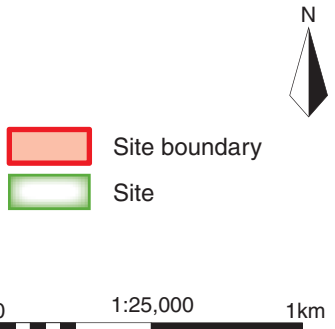
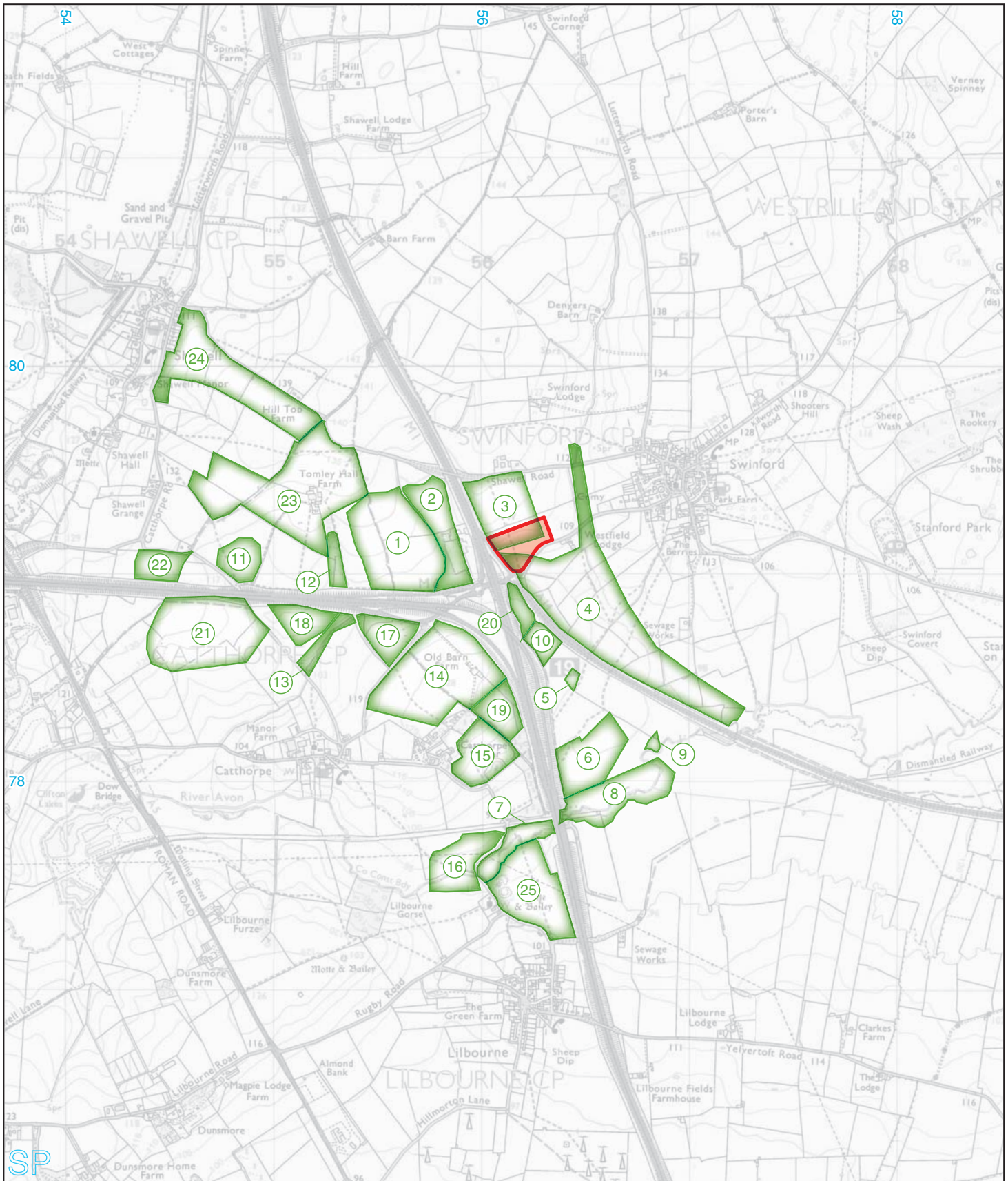
Buckland, P.C., Hartley, K.F. and Rigby, V., 2001 *The Roman pottery kilns at Rossington Bridge 1956–1961: A report on excavations carried out by J.R.Lidster on behalf of Doncaster Museum* *Journal of Pottery Studies* vol 9

Hartley, K.F. 2016 '7.3 The Mortaria', in Breeze, D.J., 2016 *Bearsden: A Roman Fort on the Antonine Wall*. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 129–158

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire	
Short description	<p>A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between November 2013 and February 2014 at the request of Skanska on behalf of the Highways Agency at the Catthorpe Interchange, M1 Junction 19, Leicestershire. A programme of archaeological mitigation was undertaken, comprising an evaluation (Sites 1, 3, 10 and 14), earthwork survey (Site 4), strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation (Site 3) and a watching brief (Sites 4, 14 and 20 and at strips of land either side of the M1 incorporating parts of sites 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 20).</p> <p>The archaeological remains were largely confined to the northern part of Site 3, comprising a possible prehistoric palaeochannel alongside quarry pits, two enclosures, droveways, ditches, a possible roundhouse/structure and pits making up an agricultural complex all dating to the Roman period. Extensive evidence for ridge-and-furrow-agriculture was observed. Two post-medieval/modern and two undated ditches were also recorded. A moderate pottery assemblage was recovered, the majority broadly Roman in date, with more closely-datable forms suggesting a Middle Roman date for assemblage as a whole. Other finds from the site include early prehistoric worked flint, ceramic building material including two Roman tile fragments, a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem, post-medieval and modern glass, an undated iron nail and a small amount of industrial waste.</p> <p>The excavation results are of local significance and merit publication. This is particularly relevant in the consideration of the changing function of the site in the Roman period from an area of quarrying to that of agricultural activities (i.e. stock management) and how this relates to the position of the site along Roman Watling Street and within the hinterland of <i>Tripontium</i> and <i>Ratae Corieltavorum</i> (Leicester).</p>	
Project dates	4 November 2013 to 28 February 2014	
Project type	Archaeological excavation, field evaluation, earthwork survey, watching brief	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment Geophysical survey Field evaluation Post-excavation Assessment	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	M1 Junction 19, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	3.3068 ha (Site 3)	
Site co-ordinates	SP 56021 78863	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Leicestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Mordue, Dan Stone	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	Rectilinear Enclosure (Roman) Droeway (Roman) Field System (Roman)	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	Mortarium (Roman)	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Leicestershire County Council Museums Accession Number X.A140.2013	Pottery, animal bone, flint, metal, glass, clay tobacco pipe, industrial waste, environmental residues and flot.
Paper	Leicestershire County Council Museums	Context sheets, Matrices Registers, Drawings, B&W

	Accession Number X.A140.2013	photos
Digital	Leicestershire County Council Museums Accession Number X.A140.2013	Database, Digital photos, Survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Leicestershire: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Watching Brief CA Report 17144		



Site boundary
 Site



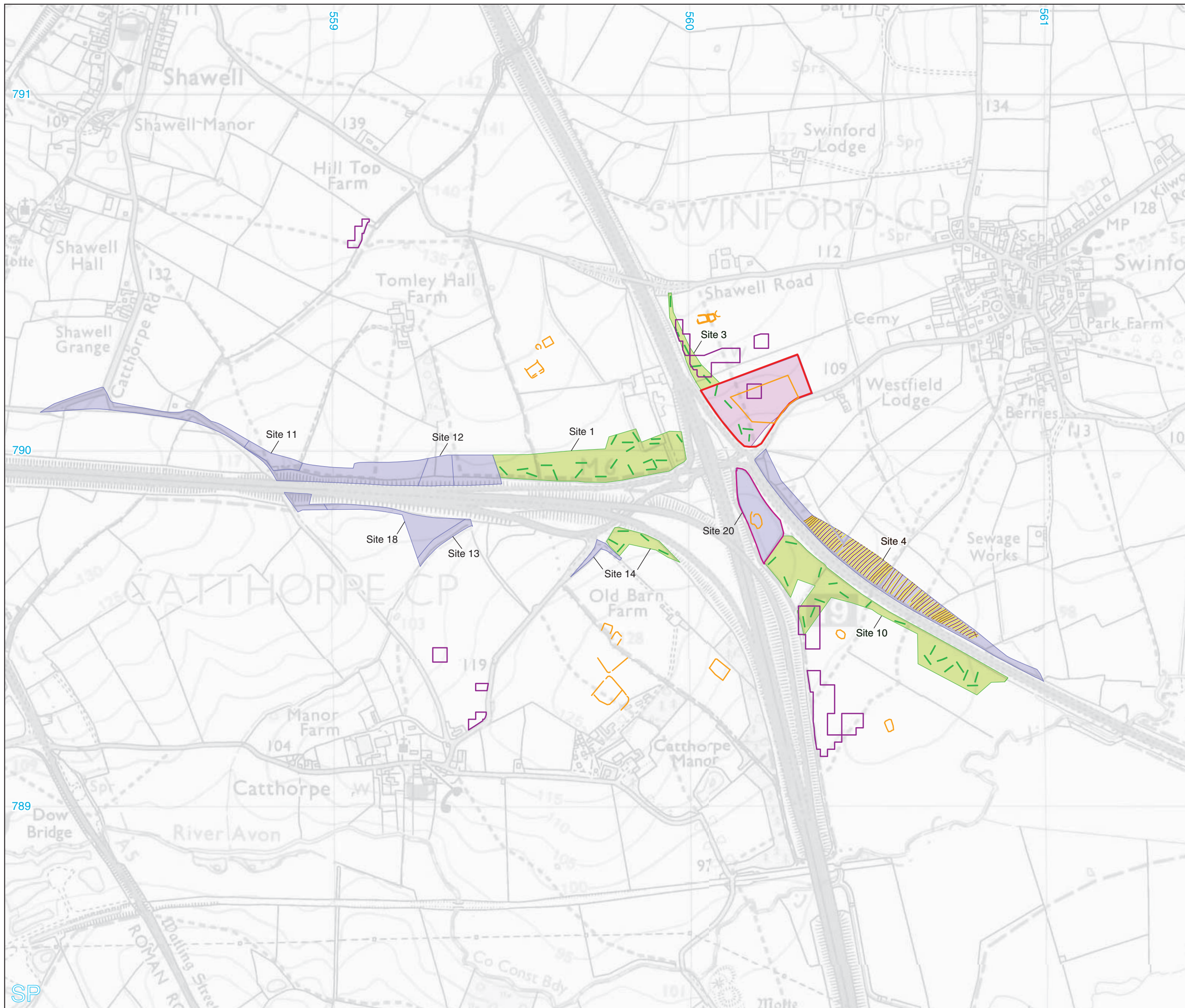
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www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	DJB/LJH	PROJECT NO.	669031	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	05/04/2017	1
APPROVED BY	SLC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- site boundary
 - strip, map and sample area
 - CA evaluation area
 - CA evaluation trench
 - watching brief area
 - cropmark
 - geophysical survey (Stratascan 2003)
 - geophysical survey (Stratascan 2006)
-
- ridge-and-furrow survey**
- top of slope
 - bottom of slope



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PROJECT TITLE
M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
M1 Junction 19 with summary of recent archaeological works and cropmarks

<small>DRAWN BY</small> L J H	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 669031	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> A O	<small>DATE</small> 05/04/2017	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> S L C	<small>SCALE @A3</small> 1:10,000	





- site boundary
- archaeological feature
- plough-furrow
- medieval headland
- edge of excavation




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PROJECT TITLE
 M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire
FIGURE TITLE
 Site 3: all feature plan and extent of ridge-and-furrow activity

<small>DRAWN BY</small> DJB/LJH	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 669031	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 3
<small>CHECKED BY</small> AO	<small>DATE</small> 05/04/2017	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SLC	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:750	





excavated/unexcavated

- period 2.1: Middle Roman
- period 2.2: Middle Roman
- period 3: Medieval
- period 4: Post-medieval/modern
- undated

--- edge of excavation

--- projected feature

Ⓐ section location



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PROJECT TITLE
M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire
 FIGURE TITLE
Phase plan of the north-western area

DRAWN BY DJB/LJH PROJECT NO. 669031 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY AO DATE 05/04/2017 4
 APPROVED BY SLC SCALE@A3 1:200

7915

SP



excavated/unexcavated

- period 1: Prehistoric
- period 2.2: Middle Roman
- period 3: Medieval
- period 3: Medieval headland
- period 4: Post-medieval/modern

--- edge of excavation

(A) (A) section location

0 1:200 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire
 FIGURE TITLE
Phase plan of the northern area

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 CHECKED BY **AO** DATE **05/04/2017**
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- excavated/unexcavated
- period 2.1: Middle Roman
 - period 2.2: Middle Roman
 - period 3: Medieval
 - period 4: Post-medieval/modern
 - edge of excavation



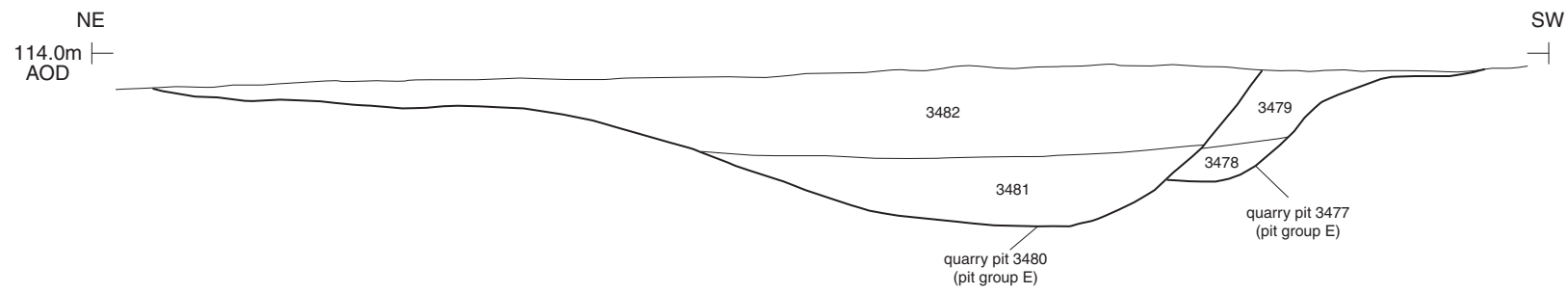

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PROJECT TITLE
 M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire
FIGURE TITLE
 Phase plan of the southern area

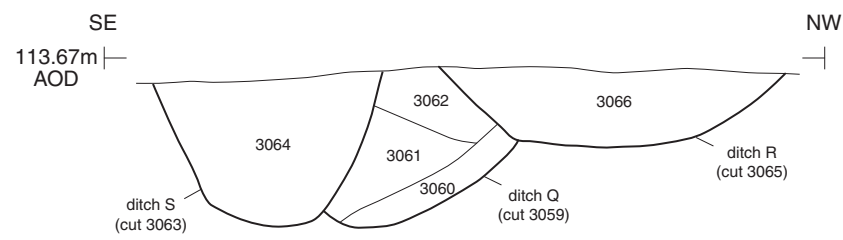
DRAWN BY **DJB/LJH** PROJECT NO. **669031** FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY **AO** DATE **05/04/2017** **6**
 APPROVED BY **SLC** SCALE@A3 **1:200**



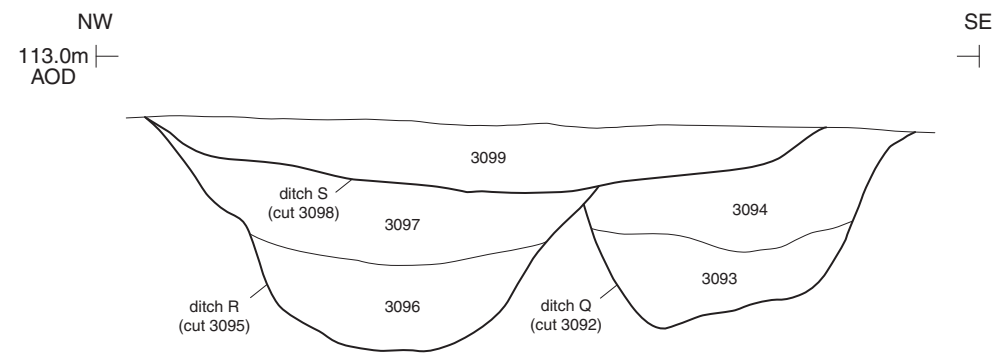
Section AA



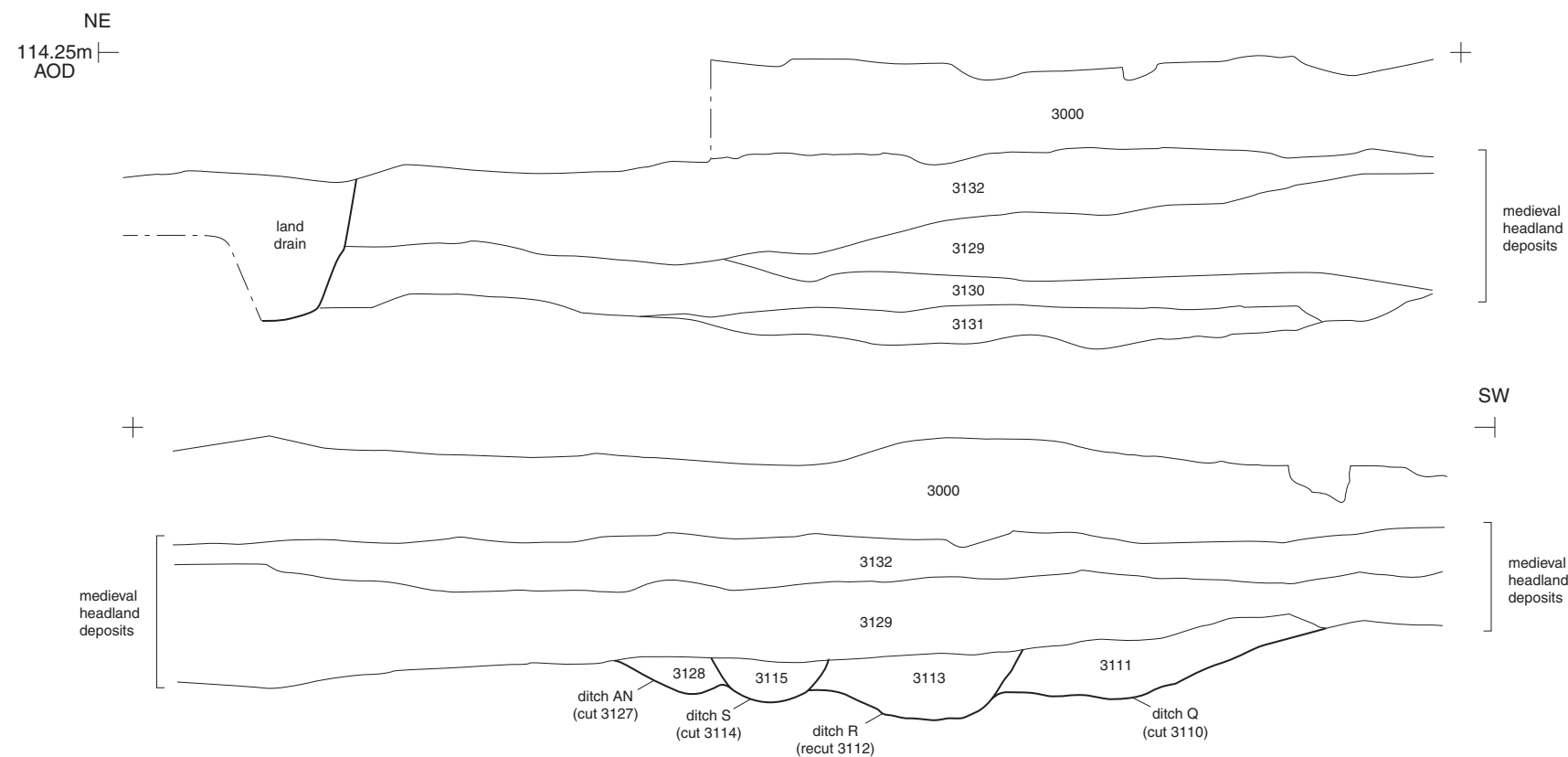
Section BB



Section CC



Section DD

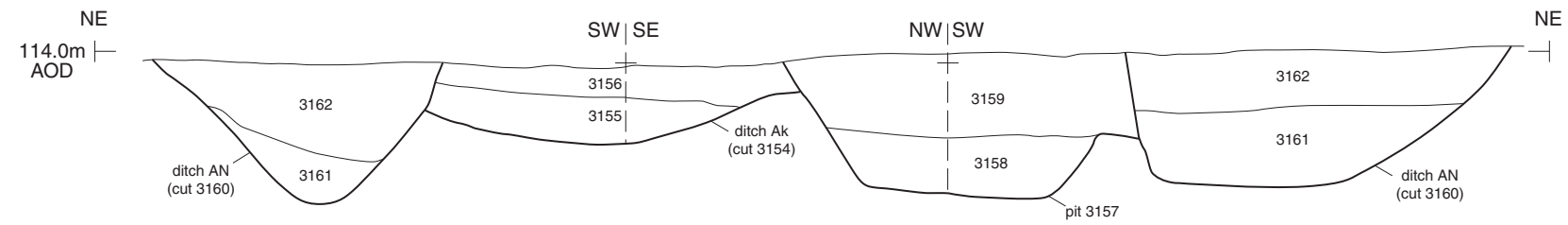


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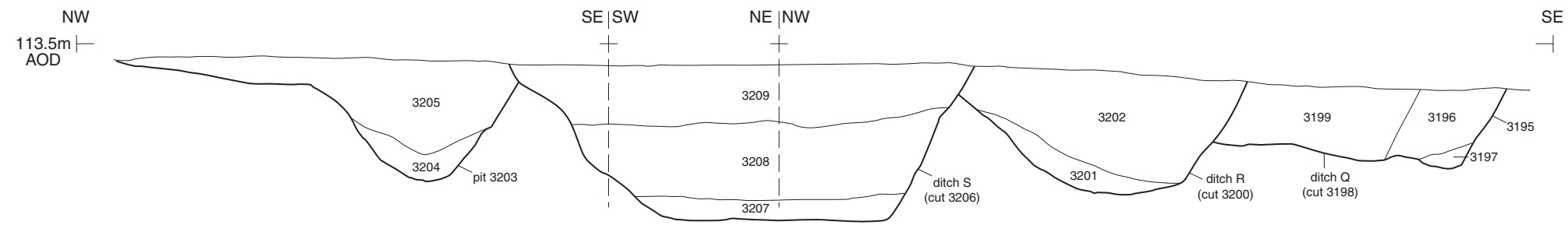
PROJECT TITLE
M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire
 FIGURE TITLE
Sections AA - DD

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 CHECKED BY **AO** DATE **05/04/2017**
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Section EE



Section FF



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PROJECT TITLE
M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe Interchange, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Sections EE - FF

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 CHECKED BY **AO** DATE **05/04/2017**
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9



10



11



12

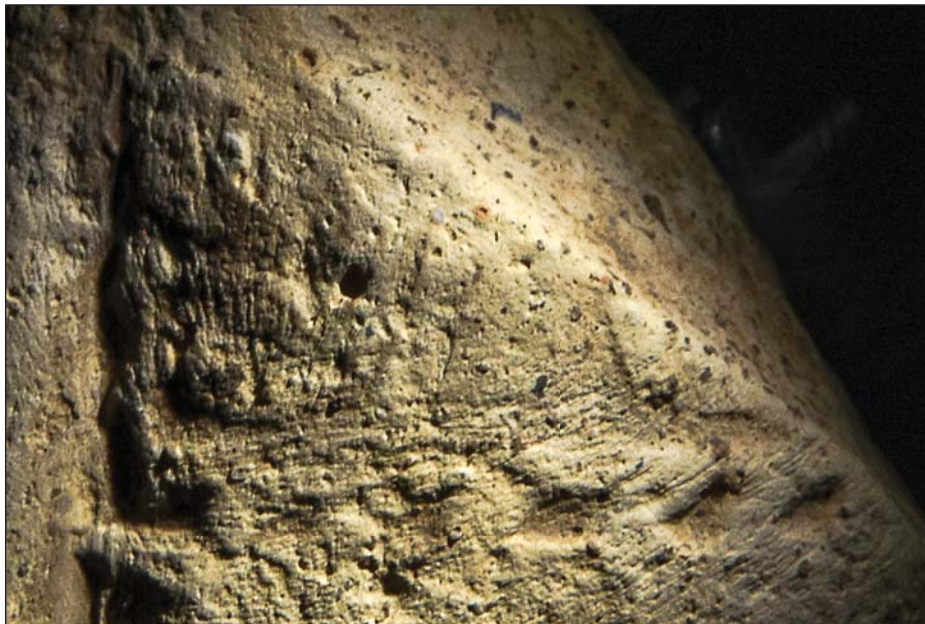
- 9 Possible entrance of Enclosure? 2, looking south
- 10 Droveaway ditches (Q, R & S) looking north-east (scale 1m)
- 11 Corner intersection of droveaway ditches (Q, R & S, looking north-east (scale 2m)
- 12 Quarry pits 3375, 3363, 3372 and deposit 3374 (pit group 4) looking north-east (scale 2m)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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0  20mm



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PROJECT TITLE

**M1 Junction 19 Improvement, Catthorpe
Interchange, Leicestershire**

FIGURE TITLE

Potter's stamp

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CHECKED BY AO DATE 28/06/2017
APPROVED BY SLC SCALE@A4 4:1

FIGURE NO.

13

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