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Archaeological Services

An archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (SP 73019 88637)

Leon Hunt and Vicki Score



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for:

David Wilson Homes – East Midlands

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Summary

This document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (SP 73019 88637) in advance of a proposed residential development of the site.

The assessment was commissioned by David Wilson Homes-East Midlands from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS).

The site consists of large flat pasture fields (approximately 6.8ha) lying on a ridge north of Market Harborough. To the north the land slopes down towards the canal and the village of Great Bowden.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland identifies several known archaeological sites containing Iron Age and Roman settlement close to the proposed development site including Waterfield Place to the east where an Iron Age settlement site was excavated in 2015.

The map evidence suggest that the site was fields on the outskirts of the settlements of Market Harborough and Great Bowden during the medieval period and has remained agricultural in nature since then.

The geophysical survey found extensive anomalies indicative of Iron Age/Roman settlement across the site – particularly in the east of the site, possibly related to other sites along the ridge. This will be impacted by the proposed development and archaeological mitigation work in the form of trial trenching and open area excavation is likely to be required.

There would be no impact on the setting of historic buildings from new development in this area.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 12 (conserving and enhancing the historic environment) this document is an archaeological desk-based assessment for land to the east of Leicester Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 726 888).

The assessment was commissioned by David Wilson Homes–East Midlands from University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of the proposed development of the site for new housing.

Aims and Methods

The aim of this desk-based assessment is to present information on the extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and significance of cultural heritage assets present within the study area.

The assessment takes into account all previous land uses and attempts to establish what impact future development will have on the archaeological remains. The desk-based assessment should, once the above information has been gathered, assist in providing an informed planning decision as to whether further stages of work are necessary.

All work follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2014).*



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Methodology

The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Archaeological records (Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire & Rutland, Leicestershire County Council)
- Previous Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area (Record Office for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland (ROLLR), Wigston Magna, Leicestershire)

- Geological maps (ULAS Reference Library and British Geological Survey website)
- Historical background material (ULAS Reference Library and University of Leicester Library).
- Useful websites (e.g. MAGIC and Heritage Gateway)

A site visit was undertaken on 14th July 2017 in order to examine the area. Particular attention was paid to the current land use of all parts of the application area and its likely impact on the condition of any buried archaeological remains.

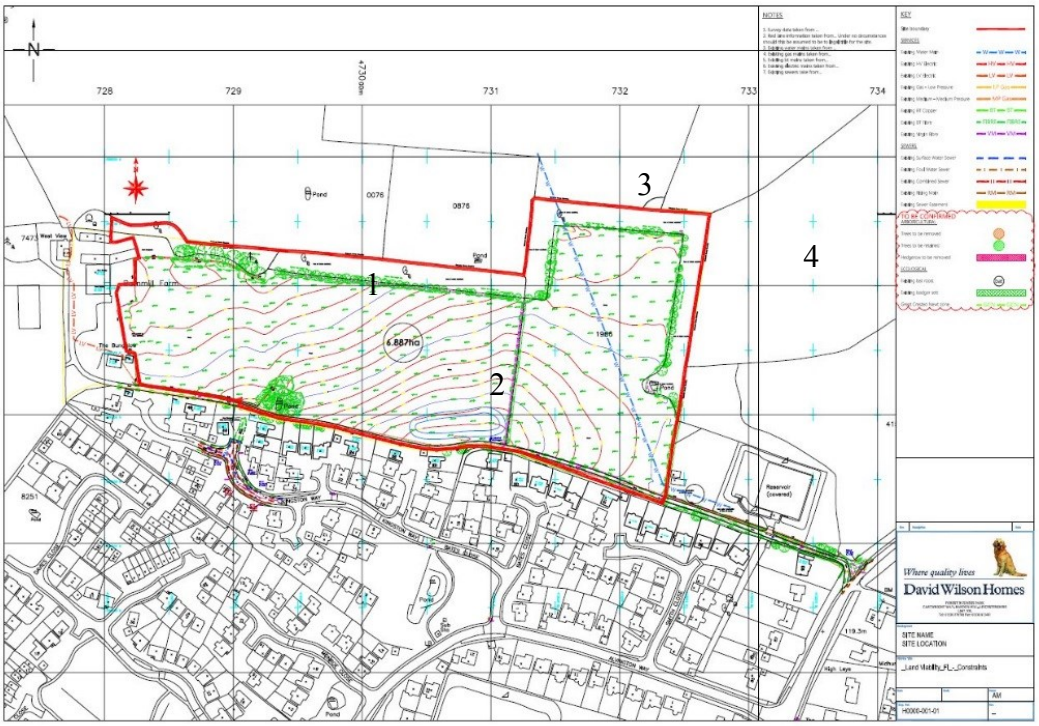


Figure 2: Location of assessment area (red line). Plan provided by client.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

The site consists of three parcels of land that lie north of a farm trackway that runs west from Burnmill Road on the northern edge of Market Harborough (Fig. 2).

The site itself consists of 6.8 ha of pastureland on an area of high ground (approx. 129m OD) on the northern edge of a modern estate. To the north the land slopes downwards towards the Grand Union Canal (Leicester Section Market Harborough Branch) which lies at *c.* 108m OD. To the south Burnmill Road slopes downwards towards the town centre which lies at around 88m OD. This site therefore lies on a fairly prominent ridgeline landscape feature just above the 120m contour line.

The land is currently mown pasture land largely surrounded by mature hedgerows which feature a number of trees.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be mid-Pleistocene Till overlying Whitby Mudstone Formation.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Background

Market Harborough is first mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1199 (Davies 1964). At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, the manorial centre was at Great Bowden, with Harborough merely part of the Great Bowden field system (Morris 1975). The town was most likely a planned creation under the encouragement of Henry II at a new crossing of the Welland within Great Bowden parish, and was granted a weekly market in 1202-3 (Davies 1984).

The name Harborough is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *haefera-beorg*, for 'oat-hill', which may have originally been the field name where the settlement was established. The hill that fits this interpretation is the present Mill Hill (Davies 1984).

Until the 17th century the market and local agriculture were based at Great Bowden's fields. But in the later 18th century, when much rebuilding was done, prosperity derived from the manufacturing and marketing of worsted and from the travellers using the new turnpikes, especially between Leicester and Northampton. By 1798 expansion into Great and Little Bowden (the latter in Northamptonshire until 1888) had begun.

In the 19th century one main manufacture quickly succeeded the last. Carpets were the main creation around 1810-40, then silk and worsted around 1846-66, then for a short time boots and shoes. Encouraged by the arrival of the canal in 1809 and the railway to Rugby in 1850 and to the south in 1857, other industries were introduced, including in 1865 Symington's corset factory, which was active in the centre of the town from the 1860s until 1957. The inns were frequented by the foxhunting fraternity, who made Market Harborough one of their centres, particularly just before the First World War.

During the 19th century the population grew gradually from 2,826 (1801) to 7,735 (1901). It has since doubled to 15,934 in 1981, and industry has become more diverse (Pevsner 1984). The population is currently around 23,000.

The assessment area lies in an area that was once within the rural hinterland of the town. Although the site itself has no obvious agricultural earthworks there is ridge and furrow surrounding it, suggesting it was once part of the medieval fields surrounding the village (Fig. 5).

Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland indicates that there are no known archaeological sites located within the assessment area itself.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Battlefields in the vicinity (within 1km). However, there are a number of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the site. These are summarised below, listed in full in Appendix I and illustrated on Fig. 3. The HER reference numbers are shown in bold in the text.

Prehistoric (Fig. 3)

Worked flint has been found in the vicinity including just to the north-east of the site (**MLE17041**), and Neolithic and Bronze Age flints have been found in Great Bowden village(**MLE21619**, **MLE21624**, **MLE21626**, **MLE2162**, **MLE216230**). Flints have also been found in the wider area to the north (**MLE16664**, **MLE19897**, **MLE17862**) and to the south (**MLE19894**, **MLE17632, MLE16564**).

Iron Age / Roman (Fig. 3)

This ridge appears to have been a desired area for Iron Age and Roman settlement. Just downslope immediately to the north-east Fieldwalking and metal detecting on a site south of Great Bowden Hall has located Roman pottery, metal work, flue tiles and coins (**MLE1999**). A second Iron Age/Roman site lies further north-east (**MLE10148**).

Just 1km to the west lies Airfield Farm where geophysical survey and excavations have found three ring ditches (**MLE19057**), with another ring ditch to the north (**MLE15735**), an Iron Age settlement site (**MLE15729**), Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses (**MLE19058**), with another Iron Age settlement Site further south (MLE21329). A Roman settlement site (**MLE19056**) and Roman ditches (MLE19059) were also recorded here suggesting some continuity of occupation. A large prehistoric/ Roman settlement site (covering an area around 400m by 250m), lying around 600m south-west of the assessment area, was located by geophysical survey on land west of the woodlands in 2014 (**MLE21329**) (Fisher 2014).

Geophysical survey and trial trenching in 2011 revealed Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses at Waterfield Place 930m east of the assessment area (**MLE19107**). (Harvey 2011). Subsequent excavation in 2014 confirmed the presence of a large Iron Age site, with enclosures and roundhouses (Browning 2016). Just east of this is a possible Roman small town on the ridgeway where a large quality of Roman material has been found (**MLE1948**, **MLE16380**).

There are a number of spot finds from the area including Roman pottery to the south-east (**MLE19893**), from Great Bowden village (**MLE21594**, **MLE21612**, **MLE21607**) and further north (**MLE19896**) while a silver denarius was found close to St. Luke's Hospital (**MLE7883**) and further coins have also been recorded (**MLE7881**, **MLE7877, MLE7879**).

A Roman road is said to run from the Union Inn to the Post Office, largely under the main road (**MLE20647**). While it could be Roman, it is perhaps more likely to be medieval.

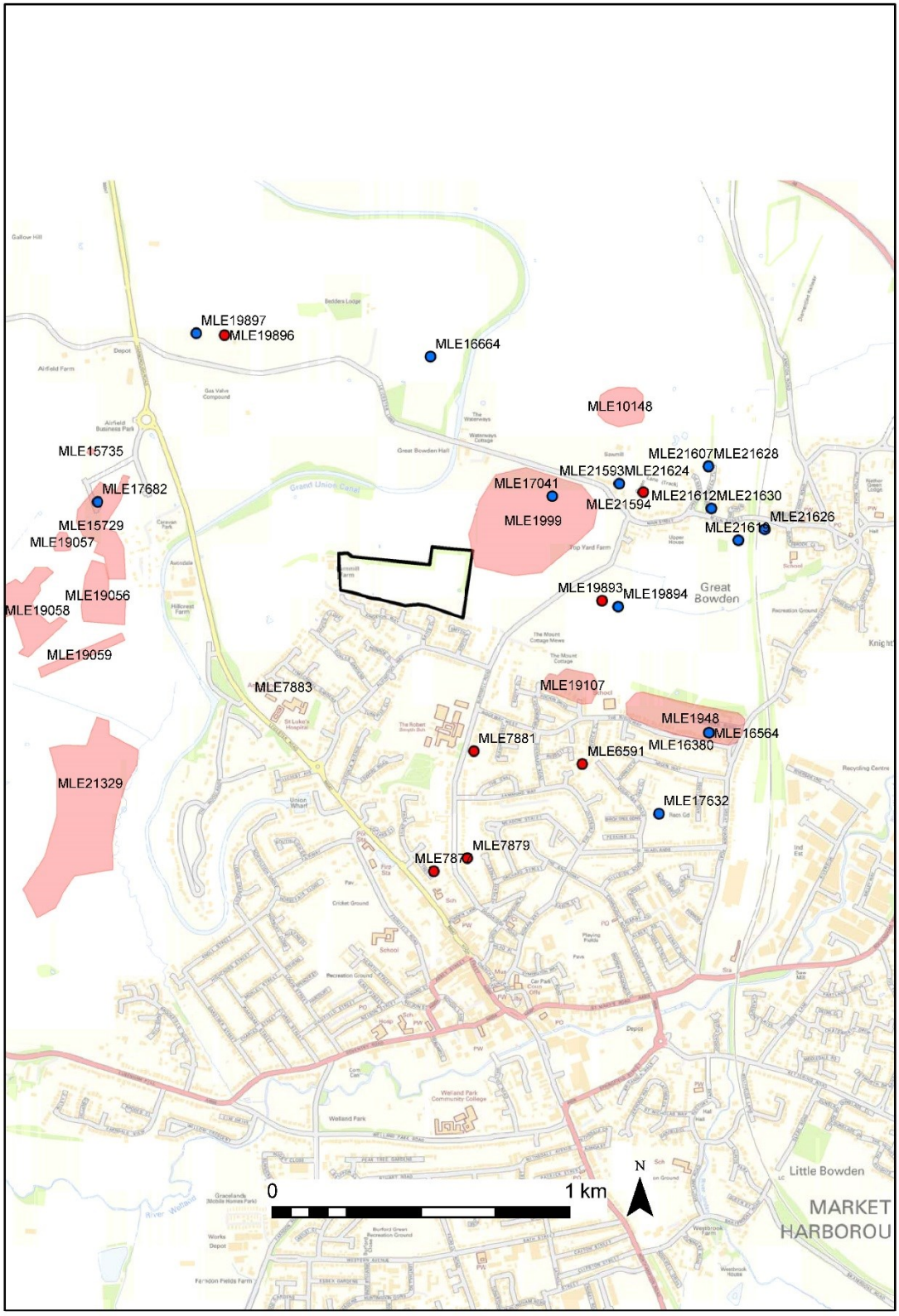


Figure 3: Plan of known archaeological sites (blue = prehistoric, red = Iron Age/Roman) listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire & Rutland.

Anglo-Saxon (Fig. 4)

A number of brooches and other artefacts suggesting a cemetery were found during building work at Hill Crest, 600m south-west of the assessment area (**MLE1978**). Anglo-Saxon pottery was found at 12 The Ridgeway (**MLE16561**).

Medieval (Fig. 4)

The assessment area lies 1km north of the medieval core of the town of Market Harborough (**MLE1959**). The main Road through Harborough is thought by some to have Roman origins but is more likely to be medieval (**MLE1995**, **MLE20647**). The site lies closer to the medieval core of Great Bowden to the east (MLE9021). Within the village are numerous medieval pottery finds (**MLE17040, MLE19892, MLE6753, MLE21580, MLE21600, MLE21608, MLE21610, MLE6753, MLE6751, MLE21590, MLE21591**). Pottery has also been found north of Great Bowden Hall (**MLE21595**) and further north (**MLE19895**).

A medieval coin was found to the south-west of the assessment area (**MLE6755**) and medieval pottery has been found on the Ridgeway (**MLE16562**). There is also a small area of ridge and furrow in the surrounding fields (**MLE22063**) although LiDAR analysis suggests that this much more widespread.

Post-medieval-modern (Fig. 4)

There are a number of windmill sites in the area including one on the northern edge of the site (MLE1949) shown on Prior's map of 1775 and Burnmill Road could well refer to the fate of the windmill. Another windmill lies to the south-east (MLE1956) with a third to the south-west which may have sustained damaged when the A6 was re-aligned (**MLE1952**). Post-medieval finds have also been recovered in the area (**MLE17631**, b)

St. Luke's Hospital that lies 400m south-east to the site is built on the site of the Union Workhouse (**MLE17001**). A brickworks lies to the north-east(**MLE21592**).

The Harborough Arm of the Leicestershire & Northamptonshire Union Canal lies to the north (**MLE16299**). By 1797 the canal had been built from Leicester to Debdale Wharf, but the money had run out. A proposal was made to re-route the canal via Market Harborough. The canal was extended to the town by 1809 but there construction once again ceased. The line of the canal comprises the Grand Union Canal conservation area.

To the north-west lies Market Harborough Military Airfield (**MLE15969**) which opened on 1st June 1943 with a three-runway layout, a perimeter track with 30 dispersals, suitable for bombers. From 1948 it was used for storing surplus military vehicles by the army. They left in 1960 and the site was used for a prison.

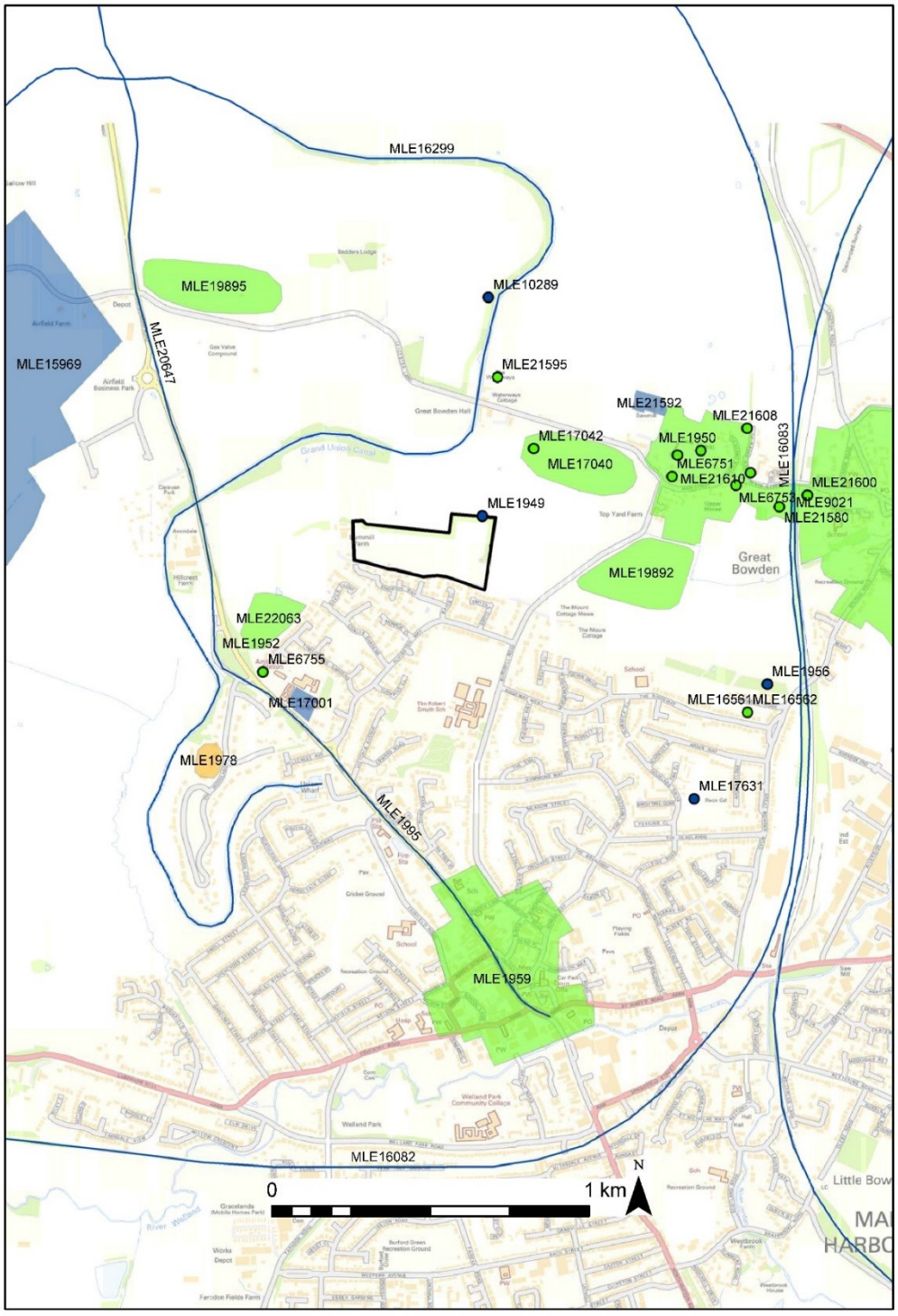


Figure 4: Plan of known archaeological sites (orange = Anglo-Saxon, green = medieval, blue = post-medieval) listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire & Rutland.

Previous Archaeological Work

A large number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area recently including large scale archaeological investigation on the prehistoric and Roman site at Airfield Farm to the west and recent excavations on an Iron Age and Roman settlement site at Waterfield Place to the east as well as desk-based assesments on several of the surrounding areas. Other work in the area includes fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys and a watching brief at St Lukes Hospital.

Geophysical surveys and LiDAR analysis was carried out on the area immediately west by Sumo-Stratascan in 2015 on the northern slope of the ridge. The results were largely negative for archaeological features. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and former field boundaries across the site suggest that the area has been used mostly for agricultural purposes since the medieval period. The remaining anomalies are natural or modern in origin, relating to underground services, scattered magnetic debris, ferrous objects, and fencing. (Stratascan 2015; Fig. 5).



Figure 5: Geophysical survey results (greyscale) from adjacent fields (Stratascan 2015).

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical Survey was undertaken on the site in July 2017. This identified a large number of anomalies that are likely to be archaeological in nature (Sumo Services 2017, Figs 6-7). The eastern area has series of enclosures typical of Iron Age or Romano-British ladder settlement. A strong signal indicates the presence of a service running north-west to south-east through the eastern area. To the west are irregular enclosures

that are more likely to represent field systems although they could also contain settlement activity. Ridge and furrow is also shown running roughly east-west.



Figure 6: Geophysical Survey. Greyscale (top) and Interpretation (bottom). From Sumo 2017.

Historic Buildings

There are a number of listed and other historic buildings, post-medieval and modern, which are located in Market Harborough and Great Bowden both of which contain conservation areas. The nearest historic building to the site is the Grade II Great Bowden Hall approximately 350m to the north (**MLE14957**) and the Grade II King Edward VII Grammar School (**MLE14957**) approximately half a kilometre to the south. These are shown on Fig. 7 and listed in Appendix II. The canal conservation area is discussed below.

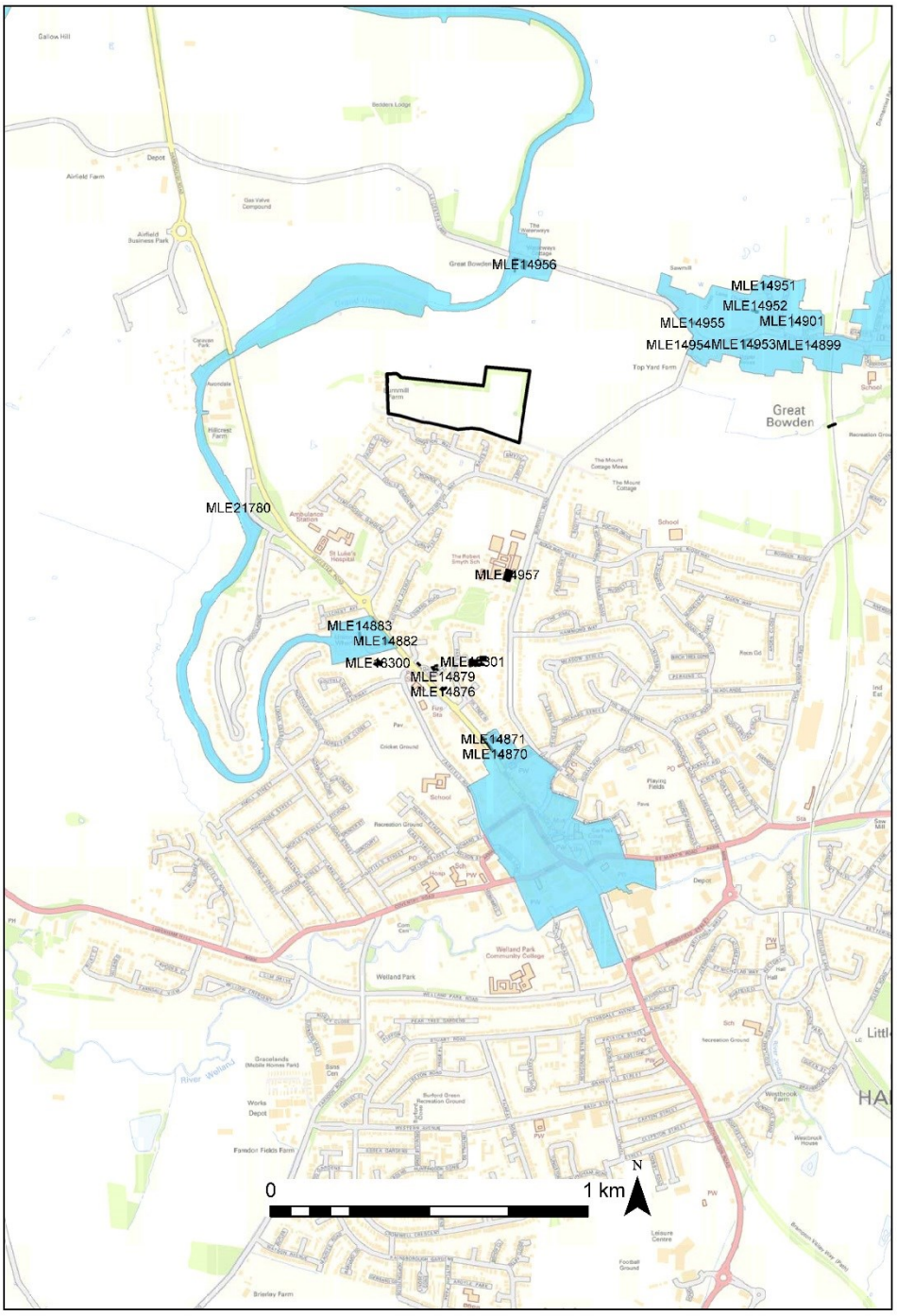


Figure 7: Listed Buildings and Conservation Area listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire & Rutland.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Historic Landscape Characterisation of the area as supplied by Leicestershire County Council shows that nearly all of the land in this area including the proposed site is 'Planned Enclosure' or 'Planned Enclosure Containing Ridge and Furrow'. There wooded boundaries to the north and east are marked as 'Broadleaved Plantation'.

Planned Enclosure includes small or large fields with boundaries showing a geometric planned appearance and is the result of later enclosure dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Planned Enclosure Containing Ridge and Furrow comprises fields exhibiting the same characteristics as Planned Enclosure but also contains ridge and furrow earthwork remains. Planned Enclosure dominates along the south-eastern and north-eastern borders of Leicestershire.

The landscape map from the HER suggests that prior to the development of the land to the south and the addition of the farm, the site did contain ridge and furrow earthworks running east to west (Fig. 8). However, although a LiDAR survey of this area clearly shows the ridge and furrow in the surrounding area, the proposed site itself is very flat (Fig. 9). A north-south boundary is visible in the western field and there are some east-west trends in the western fields and north-south trends in the eastern field (possibly caused by land drains) but no obvious earthworks and it seems likely that modern farming practices have removed all traces of any earthworks.

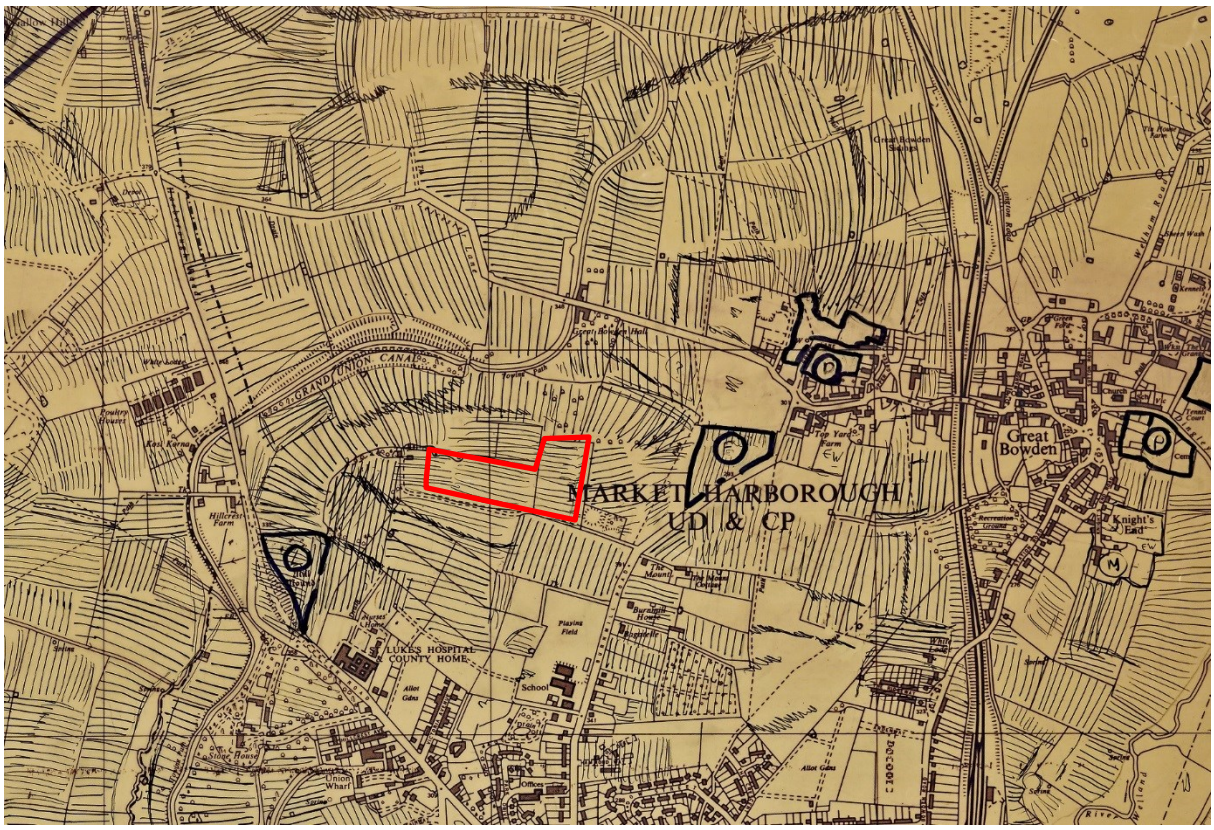


Figure 8: Landscape plan showing ridge and furrow in the area.



Figure 9: LiDAR Survey of the area showing detail of the site (outlined in red).

Grand Union Canal Conservation Area

The site overlooks the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area which follows the line of the canal to the wharf at Market Harborough. To the north of the site the canal lies mostly within a cutting with wooded banks to either side (Fig. 9) and is protected from any views of the area by thick tree and hedge cover which runs along the northern edge of the site. To the west, the canal is separated from the site by the main road and a number of fields and is shielded from views of the site by tall trees and vegetation.

Cartographic Evidence

The tithe map for Market Harborough does not show the assessment area and so the earliest available map of the site is the first edition Ordnance Survey map, dated 1889 (Fig. 9).

The land covers two fields within a series of fields to the west of Burnmill Road. The Grand Union Canal built in the early 19th century is shown to the north. Wooded areas are shown at the edge of the canal (but not around the site). A small mark in the southern part of the larger field may be a small pond and a spot height is shown marked as 426ft (129.845m) suggesting a high point in the surrounding landscape as also indicated by the 400ft contour line. To the west where the current farmhouse is lies a small building and a pond but there is no obvious access. The nearest dwellings are Great Bowden Hall to the north-east and Burn Mill House to the south-east.



Figure 10: Detail of the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, sheet L.NE, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile

The 1904 OS map of the site is very similar to the earlier edition and shows few changes (Fig. 10). A reservoir has been added to the immediate east with a trackway access (part of the Market Harborough UDCWW and still there today) and small wooded areas have appeared along the north-western edge of the site creating an uneven boundary. The Robert Smyth School on Burnmill Road was built in 1909. The OS map from 1915 (not illustrated) is the same although next to the reservoir the land is now marked as allotment gardens. The 1931 maps show more buildings around Burnmill House and along the main road to the west. 1938 and 1950 are also very similar to the earlier maps and are therefore not illustrated. The first of the post-war metric maps is the 1958 edition, which once again shows a virtually unchanged scene from the 1904 edition.

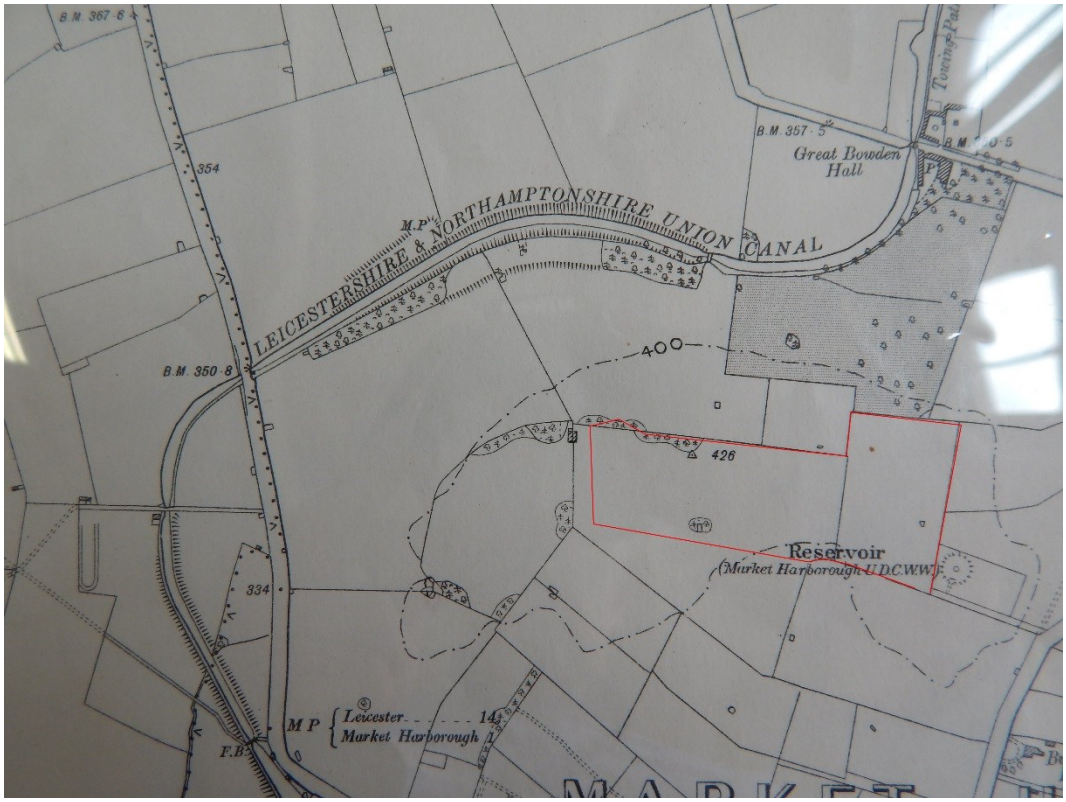


Figure 11: Detail of the 1904 Ordnance Survey map, sheet L.NE, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile



Figure 12: Detail of the 1958 Ordnance Survey map, sheet SP 78 NW, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 10 000

By 1960, the track to the reservoir has been extended to the buildings to the north-west creating the current shape of the fields and the pond has vanished and the 1968 OS map of the area shows the expansion of the town with the straightening of Leicester Road to the east and development along both this and Burnmill Road. The 1976 OS map is very similar to this edition (Fig. 12).



Figure 13: Detail of the 1976 Ordnance Survey map, sheet SP 78 NW, with assessment area highlighted. Scale 1: 10 000

The most recent maps available are the 1983-89 maps (on two sheets). This shows little change to the site itself but it does show some of the surrounding area becoming more developed as Market Harborough spreads northwards. During the 1990s the estate immediately south of the site has been built and the farm buildings to the west expanded although the proposed site and the area north of this remains the same as earlier (Fig. 13).



Figure 14: 2011 Google Earth image (Bluesky 2017).

Site Visit

The site was visited by an archaeologist on 14th July 2017 in order to assess the current state of the proposed development area. The site is accessed via a field track from the top of Burnmill Road and is currently pasture with tall hedgerows along the northern and eastern sides with the farm buildings to the west (Figs 14-17).

The land is slightly undulating sloping towards the hedgeline between the fields and with a slope to the north (outside the proposed area) down towards the canal. Overhead pylons run along the access road to the south of the site.

No earthworks are visible within the fields.



Figure 15: Site looking west along access track towards the farm buildings.



Figure 16: Site looking east at the pasture fields from the western side of the site.



Figure 17: Looking north from the western field towards the tree line that marks the top of the ridge. Behind this the land slopes down to the canal.



Figure 18: Looking north along the centre hedgerow.

Appraisal of Development Impact

The indicative development plan is for residential development as well as associated infrastructure and roads (Fig. 18). The proposed site lies on the northern edge of the town and the area immediately to the south is characterised by modern development. In the medieval period this area was probably part of the open field system surrounding the historic village cores. The historical and archaeological evidence, as well as the map regression exercise, suggests the site has probably remained in agricultural usage for much of the historic period and the preservation of underlying archaeological remains may be very good. The geophysical survey however, indicates that there are substantial archaeological features probably relating to an extensive Iron Age/Roman occupation site situated on the top of the ridge and potentially related to other known occupation sites of this date in the area (e.g. the Waterfield Place Iron Age settlement). This excavation suggest good preservation of features where they exist.

The map evidence and ridge and furrow earthworks in the area suggests that the site was fields in the medieval period and the potential for medieval and post-medieval activity is low, although there may be some evidence for the mill on the northern boundary of the site.

Foundation trenches for two-storey dwellings are normally at least 1m deep and therefore the excavation of foundation trenches may impact any underlying archaeological remains that exist on the site.

There would be no impact on the setting of any of the historic buildings in the town centre and the Grade II Bowden Hall to the east is separated by a field and surrounded by vegetation which will help to shield it from the proposed development. Burnmill House is similarly shielded from views by modern development.

Given the change from an agricultural to a residential use, there will be some impact on the setting of the historic landscape character of the fields. However, the land immediately to the south is currently residential and the proposals keep the boundary patterns of the fields.

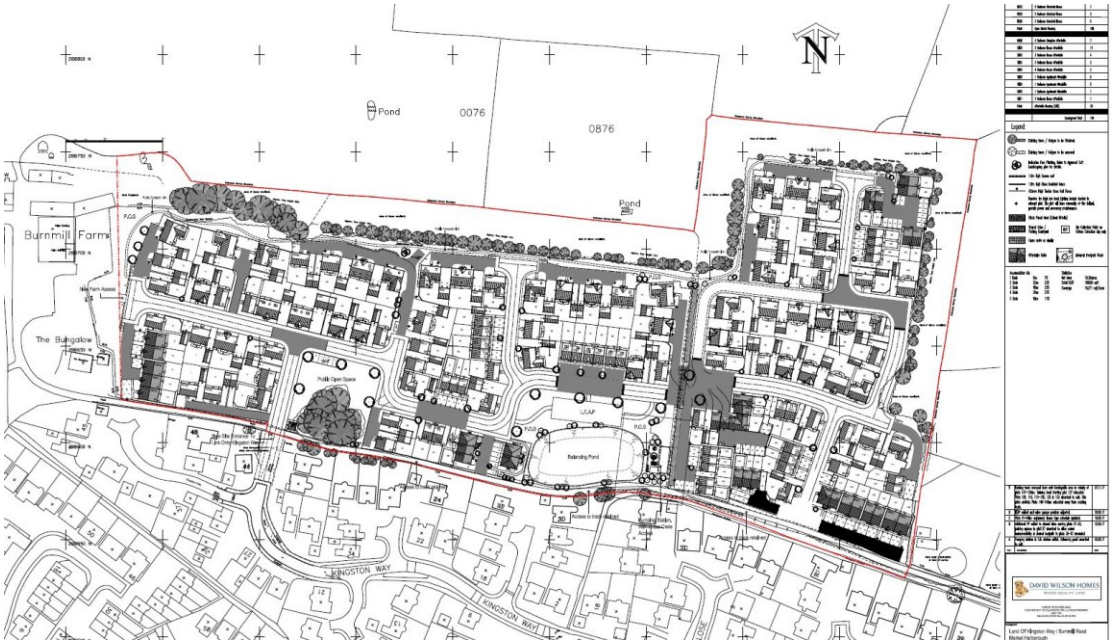


Figure 19: Proposed Indicative layout. Provided by client.

Conclusion

The assessment area lies outside the medieval historic core at the peripheries of Market Harborough and Great Bowden in the agricultural hinterland.

The site consists of a large area of pasture, which for the most part has remained relatively undisturbed since the post-medieval period when the land was enclosed. There are no obvious medieval ridge and furrow earthworks on the site. There is Low potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology although there could be remains associated with the possible windmill on the northern boundary.

The geophysical survey suggests the presence of an extensive Iron Age /Roman Settlement across the site which will be impacted by the proposed development and further archaeological mitigation in the form of trial trenching and open area excavation is likely to be required.

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Sources

HER Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland (Leicestershire County Council: Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record, County Hall

ROLLR Records Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland maps and records.

OS MAPS: 6 inch to 1 mile: Sheets L.NE, 1889, 1904, 1931 and 1950 editions.

1: 10 000 Sheet SP 78 NW, 1958, 1968, 1976 and 1985 editions

British Geological Survey Website

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26th July 2017

Appendix I: Known archaeological sites listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

MonUID	Name	MonTypes
MLE10289	Post-medieval finds from north of Leicester Lane	FINDSPOT
MLE16380	Roman pottery from the garden of 12 The Ridgeway	FINDSPOT
MLE16561	Anglo-Saxon pottery from the garden of 12 The Ridgeway	FINDSPOT
MLE16562	Medieval/post-medieval pottery, garden of 12 The Ridgeway	FINDSPOT
MLE16564	Prehistoric flint from the garden of 12 The Ridgeway	FINDSPOT
MLE16664	Various finds from Kendall's Field	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER
MLE17041	Worked flint from south-west of Great Bowden	FINDSPOT
MLE17042	Anglo-Saxon pottery from south-west of Great Bowden	FINDSPOT
MLE17526	Iron Age/Roman pottery from Green Lane	FINDSPOT
MLE17631	Post-medieval/modern finds from St Mary's Allotments	FINDSPOT
MLE17632	Prehistoric flint from St Mary's Allotment	FINDSPOT
MLE17682	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from Airfield Business Park	FINDSPOT
MLE1949	Windmill site, south of Great Bowden Hall	WINDMILL
MLE1956	Windmill site north of White Lodge, Great Bowden	WINDMILL
MLE19893	Roman pottery from Lower Green's Hill	FINDSPOT
MLE19894	Prehistoric flint from Lower Green's Hill	FINDSPOT
MLE19896	Roman pottery from north of Gas Valve Compound	FINDSPOT
MLE19897	Prehistoric flint from north of Gas Valve Compound	FINDSPOT
MLE21580	Medieval and post-medieval finds from rear of 45, Main Street	FINDSPOT
MLE21590	Medieval pottery and post-medieval finds from The Paddock, Green Lane	FINDSPOT
MLE21591	Medieval pottery and post-medieval finds from The Paddock, Green Lane	FINDSPOT
MLE21593	Late post-medieval finds from north of Leicester Lane	FINDSPOT

MLE21594	Roman pottery from The Paddock, Green Lane	FINDSPOT
MLE21595	Medieval and post-medieval finds from north of Great Bowden Hall	FINDSPOT
MLE21600	Medieval and post-medieval remains at 39, Main Street	ARTEFACT SCATTER; FEATURE; POST HOLE?
MLE21607	Roman pottery from Upper Green Farm	FINDSPOT
MLE21608	Medieval and post-medieval finds from Upper Green Farm	FINDSPOT
MLE21610	Medieval and post-medieval finds and post-medieval surface, Old Hall	ARTEFACT SCATTER; YARD?
MLE21612	Roman pottery, Old Hall	FINDSPOT
MLE21619	Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from rear of 45, Main Street	FINDSPOT
MLE21624	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from north of Leicester Lane	FINDSPOT
MLE21626	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from 39, Main Street	FINDSPOT
MLE21628	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint from Upper Green Farm	FINDSPOT
MLE21630	Neolithic/Bronze Age flint, Old Hall	FINDSPOT
MLE6591	Iron Age/Roman quern from near Great Bowden Hill	FINDSPOT
MLE6751	Medieval pottery found north of Top Yard Farm	FINDSPOT
MLE6753	Medieval pottery found near the West Lodge to Upper House	FINDSPOT
MLE6755	Medieval coin from north-west of St. Luke's Hospital	FINDSPOT
MLE7877	Roman coin, 21 Fir Tree Walk	FINDSPOT
MLE7879	Roman finds from 30 Burnmill Road	FINDSPOT
MLE7881	Roman coin, 96 Burnmill Road	FINDSPOT
MLE7883	Roman coin from north-west of St. Luke's Hospital	FINDSPOT
MonUID	Name	MonTypes
MLE16299	Leicestershire & Northamptonshire Union Canal, Harborough Arm	CANAL
MLE16083	Midland Railway, Leicester & Hitchin Extension	RAILWAY
MLE1995	Old road, High Street	ROAD
MLE20647	Turnpike Road, 'London to Manchester Road' (Market Harborough to Leicester)	TOLL ROAD
MLE16082	London & North Western Railway, Rugby & Stamford Railway	RAILWAY
MonUID	Name	MonTypes

MLE9021	Historic settlement core of Great Bowden	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE; WINDMILL
MLE1959	Historic settlement core of Market Harborough	TOWN
MLE19892	Manuring scatter, Lower Green's Hill	MANURING SCATTER
MLE19895	Manuring scatter, north of Gas Valve Compound	MANURING SCATTER
MLE16665	Medieval remains from Green Lane	GULLY; PIT; POST HOLE
MLE22063	Medieval ridge and furrow, east of Leicester Road	RIDGE AND FURROW
MLE1950	Medieval village earthworks around Green Lane	BUILDING PLATFORM; ENCLOSURE
MLE17040	Medieval/post-medieval finds from south-west of Great Bowden	MANURING SCATTER
MLE21592	Brickworks, Leicester Lane	BRICKWORKS
MLE1952	Harborough Mill, Leicester Road	POST MILL
MLE15969	Market Harborough Airfield	MILITARY AIRFIELD
MLE17001	Market Harborough Union Workhouse	WORKHOUSE
MLE19058	Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses south-west of the caravan park	ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH; TRACKWAY; SITE; STRUCTURE?
MLE15729	Iron Age settlement site, Airfield Business Park	ENCLOSURE; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); TRACKWAY
MLE19107	Iron Age site, Waterfield Place	SITE; ENCLOSURE; PIT; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)
MLE21329	Iron Age/Roman site west of The Woodlands	ENCLOSURE; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC); TRACKWAY; FARMSTEAD; PALAEOCHANNEL
MLE19059	Possible ditches south-west of the caravan park	DITCH?
MLE10148	Possible Iron Age/Roman site north of the Saw Mill	SITE?
MLE1948	Possible Roman town, The Ridgeway	TOWN?
MLE15735	Ring ditch west of White Lodge	RING DITCH
MLE1999	Roman site south of Great Bowden Hall	SITE

MLE19056	Roman site west of the caravan park	ENCLOSURE; PIT; SITE
MLE19057	Three ring ditches west of caravan park	RING DITCH
MLE1978	Anglo-Saxon cemetery site, site of Hill Crest	INHUMATION CEMETERY

Appendix II: Historic Buildings listed on the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland

HER Ref No	Name	Grade	Date	Location
MLE14871	**BROOKE HOUSE SCHOOL, 12 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)**	II*	1708	SP 731 875
Listed building description: Circa 1708, thought to have been first built by John Massey; but in 1808, top storey to western part and the east wing added. Red brick façade with rusticated stone quoins and moulded stone sill bands, cornice and small parapet. 3 storeys. Street façade has 5 windows; all barred sashes with moulded stone architraves. Top storey has 3 windows only. Main front is to garden, at right-angles to road and has 5 windows, one being a long round-headed landing window through all storeys. Good projecting stone porch in Greek Ionic style with paired columns. Interior has good staircase. Some interior features of 1708 remain. Ref. V.C.H. "A house of c.1703-8 extended as a hunting box c.1800. The older part faces the road. Five bays and originally two storeys. Brick with stone window surrounds. The newer part, at right angles to it, has a porch of over-attenuated coupled Ionic columns. To the side of the older range an extremely tall window lighting a staircase contemporary with the new part. Again all elements exaggeratedly thin. Two early C18th panelled rooms, bolection-moulded on the ground floor, fielded on the first floor. Early C18 with sturdy balusters, and a shell-pattern fanlight at the N end." Listed Building (II*) 1074394 BROOKE HOUSE SCHOOL			
MLE14872	**WALL, GATES AND PIERS AT NO. 12 (BROOKE HOUSE SCHOOL), LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)**	II	C18.	SP 731 875
Listed building description: C18. Stone capped brick wall to garden. Blocked side doorway with stone arch. Stone piers with pyramidal caps. Good iron gates and Listed Building (II) 1074395 WALL, GATES AND PIERS AT NO. 12 (BROOKE HOUSE SCHOOL)				
MLE14876	**15 & 16 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)**	II	C17th and early C19th	SP 730 877
Listed building description: C17 and early C19 house of 2 1/2 storeys at right-angles to road. Red brick with grey headers and string course between floors. 3 windows with small plain keystones; first floor now with modern leaded glazing; ground floor has 1 canted bay. Wooden eaves cornice. Steeply pitched slate roof, formerly with one dormer, now with 3 pedimented dormers. Door in plain wood case with keystone, cambered head lining and plain fanlight. 3 storey later wing to road has 2 windows to street façade. Sashes with glazing bars and stuccoed lintels. Listed Building (II) 1361218 15 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)				
MLE14879	**THE POPLARS, 18 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)**	II	Mid/late C18	SP 729 878
Listed building description: Mid/late C18. Detached red brick house. 3 storeys. 3 windows; sashes with glazing bars. Gauged brick arches now stuccoed. Stone capped parapet, no bands or cornice. 2 ground floor bay windows with late C19 glazing. Central wood doorcase with open dentil pediment and good traceried fanlight. 6-panelled door. A ramped screen wall, attached to house at each side, contains a round-arched recess with a blocked window. Listed Building (II) 1074396 THE POPLARS				
MLE14880	**19 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)**	II	Early C19.	SP 729 878
Listed building description: Early C19. A pair of houses, one building. Red brick. 3 storeys and cellars. No. 19 has 2 windows with plain keystones; sashes; second floor with vertical glazing bars; first floor with late C19 glazing. An oriel bay window to ground floor, with modern glazing. Modern door in moulded wood case with cornice. Small modillion eaves cornice. No. 20: moulded wooden eaves cornice; 1 window; second floor sash with glazing bars; first floor modern casement in original frame. Modern bay and door ground floor. Listed Building (II) 1397774 19 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)				
MLE14881	**20 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)**	II	Early C19.	SP 729 878
Listed building description:				

Early C19. A pair of houses, one building. Red brick. 3 storeys and cellars. No. 19 has 2 windows with plain keystones; sashes; second floor with vertical glazing bars; first floor with late C19 glazing. An oriel bay window to ground floor, with modern glazing. Modern door in moulded wood case with cornice. Small modillion eaves cornice. No. 20: moulded wooden eaves cornice; 1 window; second floor sash with glazing bars; first floor modern casement in original frame. Modern bay and door ground floor. Listed Building (II) 911/21/2/88A 20 LEICESTER ROAD (EAST SIDE)				
MLE14882	**THE SIX PACKS INN, LEICESTER ROAD (WEST SIDE)**	II	Early C18.	SP 728 879
Listed building description: Early C18. Probably associated with the branch extension of the Grand Union Canal to Market Harborough - formerly the Union Inn. Rendered façade over red brick. Bands at first and second floor sill heights. Slate roof with wide eaves and end chimneys. 3 storeys. Symmetrical design, generally with 4 windows. Sashes, in moulded boxed frames, with glazing bars. Later central porch. Side trellised porch. Rear red brick range with cast iron C19 pump (damaged). Listed Building (II) 1074397 THE SIX PACKS INN				
MLE14883	**WAREHOUSE EAST OF UNION WHARF, LEICESTER ROAD (OFF) (WEST SIDE)**	II	C19	SP 727 879
Listed building description: Union Wharf completed 1809. Warehouse earlier C19. Situated at the head of canal basin. Red brick. Roof, slates and pantiles, symmetrical design. Eastern façade, 2 storeys with paired segmental arched centre doorways ground floor and similar blank pair above. Similar outer doorways on both floors, flanked by shuttered window openings (two of these between centre and outer ground floor doorways). Rounded jambs to doors. End façade of red brick with some grey headers. 2 louvred windows with segmental arches to top floor. Listed Building (II) 1216544 WAREHOUSE EAST OF UNION WHARF				
MLE14956	**GREAT BOWDEN HALL, LEICESTER LANE (SOUTH SIDE)**	II	Early and later C19.	SP 732 890
Listed building description: Early and later C19. Rendered façade with eaves cornice and hipped slate roof of 2 and 3 storeys. Irregular façade. 6 windows; sashes generally late C19 glazing or unbarred. 1 canted 3 storey bay. Portico with columns and dentil cornice. 2 storey wing alongside road has 6 windows, 1 canted bay; all sashes with glazing bars. Segmental carriageway arch with stuccoed long and short voussoirs and lion mask on keystone. Red brick façade along canal has 10 windows; small modern windows and 2 barred sashes. Listed Building (II) 1074433 GREAT BOWDEN HALL				
MLE14957	**KING EDWARD VII GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BURNMILL ROAD (WEST SIDE)**	II	1909	SP 732 881
Listed building description: 1909. Architects Coales and Johnson. Red brick with stone dressings and stone plinth. Green slate roof with centre cupola. Advanced hipped gables over outer 3 windows at each side. 2 storeys and basement. 11 windows; centre first floor is a round window. Casements with mullions and transoms. Centre segmental stone porch with wreathed oval outer windows. Steps and paired Renaissance Ionic columns. North side has single storey wing with 5 windows and a door. Year of construction: 1909. Listed Building (II) 1074438 KING EDWARD VII GRAMMAR SCHOOL				
MLE18300	**Fairlawn, Fairfield Road**	-	1880	SP 727 878
Description: An opulent 1880 house belonging to one of the Symington brothers. An eclectic design by William Knight.				
MLE18301	**Park House, Park Drive**			SP 731 878
Description: One of the opulent 1880s houses of one of the Symington brothers. A French-Second-Empire-style mansion.				

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UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
Archaeological Services

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation

Site: Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 73019 88637 `

Client: BDW Trading Ltd

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning Ref: test1

ULAS Job No: 19-275

Acc No/Site Code: XA12 2017

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19-275_Draft	**Vicki Score**	**25th February 2019**
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Figure 1. Reproduced from Landranger® Sheet 141 (Kettering & Corby) 1:50 000 scale by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 3
Figure 2: Location of the proposed site. Plan provided by client. 3
Figure 3: Areas to be excavated outlined in red and contingency areas in yellow. Trenches are also visible and numbered. 6

Written scheme of investigation for Archaeological Excavation

1. Introduction

Definition and scope of the project

1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a phase of archaeological excavation on land off Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, SP73019 886307. (Figs 1-2) in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2018) and will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to any archaeological work taking place. The WSI needs to be submitted to discharge Condition 17 of planning permission 17/02020/FUL.

1.2 The work has been commissioned by BDW Trading Ltd. and is informed by a Desk-based Assessment (Hunt and Score 2017), Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2017), and a trial trench evaluation (Brown 2017). It will also be revised in light of any amendments to the proposed development which could affect archaeological remains, in consultation with the Planning Officer.

1.3 Archaeological excavation is an intrusive form of archaeological work which will record the deposits before development. The definition of archaeological excavation, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Excavations (2014a) is a programme of archaeological recording within a research framework to record, as appropriate, archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area.

2. Background

Context of the Project

2.1 The application area covers an area of *c.*6.5 hectares comprising two arable fields located north of a farm trackway that runs from Burnmill Road to the east to a farm at the end of the track bordering the site to the west. It lies on a ridge north of Market Harborough. (Figs 1-2).The proposed site development plan is for approximately 128 residential units as well as associated infrastructure and roads.

2.2 Previous archaeological survey and evaluations have identified archaeological remains across the site suggesting phases of mid-late Iron Age activity to the west running to late Iron Age/early Roman in the middle of the site and north-east and later Romano-British activity to the south-east.

Topography and Geology

2.4 The application area lies on a fairly prominent ridgeline (120m aOD) to the north of the town running approximately east to west. It is currently arable fields bounded in the south by the farm trackway and a modern housing estate, in the west by farm buildings, in the east by Burnmill Road and to the north by a line of trees and hedging. Beyond this line of trees the land slopes downwards towards the Grand Union Canal. The land of both fields slightly undulates and slopes towards the hedgeline that separates the two fields. Overhead pylons run along the access road to the south of the site.

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2.5 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of mid Pleistocene Till overlying Whitby Mudstone Formation.

Historical and Archaeological Background

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment (Hunt and Score 2017) notes that there are several known archaeological sites containing Iron Age and Roman settlement close to the proposed development. A large number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area recently including large scale archaeological investigation on the prehistoric and Roman site at Airfield Farm to the west and recent excavations on an Iron Age and Roman settlement site at Waterfield Place to the east as well as desk-based assessments on several of the surrounding areas.

2.7 The assessment area lies in an area that was once within the rural hinterland of the town. Although the site itself has no obvious agricultural earthworks there is ridge and furrow surrounding it, suggesting it was once part of the medieval fields surrounding the village. The map evidence suggest that the site was fields on the outskirts of the settlements of Market Harborough and Great Bowden during the medieval period and has remained agricultural in nature since then.

2.8 A geophysical survey (Stratoscan 2017) found extensive anomalies indicative of Iron Age/Roman settlement across the site – particularly in the east of the site, possibly related to other sites along the ridge. Evidence of later prehistoric or Romano-British settlement activity has been revealed, comprising a series of adjoining enclosures, indicative of a ladder settlement, along with larger enclosures, boundary ditches and pits.

2.9 Trial Trenching in 2017 confirmed the anomalies on the geophysical survey as archaeological features revealing areas of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity. The area of settlement comprises a series of adjoining enclosures, along with larger enclosures, boundary ditches and pits. Pottery from the west of the development area (Area 1) consisted of abraded fragments of Iron Age pottery of mid-late date but the majority of the ceramic remains suggest an occupation period of 1st -3rd centuries with the majority of finds from the late 1st and 2nd centuries in the east of the area.

2.10 Samples from five of the features reveal evidence of grain processing so it is likely that the grain was grown in the area and used for bread and/or beer making, but only in Area 2.

2.11 the dating evidence provided by the pottery indicate early to mid Iron Age use of the western field for occupation (or, more likely animal husbandry, given the high percentage in recovered bone of cattle bone). Moving west across the development site, the evidence suggests early-mid Roman settlement activity with a roughly north-south enclosure ditch curving round to the east delineating the settlement. Some pottery of a later 3rd century date indicates later Roman occupation in the south-eastern corner of the area.

2.12 This previous work has identified that significant buried remains could be affected by the proposed development and preservation by record of the archaeological deposits is therefore required.

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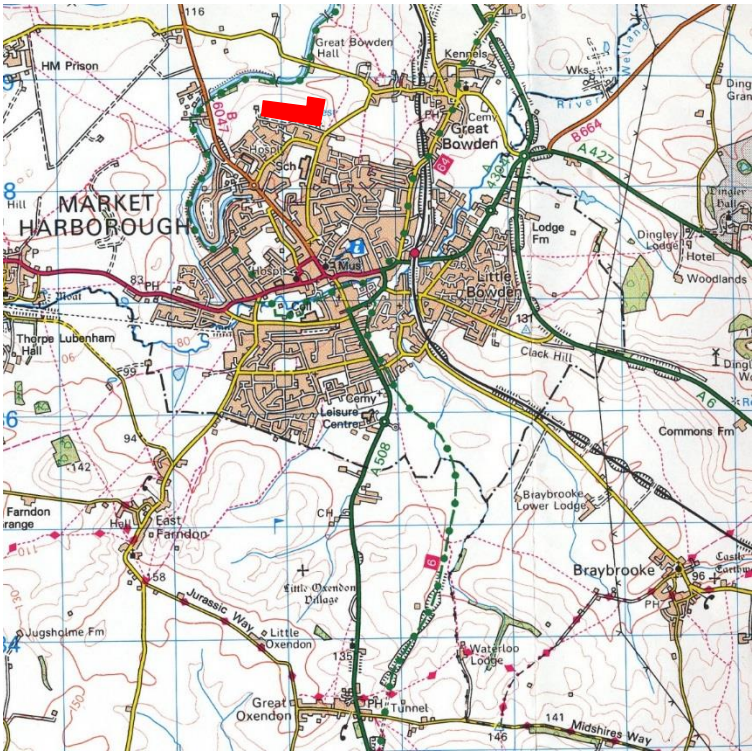


Figure 1. Site Location

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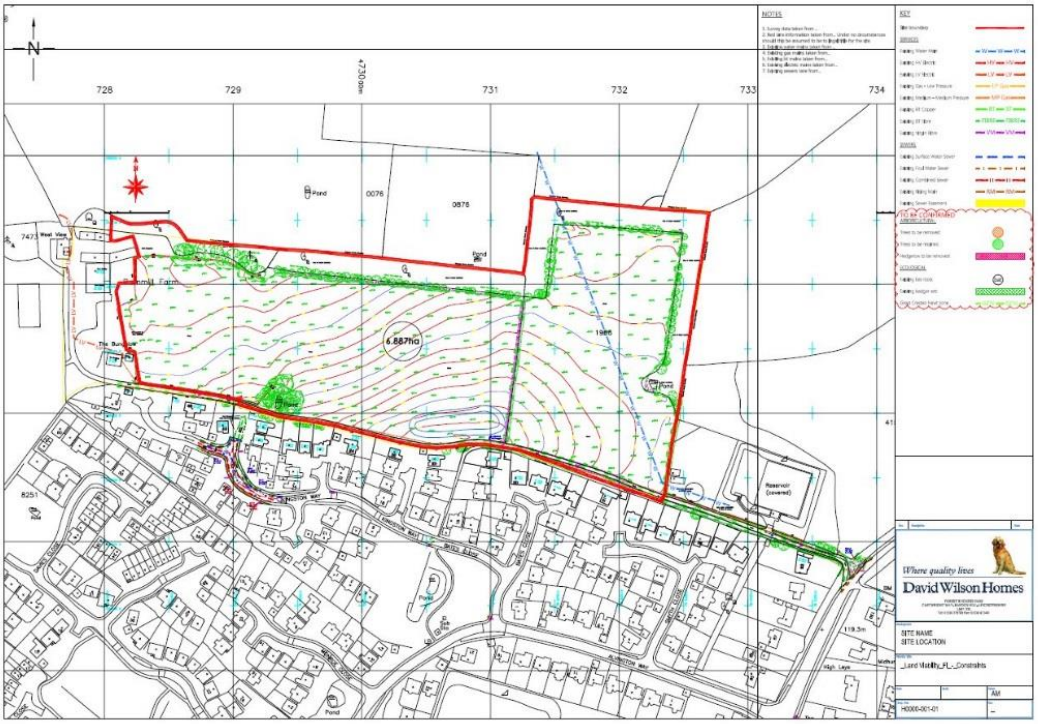


Figure 2: Location of the proposed site. Plan provided by client.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The main aim of the investigation is to provide evidence to understand the nature, date, function, and character of the archaeological remains at the site in their cultural and environmental setting and to preserve it by record.

3.2 The objectives of the excavation are:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and provide evidence of the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains on the site.
- To characterise the extent, date range, character, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record significant archaeological deposits whose future integrity may be compromised by groundworks associated with the proposed construction works.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Research Objectives

3.3 The previous evaluation suggested evidence for settlement dating from the Iron Age to Roman in the form of enclosures, ring ditches, ditches, gullies and pits with pottery dating from the mid to late Iron Age to the late Roman period. On this basis it is possible to determine some initial objectives identified within *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13,* (ed. Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (ed. Knight et al 2012).

3.4 Excavations may contribute to knowledge on rural settlement, landscape and society. Information on the sequence and chronology of boundaries and their relationship to settlements may be recovered and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use. Artefacts can provide evidence for evidence for craft industry and exchange across broad landscape areas.

3.5 The excavation results have potential to contribute to knowledge on Iron Age – Roman transitions in rural settlement, landscape and society. Specific research questions arising from the results of the evaluation include:

- How are the nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the period? In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy? [Iron Age: 4.5.2];
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems? [Iron Age: 4.6.1];
- How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns? Can the relationship between sedentary and mobile economies be clarified, and how did this vary spatially and over time? [Iron Age: 4.8.3];
- How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time? [Roman: 5.4.4];

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- Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products? [Roman: 5.4.6].
- To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement? [Roman: 5.7.3]
- How may roads and waterways have impacted upon established communities and how may roads have influenced urban morphology? [Roman: 5.7.4]

3.6 These research aims have been identified based on the current state of knowledge within the area of the scheme. The research aims will be re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.

4. Constraints

4.1 The client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before the archaeological works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014b) and adhere to their Code of Conduct (2014a).

5.2 The accession number obtained from Leicestershire County Council Museum Service and used for the evaluations XA129.2017 will be used to identify all records and artefacts.

5.3 This WSI is for archaeological excavation to be undertaken within specified areas. These areas comprise the required core area of mitigation. The precise excavation boundaries will vary based upon the results of the soil stripping, within or exceeding the identified mitigation area. The red areas shown on Fig. 3 represent the minimum stripped extent and the yellow areas are a contingency reserve and comprise the following:

- **Area 1: Mid- Late Iron Age features**
  This area contains a series of semicircular and D-shaped enclosures which contained mainly animal bone with little pottery and suggests an area devoted to animal husbandry as there was little settlement evidence.

- **Area 2: Late Iron Age – Late Roman**
  This area contained a possible Roman ladder settlement towards the north east of the site with pottery of a late Iron Age/early roman date. The south east of Area 2 produced later pottery including pieces of mortaria and substantial pieces of cooking pottery indicative of nearby settlement of a late Roman date, possibly extending into the adjacent field to the east, outside the development area.

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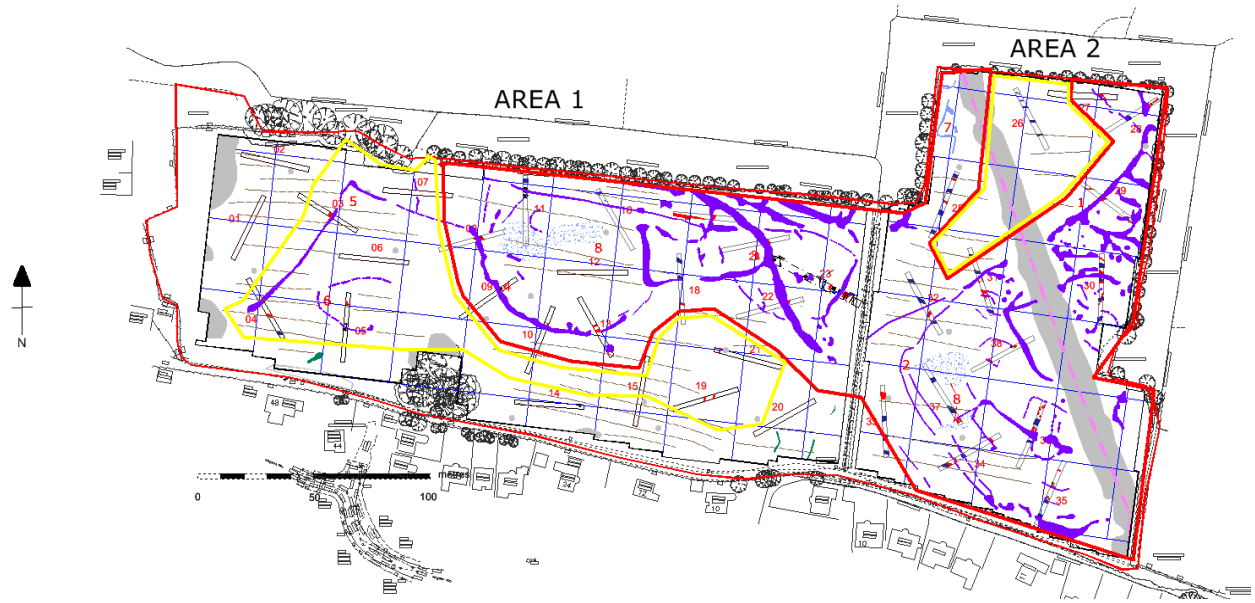


Figure 3: Areas to be excavated outlined in red and contingency areas in yellow. Trenches are also visible and numbered. Area plan provided by LCC.

5.5 Excavation areas will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using an appropriate methodology (e.g. DGPS). The position and size of excavation areas may be adjusted on site to account for constraints.

5.6 The project will involve an initial phase of machine stripping of the overburden across the area outlined in red on Fig. 3, supervised by an experienced professional archaeologist (Approximately 3.5ha). Following the stripping and initial characterisation of the contingency area, a decision will be made on how much of the contingency area required (Fig. 3 yellow outline), following a monitoring meeting and discussions with the planning archaeologist. Where archaeological remains terminate or otherwise cease to be present excavation may be terminated once a 10m buffer zone absent of deposits is established.

5.7 The machine stripping will be to the top of any archaeological deposits revealed or the top of the natural substratum.

5.8 A programme of excavation and recording will then be undertaken. Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated.

5.9 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded in plan and excavated using standard ULAS procedures. Particular emphasis will be placed upon retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site. Sufficient proportions of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. The sample strategy is expected to incorporate the following:

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Discrete archaeological features (e.g. postholes, slots, pits)	50% of will be excavated unless their common / repetitious nature suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information.
Linear features (boundary features, ditches, trackways, pathways etc)	10% although work will only be undertaken as necessary to advance the understanding of the significance of the asset. In areas outside the main foci of interest, where the nature and significance of remains is understood, the sampling rate may be reduced. All excavation slots will be at least 1m wide and will include intersections and terminals A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples e.g. areas with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted.
Bulk horizontal deposits	10% after which a decision may be taken to remove the remainder with machinery. Priority will be attached to features which yield sealed assemblages which can be related to the chronological sequence of the site.
Stone structures or other buildings	These will be excavated in sufficient detail to establish their construction sequence and sequence of repairs or extensions. All stratigraphic associations will be recorded.
Funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits including potential ovens and hearths	Fully excavated and sampled for analysis. Furnaces or kilns are not anticipated but should these be encountered they will be left in situ until a strategy for their excavation has been developed.
Tree throw holes/ possible natural or geological features	A sample will be excavated sufficient to establish the nature of the features.

5.10 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

5.11 A site plan based will be prepared showing the location of the areas examined in relationship to the overall investigation area and OS grid. All principal contexts will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using GPS) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate).

5.12 The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

5.13 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered and their location and context. The primary photographic record will be by digital camera, although 35mm Black and White photographs will be taken if required and as appropriate. The photographic record will also include overall site and working shot' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5.14 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

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Contingency Provisions

5.15 In the event of potentially significant archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach the archaeologist will inform the developer and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place.

5.16 Where design modification is not practically possible the client / developer must allow sufficient time and financial resources for the full excavation, conservation and curation of the archaeological resource before development continues.

Monitoring

5.17 Notification of the start of the site works will be made to the Planning Archaeologist prior to commencement of the recording work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

5.18 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required. Monitoring points are expected to be as follows

- Following machine stripping of the minimum (red) area of the site to determine if further stripping is required
- Following further stripping of the contingency (yellow) area to agree the extent of the area for excavations
- Regular site visits to sign off any completed areas and discuss strategies and percentages of excavation
- A final site visit to sign off the excavations as satisfactory.

5.19 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to the Client and his representatives, the planning authority, the Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.

6. Finds

6.1 All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work (2014).

6.2 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Archaeological Advisor.

6.3 All objects or remains of archaeological interest, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client other than articles subject to the Treasure Act, shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

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Treasure

6.4 In the event of discovery of artefacts that might constitute Treasure under the definition of The Treasure Act 1996 and its revisions (Treasure (Designation) Order 2002), these will be excavated and removed to a safe place. The client, the Planning Archaeologist, the Coroner and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) will be informed immediately. A treasure receipt will be completed and submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days. Notwithstanding any to the contrary contained in the Treasure Act and its revisions or the Code of Practice, the value of any artefacts which constitute Treasure shall belong solely to and be paid to the landowner. All articles subject to the Treasure Act which are disclaimed shall belong solely to the landowner.

Human Remains

6.5 If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ. ULAS will inform the client and the Planning Archaeologist immediately. If excavation of human remains is required ULAS will obtain a Ministry of Justice Licence (Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857). All excavation and post-excavation will also be in accordance with the standards set out in CIfA Technical Paper 13: Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains (McKinley and Roberts1993). The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice License.

7. Environmental Samples

7.1 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011).

7.2 If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well-sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
-

7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.

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7.4 Appropriate contexts (i.e. datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.

7.5 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.

7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue >0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of >0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

7.7 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (e.g. indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g. hammer scale).

Scientific Dating

7.8 Due care will be taken to identify deposits and structures which may have potential for scientific dating. Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating will be subsampled from the processed and identified plant remains in the bulk samples and monolith sample (if taken) as deemed appropriate. Consideration will also be given to the use of Dendrochronology, Archaeomagnetic dating, Thermoluminescence and Optical Luminescence Dating (TL and OSL). Specialists will be consulted in this regard and where deemed appropriate to provide advice and where necessary supervise sampling, take readings and undertake post-excavation reporting.

8. Timetable and Personnel

8.1 The excavation is currently scheduled for late summer 2019, TBC.

8.2 This project will be under the management of Vicki Score MCIfA, Deputy Director, ULAS. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility will rest with the Site Supervisor who will be on-site throughout the project.

8.3 The site supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

8.4 ULAS uses in-house specialists for the majority of post-excavation work as follows

Environmental analysis and reporting:	Rachel Small BSc Adam Santer

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Lithics:	Lynden Cooper BA, MIfA
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery:	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MIfA Elizabeth Johnson BSc MA (Roman pottery) member SGRP
Post-Roman Pottery:	Deborah Sawday BA, PGCE (Post Roman pottery) member MPRG
Animal bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MIfA (Animal Bone) Rachel Small BSc
Human bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MIfA Rachel Small BSc
Small Finds	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MIfA
Wood/Geoarchaeology	Matthew Beamish, BA, Man MiFA

9. Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CIfA 2014 and ULAS procedures and the relevant Museums guidelines for transferring archaeological archives (Leicestershire County Council 2014).

9.2 Unless otherwise agreed a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the specification given in Appendices 4 and 5 of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers' Guide (EH 2006).

9.3 Should the post-excavation assessment identify the potential for further analysis, an updated project design will be prepared for agreement by the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the detailed analysis and reporting.

9.4 The final report will take into account the scale of the project, the overall importance of the site and its status within local and regional research strategies. The report will include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the excavation.
- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- A summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage).

9.5 A draft digital version of the report will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority for approval. Once approved it will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

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9.6 An, indexed, site archive will be prepared and deposited with the agreed museum in accordance with Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the relevant museum guidelines (LCC, LMARS 2014).

Publication and dissemination of results

9.7 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

9.8 Arrangements will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. A summary report will be published in the local journal where available. Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

9.9 ULAS supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. An online OASIS form will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it will be uploaded onto the web-site.

10. Public Engagement and Publicity

10.1 This project is likely to afford opportunities for public engagement and participation during the course of the fieldwork. ULAS will provide resources for approved visitors to visit the site as appropriate and will look at other opportunities for public involvement. The results will be made publicly available on the ADS websites in due course and following the excavations ULAS will organise talks for local interested communities.

10.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, University of Leicester Statement Of Safety Policy Health and Safety and Environmental policies as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork (Appendix 1). This will be monitored on site and updated as necessary.

11.2 The safety of ULAS staff will take priority over the desire to record archaeological deposits.

12. Insurance

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12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability, Professional Indemnity and Employers Liability Insurance as documented in the RAMS.

13. Quality Assurance

13.1 ULAS is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014) and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (CIfA 2014). All ULAS Project Managers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA and all ULAS Projects are overseen by the Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project.

14. Staff Training and CPD

14.1 All ULAS staff are subject to University of Leicester's Personal Development Discussion (PDD) strategy which reviews personal performance, identifies targets and areas for improvement and identified the need for appropriate. All members of staff are required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and log.

15. Bibliography

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Updated 7/5/2019

Appendix 1: Archaeological excavation method statement & risk assessment

Site Name	Job No	PM	Contact
Burnmill Road, Market harborough	19/275	Vicki score	0116 252 2848

Site Director	Site Contacts	Team (Nos)
TBA	TBA	TBC

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT
Excavation Areas are to be machine excavated as detailed in the specification to look at archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement
Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Annex 3).

Services: A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.
Areas will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.

Excavation:
Excavation will be conducted as per the methodology detailed in the WSI. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Excavation of trenches will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW3 (Annex 1).
Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Annex 1).
A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment
A mechanical excavator will be used for the excavation. The site director will ensure that the appropriate certification is carried.
ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).
Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel
The site director will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.
All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site supervisors have some first aid training.
Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications
ULAS management and site staff details are as above.
Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.
ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting
All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 252 2848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Annex 2).

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INSURANCE DETAILS

Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

Station Square
One Gloucester Street
Swindon
SN1 1GW

Telephone **01793 468049**

Email **ukpublicsector@ajg.com**
www.ajginternational.com/gh

30th July 2018

Our Ref: 11017548

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers and Consultants to University of Leicester and hereby certify that the following described insurance is in force at this date.

Type of Insurance:	**EMPLOYERS LIABILITY**
Limit of Indemnity:	£10,000,000 any one occurrence
Insurers:	Allianz Insurance plc
Policy Number:	SZ/21696148
Period of Insurance	1st August 2018 to 31st July 2019

This Letter is provided for you as a matter of information only. The issuing of this document does not make the person or organisation to which it has been issued an additional Insured, nor does it modify in any manner the Contracts of Insurance between the Insured and Insurers. Any amendment, change or extension of such contracts can only be effected by specific endorsements attached thereto.

Should the above-mentioned Contract of Insurance be cancelled, assigned or changed during the above policy period in such a manner as to affect this document, no obligation to inform the holder of the Document is required by Arthur J. Gallagher (UK).

If you have any further queries regarding our client's insurance cover, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely

Timothy Phillips
Client Advisor

Arthur J. Gallagher (UK) is a trading name of Heath Lambert Limited, which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Registered Office: The Walbrook Building, 25 Walbrook, London, EC4N 8AW. Registered No 1199129 England and Wales

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30th July 2018

Our Ref: 11017548

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers and Consultants to University of Leicester and hereby certify that the following described insurance is in force at this date.

Type of Insurance:	**PUBLIC & PRODUCTS LIABILITY**
Sums Insured:	£10,000,000 any one claim / in the aggregate for Products Liability
Insurers:	Allianz Insurance plc
Policy Number:	SZ/21696148
Period of Insurance	1st August 2018 to 31st July 2019

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Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

30th July 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We, the undersigned Insurance Brokers, hereby certify that the following described insurance:

VERIFICATION OF INSURANCE

Unique Market Reference:	B1262 FI0675318
Type:	Professional Indemnity Insurance
Insured:	University of Leicester and/or subsidiaries
Period:	From: 1st August 2018 To: 31st July 2019 Both days inclusive at Local Standard Time.
Interest:	This Policy will indemnify/cover the Insured in respect of their Legal Liabilities arising out of the Insured's activities and as more fully disclosed within the Policy Wording.
Limit of Indemnity:	GBP 10,000,000 Any One Claim and GBP 10,000,000 in the Aggregate, including costs and expenses
Excess:	GBP 10,000 Each and Every Claim, including costs and expenses, other than United States of America jurisdiction where USD 25,000 each and every claim shall apply
Underwriter:	100.0000% Newline Syndicate 1218

This document is for information only and does not make the person or organisation to whom it is issued an additional Insured, nor does it modify in any manner the Contract of Insurance between the Insured and the Insurers. Any amendment, change or extension to such Contract can only be affected by specific endorsement attached thereto.

Should the above mentioned Contract of Insurance be cancelled, assigned or changed during the above policy period in such manners as to affect this document, no obligation to inform the holder of this document is accepted by the undersigned or by the Insurers. The information provided is correct at the date of signature.



Authorised Signatory
Arthur J Gallagher

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30th July 2018

Our Ref: 11017548

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers and Consultants to University of Leicester and hereby certify that the following described insurance is in force at this date.

Type of Insurance:	**CONTRACTOR'S PLANT**
Insurers:	Allianz Engineering
Policy Number:	NJ/16603815
Period of Insurance	1st August 2018 to 31st July 2019
Insured Property:	Hired in Plant – Tools, tackle, plant and equipment, site huts and other temporary accommodation hired by the Insured and for which they are responsible under the terms of their hiring agreement or other wise but not plant on hire purchase or subject to a lease agreement or on free loan.
Limit of Indemnity:	£500,000
Excess:	£500 each and every loss
Territorial Limits:	Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

This Letter is provided for you as a matter of information only. The issuing of this document does not make the person or organisation to which it has been issued an additional Insured, nor does it modify in any manner the Contracts of Insurance between the Insured and Insurers. Any amendment, change or extension of such contracts can only be effected by specific endorsements attached thereto.

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EMERGENCY NOS
IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 999

Local Police - 01162 222222

Gas: Gas Emergency Contact Number: **0800 111 999**

Electricity:

- Central Networks Eastern Region: 0800 056 8090
- Npower: 0845 331 331
- Yorkshire Electricity DL: 0800 375 675

Water

- Severn Trent Water
  Water services and emergencies (including Leakline): 0800 783 4444
- Anglian Water: 0345 145145

RISK ASSESSMENT

Possible Outcomes based on levels of Estimated Risks

	Likely	Probable	Possible	Remote	Improbable
Fatal	Intolerable	Intolerable	Substantial	Substantial	Significant to Moderate
Major Injury/ Permanent Disability	Intolerable	Substantial	Significant	Moderate to Acceptable	Acceptable
Minor Injury	Moderate	Moderate	Acceptable	Trivial	Trivial
No injury					

Risk Levels/Actions

RISK LEVEL	ACTION AND TIME-SCALE
TRIVIAL	No action is required to deal with trivial risks, and no documentary records need to be kept
ACCEPTABLE	No further preventive action is necessary, but consideration should be given to more cost-effective solutions, or improvements that impose no additional cost burden. Monitoring is required to ensure that controls are maintained
MODERATE	Efforts should be made to reduce the risk, but the costs of prevention should be carefully measured and limited. Risk reduction measures should normally be implemented within three to six months, depending on the number of people exposed to the hazard.
SIGNIFICANT	If an extremely harmful situation may arise, even if highly unlikely, a specific re-evaluation of the task should be undertaken to establish more stringent controls. Work should be closely monitored until the risk has been significantly reduced. This reduction in risk should be achieved within a short time period.
SUBSTANTIAL	Work should not be started until the risk has been reduced. Considerable resources may have to be allocated to reduce the risk. Where the risk involves critical work in progress, the problem should be remedied as soon as reasonably practicable but within one to three months, depending on the number of people exposed to the hazard.
INTOLERABLE	Work should not be started or continued until the risk level has been reduced. While the control measure selected should be cost-effective, legally there is an absolute duty to reduce the risk. This means that if it is not possible to reduce the risk even with unlimited resources, then work must not be begun, or must remain prohibited.

Derived from BS8800

Likely – Occurs repeatedly/to be expected; **Probable** – will occur several times/not surprising; **Possible** – could occur sometimes; **Remote** – unlikely though conceivable; **Improbable** – freak event, so unlikely that probability is close

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Site Name: Burnmill Road, Market Harborough **Activity:** Strip, plan and sample excavation	**Completed by:** Claire Brown **Date:** 30/10/2018		
HAZARDS	**RISK**	**CONTROL MEASURES**	**Residual Risk**
Hazard = A condition or practice with the potential to cause damage, ill health, injury or other loss	*Likelihood x Severity = Risk*	*A short summary of the control measure and standards/guidance.*	*Likelihood x Severity = Risk*
Site Access/Egress Entering/Leaving site and parking vehicles	**Substantial**	1. Only use designated access onto site. 2. Only park in designated areas on site parking facilities. 3. Hi Vis clothing to be worn. Roads only to be crossed at safe locations. 4. Be aware of obvious hazards and take care when entering/exiting gateways.	**Moderate**
Driving Tiredness driving to and from site	**Substantial**	1. Have 2 drivers where possible. 2. Limit of 1 ½ hours drive to site on a regular basis before risk is reassessed.	**Moderate**
Existing Services Contact with service - electrocution, fire, explosion Damage to service	**Substantial**	1. All services to be located before excavation using plans and CAT scanner 2. Move trenches to avoid services where known. 3. Be aware of changes in the soil that may indicate services	**Moderate**
Members of the Public, Visitors & Others Inexperienced people on site, unsuitable clothing, Falling, tripping slipping	**Moderate**	1. Agreed and supervised visitors only allowed on site. 2. Trenched area to be assessed for security to avoid unauthorised visitors and appropriate actions taken (e.g. extra fencing etc.)	**Acceptable**
Excavations Deep/unstable trenches - Sections liable to collapse, Falling into trenches, Spoil heap collapse, Working in small spaces.	**Substantial**	1. All trenches regardless of depth will be risk assessed by a competent person with regard to collapse and the use of stepping/battering. 2. All sections to be checked every day by supervisor and after bad weather for potential problems. 3. Backfilling to be done as soon as possible. 4. Fencing and warning signs to be used as required 5. ULAS *SSOW3: Safe working with Trenches* to be followed.	**Moderate**
Spoil Unmanaged spoil heaps - collapse or falling into trenches	**Significant**	1. Spoil heaps to be kept away from trench sides 2. No walking on or digging beneath spoil heaps. 3. ULAS *SSOW3: Safe working with Trenches* to be followed.	**Moderate**
Plant & Machinery Collisions with plant, persons Contact with moving parts Over turning of machines	**Substantial**	1. Use certificated personnel for machine operations. 2. A competent banksman to be used during excavations. 3. *ULAS SSOW 01: Working with plant* to be followed	**Moderate**
Hand Tools Incorrect Use, Strains and muscle injuries	**Significant**	1. All tools to be used correctly and broken tools replaced. 2. Store tools carefully when not in use.	**Acceptable**
Slips, Trips & Falls Untidy site Hidden obstacles	**Moderate**	1. Visual awareness on site 2. Site to be kept tidy – particularly around trenches 3. Agreed access to trenches to be used 4. Suitable PPE	**Acceptable**
Manual Handling Musculoskeletal injuries Falling\tripping Trapping toes\fingers	**Substantial**	1. Use correct lifting procedures 2. Apply mechanical assistance where possible or tandem lifting. 3. Be aware of heavy loads when shovelling 4.ULAS Manual Handling Assessment 1 to be followed	**Acceptable**
Noise Excessive noise from machinery, Industrial deafness/tinnitus, Noise pollution, Inability to hear other things	**Substantial**	1. Use Ear protection when ever the excavator is running. 2. Ear plugs to be available at all times .	**Moderate**

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Infection & Disease **F**rom contact with soil, water etc. and minor cuts and scrapes.	**Significant**	1. Adequate washing and toilet facilities available. 2. First aid kit and first aider on site 3. PPE available if needed	**Acceptable**
Working Close to Water Potential flooding due to high water table, proximity of rivers etc, bad weather. Falling into water, drowning, infection	**Substantial**	1. Keep well clear of water wherever possible and be particularly careful when working close to water sources. 2. If trenches are filling with water assess saftey and act accordingly - fence, backfill if necessary 2. Never use still/stagnant water for any purpose. 3. Good personal hygiene -washing hands, carry wet wipes	**Acceptable**
Weather Heat exhaustion, sunburn, sunstroke, cold, hyperthermia, damp.	**Moderate**	1. Suitable clothing to be worn for conditions. 2. PPE available if required. 3. Drinking water to be available 4. Personnel to be aware of tetanus, leptospirosis etc.	**Acceptable**
Human / Animal Remains Contamination and infection – from deer, cattle, pigeons, rats, human remains etc.	**Substantial**	1. Set up proper procedures for recovery/excavation 2. Wear necessary PPE 3. Stay away from any animal remains 4. Be aware of Leptospirosis	**Acceptable**
Waste Management Damage to health through contact Damage to the environment	**Acceptable**	1. Place all waste in appropriate waste containers. Do not litter.	**Acceptable**
Lone Working Risk of illness, accidents,assault	**Substantial**	1. No Lone working on site unless approved 2. ULAS *SSOW:02 Lone working* to be followed 3. Mobile phones to be carried & buddy system to be set up.	**Acceptable**
SITE SEPCIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT			

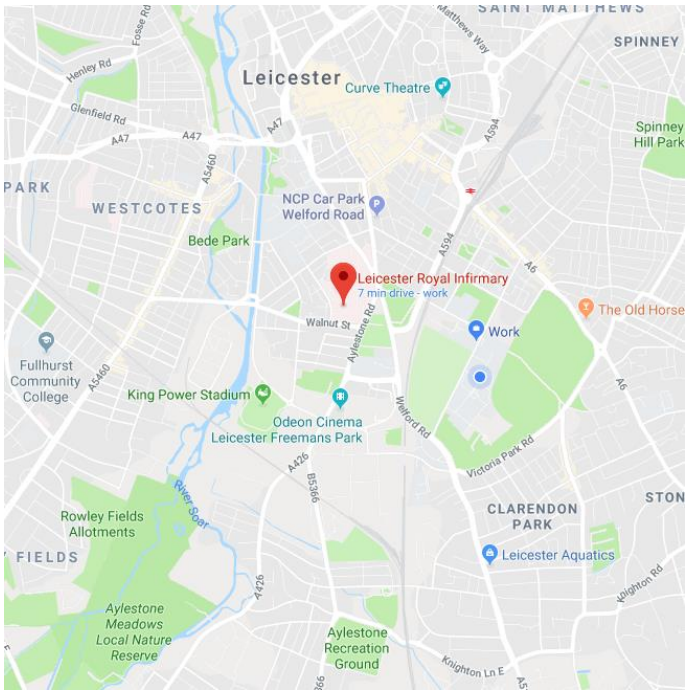
This form is to be checked and kept up to date during time on site.

Form checked by..... Date.....

Amended by:…….. Date.....

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HOSPITAL LOCATION



Hospital Details

ED, Leicester Royal Infirmary
Infirmary Square, Leicester LE1 5WW
Emergency department: Open 24 hours
LE1 5WW Phone: 0300 303 1573

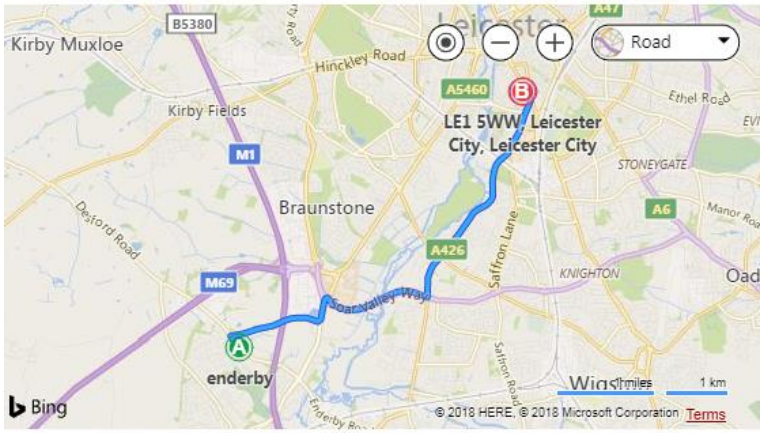
Location to location of nearest Accident and Emergency services.

Leicester Royal Infirmary

Tel: 0300 303 1573

Address: Leicester Royal Infirmary, Infirmary Square, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE1 5WW

Website: http://www.leicestershospitals.nhs.uk



Get directions to Leicester Royal Infirmary

Print directions:

Start location

enderby

Get directions ›

Driving directions from enderby to LE1 5WW, Leicester City, Leicester City

18 min	Moderate traffic 14 min without traffic Via A563, A426	5.2 mi

ANNEX 1: Safe Systems of Work (SSOW)

ULAS – SSOW1-Working with plant and heavy machinery
Guidance Used: FAME Manual Section 4.1 – 4.3

1. All machine operators must be competent in their operation and must have correct certification for the work.
2. PPE must be worn by all persons while machinery is working on site. Minimum PPE includes, high visibility clothing, hard hats and suitable footwear. Ear protection should be available if required. Note – ear plugs are better at noise reduction than ear defenders.
3. Plant should not be left running where exhaust gases can build up.

Excavators

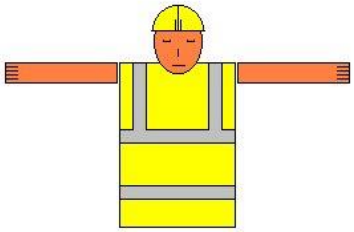
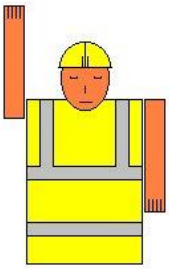
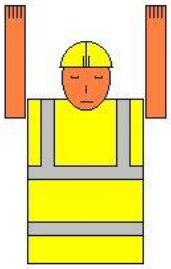
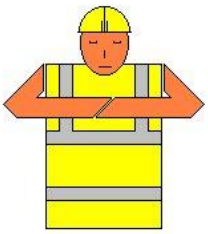
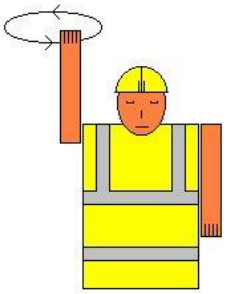
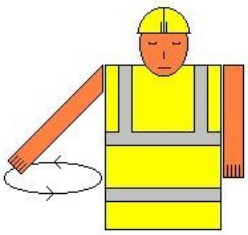
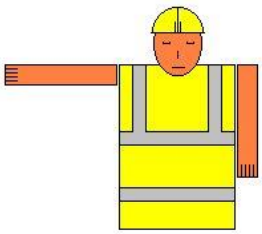
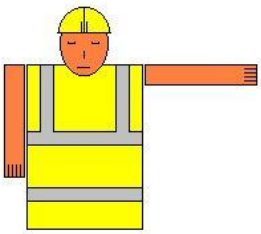
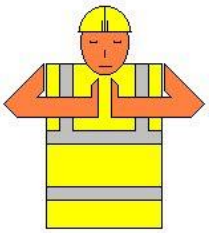
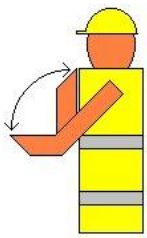
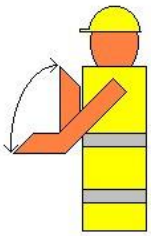
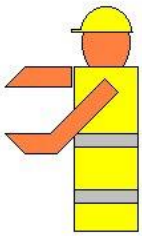
4. At least one member of staff should act as a banksman to supervise the machine during all archaeological work. All other staff should keep away from the working area.
5. Members of staff working with the machine should stand at a safe vantage point, away from the radius of the bucket arm and in full view of the driver. They should make sure that the driver has fully stopped the machine and is aware of their intentions before inspecting the stripped ground.
6. Basic signals should be agreed with the driver before work commences (See below).
7. Passengers are not allowed on the machine at any time unless on a seat or safe riding position.
8. Do not approach machinery particularly from behind unless you are sure that the driver has seen you.
9. Banksmen should be particularly aware of the dangers involving the changing of buckets/breakers. The machine operator should confirm the bucket/breaker has been attached properly by crowning (lifting) the attachment away from other people before work re-commences (see ULAS safety alert 10/04/06)
10. Members of staff should be aware that the weight of machinery can affect the stability of the sides of an excavation.
11. Members of staff should also be aware of the possibility of unforeseen hazards in the ground (such as services) or any overhead hazards (as for example power cables, telephone wires etc).

Dumper trucks

12. Dumpers are not to be used on roads unless they comply with the Road Traffic Acts.
13. Loading should be even and the load should not obscure the driver's vision.
14. Loads must not be tipped while the machine is in motion. During loading/unloading, the handbrake must be applied and the gears put in neutral. Adequate means of preventing an overrun should be provided on all edges.
15. Dumpers require more room to manoeuvre than is often realised. The driver should be aware of local gradients, obstructions and ground conditions and reduce speed when necessary.

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BANKING: AN INTRODUCTION TO COMMONLY USED SIGNALS

 **START**	 **STOP**	 **DANGER**
 **END**	 **RAISE**	 **LOWER**
 **MOVE TO THE LEFT**	 **MOVE TO THE RIGHT**	 **HORIZONTAL DISTANCE**
 **MOVE FORWARD**	 **MOVE BACKWARDS**	 **VERTICAL DISTANCE**

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ULAS SSOW2- Working alone in Safety
Guidance used: HSE Leaflet INDG73 (rev). Working alone in Safety

Definition

Lone workers are those who work by themselves without direct supervision. Examples of this type of work include

- Site visits
- Site/building recording
- Walkover surveys
- Some watching briefs
- Office work out of hours
- Starting early/finishing late on site without the team or other contractors.

Procedures for lone working on site

16. No personnel are to work alone on site without their line manager being aware of it.
17. Pregnant women should not work alone.
18. A mobile phone and personal first aid kit should be carried at all times on site (not buried in the site vehicle parked miles away!).
19. Emergency procedures (e.g. location of nearest A&E, office contacts) should be set out on the risk assessment form.
20. A risk assessment should be carried out prior to work taking place and hazards identified that might pose a risk to lone workers. Special consideration should be given to
    - the use of any substances, goods and heavy objects.
    - the risk of violence
    - risks to young or female members of staff
    - medical conditions of the staff involved
    - what training has been given
21. All lone workers should be assigned to a 'buddy'. Depending on the circumstances, a system needs to be set up to ensure adequate communication. At the very least this should involve
    - knowing when the lone worker is on site (e.g. phone call or text to let the buddy know they are on/off site)
    - A failsafe means of regular contact (e.g mobile phone/radio)
    - An emergency procedure for the buddy to follow should the lone worker not make contact at the appropriate time.
    - Checks that the lone worker has returned home or to base after completion of the work.

The procedures set up MUST be documented either in the risk assessment or as an attachment to the risk assessment.

Procedures for lone working in the office

1. Anyone working in the office outside normal hours (7:30am – 6:00pm), should sign the Out of Hours book located at Reception in the Front Lobby.
2. A mobile phone or land line should be available when working alone.

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ULAS SSOW3- Safe Trenches and Excavations
Guidance used: HSE Construction Information Sheet No 8 (Revision 1)
Fame Section 3

Before any trenches are excavated or entered you should always plan:

- A preferred entrance/exit.
- Any measures needed to support the sides or excavate the trench safely (e.g. steps or battering.
- Weather or localised conditions (e.g. flooding) that might compromise the trench sides.
- Where machinery will be positioned to excavate further.
- Where spoil is going to be stored.
- The location of any services/building or other constraints.
- How you would get out if there was an emergency.
- Whether the trench is accessible to members of the public.

Procedures for trenches

1. Access – the ends of each trench will be battered to a safe angle. One end will be designated as the entrance/exit/

2. Trench depth - For any trenches over 1m deep or in unstable soil/overburden consideration should be given to the need for shoring/ battering / stepping.

Any trenches over 2m deep should be protected by substantial barriers e.g. toe boards and guard rails. Deep trenches in unstable ground may require a separate method statement.

3. Vehicles - should be kept well away from any excavations once they are open.

Exhaust fumes can be dangerous. Do not site petrol or diesel-engined equipment such as generators or compressors in, or near the edge of an excavation.

4. Working in excavations - even work in shallow trenches can be dangerous.

Consideration should be given to whether trenches should be supported or hard hats worn. All staff should be aware of how best to exit the trench in an emergency.

Consideration should also be given to the best method of removing spoil from the trenches.

5. Spoil - Do not store spoil or other materials close to the sides of excavations. The spoil may fall into the excavation and the extra loading will make the sides more prone to collapse.

Spoil should be stored safely and managed regularly to avoid collapse. No one should climb on spoil heaps.

6. Public –Fence off all excavations in public places or where the public has access.

7. Inspections - A competent person must inspect excavations at the start of each shift before work begins, after any event likely to have affected the strength or stability of the excavation and - after any accidental fall of other material and sign the inspection sheet.

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UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

REPORT OF A HEALTH AND SAFETY INCIDENT
Safety Services Office 0116 252 2426

Office use only
Incident Number
/

A: TYPE OF REPORT BEING MADE

Type of incident	Other injury or exposure	Illness	Violence	Fatality	Near miss	Unsafe act	Damage only

If the incident is serious and requires the involvement of emergency services, please report the incident to Security immediately on the EMERGENCY NUMBER 888 (0116 252 2888)

Information on accident/incident reporting on the Safety Services Website

B: WHERE THE INCIDENT OCCURRED

Date: **Time:**

Place where incident occurred

Location of incident	Onsite_within_building	Onsite_grounds or between buildings	Offsite

Department where incident occurred (if known)

Department

Building

Area/floor/room/ full description if offsite or onsite grounds or between buildings

C: DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT

Please give relevant details of what was happening leading up to, during and after the incident. Please feel free to supply photos, a diagram or sketch as additional documents if this will help.

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D: ABOUT THE INJURED PARTY

Forename		Surname		Email	
Age		Gender			
Job title/Student Status					

Home Address

Street		Line 2	
Town/City		Post Code	
Telephone			

Briefly describe any injury or injuries, and the affected part(s) of the body. eg 'Cut to index finger, right hand' or 'strain of lower back' etc

Was First Aid treatment needed?		
What first aid treatment was given?		
Who gave the first aid treatment?		
	Yes	no
Did the injured party continue working following the accident?		
Did the injured party go direct to hospital (eg. the A&E at the LRI)?		
Has any information about how to access emotional support been given to those affected e.g. Counselling & Wellbeing?		
Following the accident, was the injured party sent home from work, likely to be off work, or unable to do their normal work.		

Please give duration of absence if known (days)

The Safety Services Office must be kept informed of developments and the date of the party's return to work

NOTE: Follow up and advise Safety Services if an injury causes subsequent time off work, even if the injured party originally returned to, or carried on working immediately following the accident.

Trade Union appointed safety representatives have a legal right under the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 to see all accident reports.
If the injuried party is happy for their personal details on this form to be provided to Trade Union appointed representatives then please indicate below

Yes		No		Not consented		Date	

E: Witnesses

Please provide witness details where applicable

Name	Department	Email	Telephone Number

F: Subsequent Action

In the case of an incident - whether involving physical injury or not - please summarise any action taken and/or planned to prevent a recurrence

G: Details of the person making the report.

Where possible, the person completing this section should be the Departmental Safety Officer, Supervisor or other Manager-NOT the injured party. They should also be the person responsible for taking action to make the location/activity safe.

Forename | Surname | Position

Department

Date

Telephone | Email | Signature

Please state who in management you have sent this incident report to for review

Name

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Annex 3: Site Briefing Register

By signing the your name in the table below you confirm that you have been briefed by the Site Director/Supervisor, are aware of the proposed safe system of working and the hazards associated with the site and the planned works.

NAME (print)	Signature	Date

Briefing Given by:

Briefing Received by:

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
Archaeological Services

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation

Site: Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 73019 88637 `

Client: BDW Trading Ltd

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning Ref:

ULAS Job No: 20-371

Acc No/Site Code: XA12 2017

Filename/Version	Checked by	Date
20-371	**Vicki Score**	**13th July 2020**

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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Figure 2: Location of the proposed site. Plan provided by client. 4
Figure 3: Areas to be excavated outlined in red and contingency areas in yellow. Trenches are also visible and numbered....6

Written scheme of investigation for Archaeological Excavation

1. Introduction

Definition and scope of the project

1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a phase of archaeological excavation on land off Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, SP73019 886307. (Figs 1-2) in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG 2018) and will be submitted to the Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to any archaeological work taking place. The WSI is a variation of one submitted in 2019 needs to be submitted to discharge Condition 17 of planning permission 17/02020/FUL covers a 2nd Phase of works restarted after a period of several months due to a combination of weather and COVID-19.

1.2 The work has been commissioned by BDW Trading Ltd. and is informed by a Desk-based Assessment (Hunt and Score 2017), Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2017), and a trial trench evaluation (Brown 2017). It will also be revised in light of any amendments to the proposed development which could affect archaeological remains, in consultation with the Planning Officer.

1.3 Archaeological excavation is an intrusive form of archaeological work which will record the deposits before development. The definition of archaeological excavation, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Excavations (2014a) is a programme of archaeological recording within a research framework to record, as appropriate, archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area.

2. Background

Context of the Project

2.1 The application area covers an area of *c.*6.5 hectares comprising two arable fields located north of a farm trackway that runs from Burnmill Road to the east to a farm at the end of the track bordering the site to the west. It lies on a ridge north of Market Harborough. (Figs 1-2).The proposed site development plan is for approximately 128 residential units as well as associated infrastructure and roads.

2.2 Previous archaeological survey and evaluations have identified archaeological remains across the site suggesting phases of mid-late Iron Age activity to the west running to late Iron Age/early Roman in the middle of the site and north-east and later Romano-British activity to the south-east. **Work in 2019-Feb 2020 excavated a large area of the site to the west. Following a prolonged period of rain, it was decided to suspend the rest of the site work until weather conditions improved. In March 2020 the UK went into lockdown with the spread of COVID-19 and the return to site was delayed until July 2020.**

Topography and Geology

2.4 The application area lies on a fairly prominent ridgeline (120m aOD) to the north of the town running approximately east to west. It is currently arable fields bounded in the south by the farm trackway and a modern housing estate, in the west by farm

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buildings, in the east by Burnmill Road and to the north by a line of trees and hedging. Beyond this line of trees the land slopes downwards towards the Grand Union Canal. The land of both fields slightly undulates and slopes towards the hedgeline that separates the two fields. Overhead pylons run along the access road to the south of the site.

2.5 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of mid Pleistocene Till overlying Whitby Mudstone Formation.

Historical and Archaeological Background

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment (Hunt and Score 2017) notes that there are several known archaeological sites containing Iron Age and Roman settlement close to the proposed development. A large number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the area recently including large scale archaeological investigation on the prehistoric and Roman site at Airfield Farm to the west and recent excavations on an Iron Age and Roman settlement site at Waterfield Place to the east as well as desk-based assessments on several of the surrounding areas.

2.7 The assessment area lies in an area that was once within the rural hinterland of the town. Although the site itself has no obvious agricultural earthworks there is ridge and furrow surrounding it, suggesting it was once part of the medieval fields surrounding the village. The map evidence suggest that the site was fields on the outskirts of the settlements of Market Harborough and Great Bowden during the medieval period and has remained agricultural in nature since then.

2.8 A geophysical survey (Stratoscan 2017) found extensive anomalies indicative of Iron Age/Roman settlement across the site – particularly in the east of the site, possibly related to other sites along the ridge. Evidence of later prehistoric or Romano-British settlement activity has been revealed, comprising a series of adjoining enclosures, indicative of a ladder settlement, along with larger enclosures, boundary ditches and pits.

2.9 Trial Trenching in 2017 confirmed the anomalies on the geophysical survey as archaeological features revealing areas of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity. The area of settlement comprises a series of adjoining enclosures, along with larger enclosures, boundary ditches and pits. Pottery from the west of the development area (Area 1) consisted of abraded fragments of Iron Age pottery of mid-late date but the majority of the ceramic remains suggest an occupation period of 1st -3rd centuries with the majority of finds from the late 1st and 2nd centuries in the east of the area.

2.10 Samples from five of the features reveal evidence of grain processing so it is likely that the grain was grown in the area and used for bread and/or beer making, but only in Area 2.

2.11 the dating evidence provided by the pottery indicate early to mid Iron Age use of the western field for occupation (or, more likely animal husbandry, given the high percentage in recovered bone of cattle bone). Moving west across the development site, the evidence suggests early-mid Roman settlement activity with a roughly north-south enclosure ditch curving round to the east delineating the settlement. Some pottery of a

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later 3rd century date indicates later Roman occupation in the south-eastern corner of the area.

2.12 This previous work has identified that significant buried remains could be affected by the proposed development and preservation by record of the archaeological deposits is therefore required.

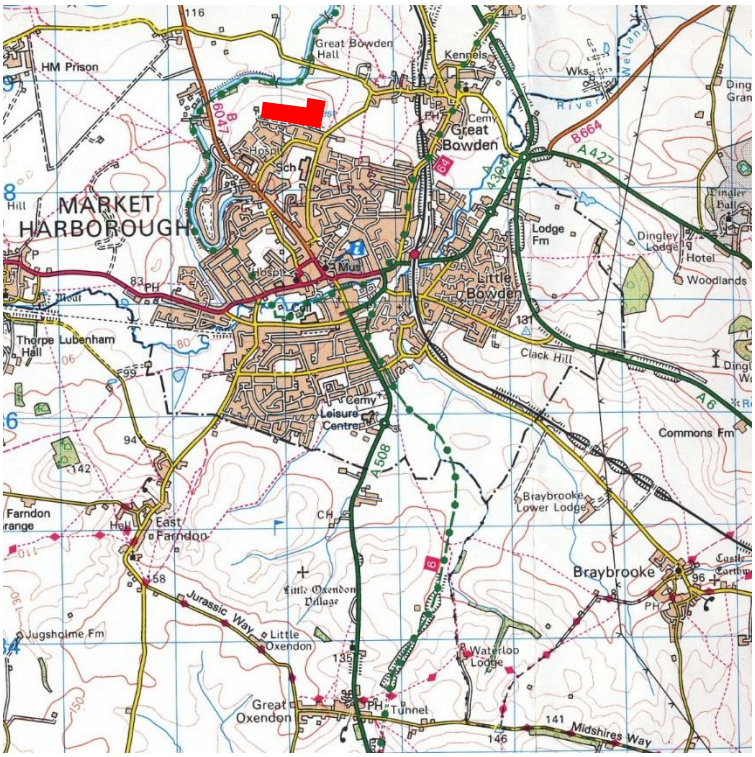


Figure 1. Site Location

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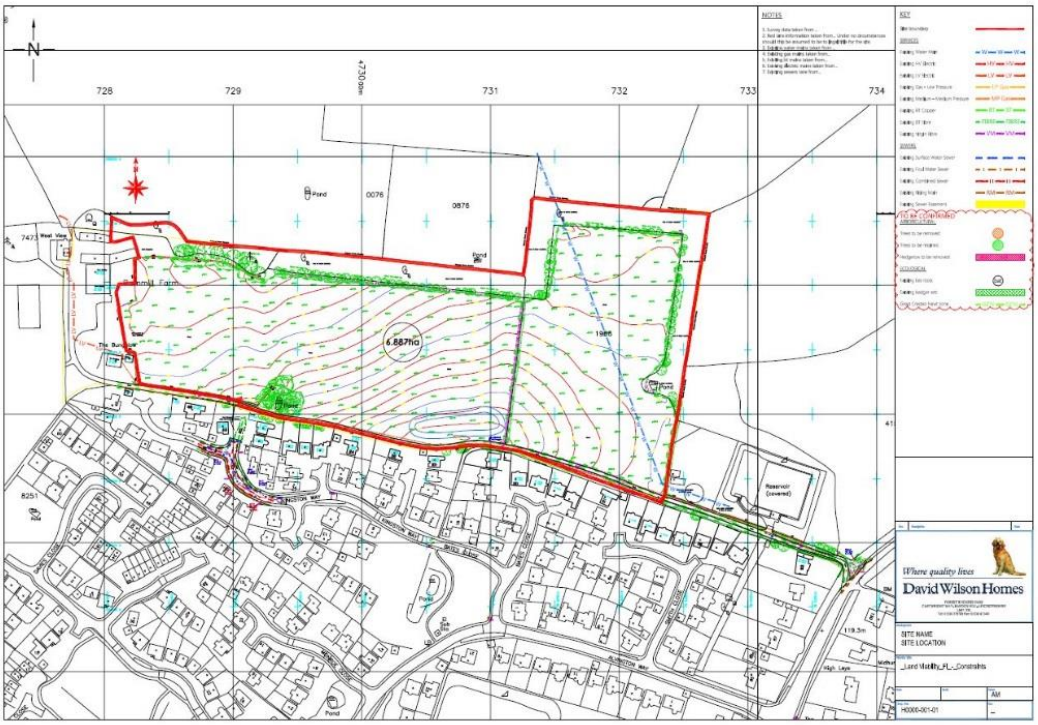


Figure 2: Location of the proposed site. Plan provided by client.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The main aim of the investigation is to provide evidence to understand the nature, date, function, and character of the archaeological remains at the site in their cultural and environmental setting and to preserve it by record.

3.2 The objectives of the excavation are:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and provide evidence of the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains on the site.
- To characterise the extent, date range, character, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record significant archaeological deposits whose future integrity may be compromised by groundworks associated with the proposed construction works.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Research Objectives

3.3 The previous evaluation suggested evidence for settlement dating from the Iron Age to Roman in the form of enclosures, ring ditches, ditches, gullies and pits with pottery dating from the mid to late Iron Age to the late Roman period. On this basis it is possible to determine some initial objectives identified within *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda,*

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Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, (ed. Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (ed. Knight et al 2012).

3.4 Excavations may contribute to knowledge on rural settlement, landscape and society. Information on the sequence and chronology of boundaries and their relationship to settlements may be recovered and palaeoenvironmental evidence could provide information on agricultural practices and land use. Artefacts can provide evidence for evidence for craft industry and exchange across broad landscape areas.

3.5 The excavation results have potential to contribute to knowledge on Iron Age – Roman transitions in rural settlement, landscape and society. Specific research questions arising from the results of the evaluation include:

- How are the nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the period? In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy? [Iron Age: 4.5.2];
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems? [Iron Age: 4.6.1];
- How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns? Can the relationship between sedentary and mobile economies be clarified, and how did this vary spatially and over time? [Iron Age: 4.8.3];
- How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time? [Roman: 5.4.4];
- Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products? [Roman: 5.4.6].
- To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement? [Roman: 5.7.3]
- How may roads and waterways have impacted upon established communities and how may roads have influenced urban morphology? [Roman: 5.7.4]

3.6 These research aims have been identified based on the current state of knowledge within the area of the scheme. The research aims will be re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.

4. Constraints

4.1 The client will be asked to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before the archaeological works commence. There is a known water sewer across the site which will need to be avoided.

4.2 This site will operate under COVID-19 Social distancing measures.

5. Methodology

5.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014b) and adhere to their Code of Conduct (2014a).

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5.2 The accession number obtained from Leicestershire County Council Museum Service and used for the evaluations XA129.2017 will be used to identify all records and artefacts.

5.3 This WSI is for archaeological excavation to be undertaken within specified areas. These areas comprise the required core area of mitigation. The precise excavation boundaries will vary based upon the results of the soil stripping, within or exceeding the identified mitigation area. The red areas shown on Fig. 3 represent the minimum stripped extent and the yellow areas are a contingency reserve and comprise the following:

- **Area 1: Mid- Late Iron Age features**
  This area contains a series of semicircular and D-shaped enclosures which contained mainly animal bone with little pottery and suggests an area devoted to animal husbandry as there was little settlement evidence.

- **Area 2: Late Iron Age – Late Roman**
  This area contained a possible Roman ladder settlement towards the north east of the site with pottery of a late Iron Age/early roman date. The south east of Area 2 produced later pottery including pieces of mortaria and substantial pieces of cooking pottery indicative of nearby settlement of a late Roman date, possibly extending into the adjacent field to the east, outside the development area.



Figure 3: Areas left to be excavated shown in Cyan. Grey lines represents the road network that needs to go in as the 1st Phase once the archaeology is cleared.

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5.5 Excavation areas will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using an appropriate methodology (e.g. DGPS). The position and size of excavation areas may be adjusted on site to account for constraints.

5.6 The project will involve an initial phase of machine stripping of the overburden across the area outlined in red on Fig. 3, supervised by an experienced professional archaeologist (Approximately 3.5ha). Following the stripping and initial characterisation of the contingency area, a decision will be made on how much of the contingency area required (Fig. 3 yellow outline), following a monitoring meeting and discussions with the planning archaeologist. Where archaeological remains terminate or otherwise cease to be present excavation may be terminated once a 10m buffer zone absent of deposits is established.

5.7 The machine stripping will be to the top of any archaeological deposits revealed or the top of the natural substratum.

5.8 A programme of excavation and recording will then be undertaken. Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated.

5.9 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded in plan and excavated using standard ULAS procedures. Particular emphasis will be placed upon retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site. Sufficient proportions of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. The sample strategy is expected to incorporate the following:

Discrete archaeological features (e.g. postholes, slots, pits)	50% of will be excavated unless their common / repetitious nature suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information.
Linear features (boundary features, ditches, trackways, pathways etc)	10% although work will only be undertaken as necessary to advance the understanding of the significance of the asset. In areas outside the main foci of interest, where the nature and significance of remains is understood, the sampling rate may be reduced. All excavation slots will be at least 1m wide and will include intersections and terminals A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples e.g. areas with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted.
Bulk horizontal deposits	10% after which a decision may be taken to remove the remainder with machinery. Priority will be attached to features which yield sealed assemblages which can be related to the chronological sequence of the site.
Stone structures or other buildings	These will be excavated in sufficient detail to establish their construction sequence and sequence of repairs or extensions. All stratigraphic associations will be recorded.

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Funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits including potential ovens and hearths	Fully excavated and sampled for analysis. Furnaces or kilns are not anticipated but should these be encountered they will be left in situ until a strategy for their excavation has been developed.
Tree throw holes/ possible natural or geological features	A sample will be excavated sufficient to establish the nature of the features.

5.10 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

5.11 A site plan based will be prepared showing the location of the areas examined in relationship to the overall investigation area and OS grid. All principal contexts will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using GPS) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate).

5.12 The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

5.13 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered and their location and context. The primary photographic record will be by digital camera, although 35mm Black and White photographs will be taken if required and as appropriate. The photographic record will also include overall site and working shot' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5.14 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

Contingency Provisions

5.15 In the event of potentially significant archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach the archaeologist will inform the developer and the planning authority in order for detailed discussion between all relevant parties to take place.

5.16 Where design modification is not practically possible the client / developer must allow sufficient time and financial resources for the full excavation, conservation and curation of the archaeological resource before development continues.

Monitoring

5.17 Notification of the start of the site works will be made to the Planning Archaeologist prior to commencement of the recording work in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

5.18 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required. Monitoring points are expected to be as follows

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- Following machine stripping of the minimum (red) area of the site to determine if further stripping is required
- Following further stripping of the contingency (yellow) area to agree the extent of the area for excavations
- Regular site visits to sign off any completed areas and discuss strategies and percentages of excavation
- A final site visit to sign off the excavations as satisfactory.

5.19 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to the Client and his representatives, the planning authority, the Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.

6. Finds

6.1 All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work (2014).

6.2 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Archaeological Advisor.

6.3 All objects or remains of archaeological interest, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client other than articles subject to the Treasure Act, shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

Treasure

6.4 In the event of discovery of artefacts that might constitute Treasure under the definition of The Treasure Act 1996 and its revisions (Treasure (Designation) Order 2002), these will be excavated and removed to a safe place. The client, the Planning Archaeologist, the Coroner and the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) will be informed immediately. A treasure receipt will be completed and submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days. Notwithstanding any to the contrary contained in the Treasure Act and its revisions or the Code of Practice, the value of any artefacts which constitute Treasure shall belong solely to and be paid to the landowner. All articles subject to the Treasure Act which are disclaimed shall belong solely to the landowner.

Human Remains

6.5 If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ. ULAS will inform the client and the Planning Archaeologist immediately. If excavation of human remains is required ULAS will obtain a Ministry of Justice Licence (Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857). All excavation and post-excavation will also be in accordance with the standards set out in CIfA Technical Paper 13: Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains (McKinley and Roberts1993). The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice License.

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7. Environmental Samples

7.1 All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011).

7.2 If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well-sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
-

7.3 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.

7.4 Appropriate contexts (i.e. datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.

7.5 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.

7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue >0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of >0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

7.7 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (e.g. indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g. hammer scale).

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Scientific Dating

7.8 Due care will be taken to identify deposits and structures which may have potential for scientific dating. Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating will be subsampled from the processed and identified plant remains in the bulk samples and monolith sample (if taken) as deemed appropriate. Consideration will also be given to the use of Dendrochronology, Archaeomagnetic dating, Thermoluminescence and Optical Luminescence Dating (TL and OSL). Specialists will be consulted in this regard and where deemed appropriate to provide advice and where necessary supervise sampling, take readings and undertake post-excavation reporting.

8. Timetable and Personnel

8.1 The excavation is currently scheduled for late summer 2019, TBC.

8.2 This project will be under the management of Vicki Score MCIfA, Deputy Director, ULAS. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility will rest with the Site Supervisor who will be on-site throughout the project.

8.3 The site supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

8.4 ULAS uses in-house specialists for the majority of post-excavation work as follows

Environmental analysis and reporting:	Rachel Small BSc Adam Santer
Lithics:	Lynden Cooper BA, MIfA
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery:	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MIfA Elizabeth Johnson BSc MA (Roman pottery) member SGRP
Post-Roman Pottery:	Deborah Sawday BA, PGCE (Post Roman pottery) member MPRG
Animal bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MIfA (Animal Bone) Rachel Small BSc
Human bone	Jennifer Browning BA, MA, MIfA Rachel Small BSc
Small Finds	Nicholas Cooper BSc, Dip post-ex, FSA, MIfA
Wood/Geoarchaeology	Matthew Beamish, BA, Man MiFA

9. Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting

9.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CIfA 2014 and ULAS procedures and the relevant Museums guidelines for transferring archaeological archives (Leicestershire County Council 2014).

9.2 Unless otherwise agreed a post-excavation assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the specification given in Appendices 4 and 5 of Management of

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Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers' Guide (EH 2006).

9.3 Should the post-excavation assessment identify the potential for further analysis, an updated project design will be prepared for agreement by the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the detailed analysis and reporting.

9.4 The final report will take into account the scale of the project, the overall importance of the site and its status within local and regional research strategies. The report will include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the excavation.
- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- A summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage).

9.5 A draft digital version of the report will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority for approval. Once approved it will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.

9.6 An, indexed, site archive will be prepared and deposited with the agreed museum in accordance with Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the relevant museum guidelines (LCC, LMARS 2014).

Publication and dissemination of results

9.7 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

9.8 Arrangements will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. A summary report will be published in the local journal where available. Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format shall be submitted for publication in relevant academic journals.

9.9 ULAS supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. An online OASIS form will be completed detailing the results of the project. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it will be uploaded onto the web-site.

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10. Public Engagement and Publicity

10.1 This project is likely to afford opportunities for public engagement and participation during the course of the fieldwork. ULAS will provide resources for approved visitors to visit the site as appropriate and will look at other opportunities for public involvement. The results will be made publicly available on the ADS websites in due course and following the excavations ULAS will organise talks for local interested communities.

10.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, University of Leicester Statement Of Safety Policy Health and Safety and Environmental policies as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork (Appendix 1). This will be monitored on site and updated as necessary.

11.2 The safety of ULAS staff will take priority over the desire to record archaeological deposits.

12. Insurance

12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability, Professional Indemnity and Employers Liability Insurance as documented in the RAMS.

13. Quality Assurance

13.1 ULAS is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014) and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (CIfA 2014). All ULAS Project Managers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA and all ULAS Projects are overseen by the Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project.

14. Staff Training and CPD

14.1 All ULAS staff are subject to University of Leicester's Personal Development Discussion (PDD) strategy which reviews personal performance, identifies targets and areas for improvement and identified the need for appropriate. All members of staff are required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and log.

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15. Bibliography

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Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. (2012). *East Midlands Heritage: An updated research agenda and strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands.* University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust.

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Neal, V., & Watkinson, D. 1998. First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

Staratscan., 2015 *Geophysical Survey Report. Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire.* Stratascan Report J8427a

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Appendix 1: Archaeological excavation method statement & risk assessment

Site Name	Job No	PM	Contact
Burnmill Road, Market harborough	20-371	Vicki score	0116 252 2848

Site Director	Site Contacts	Team (Nos)
Roger Kipling	TBA	TBC

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT
Excavation Areas are to be machine excavated as detailed in the specification to look at archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement
Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Annex 3).

Services: A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.
Areas will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.

Excavation:
Excavation will be conducted as per the methodology detailed in the WSI. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Excavation of trenches will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW3 (Annex 1).
Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Annex 1).
A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment
A mechanical excavator will be used for the excavation. The site director will ensure that the appropriate certification is carried.
ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).
Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel
The site director will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.
All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site supervisors have some first aid training.
Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications
ULAS management and site staff details are as above.
Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.
ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting
All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 252 2848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Annex 2).

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INSURANCE DETAILS

Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

Station Square
One Gloucester Street
Swindon
SN1 1GW

Telephone **01793 468049**

Email **ukpublicsector@ajg.com**
www.ajginternational.com/gh

30th July 2019

Our Ref: 11017548

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers and Consultants to University of Leicester and hereby certify that the following described insurance is in force at this date.

Type of Insurance:	**EMPLOYERS LIABILITY**
Limit of Indemnity:	£10,000,000 any one occurrence
Insurers:	MS Amlin Insurance SE (UK Branch)
Policy Number:	9397511
Period of Insurance	1st August 2019 to 31st July 2020

This Letter is provided for you as a matter of information only. The issuing of this document does not make the person or organisation to which it has been issued an additional Insured, nor does it modify in any manner the Contracts of Insurance between the Insured and Insurers. Any amendment, change or extension of such contracts can only be effected by specific endorsements attached thereto.

Should the above-mentioned Contract of Insurance be cancelled, assigned or changed during the above policy period in such a manner as to affect this document, no obligation to inform the holder of the Document is required by Arthur J. Gallagher (UK).

If you have any further queries regarding our client's insurance cover, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely

Timothy Phillips
Client Advisor

Arthur J. Gallagher (UK) is a trading name of Heath Lambert Limited, which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Registered Office: The Walbrook Building, 25 Walbrook, London, EC4N 8AW. Registered No 1199129 England and Wales

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Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

24th July 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We, the undersigned Insurance Brokers, hereby certify that the following described insurance:

VERIFICATION OF INSURANCE

Unique Market Reference:	B1262 FI0675319
Type:	Errors and Omissions
Insured:	University of Leicester and/or subsidiaries
Period:	From: 1st August 2019 To: 31st July 2020 Both days inclusive at Local Standard Time.
Interest:	This Policy will indemnify/Cover the insured in respect of their Legal Liabilities arising out of the Insured's activities and as more fully disclosed within the Policy Wording.
Limit of Indemnity:	GBP 10,000,000 Any One Claim and GBP 10,000,000 in the Aggregate, including costs and expenses
Excess:	GBP 10,000 Each and Every Claim, other than United States of America Jurisdiction where USD 25,000 each and every Claim shall apply
Underwriter:	100.0000% Newline Syndicate 1218

This document is for information only and does not make the person or organisation to whom it is issued an additional Insured, nor does it modify in any manner the Contract of Insurance between the Insured and the Insurers. Any amendment, change or extension to such Contract can only be affected by specific endorsement attached thereto.

Should the above mentioned Contract of Insurance be cancelled, assigned or changed during the above policy period in such manners as to affect this document, no obligation to inform the holder of this document is accepted by the undersigned or by the Insurers. The information provided is correct at the date of signature.

Authorised Signatory
Arthur J Gallagher

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SN1 1GW

Telephone **01793 468049**

Email **ukpublicsector@ajg.com**
www.ajginternational.com/gh

6th August 2019

Our Ref: 11017548

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers and Consultants to University of Leicester and hereby certify that the following described insurance is in force at this date.

Type of Insurance:	**HIRED-IN PLANT**
Limit of Liability:	£500,000
Insurers:	Aviva Insurance Limited
Policy Number:	100691481CCI
Period of Insurance	1st August 2019 to 31st July 2020

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30th July 2019

Our Ref: 11017548

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

University of Leicester

We act as Insurance Brokers and Consultants to University of Leicester and hereby certify that the following described insurance is in force at this date.

Type of Insurance:	**PUBLIC & PRODUCTS LIABILITY**
Sums Insured:	£10,000,000 any one claim / in the aggregate for Products Liability
Insurers:	MS Amlin Insurance SE (UK Branch)
Policy Number:	9397511
Period of Insurance	1st August 2019 to 31st July 2020

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Yours sincerely

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Client Advisor

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EMERGENCY NOS

IN AN EMERGENCY DIAL 999

Local Police - 101
NHS Advice – 111

Gas: Gas Emergency Contact Number: **0800 111 999**

Electricity:

- Central Networks Eastern Region: 0800 056 8090
- Npower: 0845 331 331
- Yorkshire Electricity DL: 0800 375 675

Water

- Severn Trent Water
  Water services and emergencies (including Leakline): 0800 783 4444
- Anglian Water: 0345 145145

RISK ASSESSMENT

Possible Outcomes based on levels of Estimated Risks

	Likely	Probable	Possible	Remote	Improbable
Fatal	Intolerable	Intolerable	Substantial	Substantial	Significant to Moderate
Major Injury/ Permanent Disability	Intolerable	Substantial	Significant	Moderate to Acceptable	Acceptable
Minor Injury	Moderate	Moderate	Acceptable	Trivial	Trivial
No injury					

Risk Levels/Actions

RISK LEVEL	ACTION AND TIME-SCALE
TRIVIAL	No action is required to deal with trivial risks, and no documentary records need to be kept
ACCEPTABLE	No further preventive action is necessary, but consideration should be given to more cost-effective solutions, or improvements that impose no additional cost burden. Monitoring is required to ensure that controls are maintained
MODERATE	Efforts should be made to reduce the risk, but the costs of prevention should be carefully measured and limited. Risk reduction measures should normally be implemented within three to six months, depending on the number of people exposed to the hazard.
SIGNIFICANT	If an extremely harmful situation may arise, even if highly unlikely, a specific re-evaluation of the task should be undertaken to establish more stringent controls. Work should be closely monitored until the risk has been significantly reduced. This reduction in risk should be achieved within a short time period.
SUBSTANTIAL	Work should not be started until the risk has been reduced. Considerable resources may have to be allocated to reduce the risk. Where the risk involves critical work in progress, the problem should be remedied as soon as reasonably practicable but within one to three months, depending on the number of people exposed to the hazard.
INTOLERABLE	Work should not be started or continued until the risk level has been reduced. While the control measure selected should be cost-effective, legally there is an absolute duty to reduce the risk. This means that if it is not possible to reduce the risk even with unlimited resources, then work must not be begun, or must remain prohibited.

Derived from BS8800

Likely – Occurs repeatedly/to be expected; **Probable** – will occur several times/not surprising; **Possible** – could occur sometimes; **Remote** – unlikely though conceivable; **Improbable** – freak event, so unlikely that probability is close

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Site Name: Burnmill Road, Market Harborough **Activity:** Strip, plan and sample excavation	**Completed by:** Claire Brown **Date:** 13/07/2020		
HAZARDS	**RISK**	**CONTROL MEASURES**	**Residual Risk**
Hazard = A condition or practice with the potential to cause damage, ill health, injury or other loss	*Likelihood x Severity = Risk*	*A short summary of the control measure and standards/guidance.*	*Likelihood x Severity = Risk*
Site Access/Egress Entering/Leaving site and parking vehicles	**Substantial**	1. Only use designated access onto site. 2. Only park in designated areas on site parking facilities. 3. Hi Vis clothing to be worn. Roads only to be crossed at safe locations. 4. Be aware of obvious hazards and take care when entering/exiting gateways.	**Moderate**
Driving Tiredness driving to and from site	**Substantial**	1. Have 2 drivers where possible. 2. Limit of 1 ½ hours drive to site on a regular basis before risk is reassessed.	**Moderate**
Existing Services Contact with service - electrocution, fire, explosion Damage to service	**Substantial**	1. All services to be located before excavation using plans and CAT scanner 2. Move trenches to avoid services where known. 3. Be aware of changes in the soil that may indicate services	**Moderate**
Members of the Public, Visitors & Others Inexperienced people on site, unsuitable clothing, Falling, tripping slipping	**Moderate**	1. Agreed and supervised visitors only allowed on site. 2. Trenched area to be assessed for security to avoid unauthorised visitors and appropriate actions taken (e.g. extra fencing etc.)	**Acceptable**
Excavations Deep/unstable trenches - Sections liable to collapse, Falling into trenches, Spoil heap collapse, Working in small spaces.	**Substantial**	1. All trenches regardless of depth will be risk assessed by a competent person with regard to collapse and the use of stepping/battering. 2. All sections to be checked every day by supervisor and after bad weather for potential problems. 3. Backfilling to be done as soon as possible. 4. Fencing and warning signs to be used as required 5. ULAS *SSOW3: Safe working with Trenches* to be followed.	**Moderate**
Spoil Unmanaged spoil heaps - collapse or falling into trenches	**Significant**	1. Spoil heaps to be kept away from trench sides 2. No walking on or digging beneath spoil heaps. 3. ULAS *SSOW3: Safe working with Trenches* to be followed.	**Moderate**
Plant & Machinery Collisions with plant, persons Contact with moving parts Over turning of machines	**Substantial**	1. Use certificated personnel for machine operations. 2. A competent banksman to be used during excavations. 3. *ULAS SSOW 01: Working with plant* to be followed	**Moderate**
Hand Tools Incorrect Use, Strains and muscle injuries	**Significant**	1. All tools to be used correctly and broken tools replaced. 2. Store tools carefully when not in use.	**Acceptable**
Slips, Trips & Falls Untidy site Hidden obstacles	**Moderate**	1. Visual awareness on site 2. Site to be kept tidy – particularly around trenches 3. Agreed access to trenches to be used 4. Suitable PPE	**Acceptable**
Manual Handling Musculoskeletal injuries Falling\tripping Trapping toes\fingers	**Substantial**	1. Use correct lifting procedures 2. Apply mechanical assistance where possible or tandem lifting. 3. Be aware of heavy loads when shovelling 4.ULAS Manual Handling Assessment 1 to be followed	**Acceptable**
Noise Excessive noise from machinery, Industrial deafness/tinnitus, Noise pollution, Inability to hear other things	**Substantial**	1. Use Ear protection when ever the excavator is running. 2. Ear plugs to be available at all times .	**Moderate**

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Infection & Disease **F**rom contact with soil, water etc. and minor cuts and scrapes.	**Significant**	1. Adequate washing and toilet facilities available. 2. First aid kit and first aider on site 3. PPE available if needed	**Acceptable**
Working Close to Water Potential flooding due to high water table, proximity of rivers etc, bad weather. Falling into water, drowning, infection	**Substantial**	1. Keep well clear of water wherever possible and be particularly careful when working close to water sources. 2. If trenches are filling with water assess saftey and act accordingly - fence, backfill if necessary 2. Never use still/stagnant water for any purpose. 3. Good personal hygiene -washing hands, carry wet wipes	**Acceptable**
Weather Heat exhaustion, sunburn, sunstroke, cold, hyperthermia, damp.	**Moderate**	1. Suitable clothing to be worn for conditions. 2. PPE available if required. 3. Drinking water to be available 4. Personnel to be aware of tetanus, leptospirosis etc.	**Acceptable**
Human / Animal Remains Contamination and infection – from deer, cattle, pigeons, rats, human remains etc.	**Substantial**	1. Set up proper procedures for recovery/excavation 2. Wear necessary PPE 3. Stay away from any animal remains 4. Be aware of Leptospirosis	**Acceptable**
Waste Management Damage to health through contact Damage to the environment	**Acceptable**	1. Place all waste in appropriate waste containers. Do not litter.	**Acceptable**
Lone Working Risk of illness, accidents,assault	**Substantial**	1. No Lone working on site unless approved 2. ULAS *SSOW:02 Lone working* to be followed 3. Mobile phones to be carried & buddy system to be set up.	**Acceptable**
SITE SEPCIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT			

This form is to be checked and kept up to date during time on site.

Form checked by..... Date.....

Amended by:…….. Date.....

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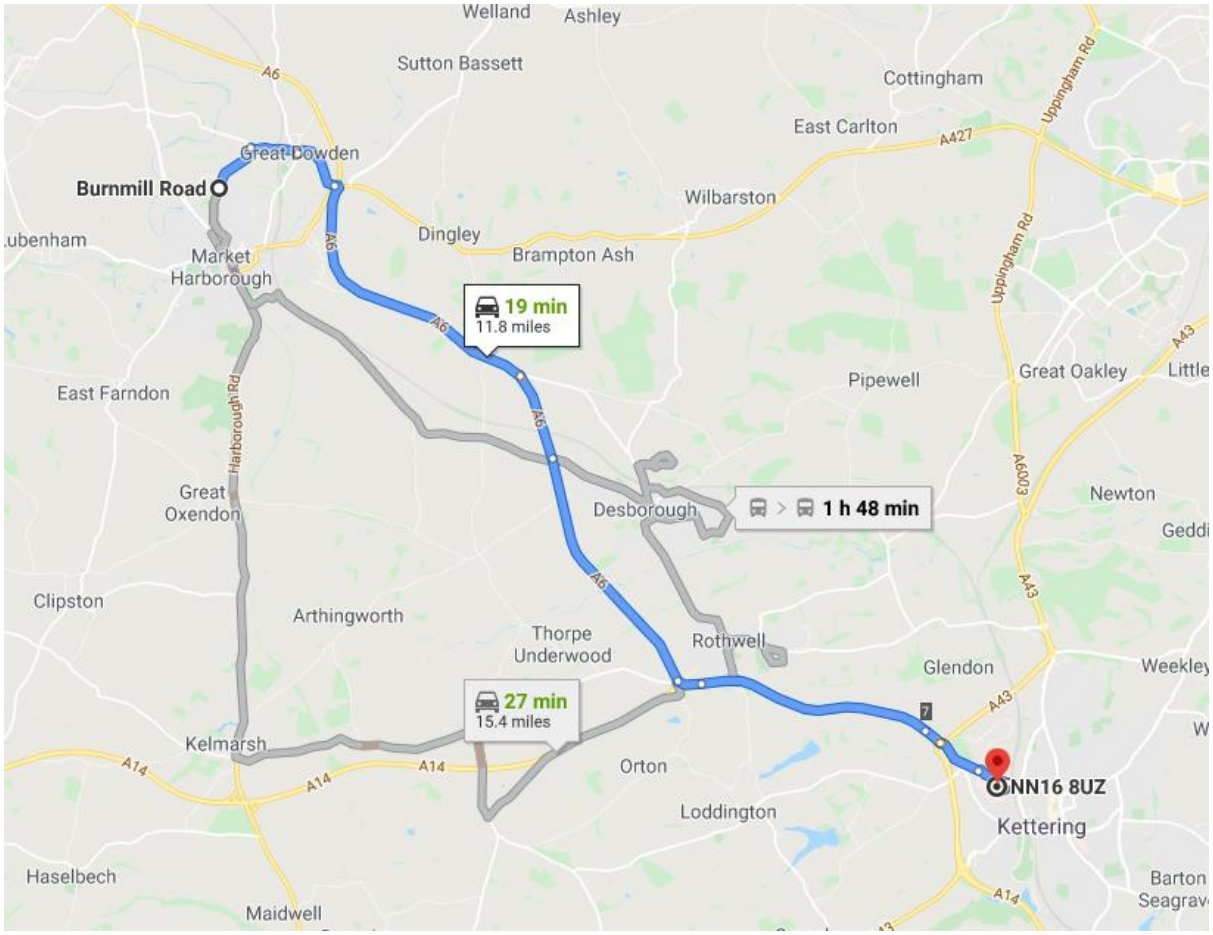
HOSPITAL LOCATION

Hospital Details

Kettering General Hospital

Tel: 01536 492000 **Fax:** 01536 493767

Address: Rothwell Road, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN16 8UZ



Location to location of nearest Accident and Emergency services.

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ANNEX 1: Safe Systems of Work (SSOW)

ULAS – SSOW1-Working with plant and heavy machinery
Guidance Used: FAME Manual Section 4.1 – 4.3

1. All machine operators must be competent in their operation and must have correct certification for the work.
2. PPE must be worn by all persons while machinery is working on site. Minimum PPE includes, high visibility clothing, hard hats and suitable footwear. Ear protection should be available if required. Note – ear plugs are better at noise reduction than ear defenders.
3. Plant should not be left running where exhaust gases can build up.

Excavators

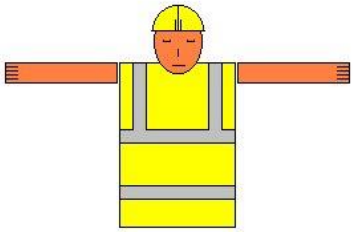
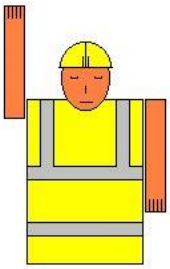
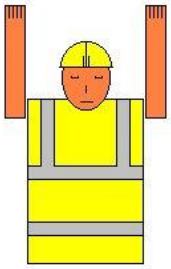
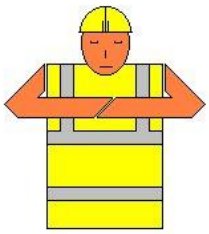
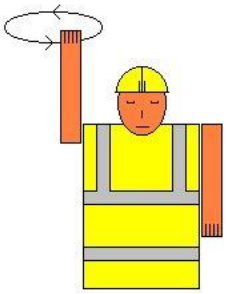
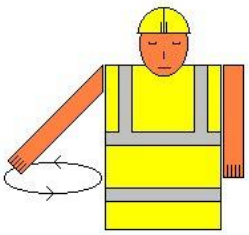
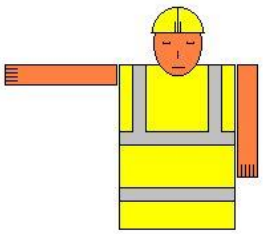
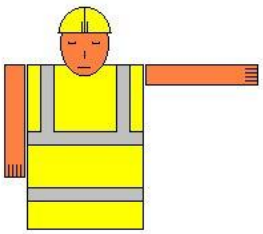
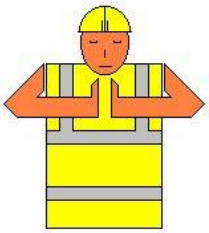
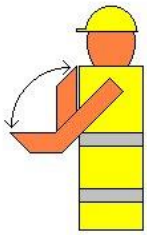
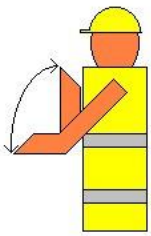
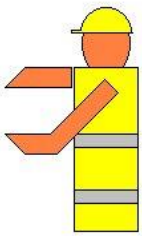
4. At least one member of staff should act as a banksman to supervise the machine during all archaeological work. All other staff should keep away from the working area.
5. Members of staff working with the machine should stand at a safe vantage point, away from the radius of the bucket arm and in full view of the driver. They should make sure that the driver has fully stopped the machine and is aware of their intentions before inspecting the stripped ground.
6. Basic signals should be agreed with the driver before work commences (See below).
7. Passengers are not allowed on the machine at any time unless on a seat or safe riding position.
8. Do not approach machinery particularly from behind unless you are sure that the driver has seen you.
9. Banksmen should be particularly aware of the dangers involving the changing of buckets/breakers. The machine operator should confirm the bucket/breaker has been attached properly by crowning (lifting) the attachment away from other people before work re-commences (see ULAS safety alert 10/04/06)
10. Members of staff should be aware that the weight of machinery can affect the stability of the sides of an excavation.
11. Members of staff should also be aware of the possibility of unforeseen hazards in the ground (such as services) or any overhead hazards (as for example power cables, telephone wires etc).

Dumper trucks

12. Dumpers are not to be used on roads unless they comply with the Road Traffic Acts.
13. Loading should be even and the load should not obscure the driver's vision.
14. Loads must not be tipped while the machine is in motion. During loading/unloading, the handbrake must be applied and the gears put in neutral. Adequate means of preventing an overrun should be provided on all edges.
15. Dumpers require more room to manoeuvre than is often realised. The driver should be aware of local gradients, obstructions and ground conditions and reduce speed when necessary.

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BANKING: AN INTRODUCTION TO COMMONLY USED SIGNALS

 **START**	 **STOP**	 **DANGER**
 **END**	 **RAISE**	 **LOWER**
 **MOVE TO THE LEFT**	 **MOVE TO THE RIGHT**	 **HORIZONTAL DISTANCE**
 **MOVE FORWARD**	 **MOVE BACKWARDS**	 **VERTICAL DISTANCE**

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ULAS SSOW2- Working alone in Safety
Guidance used: HSE Leaflet INDG73 (rev). Working alone in Safety

Definition

Lone workers are those who work by themselves without direct supervision. Examples of this type of work include

- Site visits
- Site/building recording
- Walkover surveys
- Some watching briefs
- Office work out of hours
- Starting early/finishing late on site without the team or other contractors.

Procedures for lone working on site

16. No personnel are to work alone on site without their line manager being aware of it.
17. Pregnant women should not work alone.
18. A mobile phone and personal first aid kit should be carried at all times on site (not buried in the site vehicle parked miles away!).
19. Emergency procedures (e.g. location of nearest A&E, office contacts) should be set out on the risk assessment form.
20. A risk assessment should be carried out prior to work taking place and hazards identified that might pose a risk to lone workers. Special consideration should be given to
    - the use of any substances, goods and heavy objects.
    - the risk of violence
    - risks to young or female members of staff
    - medical conditions of the staff involved
    - what training has been given
21. All lone workers should be assigned to a 'buddy'. Depending on the circumstances, a system needs to be set up to ensure adequate communication. At the very least this should involve
    - knowing when the lone worker is on site (e.g. phone call or text to let the buddy know they are on/off site)
    - A failsafe means of regular contact (e.g mobile phone/radio)
    - An emergency procedure for the buddy to follow should the lone worker not make contact at the appropriate time.
    - Checks that the lone worker has returned home or to base after completion of the work.

The procedures set up MUST be documented either in the risk assessment or as an attachment to the risk assessment.

Procedures for lone working in the office

1. Anyone working in the office outside normal hours (7:30am – 6:00pm), should sign the Out of Hours book located at Reception in the Front Lobby.
2. A mobile phone or land line should be available when working alone.

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ULAS SSOW3- Safe Trenches and Excavations
Guidance used: HSE Construction Information Sheet No 8 (Revision 1)
Fame Section 3

Before any trenches are excavated or entered you should always plan:

- A preferred entrance/exit.
- Any measures needed to support the sides or excavate the trench safely (e.g. steps or battering.
- Weather or localised conditions (e.g. flooding) that might compromise the trench sides.
- Where machinery will be positioned to excavate further.
- Where spoil is going to be stored.
- The location of any services/building or other constraints.
- How you would get out if there was an emergency.
- Whether the trench is accessible to members of the public.

Procedures for trenches

1. Access – the ends of each trench will be battered to a safe angle. One end will be designated as the entrance/exit/

2. Trench depth - For any trenches over 1m deep or in unstable soil/overburden consideration should be given to the need for shoring/ battering / stepping.

Any trenches over 2m deep should be protected by substantial barriers e.g. toe boards and guard rails. Deep trenches in unstable ground may require a separate method statement.

3. Vehicles - should be kept well away from any excavations once they are open.

Exhaust fumes can be dangerous. Do not site petrol or diesel-engined equipment such as generators or compressors in, or near the edge of an excavation.

4. Working in excavations - even work in shallow trenches can be dangerous.

Consideration should be given to whether trenches should be supported or hard hats worn. All staff should be aware of how best to exit the trench in an emergency.

Consideration should also be given to the best method of removing spoil from the trenches.

5. Spoil - Do not store spoil or other materials close to the sides of excavations. The spoil may fall into the excavation and the extra loading will make the sides more prone to collapse.

Spoil should be stored safely and managed regularly to avoid collapse. No one should climb on spoil heaps.

6. Public –Fence off all excavations in public places or where the public has access.

7. Inspections - A competent person must inspect excavations at the start of each shift before work begins, after any event likely to have affected the strength or stability of the excavation and - after any accidental fall of other material and sign the inspection sheet.

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UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

REPORT OF A HEALTH AND SAFETY INCIDENT
Safety Services Office 0116 252 2426

Office use only
Incident Number
/

A: TYPE OF REPORT BEING MADE

Type of incident	Other injury or exposure	Illness	Violence	Fatality	Near miss	Unsafe act	Damage only

If the incident is serious and requires the involvement of emergency services, please report the incident to Security immediately on the EMERGENCY NUMBER 888 (0116 252 2888)

Information on accident/incident reporting on the Safety Services Website

B: WHERE THE INCIDENT OCCURRED

Date: **Time:**

Place where incident occurred

Location of incident	Onsite_within_building	Onsite_grounds or between buildings	Offsite

Department where incident occurred (if known)

Department

Building

Area/floor/room/ full description if offsite or onsite grounds or between buildings

C: DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT

Please give relevant details of what was happening leading up to, during and after the incident. Please feel free to supply photos, a diagram or sketch as additional documents if this will help.

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D: ABOUT THE INJURED PARTY

Forename		Surname		Email	
Age		Gender			
Job title/Student Status					

Home Address

Street		Line 2	
Town/City		Post Code	
Telephone			

Briefly describe any injury or injuries, and the affected part(s) of the body. eg 'Cut to index finger, right hand' or 'strain of lower back' etc

Was First Aid treatment needed?			
What first aid treatment was given?			
Who gave the first aid treatment?			
	Yes	no	
Did the injured party continue working following the accident?			
Did the injured party go direct to hospital (eg. the A&E at the LRI)?			
Has any information about how to access emotional support been given to those affected e.g. Counselling & Wellbeing?			
Following the accident, was the injured party sent home from work, likely to be off work, or unable to do their normal work.			Please give duration of absence if known (days)

The Safety Services Office must be kept informed of developments and the date of the party's return to work

NOTE: Follow up and advise Safety Services if an injury causes subsequent time off work, even if the injured party originally returned to, or carried on working immediately following the accident.

Trade Union appointed safety representatives have a legal right under the Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 to see all accident reports.
If the injuried party is happy for their personal details on this form to be provided to Trade Union appointed representatives then please indicate below

Yes		No		Not consented		Date	

E: Witnesses

Please provide witness details where applicable

Name	Department	Email	Telephone Number

F: Subsequent Action

In the case of an incident - whether involving physical injury or not - please summarise any action taken and/or planned to prevent a recurrence

G: Details of the person making the report.

Where possible, the person completing this section should be the Departmental Safety Officer, Supervisor or other Manager-NOT the injured party. They should also be the person responsible for taking action to make the location/activity safe.

Forename | Surname | Position

Department

Date

Telephone | Email | Signature

Please state who in management you have sent this incident report to for review

Name

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Annex 3: Site Briefing Register

By signing the your name in the table below you confirm that you have been briefed by the Site Director/Supervisor, are aware of the proposed safe system of working and the hazards associated with the site and the planned works.

NAME (print)	Signature	Date

Briefing Given by:

Briefing Received by:

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UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
Archaeological Services

METHOD STATEMENT AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Working with COVID-19
20-271 Burnmill Road, Market harborough

Filename/Version	Checked by	Date
V1	**Vicki Score**	**21/07/2020**

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848

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ULAS STATEMENT & PROTOCOL

The wellbeing of our staff is our priority and we have put in place protocols for our field staff to ensure that we can continue to function as a company whilst being as safe as possible.

- The current situation with Coronavirus is changing constantly. This Risk Assessment will be continually assessed and updated to ensure all work is carried out in accordance with the most up to date guidance.

- No staff are allowed to go out to site without approval from ULAS Managers and the Executive Board, Director of Operations ULAS staff will receive a letter notifying them personally of that approval.

- We will not send you to a site without a completed Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS) document updated and approved by Senior Management. If you have any concerns about the risk mitigation strategies we have put in place please raise them with your project manager and they will liaise with you to address your concerns.

- We will provide sufficient resources (cleaning products, sanitising products and access to water, tools, vehicles and welfare etc.) to enable you to follow the risk assessment.

- We will provide you with all necessary PPE to do your work.

Although this Risk Assessment is specific to the site in question, ULAS as a Registered Organisation will follow all guidance issues by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists:

We will do all we can to conform to the requirements set out in HM Government publication Working Safely During Covid 19 in construction and other outdoor work, the latest CLC guidance (Version 4) and our Method Statement and Risk Assessment reflects the guidance laid down.

ALL ULAS FIELD STAFF MUST READ THIS GUIDANCE
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/working-safely-during-coronavirus-covid-19

Sites that cannot operate in line with this guidance must not stay open

If you are unable to work according to the RAMS or you are working alongside contractors who are not operating in accordance with the RAMS, stop work immediately and contact your line manager.

Burnmill Road, Market Harborough: Staff Requirements

This Risk Assessment is for a team of archaeologists to excavate as specified in the WSI.

Driver with access to an appropriately insured vehicle
Not restricted by current govt. guidelines (e.g. not looking after children or other dependants, not self-isolating or sharing accommodation with someone else self-isolating or in the At Risk Category)

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Site Name: 20-334 **Activity:** Excavation	**Completed by: Vicki Score** **Date:** 21/07/2020		
HAZARDS	**RISK**	**CONTROL MEASURES**	**Residual Risk**
Hazard = A condition or practice with the potential to cause damage, ill health, injury or other loss	*Likelihood x Severity = Risk*	*A short summary of the control measure and standards/guidance.*	*Likelihood x Severity = Risk*
Home life	**Substantial**	1. Take precautions at home not to put yourself at risk of catching COVID 19 e.g. practice self-isolating while at home 2. If you feel ill or have any of the symptoms or have been in contact with anyone who has DO NOT COME IN. Phone your line manager and let them know. Everyone in England can now get tested if they have symptoms.	**Acceptable**
Vehicles / Driving to work	**Substantial**	1. Where possible walk/cycle to site or one person using an appropriately insured vehicle 2. If there is no option to share transport • Journeys should be shared with the same individuals with the minimum number of people • Good ventilation (e.g. open windows) and face away from each other • Clean vehicles regularly especially handles and other surfaces. 3. No stopping at service stations except to fuel the vehicle. After fuelling you must wash/sanitise hands upon leaving and entering the vehicle. 3. Keep your vehicle clean of rubbish. Spray/wipes to be available to wipe down surfaces, steering wheels, gear sticks, door handles etc. regularly. 4. Do not allow anyone else into your vehicle.	**Acceptable**
Access to campus/home	**Substantial**	1. Any access to campus (e.g. to pick up equipment) must be specifically arranged in advance. 2. All tools should be left in your vehicle or site welfare storage. 3. Expensive equipment (e.g. GPS, cameras) requires storage safely within a locked area when not in use.	**Acceptable**
Access to Site	**Substantial**	1. No sign in required 2. Make sure you park where you can maintain a 2m distance from other people at all times.	**Acceptable**

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Site working	**Substantial**	1. Make sure you have access to adequate cleaning facilities (hand washing, wipes, hand gel) 2. Clean your hands regularly esp. after visiting/touching shared spaces/surfaces (e.g. vehicles, site huts, toilets.) 3. Arrange tasks to keep people separated by at least 2m at all times.	**Acceptable**
Welfare	**Substantial**	1. Consider multiple cabins to accommodate larger groups or use vehicles/sit outside. 2. If possible assign seating to specific people 3. Make sure you have access to adequate cleaning facilities (hand washing, wipes, hand gel). Hands should be washed/sanitised before entering a vehicle, after arriving on site, before entering welfare or the toilet. 4. Use your own mugs and food containers. 5. Bin all rubbish immediately	**Acceptable**
Site meetings	**Substantial**	1. Only essential site meetings should be held. 2. If you do have site meetings ensure you practice social distancing. Don't shake hands or give/receive any material to visitors and keep a strict 2m distance.	**Acceptable**
Other People	**Substantial**	1. If contact with the wider public, contractors or site monitors, is unavoidable, follow governmental social distancing guidelines and keep a distance of 2m at all times. 2. Consider the need and use of PPE such as face coverings to protect others	**Acceptable**
Equipment and records	**Substantial**	1. Staff will use their own personal tools and records. No sharing. 2. **GPS:** If the GPS is to be used wipe down all surfaces before receiving or handing it over including Receiver unit/detail pole/logger/cradle/box/USB stick	**Acceptable**
Machine watching	**Substantial**	1. While machine watching can be done in isolation, care should be taken to keep 2m distance from the machine and driver at all times. When speaking to the driver do not touch or lean on any part of the plant.	**Acceptable**
Monitoring and Communications	**Substantial**	1. The appropriateness of the RA will be assessed and discussed between site staff and the project manager daily to take account of the effectiveness of the measures and any new information.	**Acceptable**

This form is to be checked and kept up to date during time on site.

©ULAS 2020

Form checked by.....Date.....

Amended by:……..Date.....

Amended by:……..Date.....

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SITE CHECKLIST – Please go through this 1st day on site with all staff and discuss regularly afterwards

- Has everyone been briefed with the risk assessment and the social distancing requirements?
- Are you happy with the vehicle arrangements and getting people to site?
- Have you worked out how to maintain a 2m distance from others on site and going to and from cabins/ tool stores etc.
- Have you a rota in place for T-breaks and for collecting rubbish and wiping down surfaces after each break?
- Can you ensure that people wash their hands or use sanitiser when entering and exiting the cabin/store room/toilets?
- Do you have your own drinks/food supplies and containers?
- Do you have enough toilets and hand washing equipment/sanitiser. (Note had washing with soap is the best protection) ?
- Do you have your own clearly marked set of tools/recording kit/drawing boards etc.?
- Have you made arrangements for use of paper records and equipment that is usually shared such as cameras, finds bags and trays, sample containers etc. – Either nominate 1 person to use them or operate several separate sets?
- Do you have arrangements in place for use of survey equipment and hand-over strategies?
- Have you discussed procedures for 1st aid – 1st aiders may need to breach social distancing guidelines in order to preserve life.
- Have you discussed a procedure for taking someone home/to hospital if they were ill?
- Have you set up regular communications to discuss issues and for staff to air any concerns?
- Does everyone know how to deal with unexpected visitors to site or challenges as to why we are working?
- Has everybody read the ULAS Risk Assessment and the Government Guidelines for Working safely during COVID-19 in construction and other outdoor work?
- Do you have systems in place for checking in with staff and considering their mental health?

- Does everyone know who they can contact if they are worried or concerned about any aspect of site working?

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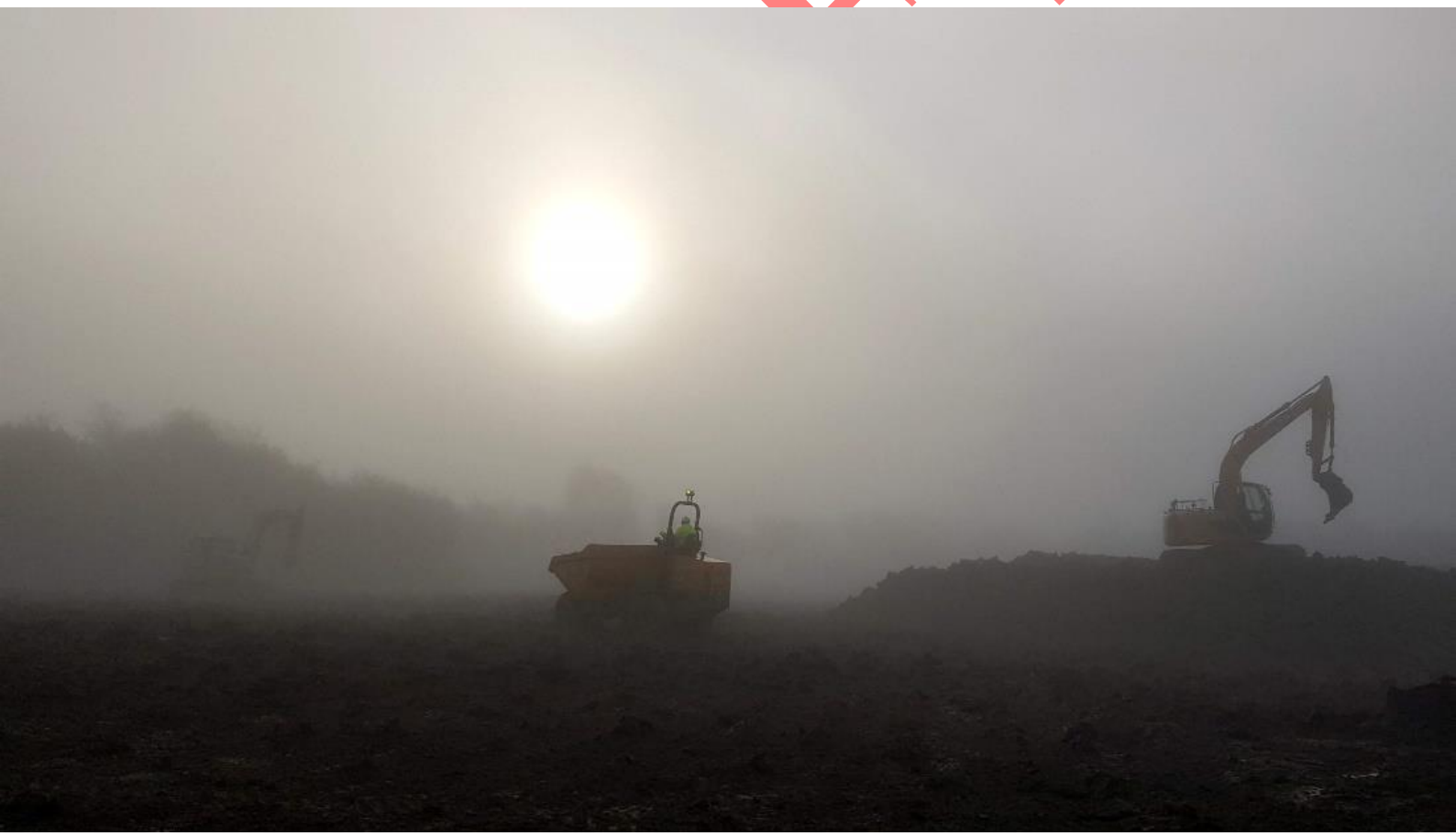
An Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 73019 88637

Adam Clapton and Roger Kipling

With contributions from Heidi Addison, Georgina Clipstone, Lynden Cooper, Nicholas J. Cooper, Malin Holst, William Johnson, Ffion Rogers & Adam Santer

ET



ULAS Report No: 2021-146
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Site Name: Land at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire

Grid Ref: SP 473019 288637

Authors: Adam Clapton and Roger Kipling

Client: BDW Trading Ltd.

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OASIS RECORD

PROJECT DETAILS	**Oasis No**	universi1-502412		
	Project Name	Burnmill Road, Market Harborough		
	Start/end dates	22nd July 2019-23rd October 2020		
	Previous/Future Work	Evaluation		
	Project Type	Archaeological excavation		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	grassland		
	Monument Type/Period	Ditch Iron Age & Roman Roundhouse IA/Roman Inhumation burial Roman Pit Iron Age & Roman		
	Significant Finds/Period	Pottery Iron Age & Roman		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	As a condition		
	Planning Ref.	17/02020/FUL		
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	Site Address/Postcode	Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7NT		
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	Site Coordinates	SP 473019 288637		
	Height OD	120m aOD		
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	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Roger Kipling		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	BDW Trading Ltd		
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An Archaeological Excavation on Land at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire NGR: SP 473019 288637

Adam Clapton and Roger Kipling

Summary

An open area archaeological excavation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire. The work was carried out on behalf of BDW Trading Ltd. between July 2019 and October 2020.

The excavation was conducted in two stages. An initial phase of open area machine stripping and subsequent hand excavation across the two adjoining fields commenced in July 2019 prior to work being halted in January 2020 due to adverse weather conditions, with work resuming in July 2020 on the East Field. Fieldwork was completed in October 2020.

Previous archaeological work included a geophysical survey and follow up evaluation in 2017, which identified archaeological remains across most the site, suggesting mid-late Iron Age activity to the west, Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity in the middle of the site and the north-east and later Romano-British activity to the south-east.

The earliest evidence from the site was represented by residual Mesolithic lithic finds recovered from a number of later features. However, the first concrete evidence for onsite occupation dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age in the West Field. This activity appears to have been predominately animal husbandry-based, given the high percentage in recovered bone of cattle bone. The features comprised a north-south multi-phase boundary ditch flanking the western edge of the site dated by several mid- to late Iron Age pottery sherds recovered from excavated sections. An adjoining east-west ditch ran the length of the West Field, forming a substantial arc as it headed east. This ditch contained several re-cuts, with finds including Iron Age pottery and animal bone. Within the enclosure defined by the ditch, were several banana-shaped curvilinear gullies with post-holes at either end. Metalworking debris from the fills suggested a functional link. A probable well measuring 3m wide and 1.5m+ deep was located 6m south of the enclosure.

The eastern half of the West Field contained a dense spread of substantial ditches, a number of which formed overlapping enclosures and boundary features. Most notable was a substantial ditch running downslope north-west - south-east across the eastern half of the site. A 10m length of the feature contained a substantial quantity of highly vitrified clay and organic material, seemingly representing a single dump of burnt building material, possibly roof thatch. A wide spread of gravels in the north-east corner of the site likely represented a rudimentary surface or trackway.

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A single isolated crouched inhumation burial of Transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman date was also recorded in this area, its hand clasped close to its face and holding an iron object, possibly a brooch.

The earliest activity in the East Field comprised a Late Iron Age/Early Roman concentration of occupation in the north-west corner defined by a north-south boundary ditch and hinting at a further settlement focus to the north beyond the limit of excavation on the brow of the ridge. An associated crude metalled surface likely represented a continuation east of the possible trackway identified in the West Field.

During the Early Roman period, activity in the East Field was characterised by the setting out of a series of small adjoining enclosures linked to a substantial ditch running north-east to south-west. The enclosures were occupied by dense, complex multiphase occupation dating to the 1st to 3rd century and indicative of a Roman ladder settlement. An earlier circular enclosure, possibly representing a Late Iron Age or Early Roman roundhouse, was identified east of the gas pipeline easement. The area north of the principal east-west ditch appeared empty of features, possibly representing a 'no man's land' between the twin areas of occupation.

During the early 2nd-mid 3rd centuries the partially-silted ditches were utilised for the interment of nine predominately adult individuals in inhumation burials, skeletal analysis of which indicated that several had sustained injuries linked to heavy physical labour.

3rd-4th century activity was identified on the south-eastern and southern limits of the excavation, suggesting a settlement focus offsite to the east. An amorphous feature located on the eastern excavation edge likely represented either a natural pond feature or a deliberate attempt at consolidation of unstable ground and appears to have been employed as a dumping ground, with 3rd and 4th century pottery recovered from within it. A second likely refuse heap or dump was identified on the southern edge of excavation, where a shallow oval cut had been backfilled with rubble and ceramic building material in addition to domestic pottery and animal bone of later Roman date. Finds evidence from these features and surrounding ditches revealed evidence for butchery in addition to iron smelting and textile production.

Activity on the site appears to have ceased during the Late Roman period, possibly heralding as shift of settlement further east along the Ridgeway, as demonstrated by the findings from other excavations in the vicinity.

Later agricultural activity is represented by medieval ridge and furrow and land drains.

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Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (MHCLG 2021) this document forms the report for an archaeological excavation carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7NT (SP 473019 288637). Work

was carried out to fulfil a condition of the planning permission (17/02020/FUL) in advance of residential development as requested by the Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist as advisor to Harborough District Council.

Initial potential of the site had been highlighted through a desk-based assessment (Hunt and Score 2017) which identified several known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development area. A geophysical survey of the site (Stratascan 2017) recorded extensive anomalies of archaeological potential. A subsequent trial trench evaluation (Brown 2018) identified the presence of Iron Age and Roman features within the development area. The archaeological work was therefore required to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological remains.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

The site lies on a prominent ridgeline in the landscape running south-east - north-west on the northern edge of Market Harborough (Figure 1). Prior to excavation the site comprised two arable fields bounded to the south by a farm trackway and a modern housing estate, to the west by farm buildings, to the east by Burnmill Road and to the north by a line of trees and hedging. Beyond this to the north the land slopes sharply downhill towards the Grand Union Canal.

The development area covered *c.* 5.13 hectares at a height of 120m aOD and is centred at National Grid Reference SP 473019 288637 (Figure 2).

The Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying geology of the site consists of mid Pleistocene Till overlying Whitby Mudstone Formation.

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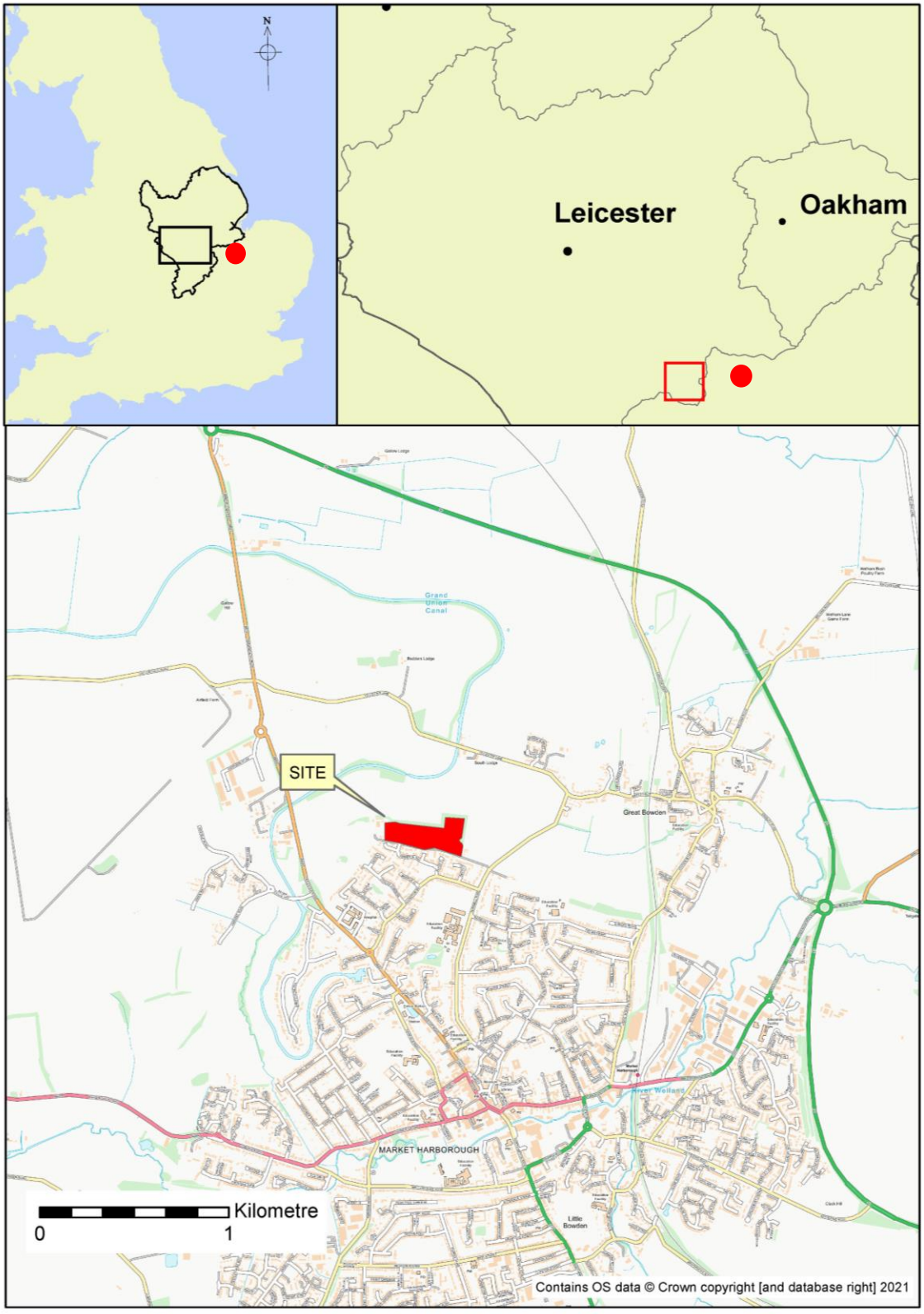


Figure 1: Site Location, within UK, county, and local



Figure 2: Location of site (provided by client)

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Historical and Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken in 2017 (Hunt and Score 2017) noted that there are several known archaeological sites within the vicinity of the development area. The following is summarised from the assessment.

Prehistoric

Worked flint has been found in the vicinity including just to the north-east of the site (**MLE17041**), and Neolithic and Bronze Age flints have been found in Great Bowden village (**MLE21619**, **MLE21624**, **MLE21626**, **MLE2162**, **MLE216230**). Flints have also been found in the wider area to the north (**MLE16664**, **MLE19897**, **MLE17862**) and to the south (**MLE19894**, **MLE17632, MLE16564**).

Iron Age /Roman

The Ridgeway appears to have been a desired area for Iron Age and Roman settlement. Just downslope immediately to the north-east, fieldwalking and metal detecting on a site south of Great Bowden Hall located Roman pottery, metal work, flue tiles and coins (**MLE1999**). A second Iron Age/Roman site lies further north-east (**MLE10148**).

Geophysical survey and excavations at Airfield Farm 1km to the west found three ring ditches (**MLE19057**), with another ring ditch to the north (**MLE15735**), an Iron Age settlement site

(**MLE15729**), Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses (**MLE19058**), with another Iron Age settlement site further south (**MLE21329**). A Roman settlement site (**MLE19056**) and Roman ditches (**MLE19059**) were also recorded here suggesting some continuity of occupation. A large prehistoric/ Roman settlement site (covering an area around 400m by 250m), lying around 600m south-west of the assessment area, was located by geophysical survey on land west of the woodlands in 2014 (**MLE21329**) (Fisher 2014).

Geophysical survey and trial trenching in 2011 revealed Iron Age enclosures and roundhouses at Waterfield Place 930m east of the assessment area (**MLE19107**) (Harvey 2011). Subsequent excavation in 2014 confirmed the presence of a large Iron Age site, with enclosures and roundhouses (Browning 2016). A possible Roman small town is possibly located just east of this on the ridgeway, where a large quality of Roman material has been found (**MLE1948**, **MLE16380**).

There are a number of spot finds from the area including Roman pottery to the south-east (**MLE19893**), from Great Bowden village (**MLE21594**, **MLE21612**, **MLE21607**) and further north (**MLE19896**) while a silver denarius was found close to St. Luke's Hospital (**MLE7883**); further coins have also been recorded (**MLE7881**, **MLE7877, MLE7879**).

A Roman road is said to run from the Union Inn to the Post Office, largely under the main road (**MLE20647**). Whilst it could be Roman, it is perhaps more likely to be medieval.

Anglo-Saxon

A number of brooches and other artefacts suggesting a cemetery were found during building work at Hill Crest, 600m south-west of the assessment area (**MLE1978**). Anglo-Saxon pottery was found at 12 The Ridgeway (**MLE16561**).

Medieval

The assessment area lies 1km north of the medieval core of the town of Market Harborough (**MLE1959**). The main road through Harborough is thought by some to have Roman origins but is more likely to be medieval (**MLE1995**, **MLE20647**). The site lies closer to the medieval core of Great Bowden to the east (**MLE9021**). Within the village are numerous medieval pottery finds (**MLE17040, MLE19892, MLE6753, MLE21580, MLE21600, MLE21608, MLE21610, MLE6753, MLE6751, MLE21590, MLE21591**). Pottery has also been found north of Great Bowden Hall (**MLE21595**) and further north (**MLE19895**).

A medieval coin was found to the south-west of the assessment area (**MLE6755**) and medieval pottery has been found on the Ridgeway (**MLE16562**). There is also a small area of ridge and furrow in the surrounding fields (**MLE22063**) although LiDAR analysis suggests that this much more widespread.

Post-Medieval-Modern

There are a number of windmill sites in the area including one on the northern edge of the site (**MLE1949**) shown on Prior's map of 1775 and Burnmill Road could well refer to the fate of the windmill. Another windmill lies to the south-east (**MLE1956**) with a third to the south-west which may have sustained damaged when the A6 was re-aligned (**MLE1952**). Post-medieval finds have also been recovered in the area (**MLE17631**)

St. Luke's Hospital 400m south-east to the site is built on the site of the Union Workhouse (**MLE17001**). A brickworks lies to the north-east (**MLE21592**).

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The Harborough Arm of the Leicestershire & Northamptonshire Union Canal lies to the north (**MLE16299**). By 1797 the canal had been built from Leicester to Debdale Wharf, but the money had run out. A proposal was made to re-route the canal via Market Harborough. The canal was extended to the town by 1809 but there construction once again ceased. The line of the canal comprises the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area.

To the north-west lies Market Harborough Military Airfield (**MLE15969**) which opened on 1st June 1943 with a three-runway layout, a perimeter track with 30 dispersals, suitable for bombers. From 1948 it was used for storing surplus military vehicles by the army. The army vacated the site in 1960 and the site was subsequently used as a prison.

Previous Archaeological Work

A preliminary geophysical survey of the excavation area (Sumo Services 2017) revealed extensive anomalies of likely prehistoric or Roman origin, consisting of adjoining enclosures, indicative of ladder settlements, along with larger enclosures boundary ditches and pits (Figure 3).

A subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation (Brown 2018) was undertaken in 2017, comprising 38 trenches measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, providing an even coverage of the development area and targeting anomalies highlighted on the geophysical survey (Figure 4). The evaluation confirmed the geophysical anomalies as archaeological features, identifying areas of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity. Seventeen of the twenty four excavated trenches contained archaeology in the West Field, whilst eleven of the thirteen excavated trenches in the East Field contained archaeological deposits.

The area of settlement comprises a series of adjoining enclosures, along with larger enclosures, boundary ditches and pits. Pottery from the west of the development area consisted of abraded fragments of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery, but the majority of the ceramic remains suggested an occupation period of 1st -3rd centuries AD with the majority of finds from the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD in the east of the area.

The trenching confirmed the presence of a semi-circular enclosure with possible D-shaped adjoining enclosure with the pottery dating the use of the western field to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Further east, the evidence suggested early-mid Roman settlement activity with a roughly north-south enclosure ditch curving round to the east delineating the settlement area. Pottery of a later 3rd century date suggested later Roman occupation in the south-eastern corner of the area. Archaeobotanical samples from five of the excavated features revealed evidence of grain processing so it is likely that the grain was grown in the area and used for bread and/or beer making.

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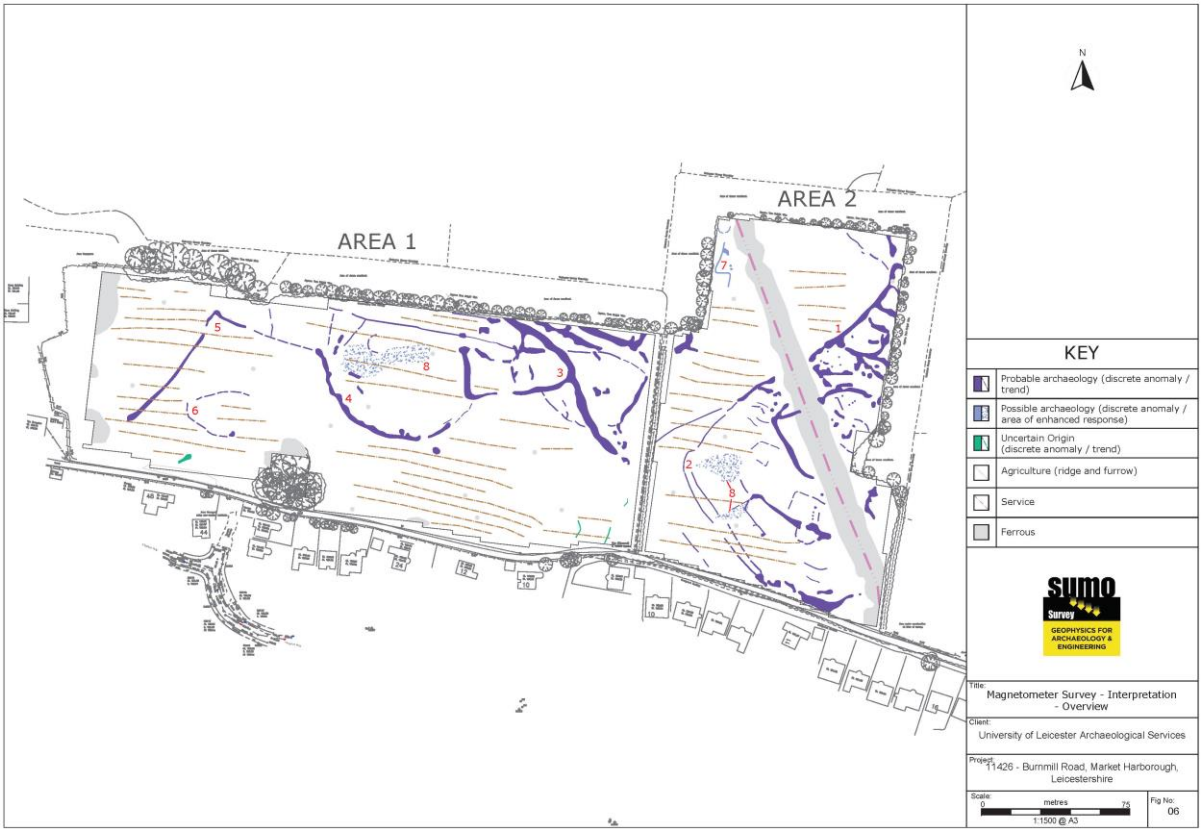


Figure 3: Geophysical survey (Sumo Services 2017)

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Figure 4: Location of evaluation trenches overlain on the geophysical data (Brown 2017)

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Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were defined as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and provide evidence of the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains on the site.
- To characterise the extent, date range, character, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record significant archaeological deposits whose future integrity may be compromised by groundworks associated with the proposed construction works.
- To advance understanding of the heritage assets.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Research Objectives

The archaeological work was considered in light of *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (ed. Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (ed. Knight et al. 2012). Based on the geophysical survey and evaluation it was suggested that the excavation had the potential to contribute to the following research aims.

- How are the nucleated settlements related to one another and to other settlements of the period? In particular, is there evidence for a developing settlement hierarchy? [Iron Age: 4.5.2]
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems? [Iron Age: 4.6.1]
- How may agricultural changes have impacted upon settlement patterns? Can the relationship between sedentary and mobile economies be clarified, and how did this vary spatially and over time? [Iron Age: 4.8.3]
- How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time? [Roman: 5.4.4]
- Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products? [Roman: 5.4.6]
- To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement? [Roman: 5.7.3]
- How many roads and waterways have impacted upon established communities and how may roads have influenced urban morphology? [Roman: 5.7.4]

These research aims were identified based on the current state of knowledge within the area of the scheme. The research aims were re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.

Methodology

The work followed the methodological statement set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project (ULAS 2018, 2019).

All work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (2014a) and adhered to their Code of Conduct (2014b). The Site Accession Number (X.A129.2017) was used to identify all records and artefacts.

The project involved the machine stripping of two fields (identified in this document as the West Field and the East Field; Figure 5). Stripping of the excavation areas was conducted using two 360º machines fitted with toothless ditching buckets under supervision by qualified and experienced archaeologists. Stripping was supervised and controlled by the archaeological team to ensure that the archaeological horizon was exposed and sufficiently clean to identify any archaeological features present.

Following the machine stripping of the two fields the exposed area was planned using a Topcon Hiper SR Network RTK system attached to a FC 5000 controller. The data was processed using N4ce V3.2 software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v2016 professional design software.

Stripping of the West Field (Figure 6) was conducted first, commencing in July 2019 and focusing on the Iron Age and 1st century Roman archaeology found during the evaluation phase, as well as covering areas of probable archaeology highlighted on the geophysical survey. Subsoil and topsoil were stored separately along the southern boundary of the field. A network of enclosure ditches, boundary ditches, discrete pits and gullies were revealed, with the

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stripping establishing the limits of the features. A total area of 1.7 hectares was stripped in the West Field, with machining competed in August 2019.

Stripping of the East Field commenced in August 2019, with work focused on Roman archaeology found during the evaluation phase, whilst also covering areas of probable archaeology highlighted on the geophysical survey. Stripping was conducted in several stages due to site constraints and at the developer's request (Figure 7). A mains water pipeline ran across the centre of the site from south-east to north-west; consequently a *c.*10m buffer of overburden was left in situ either side of the pipeline in order to negate this. A 10m wide haulage road was stripped initially on the southern and western edge of the field, allowing the excavation of features in this area and to provide developer access to the site. Stripping subsequently focused on the area to the north and east of the pipeline. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately in bunds immediately north of the haulage road. Stripping then focussed on the area west of the pipeline, with machining conducted from north to south.

A period of inclement weather forced a break in the excavations in January 2020. On returning to site in July 2020 the spoil heaps from the previous stripping were moved and this area was stripped to the required level. Parts of the site to the east of the pipeline were also re-stripped due to a build-up of silts caused by extensive flooding in this part of the site. Boundary ditches, a network of enclosure ditches, numerous gullies, pits, rubble deposits and post holes were revealed with stripping establishing the limits of these within the site boundaries. A total area of 1.52 hectares was stripped in the East Field.

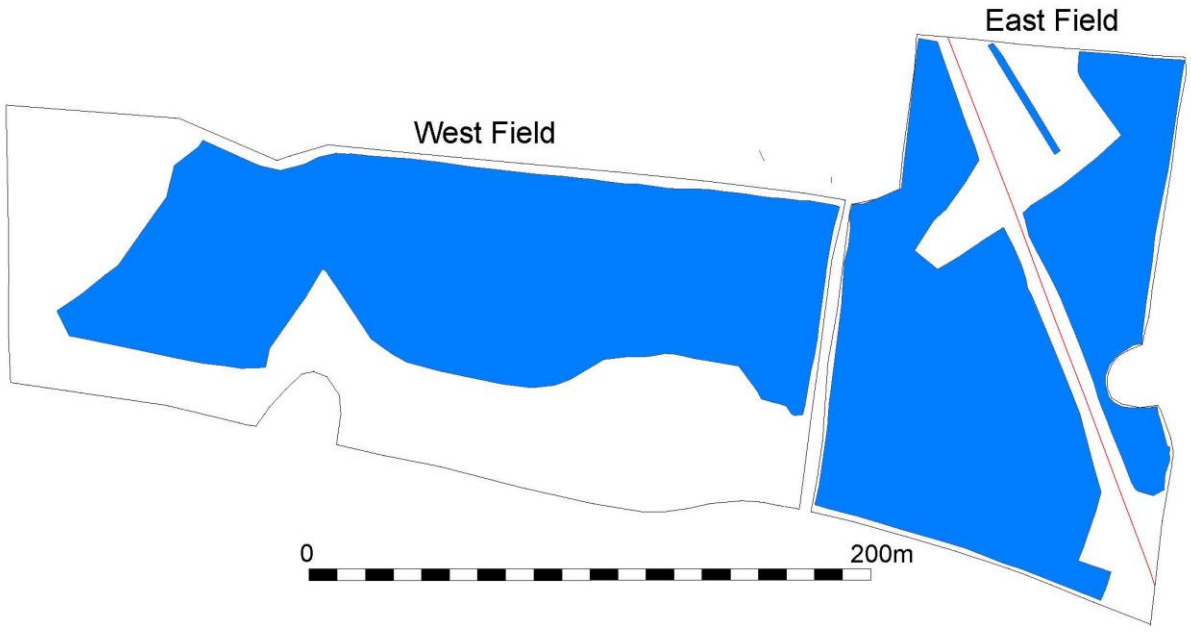


Figure 5: Plan showing final excavated areas in blue. Water pipeline in red

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Figure 6: Machine stripping underway in the West Field looking north-east



Figure 7: Machine stripping under way of the haulage road within the East Field, looking north-west

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Excavation Results

The sequence of overburden deposits mirrored that identified during the evaluation in both the East and West Fields. Depths of subsoil were generally shallow in the north of the site and deeper in the south, following the undulating topography of the site. Topsoil across the site consisted of a mid-dark greyish brown silty loam with occasional stone and modern debris inclusions, whilst subsoil consisted of a mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stone and chalk inclusions. The natural substrata in the West Field consisted of a reddish-brown clay with occasional chalk and small ironstone fragment inclusions. Occasional larger pockets of more dense ironstone fragments were also observed. The natural substrata in the East Field consisted of a reddish-brown clay with occasional chalk fragments and rare small ironstone inclusions.



Figure 8: The West Field under excavation looking west



Figure 9: The East Field under excavation looking north-east

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The ridge and furrow as noted in the evaluation ran predominantly east - west truncating the substrata and consequently the archaeological deposits in places. A network of ceramic land drains running east-west and north-south were also intermittently observed across both fields.

A network of linear features were exposed across both fields including boundary ditches, an extensive series of ditched enclosures and numerous gully features. A series of pits and post holes were also observed, some forming groups with industrial and structural evidence. Several inhumation burials, the majority located in the East Field, were revealed set in the upper fills of backfilled ditches.

As the site consisted of two separate fields and was stripped as such, they are reported separately, with a discussion and conclusion synthesising the results (West Field and East Field). Only three ditched features appear to link the archaeology between the two fields. Chronologically, the West Field appears generally earlier in its phasing, with a seeming progressive developmental shift eastwards into the East Field and beyond. A phasing concordance is provided below (Figure 10) along with a Phase Plan (Figure 11) and overall plans showing all features (Figure 12) and excavated sections (Figure 13).

The following periods are employed and are common on ULAS Sites:

Period – Date Range
Mesolithic (9000-4000 BC
Neolithic (4000-2000 BC)
Bronze Age (2000-700 BC)
Iron Age (700BC-AD 30)
Late Iron Age-Early Roman-Transitional (AD 30-AD 70)
Roman (AD 70-AD 410) Early Roman (1st-2nd century) Middle/Late Roman (3rd -4th century)
Post-Roman Period, Saxon, Medieval (AD 410-AD 1500)
Post-Medieval AD 1500-Modern

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West Field		East Field	
Phase	**Grouping**	**Phase**	**Grouping**
***1:** Pre-Iron Age*	Flint tools	***1:** Pre-Iron Age*	Flint tools
***2:** Middle to Late Iron Age*	G1: Western boundary ditch		
***3.1:** Late Iron Age-Middle 1st century*	G2: Pit groups G3: Semi-circular enclosure ditch G4: internal features Burial SK10 G5: Waterhole G6:Feature group northern edge G7:Crouched burial SK1		
***3.2:** Late Iron Age-Middle 1st century (Transitional)*	G8:Sub-circular structure G9: Central enclosures G10 & G11: Boundary ditches		
***4:** 1st-2nd century*	G12: Eastern enclosures internal features G13: NE-SW linear features G14: NE enclosure & boundary ditches G15: Pit and post-hole group G16: Surface (957) = surface (1362)	***4**:1st-2nd century*	G17: Western boundary ditch & associated features G18: Surface (1362) = Surface (957)
		***5:** 2nd-3rd century*	G19: Boundary Clothesline ditch east and associated features G20: Features north of Principal Enclosure ditch G21: Enclosure ditch [1068] & inhumation burials SK04-SK08 G22: Features east of clothesline ditch [1453] G23: Features SE of pipeline easement G24: Central eastern features G25: Pond [1690] G26: Boundary Clothesline ditch west G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and associated features G28: South-Western Area Ditches G29 Inhumation Burials SK02-03, SK05-07, SK09 G30: Ditch [830] G31: Features east of dump
		***6:** 3rd-4th century*	G32:{Pits G33: Dump [816] G34: SE corner occupation
***7:** Post-Roman*	Ridge and furrow Land drains	***7:** Post-Roman*	Ridge and furrow Land drains

Figure 10: West and East Fields phasing concordance

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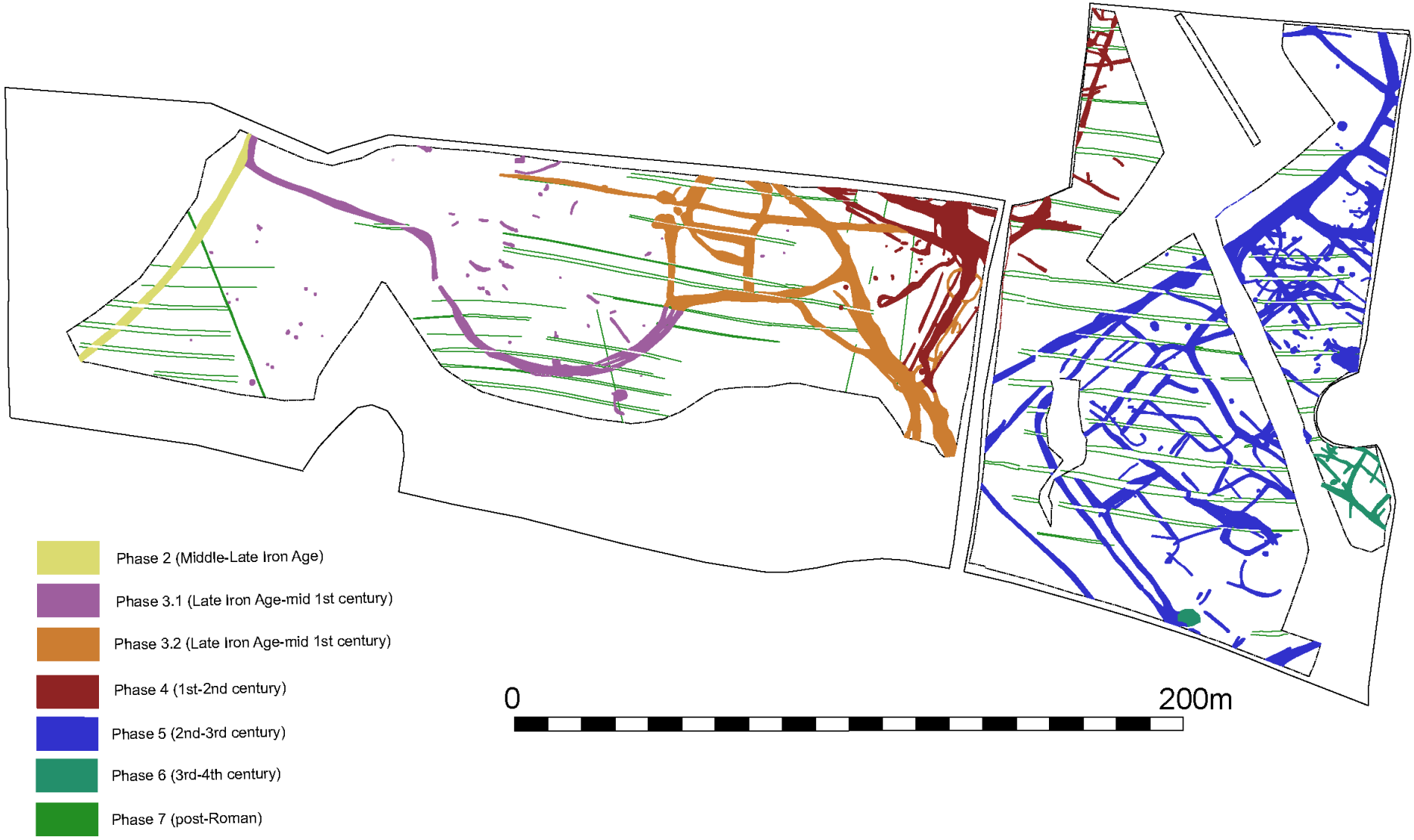


Figure 11: Phases 2-6 plan

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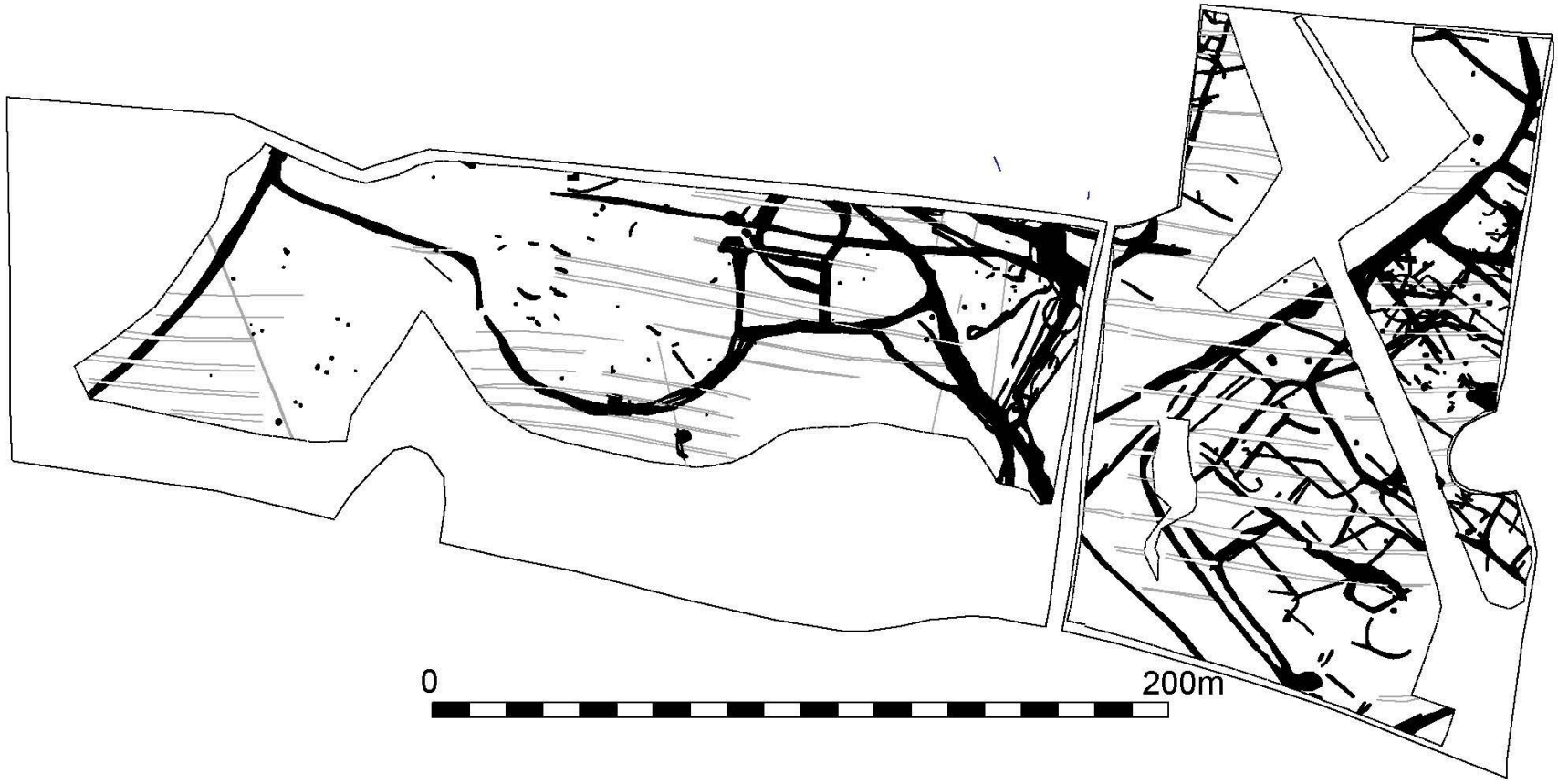


Figure 12: Overall plan showing all archaeological features in both fields (black), with furrows and land drains (grey)

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Excavation Results - West Field

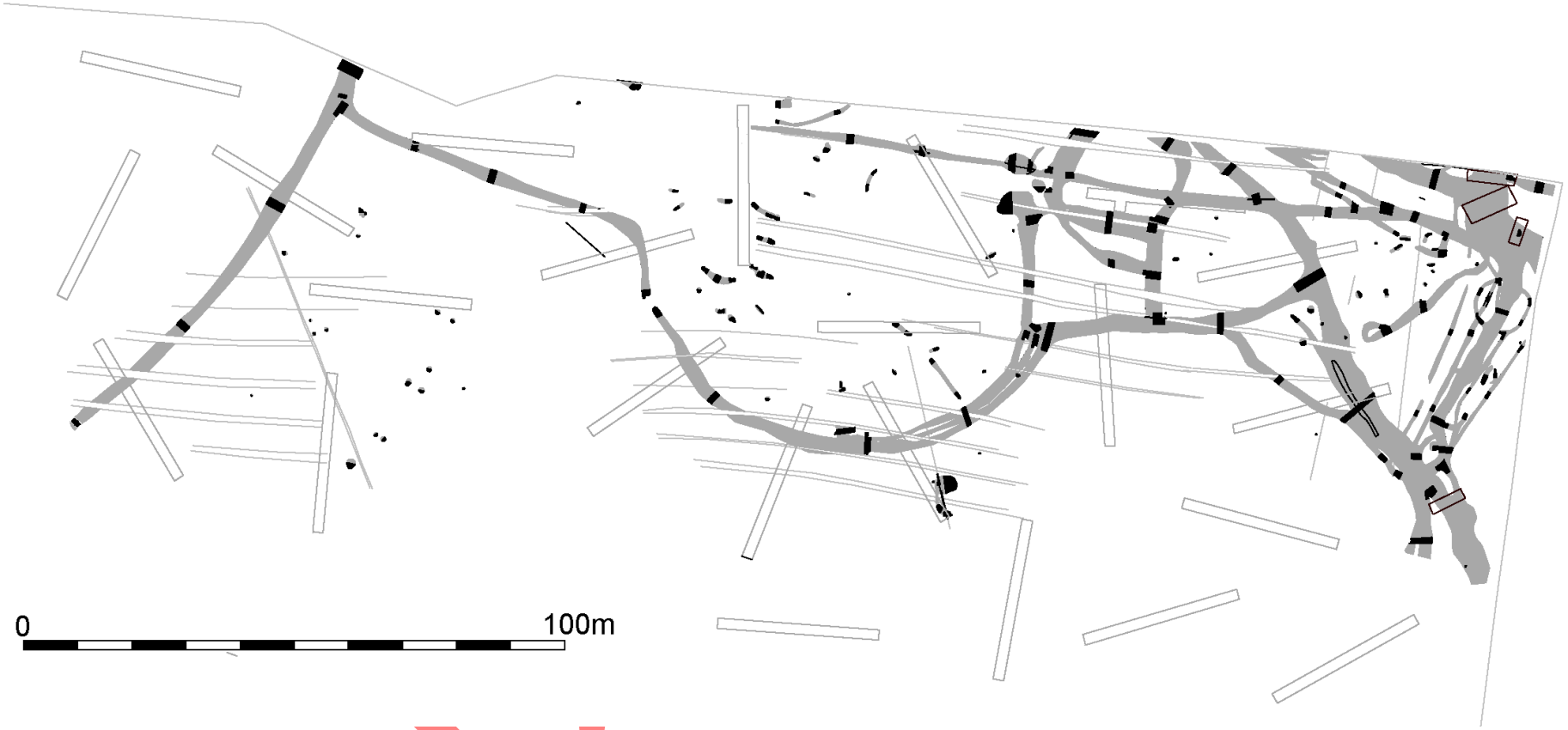


Figure 13: West Field overall plan with features (grey), excavated sections (black) and evaluation trenches

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Phase 1: Pre Iron Age

Although no features were identified belonging to any periods earlier than the Iron Age, a number of lithics were recovered suggesting that there was activity in this area. Many of the flints date to the Mesolithic period and perhaps suggest a Mesolithic activity area or occupation site nearby.

Phase 2: Middle to Late Iron Age

G1: Western Boundary Ditch

[201] (202) (203) (204), [209] (210) (211), [212] (213) (214), [261] (272), [262] (273), [263] (274), [229] (230), [244] (245), [250] (251)

The westernmost boundary ditch ran north-east to south-west across the site, extending beyond the excavation area to the south-west and north-east (Figure 14 - Figure 16). Approximately *c*.84.55m of the linear feature was recorded measuring between 1.66m-3.25m in width and 0.29-0.73m in depth. A series of excavated sections showed a 'V' shaped profile to the south-west becoming more 'U' shaped to the north-east. The ditch appeared to have been recut along the same course on at least two occasions, indicating significant longevity of use. Two or three fills were recorded in excavated sections consisting of mid-grey or orangey brown silty clays with occasional chalk and natural flint inclusions. Two small sherds of shelly pottery were recovered from **[201]** (203) dating to the mid-late Iron Age. The absence of any further finds suggests that the ditch was sited away from any significant settlement or associated activities. A semi-circular shaped enclosure ditch (see below) adjoined the boundary ditch towards its north-east end, appearing to follow the path of the ditch to the north-east, turning and heading south-east across the site and likely pertains to a later phase of activity.

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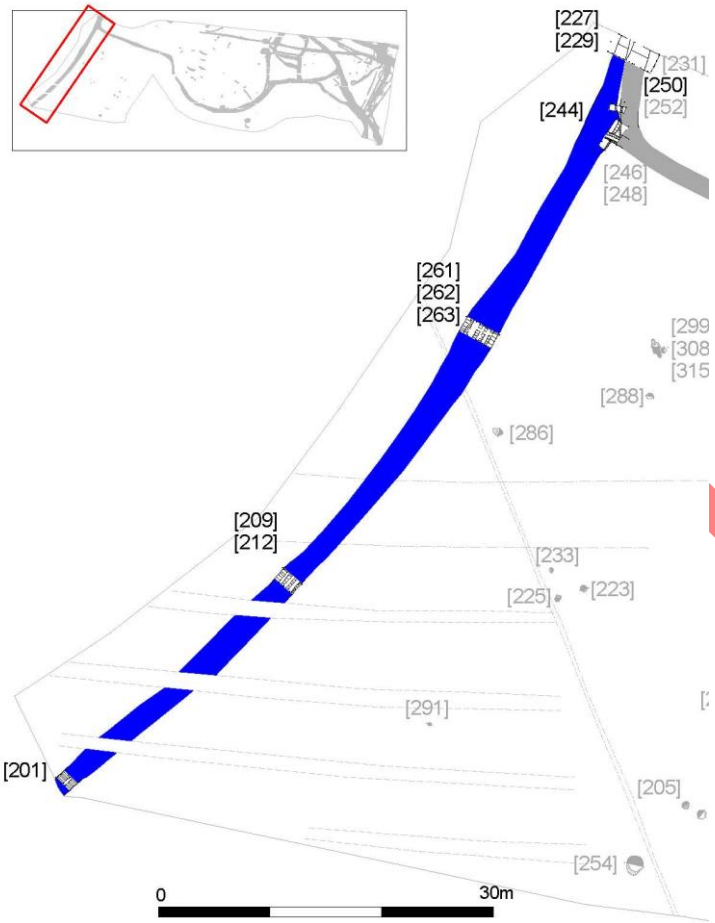


Figure 14: Western boundary ditch plan

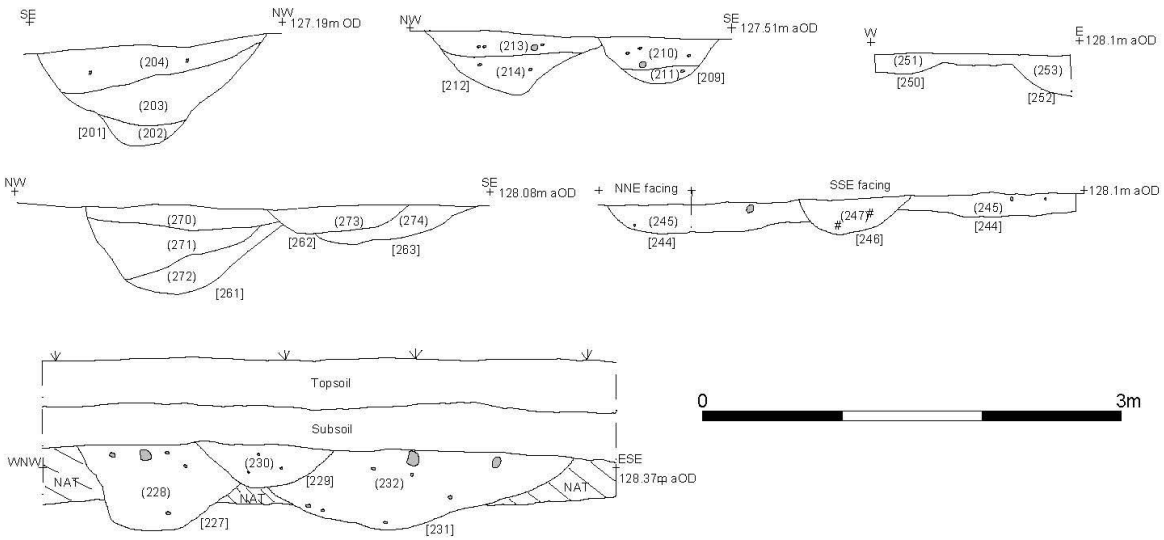


Figure 15: Western boundary ditch sections

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Figure 16: Western boundary ditch [261] and [262] looking north east (2 x 1m scales)

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Phase 3.1 Late Iron Age – Middle 1st Century (Transitional)

G2: Pit Groups

Post holes/Pits

[223] (224), [225] (226), [233] (234), [286] (287), [288] (289), [290] (291), [299] (300), [308] (309), [315] (316)
[205] (206), [207] (208), [235] (236), [237] (238), [239] (240), [241] (242) (243), [254] (255) (256), [257] (258), [259] (260)
A loose group of post holes/pits forming a rough linear arrangement of *c.*40m ran from the north-east to the south-west, *c.*15m east of the westernmost boundary ditch (Figure 17). A comparable linear arrangement of post holes/pits was located on a similar orientation *c.*21m to the east. The post holes/pits were generally sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.3m-0.96m in diameter and 0.06m-0.3m in depth with moderately sloping sides breaking to a wide concave base. Single fills were recorded consisting of sterile silty clays with occasional natural stone and chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from these pits.

A second loose group of post holes/pits forming a rough linear arrangement of *c.*34m ran from the north-east to the south-west, *c.*39m east of the westernmost boundary ditch (Figure 18, Figure 19). The post holes/pits were generally sub-circular in plan but varied in size, with the smallest [**259**] measuring 0.3m in diameter and the largest [**254**] measuring 1.7m in length and 1.54m in width. Depths also varied from 0.14m-0.41m with moderately sloping sides breaking to a wide concave base or narrow 'V' shaped base. Single fills were recorded in the majority of post holes/pits with a secondary fill recorded in two features. Three pits [**207**] (**208**), [**235**] (**236**) and [**257**] (**258**) contained evidence of burnt deposits but only a single dock seed was recovered from bulk soil samples (Figure 19). Fills associated with the remaining post holes/pits were generally sterile silty clays. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from (**236**) of pit [**235**] probably dating to the early or mid-1st century in date.

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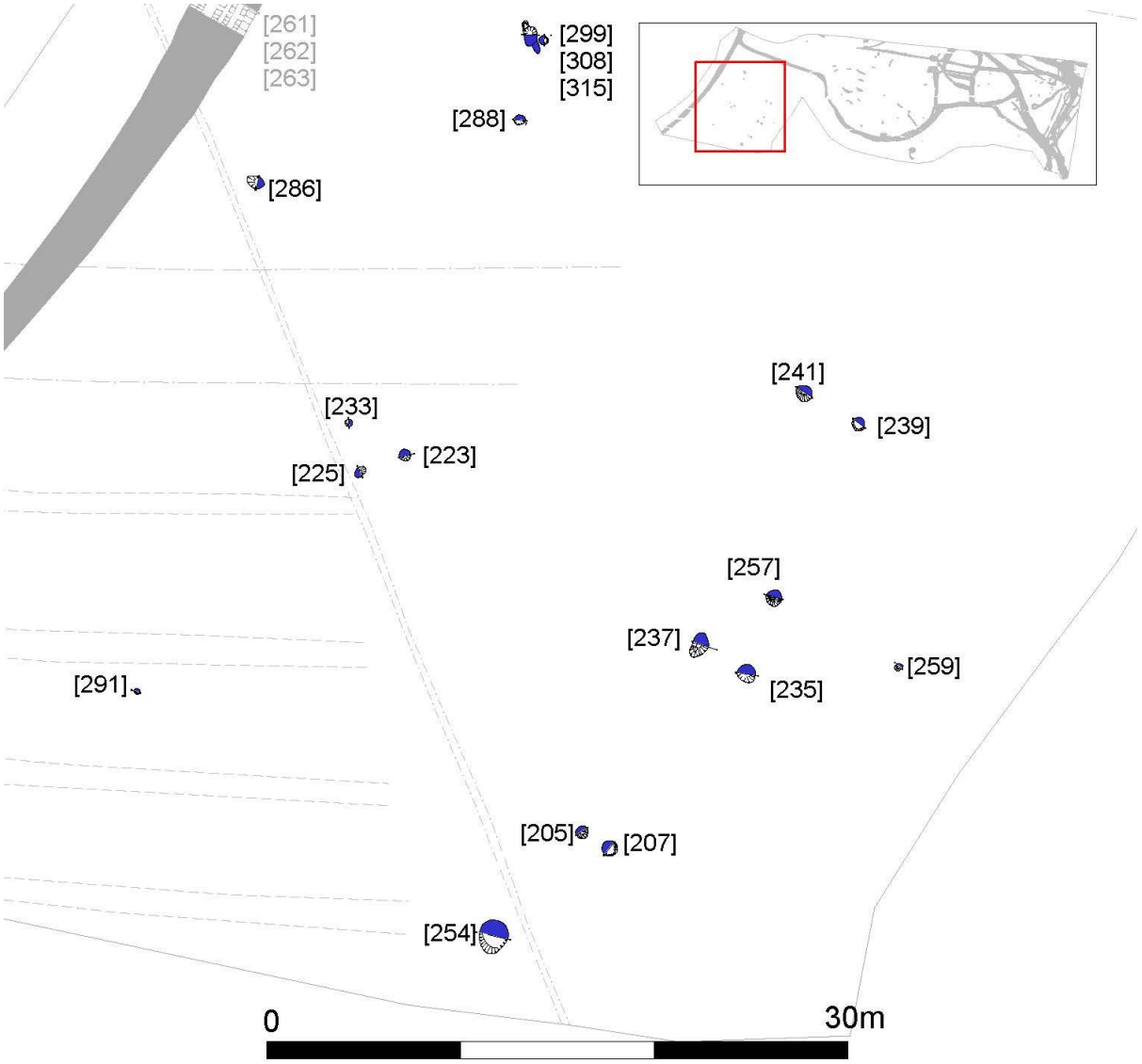


Figure 17: Plan of pit groups

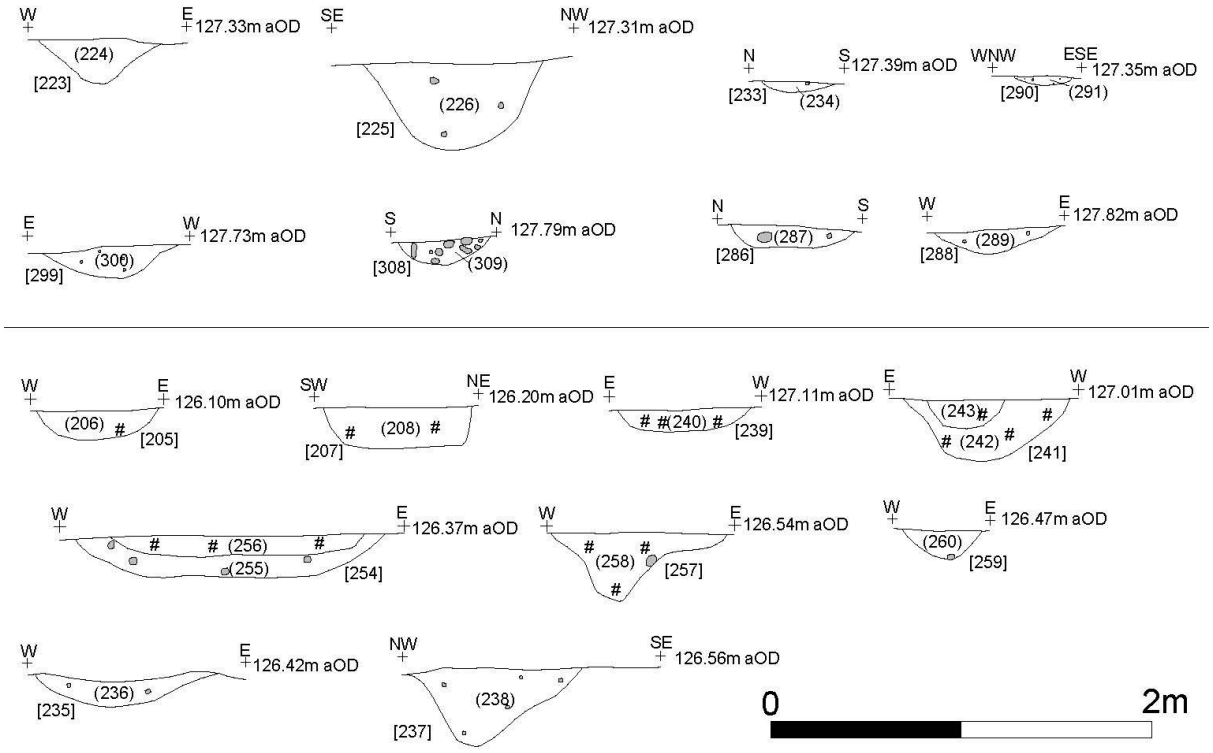


Figure 18: Western pits (upper) and eastern pits (lower) sections



Figure 19: Pits [205] and [207], looking north-west (0.3m and 1m scales)

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G3: Semi-Circular Enclosure Ditch

West

[231] (232), [246] (247), [248] (249), [252] (253) [266] (267), [268] (269), [304] (305), [306] (307), [329] (330), [331] (332), [410] (411), [412] (413)

East

[370] (371), [372] (373) (374), [375] (376) (377), [378] (379), [397] (398) (399) (400), [401] (402), [403] (404), [414] (415), [428] (429) (430), [431] (432), [435] (436) (437) (438), [485] (486), [487] (488), [506] (507), [532] (533)

An enclosure ditch was recorded forming a semi-circle in the south-west quadrant of the site, appearing to partially enclose a group of pit and gully features to the north (Figure 20). The ditch was traced for a total of *c.*158.31m with an entrance approximately 2.45m wide located in the south-west arc. The enclosure ditch either side of the entrance, had differing characteristics.

West

To the west of the entrance, the ditch ran for *c.*70.63m. It appeared to originate from the westernmost boundary ditch, running parallel with it at in the northern part of the excavation. It then headed south-east before turning south where it formed a terminal to the entrance into the enclosure. The ditch measured 0.99m-2.44m in width and 0.15m-0.62m in depth with excavated sections revealing a wide 'V' shaped profile and narrow concave base. A shallower secondary recut could also be seen in excavated sections. Cuts within excavated sections contained sterile mid orange-greyish brown silty clay fills with occasional pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks (Figure 21, Figure 22). A single sherd of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery was recovered from the primary cut of enclosure terminus [**412**] (**413**). The absence of any further finds recovered from excavated fills suggest this part of the enclosure ditch was located some distance from any settlement or occupation activity.

East

To the east of the entrance, the ditch ran for *c.*87.82m, curving to form a semi-circle before joining a series of enclosure ditches at its eastern limits. It most likely continued north and east from here, but its original extents had been lost to later larger enclosure ditch cuts. It measured 1.02m-4.19m wide and 0.15m-0.62m deep with a 'U' shaped profile with moderately sloping slides breaking to a concave base. Up to three fills were recorded with lower fills consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sands with occasional chalk fragments and upper fills consisting of dark brownish grey silty clays with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebble inclusions (Figure 23, Figure 24). There appeared to be multiple re-cuts splitting into individual smaller ditches heading east along its course. Overall, pottery recovered from this feature was indicative of a Conquest-period date. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from an early ditch cut [**370**] (**371**), dating to the later Iron Age, with two sherds of pottery recovered from a later ditch cut [**378**] (**379**) dating to around AD 30-60. Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery was also recovered from [**372**] (**374**), [**414**] (**415**) and [**431**] (**432**) and most likely relating to activities within the enclosure ditch immediately north. Pottery from (**415**) [**414**] provided a firm date in the middle decades of the 1st century (*c.*AD 30-60). A small quantity of animal bone including cattle mandible, sheep mandible and a horse tooth were also recovered from excavated sections around the enclosure ditch. Despite the ditch having been subject to a number of recuts, the ceramic dating evidence suggest a narrow date range.

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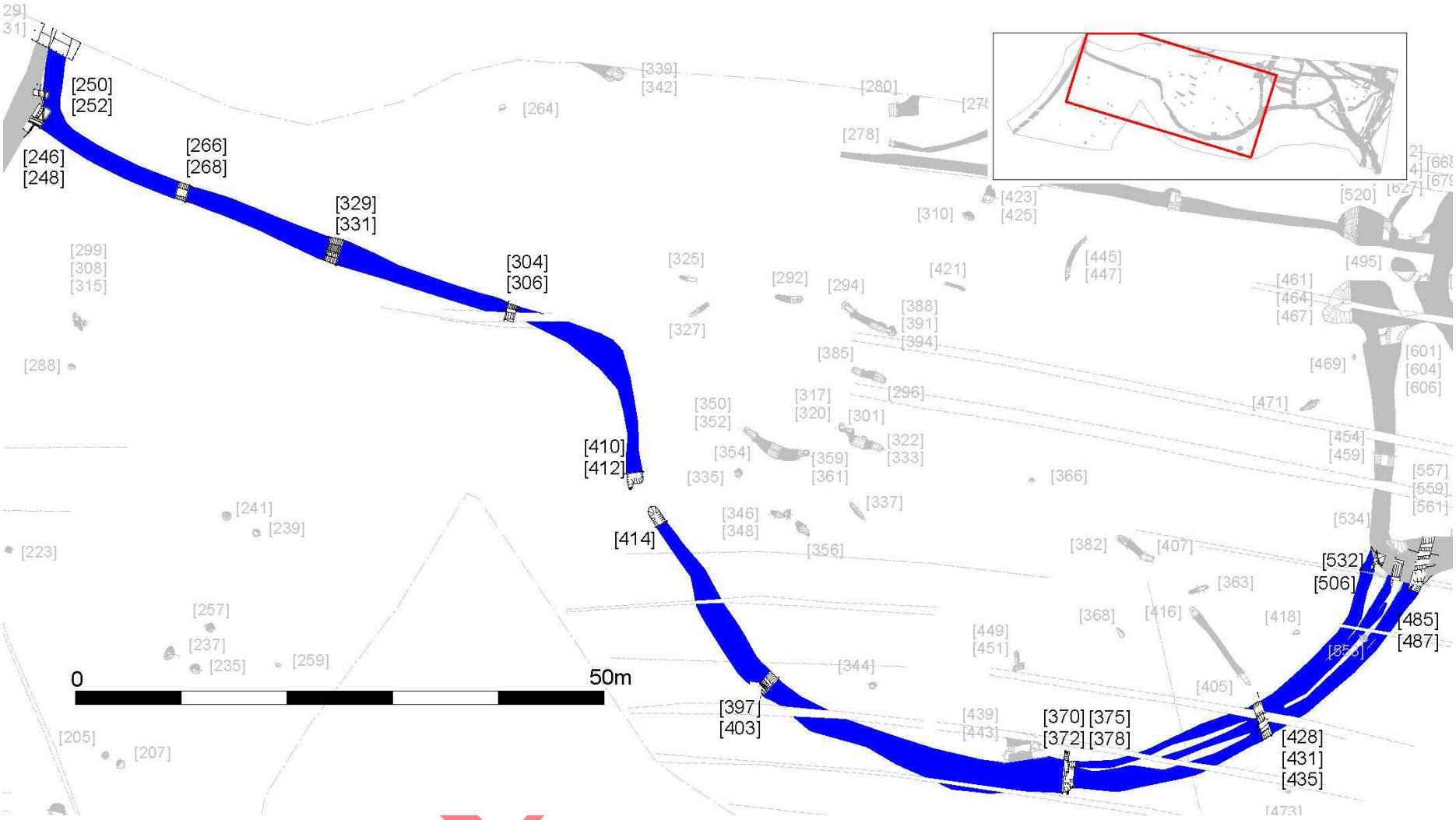


Figure 20: Semi-circular enclosure ditch plan

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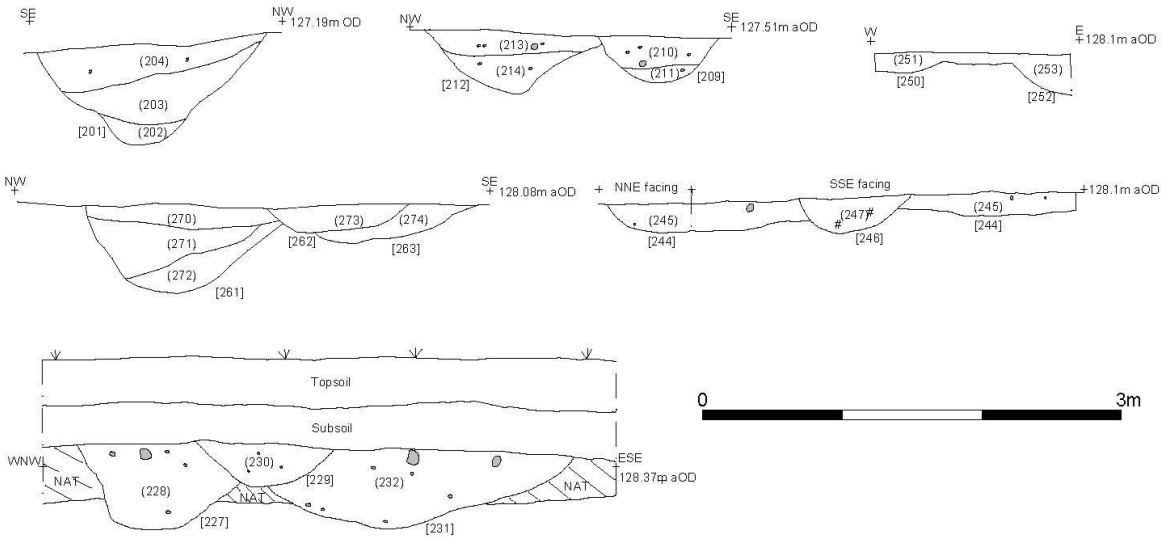


Figure 21: Semi-circular enclosure ditch, west sections



Figure 22: Semi-circular enclosure ditch cuts [329] [331] looking east (1m scale)

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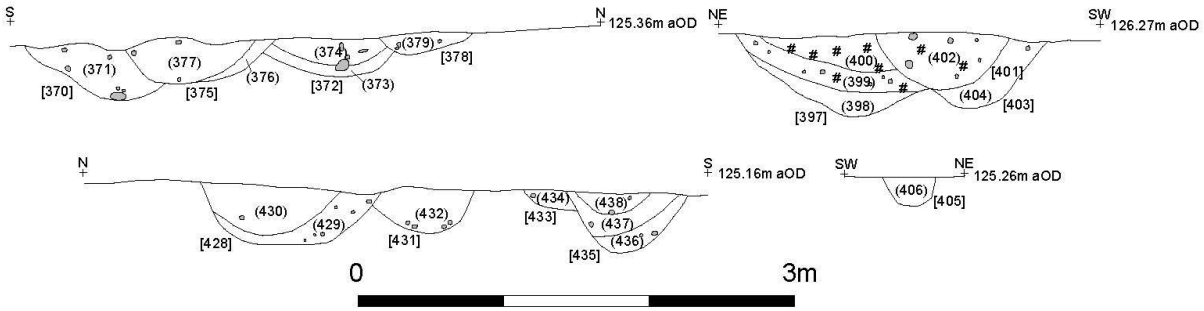


Figure 23: Semi-circular enclosure ditch, east sections



Figure 24: Semi-circular enclosure ditch cuts [428], [431] and [435] looking east (1m scale)

G4: Internal Enclosure Features

A scatter of pits, post holes and short lengths of gully were located within the arc of the semi-circular enclosure ditch enclosed by it, whilst also being partly enclosed by an east-west boundary ditch to the north, and series of enclosures to the east (Figure 20, Figure 26). The features have been separated into groups by location (below) but are most likely contemporary in date.

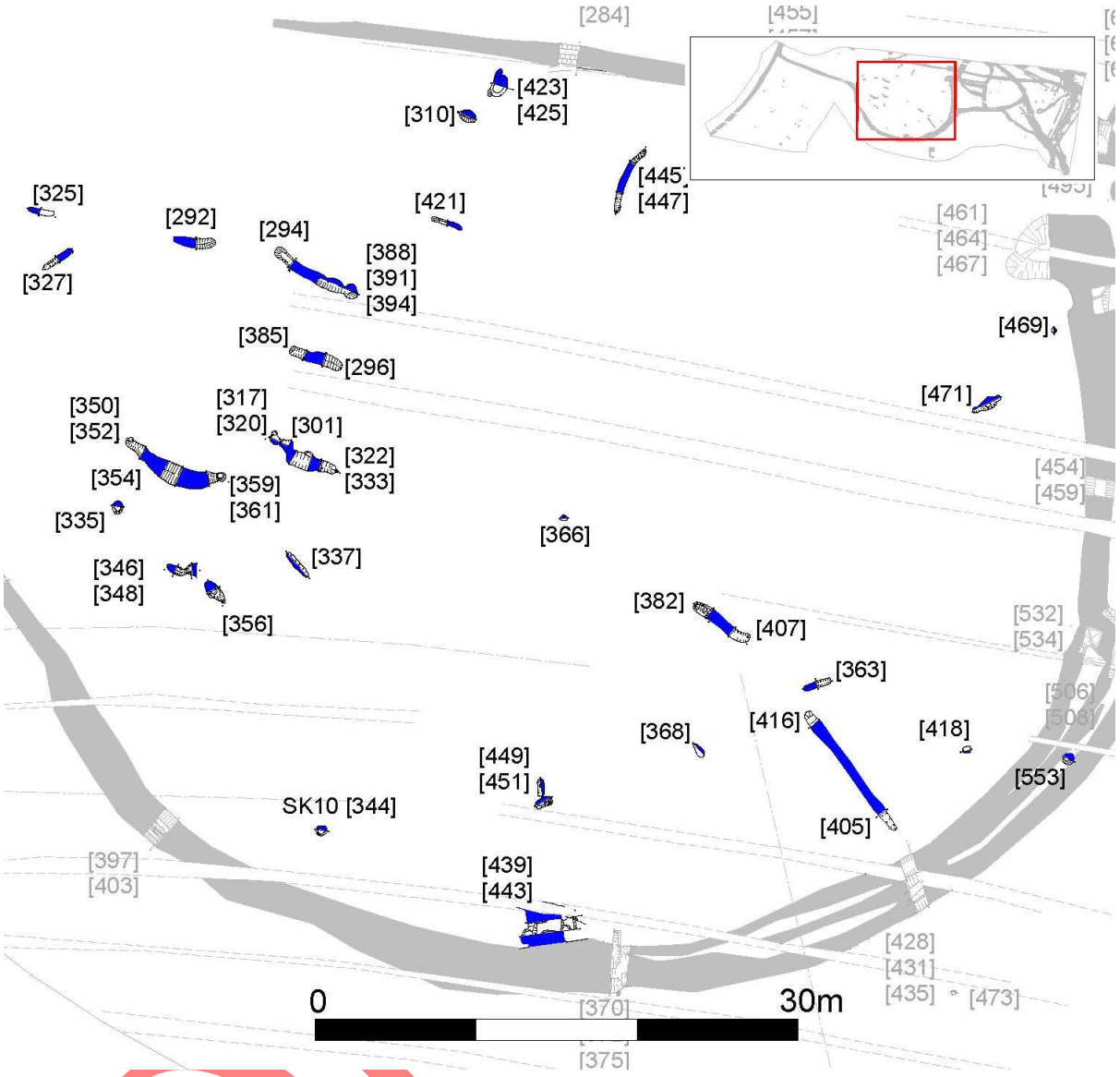


Figure 25: Semi-circular enclosure ditch internal features, overall plan

Pits

[310] (311) (312), [423] (424) (427), [425] (426)
[335] (336), [346] (347), [348] (349), [356] (357) (358)

Gully

[445] (446), [447] (448)

Oblong Pits

[292] (293), [325] (326), [327] (328), [337] (338), [421] (422)

The north-east edge of the group was made up of four pit features and a short length of gully. Gully [**445**] [**447**] was recorded for approximately 4.55m, measuring 0.31m-0.43m in width and 0.15m in depth. Excavated terminals showed a 'V' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. A single sterile fill was recorded in each terminal. A sub-circular pit [**310**] measuring 1.1m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.33m in depth was also recorded. This contained two sterile silty clay fills. A pair of irregular intercutting pits [**423**] [**425**] were also recorded measuring 1.8m in length, 0.97m in width and 0.36m in depth. Pit

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[**423**] (**427**) produced a single sherd of mid-1st century pottery and a fragment of sheep/goat molar. Pit [**310**] (**311**) produced an unidentified iron fragment.

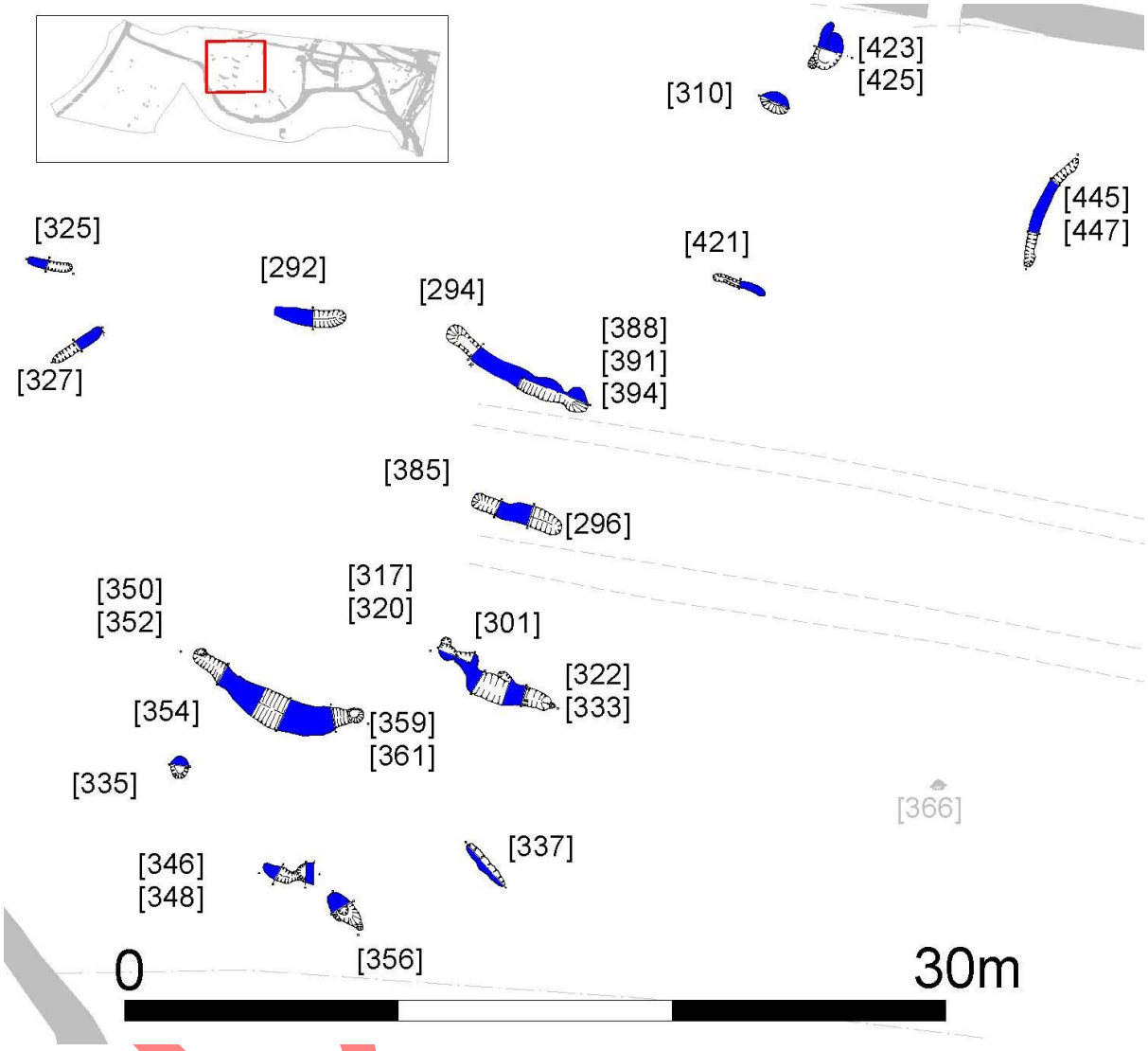


Figure 26: Internal north-west features

Amongst the group of internal features were five comparable oblong pits (Figure 27) measuring 1.6m-2.6m in length, 0.28m-0.6m in width and 0.1m-0.3m in depth with terminals at either end. Excavated sections revealed a consisting wide 'V' shaped profile to the pits, with moderately sloping sides breaking to a narrow concave base. Single fills were recorded in all pits consisting of mid-greyish brown silty clays with occasional chalk inclusions, charcoal flecks and occasional natural flint and pebble inclusions. Narrow-elongated pit [**421**], measuring 2m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.11m in depth with a single, sterile fill appeared the south-easternmost feature of this small group.

A single sherd of mid-1st century pottery dating to AD 30-60 and animal bone was recovered from [**327**] (**328**) and a small amount on animal bone from [**421**] (**422**). All pits were oriented broadly south-east to north-west and most likely shared a similar function although this is unclear.

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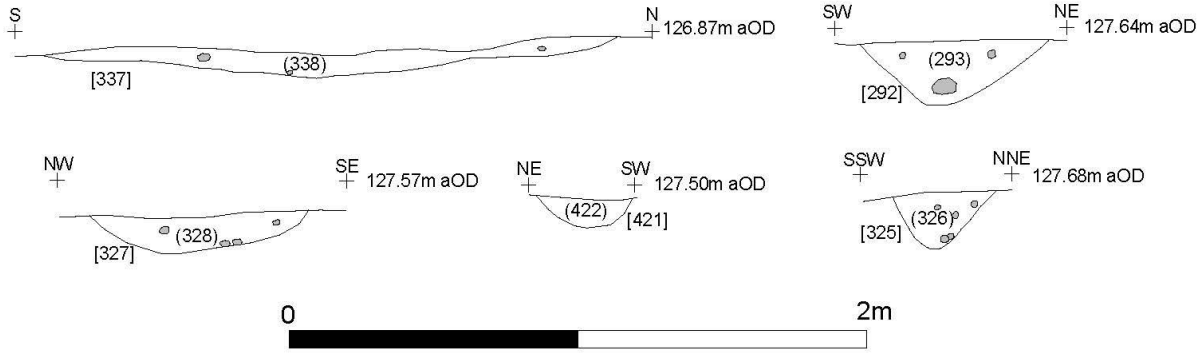


Figure 27: Internal oblong pits sections

Four pits in the south-west, immediately north of the enclosure ditch, measured between 0.81m-1.89m in length, 0.68m-0.83m in width and 0.14m-0.4m in depth. Profiles showed generally moderately sloping sides breaking to a concave base. Fills were consistently mid-dark greyish brown silty clays with occasional chalk fragments, charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Mid-1st century pottery was recovered from [**335**] (**336**), [**348**] (**349**) and [**356**] (**358**). A small amount of animal bone was also recovered from [**346**] (**347**) and [**348**] (**349**). A small amount of charred plant remains was also recovered from [**356**] (**358**) and burnt daub from [**346**] (**347**) and [**356**] (**358**).

'Sausage' Gullies

[294] (295), [394] (395) (396)
[296] (297) (298), [385] (386) (387)
[301] (302) (303), [317] (318) (319), [322] (323) (324)
[350] (351), [354] (355), [359] (360)

Pits/post-hole

[391] (392) (393), [388] (389) (390)
[320] (321)
[333] (334)
[352] (353), [361] (362)

Four comparable linear sausage gullies were located centrally within the group. All were orientated south-east to north-west. Three of the sausage gullies contained pits or post holes within the terminals, perhaps indicating structural evidence.

A parallel feature, comparable in size and form was excavated at Glenfield Park Kirby Muxloe in 2013-14 (Thomas 2017: 21). There were indications from either environmental of finds evidence as to the intended function of these features.

The northernmost sausage gully measured 5.04m in length, 0.84m in width and 0.28m in depth (Figure 28). Excavated sections revealed a 'U' shaped profile to the gully with steep-moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Fills consisted mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and small gravel inclusions. Pottery was recovered from [**294**] (**295**) at its north-west terminal, along with fragments of sheep mandible and cattle tooth and three charred cereal grains. A pair of contemporary sub-circular post holes measuring 0.8m-0.91m in diameter and 0.2m-0.35m in depth were located at the south-east terminal of the

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sausage gully. These features had moderately sloping sides breaking to concave bases. Lower fills consisted of mid brown silty clays, whilst upper fills consisted of dark orangey brown silty clays with occasional small stone inclusions. The post holes potentially formed supports for an unknown superstructure.

This feature represented the smallest of the sausage gullies, measuring 3.72m in length, 0.72m in width 0.35m in depth. Excavated terminals showed a 'V' shaped profile to the gully with moderately sloping sides breaking to a narrow concave base. A lower fill consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay whilst the upper fill consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk inclusions and small stone fragments. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the lower fill (**297**) dating to the mid-1st century along with fragments of sheep bone- and a small amount of charred plant remains. No associated pits or post holes were evident.

Gully [**301**] was more irregular in plan, measuring 3.83m in length, 0.96m in width and 0.38m in depth (Figure 29). This had a wide 'U' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. A lower fill was recorded consisting of a light brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and stone inclusions. Pottery was recovered from [**317**] (**318**) along with a small assemble of animal bone. A consistent upper fill consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and stone inclusions. Eight sherds of mid-1st century pottery was recovered from [**301**] (**303**) and burnt daub and a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from [**317**] (**318**) and [**322**] (**324**). A mixed but fragmentary assemblage of animal bone was also recovered from [**322**] (**324**) consisting of pig, sheep and cattle. A low density of charred plant remains including cereal grains and chaff were recovered from [**301**] (**303**).

A sub-circular pit [**320**] appeared to truncate the north-west terminal of the sausage gully. It measured 0.78m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.14m in depth with moderately sloping sides breaking to a flat base and contained a single sterile silty clay fill. At the south-east terminal of the sausage gully a contemporary circular post hole [**333**] was recorded, measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.22m in depth with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single sterile fill consisting of a light greyish brown silty clay.

The largest and southernmost sausage gully [**350**] measured 6.24m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.31m in depth. Excavated sections showed a wide 'V' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. A single fill was recorded in all sections consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. Mid-1st century pottery was recovered from all excavated sections (**350**] (**351**) LIA ERM and (**355**) along with fragments of pig, cattle, and sheep bone. Low densities of charred plant remains consisting of cereal grains were also recovered from excavated sections. Contemporary structural post hole [**361**] was located at the south-east terminal of the gully, measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.25m in depth with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. A comparable post hole [**352**] was also located at the north-west terminal of the gully, measuring 0.36m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. The fill appeared sterile consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay.

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Figure 28: ‘Sausage’ gully [394] and pits [391] [388] looking north-east (0.3m and 1m scales)



Figure 29: 'Sausage' gully terminus [322] looking north-west (0.3m scale)

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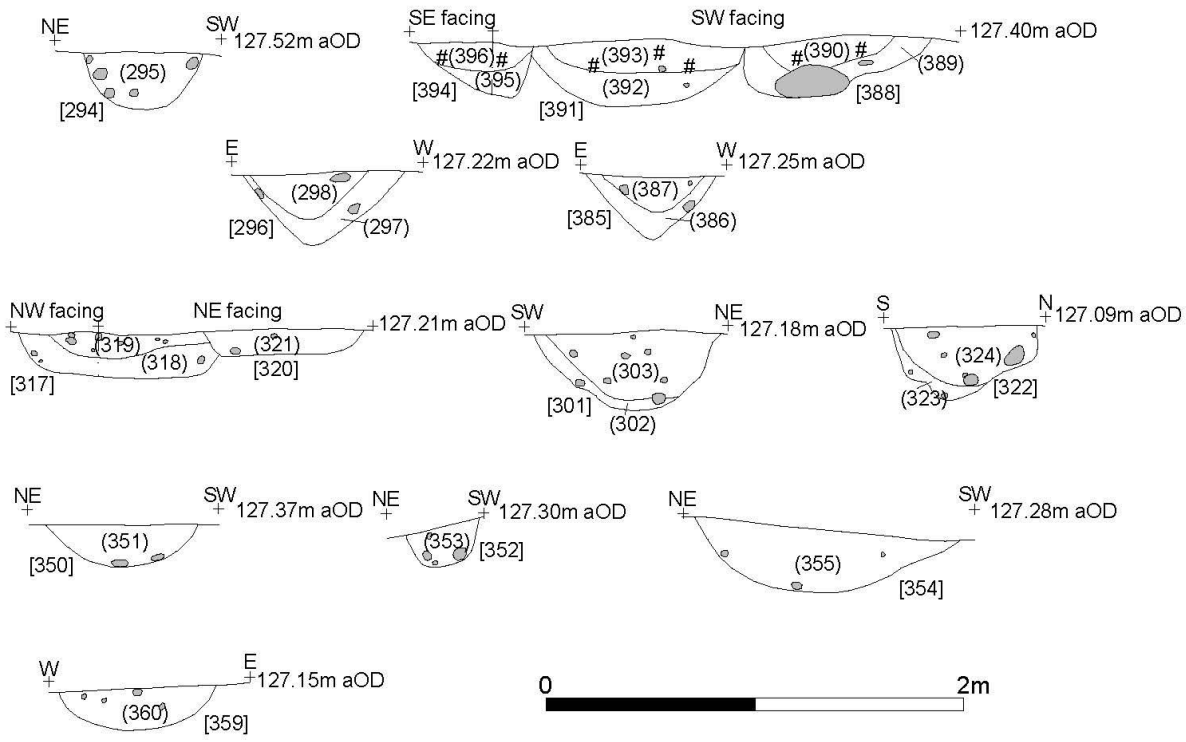


Figure 30: ‘Sausage’ gully sections

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Internal Features - South

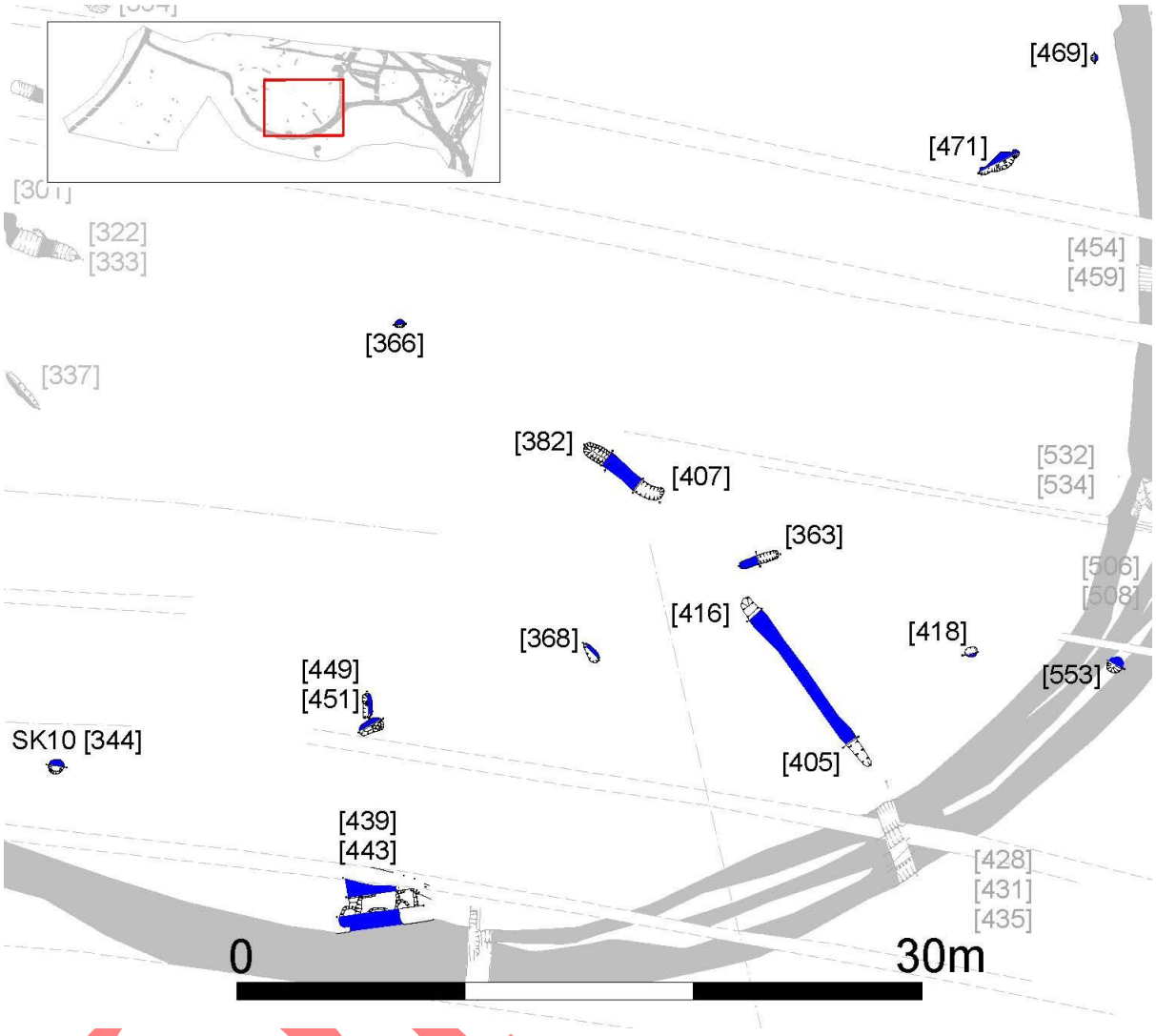


Figure 31: South-eastern features

Burial SK10

[344] SK10 (345)

Pit [**344**], *c*.3.65m north of the semi-circular enclosure ditch consisted of a sub-circular pit measuring 0.68m in diameter and 0.31m in depth, with moderate straight sloping sides breaking to a wide concave base. It contained a single perinate burial **SK10** (40 weeks at birth) of probable late Iron Age or Early Roman date (Figure 32, Figure 33). Preservation was good with slight fragmentation, with 75% of the total burial recovered. The accompanying fill (**345**) consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the fill (**345**) dating to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period along with a single charred cereal grain and two incomplete iron nails.

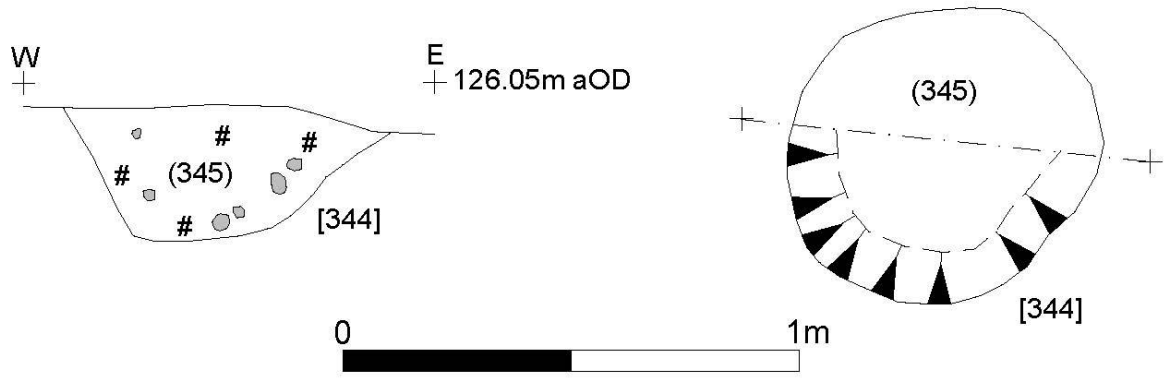


Figure 32: Section and plan of perinate burial SK10 [344]



Figure 33: [344] looking north (0.3m scale)

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Pits

[439] (440) (441) (442), [443] (444)
[363] (364) (365), [368] (369), [449] (450), [451] (452)
[471] (472)

Gullies

[405] (406), [416] (417), [382] (383) (384), [407] (408) (409)

Post holes

[418] (419) (420), [553] (554) [366] (367), [469] (470)

Two irregular intercutting pits were recorded immediately north of the enclosure ditch, but these appeared heavily disturbed by animal burrow activity. Mid-1st century pottery was recovered from [**439]** (**441**) (**442**). A single fragment residual perinate (40 weeks at birth) femur fragment was also recovered from (**441**).

Four oblong pits were located centrally within the south-east group (Figure 34). The pits measured 0.99m-1.8m in length, 0.43m-0.68m in width and 0.18m-0.29m in depth with moderate sloping sides and narrow concave bases. Fills were sterile, producing no pottery and largely consisting of mid brownish grey silty clays with occasional stone inclusions. A burnt pig incisor was recovered from [**449**] (**450**). There were no indications of post holes in the immediate vicinity of the pit which may have offered evidence of a superstructure.

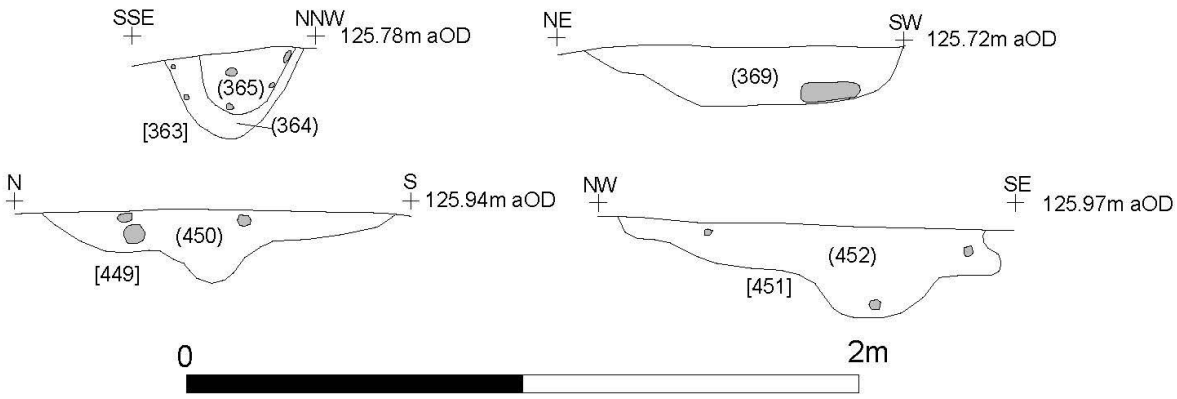


Figure 34: Oblong pit sections

Two short lengths of gully were observed running north-east to south-west (Figure 35), which could have created internal divisions within the enclosure. The shallow nature of the gullies suggests they were truncated and may have originally extended further north-west. The smaller of the two, [**382**] [**407**], measured 4.05m in length, 0.55m-0.69m in width and 0.26m-0.43m in depth. Excavated sections revealed a 'V' shaped profile to the gully with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Two sterile fills were recorded consisting of mid greyish brown silty clays. The larger and most south-east gully [**405**] [**416**] measured 9.18m in length, 0.5m-0.8m in width and 0.09m-0.2m in depth. Excavated sections revealed a 'U' shaped profile with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. A single sterile fill consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay was recorded in excavated sections.

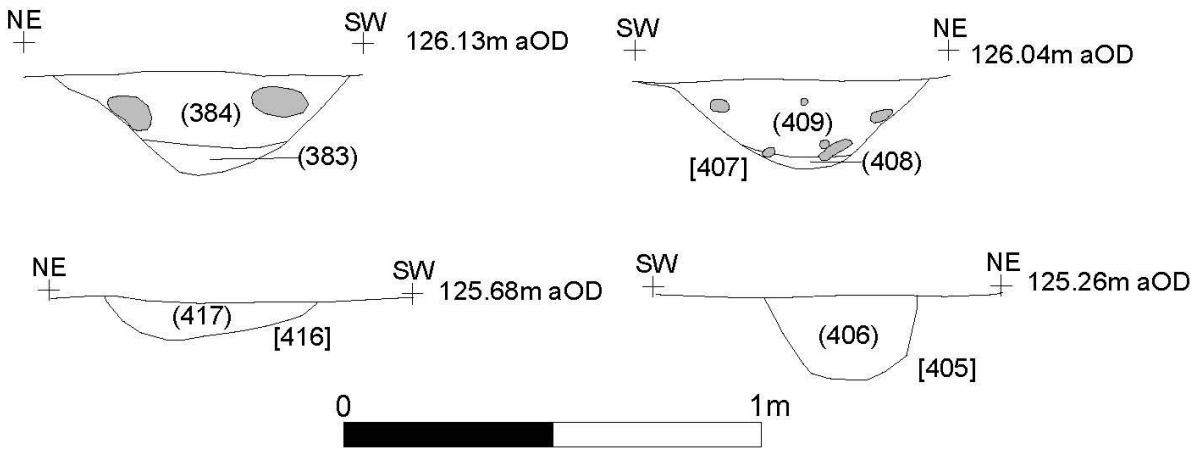


Figure 35: Gully sections

A pair of similar post holes [**418**] and [**553**] represented the easternmost features within the group. They measured 0.55m-0.74m in length, 0.45m-0.7m in width and 0.2m-0.32m in depth. Fills were largely sterile and consisted of silty clays with four sherds of early 1st century pottery recovered from post hole [**418**] (**419**) along with fragments of canine cervical vertebrae and skull fragments.

Two further shallow post holes [**366**] and [**469**] and an irregular pit [**471**] were located to the north. The post holes measured 0.44m-0.58m in diameter and 0.1m-0.16m in depth and contained single sterile silty clay fills. The pit measured 1.92m in length, 0.74m in width and 0.12m in depth and contained a single sterile fill.

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G5: The Waterhole

[504] (505) (538) (539) (540) (541) (542)

Post holes

[677] (678), [473] (474)

South of the semi-circular enclosure and at the southern boundary of the excavated area was a large sub-circular pit, most likely representing a waterhole (Figure 36, Figure 37, Figure 38). It measured 3.98m long and 3.13m wide with moderately sloping sides breaking to steep-vertical sides. It was excavated to a depth of 1.54m but further excavation was not undertaken for safety reasons; consequently the base of the feature was not reached. Several sterile silting deposits were recorded with a final backfill (**505**) containing more frequent charcoal flecks inclusions. Twelve sherds of pottery were recovered from the final backfill (**505**) including grey and white wares dating to the late 1st to early 2nd century. Cattle, sheep and pig bone fragments and a beehive quern fragment were also recovered from fill (**505**), along with a small amount of charred plant remains. The western edge of the pit appeared truncated by a ceramic land drain which had been subsequently repaired.

A small, shallow sub-circular post hole [**677**] was located immediately west of [**504**] containing a single sterile fill (**678**) and a further undated post hole [**473**] was located *c*.6.5m to the north-east.

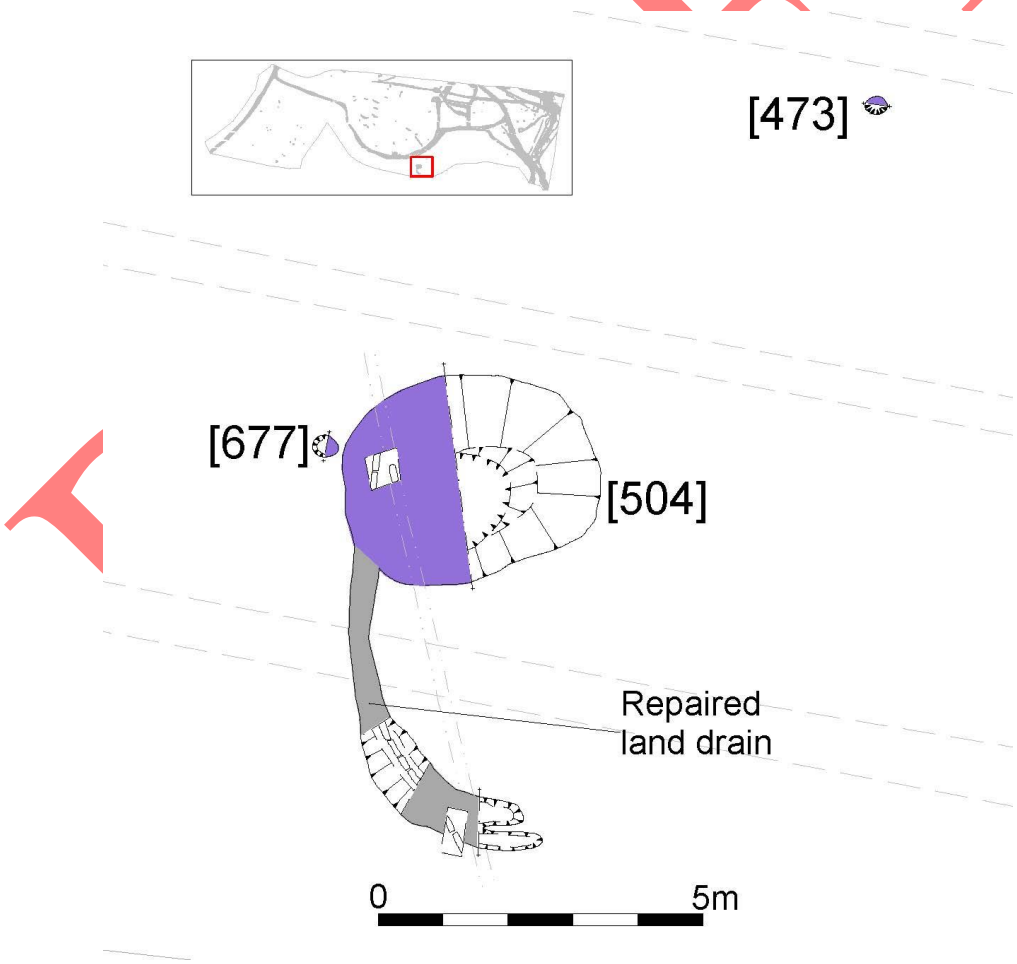


Figure 36: Waterhole and associated feature plan

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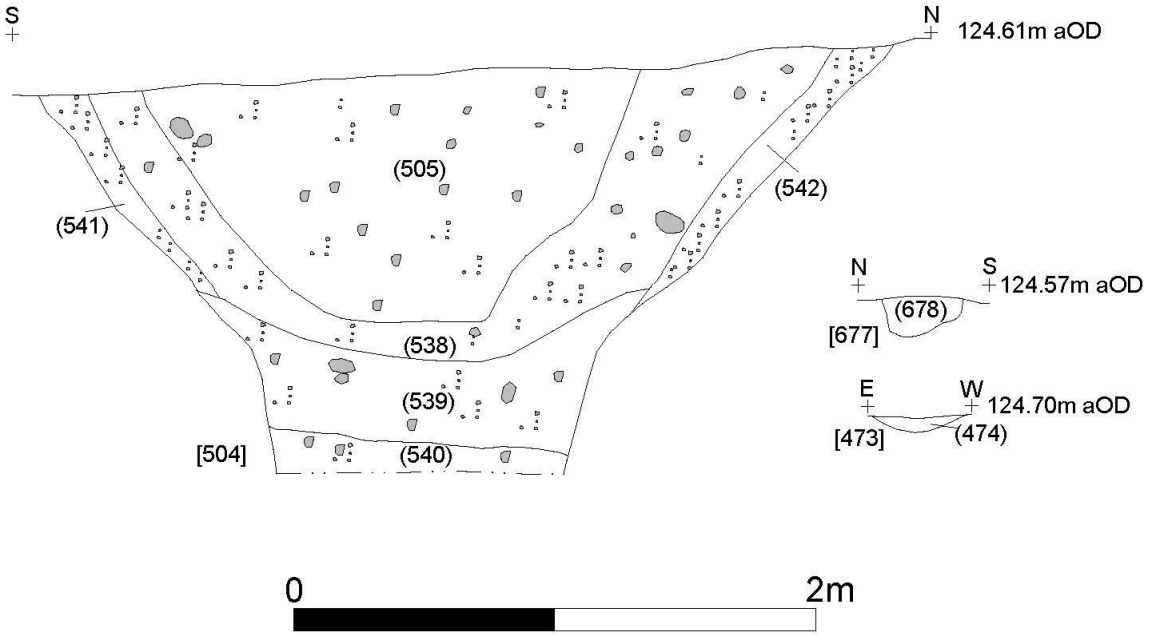


Figure 37: Waterhole and associated feature sections



Figure 38: Waterhole [504] looking west (2 x 1m scales)

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G6: Small Feature Group - Northern Edge

Terminal

[339] (340) (341), [342] (343)

Ditches

[275] (276) (277), [278] (279), [280] (281)

Post hole

[264] (265)

A small group of features occupied the north-west edge of the West Field, consisting of three ditches and a single post hole, indicative of activity continuing beyond the excavation area to the north (Figure 39, Figure 40). Terminal [**339**] was recorded for *c.*3.97m continuing beyond the excavation area to the north-west. It measured 1m in width and 0.6m in depth with a 'V' shaped profile and contained two sterile fills of silty gravels and clays. A recut was also recorded [**342**] which measured 1.7m in width and 0.32m in depth and had moderate sloping concave sides and a concave base with a single sterile fill. A short length of ditch [**280**] was also recorded, but this appeared heavily truncated before continuing beyond the limits of the excavation to the north. South of this was a curving ditch [**278**] truncated at its south-west end and running for *c.*13.61m, extending beyond the excavation at its north-east end. This had a 'V' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. The fills comprised orangey brown silty clays with occasion chalk and charcoal flecks. A single sherd of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from (**279**) [**278**].

A single sub-circular post hole [**264**] was also recorded containing a single sterile fill.

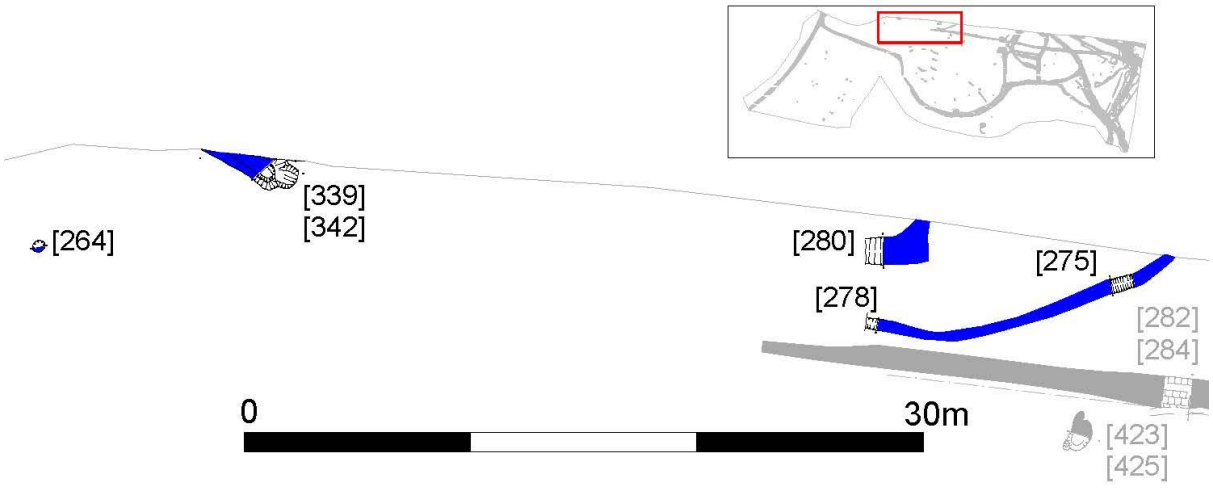


Figure 39: Plan of features along the northern edge of the West Field

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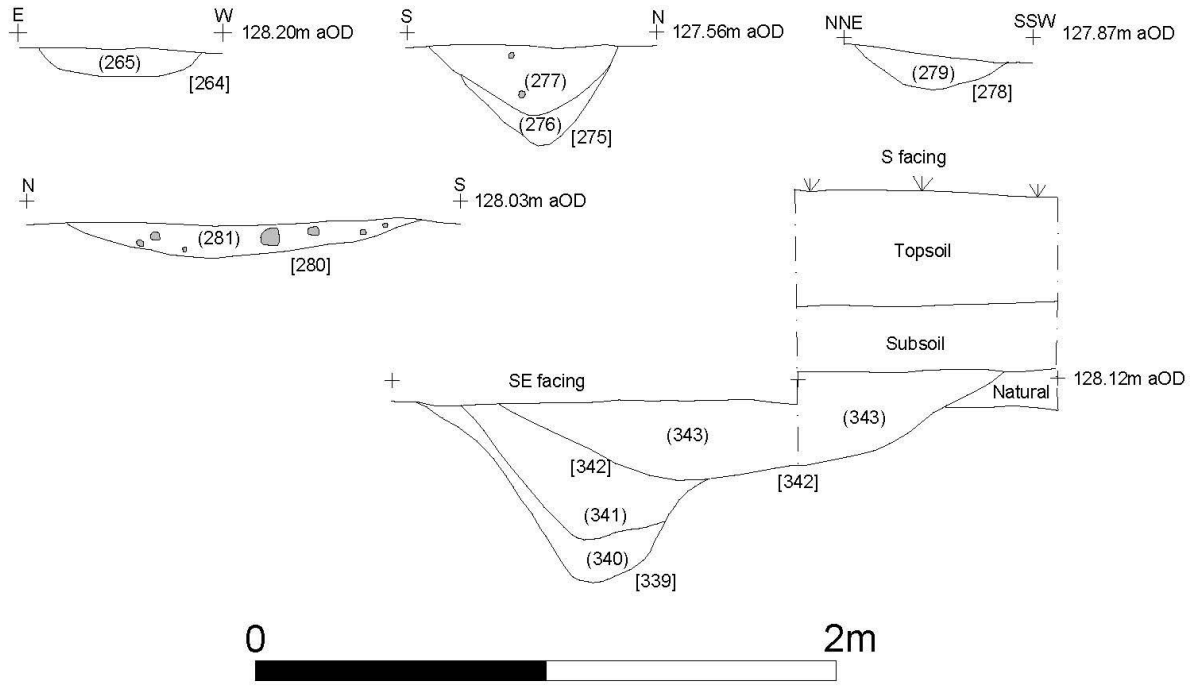


Figure 40: Sections of features along the northern edge of the West Field

G7: Crouched Burial SK01

Grave

[935] SK1 (936)

Post holes

[530] (531), [565] (564)

A crouched burial (**SK01**) was located to the east of the semi-circular enclosure, west of the main north-west to south east boundary ditch (Figure 41, Figure 42, Figure 43, Figure 44). The burial appeared isolated, representing the only adult burial within the West Field.

The grave cut **[935]** appeared oval in plan, measuring 1.01m long, 0.63m wide and 0.1m deep cut into a patch of silty clay ironstone rubble substrata on a north-east to south-west orientation. It had a shallow profile with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Preservation of the bones was deemed moderate with 80% survival and it contained a single adult female (36 years+) of above average height. The burial was placed on its right side, partly rolled into a near-prone position.

The skull was tilted face down with the right arm and hand flexed up to the face and left arm and hand flexed to the shoulder. The knees were bent up to the elbows with the feet directly below the pelvis. Periosteal reactions in the form of lamellar bone in the form of diffuse striations were observed on both tibiae and the left fibular of **SK01**, with degenerative disease of the spine and right hip was also observed. Schmorl's nodes were also identified in the spine. Periodontitis of the teeth and dental caries on single wisdom tooth were also observed.

A C14 date of 46BC-AD84, with a probability rating of 87.9%, was obtained from a sample of the faunal material, placing the burial in the Transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

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The associated fill (**936**) consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional ironstone fragments and charcoal flecks and produced six iron nail fragments (**SF8**), which may imply that the burial was coffined.

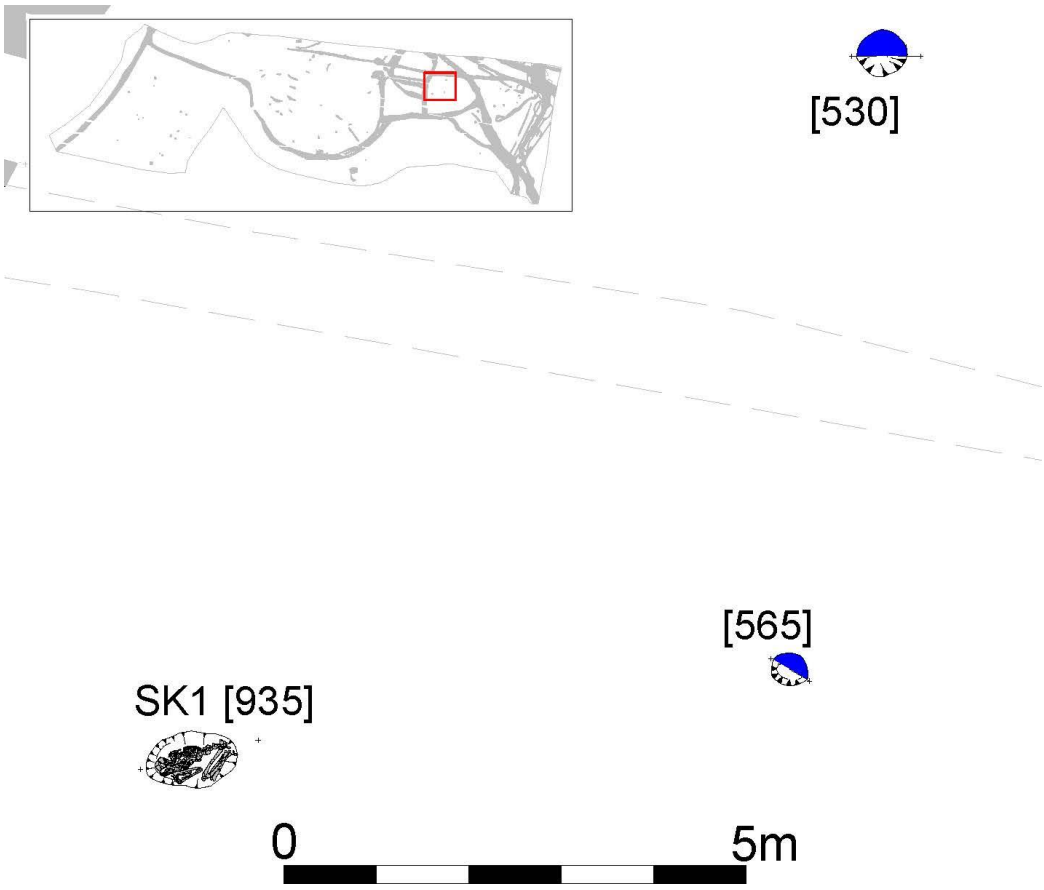


Figure 41: Plan of crouched burial SK1 [935] with post holes [530] and [565]

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Figure 42: Plan of crouched burial SK01 [935]



Figure 43: Crouched burial SK01 under excavation

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Figure 44: Crouched burial SK1 [935] looking north-west (0.3m scale)

A pair of similar circular post holes [530 and [565] were located to the north-east of the burial, measuring 0.43-0.53m in diameter and 0.09m-0.10m in depth. Both had single fills consisting of a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small ironstone and natural flint inclusions. A single sherd of mid-1st century pottery was recovered from [**530**] (**531**) along with a small amount of animal bone from both post holes.

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Phase 3.2: Late Iron Age – Middle 1st Century (Transitional)

G8: Sub-Circular Structure

Drip Gully

[733] (734), [741] (742), [761] (762), [767] (768), [773] (774), [976] (977)

Drainage Gully

[775] (776), [780] (781)

A sub-circular drip gully was observed at the very east end of the West Field, most likely representing drainage for a structure, probably a roundhouse (Figure 45, Figure 46, Figure 47). No visible entrance was observed, although truncation by three later north-east to south-west ditches may have removed any evidence of this. The gully had an internal diameter of 8.99m-9.67m, with excavated sections in the drip gully measuring 0.27m-0.65m in width and 0.31m-0.48m in depth. The profile of the drip gully appeared 'V' shaped with moderate-steep straight sloping sides breaking to a narrow concave base. A single fill was recorded in all excavated sections generally consisting of a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and small pebble inclusions. No internal features were associated with the drip gully, most likely lost to plough truncation. Pottery was recovered from [**733**] (**734**) and [**741**] (**742**) dating to the mid-1st to 2nd centuries along with fragments of animal bone from [**976**] (**977**), [**733]** (**734**) and [**775**] (**776**). A high density of charred plant remains was recovered from [**741**] (**742**), consisting mostly of glume wheat chaff, and likely represents domestic waste debris from within the roundhouse structure.

A contemporary sinuous drainage gully was also recorded at the south-east arc of the drip gully, heading south-west downslope feeding water away from the structure to join the main north-west to south-east boundary ditch. The gully was traced for *c.*19.25m, measuring 0.27m-0.88m in width and 0.1m in depth. Excavated sections showed a shallow 'U' shaped profile with a flat base. A single fill was recorded consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay.

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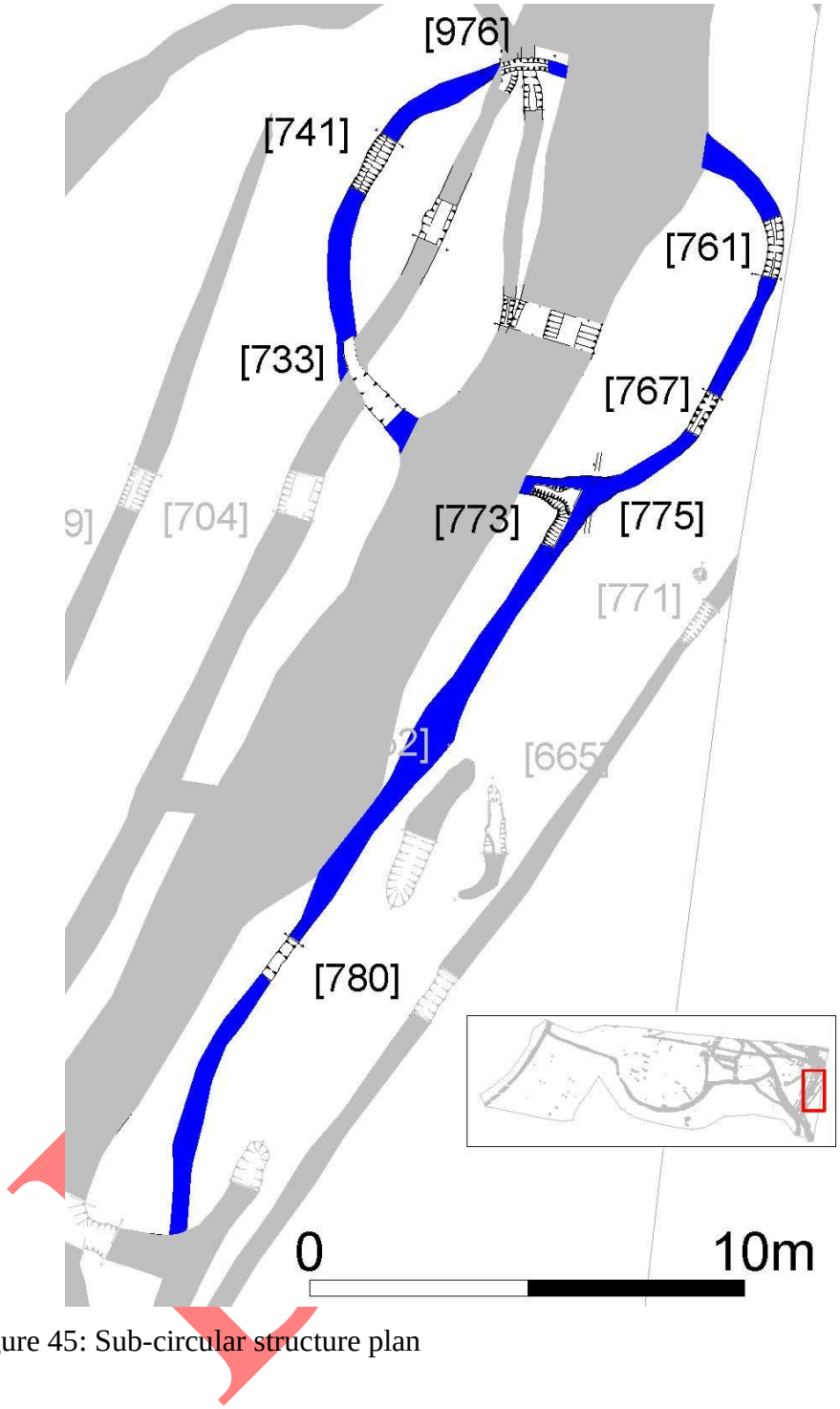


Figure 45: Sub-circular structure plan



Figure 46: Sub-circular structure cut [741] looking north-east (1m scale)

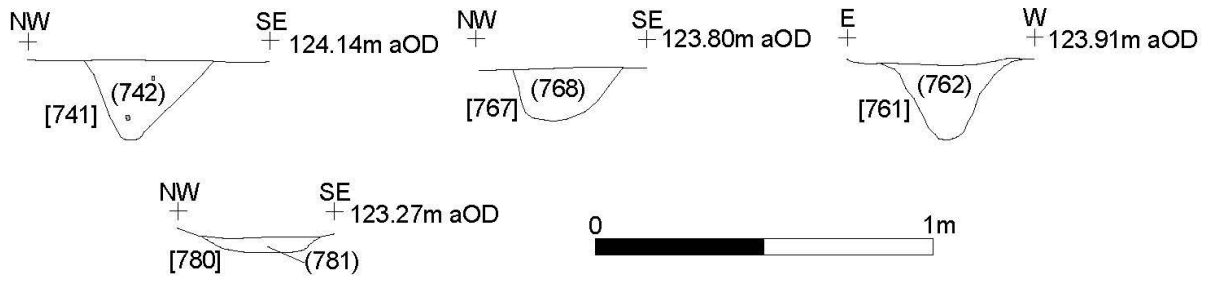


Figure 47: Sub-circular structure selected sections

G9: Central Enclosures

A series of up to seven small irregular livestock enclosures were located within the centre of the site, covering an area of *c.*1577m² (Figure 48). The main south-east to north-west ditch formed the enclosures eastern boundary, whilst the later cut of the east-west boundary bisected the enclosures to the north. The ditches appear to have been re-worked and therefore the enclosures most likely represent several phases of activity although dating evidence suggests this occurred over a relatively short period. **SK1** and a pair of post holes were located within the largest enclosure (see above) but most likely pre-date the construction of the ditches.

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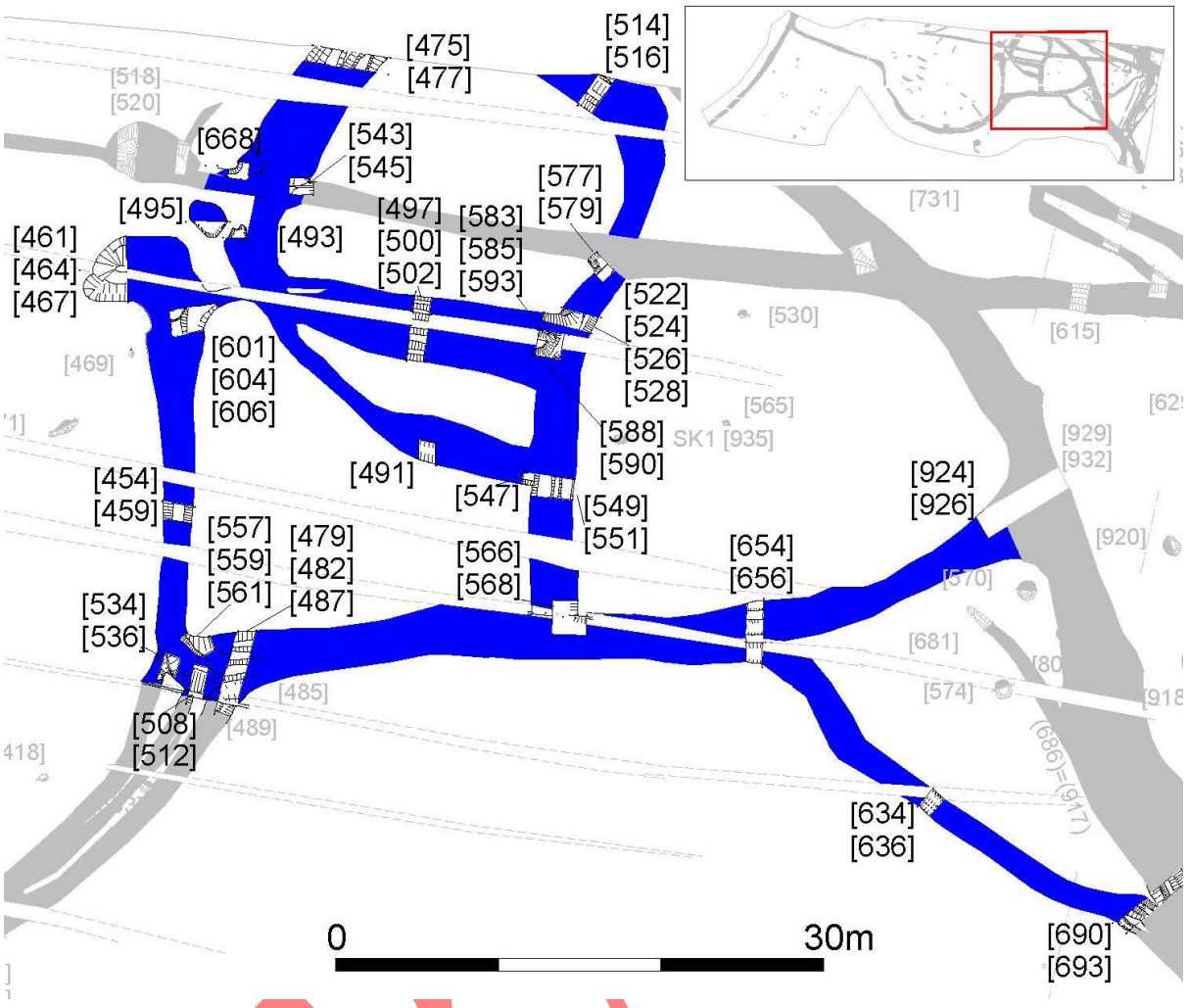


Figure 48: Central Enclosures plan

Western and Southern Enclosure Ditches

[454] (453), [459] (460), [464] (465), [461] (466), [467] (468), [479] (480) (481), [482] (483) (484), [508] (509) (510) (511), [512] (513), [534] (535), [536] (537), [557] (558), [568] (569), [559] (560), [561] (562), [601] (602) (603), [606] (600), [604] (605), [634] (635), [636] (637), [654] (655), [656] (657), [690] (691) (692), [693] (694), [924] (925), [926] (927) (928)

The western and southern enclosure ditch was sinuous in form and formed the western and southern limits to a series of re-worked enclosures. It appeared to post-date the early phases of the semi-circular enclosure to the west, splitting into two separate ditches heading east to join the principal south-east to north-west boundary ditch at its eastern limits (Figure 48, Figure 49, Figure 50). A substantial terminal could be observed at its northern end heading south, then turning and heading east before splitting again to join the principal south-east to north-west boundary ditch. It varied between 1.39m-4.67m in width and 0.15m-0.91m in depth. Sections at the western extents of the enclosure ditch appeared much wider with greater depths, becoming narrower and shallower as it headed east. At least two significant recuts were recorded at the western side of the ditch, suggesting some longevity to the enclosure. The profile was predominently 'U' shaped with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. Up to three fills were recorded in excavated sections consisting of mid-dark orangey brown or greyish brown silty clays with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk fragments, sand and occasional stone inclusions. Burnt daub and pottery was recovered from [**467**] (**468**) (21 sherds of late

1st-early to mid- 2nd century) and [**512**] (**515**), the latest phase of the enclosures at its western extents and [**654**] (**655**) and [**656**] (**657**), both of which produced pottery of early or middle 1st century dated pottery, and [**926**] (**927**) to the east of the enclosure. A small number of Perinate bones (40 weeks at birth) consisting of an ulna, rib fragment, humerus and radius were recovered from [**534**] (**535**) and appear to be representative of a previously disturbed perinate burial. A mixed assemblage of animal bone including cattle and sheep fragments were recovered from [**656**] (**657**) including some with butchery marks. An Early Roman curved fitting, possibly a handle (**SF4**), was recovered from [**453**] (**454**).



Figure 49: Ditch cuts [479] [482] and [485] at the south-west corner of the central enclosures, looking north-east (2 x 1m scales)

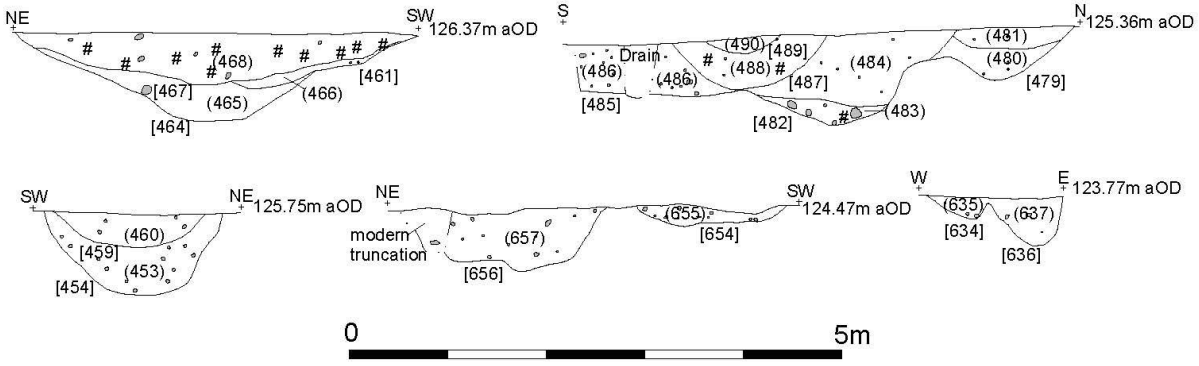


Figure 50: Western and southern enclosure ditch selected sections

Internal Enclosure Ditches

North-South ditch

[514] (515), [516] (517), [522] (523), [524] (525), [549] (550), [551] (552) (563), [566] (567), [577] (578), [579] (580), [585] (586) (587), [593] (594) (595)

A sinuous north-south ditch was recorded, originating from beyond the site extents to the north, joining the east west enclosure ditch recut at its southern extents (Figure 51). It was also joined

by a further east-west enclosure on its western edge and truncated by an east west boundary ditch to the north, suggesting it was amongst the earlier phases of enclosure activity. It was traced for *c*.36.67m, measuring 1.57m-4.03m in width and 0.47m-0.8m in depth. A secondary recut was recorded in all sections, following the same course as the primary cut, suggesting the enclosure was used over a significant period. The profile was a wide 'U' shape with moderate-steep sloping sides and a wide concave base. A single fill was recorded in most sections consisting of a mid-brownish orange or grey silty clay with occasional chalk and stone inclusions. A primary silting deposit was also recorded in three excavated sections. Pottery was recovered from [**514**] (**515**) in addition to burnt daub, suggesting an early post-Conquest date no later than *c*.AD 70.

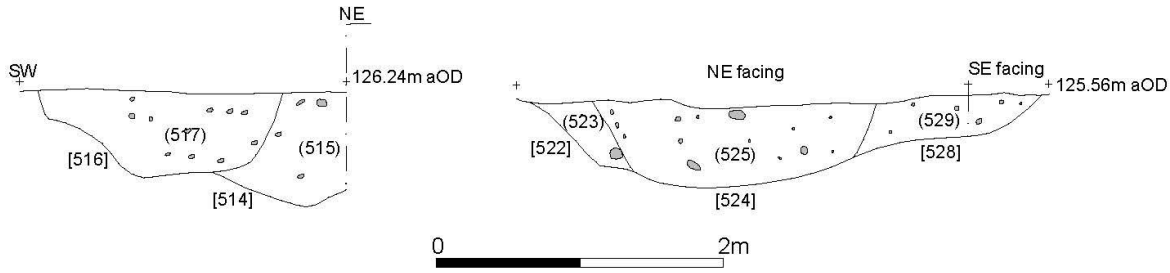


Figure 51: North-south sinuous ditch selected sections

East-West Ditches

[497] (498) (499), [500] (501), [502] (503), [528] (529), [588] (589), [590] (591) (592)

A series of three adjacent ditches formed an east-west internal enclosure ditch, running from/into the adjoining north-south ditch at its west and east end (Figure 52). The ditch could be seen for *c*.16.45m, measuring 2.89m-4.8m in width and 0.13m-0.62m in depth. Excavated sections revealed a wide 'V' shaped profile to the ditches with moderate sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Fills were generally sterile consisting of mid greyish brown silty clays with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions.

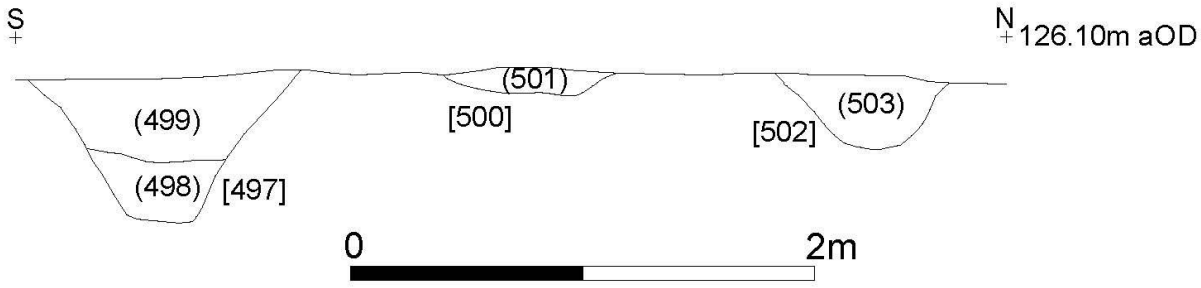


Figure 52: East-west ditch selected section

Western Ditch

[475] (476), [477] (478), [491] (492), [493] (494), [547] (548), [668] (669)

A north-south ditch could be seen originating from beyond the excavation to the north, heading south before turning east-west to join the sinuous north-south ditch [**588**], [**590**] at its eastern

extents (Figure 53, Figure 54). It was joined by the east west ditch [**497**] (see above) and truncated by a later east-west boundary ditch. It was recorded for *c*.35.67m and measured 1.05m-4.27m in width and 0.29m-0.88m in depth. A significant recut along the same course and a terminal were also recorded. Excavated sections were deeper and wider at the north, becoming shallower and narrower heading south and east. The ditch had a wide 'V' shaped profile with moderate sloping sides and concave base. Single fills were recorded in excavated sections consisting of mid greyish brown silty clays withy occasional chalk, charcoal, and natural flint inclusions. A single sherd of early to mid-2nd century grey ware pottery was recovered from [**668**] (**669**).



Figure 53: Western enclosure ditch cuts [475] and [477] looking north-east (2 x 1m scales)

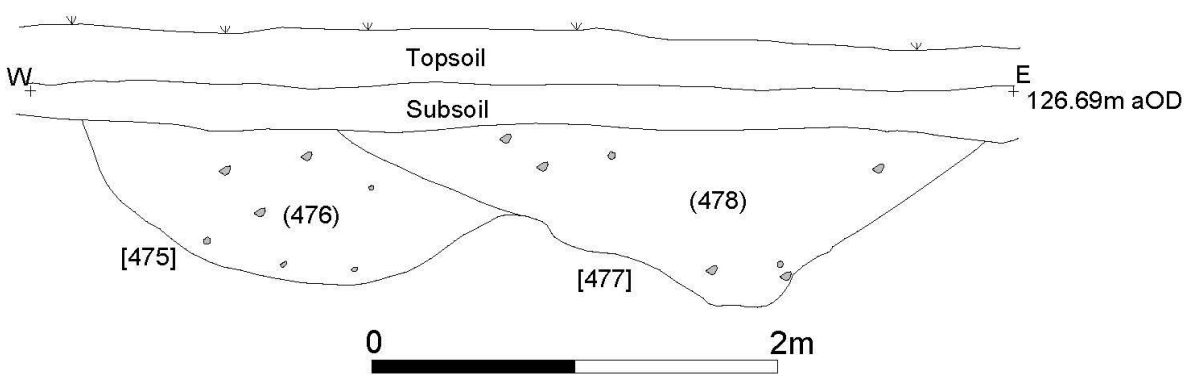


Figure 54: Eastern ditch selected section

Pit

[495] (496)

A large irregular pit [**495**] (**496**) was recorded immediately west of the internal enclosure, measuring 2.49m long, 1.81m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained a dark greyish brown silty clay fill containing pottery dating to AD30-60 and a small quantity of animal bone.

G10: Principal North-West to South-East Boundary Ditch

Ditches

[607] (608), [609] (610) (619), [611] (612) (618), [633] (684) (685), [683] (695) (696) (697) (698) (699) (700) (701) (702) (703) (687), [688] (689),[727] (728) (729) (730), [737] (738) (785), [739] (740), [782] (783) (784), [848] (849), [850] (851) (852), [853] (854), [880] (881), [882] (883) (884) (885), [886] (887) (888), [889] (890), [912] (913) (914), [915] (916), [929] (930) (931), [932] (933) (934)

Deposit

(686) = (917)

Gullies

[681] (682), [901] (902), [903] (904)

A substantial boundary ditch was observed traversing the site from north-west to south-east in the eastern half of the site (Figure 55, Figure 56, Figure 57, Figure 58). Enclosure ditches from the east and west fed into this ditch, suggesting it was a key part of the layout of the settlement, whilst the later east-west boundary ditch truncated it to the north. The ditch appeared to have been significantly recut on at least three occasions, following the original ditch course before splitting into two ditches at its very south-east end. It was recorded for *c.* 97.65m before continuing into the East Field, and measured between 2.43m-5.11m in width and 0.56m-1.45+m in depth. Excavated sections showed a 'V shaped profile for all cuts, with moderate-steep sloping sides breaking to a narrow concave base and it appeared shallower at its south-east end.

A number of silting deposits made up the lower fills, predominantly consisting of mid greyish-orangey brown silty clays with occasional chalk. ironstone and small stone fragment inclusions. Upper fills were generally darker greyish brown silty clays representing more backfill deposits with occasional charcoal, chalk flecks and occasional sub-angular medium pebble inclusions. A significant deposit of fuel ash slag (**686**) = (**917**) was recorded within the upper fills of the ditch (see below). Seven sherds of mid-1st century pottery was recovered from [**607**] (**608**), [**739**] (**740**) produced mid-1st or 2nd century pottery, [**782**] (**783**) produced a single sherd of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, and [**889**] (**890**) (a sherd of pottery dating to AD 30-60). Animal bone including multiple cattle humeri, horse axis, pig scapulae was recovered from [**609**] (**610**), which also produced eight sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, and [**727**] (**730)** which produced seven sherds of late 1st early 2nd century pottery in addition to polished sheep metapodials with grooves, suggesting a functional link with cloth weaving (**SF28**), also a worked bone object from [**932**] (**934**) (**SF29**).

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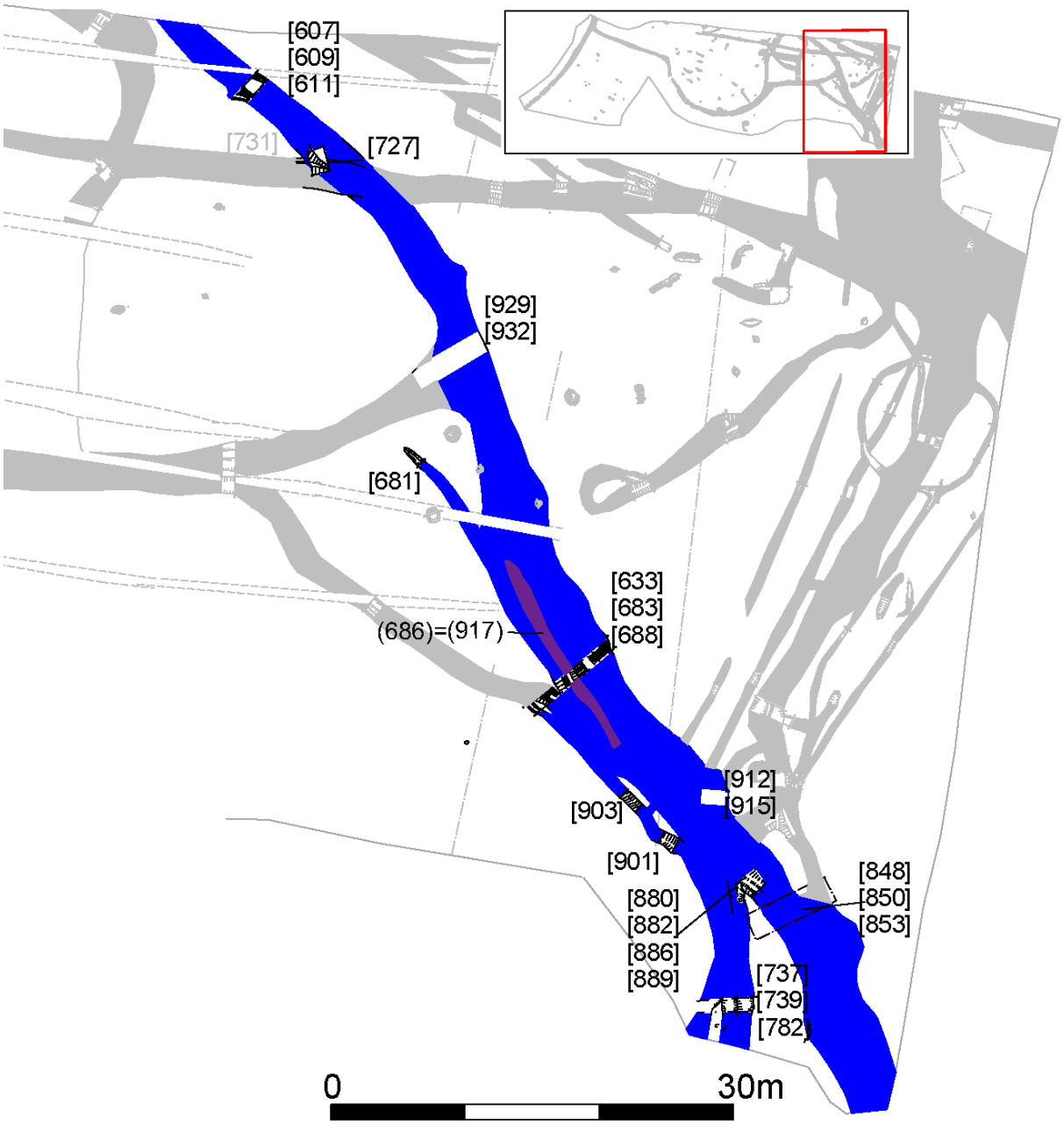


Figure 55: Principal north-west to south-east boundary ditch.

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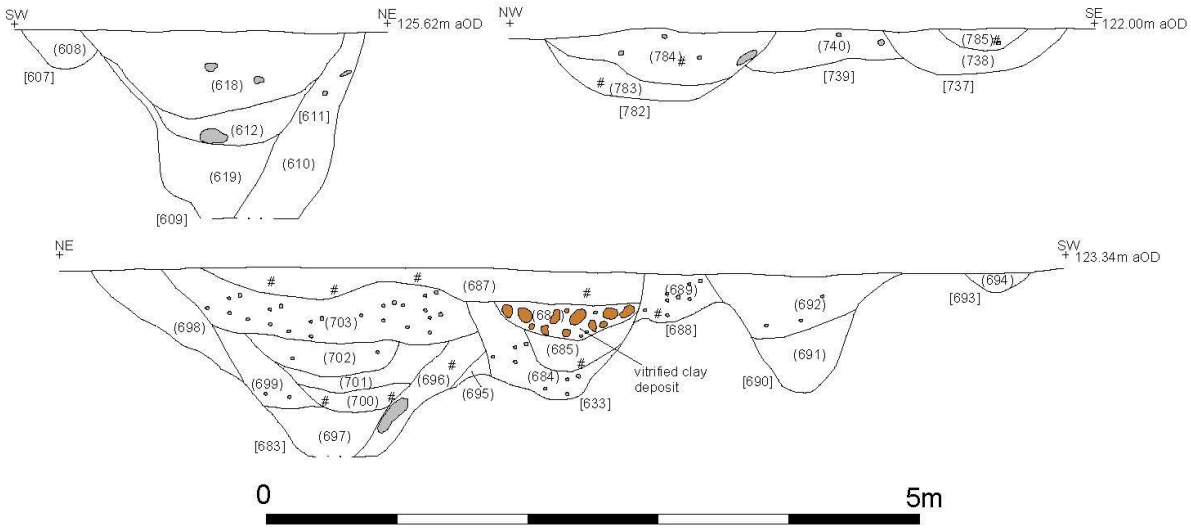


Figure 56: Principal north-west to south-east boundary ditch



Figure 57: Ditch cuts [607], [609] and [611] looking north-west (2 x 1m scales)

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Figure 58: Ditch cuts [683], [633] and [688] looking south (3 x 1m scales)

A significant deposit of fuel ash slag (**686**) (**917**) was recorded in the upper fill of the latest recut of the boundary ditch, south-east of its central stretch (Figure 59, Figure 60). The deposit was recorded along *c.*16.33m, measuring 0.5m-1.09m in width and 0.1m-0.28m in depth. Excavation of the deposit suggests it entered the ditch at its south-west edge. The substantial nature of the deposit, in combination with the recovery of possible lath impressions and oxidised clay fragments, suggests that this was formed by the burning of a wattle and daub structure and its subsequent disposal.

A dark grey silty clay matrix was recorded within the deposit containing occasional chalk fragments and common charcoal flecks. Fills (**685**) (**687**) (above and below vitrified clay deposit) contained charred plant remains including cereals and grasses.

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Figure 59: Exposed length of fuel ash slag deposit (686) = (917) looking north (2 x 1m scales)



Figure 60: Deposit (686) = (917) within cut [633] looking north-west (1m scale)

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A short length of gully [**681**] *c*.8.51m long was recorded on the western edge of the ditch measuring 0.71m-1.2m in width and 0.22m in depth. A terminal could be seen at its north-west end and it merged with the boundary ditch above at its south-east end. Excavation revealed a 'V' shaped profile to the gully and a silty clay fill. Further short lengths of gully [**901**] [**903**] 0.79m-1.2m in width and 0.09m-0.11m in depth, could be seen on the south-west edge of the boundary ditch although these could possibly be contemporary with an enclosure ditch to the west. This had a wide 'U' shaped profile and had a mid-greyish brown silty clay fill (Figure 61).

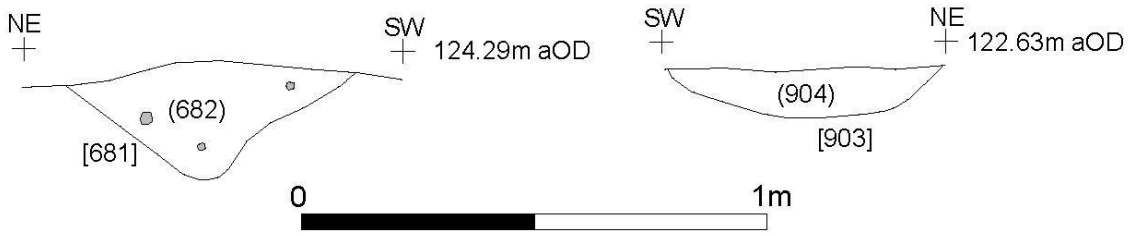


Figure 61: Gullies [681] and [[903].

G11: East-West Boundary Ditch

Ditches

[282] (283), [284] (285), [455] (456), [457] (458), [520] (521), [543] (544), [581] (582), [615] (616) (617), [627] (628), [670] (671), [713] (714) (715), [731] (732), [908] (909)

Pit

[518] (519), [624] (625) (626)

To the north, a northern boundary ditch ran east to west across the site, truncated at its west end and merging with a series of south-east to north-west ditches at its eastern limit (Figure 62, Figure 63, Figure 64). It was observed for *c*.120m and measured 0.73m-2.39m in width and 0.37m-0.56m in depth. A series of excavated sections showed a variable profile to the ditch, from 'V' shaped with moderate sloping sides and a narrow base to a 'U' shaped profile with a wider concave base. The ditch appeared to have been recut once along the same course at its western end suggesting significant longevity. Single fills were recorded in the majority of excavated sections consisting of mid-greyish-brown silty clays with occasional natural flint, chalk fragments and charcoal fleck inclusions. Additional silting deposits were recorded in two excavated sections at its east end. Pottery was recovered from [**455**] (**456**) (two sherds of mid-1st century), [**543**] (**544**), [**520**] (**521**), [**615**] (**617**) (four sherds of late 1st- mid 2nd century), [**627**] (**628**) and [**908**] (**909**), which produced late 1st to 2nd century pottery and three sherds dating to AD90-150 respectively. Burnt daub was recovered from [455] (**456**) and [**908**] (**909**).

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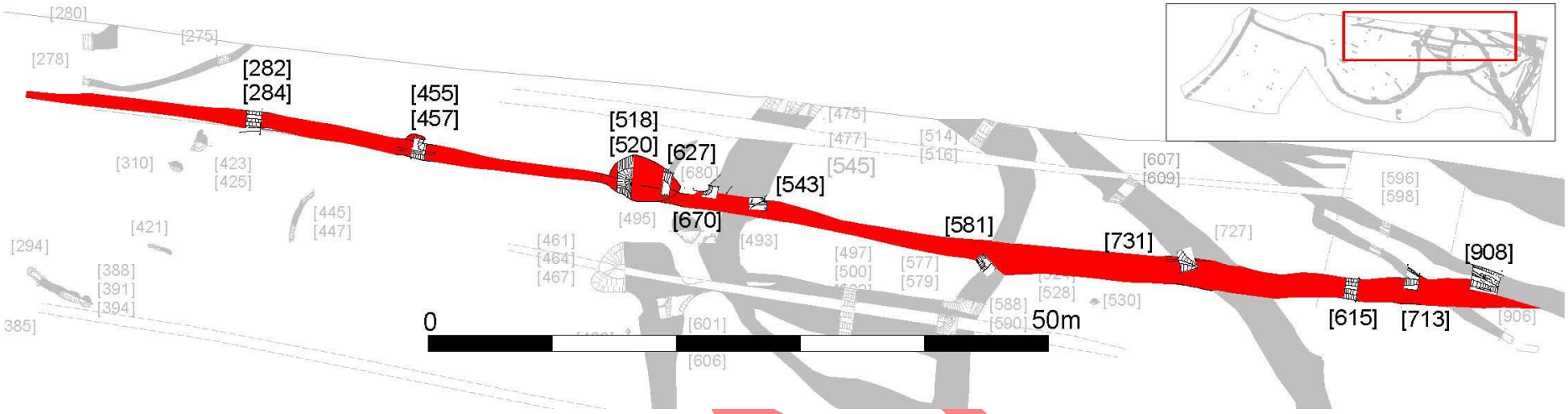


Figure 62: East-west ditch plan

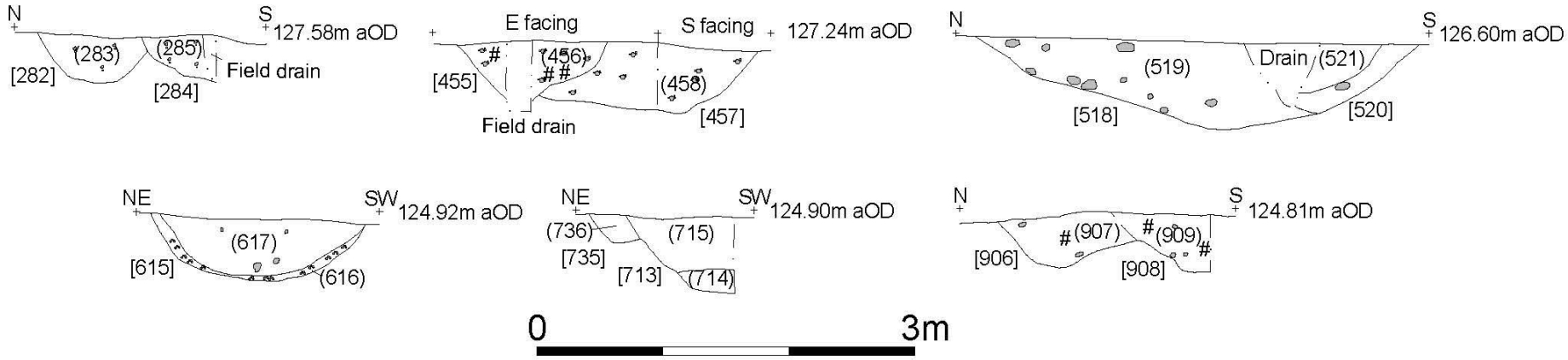


Figure 63: East-west boundary ditch selected sections

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A large pit [**518**]/[**624**] was also recorded, measuring c.3.5m in diameter and 0.6m in depth. This appeared truncated by the boundary ditch at *c*.80m from its western end. Two fills consisting of orangey grey silty clays were recorded and late 1st-2nd century pottery was recovered from the upper fill [**624**] (**626**).



Figure 64: Later east-west boundary ditch [282] [284] looking east (1m scale)

DRA

Phase 4: 1st-2nd Century

G12: Eastern Enclosures Internal Features

A loose scatter of pits and post holes, along with an internal looped ditch were located within an enclosure created by a series of boundary and enclosure ditches in the eastern part of the site (Figure 65, Figure 66). Although these were isolated features they were likely contemporary with the smaller group of pits and post holes to the south-west.

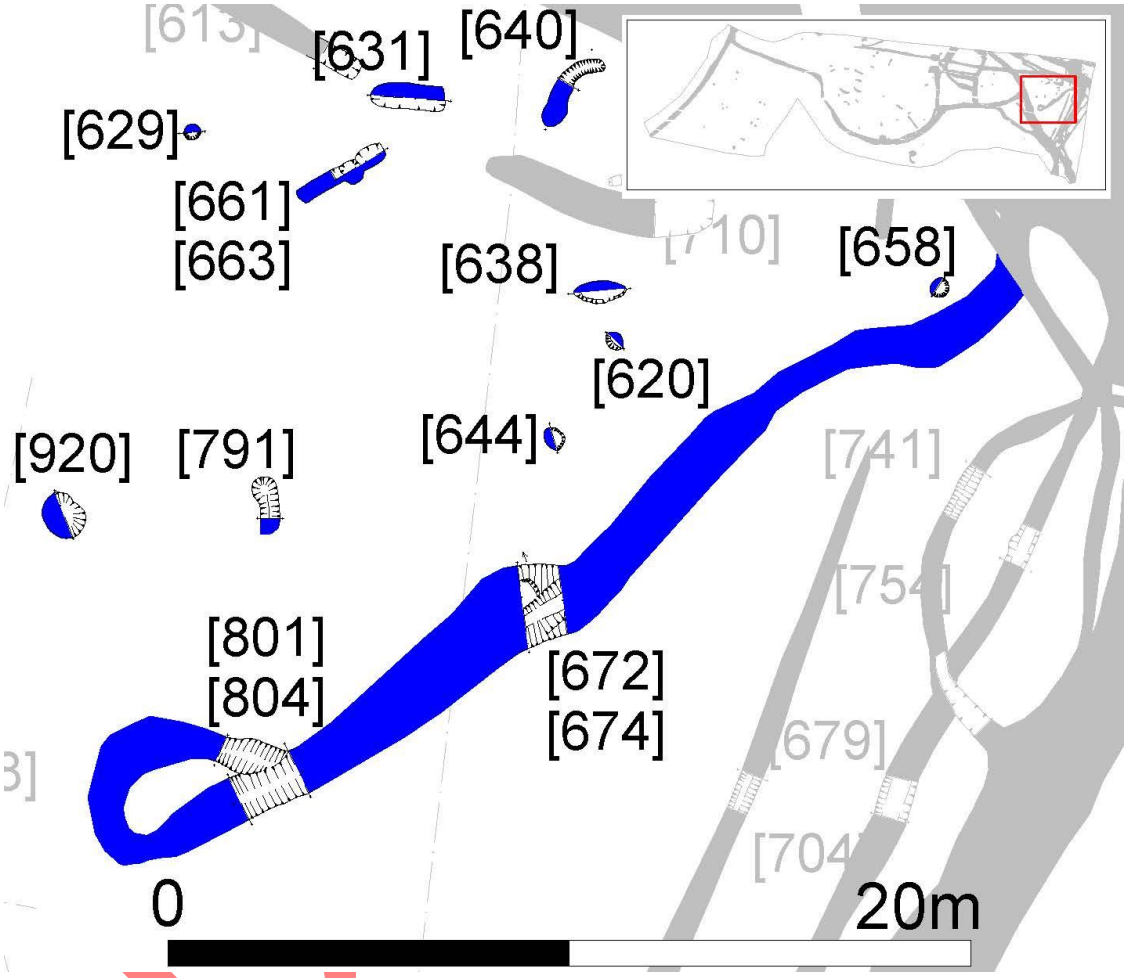


Figure 65: Eastern enclosures internal features overall plan

Ditch
[672] (673), [674] (675) (676), [801] (802) (803), [804] (805)
Pits
[791] (792), [920] (921) [638] (639) [631] (632), [640] (641), [661] (662), [663] (664)
Post holes
[620] (621), [644] (645), [658] (660) (659) [629] (630)

A sinuous ditch [**672**] with a loop terminus [**801**/**804**] at its south-west end, divided the larger enclosure, enclosing a series of pits and post-holes to the north. It ran for 27.64m before joining a series of larger ditches to the north-east and was 0.66m-2.1m in width and 0.24m-0.59m in depth, with a 'V' shaped profile, moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. The lower fill comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay, while the upper fill consisted of dark

greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and small pebble inclusions. Cattle bone with evidence of butchery marks was recovered from [**801**] (**803**) was Eight sherds of Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the latter.

A pair of sub-oval pits [**791**], [**920**] represented the southernmost features within the group. Both pits had shallow profiles with moderately sloping sides, containing single sterile silty clay fills.

Three post holes [**620**], [**644**], [**658**] and a single pit [**638**] lay to the east of the group. They appeared sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.51m-0.6m in length, 0.42m-0.51m in width and 0.13m-0.35m in depth. Fills were generally sterile consisting of mid greyish brown silty clays with occasional, chalk flecks, charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones. A thin upper charcoal rich deposit (**659**) was recorded in [**658**]. The oval pit [**638**] was also recorded, measuring 1.3m in length, 0.56m in width and 0.16m in depth containing a single sterile silty clay fill.

A series of elongated oblong pits [**631**], [**640**], [**661**], [**663**] made up the northernmost features within the group. These are possibly related to a small annex enclosure associated with a series of north-west to south-east ditches. The features measured 1.18m-2.45m in length, 0.58m-0.66m in width and 0.08m-0.39m in depth with mid greyish brown silty clay fills with occasional small stone and chalk inclusions. A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from [**640**] (**641**).

A single circular post hole [**629**] represented the most north-western feature among the group, measuring 0.44m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It contained a single sterile silty clay fill.

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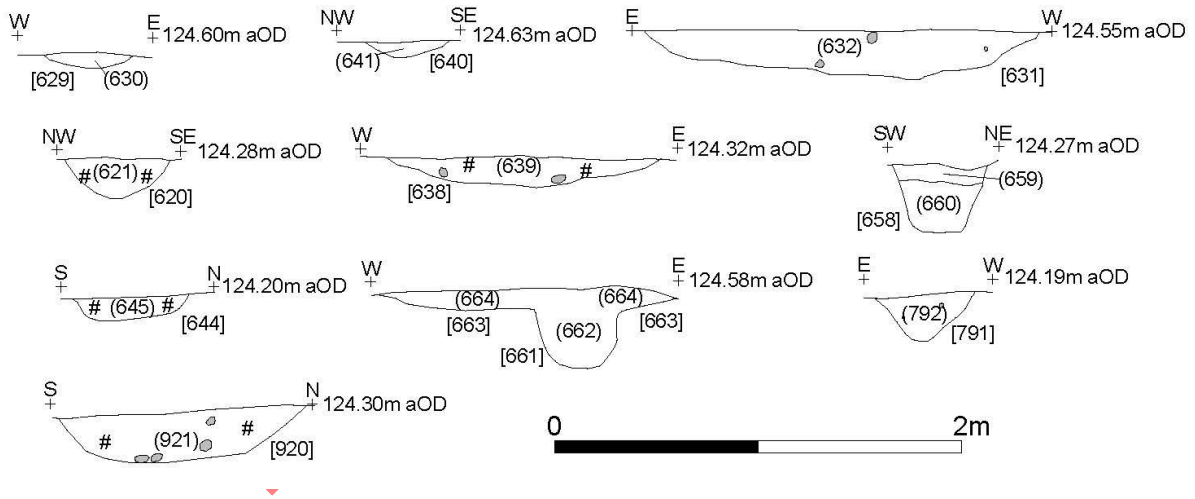


Figure 66: Eastern enclosures internal features sections

G13: North-East to South-West Linear Features

Ditches

[968] (969) [983] (984), [985] [706] (707), [708] (709), [716] (717) (718), [721] (722), [723] (724), [725] (726), [855] (856), [857] (858), [891] (893) (894), [892] (895) (896) (897), (986)

Gullies

[972] (973), [679] (680), [642] (643), [650] (651), [704] (705), [754] (755),

[974] (975), [743] (744), [771] (772)
[968] (969),
[795] (796)

Pits

[652] (653), [665] (666) (667), [719] (720)

Post hole

[769] (770)

A large north-east to south-west ditch was observed at the east end of the West Field, originating from a series of ditches at its north-west end, splitting and feeding into the principal south-east to north-west boundary ditch at its south-west end (Figure 68). It appeared to truncate the sub-circular drip gully structure, suggesting it is later in the sequence of features. It was traced for *c.*47.81m, measuring 0.89m-4.24m in width and 0.41m-0.67m in depth. The ditch was wider at its north-east end becoming narrower as it headed south-west. A significant recut was recorded following the same course, suggesting some longevity of use to the ditch. A third cut was recorded at the south-west end of the ditch and may represent one of the adjoining gullies. Excavated sections revealed a wide 'U' shaped profile to the ditch, with moderately sloping sides and a wide concave base. Several silting fills were observed consisting of greyish brown silty clays, with up to three deposits recorded at the south-west of the ditch. 1st to 2nd century pottery was recovered from [**706**] (**707**) and [**892**] (**895**).

A short length of sinuous gully [**972**]/[**974**] could also be seen for *c.*9.12m immediately west of the north-east end of the ditch, which was truncated by it. It measured 0.24m-0.53m in width and 0.13m in depth with a shallow 'V' shaped profile and narrow base and a silty clay fill. [**972**] (**973**) produced burnt clay fragments.

Three narrow gullies were on the same alignment as the ditch, running north-east to south-west (Figure 69). The westernmost gully [**679**]/[**642**] ran for *c.*29.86m and was truncated by plough activity at its south-west end. It measured 0.26m-0.77m in width and 0.11m-0.17m in depth with a 'V' shaped profile and a mid-brownish grey silty clay fill.

The middle gully [**754**]/[**704**]/[**650**] was recorded over *c.*37.75m, running from the large boundary ditch at its north-east end into the boundary ditch at its south-west end. The gully truncated the drip gully of the sub-circular structure, suggesting that it belonged to a later phase of activity. It measured 0.35m-0.86m wide and 0.15m-0.41m deep with a wide 'U' shaped profile with a flat base and a greyish brown silty clay fill with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.

The easternmost gully was recorded for *c.*23.80m, running from beyond the excavation area to the north-east into the boundary ditch at its south-western end. It measured 0.26m-0.57m in width and 0.1m in depth with a wide 'V' shaped profile and a narrow concave base. A single mid-greyish brown silty clay fill with occasional ironstone fragments was recorded in excavated sections.

Finds include three sherds of mid-1st century pottery were recovered from [**679**] (**680**), a worked bone object (**SF6**) from [**754**] (**755**) and two sherds of late 1st-2nd century pottery were from [**704**] (**705**).

The gullies most likely represent small drove ways for livestock control and management or water management features.

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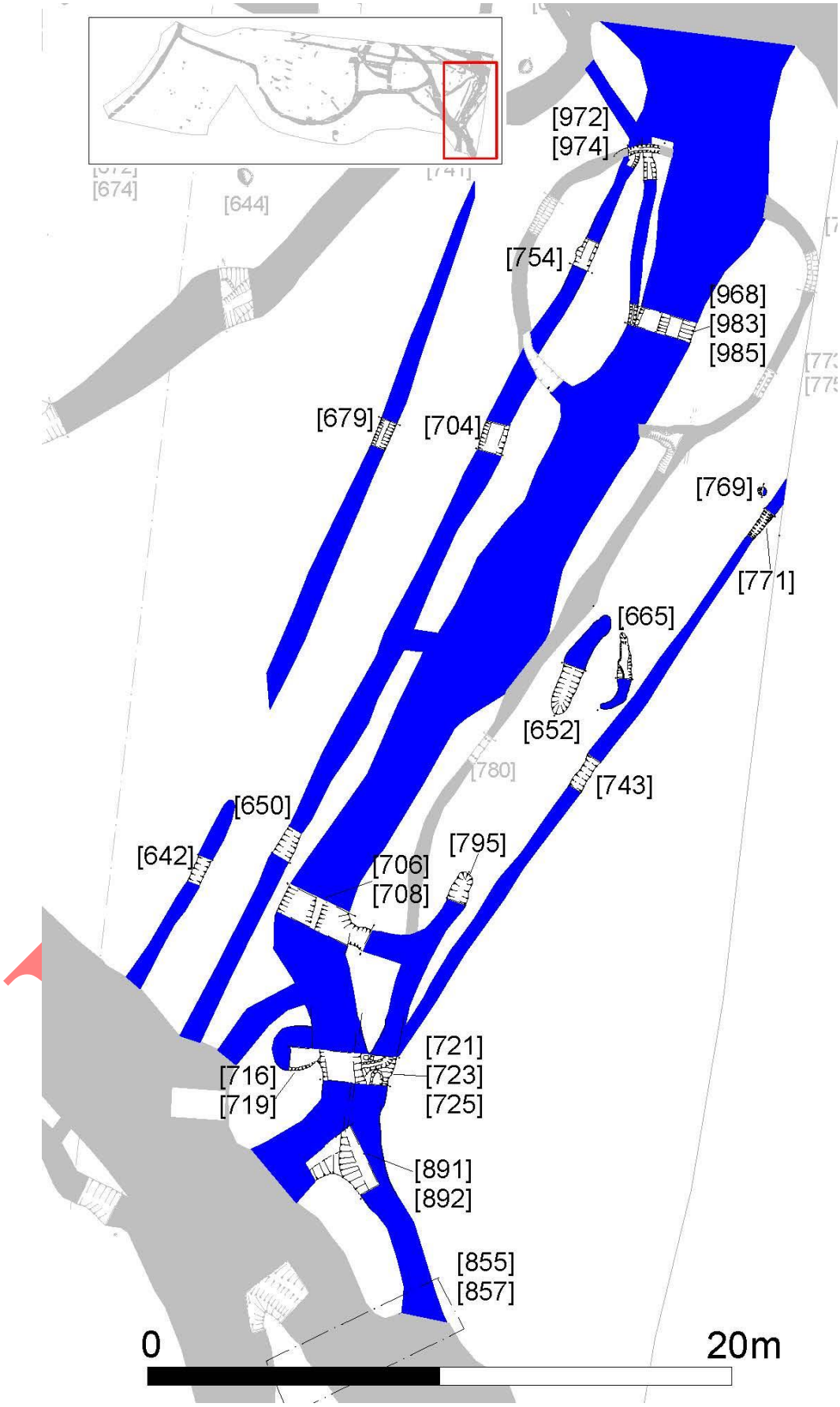


Figure 67: North-east south-west linear features

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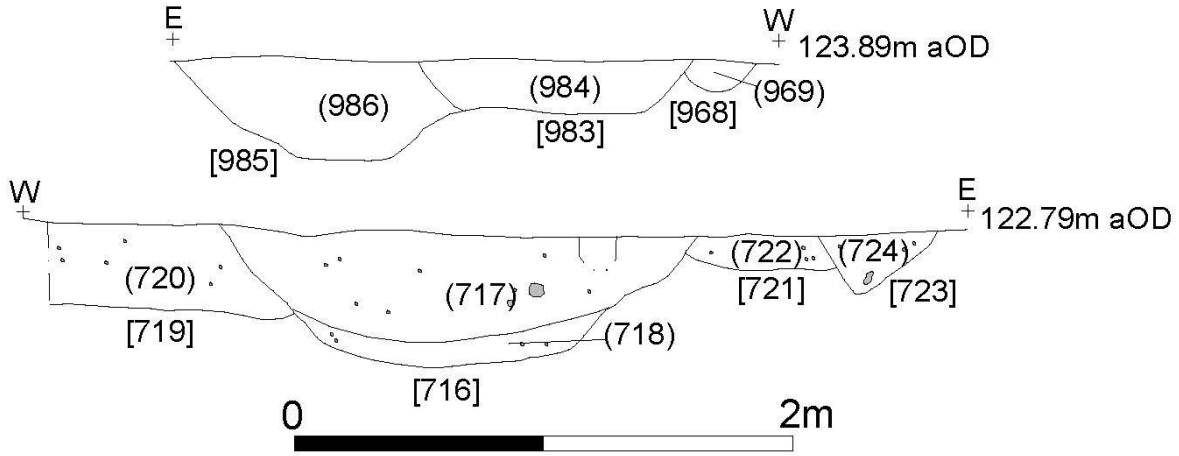


Figure 68: Ditch cuts [983] [985] [716], gully cuts [968] [721] [723] and pit [719] sections

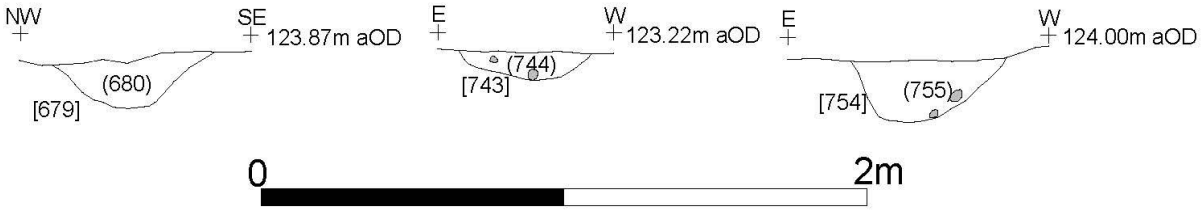


Figure 69: Comparable gullies selected sections

A short length of gully [**795**] was recorded between the ditch and the easternmost gully terminating at its north-east end and joining the ditch and easternmost gully to the south. It measured 0.58m-0.83m in width and 0.17 m in depth with a 'V' shaped profile with a silty clay fill.

A post hole and several pit features were also recorded amongst the linear features (Figure 70). A small circular post hole [**769**] was recorded on the very eastern edge of the site, measuring 0.31m in diameter and 0.09m in depth with a dark greyish brown silty clay fill. Two irregular oblong pits lay to the south [**652**], [**665**] measuring 2.71m-3.84m in length, 0.53m-0.79m in width and 0.13m-0.24m in depth. Their fills were mid greyish brown silty clays. The south-western most feature was a circular pit [**719**] measuring 1.55m in diameter and 0.34m deep with a light brown silty clay fill.

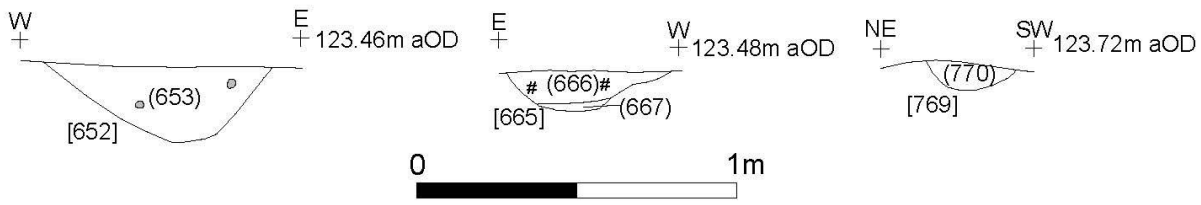


Figure 70: Pits [652] [665] and post hole [769] sections

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G14: North-East Enclosure and Boundary Ditches

A network of enclosure ditches entered the site from in the north-east corner of the West Field (Figure 71). At least two of the ditches crossed the hedge line into the East Field and formed the peripheries of further activity in its north-west corner.

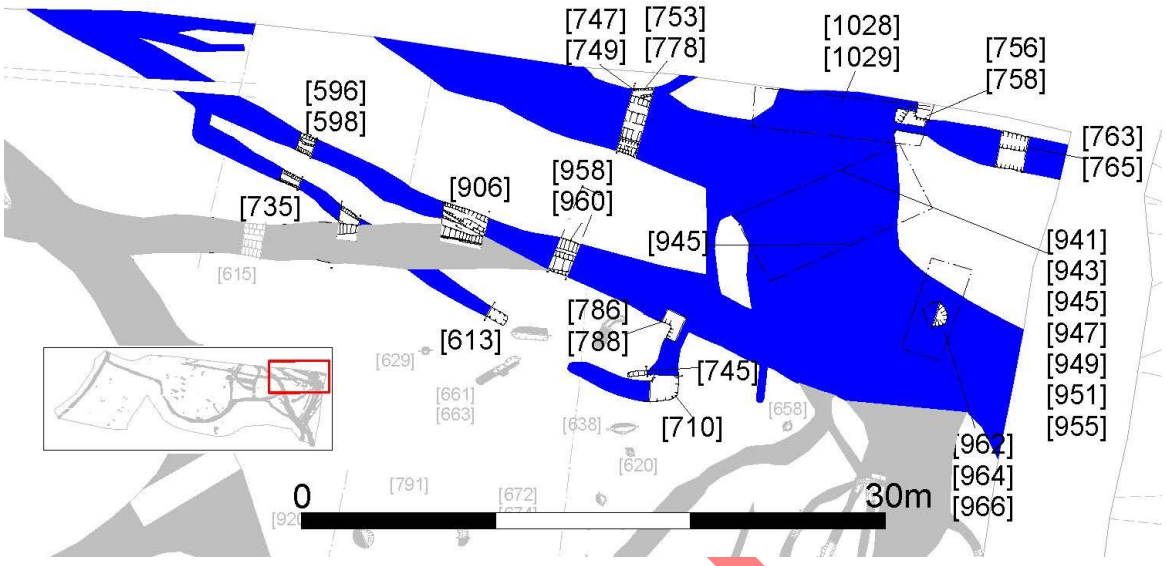


Figure 71: North-east enclosure and boundary ditch plans

Ditches

[747] (748), [749] (750), [751] (752), [753] (1043) (777), [778] (779)
[941] (942), [943] (944), [945] (946), [947] (948), [949] (950), [951] (952), [955] (956), [962] (963), [964] (965), [1028] (1044) (1045) (1046) (1047) (1048) (1049) (1050), [1029] (1030)
[596] (597), [598] (599), [613] (614), [710] (711) (712), [735] (736), [745] (746), [786] (787), [788] (789), [906] (907), [958] (959), [960] (961)
[756] (757), [763] (764), [765] (766)

Pit

[966] (967)

A significant enclosure ditch could be seen in the north-east corner of the West Field [**747**]/[**749**]/[**753**]/[**778**], originating from beyond the site extents to the north and merging with a further north-south enclosure ditch at its south-east end. It ran for approximately 20m, measuring 3.5m-3.84m wide and 1.4m deep with a 'V' shaped profile, steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Up to four shallower 'U' shaped cuts were recorded following the same course, suggesting significant longevity and importance to the ditch. Fills consisted of mid-dark greyish brown silty clays with occasional natural flint and charcoal inclusions (Figure 72, Figure 73). A high density of charred plant remains was recovered from the primary fill (**1043**) of ditch cut [**753**], comprised of a mixed deposit of cereal grains, chaff, and wild seeds. Oats, barley and spelt where found amongst the grains in addition to barley rachis and spelt glumes amongst the chaff perhaps suggesting domestic activity, possibly indicative of the seepage of refuse into the ditch.

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Figure 72: Ditch cuts [747] [749] [751] and [753] looking north-west (2 x 1m scales)

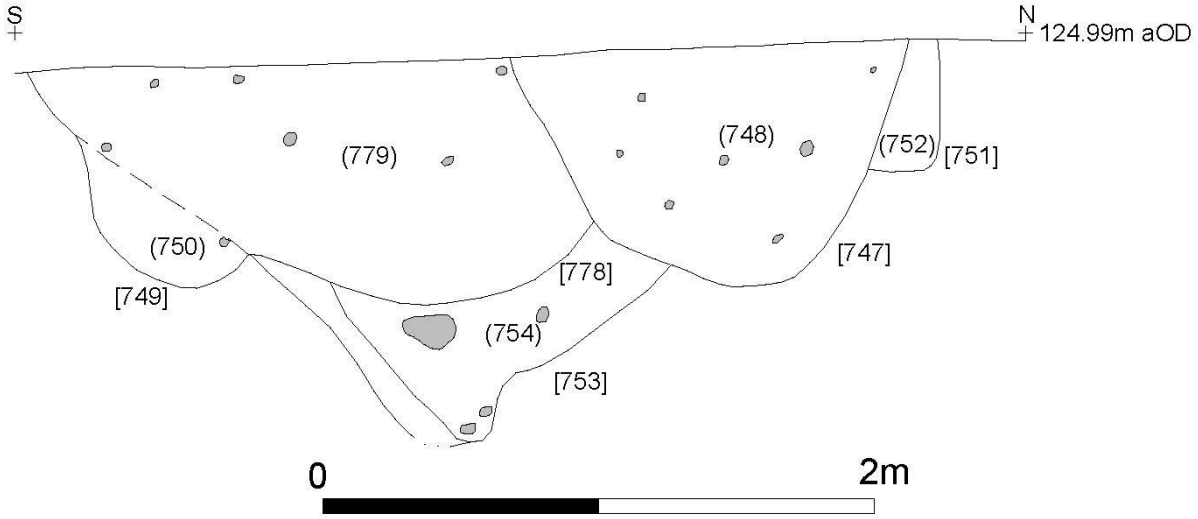


Figure 73: Larger south-east north-west ditch section

The north-west to south-east ran into a substantial north-south boundary ditch [**1028**]/[**1029**] which then turned east continuing into the East Field (Figure 71). The feature was traced for *c*.19.73m, measuring 5.15m-7.82m in width and 0.6m-1.54m in depth. Up to seven recuts were recorded, with some likely representing termini of recut ditches, possibly in combination with cuts from the ditch which merged with it from the west. As the ditch swung to the east, only three recuts were recorded suggesting less reworking of the ditch at this point. The presence of numerous recuts appeared to suggest longevity of use. Excavated sections revealed consistently wide 'U' shaped profile to the ditch cuts, with moderately sloping sides and wide concave bases (Figure 74). Lower fills were consistently mid-blueish grey silty clays with occasional chalk fleck inclusions, with upper fills consisting of dark brownish grey silty clays with occasional chalk, charcoal and stone inclusions. Late 1st-2nd century mid-late Iron Age pottery was recovered from [**962**] (**963**) and [**1028**] (**1049**).

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A circular pit [**966**] was also recorded in the base of the ditch and may indicate the presence of earlier activity in the area. It measured 1.24m in diameter and 0.27m in depth and contained a single sterile silty clay fill.

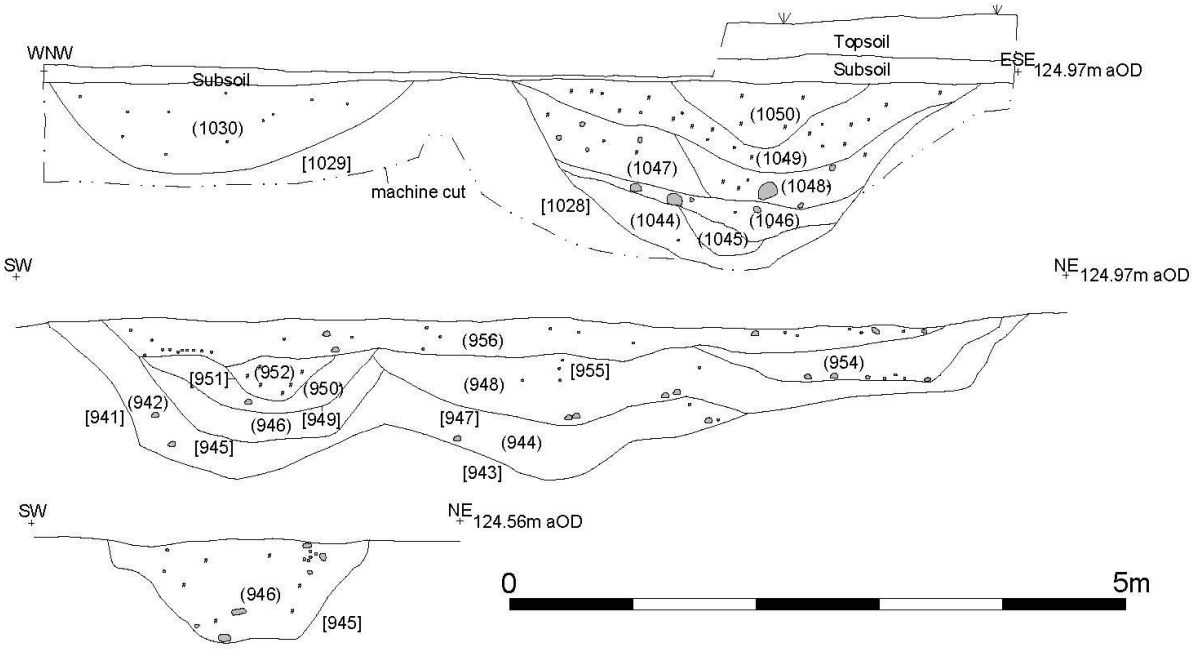


Figure 74: North-south east-west enclosure ditch selected sections

A pair of parallel enclosure ditches running south-east to north-west were located in the north-east corner of the West Field, the southern ditch running from the northern ditch to create a narrow-annexed enclosure. The upper ditch [**596**]/[**598**] was traced for *c*.39.35m, originating from beyond the excavation limits to the north-west and merging with a series of larger ditches to the south-east, probably truncated by the east-west boundary ditch. The ditch was 0.87m-3.01m in width and 0.38m-0.53m in depth, with a recut (although this could be the east-west boundary ditch) at its south-eastern end. It had a 'U' shaped profile with steep-moderate sloping sides breaking to a concave base and dark greyish brown silty clay fills with occasional chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions. Late Iron Age and mid-1st century pottery was recovered from [**596**] (**597**) and [**906**] (**907**) and burnt daub was recovered from [**596**] (**597**). A mixed assemblage of animal bone including cattle long bone fragments and pig teeth were also recovered from [**596**] (**597**).

The southern ditch ran for *c*.31.39m, measuring 0.55m-1.28m in width and 0.14m-0.46m in depth. An entrance measuring 3.89m was observed, formed from a pair of ditch terminals at its south-east extents. The ditch had a 'V' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Fills consisted of mid-dark brownish grey silty clays with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebble inclusions. Mid-1st century pottery and an unidentified iron fragment were recovered from [**598**] (**599**), [**710**] (**711**) and [**745**] (**746**) and burnt daub from [**598**] (**599**) and [**710**] (**711**).

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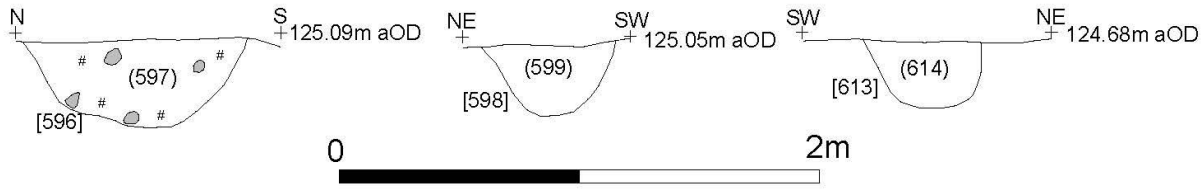


Figure 75: Ditch sections

A small east to west ditch [**756**]/[**758**] was recorded, truncated by the large north-south ditch and continuing beyond the excavation and into the East Field at its east end. It was traced for *c.*8.16m, measuring 0.83m-1.93m wide and 0.07m-0.32m deep. It had a wide 'U' shaped profile with shallow sloping sides breaking to a flat base. A recut was also recorded with mid-greyish brown silty clay fills with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebble inclusions (Figure 76). A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from [**763**] (**764).**



Figure 76: Ditch cuts [763] and [765] looking west (1m scale)

G15: Pit and Post Hole Group

Post Holes

[808] (809), [918] (919)

Pits

[570] (571) (572) (573), [574] (576) (575)

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A small grouping of four pits and post holes was located immediately west of the principal south-east to north-west boundary ditch (Figure 77). Though detached, the group is likely contemporary with the larger group of pits and post holes to the north-east.

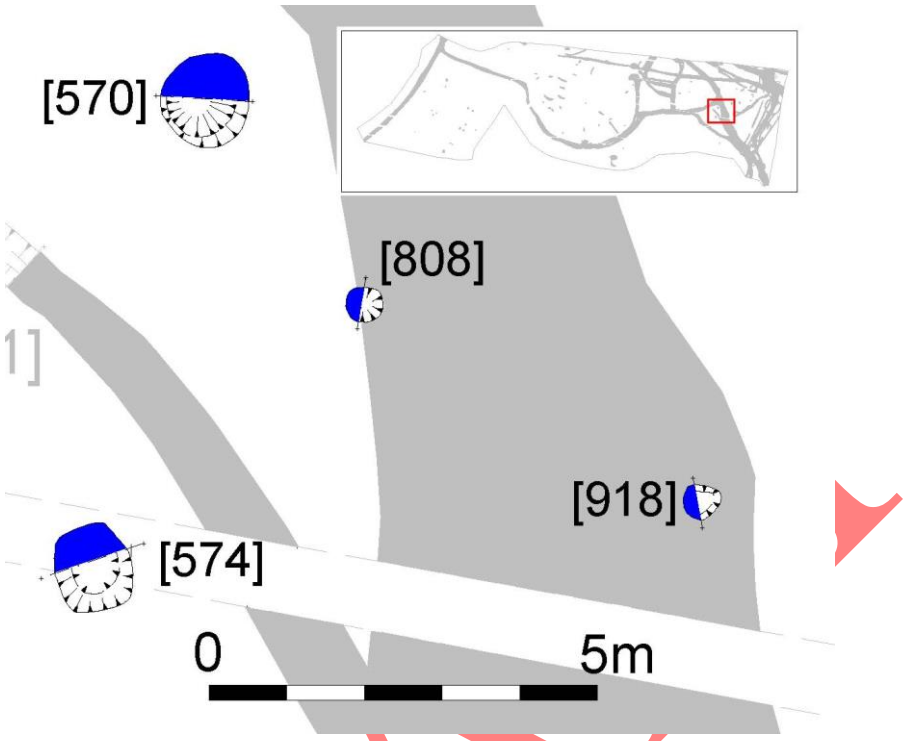


Figure 77: Pit group plan

A pair of circular post holes were recorded truncating the upper fill of the principal south-east to north-west boundary ditch, suggesting they formed part of the later phase of activity. They measured 0.45m-0.49m in diameter and 0.14m-0.16m in depth with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Single brownish grey silty clays were recorded with charred plant remains recovered from [**918**] (**919**). A pair of larger sub-circular pits were also recorded immediately west of the principal boundary ditch. They measured 1.13m-1.24m in length, 1-1.14m in width and 0.42m -0.61m in depth with steep sloping sides breaking to a flat base (Figure 78, Figure 79). Fills generally consisted of greyish brown silty clays with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. A deposit of occupational debris (**572**) was recorded in [**570**] which contained fragments of sheep/goat scapula. Charred plant remains were also recovered from bulk soil samples, with fifty cereal grains, ten chaff grains and other seeds including grass, cleavers, knotweed and vetch also recovered. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from (**573**) [**570**] dating to the mid-late 1st century, along with some fragments of sheep/goat bone and burnt daub. Finds evidence suggests the pits having functioned either as storage or cess pits.

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Figure 78: Pit [570] looking north (1m scale)

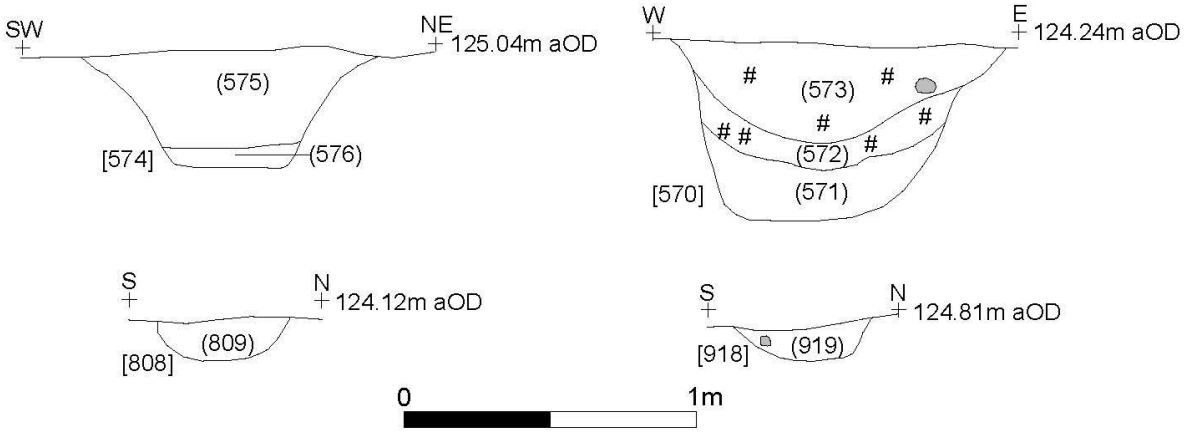


Figure 79: Pit group sections

G16: Surface

(957)

A possible crude linear surface or deposit was situated in the north-east corner of the site (Figure 80, Figure 81). It was observed running partly adjacent and north of an enclosure ditch, but also masking part of a series of enclosure ditches heading east, suggesting it is later in the sequence of phasing. The surface appeared partly truncated by later ploughing but where it survived it was approximately 1.74m-7.19m in width, 37.64m in length and 0.1m in depth, and consisted of firm poorly sorted small-medium rounded gravel pebbles amongst a pale grey silty clay matrix. The surface appeared to continue beyond the hedgerow to the east in the East Field (**1362**).

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Figure 80: Surface (957) plan

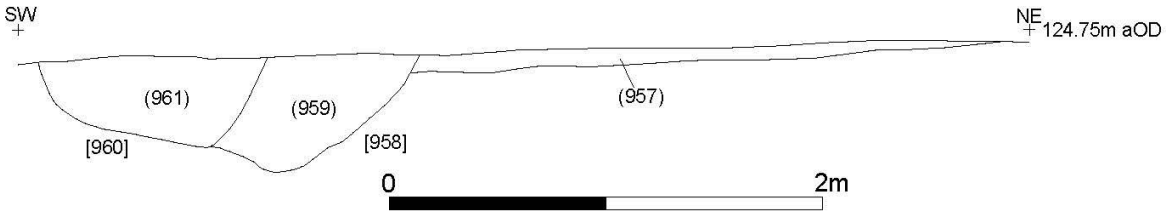


Figure 81: Section through spread (957)

Phase 7: Post-Roman Activity

There was no Anglo Saxon activity or material identified in the West Field. The excavations did reveal remnants of furrows, most likely medieval, running consistently on an east-west alignment across the site (Figure 82). This matched the ridge and furrow earthworks identified on the landscape map from the Historic Environment Record.

The West Field appeared to have continued to be under cultivation during the post-medieval period. A small network of ceramic land drains was identified running both east-west and north-south and most likely post-medieval or modern in date (Figure 82).

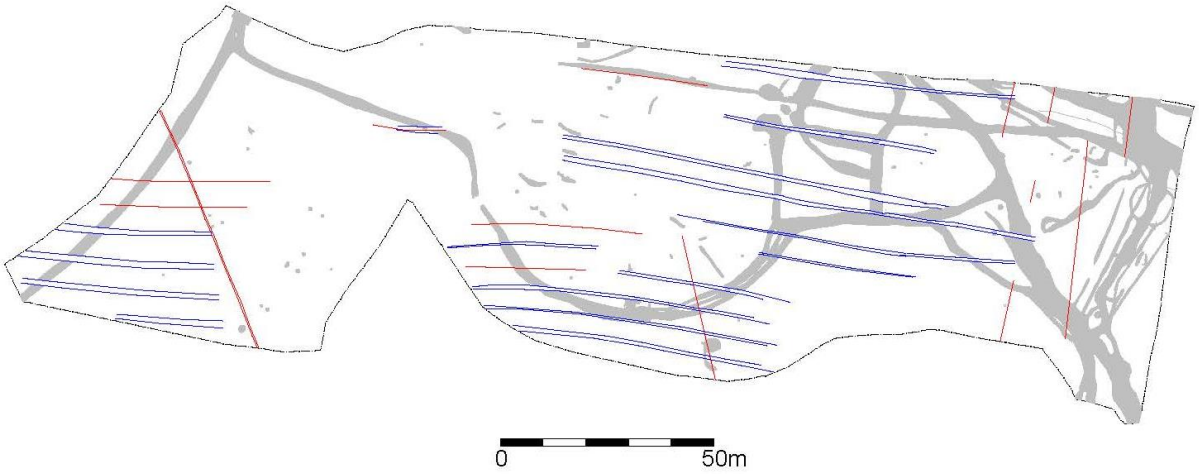


Figure 82: Plan of furrows (blue) and ceramic land drains (red)

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East Field Excavation Results

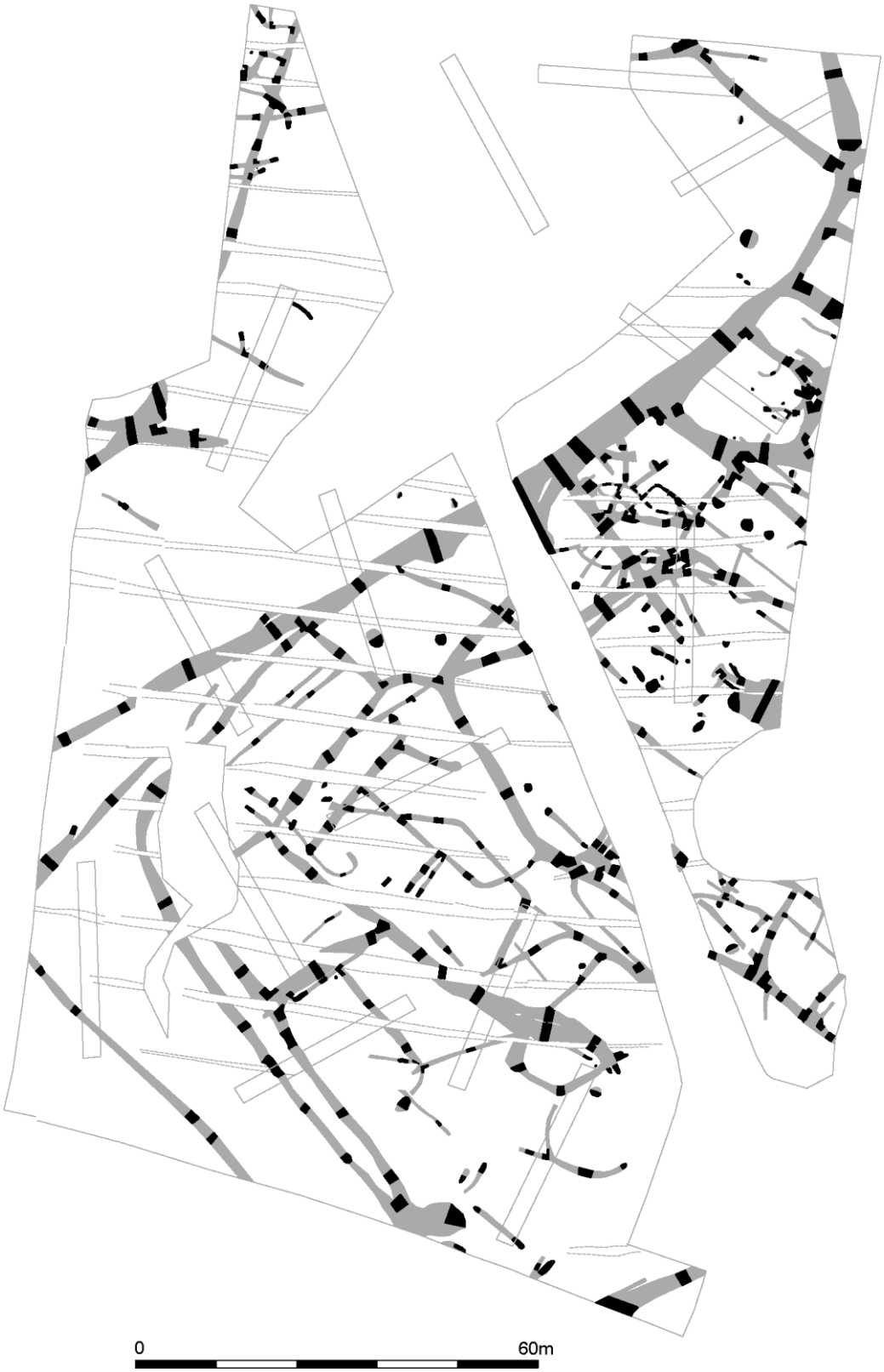


Figure 83: East Field: general plan with features (grey), excavated sections (black) and evaluation trenches

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Phases 1-3: Pre-Roman

There is virtually no activity in the East Field prior to the 1st century AD. As with the West Field a number of lithics were recovered suggesting that there was activity in this area perhaps suggesting a Mesolithic activity area or occupation site nearby.

Some of the ditches and gullies produced late Iron Age/early Roman pottery but the majority of these were so truncated by later ditches and recuts containing later pottery, it was impossible to say if this was residual or an accurate date for the features.

Phase 4: 1st - 2nd century

G17: Western Boundary Ditch & Associated Features (north)

Boundary Ditch

[1020] (1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025), [1026] (1027), [1072] (1073) [1074] (1075), [1082] (1083), [1086] (1087), [1110] (1111, 1112), [1130] (1131), [1296] (1297) [1298] (1299), [1320] (1321), [1358] (1359), [1360] (1361), [1365] (1366), [1380] (1381)

Ditches/Gullies

[1038] (1039)
[1040] (1041), [1104] (1105) (1108) (1109), [1378] (1379)
[1307] (1308)
[1018] (1019), [1100] (1099) [1294] (1295)
[1115] (1116), [1322] (1323)
[1066] (1067), [1372] (1371), [1374] (1373)
[1062] (1063), [1080] (1081), [1117] (1118)
[1064] (1065)

Post hole

[1101] (1102)

A probable boundary ditch ran broadly parallel to the western edge of the excavation area on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was observed for *c.*66m before swinging west into the West Field (Figure 84). The ditch likely demarcated the boundary between a zone of occupation extending west beyond the limit of excavation, characterised by a series of gullies and ditches, described below, with an open area largely devoid of features to the east.

At the point at which the ditch entered the East Field, the ditch was 1.20m wide, 0.38m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base with a secondary recut [**1358**]. It subsequently widened prior to swinging north and disappearing into the main site section. The ditch re-emerged 18m to the north [**1072**/[**1074**].

Excavations revealed a 'U' shaped profile measuring 1m-2.25m wide and up to 0.38m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Up to five sandy clay fills were recorded. There was intermittent evidence along its length of a secondary recut, characterised as a moderately sloping 'U' shaped profile and base measuring *c.*1m wide and 0.50m deep. The northern length of ditch was characterised by sandy clay fills containing charcoal lumps and flecks. An incomplete Roman copper alloy tapering sheet fragment (**SF10**) was recovered from fill (**1025**) and mid-1st century pottery from fill (**1022**) of [**1020**] at the northern end of the ditch length (Figure 85).

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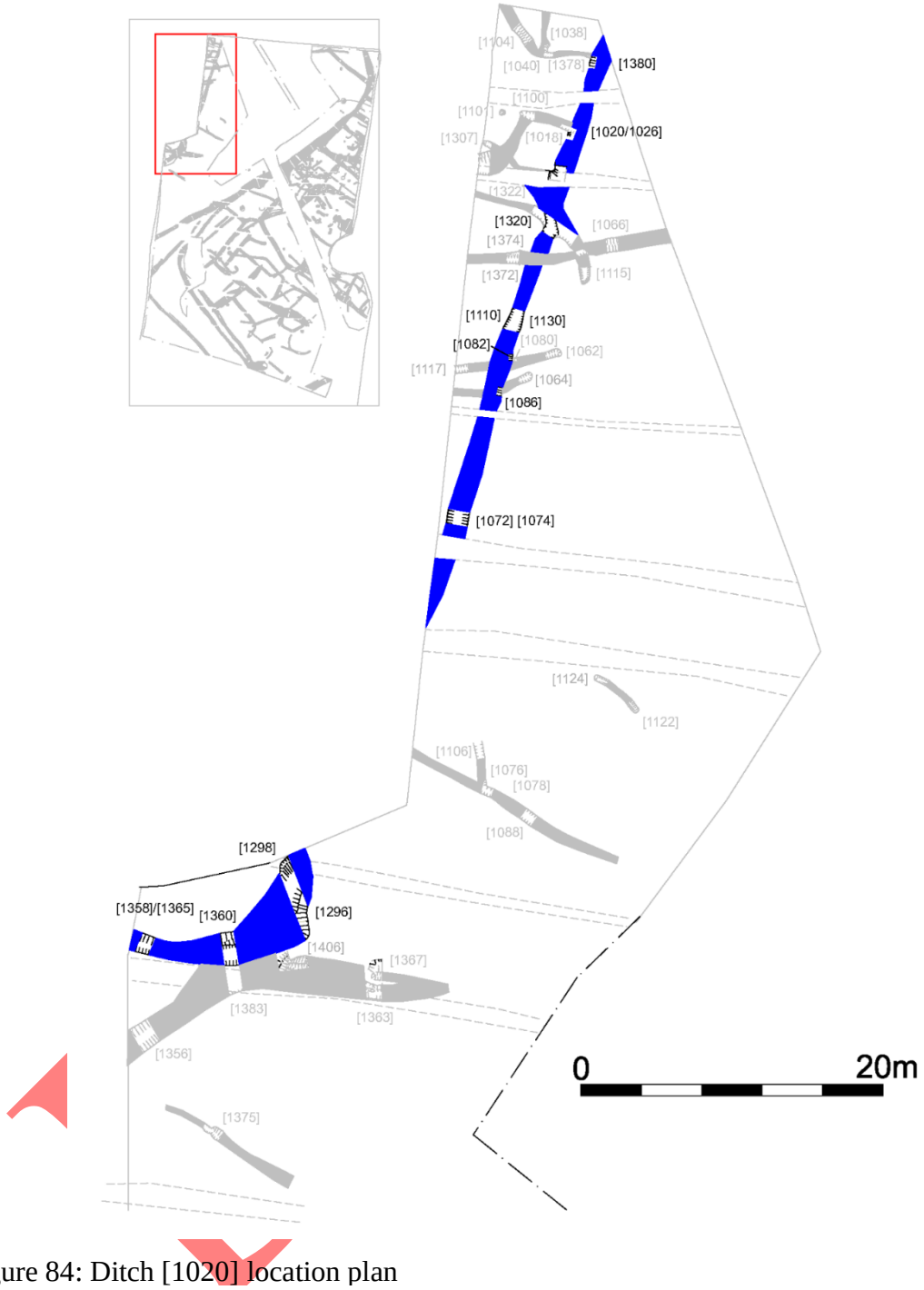


Figure 84: Ditch [1020] location plan

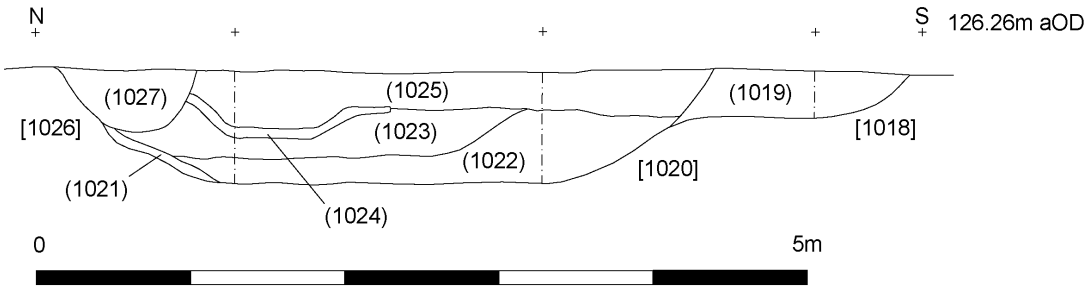


Figure 85: Ditches [1018], [1020] & recut [1026]

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The boundary ditch was associated with several smaller ditches and gullies, the two most northerly of which [**1040**]/[**1104**]/[**1378**] and [**1018**]/[**1100**]/[**1294**], drained into the main ditch and appeared contemporaneous (Figure 86).

The gullies measured between 0.40m-0.55m wide and 0.10m-0.26m deep with shallow and steep sloping sides and concave and 'U' shaped bases with mid-grey and mid-orange silty clay fills with flint and chalk inclusions. Two of the features produced pottery. The dark grey silty clay fill (**1099**) of ditch [**1100**] produced Roman pottery including a carinated bowl and dark grey-dating to the early to the mid-1st century. The brown silty clay fill (**1105**) of ditch [**1104**] produced 1st century pottery. Gully [**1294**] (**1295**) produced a worked sheep metapodial bone (**SF27**) and mid-1st century pottery. Fill (**1019**) of [**1018**] produced two sherds of 2nd century pottery. Gully [**1371**] (**1372**) produced mid-1st century pottery.

At least three of the gullies [**1062**]/[**1080**]/[**1117**], [1**064**] and [**1038**] were cut by the boundary ditch. It is possible that the features provided drainage from the area to the west and/or demarcated smaller stock pens or closes.

A single undated post hole [**1101**], 0.40m x 0.73m wide and 0.09m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base was located adjacent to gully [**1100**] in the northern area. Its mid grey silty clay fill was sterile.

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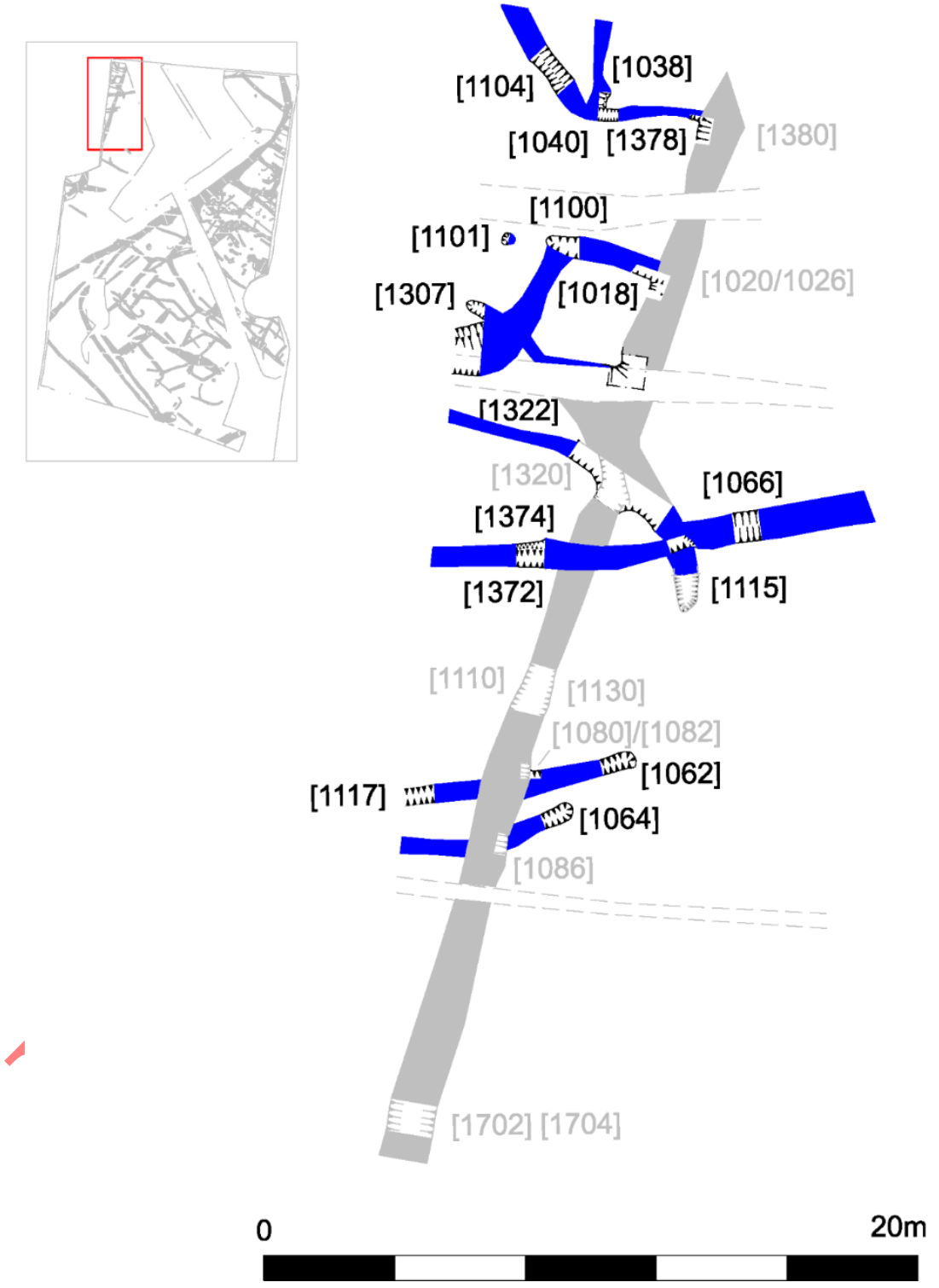


Figure 86: Features associated with northern length of boundary ditch [1020]; location plan

G17: Western Boundary Ditch & Associated features (south)

Ditches

[1076] (1077), [1106] (1107)

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[1078] (1079), [1088] (1089
[1122] (1123), [1124] (1125)
1356] (1357), [1363] (1364), [1367] (1368), [1383] (1384), [1406] (1407)
[1375] (1376, 1377)
A small cluster of short lengths of ditch and a probable metalled surface was located along the western excavation edge and hedged field boundary and near the boundary ditch as it cornered west (Figure 87).

Ditch [**1122**] was an isolated short curvilinear feature measuring 3.60m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with 45º sides and a concave base located 11m east of the enclosure ditch. Its single mid orange-grey silty clay fill (**1123**) contained charcoal flecking. The undated feature was comparable in its form to similar 'sausage' features located in the West Field and theorised to have been associated with metalworking activity.

[**1356**] was a *c*.22m length of ditch aligned broadly east-west and cut by the enclosure ditch as it cornered west towards the western field (see above). A slot across the feature towards its east end [**1363**] (**1364**) produced five sherds of mid-2nd century pottery. [**1383**] (**1384**) produced a single fragment of burnt daub. A 15m length of gully [**1078**/[**1088**]/[**1090**] extended south-east from the enclosure ditch. The feature cut a small undated butt-ended length of gully [**1076**]. An additional parallel 10m length of undated gully [**1375**] was located around 10m from the boundary ditch corner.

G18: Metalled Surface

(1362)
A spread of gravel (**1362**), possibly representing a crude metalled surface, survived where it had slumped into an earlier, mid-1st century ditch [**1383**], and was only revealed when the feature was sectioned. The deposit was dated to the early to middle 2nd century by two pottery sherds and measured 4m+ x 1m+ and 0.10m thick and consisted of rounded gravel in a mid-grey silty clay matrix. The metalling may have formed part of a possible metalled trackway observed in the West Field (**957**); Figure 80). The surface was cut by ditch [**1360**], part of the major north-south enclosure ditch, which at this point had a steep-sided 'U' shaped cut with a flat base measuring 1.40m wide and 0.50m deep (Figure 88, Figure 89).

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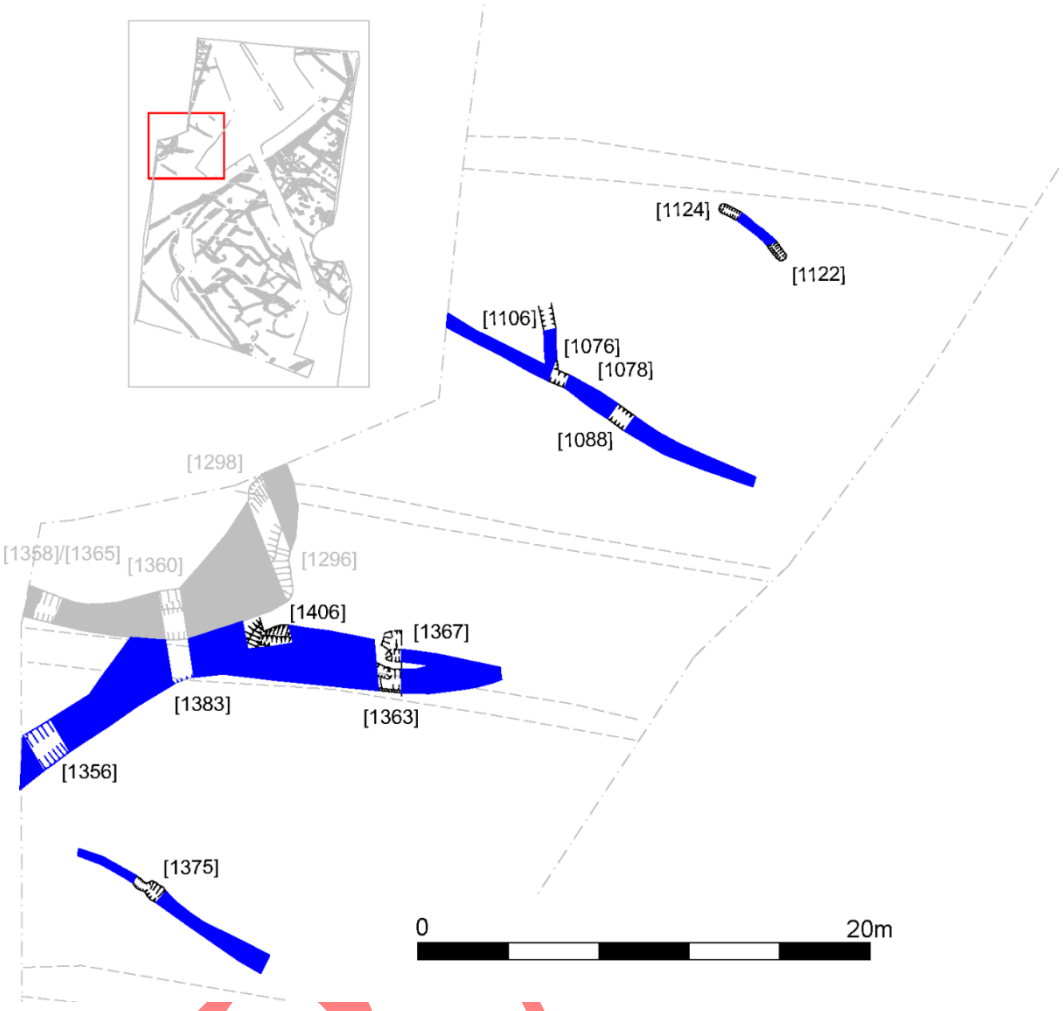


Figure 87: Features associated with southern length of boundary ditch [1020]; location plan



Figure 88: Ditches [1360], [1383] & metalling (1362) (right); view south-east; 1m scale

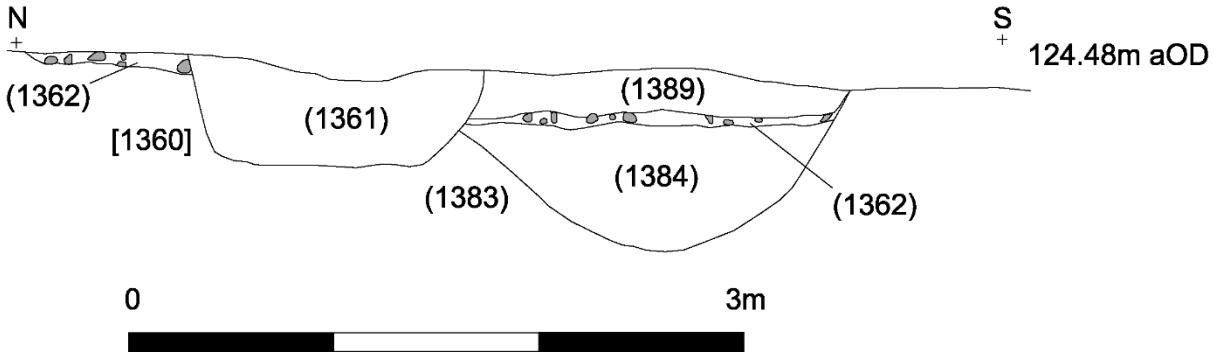


Figure 89: Ditches [1360], [1383] and metalling (1362)

Phase 5: 2nd – 3rd century

G19: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch & Associated Enclosures (east of Pipeline)

Principal Ditch

[999] (1000) (1001), [1002] (1003), [1010] (1011), [1057] (1058), [1070] (1071), [1092] (1093), [1148] (1149)/[1150] (1151), [1449] (1450), [1451] (1452), [1453] (1454), [1467] (1474), [1484] (1485), [1486] (1487, 1488), [1489] (1490, 1491), [1528] (1529)
[1918] (1919), [1920] (1921), [1922] (1923), [1924] (1925)
[1975] (1976), [1977] (1978), [1979] (1980), [1981] (1982), [1983] (1984), [1985] (1986), [1987] (1988), [1989] (1990)

Pit

[997] (998)

Ditch

[1008] (1009)

A substantial ditch ran south-west to north-east diagonally across the East Field excavation area for *c.*145m before turning north and running into the main excavation section (Figure 90). Individual ditches varied greatly measuring between 0.54m-4.19m in width and 0.25m-1.40m in depth. A series of excavated sections across the feature revealed a broadly 'U' shaped profile with shallow sides and a concave base (Figure 91, Figure 92).

For much of its length the feature appeared to have been the subject of a single recut, but the ditch became progressively more substantial as it ran south and was joined by ancillary connecting ditches. Midway along the ditch length, the feature widened to over 4m with two or three recuts and was joined by other ditches branching off it to the south-east. This was particularly noticeable at the point that the ditch ran into the pipeline easement, by which juncture the various ditches totalled around 5m+ in width.

The ditch is likely to represent a 'clothesline' boundary feature demarcating the boundary between activity and/or occupation, as defined by a series of less substantial parallel ditches running east at right angles to the principal ditch, and a largely blank, unoccupied open area to the east of the ditch.

A series of excavation slots identified two recuts in the intersection of [**1449**], **1451**] and [**1453**], whilst a possible third recut was recorded at the southern end of the ditch. The primary [**1453**] and secondary [**1451**] cuts had open 'U' shaped profiles with gently sloping sides and

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flat bases, whilst the final recut [**1449**] measured 2.45m wide and 1.10m deep with 45º sides and a flat base. Its single pale grey clay silt fill (**1450**) produced 1st to 4th century pottery. To the south, slot [**1922**] (**1923**) four sherds of mid-1st century pottery and burnt daub. The ditch complex was flanked to the south by an unrelated shallow gully [**1991**] forming part of the feature grouping located to the west in the vicinity of the roundhouse feature.

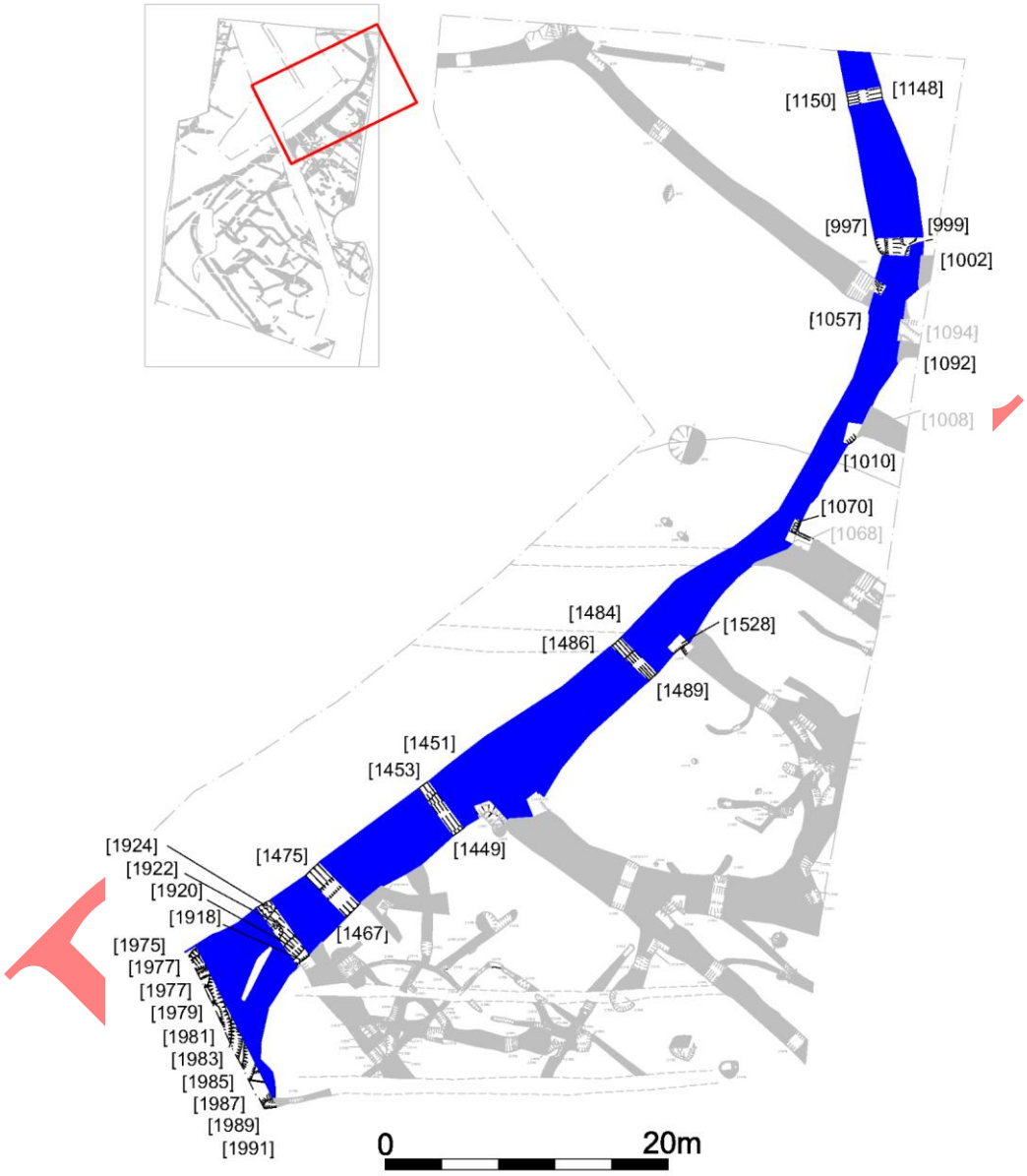


Figure 90: Ditch [999] location plan

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Figure 91: Enclosure ditch [1484] and recuts [1486] & [1489]; view north-east; 1m scale

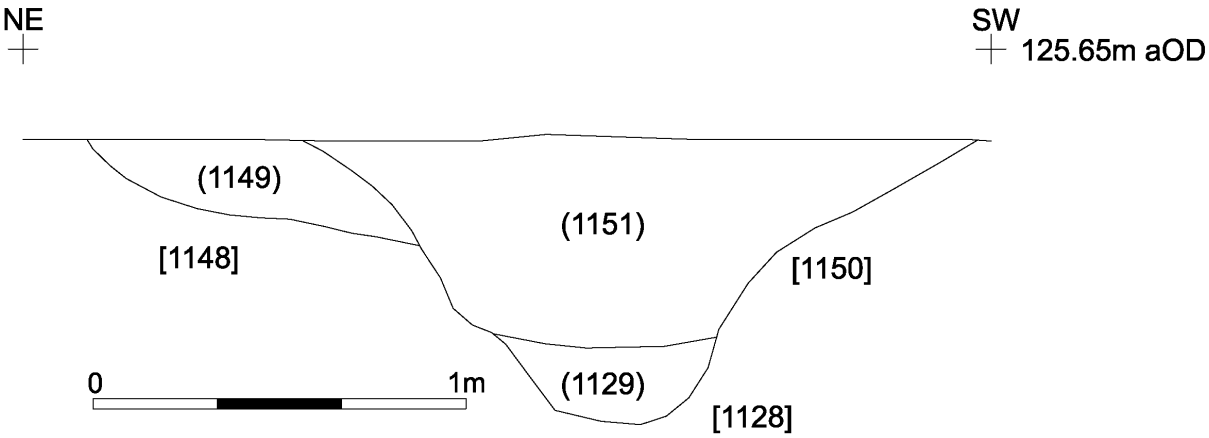


Figure 92: Ditch [1128]/[1148] section

An adjacent excavation slot across the ditches to the south revealed three successive recuts [**1922**], [**1924**] and [**1926**] to the original linear [**1920**]. All shared common broad, open and shallow profiles with concave bases. Ditch [**1918**] was aligned north - south and either formed a junction with or was cut by the major enclosure ditch and its subsequent recuts.

At the point at which this major ditch – [**1975**] [**1977**] [**1979**] [**1983**] – crossed the gas pipeline easement, a shallower second ditch [**1981**], [**1985**] [**1987**] branched off south in a 'T' junction arrangement, swinging south-east beneath the easement (Figure 93 Figure 94). At this point the overall width of the ditches measured over 8m. The east-west ditches measured 0.45m-1.6m wide and 0.4m-0.95m deep with largely flat bases, whilst the north - south ditches were slightly smaller scale and measured 0.7m-1m wide and 0.7m-1m deep with flat bases. Slots [**1975**] (**1976**) and [**1979**] (**1980**) both produced mid- 1st century pottery.

Several of the excavated ditch sections produced dating evidence. Ditch [**999**] (**1000**) produced Roman pottery as well as a worked bone point (**SF32**). The dark brownish grey sandy silt

(**1071**) fill of [**1070**] contained pottery. The dark grey green clay silt fill (**1093**) of ditch [**1092**] produced a single pottery sherd dating to AD120-160.

The mid grey clay silt fills (**1450**) of [**1449**], (**1469**) [**1468**] and (**1474**) [**1467**] produced 1st and 2nd century pottery. Ditch [**1449**] contained pottery of late 1st to 4th century date and [**1445**] burnt daub. The mid grey brown silty clay fills (**1490**) and (**1491**) of ditch [**1489**] also produced mid-1st to 2nd century pottery. The dark brownish grey clay silt fill **(1529)** of **[1528]** contained early to mid-Roman pottery.

A single circular pit [**997**] measuring 2.76m in diameter and 0.41m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base lay in the north-east corner of the excavation; its single fill (**998**) produced a single flint flake. The pit was cut by ditch [**999**], the secondary fill of which (**1000**) produced a worked bone point (**SF9**) and a possible bone handle.

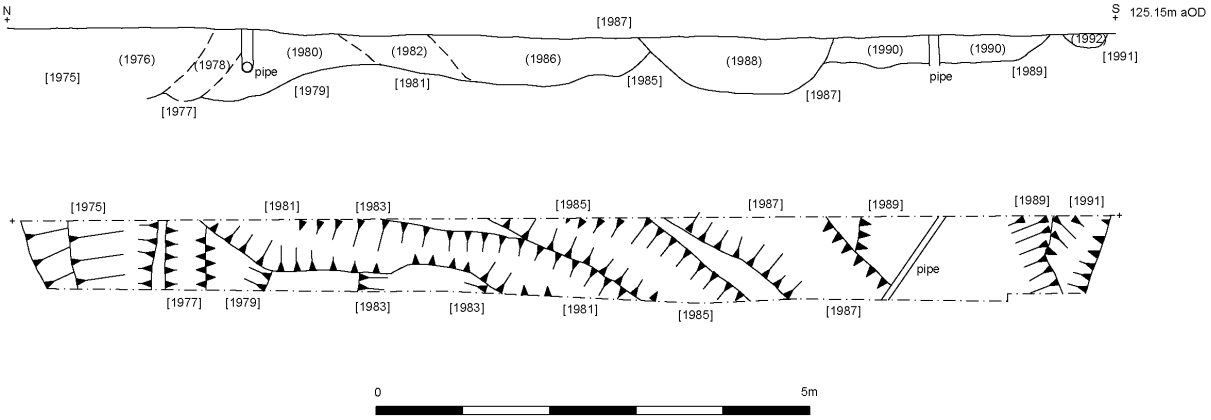


Figure 93: Ditches [1975]-[1991]



Figure 94: Ditches [1975]-[1991]; view south-east (1m scale)

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At the north end of the principal ditch was a 3m+ length of ditch [**1008**] branching at right angles to the principal boundary measuring 0.81m deep with moderately sloping sides and a sloping 'V' shaped base. The two features appeared to be contemporary (Figure 95).

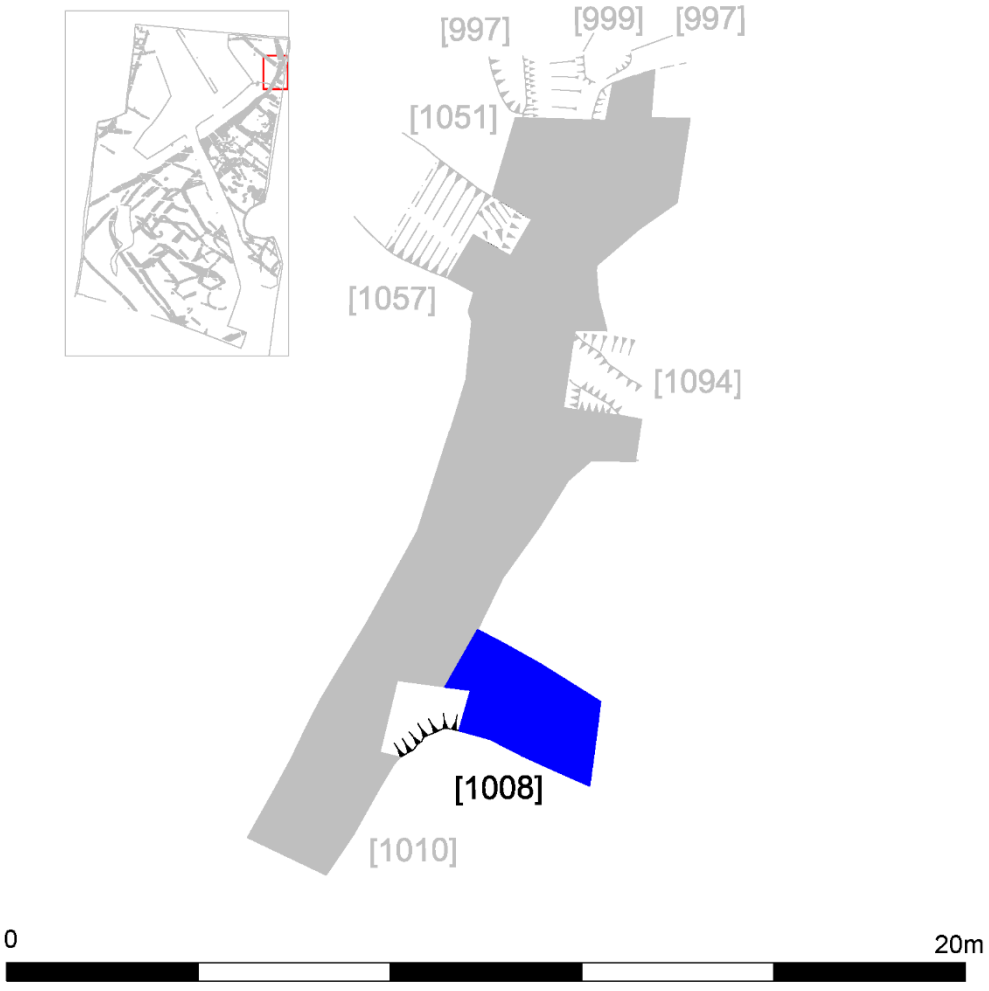


Figure 95: Ditch [1008] location plan

G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure ditch

Ditches

[994] (995, 996), [1006] (1007), [1035] (1036, 1037), [1051] (1052, 1053, 1054), [1094] (1095) recut [1031] (1032, 1033, 1034), [1055] (1056)
[990] (991), [992] (993)

Ditch [**994**] was located in the north-east corner of the excavation (Figure 104). The shallow flat-based ditch ran *c.*32m north-west from the principal enclosure ditch before turning west and extending for *c.*9m before exiting the excavation (Figure 96). The linear was unusually steep-sided and deep, measuring 0.73-1.35m wide and 0.60m-0.95m deep. The feature produced small quantities of animal bone. Sections [**1031**]/[**1035**] and [**1051**]/[**1056**] demonstrated that the ditch had been subject to a shallow recut (Figure 97 Figure 98).

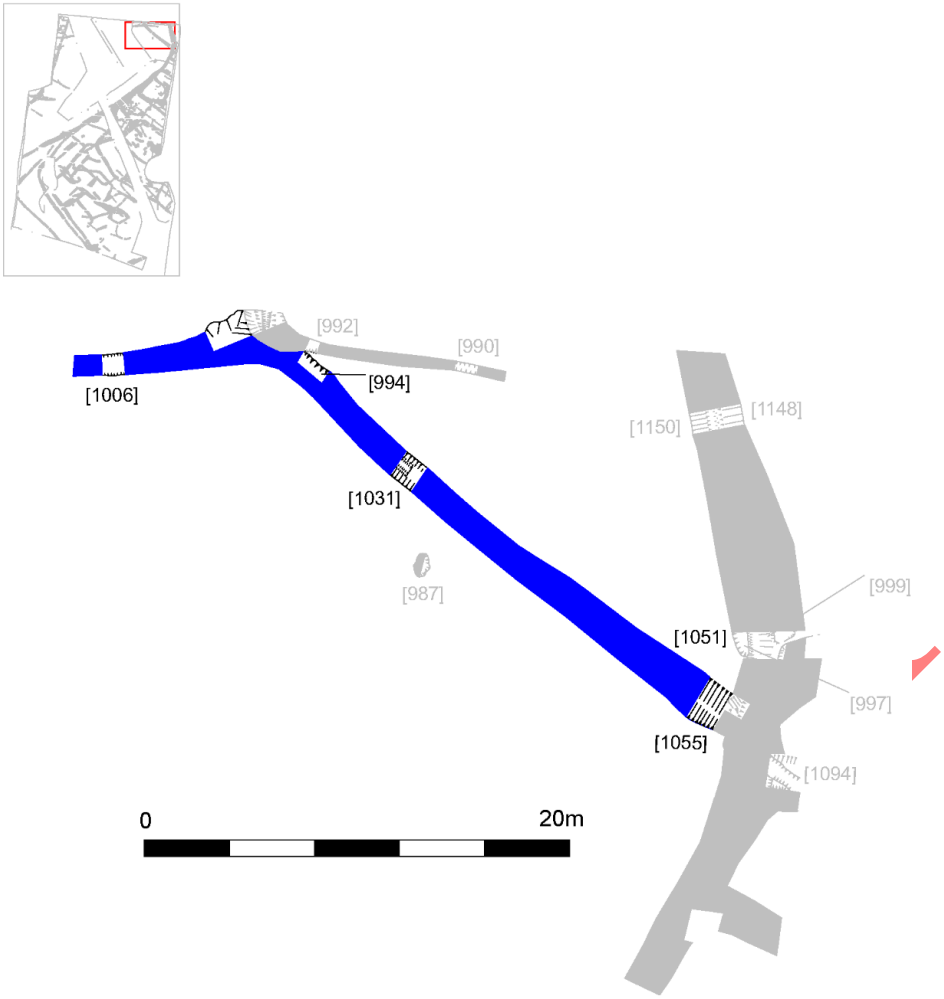


Figure 96: Ditch [994] & associated features



Figure 97: Ditch [1035] & recut [1031]; view west; 1m scale

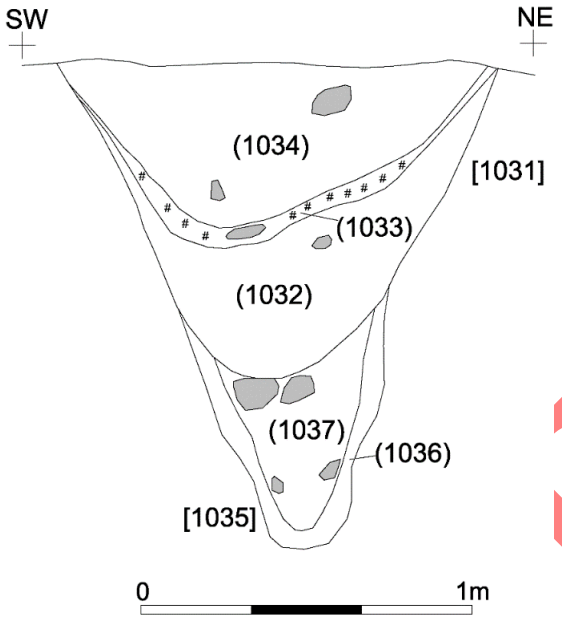


Figure 98: Ditch [1031]/[1035]

A short length (*c.*11m) of truncated ditch/gully with a 'U' shaped profile with a flat base aligned east-west located in the north-east corner of the excavation cutting the above ditch [**994**] (Figure 99).

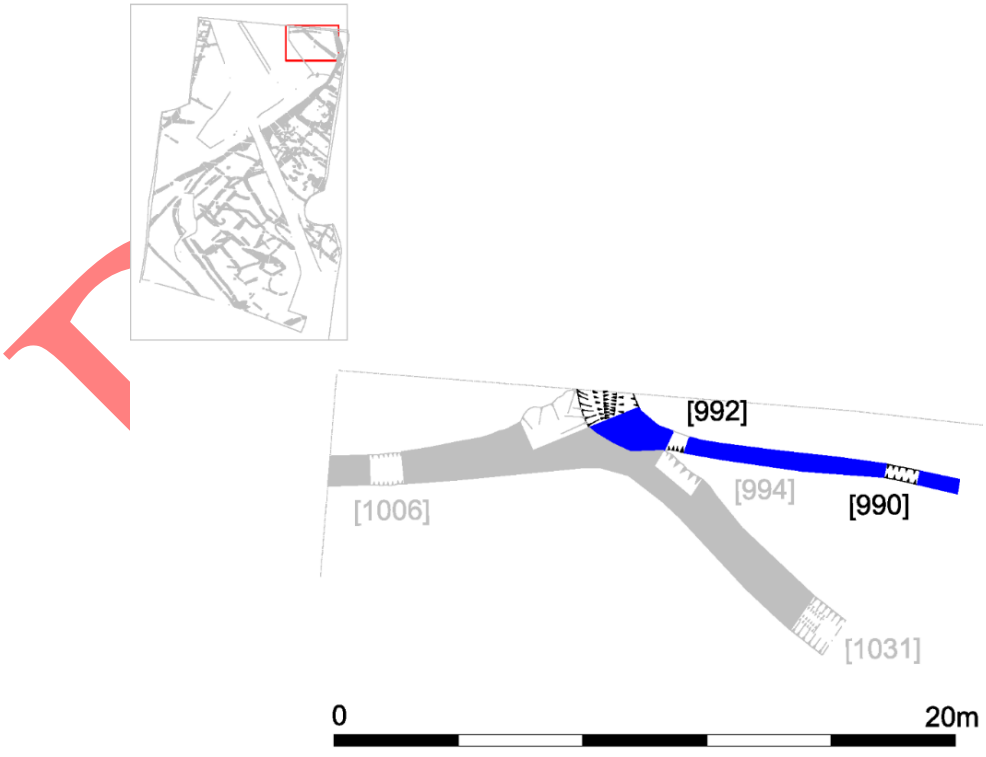


Figure 99: Ditch [990]/[992] location plan

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G21: Enclosure Ditch & Inhumation Burials

Ditch

[1068] (1069), [2021] (2022, 2023, 2024) /[2025] (2026, 2027)

Burials

SK04 grave cut [2055] fill (2056), ditch [2021] (2022, 2023, 2024)
SK08 grave cut [2212] (2213)
An 8m length of ditch [**1008**] was located south of [**1068**], aligned north-west to south-east and branching at right angles from the principal enclosure ditch, which appeared to cut it. The partially silted ditch was subsequently employed for the burial of two individuals (**SK04** and **SK08**) (Figure 100).

The upper fill of ditch [**1068**] was cut by an adult inhumation burial (**SK08**) grave cut [**2212**] fill (**2213**) (Figure 101 Figure 102). The burial was disturbed but appeared to be a male aged between 36 and 45, aligned east-west with only the left hand side of the body surviving, probably truncated by ditch [**2214**]. The grave cut [**2212**] was not visible.

A second excavation slot across the enclosure ditch [**2021**] against the main site section revealed the ditch to be 2m+ wide and 0.84m deep with moderately sloping sides to a concave base and running on a south-east to north-west alignment. The backfilled ditch contained an adult inhumation burial (**SK04**), set into its final fill (**2024**) (Figure 103). The articulated skeleton was of a prone male aged between 26 to 35 and 168cm tall, with its knees tucked up onto its pelvis. The individual had had a healed 'clay shoveller's fracture' to his first thoracic vertebra. The prone burial position was unusual with the legs flexed tightly back so that the feet lay on top of the hips. The grave fill also produced a copper alloy ring (**SF23**). The grave cut [**2054**] was wasn't visible and the fill (**2056**) produced mid-1st century pottery, a flint blade and animal bone. The ditch was subsequently recut as [**2025**].

Radio carbon dates were obtained for SK04 producing dates of AD 118-244 cal AD (94.4% probability) placing the burial in the 2nd to mid-3rd century date range. The same ditch produced a partial dog skeleton from within a large dump of animal bone.

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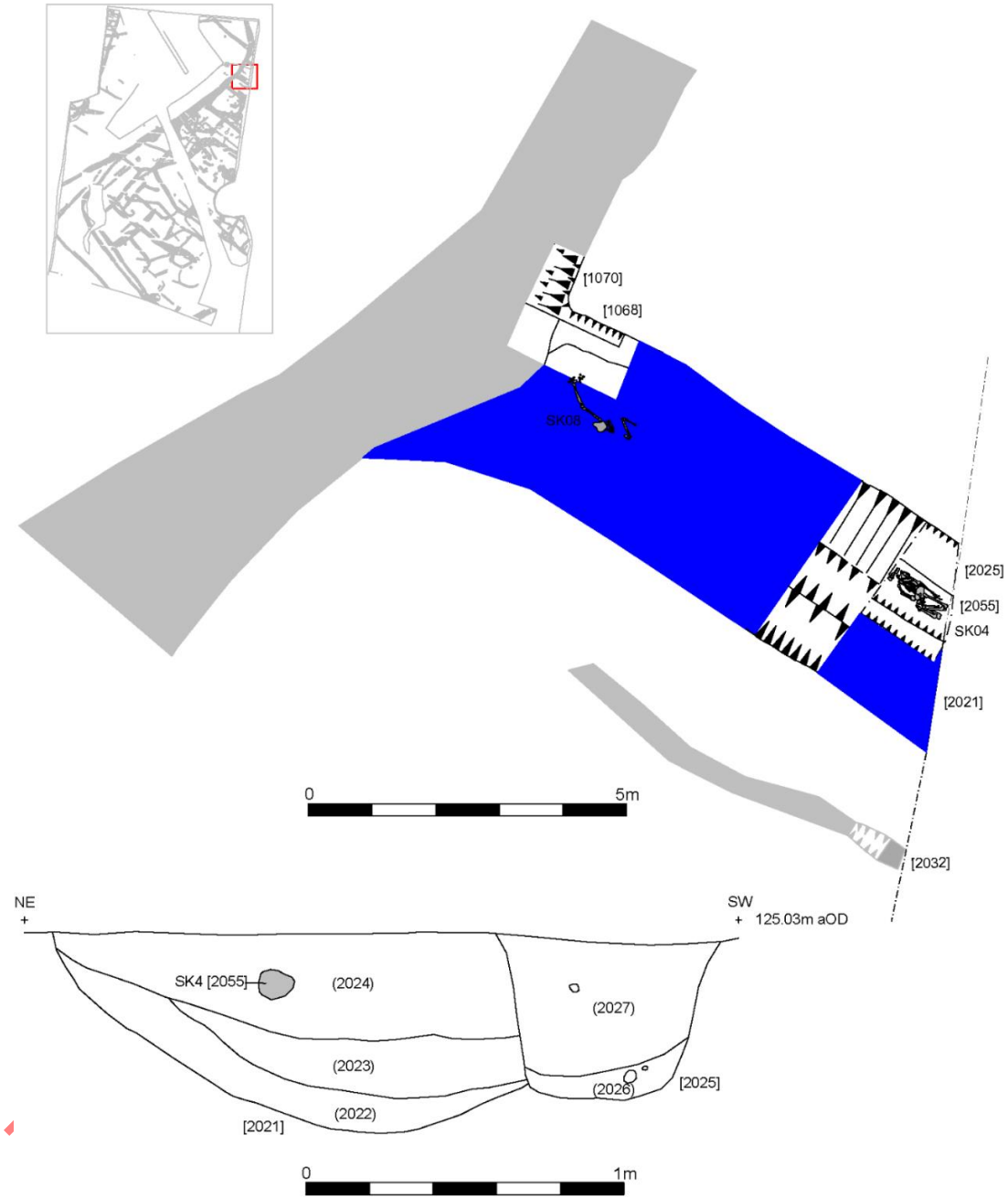


Figure 100: Inhumations SK04 and SK08 location plan and section

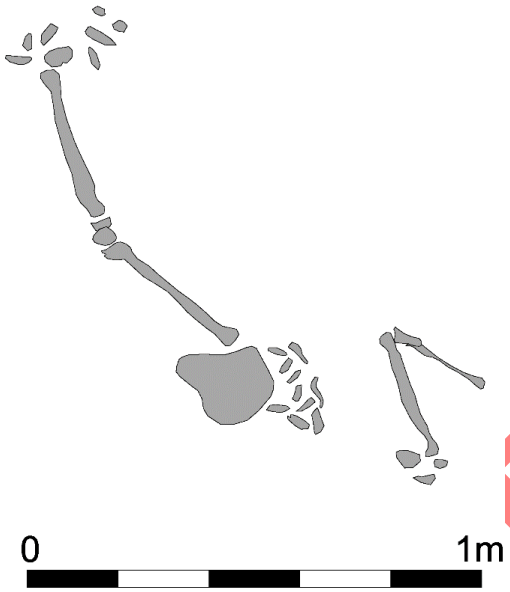


Figure 101: SK08 plan



Figure 102: SK08; 1m scale

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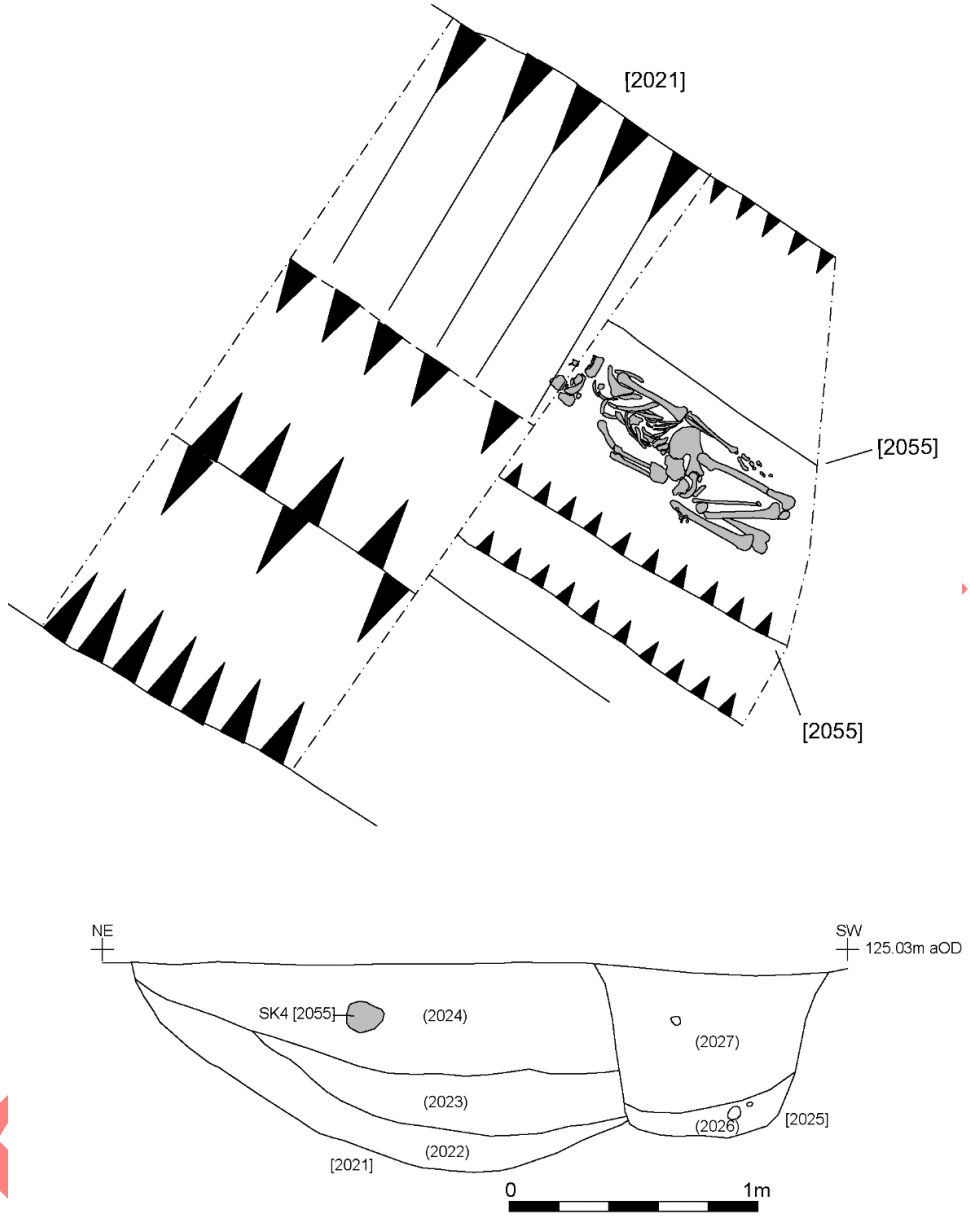


Figure 103: Burial SK04: plan and section

G22: Northern Enclosure

Ditches

[1465] (1466), [1526] (1527), [1957] (1958), [1959] (1960), [1969] (1970), [1971] (1972), [1973] (1974), [1997] (1998), [1999] (2000), [2001] (2002), [2003] (2004), [2009] (2010), [2011] (2012), [2013] (2014), [2015] (2016), [2017] (2018), [2019] (2020), [2028] (2029), [2030] (2031), [1500] (1501), [1502] (1503), [1502] (1504)
[1435] (1436), [1437] (1438) (1439) (1440), [1441] (1442), [1455] (1456), [1460] (1461), [1462] (1463), [1468] (1469) [1470] (1471), [1937] (1938), recut [1953] (1954), [1939] (1940), [2046] (2047), [2048] (2049)
[1480] (1481)

[1993] (1994)

Ditch Terminals

[1433] (1434), [1967] (1968)
[1427] (1428), [1961] (1962), [1965] (1966), recut [1963] (1964)

Gullies

[1893] (1894), [1895] (1896), [1995] (1996)

Pits

[1955] (1956); recut [1935] (1936), [2284] (2285)

Post holes

[1472] (1473), [1494] (1495), [1524] (1525)

A group of features south of the principal ditch **[1453]** adjacent to the main eastern site section formed an oval enclosure measuring broadly 14m square (Figure 104). These multiple, parallel ditches were linked to the eastern side of the principal boundary/enclosure ditch and are detailed here as they may represent a single enclosure, using the principal ditch as one side, although in the case of the northern ditch it would appear to be stratigraphically earlier than the main ditch. The enclosure contains a complex series of intercutting ditches, gullies and pits that suggest use over a period of time.

The northern ditch [**1465**] was approximately 1m wide and 0.62m deep (Figure 105). No pottery was recovered from it. On its northern edge a second ditch [**2030**] was 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep. This was recut as [**2028**] (1m-0.55m wide and 0.48m deep) with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its mid grey clay silt fill (**2029**) produced a single pottery sherd dating to the mid-1st to 4th century.

On the eastern side, ditch [**1999**] (0.6m deep with a steep sided 'U' shaped cut and concave base) was a recut of ditch [**1997**] and was possibly the same feature as [**2003**]. The silty clay fill (**2000**) of [**1999**] produced mid-1st century pottery. Ditch [**2003**] represented a recut of [**2001**] and formed a junction with [**1999**], although the relationship between the two was unclear. This ditch produced late 1st-mid 2nd century pottery. Ditch [**1462**], measured 0.78m wide and 0.26m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base; it was subsequently recut as [**1457**]. This recut produced 2nd century pottery from its mid grey- brown silty clay fill (**1458**). Ditch [**2011**] intersected with an undated gully [**2009**]. The clay silt fill (**2011**) of the former produced a largely complete pottery vessel dating to the late 1st -early 2nd century. A small gully [**2019**] cut ditch [**2017**] at their intersection. Mid-1st century pottery was recovered from the clay silt fill (**2020**) of the former. Ditch [**1502**] was 0.54m deep with 45º sides and a flat base and intersected with and possibly cut by ditch [**1500**].

Gully [**1961**] (0.48m x 0.04m and aligned north-west to south-east) appeared to be truncated by [**1965**] and its recut [**1963**]. The sandy clay fill (**1964**) of the latter contained mid-1st century pottery and possible industrial residue. A terminus [**1993**] (0.53m wide and 0.06m) featured shallow sloping sides and a sloping base and produced early to mid-2nd century pottery from its silty clay primary fill (**1994**). The feature appeared to have subsequently been cut by gully [**1995**]. To the east, slot [**1957**] (**1958**) produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age and [**2011**] (**2012**) late 1st-mid-2nd century pottery, whilst 2nd or 3rd century pottery was recovered from slots [**2013**] (**2014**) and [**2015**] (**2016**).

A small gully ran from the eastern side of the enclosure ending in a terminal [**1433**]. This measured 0.26m wide 0.06m deep with shallow sloping sides and a sloping base. Its dark grey-brown silty clay fill (**1434**) produced mid-1st century pottery.

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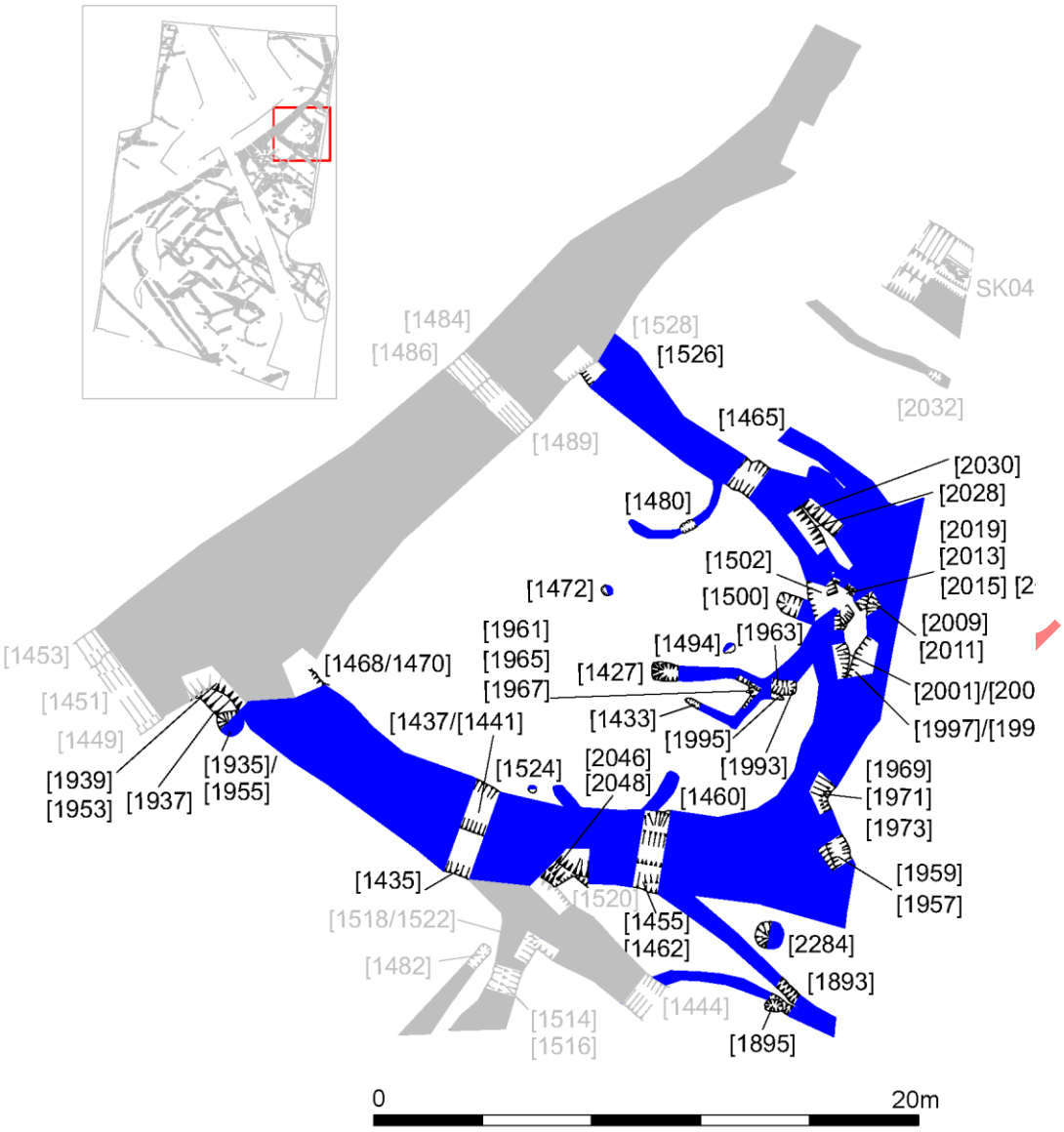


Figure 104: Ditch [1465] and associated features

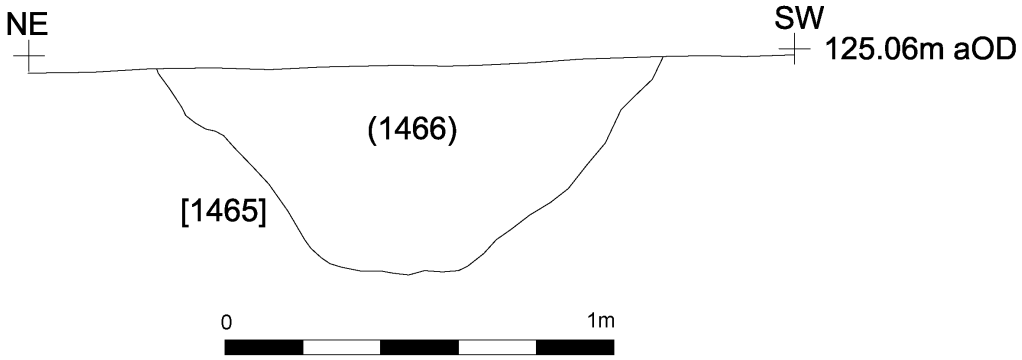


Figure 105: Ditch [1465] section

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To the south, ditch [**1959**] was 0.58m wide and 0.19m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This was a recut of ditch [**1957**]. Ditch [**1971**] cut ditch [**1969**] and the latter produced mid-1st-2nd century pottery, industrial residue and burnt daub from its silty clay fill (**1970**). Ditch [**1971**] was later recut as [**1973**].

Another intersection was investigated between ditch [**2046**] (**2047**) (1.88m wide and 0.38m deep) and [**2048**] (**2049**) (2.30m wide and 0.6m deep), forming the southern branch but the relationship was unclear. Both features produced 2nd century pottery.

The southern ditch [**1435**] measured 2.4m wide and 0.54m deep with a steep sided profile and flat base. Its single mid brownish grey clay silt fill (**1436**) contained late 1st-4th century Roman pottery and a worked sheep metapodial bone (**SF30**). The ditch was a probable recut of ditch [**1437**] (1.65m wide and 0.78m deep), with a steep sided profile with a flat base which produced mid-late 1st century pottery from its dark grey clay silt fill (**1440**). At the intersection of this ditch with the main ditch [**1453**], excavation slot [**1953**] (**1954**) produced three sherds of 2nd century pottery.

In the south-west corner of the enclosure, circular pit [**1955**] was 0.58m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a 'V' shaped base. The pit was subsequently recut with steep sides and a concave base [**1935**] (1.08m wide and 0.34m), which produced as a fragment of burnt daub. The pit cut ditch [**1937**] and recut [**1953**]. The latter was subsequently cut by ditch [**1939**] whose fill (**1940**) produced 2nd century pottery and burnt daub.

In the centre of the enclosure, a small post hole [**1472**] (approximately 0.42m in diameter and 0.08m deep) produced mid-1st-4th century pottery from its dark grey silty clay fill (**1473**).

This area also included an additional number of undated features, including short subsidiary lengths of offshoot ditches possibly representing smaller subdivisions of the larger enclosure and other small pits/post-holes.

G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]

Ditch

[1444] (1443), [1520] (1521), [1546] (1547) (1548)

Ditch terminals

[1505] (1506), [1507] (1508), [1509] (1510),

Gullies

[1514] (1515), [1516] (1517), [1518] (1519) [1522] (1523), [1538] (1539)

Pits

[1430] (1431, 1432), [1445] (1446, 1447, 1448)

This small group of features was located directly south of and adjacent to the previous group (Figure 106).

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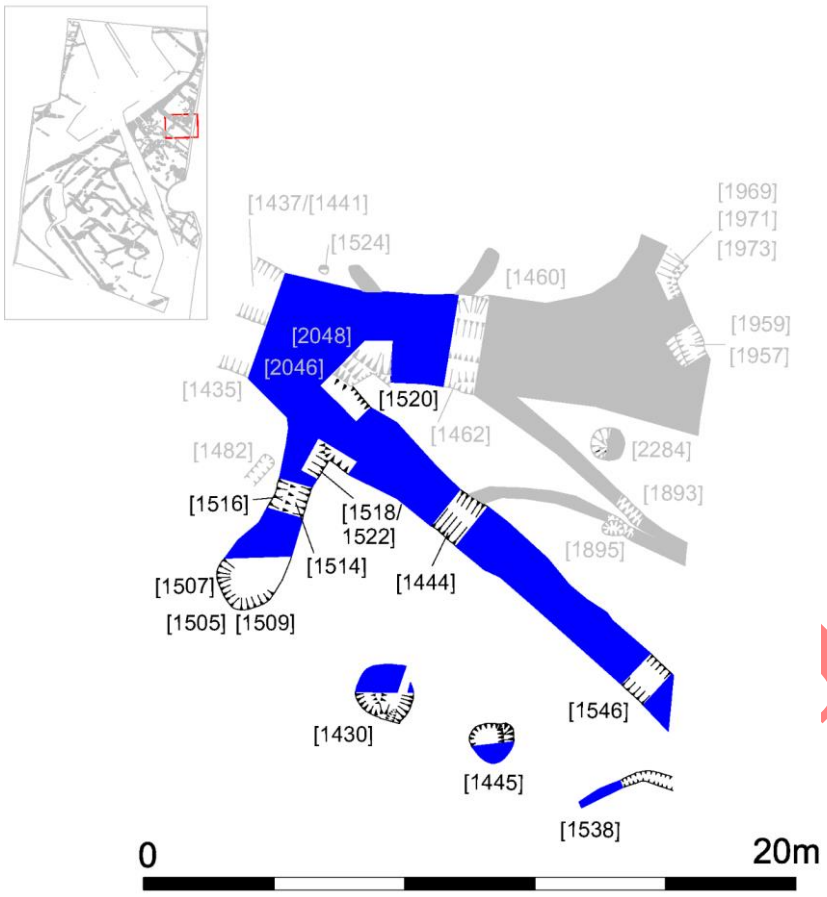


Figure 106: Ditch [1444] and associated features

Ditch [**1444**]/[**1546**] likely represented the earliest ditch in the sequence, aligned north-west to south-east. Its dark grey silty clay fill (**1443**) contained late 1st century pottery, whilst another slot [**1520**] (**1521**) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery. Pottery from the east end of the ditch [**1546**] (**1548**) dated to the late 3rd or 4th century.

A 5m length of intercutting gullies [**1512**]/[**1514**/**1516**] ran south at right angles from the ditch and terminated in butt ends, one of which [**1509**] (**1510**) produced two sherds of 2nd century pottery.

Three small truncated circular pits were located south of the ditch. Pit [**1430**] (1.77m in diameter and 0.32m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and an irregular base (Figure 107). The dark brown clay silt secondary fill (**1432**) contained pottery dating to the mid-late 1st century. A small adjoining second pit [**1445**] produced animal bone and burnt daub from its charcoal rich primary fill (**1446**). Two burnt daub fragments were recovered from [**1518**] (**1519**).

A short curving length of gully [**1538**] extended west from the main site section before curving south-west and petering out. The undated feature had 45º sides and a flattish base.

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Figure 107: Pit [1430]; view north; 1m scale

G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement

A large group of features was located centrally between the pipeline easement and the eastern main site section comprising enclosure ditches, a likely earlier roundhouse or ditched circular feature and including the possible pond feature identified against the main site section (Figure 108).

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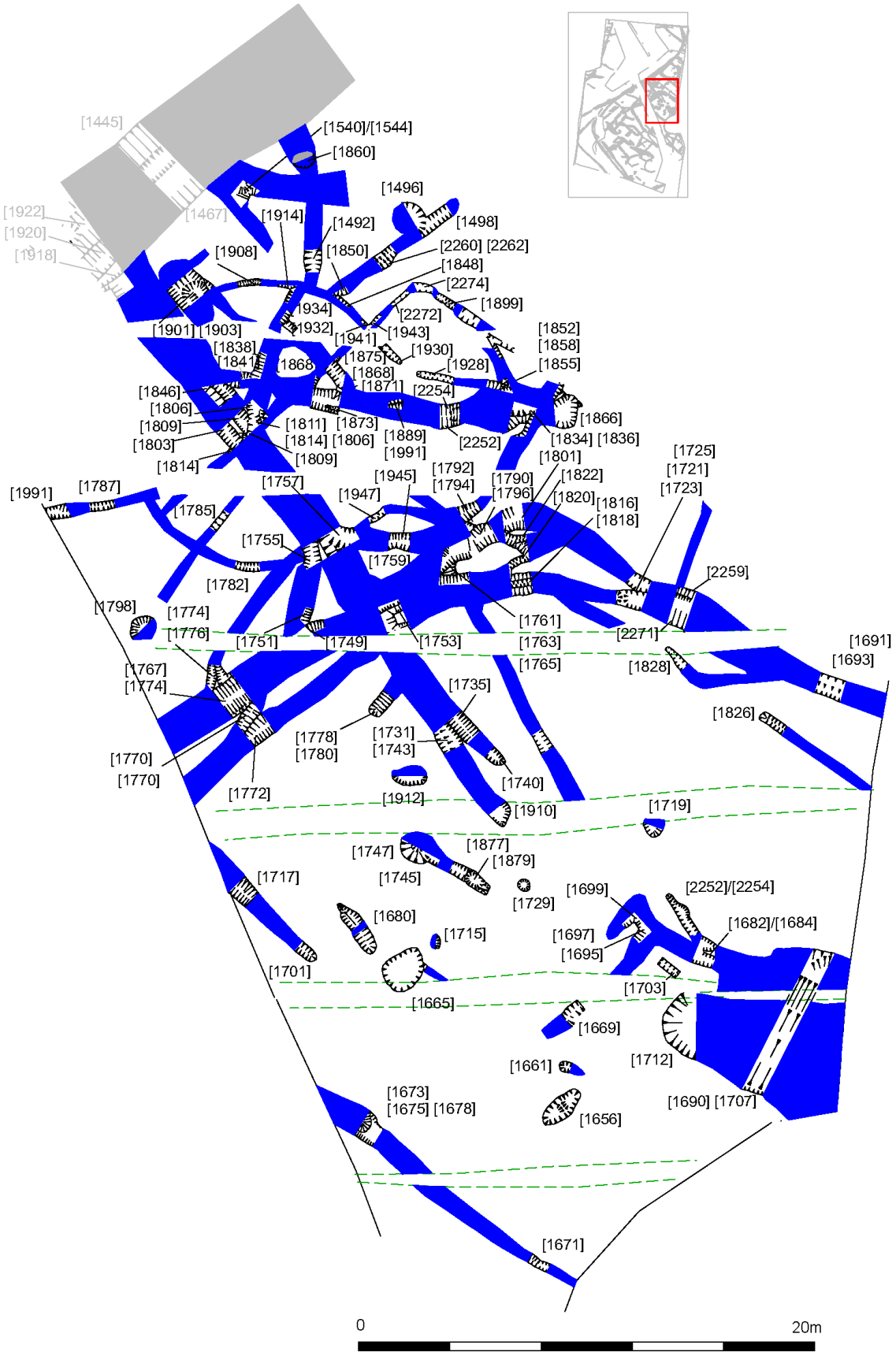


Figure 108: Features in the eastern central area

Roundhouse/Circular Enclosure

[1782] (1783, 1784), [1848] (1849), [1908] (1909), [1916] (1917) [1930] (1931), [1941] (1942)

A ditched circular feature was located south of the principal boundary ditch towards the northern end of its length, possibly representing a drip gully to a roundhouse (Figure 109). This feature stratigraphically predated other activity in the vicinity and so is likely to date to the earlier Roman period but the pottery is inconclusive.

The feature was defined by a shallow gully measuring 0.28m-0.4m wide and 0.11m-0.18m deep with a 'V' shaped profile, moderately sloping sides and a 'V' shaped base (Figure 110). The overall diameter of the feature measured *c.*13m internally, and had been heavily truncated and intercut by likely later gullies and ditches (see below). Due to the fragmentary and discontinuous nature of the feature it was unclear whether the ditch had any entrances. However, the location of ditch terminal [**1930**] (**1931**) (0.38m wide and 0.03m deep) on the eastern side of the feature hinted at a possible eastern entrance; the feature produced a single sherd of 1st century pottery. The only other dating derived from slot [**1782**] (0.36m wide and 0.12m deep) which had a shallow sided cut with a concave base; the grey-brown silty clay secondary fill (**1784**) and contained pottery of mid-2nd to mid-3rd century date.

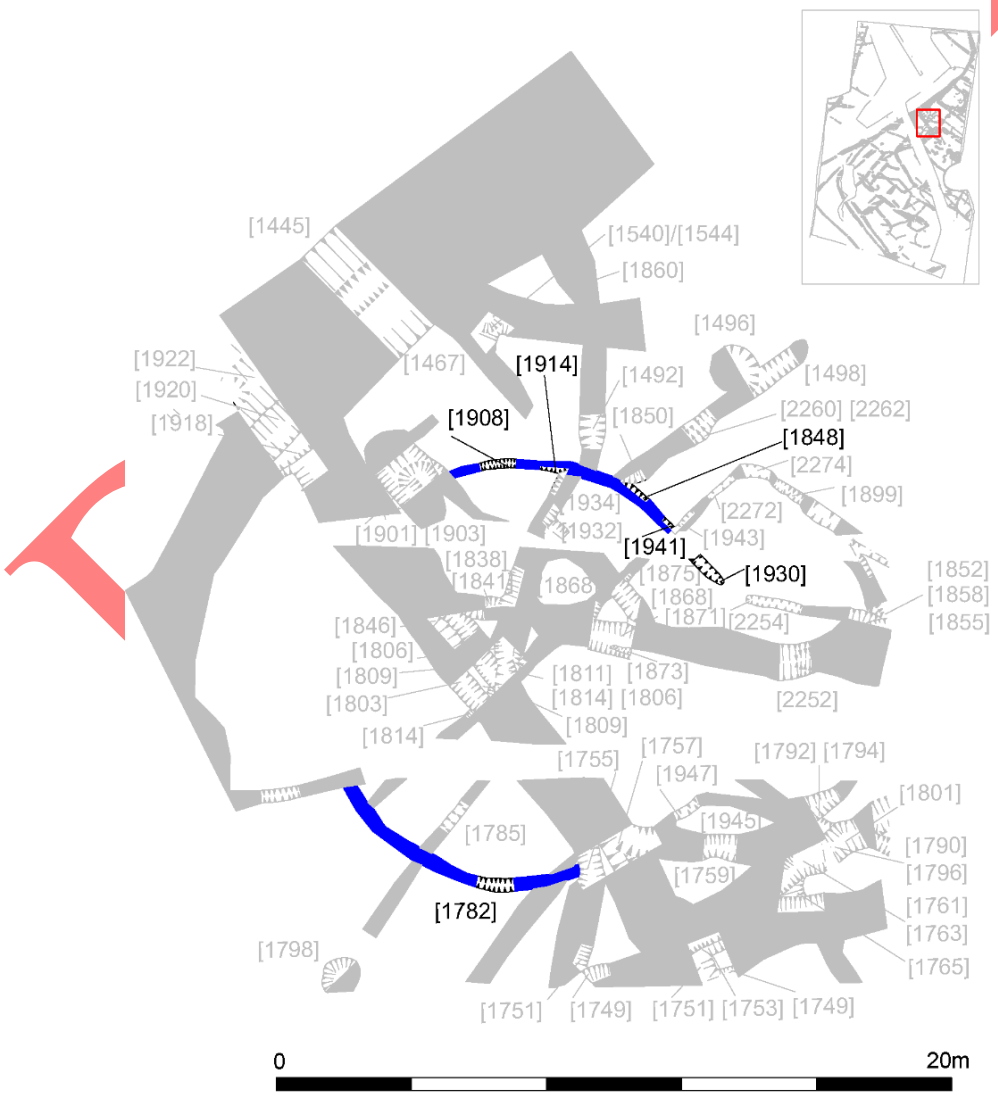


Figure 109: Roundhouse location plan

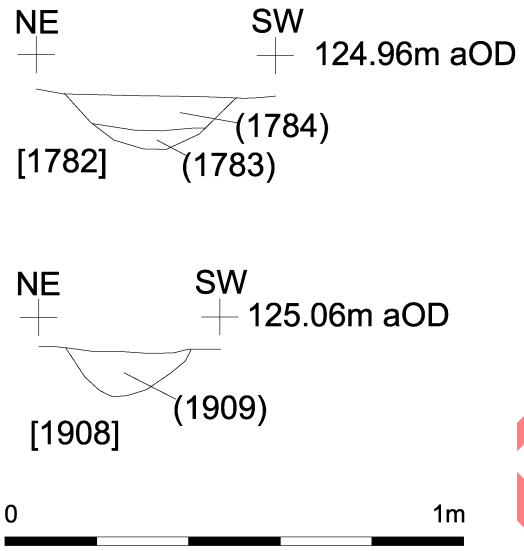


Figure 110: Roundhouse profiles

Gullies and ditches

Gullies

[1785] (1786), [1787] (1788, 1789), [1862] (1863), [1868] (1869, 1870) [1875] (1876), [1881] (1882), [1899] (1900), [1901] (1902), [1932] (1933), [1934] (1935), [1943] (1944), [1945] (1946), [1947] (1948), [1991] (1992), [2272] (2273), [2274] (2275), [2278] (2279)

Ditches

[1482] (1483), [1492] (1493), [1498] (1499), [1540] (1541), [1544] (1545), [1811] (1812)[1814] (1815), [1830] (1831), [1838] (1839, 1840) [1841] (1842), [1843] (1844, 1845), [1850] (1851), [1852] (1853, 1854), [1855] (1856, 1857), [1858] (1859), [1864] (1865) [1914] (1915), [1928] (1929), [2260] (2261), [2262] (2263)

Pits

[1496] (1497), [1798] (1799, 1800) [1860] (1861), [1903] (1904, 1905, 1906, 1907)

The ring ditch was located within an area of intercutting truncated ditches and gullies, certain of which may represent small pens or closes, notably on the eastern side of the enclosure (Figure 111). Two small pits flanked the northern side of the enclosure. A number of these features produced dating evidence.

North of the ring ditch, ditch [**1482**] represented a terminus (0.42m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base). Its mid grey-brown silty clay fill (1**483**) produced late 3rd-4th century pottery and burnt daub. A short length of ditch [**1492**] (**1493**) produced several sherds of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, whilst a single sherd of 1st century pottery was recovered from the secondary fill (**1789**) of gully [**1787**]. Ditch [**1830**] produced mid-1st century pottery from its grey-brown silty clay fill (**1831**). Gully [**1862**] contained a yellow grey clay silt fill (**1863**) which produced 2nd or 3rd century pottery. Gully [**1868**] (0.8m wide and 0.31m with 45º sides and a concave base) was truncated by gully [**1875**] and, possibly, by [**1871**]. Its secondary fill (**1870**) produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery and an iron nail. Three sherds of 1st century pottery were recovered from gully [**1899**] (**1900**).

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Late 2nd/early 3rd century pottery was found in the secondary fill (**1845**) of gully [**1843**]. Gully terminal [**1928**] (**1929**) produced two sherds of mid-1st century pottery. Further Mid- to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered two slots across a short gully [**2272**] (**2273**) [**2274**] (**2275**) flanking the north-east side of the roundhouse.

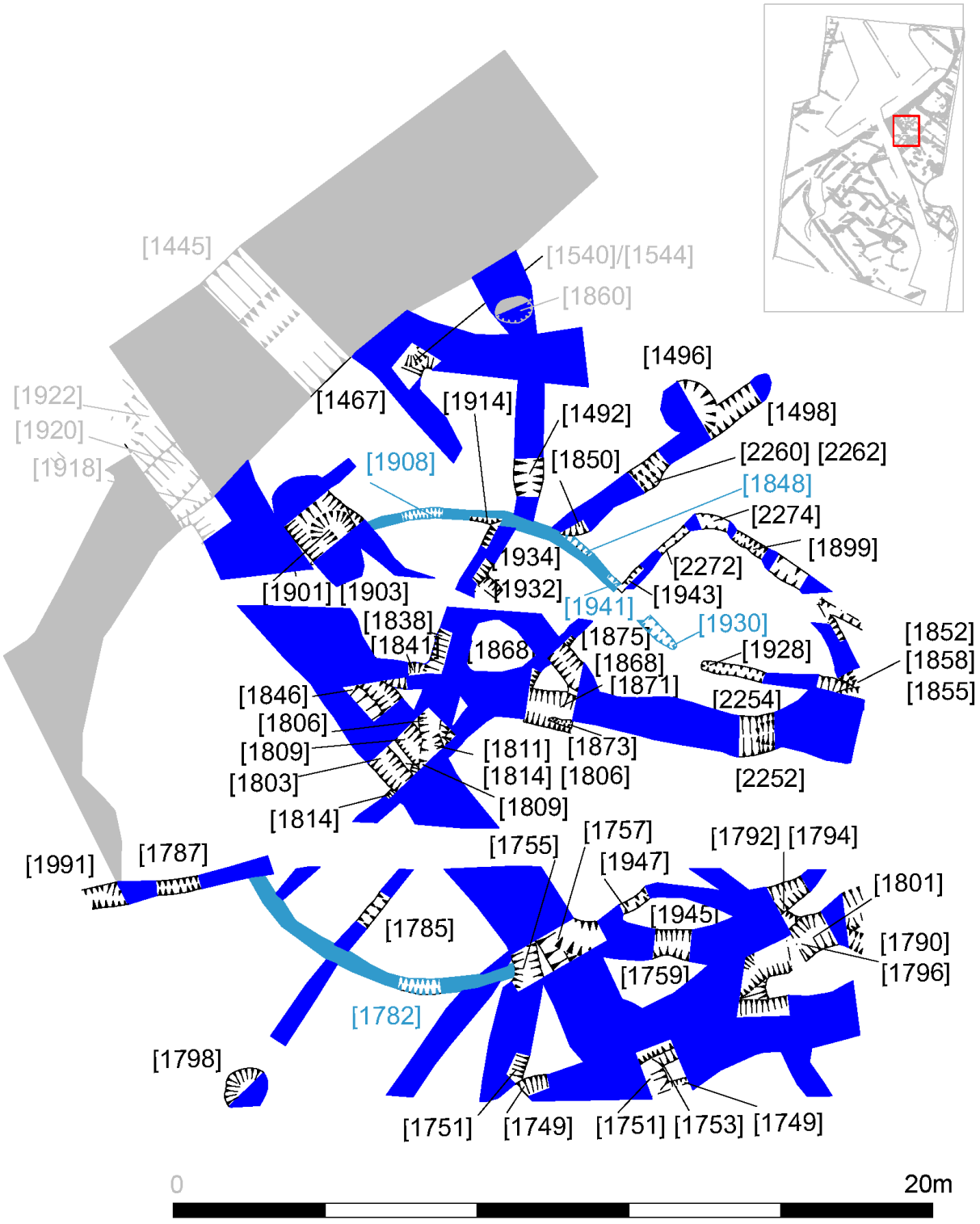


Figure 111: Features in roundhouse area

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North of the circular enclosure, pit [**1860**] measured 0.95m wide and 0.68m wide and 0.05m deep and produced a single sherd of mid-1st century pottery from its clay silt fill (**1861**). Pit [**1903**] (1.42m wide and 0.76m) was a sub-oval feature located to the north-west of the circular enclosure with steep sides and a concave base; its silty clay fills (**1904**, **1905**, **1906**, **1907**) produced mid-1st century pottery and a dog mandible.

G24: Central Eastern Features

Enclosure Ditches

[1691] (1692), [1693] (1694), [1721] (1722), [1723] (1724), [1725] (1726), [1749] (1750), [1751] (1752), [1753] (1754), [1761] (1762), [1763] (1764), [1765] (1766), [1767] (1768) (1769), [1770] (1771),[1772] (1773), [1774] (1775), [1776] (1777), [1790] (1791), [1792] (1793), [1794] (1795), [1796] (1797), [1801] (1802), [1816] (1817), [1818] (1819), [1820] (1821), [1822] (1823), [1826] (1827), [1828] (1829)

Gullies/ditches

[1738] (1739)
[1731] (1732), [1735] (1736, 1737), [1740] (1741, 1742), [1755] (1756), [1757] (1758), [1759] (1760), [1778] (1779), [1780] (1781), [1792] (1793), [1794] (1795), [1803] (1804, 1805), [1806] (1807, 1808), [1809] (1810), [1846] [1910] (1911) [1912] (1913), [1945] (1945)
[1671] (1672), [1673] (1674), [1675] (1676) (1677), [1678] (1679)
[1834] (1835), [1836] (1837), [1866] (1867), [1871] (1872), [1873] (1874), [1889] (1890), [1891] (1892), [2252] (2253), [2254] (2255)
[1669] ((1670), [1699] (1700), [1695] (1696), [1697] (1698), [1745] ((1746), [1877] (1878)

Gully terminus

[1646] (1647), (1648), [1701] ((1702) [1717] (1702)

Pits

[1656] (1657, 1658), [1661] (1662), [1680] (1681), [1729] (1729, 1730), [1743] (1744), [1747] (1748),

Post hole

[1715] (1716)

To the south were enclosure ditches running from the pipeline easement. Enclosure ditch [**1691**] ran *c.*15m south-west, turned south-east for 17m before disappearing into the main site section. The feature appeared to have been recut at least once as [**1693**] (Figure 113). Slot [**1693**] (0.51m wide and 0.21m deep) had 45º sides and a concave base. Its silty clay fill (**1694**) produced 2nd century pottery and a possible iron hook. Slot [**1721**] (0.40m wide and 0.23m deep) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery from its yellow brown clay silt fill (**1722**) and further pottery of the same date from [**1725**] (**1726**) (Figure 114). Further pottery was recovered from slot [**1751**] (**1752**), dating to the early 2nd century.

Ditch [**1761**] was 0.56m deep; its grey-brown clay silt fill (**1762**) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery. The feature was cut by a 0.2m deep recut [**1763**], the fill of which (**1764**) produced mid-2nd to early 3rd century pottery. Recut [**1763**] also cut ditch [**1765**]. The latter was 0.44m deep and its single fill (**1766**) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery.

Ditch [**1767**]/[**1774**] represented a continuation of ditch [**2205**] east of the pipeline easement, running south-west to north-east for *c.*15m before turning south. The ditch had been the subject of two or three recuts, in at one instance entailing a slight alteration to the course of the feature.

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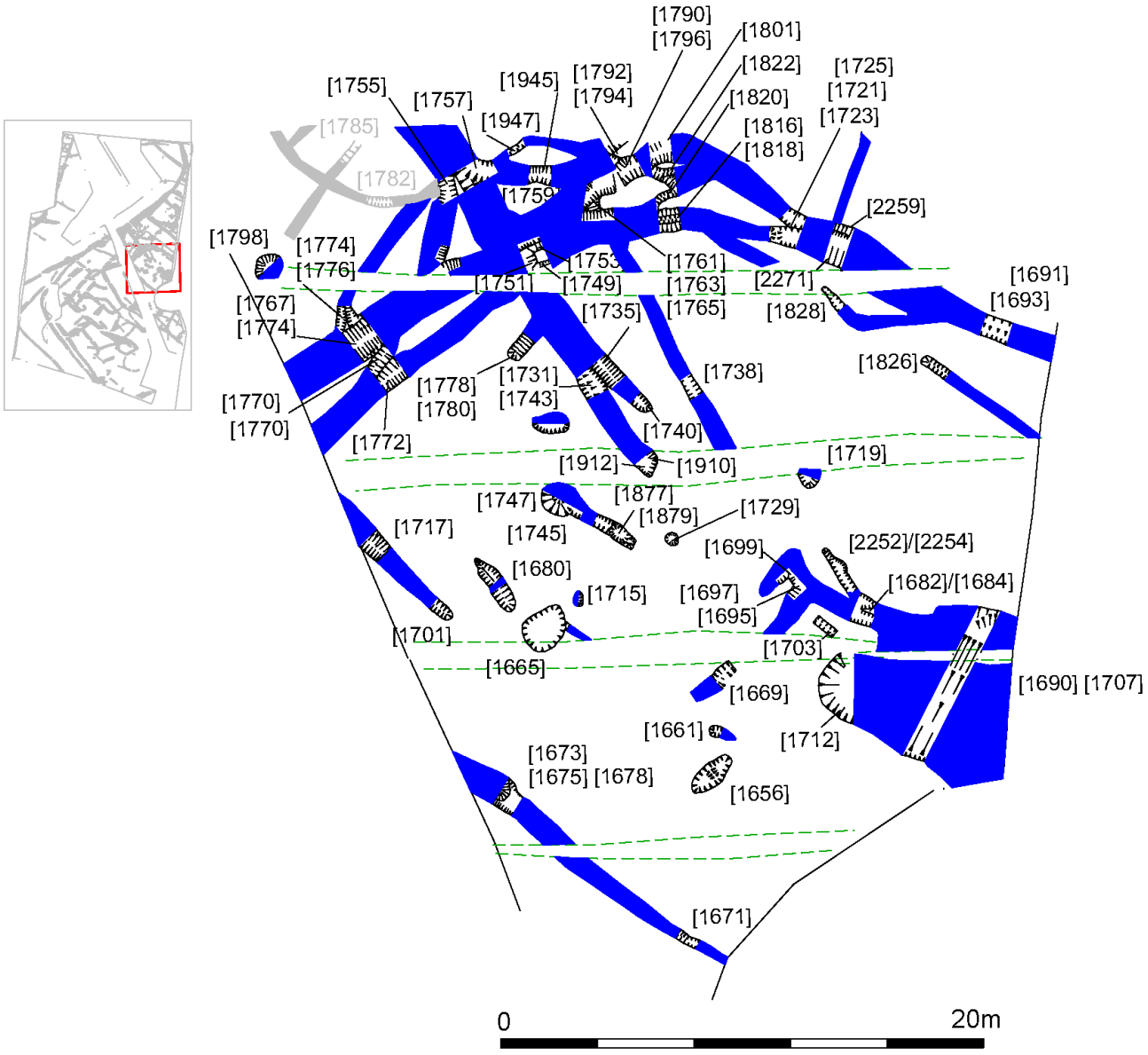


Figure 112: Features in north-east corner east of the pipeline easement

Ditch [**1767**] measured 1.75m wide and 0.7m deep; its fills (**1768**) and (**1769**) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery and a cattle foot. It truncated ditch [**1770**] (0.6m wide and 0.15m wide) and was itself truncated by ditch [**1774**], the fill of which (**1775**) produced late 3rd to mid-4th century pottery. Ditch [**1767**] ran parallel with ditch [**1772**] (1m wide and 0.3m deep); the latter produced two fragments of burnt daub as well as mid-1st century pottery and slag from its silty clay fill (**1773**). Ditch [**1790**] (1m wide and 0.42m deep), had 45º sides and a concave base) produced mid-1st century pottery from its mid grey-brown clay silt fill (**1791**). The ditch intersected with gully [**1796**] but the relationship was unclear. Ditch [**1801**] (1.02m wide and 0.38m with 45º sides and a concave base) intersected with ditch [**1822**], although the relationship was unclear. The former produced early to mid-2nd century Roman pottery and an incomplete Hod Hill type brooch of probable Neronian date (**SF20**) from its clay silt fill (**1802**), along with a horse humerus with indications of butchery (Figure 115). An additional

slot across the feature [**1792**] (**1793**) produced a single sherd of early to mid-2nd century pottery.

Ditch [**1723**] (0.29m wide and 0.19m) was the same feature as [**1725**] (0.78m wide and 0.32m) (which contained early to mid-2nd century pottery) and cut the earlier ditch [**1721**] which may have equated to [**1727**]. Ditch [**1749**] represented the same feature as [**1753**]. [**1751**] intersected with [**1749**] although the relationship was unclear. Ditch [**1751**] cut ditch [**1753**] at their intersection. Further 2nd century pottery was recovered from slot [**1818**] (**1819**).

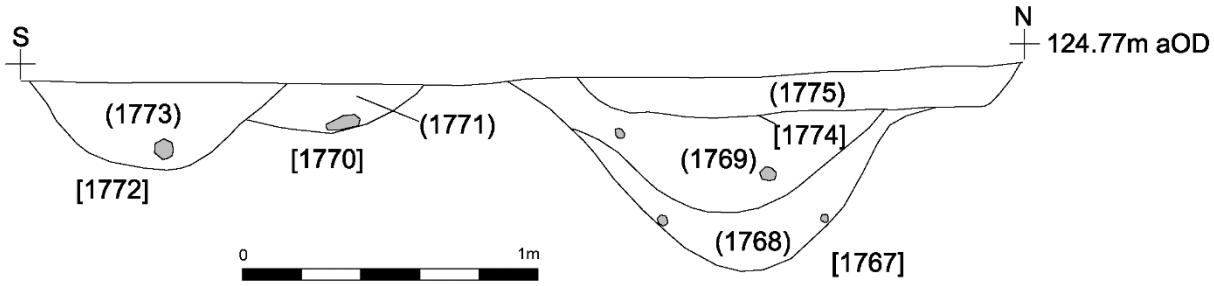


Figure 113: Ditches [1770], [1772], & [1767] & [1774]. sections

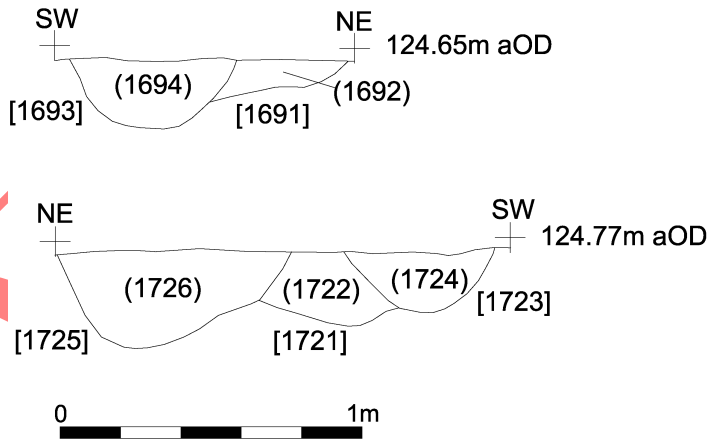


Figure 114: Ditches [1693]/[1691] & [1721]/[1723]/[1725] sections

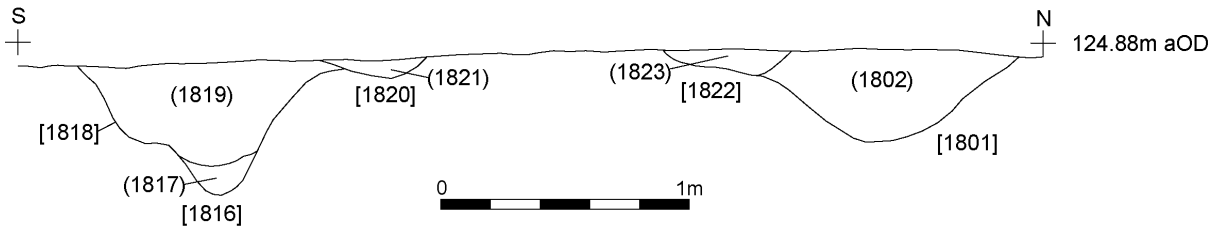


Figure 115: Ditches [1801] et al.

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A 10m stretch of gully extended south-east from the east-west enclosure ditches. Gully [**1738**] measured 0.6m wide and 0.19m deep with 45º sides and a flat base and produced mid to late 2nd century pottery (67 sherds) from its dark grey clay silt fill (**1739**).

Three other parallel ditches or gullies aligned north-west to south-east extended from the enclosure ditches. Ditch [**1755**] (0.7m wide and 0.35m deep) was the latest of the three ditches and truncated [**1757**] (1.2m wide and 0.4m deep), which in turn cut [**1759**] (0.85m wide and 0.35m deep). Excavation slot [**1735**] produced two sherds of pottery dating to AD160-200 from its secondary fill (**1737**) and two sherds of mid-1st to 2nd century pottery from the secondary fill (**1742**) of slot [**1740**]. A single sherd of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery and a fragment of burnt daub were recovered from [**1806**] (**1808**).

To the south ditch [**1671**] represented a possible continuation of [**1314**]/[**1328**]/[**1334**] to the west of the pipeline easement running 15m north-west to south-east (Figure 116 Figure 117). The ditch was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its mid brown clay silt fill (**1672**) produced late 1st to mid-2nd century pottery. An additional slot [**1673**] (0.85m wide and 0.44m) produced mid-1st to 2nd century pottery from its fill (**1674**). It was truncated by ditch [**1675**] and recut [**1678**]. The latter measured 0.94m wide and 0.36m deep. Its silty clay charcoal-rich fill (**1679**) produced late 1st-2nd century pottery, an iron nail and animal bone.



Figure 116: Ditches [1673] & [1675] & recut [1678]; view north-west; 1m scale

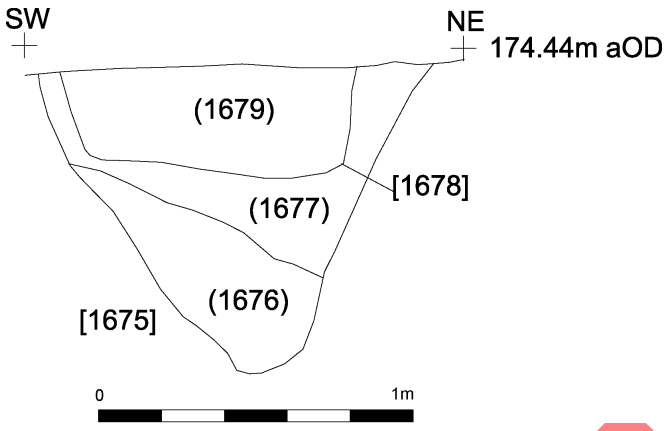


Figure 117: Ditch [1675]/[1678]

The small area south of the enclosure ditches, between the pipeline easement and the eastern edge of excavation contained several small randomly scattered and largely undated circular and oval pits and short lengths of ditches and gullies. Of these, ditch terminus [**1866**] (1.34m wide and 0.27m deep) produced 2nd century pottery and burnt daub from its clay silt fill (**1867**). In addition, gully [**1877**] (**1878**) (0.5m wide and 0.6m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base), produced late 1st-2nd century pottery.

Pit [**1661**] (1.05m wide and 0.14m deep with 45º sides and a concave base) was located adjacent to pit [**1656**/**1660**]. Its single silty clay fill (**1662**) produced mid-1st to 2nd century pottery. Pit [**1656**] (2.08m x 0.92m wide and 0.89m deep) was a steep sided oval pit with a concave base. Its dark greyish brown clay silt primary fill (**1657**) produced 2nd century pottery, flint and animal bone. Environmental analysis of the fill produced a mixed deposit of cereal grains, glume wheat chaff and wild seeds. A third pit [**1680**] (2.56m wide and 0.76m wide and 0.36m) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery and an iron nail from its single silty clay fill (**1681**).

Pit [**1729**] (0.75m wide and 0.35m deep) was a circular steep sided concave-based feature. Its clay silt fill (**1730**) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery including a near complete bowl (**SF19**). Pit [**1747**] (1.35m wide and 1.25m wide and 0.38m deep) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its mid grey clay silt fill (**1748**) produced mid-2nd century pottery.

The clay silt fill (**1890**) of gully [**1889**] contained 2nd century pottery. The feature was cut by ditch [**1891**]. Gullies [**1695**] (**1696**) and [**1697**] (**1698**) both produced 2nd century pottery. Gully terminus [**1701**] on the edge of the pipeline easement was 0.56m wide and 0.08m deep. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its mid grey-brown silty clay fill (**1702**) produced 2nd century pottery. A short length gully [**2254**] (**2255**) was a recut of terminal end [**2252**] (**2253**) and produced a small quantity mid-1st century pottery. Post hole [**1715**] (0.67m wide and 0.55m wide and 0.07m) produced 2nd century pottery from its mid grey silty clay fill (**1716**).

G25: 'Pond' Feature

[1690] (1705, 1706, 1709, 1710, 1711)
[1707] (1708)

Depression

[1712] (1713, 1714)

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An amorphous feature with diffuse edges [**1690**] was located on the eastern limit of excavation and measuring *c.*7m wide and 7m (Figure 118 Figure 119). Significantly, the feature was located where surface water collects due to the site topography and was located adjacent to a small present-day pond which appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Coupled with its broad, shallow plan, silty fills, this feature appeared likely to represent either a shallow natural pond or alternatively a deliberate attempt at consolidation of unstable ground. Secondary fills of the feature (**1705**), (**1706**) (**1709**) produced 79 sherds of 2nd to 3rd century pottery, including samian ware and a dog mandible.

A very shallow cut or natural depression was located on the eastern flank of [**1690**], with a fill of cobbles (**1713**) in a clay silt matrix and dark grey clay silt fill (**1714**) which produced ten sherds of late 3rd-early 4th century pottery and an iron nail. Fill (**1714**) also produced glume wheat glume bases, late 3rd-4th century pottery and an incomplete iron nail. It was possible that this feature formed part of [**1690**].



Figure 118: Possible pond feature [1690]; view south-east; 1m scale

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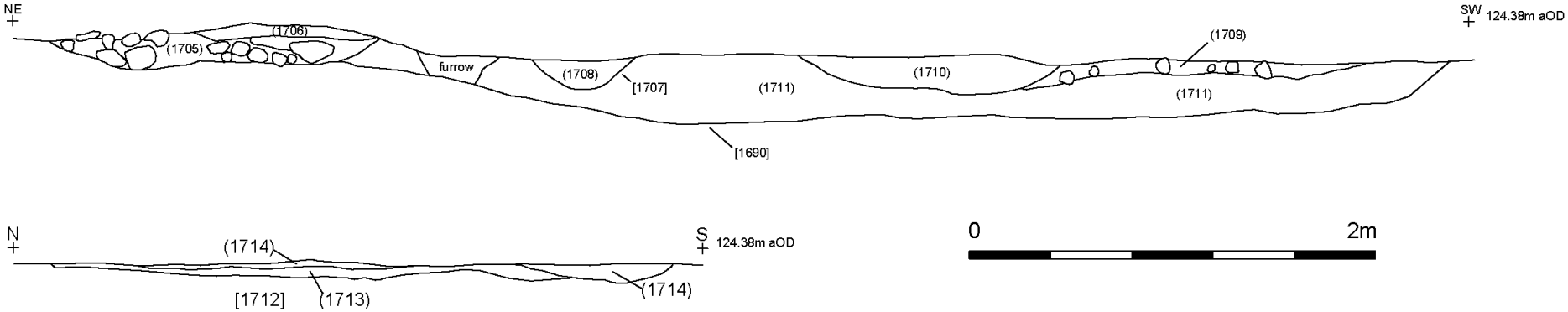


Figure 119: Pond feature profiles

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Enclosures, West of Pipeline Easement

A substantial area comprising the southern two thirds of the **East Field** west of the pipeline easement and consisting of a zone of smaller ditches forming probable stock pens or similar as defined by the principal east-west enclosure or 'clothesline' ditch and subsidiary linears adjacent to the haul road on the southern limit of excavation (Figure 120). The area also featured a total of six inhumation burials. Principal ditches and the 'dump' are described individually.

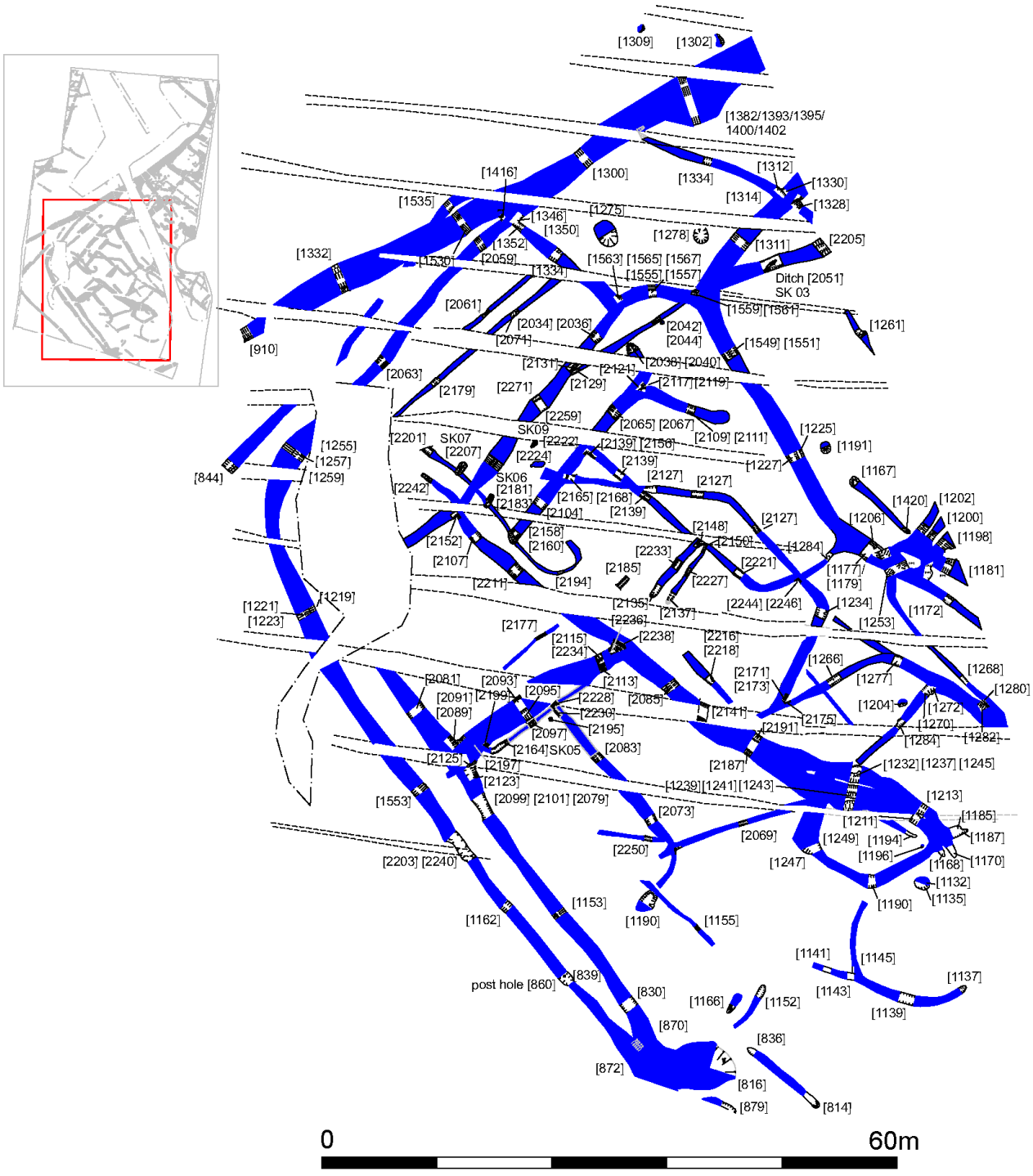


Figure 120: Area west of pipeline easement

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G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)

Ditch

[874] (875), [910] (911), [1300] (1305, 1306), [1332] (1333), [1382] (1392), [1393] (1394), [1395] (1396, 1397), [1400] (1401), [1402] (1403), [1424] (1425), [1530] (1531)

Inhumation Burial

SK02 grave cut [1355], fill (1354)
Pit [1302] (1303, 1304)
Post hole [1309] (1310)

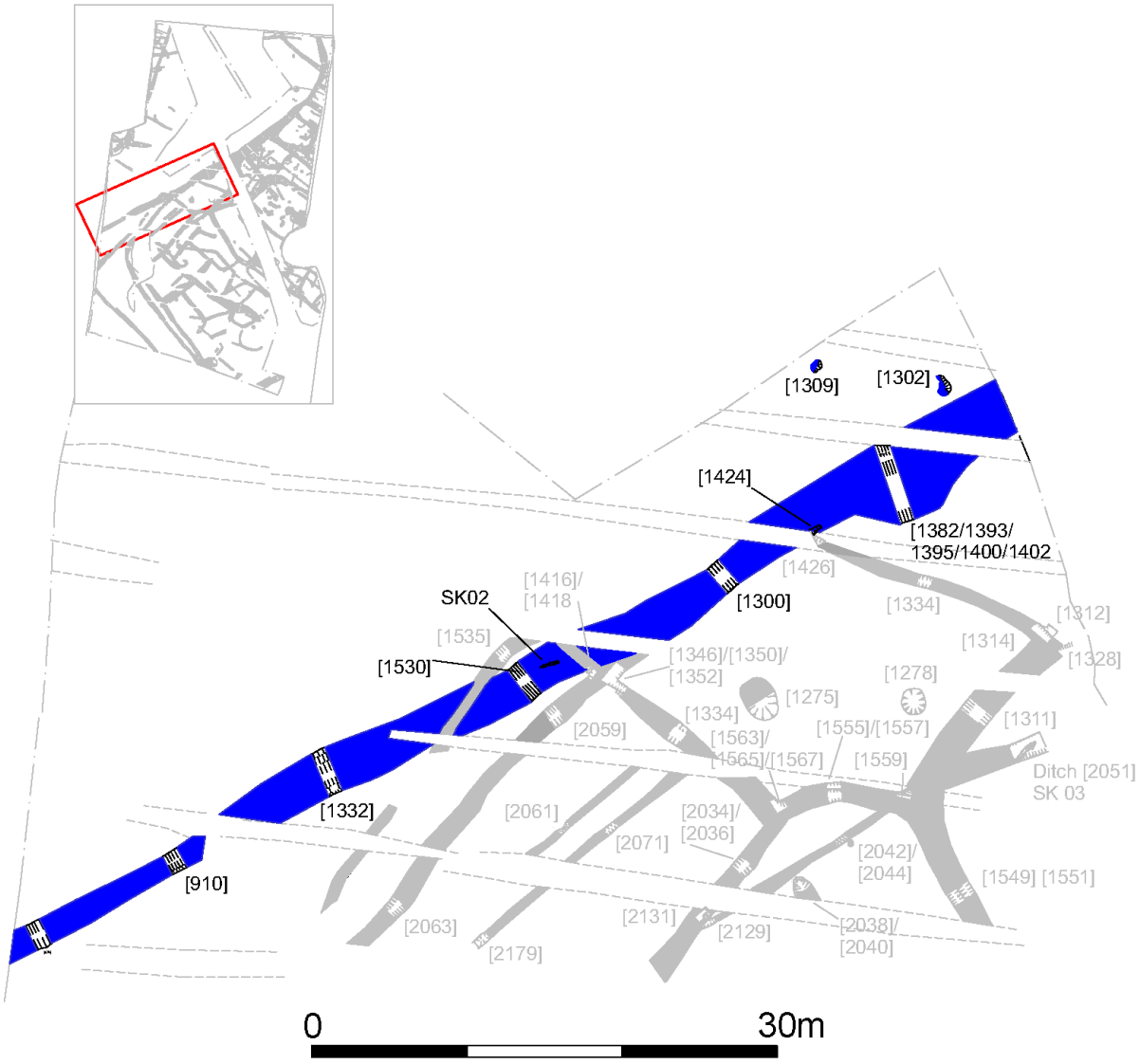


Figure 121: Ditch [874] location plan

A western continuation of the principal east-west enclosure or clothesline ditch was traced for *c.*73m from the pipeline easement on a north-east to south-west alignment before exiting the **East Field** (Figure 121 Figure 122). Several sections across the feature indicated a ditch of variable width and depth with shallow sloping sides and a concave base measuring 1m-3m

wide and 0.25m-1.4 deep. The ditch did not appear to have been subject to recuts, although it did broaden in width towards the east. Two excavation slots produced dateable finds. Slot [**1300**] (2.20m wide and 0.60m deep) had moderate sloping sides and a flat base and was orientated east-west. Further east, [**1393**] (**1394**) produced mid-1st to 2nd century pottery. A single inhumation burial (**SK02**) was revealed midway along the ditch, which is described below along with the other inhumations. Slot [**910**] (**911**) produced burnt daub.

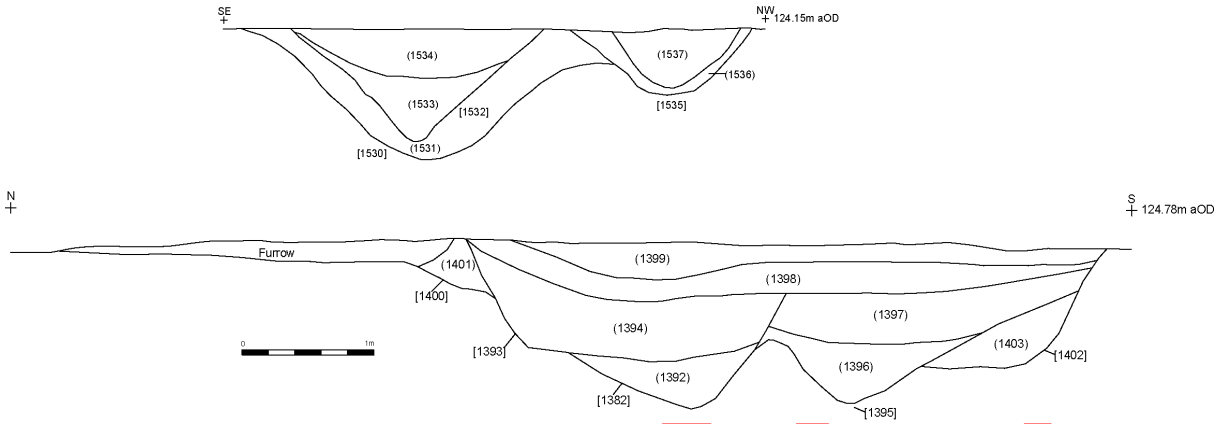


Figure 122: Ditches [1530]/[1535] & [1382] et al. sections

Ditch [1334]

[1334] (1335), [1350] (1351), [1352] (1353), [1418] (1419), [1535] (1536, 1537), [1555] (1556), [1557] (1558), [1561] (1562), [1563] (1564), [1565] (1566), [1567] (1568)
Ditch [1261] (1262, 1263), [1286] (1287), [1314] (1315), [1328] (1329), [1334] (1335)
Pit [1275] (1276, 1277)

Ditch [**1334**] (1.40m wide and 0.55m deep with 45º sides and a concave base) produced late 1st-4th century pottery from its secondary fill (**1335**) (Figure 123). Ditch [**1555**] measured 0.92m wide and 0.38m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base; its grey clay silt fill (**1556**) produced 2nd century pottery. The ditch was identified as a recut of [**1557**] (1.34m wide and 0.44m). A possible continuation south-east of the ditch [**1261**] produced late 1st-2nd century pottery from its secondary fill (**1263**).

Ditch [**1563**] cut ditches [**1565**] and [**1567**] at an intersection. Fill (**1564**) of [**1563**] produced 2nd century pottery. Ditch [**1565**] and [**1567**] was aligned east-west and may have been the same feature although the mid green grey clay silt fill (**1566**) of [**1565**] produced pottery dating to AD350 or later so this could be a different feature. The ditch continued east of the pipeline easement as [**1700**] [**1767**] [**1772**] [**1774**].

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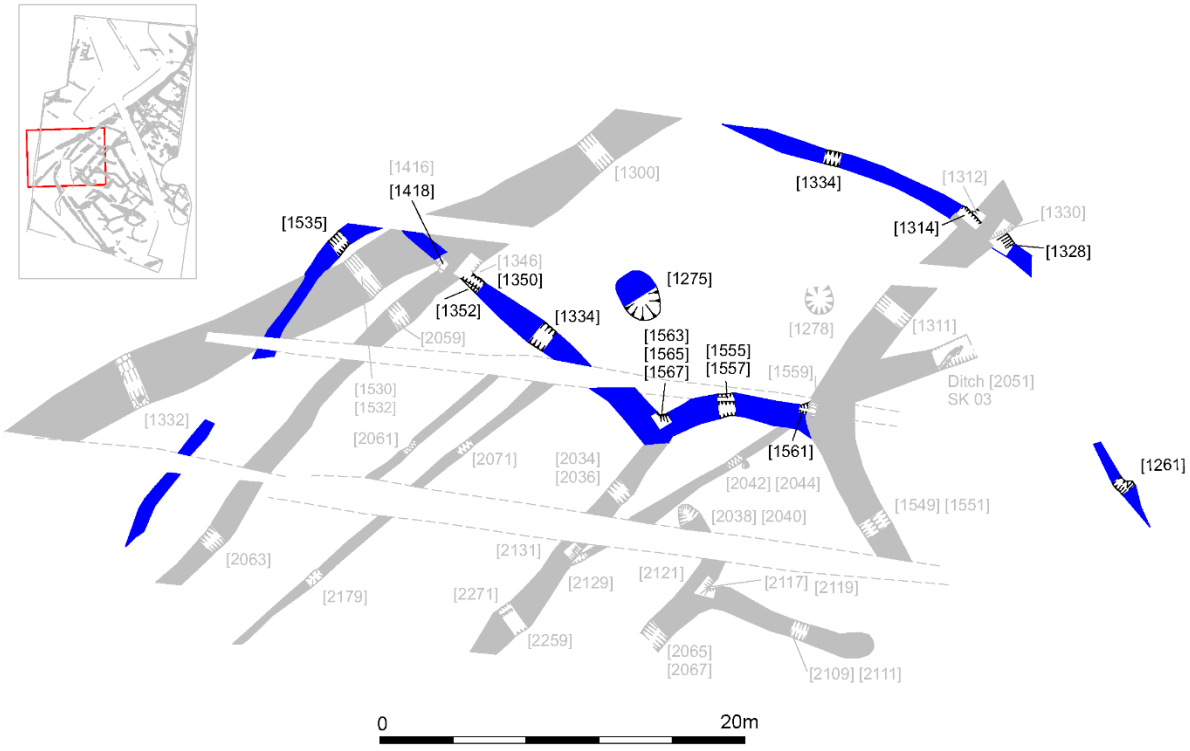


Figure 123: Ditches [1334] et al. location plan

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G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] & Associated Ditches

Ditch

[1172] (1173, 1174), [1177] (1178), [1179] (1180), [1206] (1207), [1225] (1226), [1227] (1228), [A - Roman] (1230), [1251] (1252), [1311] (1316, 1317), [1312] (1313), [1330] (1331), [1549] (1550), [1551] (1552), [1559] (1560)

Ditches

[1198] (1199), [1200] (1201), [1202] (1203)
Gully [1166] (1167), [1420] (1421, 1422)
Pit [1191] (1192, 1193)

Ditch [**1172**] was a lengthy feature likely defining the western side of an enclosure transected by the pipeline easement. It formed a southern offshoot of the principal boundary ditch, from which it split off and ran south-west for around 30m before turning south-east and running diagonally for a further 80m before exiting the excavation area. The linear feature was one of several parallel ditches delineating small enclosures running south-east from the major outer ditch (Figure 124, Figure 125). The ditch averaged around 1.2m in width with a broad open

'V' shaped profile and flat or concave base which widened to over 2m towards the south as it was joined by other ditches. In places a single recut could be identified.

Several excavation slots along its length produced dating evidence. Slot [**1172**] (1m+ wide and 0.25m deep) produced a substantial assemblage of mid-2nd century pottery from its dark grey-brown clay silt fills (**1173**) and (**1174**). Slot [**1177**] (**1178**) (2.10m wide and 0.30m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base) produced mid-2nd century pottery and an incomplete iron nail (**SF12**), and [**1206**] (**1207**) a single sherd of early 2nd century pottery.

Slot [**1225**] measured 1.30m wide and 0.63m deep with a concave base; its (**1226**) mid grey-brown clay silt fill produced mid-2nd century pottery, as did [**1251**] (**1252**). The linear feature was recut twice, firstly as a 1.25m wide and 0.47m flat based cut [**1227**] (**1228**), which produced early to mid-2nd century pottery, and again as a moderately sloping sided concave based 0.85m wide 0.40m deep cut [**1229**]. The dark bluish-grey clay silt secondary fill (**1231**) of the latter contained substantial quantities of glume wheat chaff, certain of which was identifiable as spelt wheat. Wild seeds included stinking chamomile and grass seeds.

Slot [**1549**] (0.96m wide and 0.42m with 45º sides and a concave base produced Roman pottery including Samian ware from its dark brown clay silt fill (**1550**) dating to the 2nd century, AD 125 or later.

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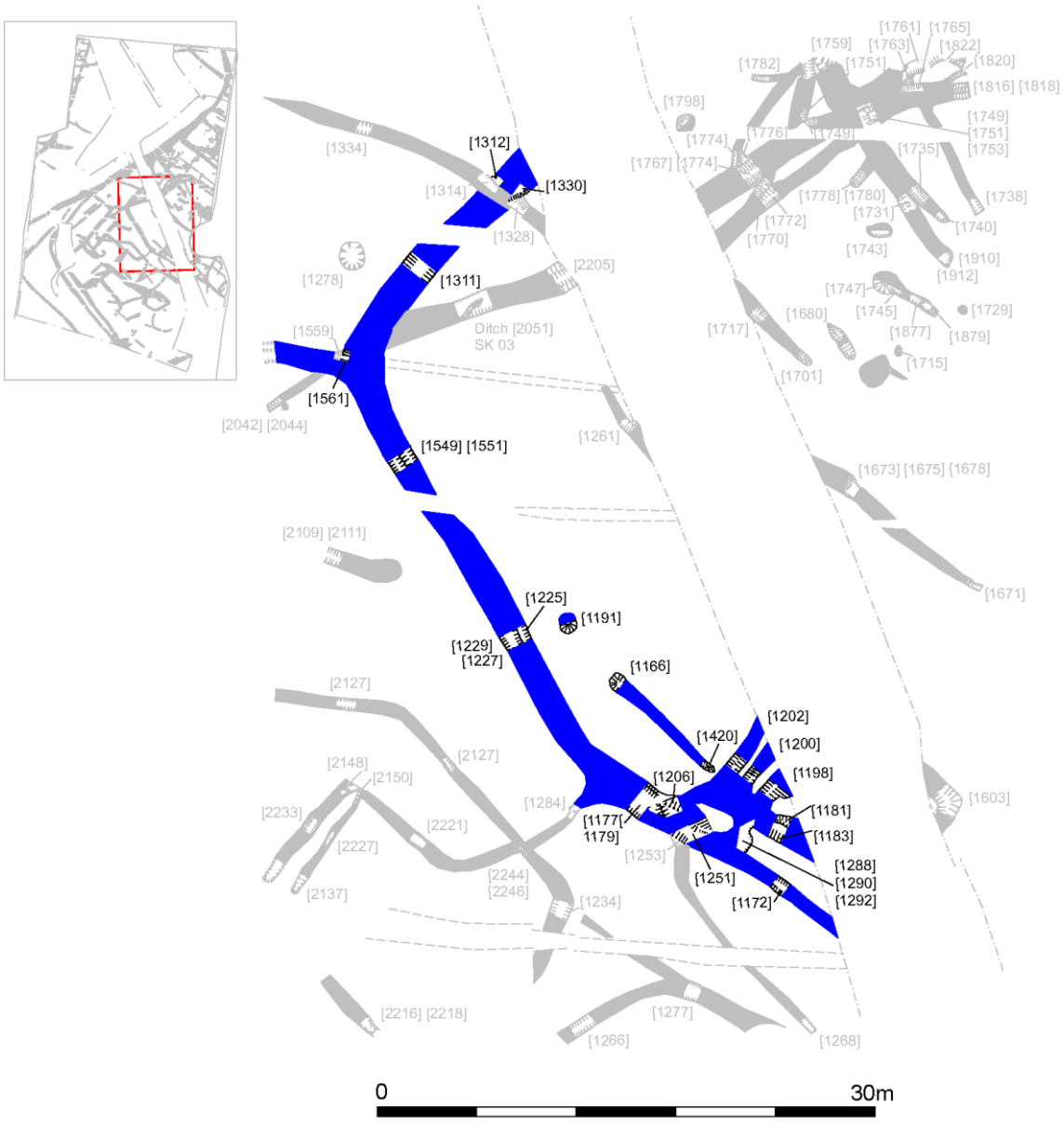


Figure 124: Ditch [1172] location plan

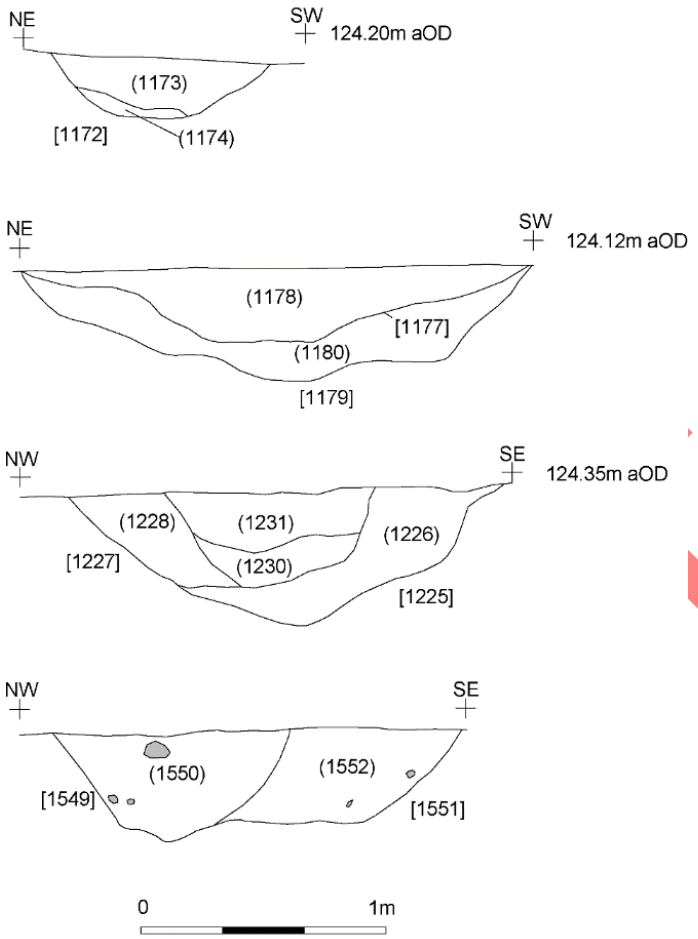


Figure 125: Ditch [1172] sections

An intersection slot between [**1312**] and [**1314**] appeared to indicate that the latter was the later feature. The mid grey clay silt fills (**1313**) of [**1312**] and (**1315**) of [**1314**] both produced 2nd century pottery. Ditch [**1559**] intersected with ditch [**1561**], although the relationship was unclear. Both features produced 2nd to 3rd century pottery from fills (**1560**) and **1562**) respectively.

Three closely spaced parallel ditches were traced for *c.*1m emerging from the main site section and intersecting with east-west ditch [**1181**], with which they appeared contemporary. [**1198**] measured 1.05m wide wide and 0.22m with deep shallow sides to a flat base. Its mid grey silty clay fill (**1199**) produced mid-3rd to mid-4th century pottery (Figure 126). [**1200**] measured 0.74m wide and 0.12m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base; its mid grey clay silt fill (**1201**) produced 2nd century pottery and animal bone. The third ditch [**1202**] (0.90m wide and 0.11m deep) was also shallow sided with a flat base and produced early 2nd century pottery from its single grey-black silty clay fill (**1203**).

A single isolated pit [**1191**] (1.26m wide and 1.06m wide and 0.36) was located east of the enclosure ditch. A substantial quantity of pottery including Samian ware bases with stamps dating to AD160-200 was recovered from its secondary fill (**1193**) in addition to animal bone and possibly heat-affected stones. An adjacent short length of gully [**1166**] [**1420**] produced 2nd century pottery from the secondary fill (**1422**) of the latter.

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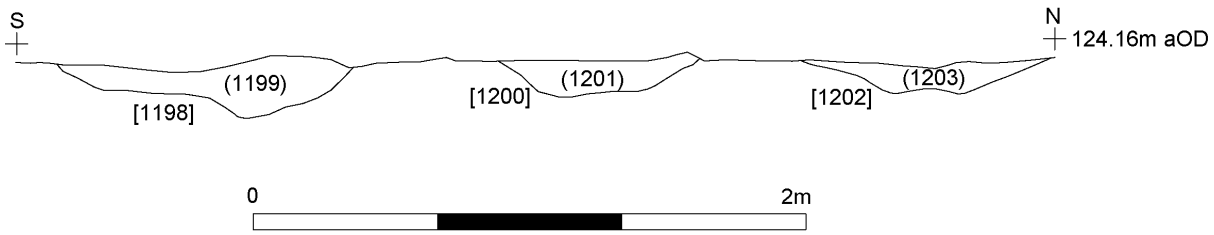


Figure 126: Ditches [1198], [1200] & 1202]

Ditch [841]

[824] (825), [826] (827) [828] (829), [833] (834), [841] (842, 843), [844] (845, 846) (847), [899] (900)

This shallow, open 'U' shaped profile ditch with a concave base ditch entered the south-east corner of the excavation and extended 48m north-west before angling north-east and terminating in an undated butt end [**899**] (Figure 127). [**824**] measured 0.8m wide and 0.13m deep and was recut as [**826**] (**827**) which measured1.30m wide 0.30m deep. The silty clay fill (**825**) of [**824**] produced late 1st-2nd century pottery, whilst the silty clay fill (**834**) of [**833**] contained 3rd to 4th century pottery.

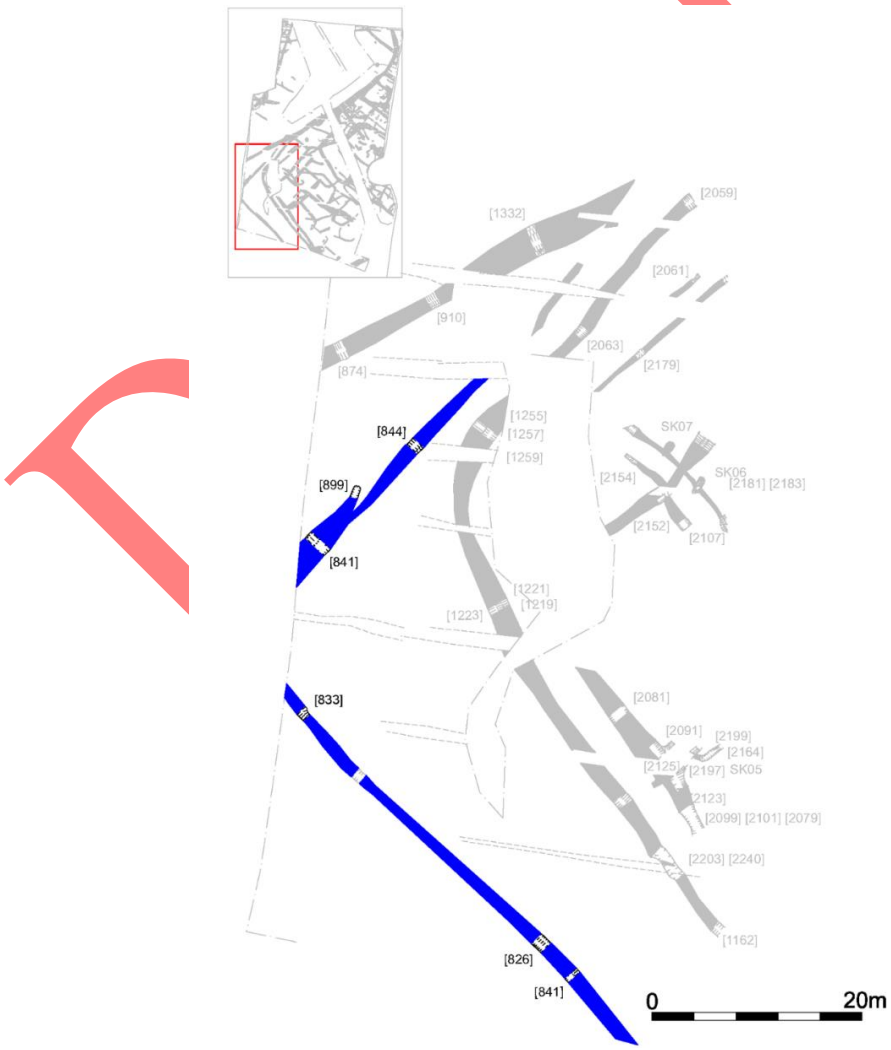


Figure 127: Ditch [841] location plan

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Ditch [839]

[839] (840), [872] (871, 873), [1162] (1163), [1219] (1220) /[1221] 1222)/[1223] (1224), [1255] (1256) [1257] {1258), [1259] (1260), [1346] (1347), [1416] (1417), [1553] (1554), [2059] (2060), [2063] (2064), [2240] (2241), [2203] (2204)

Post hole

[860] (861)

Ditch [**839**] was an enclosure ditch 0.64m wide side and 0.30m deep 'V' shaped profile with moderately sloping sides and a 'V' shaped base (Figure 128). The ditch extended *c.*37m south-west from the principal ditch before swinging south-east and running *c.*73m into the main site section. Two recuts of the ditch were visible in places. The primary ditch [**1255**] (0.40m wide wide and 0.40m deep was recut as [**1257**] (0.20m wide and 0.80m) and again as [**1259**] (0.60m wide and 0.40m). The silty clay fill (**1260**) of the latter produced mid-1st century or later pottery. At the southern end of the linear, [**839**] (**840**) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery.

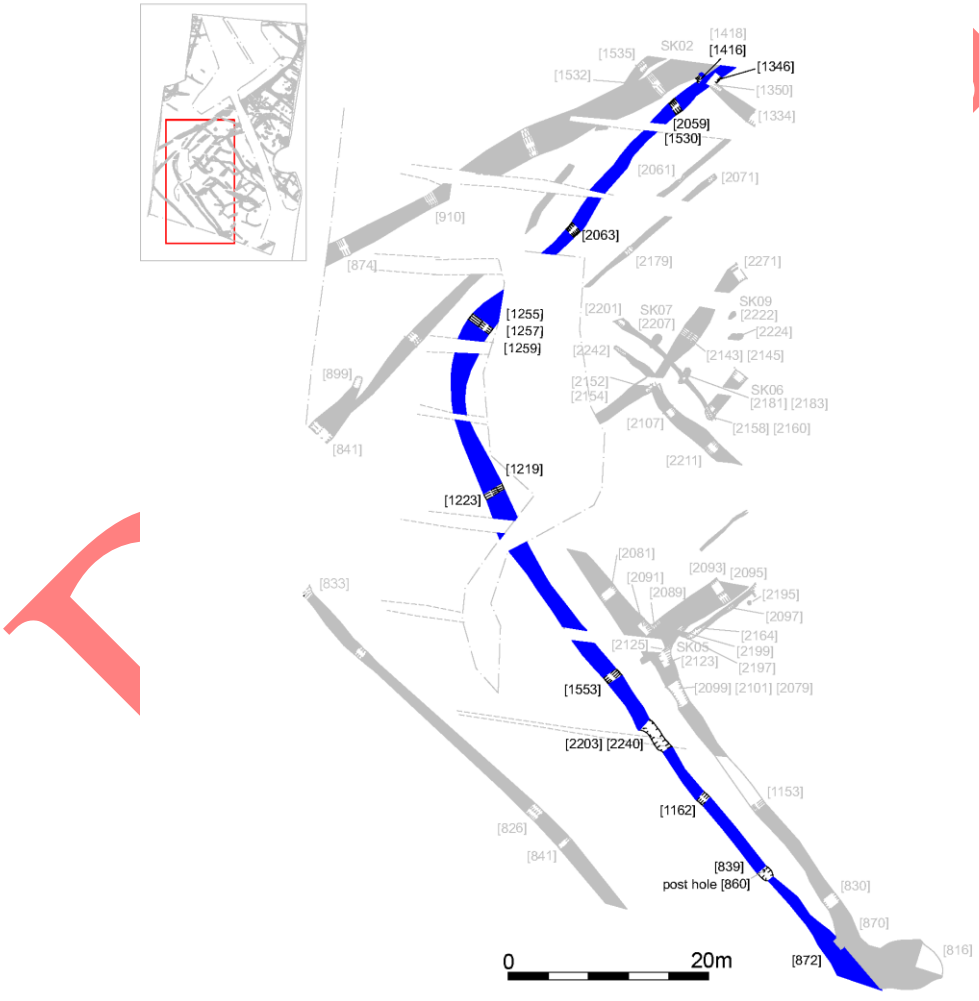


Figure 128: Ditch [839] location plan

A sizeable dump of animal butchery waste was recovered from the ditch backfill material midway along the length of the ditch [**2240**]. The material, comprising three incomplete animal skeletons comprising two cattle and a horse, was set within a cut [**2203**] measuring 3.80m in length 1.40m wide and 0.36m deep (Figure 129).

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Figure 129: Animal carcass deposit [2203]; view south; 1m scale

G28: South-Western Area Ditches

The core excavation area west of the pipeline easement consisted of a complex network of ditches and gullies loosely forming probable closes and/or enclosures loosely defined by outer ditches to the west and the clothesline ditch to the north, both described previously (Figure 130). These have been divided into further groups (Groups 1-5) and discussed as such.

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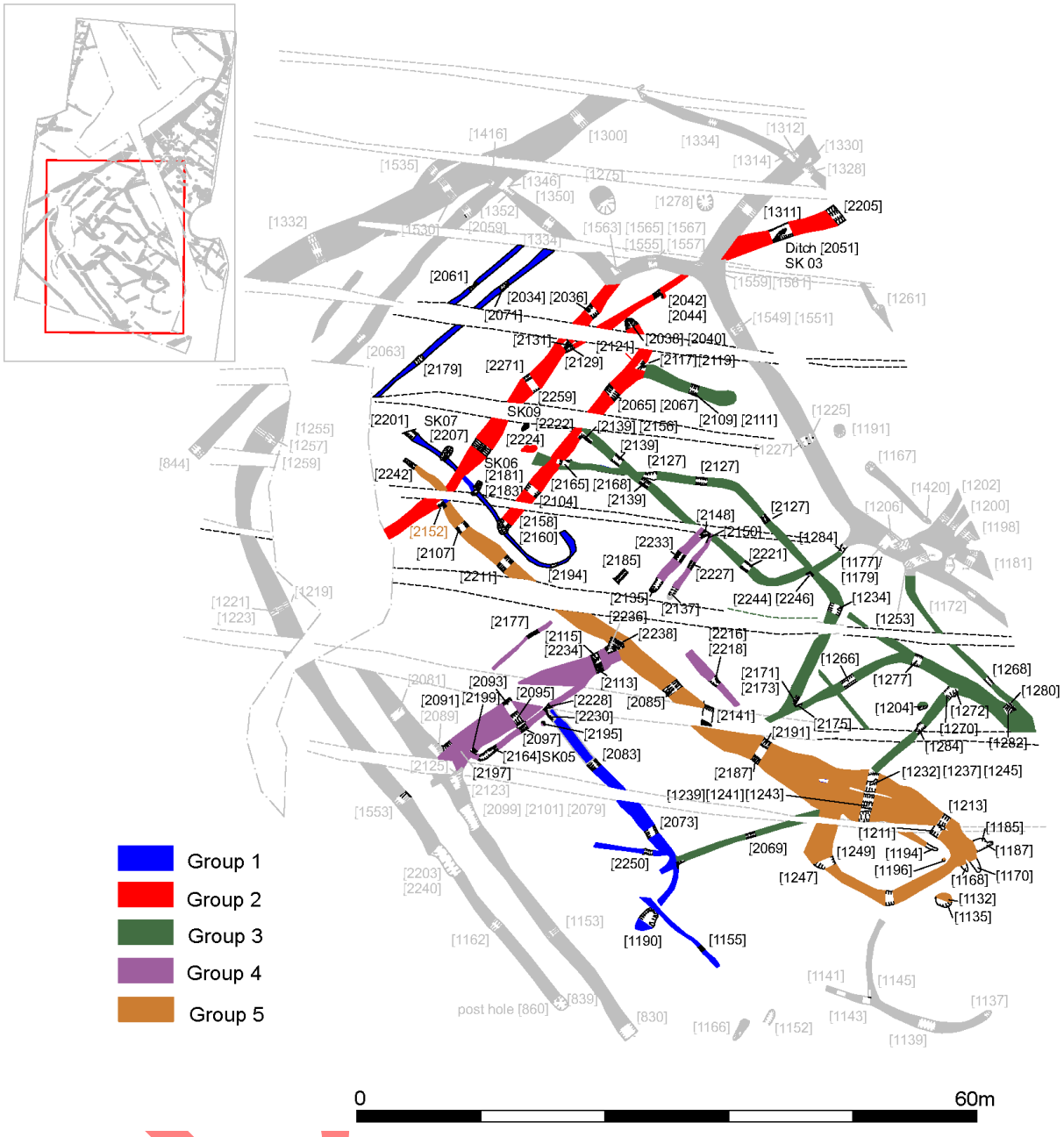


Figure 130: South-western area features and groups

Group 1 Ditches

[1155] (1156)
[2061] (2062)
[2071] (2072), [2179] (2180)
[1190] (1189, 1210), ([2073] (2074), [2083] (2084), [2230] (2231)
[2250] (2251)
[2181] (2182), [2194] (2193) [2201] (2202)

Located at the southern edge of the group, ditch [**1155**] (**1156**) produced a single sherd of 2nd to 3rd century pottery, whilst (**1189**) of [**1190**] contained several pottery sherds dating to AD250-350. Ditches [**2061**] and [**2071**] ran closely parallel to one another and were located

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immediately east of enclosure ditch [**839**] (see above). Both were of similar 'V' shaped profiles measuring 0.42m-0.56m wide and 0.18m-0.26m deep and aligned north-west to south-east and 9m and 22m in length respectively. Ditch [**2181**] ran for *c.*20m south-east before curving east and terminating. The linear was subsequently cut by two inhumation burials **SK06** and **SK07** and two of the Group 2 ditches. A further 22m length of ditch [**2073**] was located to the south-east of [**2181**], its northern end truncated by the Group 4 ditches. Slot [**2083**] produced animal bone and early 2nd century or later pottery from its mid grey silty clay fill (**2084**). The southern end of the feature terminated in a probable butt end [**1190**].

Group 2 Ditches

[2034] (2035), [2036] (2037), [2131] (2132), [2143] (2144), [2145] (2146), [2152] (2153), [2259] (2258), [2271] (2270),
[2051] (2052), [2129] (2130), [2042] (2043), [2205] (2206)
[2129] (2130), [2042] (2043)
[2121] (2122), [2038] (2039), [2040] (2041), [2065] (2066), [2067] (2068), [2104] (2105) (2106), [2156] (2157), [2158] (2159), [2160] (2161), [2165] (2166, 2167)
[2222] (2223) [2224] (2225)
Pit [2044] (2045)

Two parallel ditches ran on a south-west to north-east alignment. Ditch terminal [**2038**] was 1.3m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its clay silt fill (**2039**) produced 2nd century pottery. It was recut as a second terminal [**2040**] whose clay silt fill (**2041**) produced 2nd century or later pottery. Ditch [**2065**] (1.47m wide and 0.42m deep) had 45º sides and a concave base and recut [**2067**] (1.2m wide and 0.42m deep) had moderately sloping sides and a flat base). The clay silt fill (**2068**) of [**2067**] produced late 1st-2nd century pottery and glume wheat glume bases and indeterminate cereal grains. Ditch [**2104**] (0.90m wide and 0.34m deep) was aligned north-east south-west. The feature formed a T junction with a second ditch [**2107**] (0.90m wide and 0.34m deep), the single silty clay fill of which (**2108**) produced 2nd to 4th century pottery. Ditch [**2158**] cut an undated gully [**2160**] (0.26m wide and 0.14m deep) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The former measured 1.08m wide and 0.28m deep and ran on a north-east to south-west alignment; its single clay silt fill (**2159**) contained bone. Ditch slot [**2131**] (**2132**) produced two sherds of 2nd to 4th century pottery.

A ditch [**2051**] measuring 1.35m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base emerged from the pipe easement and ran broadly east-west for *c.*30m, becoming narrower, before joining and being cut by ditch [**2131**]. The single clay silt fill (**2032**) of the latter produced 2nd to 4th century pottery. The backfilled feature was subsequently cut by an adult inhumation burial **SK03** [**2053**] (see below). The easternmost slot across the ditch [**2205**] (**2206**) produced three 2nd century pottery sherds; an additional slot midway along the feature [**2259**] (**2258**) yielded a single mid-1st century sherd of pottery.

Group 3 Ditches

[1234] (1235) (1236), [2127] (2128), [2168] (2169), [2171] (2172), [2173] (2174), [2244] (2245), [2246] (2247)
[1245] (1246), [1270] (1271), [1272] (1273, 1274), [1282] (1283), [1284] (1285)
[1253] (1254), [1268] (1269), [1280] (1281), [1327] (1326)
[1266] (1267), [1275] (1276, 1277), [2175] (2176)

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[2139] (2140), [2221] (2220), [2244] (2245)
[2069] (2070), [2077] (2078)
[2117] (2118), [2109] (2110), [2111] (2112) [2119] (2120)

Pit
[1204] (1205)

Ditch [**1234**] was a broadly 'C' shaped linear feature with moderately sloping sides and a 'U' shaped base running south-east to north-west for *c.*30m before being truncated by Group 2 ditch [**2104**] and terminating. The secondary dark grey silt clay fill (**1235**) of ditch [**1234**] produced early to mid-2nd century pottery.

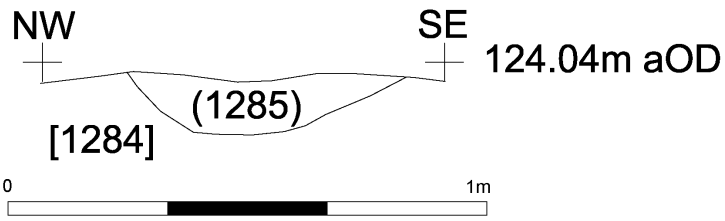


Figure 131: Ditch [1284] section

Ditch [**2109**]/[**2117**] and its recut [**2111**]/[**2119**] ran on an north-west to south-east alignment for approximately 9.50m. The clay silt fill (**2120**) of [**2119**] produced mid-1st century pottery but is probably later in date. The ditch terminated at a T junction with an undated ditch [**2121**], with the latter being stratigraphically later in date. Ditch [**2148**] was one of two short parallel ditches running south-west to north-east which terminated in a butt end [**2135**] measuring 0.82m wide and 0.30m deep. Its single silty clay fill (**2149**) produced early 2nd century pottery and a fragmented dog skull. The accompanying ditch [**2150**] (0.60m wide and 0.18m deep) terminated in a butt end [**2137**]; the single fill (**2138**) produced late 1st to 3rd century pottery.

Ditch [**1284**] (**1285**), [**2139**] (**2140**), [**2221**] [**2244**] was one of several broadly parallel ditches running north-west to south-east (Figure 131). The linear ran at right angles from ditch [**2104**] for *c.*23m before turning north-east and extending for another 9m before joining a larger ditch [**1225**]/[**1227**]. The ditch progressively narrowed from 0.90m to 0.45m in width as it ran east but retained its steep sided and concave based profile. Its secondary clay silt fill (**2140**) produced a large quantity of 3rd to 4th century pottery. A slot at the northern end of ditch [**2139**], [**2221**] (**2222**) included six sherds of mid-2nd-3rd century pottery suggesting it is 2nd – 3rd century in date.

An undated ditch [**2171**] formed part of a feature running *c.*7m east from its junction with ditch [**2104**] before turning south-east and running for a further 15m. After a final shift south, the feature joined and was cut by ditch [**2175**]. The ditch was recut once [**1273**] and produced early 2nd century pottery from its clay silt fill (**2174**). Gully [**2177**] (0.24m wide and 0.08m deep) had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its silty clay fill (**2178**) produced early 2nd century pottery.

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Group 4 Ditches

Gullies

[2177] (2178)
[2097] (2098), [2164] (2170), [2197] (2198), [2228] (2229)

Ditches

[2089] (2090), [2199] (2200), [2093] (2094), [2095] (2096), [2113] (2114), [2115] (2116)
[2135] (2136), [2148] (2149), [2185] (2186), [2233] (2232, 2248, 2249) [2234] (2235)
[2137] (2138), [2150] (2151), [2227] (2226)
[2216] (2217), [2218] (2219)

Scoop

[2195] (2196)

A 20m length of ditch [**2093**] (1.5m wide and 0.30m deep with shallow sides and an irregular base) was aligned south-west to north-east (Figure 133). The single clay silt ditch fill (**2094**) produced 2nd century pottery. The feature was recut [**2095**] (1.18m wide and 0.38m). A smaller ditch [**2097**] ran parallel on the southern side. The feature measured 0.56m wide and 0.30m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single clay silt fill (**2098**) produced early to mid-2nd century Roman pottery.

Ditch [**2109**] and its subsequent recut [**2111**] were aligned north-east to south-west. The 1m wide and 0.12m deep later linear produced 2nd century pottery from its clay silt fill (**2112**). Ditch [**2115**] (**2116**) (1.24m wide and 0.62m) was aligned north-east south-west and had irregular sides and base. The linear was subsequently recut as [**2113**] (**2114**); both features produced 2nd and 3rd century pottery and [**2234**] (**2235**); the latter produced a small quantity of 2nd to 4th century pottery.

A shallow circular scoop-like feature [**2195**] (**2196**) located adjacent to the junction of ditches [**2097**] and [**2230**] contained the crushed but largely complete remains of a 2nd century grey ware jar (Figure 132). The object appeared to have been deliberately broken prior to deposition, with the sherds placed in a seemingly random pattern. Ditch [**2135**] (**2136**) produced several pottery sherds of Early-Middle 2nd century date, whilst [**2185**] (**2186**) produced two sherds of mid-2nd century pottery. A slot midway across [**2137**], [**2227**] **(2226**) and parallel ditch [**2233**] (**2222**) each produced single sherds of 2nd century pottery. The latter also produced an iron nail.

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Figure 132: Feature [2195]; view north; 0.3m scale

Group 5

Ditches

[1160] (1161), [1185] (1186), [1247] (1248), [1249] (1250)
[1211] (1212), [1213] (1214), [1232] (1233), [1237] (1238), [1239] (1240), [1241] (1242), [1243] (1244), [2085] (2086), [2107] (2108), [2141] (2142), [2154] (2155), [2158] (2159), [2187] (2188), [2189] (2190), [2191] (2192), [2211] (2210), [2236] (2237), [2238] (2239) [2242] (2243)

Ditch Terminals

[1168] (1169), [1170] (1171), [1187] (1188), [1194] (1195)

Post hole

[1196] (1197)

Ditch [**1160**] formed one of several probably contemporary parallel ditches running north-west to south-east linked to the major enclosure or 'clothesline' ditch to the west and likely defining enclosures. The ditch extended for around 67m before terminating in a butt end. The linear feature began as a small single 0.60m wide cut to the west but became more substantial with a series of recuts and/or was joined by other ditches totalling *c.*5m in width before terminating in butt ends [**1168**], [**1170**], [**1187**] and [**1194**]. Fill (**1188**) of [**1187**] produced several sherds of early to mid-2nd century pottery; fill (**1161**) of [**1160**] produced late 2nd/3rd century pottery.

Ditch [**2189**] measured 0.20m wide and 0.50m deep with a shallow flat-based profile. The ditch was recut twice, the first of which [**2187**] measured 0.90m wide and 0.38m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. An additional slot across the linear to the west [**2236]** (**2237**) produced late 2nd-early 2nd century pottery. A second, undated recut [**2191**] measured 1.35mx 0.50m deep with a similar profile to its predecessors.

Ditch [**2085**] was a probable enclosure ditch measuring 1.10m wide and 0.53m deep with a 'V' shaped profile and a sloping base on a north-west to south-east alignment. Its latest silty clay fill (**2086**) produced 2nd century pottery. Ditch [**2089**] measured 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep

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with 45º sides and was aligned north-east to south-west. Its single silty clay fill (**2090**) produced late 1st to 2nd century pottery. The ditch represented a recut of earlier linear [**2091**].

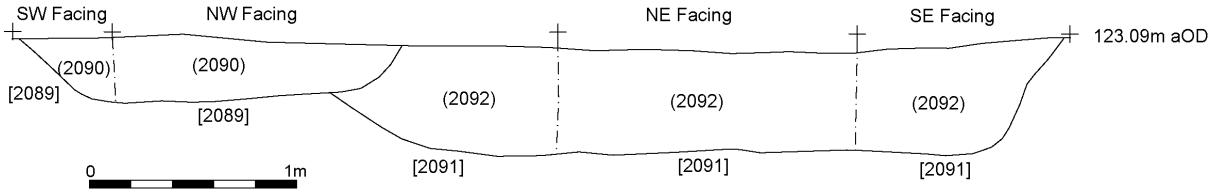


Figure 133: Ditch [2089]/[2091] section

Gully [**2197**]/[**2164**]/[**2097**]/[**2228**] and ditch [**2199**] ran closely parallel to each other on a north-east to south-west alignment for *c.*20m between ditches [**2123**] and [**2230**] before converging; [**2199**] appeared to truncate [**2197**]. The former produced late 2nd and 3rd century pottery from its single silty clay fill (**2200**).

A number of excavated sections across linear features in this group produced dating evidence. Ditch [**1232**] (**1233**) (1.20m wide and 0.30m) produced a wood fragment or object (**SF15**) and pottery dating to the 1st-4th century. Environmental analysis of the fill produced wheat glumes as well as stinking chamomile seeds. Gully [**1170**] produced pottery dating from AD250 to the 4th century from its yellow grey brown sandy clay fill (**1171**). The dark orange clay silt fill (**1254**) of ditch [**1253**] (0.60m wide and 0.30m deep), with moderately sloping sides and a flat base also produced 2nd century pottery and a fragmentary iron object, possibly a fitting (**SF16**). Gully [**1268**] (**1269**) (0.48m wide and 0.14m deep) produced a quantity of mid-2nd to 3rd century pottery. Ditch [**1270**], which appeared to cut ditch [**1272**], produced 2nd century pottery from its dark grey clay silt fill (**1271**). Fill (**1274**) of the latter also contained 3rd century pottery. Ditch [**1282**] (**1283**) produced 2nd to 3rd century pottery from its mid grey-brown clay silt fill (**1283**). Ditch [**1284**] produced late-3rd to mid-4th century pottery from its mid grey-brown silty clay fill (**1285**).

Ditch [**1328**] (0.21m deep) appeared to be cut by [**1330**]. Its mid-grey clay silt fill (**1329**) produced 2nd century pottery, as did (**1331**) of [**1330**]. Mid-3rd to mid-4th century pottery was recovered from [**1211**] (**1212**) and 2nd century pottery from [**1214**] (**1213**) and [**1244**] (**1243**), all of which were located towards the southern end of the ditch grouping. Ditch slot [**2141**] (**2142**) produced two sherds of 2nd century pottery, and [**2189**] (**2190**) a single sherd of mid-1st to 2nd century pottery.

G29: Inhumation Burials

The central excavation area west of the pipeline easement featured a total of six inhumation burials. The area plan below provides an indication of their locations

Figure *134*). Radiocarbon dates obtained from four of the skeletons produced dates suggesting they were buried in the 2nd-3rd century AD.

SK02 Grave cut [1355], fill (1356)
SK 03 grave cut [2053] fill (2054)
SK 05 grave cut [2162] fill (2163)
SK 06 grave cut [2183] fill (2184)
SK 07 grave cut [2207] fill (2208)
SK 09 grave cut [2222] fill (2223)

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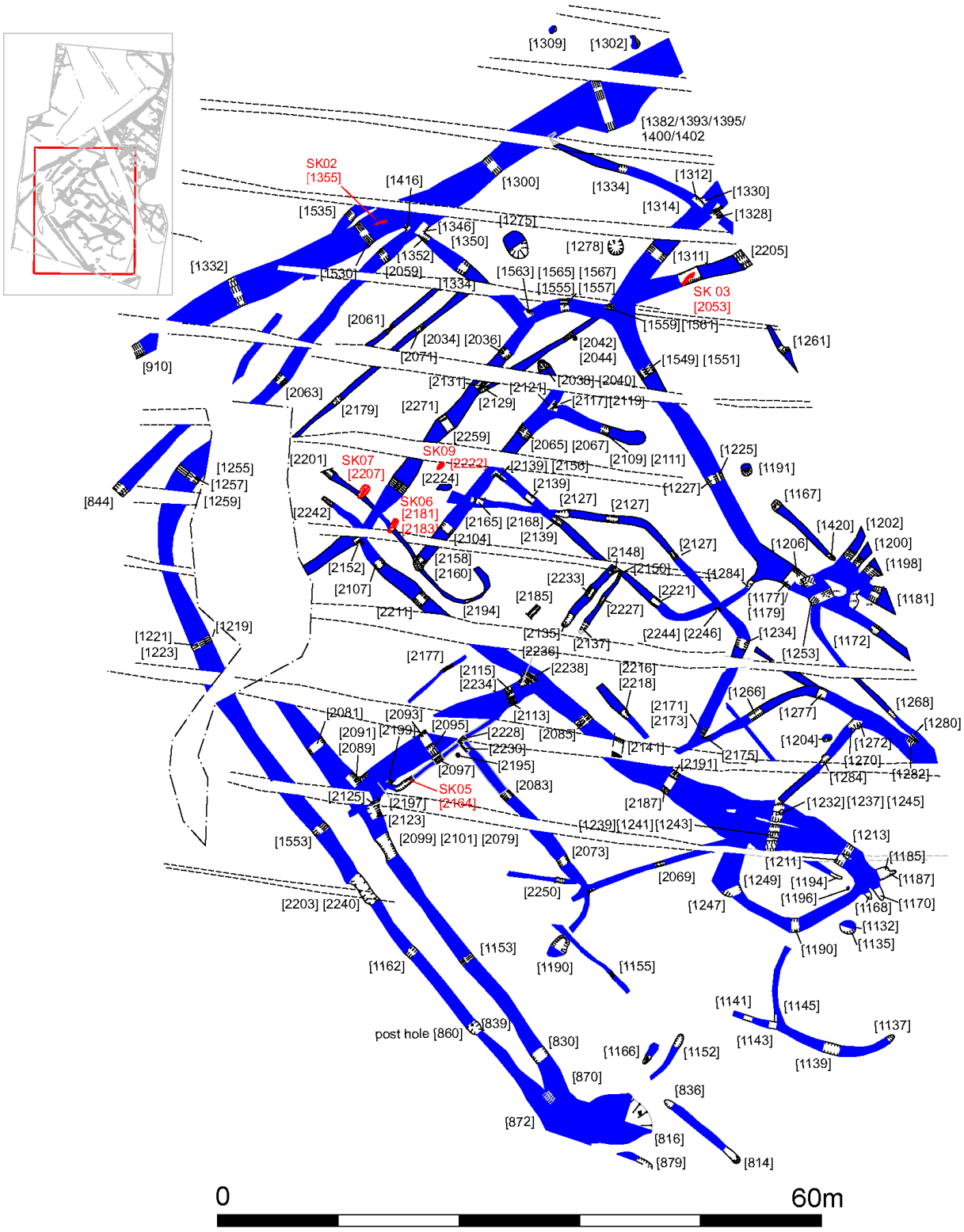


Figure 134: Central area with burials highlighted in red

SK02 Grave cut [1355], fill (1356)

SK02 represented the most northerly of the inhumations, the grave of which [**1355**] was cut into the partially backfilled ditch [**1530**] (Figure 135 Figure 136). The body, of an older juvenile aged eight to ten years, was aligned east-west and largely complete.



Figure 135: Inhumation burial SK02: view south; 1m & 0.3m scales

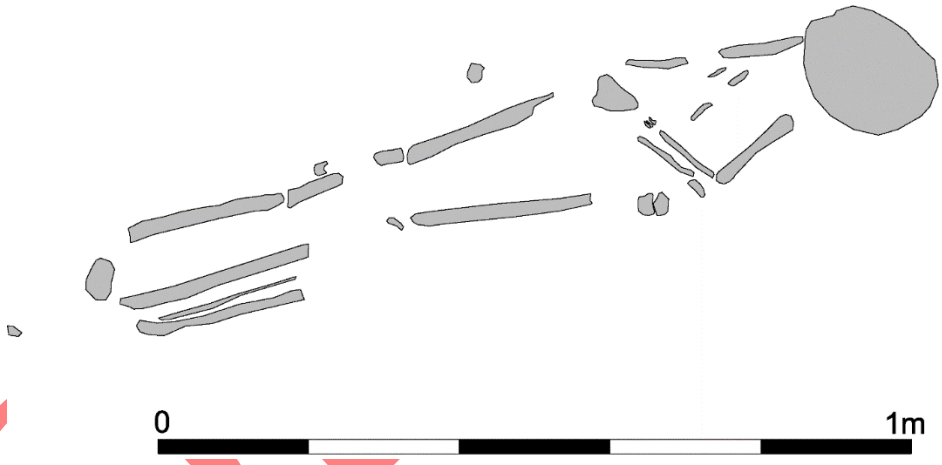


Figure 136: SK02 plan

SK03 Grave cut

[2053] fill (2054) SK 03

The prone inhumation of an old middle male adult (**SK03**) measuring 168cm in height was located within a grave cut [**2053**] measuring 0.60m+ in length, *c.*0.48m wide and 0.20m deep and containing a single fill of medium grey clay silt (**2054**), which contained a single Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery sherd (Figure 137 Figure 138). The burial was set into the lower fill of ditch [**2051**] running on a slight diagonal, the single fill of which (**2052**) late 1st or early 2nd century pottery. The ditch's southern edge was cut in slightly to accommodate the body. The body was placed prone with its arms flexed left over right at its waist and with the head tilted to the left. The left lateral clavicle had a probable healed fracture, whilst the spine and hips showed signs of degenerative joint disease. Radiocarbon dating of the skeletal material produced a date of 1870+/_30BP or AD 116-239 with a 92.8% probability, placing the burial in the 2nd to mid-3rd century date range.

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Figure 137: SK03; 1m scale

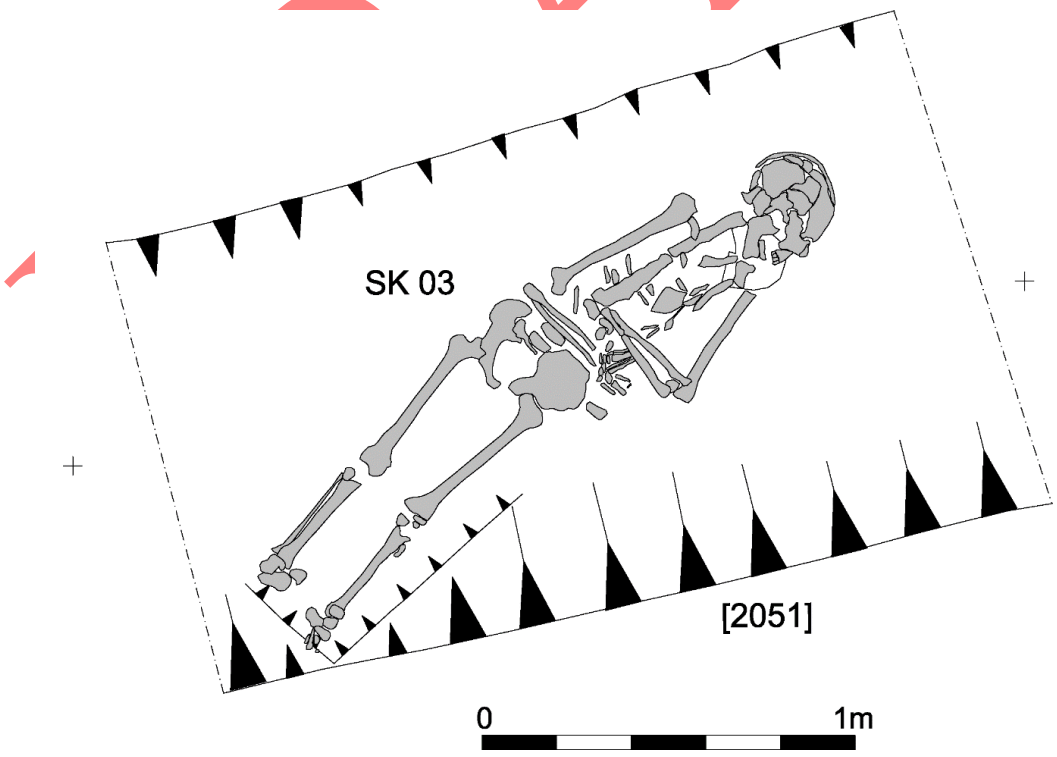


Figure 138: SK03 plan

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SK 05

Grave cut [2162] fill (2163)

SK05 was an adult inhumation burial of an individual in either old middle or mature age with the body positioned on its left side in an extended position to fit into the narrow 'V' shaped ditch [**2164**] (Figure 139, Figure 140, Figure 141). The ribs of the individual showed evidence of healed fractures, whilst the spine showed signs of degenerative joint changes and osteoarthritis in both hips. The ill-defined grave cut [**2162**] measured 2.10m wide and 0.60m wide and 0.2m deep and was aligned north-east to south-west. The clay silt grave cut fill (**2163**) contained mid-1st century Roman pottery. The ditch [**2164**] appeared to have been partially backfilled or silted up at the time of burial.

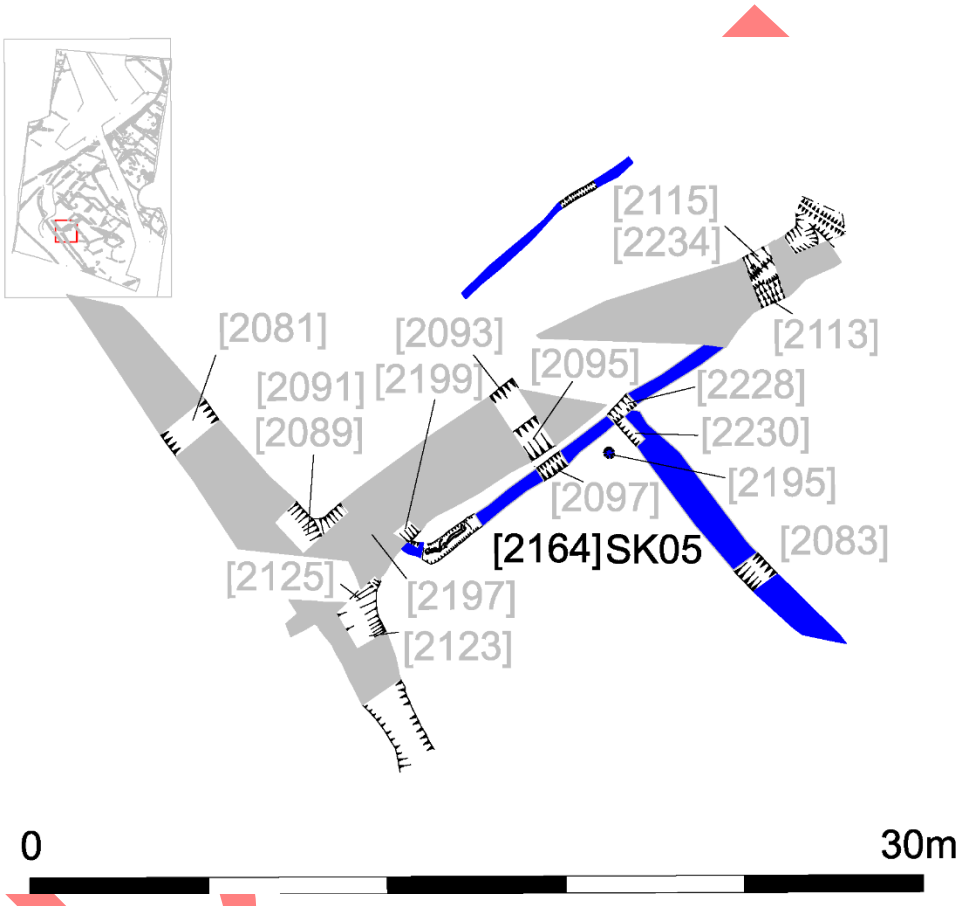


Figure 139: SK05 location plan

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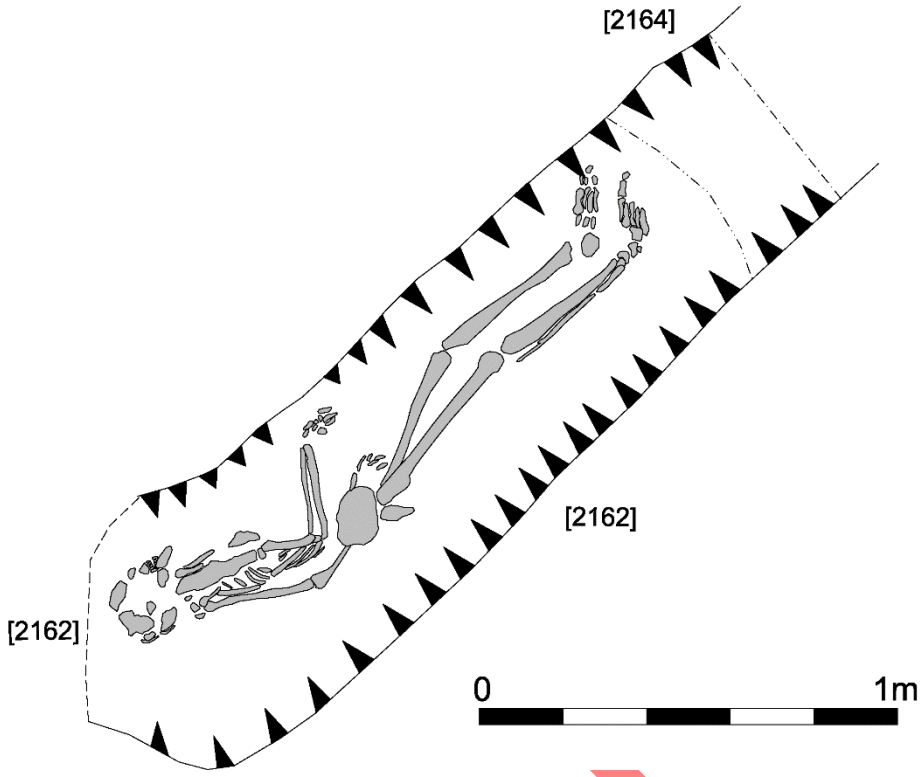


Figure 140: SK05 plan



Figure 141: SK05; 1m scale

A further three inhumation burials (**SK06**, **SK7** and **SK09**) were recovered from the same locality, a short distance north of **SK05** (Figure 142).

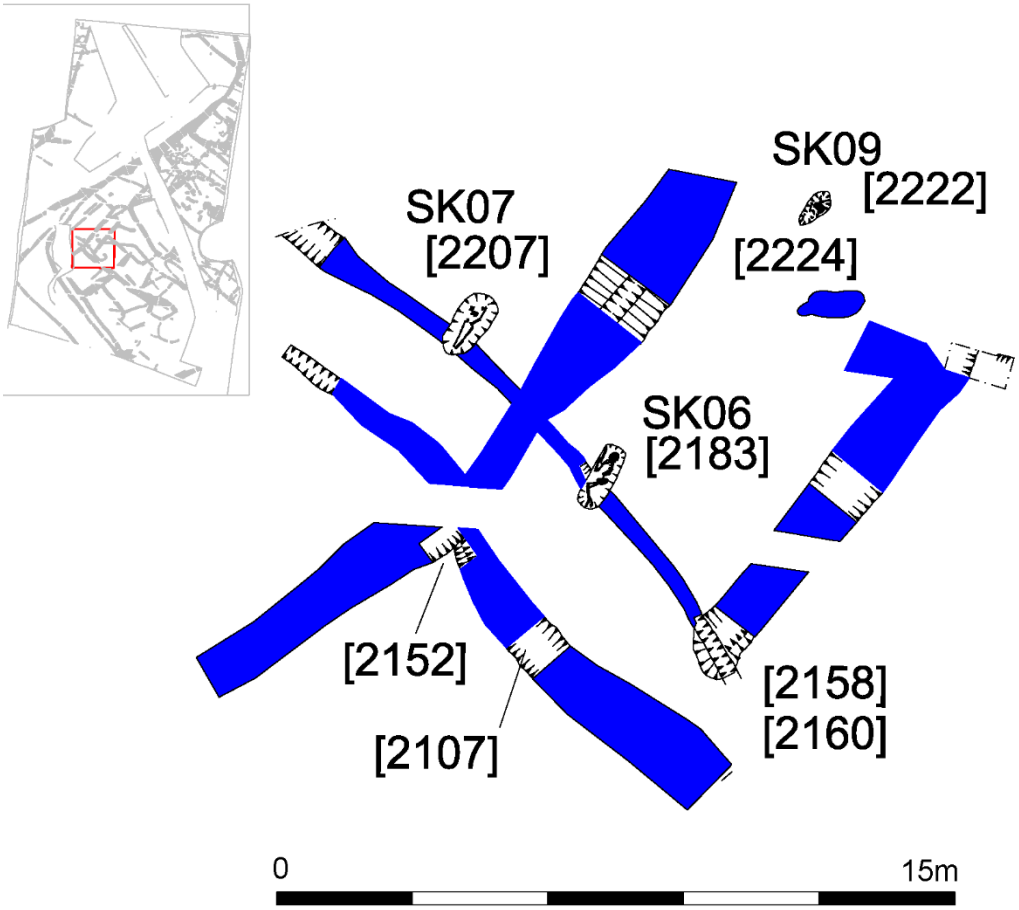


Figure 142: Location plan, SK06, SK07 & SK09

SK 06

Grave cut [2183] fill (2184)

SK06 was an articulated inhumation burial of an individual aged 36+, buried in a flexed position on its right side and on a similar north-east-south-west alignment to burials **SK 01-05** (Figure 143 Figure 144). Whereas burials **SK02-SK05** were buried within ditches, **SK06** was the first to be identified within a distinct grave cut. The individual showed evidence of injury and severe osteoarthritis in the right elbow. The grave cut [**2183**] measured 1.52m wide and 0.38m wide and 0.12-0.20m deep with steep sides and a shallow, flat-based sub-rectangular cut. The feature cut an undated gully [**218**1].

A C14 date was obtained from the skeletal material of 1820+/- 30 BP or AD 152-256 with a 69.3% probability, placing the burial in the 2nd to mid-3rd century date range.



Figure 143: SK06; 1m scale

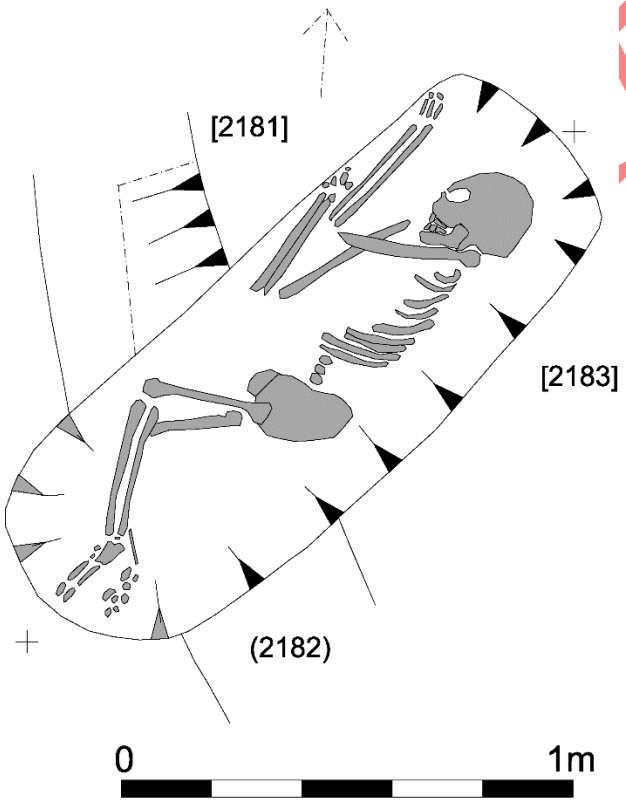


Figure 144: SK06 plan

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SK 07

Grave cut [2207] fill (2208)

SK07 consisted of a supine inhumation of an adult individual of indeterminate age which had had suffered heavy disturbance and fragmentation due to machining resulting in the absence of the skull, right arm and feet (Figure 145, Figure 146). The left hip showed evidence of osteoarthritis. The burial was located in relative proximity to **SK06** and shared the same north-east-south-west alignment. The grave cut [**2207**] (1.90m wide and 0.65m) was shallow and produced no finds.

A C14 date was obtained from the skeletal material of 1830+/- 30 BP or AD 126-253 with a 84.4% probability, placing the burial in the 2nd to mid-3rd century date range.



Figure 145: SK07; 1m scale

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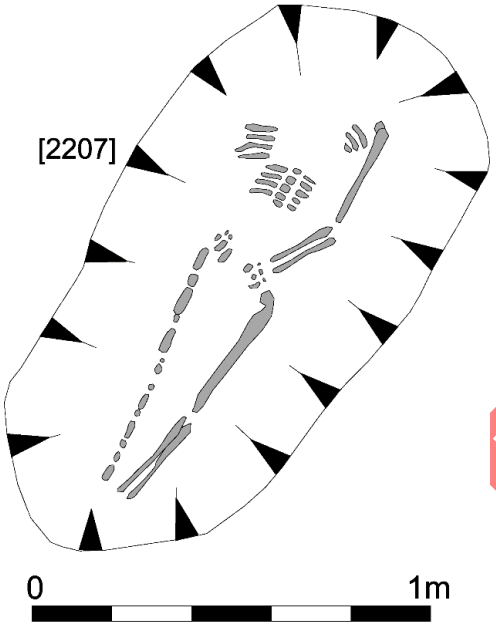


Figure 146: SK07 plan

SK 09

Grave cut [2222] fill (2223)

SK09 was a disarticulated burial of a younger juvenile aged four to six years, set in a sub-rectangular grave cut measuring 0.96m wide and 0.46m wide and 0.05m, the silty clay fill (**2223**) of which produced finds of two iron nails (**SF25**) and 2nd century pottery (Figure 147, Figure 148). The presence of nails suggests this having been a coffin burial.



Figure 147: SK09; 1m scale

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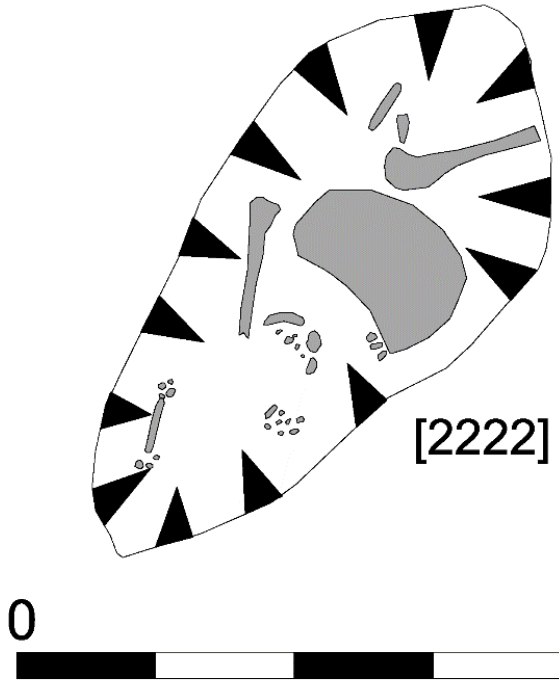


Figure 148: SK09 plan

G30: Ditch [830]

[830] (831) (832), [870] (869), [1152] (1153, 1154), [2079] (2080), [2081] (2082), [2091] (2092), [2099] (2100), [2101] (2102, 2103), [2123] (2124) [2125] (2126)

Ditch [**830**] lay to the south of this area and measured 1.8m wide and 0.50m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base and ran on a north-west to south-east alignment. Secondary fill (**832**) produced 4th century pottery and an iron nail. The feature was subsequently recut as [**2125**] (Figure 149). The silty clay fill (**2124**) of the primary ditch produced 2nd century pottery. The ditch represented one of four parallel ditches likely delineating rectangular enclosures attached to the outer 'clothesline' ditch. Ditch [**2079**] measured 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 150). Its clay silt fill (**2080**) contained mid-1st century pottery, tesserae and possible animal butchery waste comprising a complete cattle spine and skull fragments. The feature cut an earlier cut [**2101**] which itself cut an earlier ditch [**2099**]. Ditch [**2081**] was aligned north-west to south-east and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The silty clay fill (**2082**) produced early 2nd century pottery.

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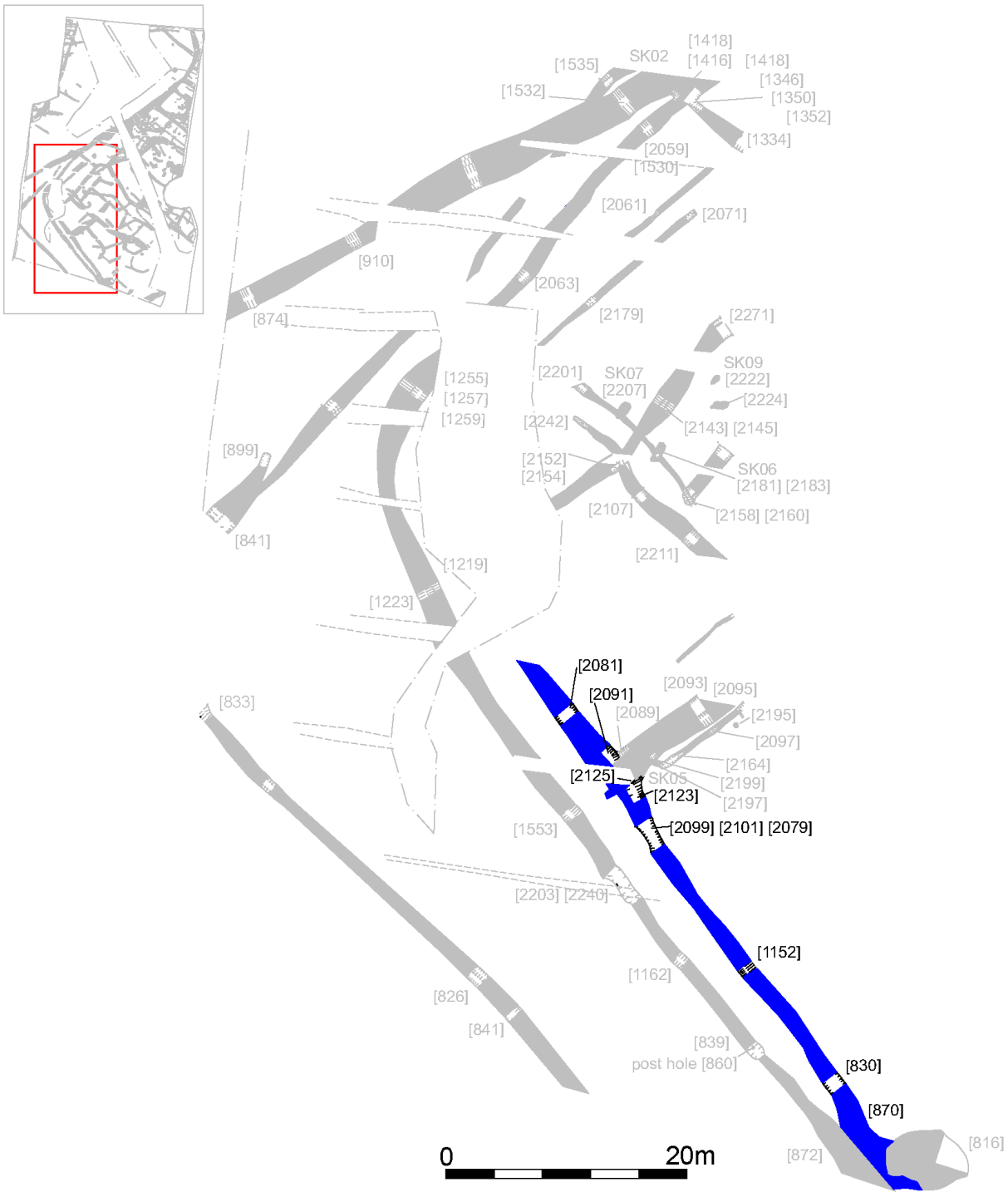


Figure 149: Ditch [830] location plan

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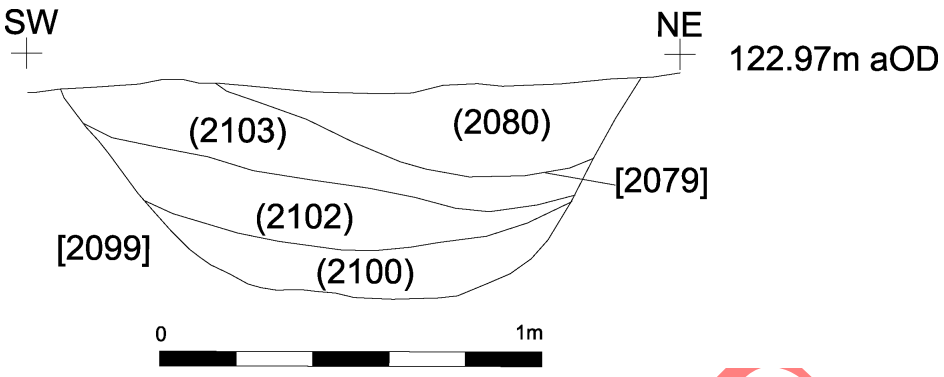


Figure 150; Ditch [2079] & [2099 section

G31: Features East of Dump [816]

Ditches

[810] (811)
[812] (813)
[814] (815), [836] (835)
[818] (819), [867] (868)
[820] (821)
[822] (823) [876] (877)
[1139] 1140), [1141] (1142), [1143] (1144), butt end [1137] (1138)
[1145] (1146)
[1157] (1158, 1159)

A small group of features lay in the southern part of the excavation area east of dump [816] (described below) (Figure 151).

A 'C' shaped gully possibly representing a roundhouse or semi-circular enclosure of *c.*15m internally was defined by a heavily truncated gully [**1137**]. Slot [**1139**] included 2nd to 4th century pottery from its mid grey-brown sandy clay fill (**1140**), as did slots [**1141**] (**1142**) and [**1143**] (**1144**) of the same feature. Gully terminus [**1166**] (1m wide and 0.25m deep) with moderate sides and a 'U' shaped base produced two quern fragments from its sandy clay fill (**1167**). A heavily truncated 9.6m length of ditch with possible terminal ends [**814**] (**815**) [**836**] (**837**) was located east of dump [**816**]. The fill (**815**) of [**814**] produced three sherds of mid-1st century pottery and a fragment of iron fayalite hearth slag, and [**836**] (**835**) produced burnt daub fragments. A short length of gully/ditch [**1157**] (**1159**) produced several sherds of late 2nd-3rd century pottery.

The south-east corner of excavation was characterised by a probable enclosure ditch [**818**] aligned south-west to north-east and featuring at least two recuts [**820**] and [**822**]. The single fill (**819**) of the initial linear produced 2nd century pottery.

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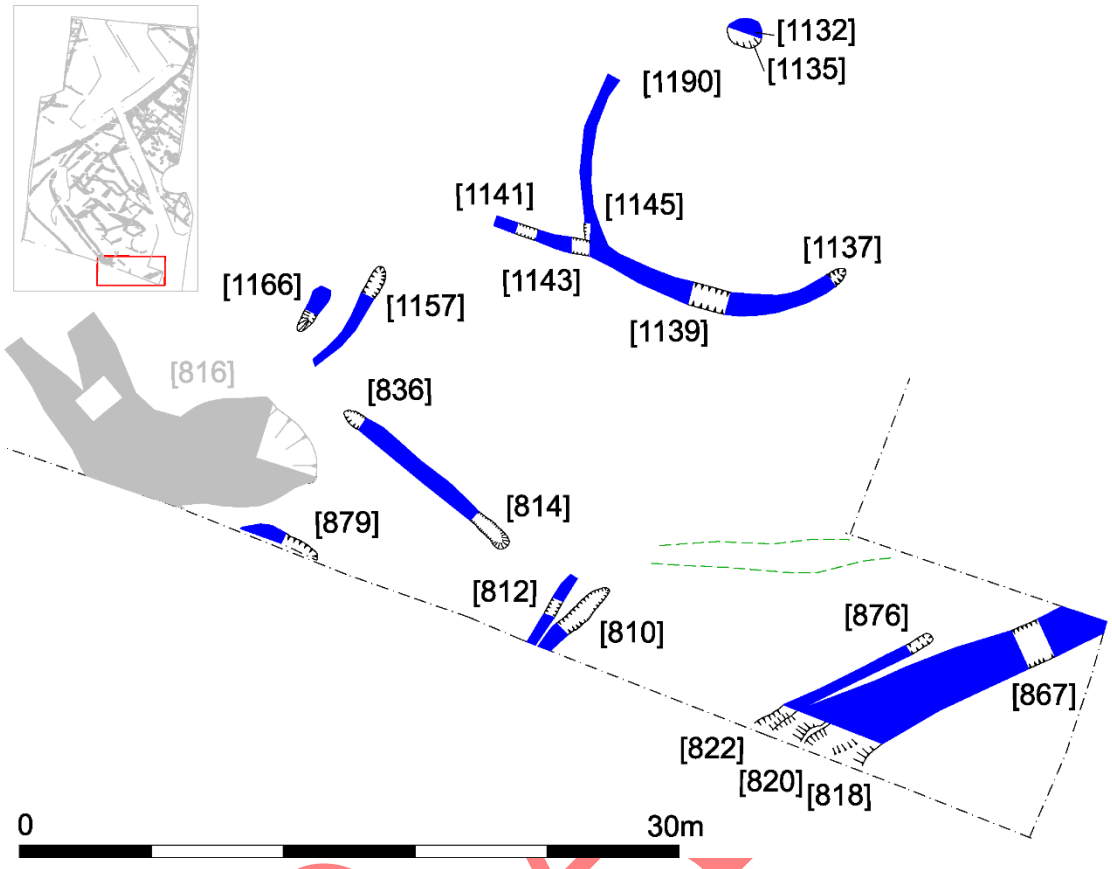


Figure 151: Location plan, features east of dump [816]

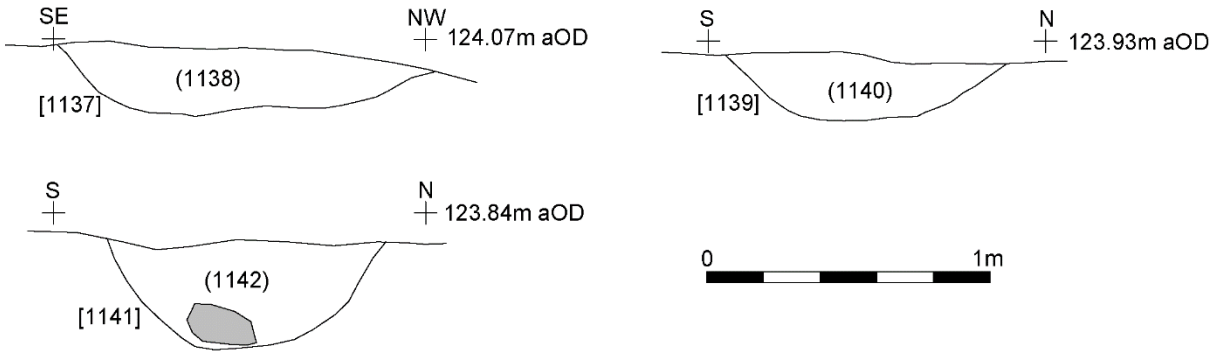


Figure 152: Ditches [1137], [1139] & [1141] sections

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Phase 6: 3rd-4th century

G32: Pits

A number of pits containing later pottery were identified across the site.

Pits

[1879] (1880), [1719] (1720), [1665] (1666) (1667) (1668)

Oval pit [**1879**] (**1880**) truncated an earlier gully [**1877**] (in Phase 5, G24: Eastern Features; Figure 112). This was 1.2m x 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep and produced late 3rd or 4th century pottery. Environmental analysis of the pit fill (**1880**) produced a mixed deposit of cereal grains, chaff, and wild seeds. Glume wheat and indeterminate grains were found amongst the cereals, while glume wheat glumes were found predominantly amongst the chaff. The wild seeds present were stinking chamomile, goosefoots, cleavers, ribwort plantain, large and small grasses, common chickweed and vetches.

Two other 3rd – 4th century pits were also identified in this area. Pit [**1719**] was a sub-circular feature 0.89m wide and 0.18m deep with 45º sides and a concave base. Its mid grey-brown clay silt fill (1720) contained late 3rd to 4th century pottery. Pit [**1665**] was 2.01m wide and 0.62m deep and produced a pottery vessel base possibly repurposed as a loom weight, an iron object (**SF18**), an iron nail and late 3rd-4th century pottery from its primary fill (1**666**); its latest fill (**1668**) also produced 3rd -4th century pottery and mixed deposits of cereal grains, chaff and wild seeds as well as an incomplete iron tanged knife or tool.

G33: Dump

[816] (817), (859), (898)

Pits

[879] (878)

[1132] (1133) (1134), [1135] (1136)

A dump or spread of stone rubble and domestic waste **[816]** was located on the southern limit of the excavation area (Figure 153, Figure 154, Figure 155). The feature consisted of a shallow oval cut [**816**] measuring 4.68m north-south by 6.6m east-west and 0.28m deep and containing dump-like fills. The feature was cut into the backfill of an earlier ditch [**870**]. Both fills (**817**) and (**859**) contained quantities of heat-reddened stone rubble in a charcoal-rich sandy silt matrix. The latter also produced eleven fragments of iron fayalite hearth slag, some with hearth lining attached, two iron nails and a blue-green glass vessel fragment (**SF7**). Eight fragments of iron fayalite slag, three with hearth lining attached, were recovered from final fill (**898**). All three fills produced substantial quantities of 4th century pottery and animal bone. (**817**) also included a broken bone point (**SF31**).

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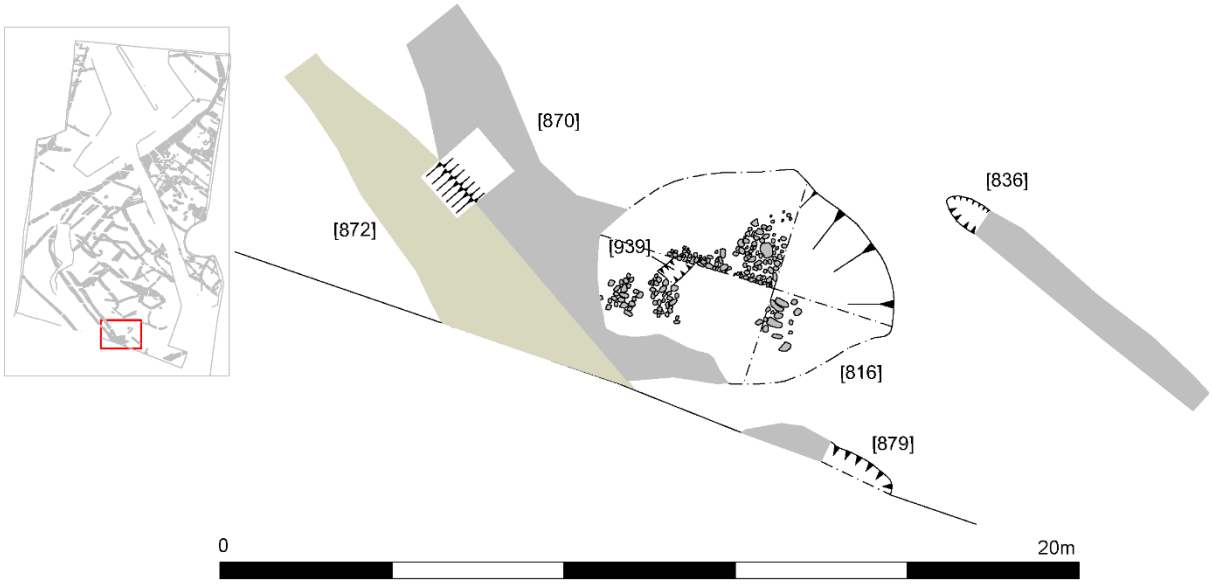


Figure 153: Dump [816] & associated features



Figure 154: Dump deposit [816]: view north; 1m scales

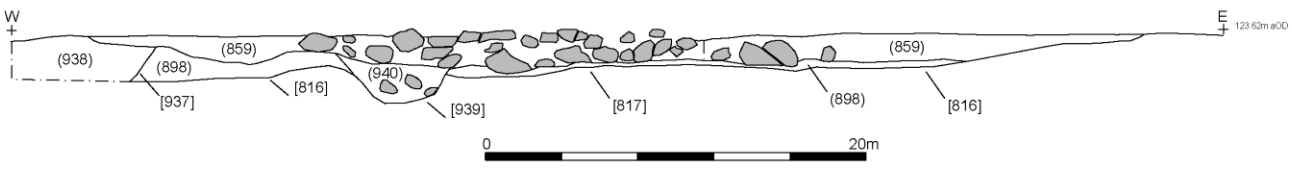


Figure 155: Dump [816] section

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G34: South-East Corner Occupation

Ditches

[1569] (1570) [1571] (1572), [1575] (1576) [1577] (1588), [1579] (1580), [1583] (1584), (1590) [1589], [1591] (1592), [1593] (1594), [1599] (1600), [1606] (1607), [1682] (1683), [1610] (1611) /[1612] (1613) [1614] (1615), [1625] (1626, 1627), [1628] (1629), [1636] (1637)
[1573] (1574), [1621] (1622), [1623] (1624)
[1581] (1582), [1595] (1596), [1603] (1604) (1605), [1608] (1609), [1632] (1633), ditch terminus [1634] (1635), [1651] (1652), [1638] (1639), [1640] (11641)/[1642] (1643)
[1585] (1586)/[1587] (1588), [1589] (1590), [1601] (1602), [1649] (1650), [1684] (1685), [1688] (1689)

Pit

[1618] (1619, 1620)

A small area of probable domestic activity was identified in the south-east corner of the excavation and consisting of a series of intercutting ditches and gullies delineating small enclosures and a single pit (Figure 156). Domestic refuse including animal bone and a higher concentration of Roman pottery than was encountered elsewhere on the excavation suggest that this could represent the western edge of an area of domestic activity extending east beyond the limit of excavation. Pottery dated from the late 1st-4th century, but the bulk of the pottery was late in date, suggesting earlier pottery is either residual or represents earlier phases not visible from the excavations.

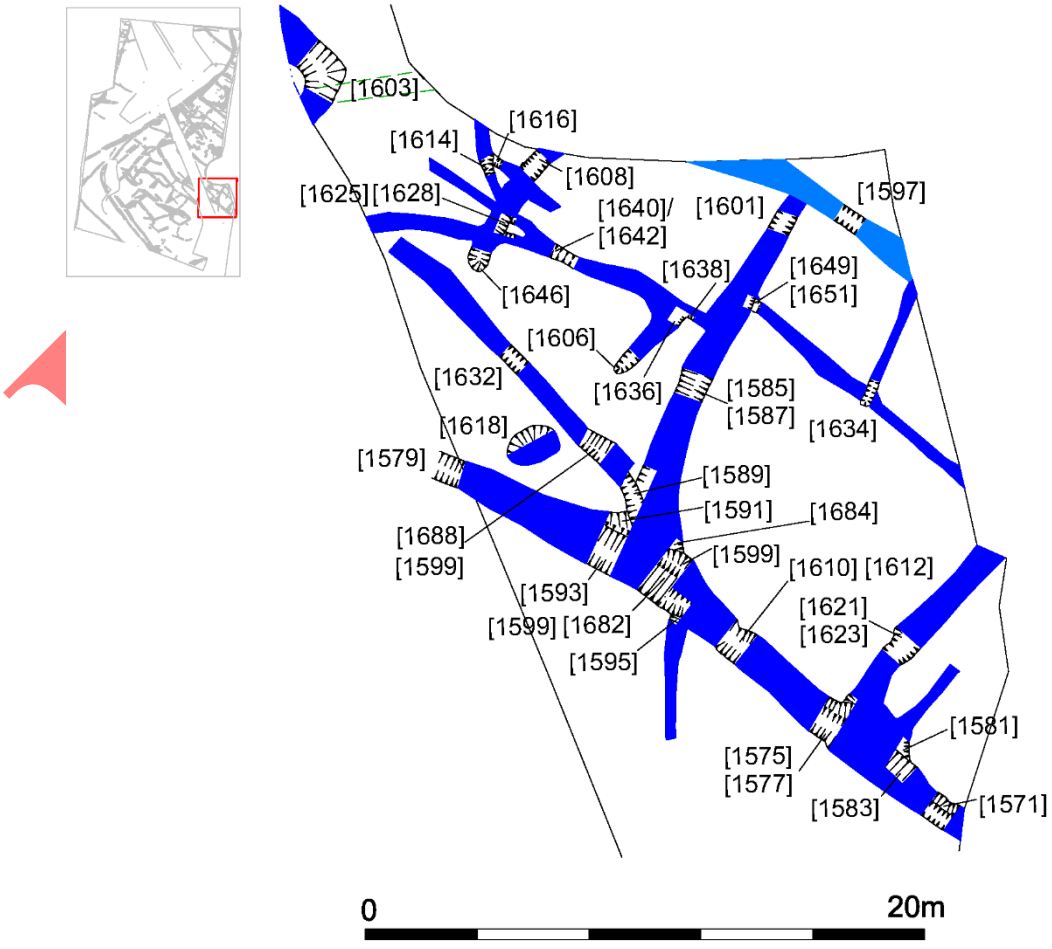


Figure 156: Features south-east corner of excavation location plan

Thee western boundary was marked by ditch [**1579**] orientated north-west to south- measuring 0.44m-1.95m wide, 0.16m-0.44m deep with irregular sides and a flat base. Pottery was recovered from a number of the clay silt ditch fills. Late 1st and 2nd century pottery was recovered from (**1570**) [**1569**], (**1576**) [**1575**], [**1579**] (**1580**) and (**1584**) [**1583**]. Ditches (**1594**) [**1593**] and, notably, (**1600**) [**1599**] produced quantities of 4th century pottery, whilst 3rd and 4th century ceramic material was recovered from (**1611**) [**1610**], (**1613**) [**1612**]. An additional slot across [**1593**], [**1682**] (**1693**) produced early to mid-2nd century pottery. A small quantity of burnt daub was recovered from [**1593**] (**1594**).

Fill (**1611**) possibly represented a rubble backfill and contained 3rd and 4th century pottery. In addition, [**1599**] was notable for the quantities of stone rubble and 4th century Roman pottery recovered from its mid-grey clay silt fill (**1600**). The feature also produced glume wheat glume bases. Environmental evidence was obtained from fill (1**576**) in ditch [**1575**], namely small quantities of glume wheat bases and indeterminate cereal grains. Single barley grains, stinking chamomile seeds and a scentless mayweed seed were also identified. The same feature produced late1st to early 2nd century pottery.

Ditch [**1569**] (**1570**) represented a recut of linear feature [**1571**] (**1572**), both of which produced 2nd century pottery from their clay silt fills (Figure 157, Figure 158). A short length of ditch with a southern terminal end [**1606**] (**1607**) produced a single sherd of 2nd century pottery, whilst another ditch located further west with a butt end [**1625**] produced late 3rd/4th century pottery from its secondary fill (**1627**).



Figure 157: Ditch [1571]; view south; 1m scale

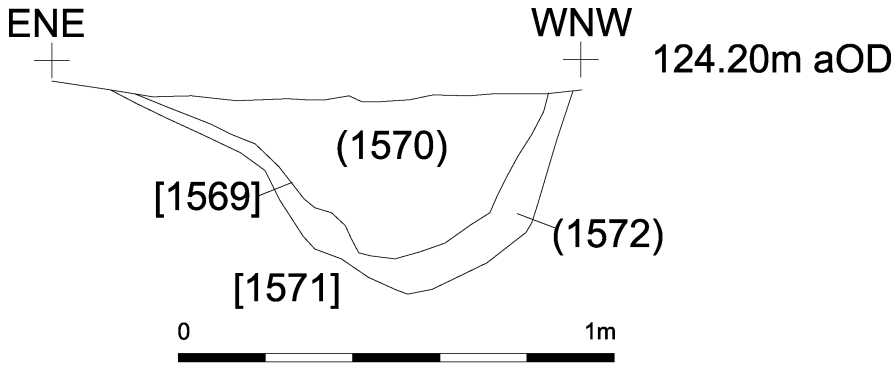


Figure 158: Ditch [1571]

Ditch [**1585**] was orientated north-east to south-west between ditch [**1597**] to the north (see below), which post-dated [**1601**], and ditch [**1569**] to the south (Figure 159, Figure 160). Its relationship with the latter was unclear. The feature was 10m in length and 0.46m-1.04m wide and 0.12m-0.90m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. Fill (**1590**) of [**1589**] produced late 3rd-4th century pottery. The silty clay fill (**1602**) of [**1601**] produced mid to late-1st century pottery.



Figure 159: [1589] [1591 [1593]; view south-east; 1m scale

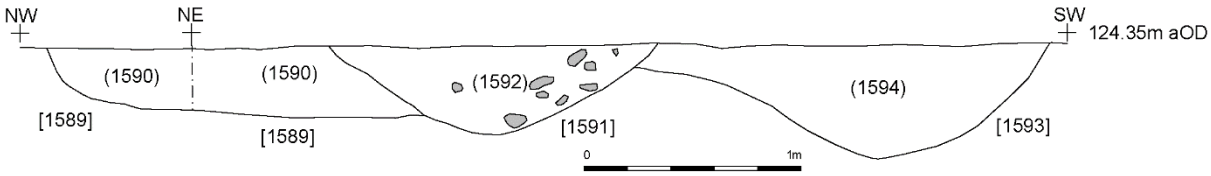


Figure 160: Ditches [1589, [1591] & [1593]

Ditch [**1573**] measured 0.58m-1.14m wide and 0.15m-0.25m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was traced for 7m west to north-east before exiting the excavation. It formed a right angle with ditch [**1577**], which may have truncated it. The single grey-brown clay silt fill (**1624**) of excavation slot [**1623**] produced mid to late-1st century pottery; this ditch contained an undated recut [**1621**].

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Several short lengths of largely undated small scale linear features with open 'U' shaped profiles and concave bases formed offshoots of the principal ditches. A short length of ditch [**1595**] aligned north-south measuring 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep produced a copper alloy possible Roman probe or toilet object (**SF17**) from its clay silt fill (**1596**). A short length of ditch [**1603**] measuring 1m wide and 0.25m deep was excavated on the edge of the pipeline easement. Its brownish grey silty clay secondary fill (**1605**) produced mid-2nd to 3rd century pottery.

A single probable refuse pit [**1618**] was located midway between ditches [**1632**] and [**1579**] (Figure 161). The oval feature measured 2m wide and 1.25m wide and 0.8m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. The mid grey clay silt secondary fill (**1619**) produced three mid-2nd to late 3rd century pottery sherds.



Figure 161: Pit [1618]; view south; 1m scale

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The Lithics Lynden Cooper

Some 57 residual worked flints and c.20 natural pieces were recovered from the excavated features. The raw material was derived flint of nodular form from local Oadby Till deposits and generally had a thin buff/light brown cortex but with patinated thermal/diaclastic scars. The flint was fine-grained, translucent and brown in colour, with some pieces grading to grey. It is mostly of good quality indicating selection of better pieces. The surface condition was generally sharp despite residuality, perhaps indicating localised redeposition from surface deposits or shallow prehistoric features now lost. There are some pieces that are patinated but the majority had unweathered flake surfaces. The patinated pieces may indicate that they belong to an earlier phase of prehistoric activity.

A large, plano-convex flaked piece is likely to be a broken fragment of a larger core tool such as an adze or axe (Figure 162). At first glance it resembles a core but most of the flake scars have no origin (percussion) point indicating it is a removal from a larger core or core tool. It has a patinated surface and slightly worn dorsal scars. It appears to be a large fragment, probably the blade, of a plano-convex core tool. It may be a fragment from an accidental breakage during a re-sharpening episode whereby the tranchet removal has followed an incipient flaw. It is difficult to classify with certainty as it is not only broken but a flat, flake scar on the planar side seems to have followed an incipient flaw. There are a few pieces of debitage and a combination tool (scraper/denticulate) that have similar degrees of patination (Figure 163). It is probable that these pieces are Mesolithic, and if correct, the core tool would probably be a Mesolithic tranchet adze. In support of this are a crested blade, three blades and two bladelet fragments.

The remaining collection is predominantly of flake technology produced by hard stone percussion, but quite methodical and controlled. The debitage includes five flake cores, one core fragment, 27 flakes and four pieces of shatter. The tools include three retouched flakes, two scrapers and three notched pieces. A large fragment of a possible flake core has been calcined and shattered, probably from its use as a pot boiler. A significant proportion of these pieces have patinated surfaces and may tentatively suggest that much, if not all, of the material could also be Mesolithic.

While the flint assemblage is of small size its composition may suggest a Mesolithic activity site, or proximity to an occupation site: Mesolithic core tools such as adzes tend to occur in settlements where they were used for woodworking tasks.

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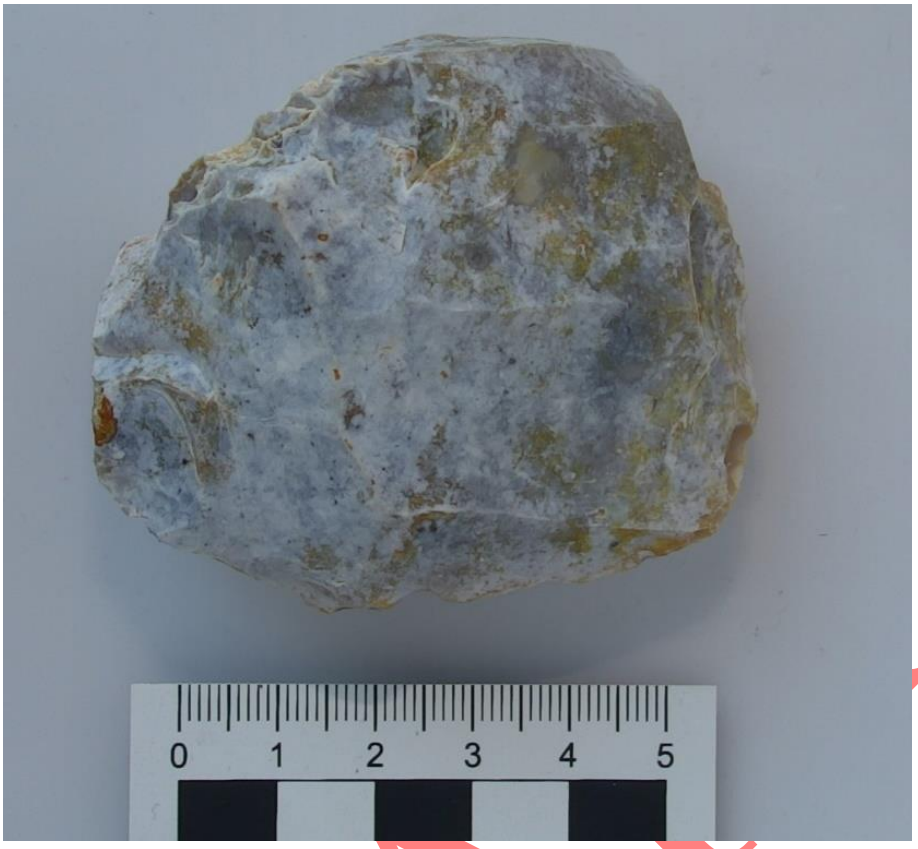


Figure 162: Blade part of a probable Mesolithic adze, broken at its upper end

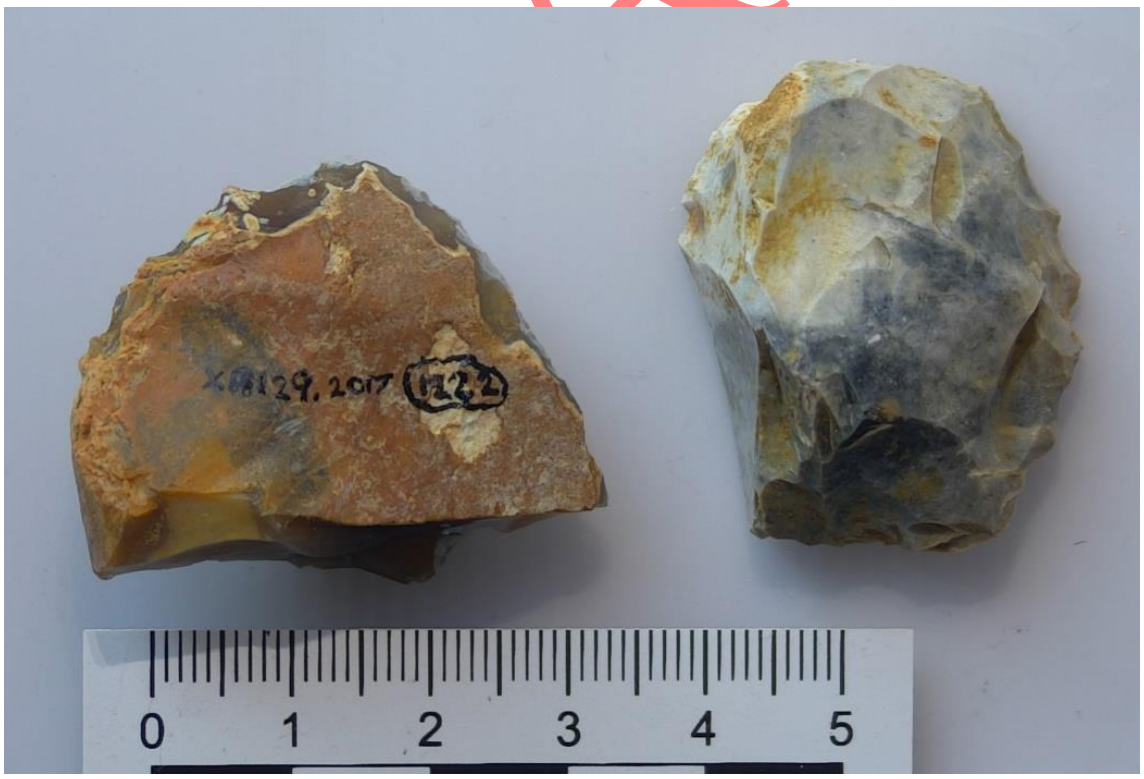


Figure 163: A scraper and combination scraper/denticulate

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Table 1: Breakdown of assemblage by context

Field	Context	Type	Comment	Patina
West Field	214	Core		
	272	Flake 2ry	x3	
	272	Flake 3ry		
	272	Flake 3ry		2
	303	Flake 3ry		3
	319	Flake 2ry		1
	376	Flake 2ry		
	376	Core	Multiplatform	2
	400	Scraper	Diaclastic flake	2
	597	Flake 2ry		
	637	Flake frag		2
	637	Scraper/denticulate		2
	697	Flake 2ry		
	711	Flake 2ry		1
	711	Frag	Burnt	
	783	Flake 2ry		2
East Field	859	Retouched flake		
	859	Retouched flake	Scraper? frag, burnt	
	998	Flake 2ry		1
	1001	Flake 2ry		2
	1037	Crested blade	Unilateral	
	1071	Frag		
	1071	Flake 2ry		
	1120	Flake 2ry		
	1175	Flake	Calcined	
	1175	Retouched flake	Vitreous?	
	1222	Scraper		1
	1568	Adze/axe frag		2
	1657	Flake 2ry		
	1657	Shatter		
	1773	Flake 2ry		
	1813	Flake 2ry		
	1789	Flake 2ry		
	1789	Flaked flake		
	1840	Flake 1ry		
	1814	flake 2ry	x2	
	1874	Shatter	Burnt	
	1904	Notched flake		1
	1909	Core		1
	1915	Flake 2ry		
	1917	Core flag		
	1940	Notched flake		
	2022	Shatter		
	2027	Shatter		
	2082	Blade frag		1
	2157	Bladelet frag		
	2178	Potboiler		
	2283	Core	Orthogonal	
	2056 SS 24	Bladelet frag		
	Unstrat	Core on flake		
	Unstrat	Flake 2ry		
	Unstrat	Notched flake		
	Unstrat	Blade 2ry	X2	1

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The Roman Pottery Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction

A total of 2237 sherds (38.625 kg) of mid-late Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered from the site, with 268 sherds (4.779 kg) coming from the West Field and 1969 sherds (33.846 kg) coming from the East Field. The average sherd weight of between 17g and 18g is fair and consistent across the entire site, but belies the rather abraded condition of much of the material, and is probably exaggerated by the presence of heavier early Roman storage jars, particularly in the West Field assemblage.

Methodology

The pottery was analysed by form and fabric in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay *et al*. 2016), using the Leicestershire County Museums prehistoric and Roman pottery fabric series (Marsden 2011, 62, Table 1; Pollard 1994, 110-14), and quantified by sherd count and weight (g).

Chronological and Spatial Analysis

The following chronological and spatial analysis of the assemblage is arranged in the same phase order as the stratigraphical narrative. Phases 2 and 3 were identified only in the West Field whilst Phase 4 was detected in the north-east corner of the West Field and the north-west corner of the East Field. Phases 5 and 6 were detected only in the East Field.

Phase 2 Mid-Late Iron Age in the West Field

The Group 1 Western Boundary Ditch is, stratigraphically, the earliest feature on the site but its location away from any activity dictated that it contained only two tiny sherds (1g) of shell-tempered pottery (Fabric S1) from middle fill (203) [201], likely to be of middle to late, or late Iron Age date, but not diagnostic enough to be separated from much of the other material in the West Field assemblage. There are no firm grounds therefore for necessarily seeing this as a distinct phase of activity, or significantly earlier than Phase 3.1.

Phase 3.1 Late Iron Age to Mid-1st century (Transitional)

Overview

These groups of features (G2-G7) are the first of two broadly contemporary phases of activity identified in the West Field, earlier than that of Phase 4 in the north-west corner. This first sub-phase comprises an east-west ditch (G3) which arcs to become a semi-circular enclosure with features within the arc (G4), and two groups of aligned pits to the south-west of it (G2). In addition, a waterhole lies to the south of the enclosure ditch (G5), whilst a small group of features lay at the northern edge of the site (G6), and crouched burial (SK1, G7) and associated postholes, lying further east. Whilst the assemblage (76 sherds/1.827kg) does include occasional sherds of diagnostically mid-late Iron Age vessels in shell-tempered fabrics (S1 and S2) with scored decoration and upright or in-turned rims, the vast majority are in transitional Roman fabrics, notably Belgic-style carinated bowls and jar with cordons in fine grog-tempered (GT2) and mixed-gritted (MG) fabrics, alongside large storage jars in early Roman shell-tempered (CG1A) and grog-tempered (GT) fabrics indicating a date the first half of the 1st century AD through to the decades immediately following the Conquest in AD43 (c.AD 60), before Romanized grey ware fabrics begin to be manufactured. The only exception to this trend is the pottery from fill (311) and the waterhole (505) [504], where Romanized grey and white wares occur, indicating that these features remained open at least into the later 1st and early 2nd century.

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G2: Pit Groups

In common with the Western Boundary Ditch the two groups of aligned pits produced only two sherds of pottery, both from alignment 2; one (20g) from Pit fill (236) [235] and the other (5g) from Pit fill (255) [254]. Both are in a sandy shell-tempered fabric (S2/CG1A) and probably early-mid-1st century in date.

G3: The Semi-Circular Enclosure Ditch

The semi-circular enclosure ditch yielded a small assemblage of pottery (27 sherds/567g) from the sections cut along its length. The ditch terminus (413) [412] on the west side of the entrance yielded a single sherd (4g) from a Belgic-style jar in a fine grog-tempered fabric, with five more (143g) coming from the eastern terminus (415) [414], alongside a grog-tempered storage jar rim firmly indicating a date in the middle decades of the 1st century (*c*.AD 30-60). Where pottery was recovered from successive cuts of the ditch, the earlier one [370] (371) contained three undiagnostic sherds (37g) of shell-tempered pottery (Fabric S1) from a single vessel, suggesting at least a later Iron Age date, whilst the later cut [378] (379) produced two joining sherds (125g) from a Belgic-style carinated bowl, confirming a date around AD 30-60 for the filling, with a further two sherds (13g) from (374) [372] and (438). The occurrence of an early Roman shell-tempered ware (CG1A) storage jar rim from (402) [401] and other sherds from (432) [431], re-inforce a broad Conquest-period dating.

G4: The Features within the Enclosure (NW Group)

A total of 25 sherds (1.001kg) were recovered from ten contexts, comprising the fills of 'sausage' gullies, pits and postholes. Overall, again, the occurrence of Belgic-style vessels and the lack of Romanized grey wares would indicate deposition in the period c.AD30-60. Most of the contexts produced only single sherds; [423] (427), [327] (328), [335] (336), (297) [296], and [317] (319) containing a scored ware sherd. Eight sherds (550g) of mid-1st century pottery were recovered from [301] (303) (with another from (302)), including the rim of a grog-tempered storage jar (GT3) and a Belgic-style cordoned jar in fabric GT2. Sections across 'sausage' gully [350] (351) contained a bowl base in a mixed-gritted fabric (MG2), whilst (355) [354] contained nine sherds (302g) including the rim of an early Roman shell-tempered storage jar and a cordoned jar, indicating a date in the middle decades of the 1st century (AD 30-60). The only exception was the fill of pit (311) [310] which contained a single sherd (9g) of early Roman grey ware (GW5) probably of later 1st or 2nd century date, and at odds with the rest of the group.

G4: The Features within the Enclosure (SE Group)

Only six sherds (47g) were recovered from three of the features in this group, fill (345) of Burial SK10, pit fill [439] (440), and posthole [418] (419), all belonging to shell-tempered vessels (Fabric S1/CG1A) of late Iron Age or mid-1st century date.

G5: Waterhole to S of Enclosure

The final backfill (505) [504] yielded 12 sherds (161g) of pottery including a grey ware jar rim (GW5), and white wares (WW2) dating to the late 1st to early 2nd century, and therefore distinctly later than the rest of the features belonging to this phase.

G6: Small Feature Group Northern Edge of Site

A single sherd (9g) in a quartz sand-tempered fabric (Q1), of mid to Late Iron Age date was recovered from (279) [278].

G7: Crouched Burial SK 1 and Post Holes

A single sherd (4g) in mixed-gritted fabric (MG2) of mid-1st century date was recovered from posthole [530] (531), close to the burial.

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Phase 3.2 Late Iron Age – Middle 1st Century (Transitional)

Overview

These groups (G8-G11) represent a broadly contemporary, but stratigraphically later complex of enclosures continuing eastwards from Phase 3.1, from which 135 sherds of pottery were recovered. Whilst, in common with Phase 3.1 there is much late Iron Age/Transitional Roman material dating to the middle decades of the 1st century, there are some groups of later 1st and early-middle 2nd century date.

G8: Sub-circular Structure or Possible Round House

Just ten sherds (95g) were recovered from gully fills [733] (734), [741] (742) and (977) [976] ranging in date from the mid-1st to 2nd century. Fills (734) and (977) yielded two sherds of mid-1st century date, whilst (742) contained 6 sherds (84g) of Roman pottery comprising a white ware flagon (WW2) and a roulette-decorated grey ware vessel, probably of later 1st or early 2nd century date, and thus rather later than the other contexts in this phase.

G9: Central Enclosures

Western and Southern Enclosure Ditches

A group of early Roman pottery (21 sherds/210g) was recovered from the northern terminal [467] (468) of the western ditch [454] dating to the late 1st to early-mid 2nd century and including a grey ware everted rim jar with barbotine decoration, and a grog-tempered white ware jar (WW1), and appears to be the latest phase of development on that side of the complex, with adjacent cut [464] (465) containing a late Iron Age sherd. The southern ditch is consistently early in date, with mid-1st century material from its junction (513) [512] and, further along, fills [654] (655)and [656] (657) produced a total of 13 sherds (305g) including an early Roman storage jar (CG1A) and a distinctive Late Iron Age barrel-shaped jar with a flat in-turned rim (S1) indicating an early or middle 1st century date. This dating is re-enforced by a Belgic-style cordoned jar from [926] (928) further east along the ditch, with material of the same date from southern branch (637) [636].

Internal Enclosure Ditches

The 11 sherds (220g) of pottery recovered from the north end of the north-south internal ditch [514] (515) included a very fine oxidised jar in a mixed-gritted fabric (MG2) suggesting an early post-conquest date, no later than c. AD 70, and another late Iron Age in-turned rim jar (S2), whilst adjacent cut (517) [516] contained a pedestal base from an oxidised ware (OW2) beaker probably of 2nd century date. The fills of the western internal ditch, (478) [477] and (481) [479], contained mid-1st century pottery, with a sherd of grey ware from [668] (669) suggesting a late 1st-Early 2nd century date. Adjacent pit [495] (496) contained a Belgic-style corrugated jar in a mixed-gritted fabric (MG2) dating to AD30-60, suggesting the complex is broadly contemporary to Phase 3.1, but that certain elements continued into the 2nd century.

G10: Principal North-West to South-East Boundary Ditch

A total of 36 sherds (1.107kg) were recovered from 11 fills of this ditch, into which the southern G9 enclosure ditch feeds, and whilst, again, the majority indicate a Conquest-period origin, there are occasional occurrences of later material. At the north end, (610) [609] contained eight sherds (210g) of Late Iron Age pottery including three upright rims from jars in shelly fabric (S1/S2), with another coming from (612) [611], whilst cut [607] (608) from the same section contained seven sherds (683g) from an early Roman shell-tempered (CG1A) storage jar indicating a mid-1st century date. However, immediately south, at the junction with a later Phase 4 east-west ditch [731], fill (730) [727] contained seven sherds (75g) including abraded sherds of early Roman oxidised and grey wares of L1st-E2nd century date, which could

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represent contamination. At the southern end, [739] (740) also contained a mixed deposit (7 sherds 30g) including five flint-tempered Iron Age sherds (F1) and a sherd from a 2nd-century colour-coated folded beaker of uncertain attribution (C3). Ditch recut (853) [854] also contained an abraded sherd of grey ware (GW5). Other sections at the southern end (687) [633], [782] (783), [889] (890), (902) [901], (934) [932] all contained late Iron Age or mid-1st century material.

G11: East-West Boundary Ditch and Associated Pits

Only 20 small sherds (148g) were recovered from eight contexts from this later boundary ditch which cuts across the Phase 3.2 enclosure ditches, and has the most consistent evidence for 2nd century filling, with residual earlier material, perhaps disturbed from those earlier features. It should perhaps be more appropriately grouped with the Phase 4 groups to the east of the G10 boundary ditch. At the eastern end [908] (909) contained the base of a samian Form 18/31 dish dated AD 90-150, whilst a grog-tempered white ware jar base (WW1 oxidised) of the same date came from [615] (617), and a grey ware jar base was recovered from [520] (521). Pits (519) [518] and (626) [634] both contain grey wares (GW5) of later 1st to early-mid 2nd date including a flat rim bowl.

Phase 4 1st-2nd Century in the West Field

Overview

Phase 4 Feature Groupings G12-16 produced a total of 55 sherds (492g) of pottery, ranging in date from the late Iron Age to the 2nd century, indicating the evolution of the complex and the disturbance of earlier deposits during that process.

G12 Eastern Enclosures Internal Features (north-east corner of West field)

Just nine sherds (55g) were recovered from three contexts in this group. In the eastern area, ditch fill (800) [799] contained the rim of a grog-tempered white ware jar (WW1) dating to the L1st-M2nd and (803) [801] contained a late Iron Age barrel-shaped jar (S1). A sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from post-hole [644] (645), presumably intrusive and no other Roman material was recovered from any other features. To the north, two joining sherds of mid-1st century sandy ware (SW2) were recovered from sinuous ditch [674] (676).

G13: North-East South-West Linears

A further 11 sherds (165g) came from four contexts in this group, again containing a mix of pottery ranging from the late Iron Age to 2nd century in date. Gullies [679] (680) and [754] (755) and yielded the early material including two sherds of scored ware (S1) from the latter, whilst the later material came from [704] (705) (white ware) and [892] (895) (abraded grey ware).

G14: North-East Enclosure and Boundary Ditches

A total of 34 sherds (269g) in shell, grog, and sand-tempered fabrics, were recovered from seven contexts in this area, [596] (597), [598] (599), [710] (711) [745] (746), [906] (907), [962] (963) and [1028] (1049), all of which dated to the middle of the 1st century AD.

G15 Pit and Posthole Group West of Principal South-East to North-West Boundary Ditch

A single sherd of early oxidised ware (OW) pottery was recovered from Pit (573) [570] dating to the late 1st century.

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Phase 4 1st-2nd Century in the East Field

Overview

The complex of features detected in the north-eastern part of the West Field continued into the north-western part of the East Field, and a small assemblage of pottery was recovered from Group 17, of mid-1st to mid-2nd century date.

G17: Western Boundary Ditch and Associated Features (north and south)

A total of 18 sherds (512g) were recovered from eight contexts. The Western Boundary Ditch [1020] (1022) yielded only a mid-1st century jar base (MG2) from towards north end. The gully fills feeding into ditch from the north-west side (1099) [1100], (1295) [1294], (1019) [1018], and (1372) contained eight sherds of mid-1st century date, and a grey ware (GW12) necked jar with shoulder groove of early-mid 2nd century date from (1019) [1018]. Three features in the southern group yielded just eight sherds. Of note, metalled surface (1362) yielded two from a bowl with an in-turned rim in a grog-tempered buff fabric (WW1) of early to middle second century, and ditch fill (1364) [1363] had five including on of BB1, its earliest occurrence on the site, indicating a mid-2nd century date at least, and a single early Roman shell-tempered jar sherd came from ditch fill (1384) [1383].

Phase 5 2nd-3rd Century in the East Field

Overview

This phase represents a later complex of clothes line enclosures extending south-eastwards from a boundary ditch, and pottery was recovered from Groups 19, 21-28, and 31. A total of 1324 sherds were recovered dating from the middle of the 2nd century through to the 3rd, with some earlier pottery occurring residually.

Selected coherent groups from the phase have been fully quantified by fabric and form to provide an overview of the character of the assemblage (Table 2 and Table 3).

Table 2: 1 Phase 5 pottery analysis by vessel fabric

Phase 5 G24-28 Quantified Summary by Fabric				
Ware	**Fabric**	**Sherds**	**Weight**	**% sherds**
Samian	CG Sam	20	697	5
LNVCC	C2NV	17	334	4
MH-Mort	MO4	1	162	<1
Oxidised	OW2	14	178	3
LNVGW	GW4	37	1090	9
Grey ware	GW5/6/9	233	3637	55
Burnt White	WW1	54	1218	13
BB1	BB1	5	58	1
Early Shelly	CG1A	5	195	1
Late shelly	CG1B	13	294	3
Belgic	MG2	20	635	5
Pink-grog	GT3A	1	75	<1
Total		**420**	**8573**	**100**

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Table 3: Phase 5 pottery analysis by vessel form

Phase 5 G24-28 Quantified Summary by Form			
Form	**Sherds**	**Weight**	**% sherds**
Beaker	21	263	5
Jar	334	5980	80
Bowl	60	1947	14
Dish	4	221	1
Mortarium	1	162	<1
Total	**420**	**8573**	**100**

Table 2 and Table 3 provide a good impression of the range of vessel forms and fabrics being supplied during this period. As would be expected for a rural site the assemblage is jar dominated at 80%, with many of those being manufactured in utilitarian grey ware fabrics (GW5/6/9) which are locally manufactured (55%) in the Upper Nene and Welland Valley, with a further 9% coming specifically from the Lower Nene Valley around Peterborough (GW4). Jars are also supplied (13%) in grog-tempered (burnt) white wares (WW1), manufactured in Northamptonshire, in shell-tempered wares (4%), again from Northamptonshire (CG1A), but also, increasingly, from Bedfordshire (CG1B) from the centre of production at Harrold (Brown 1994), and, at a small scale, in the pink-grogged fabric MG3A from Stow in Buckinghamshire (<1%) (Booth and Green 1989). The occurrence of black burnished ware (BB1) vessels (1%) from Dorset is also welcome sight in this rural location, and is in line with supply to contemporary sites in Rutland (Cooper 2000, 94, fig.46). Fine ware, bowls and dishes also make an important contribution to the supply, with late repertoire examples in central Gaulish samian ware (CG Sam) providing 5%, and beakers from the Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware industry and oxidised wares supplying another 5%. Specialist vessels such as mortaria from Mancetter-Hartshill, are in shorter supply, and at less than 1%, are less common that would be expected on a rural site, where up to 3% might be normal, and 8% would be on the high side (Cooper 2000, 94, fig.46). In terms of identifiably residual material, the group still contains mid-1st century Belgic-style pottery (5%).

G19: Clothes Line Boundary Ditch & Associated Enclosures, east of Pipeline

Group 19 yielded a total 33 sherds (1.103kg). Sections across the boundary ditch generated just five sherds from fills of the final recut (1450), (1474) and (1469), indicating a date in the early-middle 2nd century, based on the occurrence of grey ware (GW5) and grog-tempered white ware (WW1). A further nine sherds came from the fills of re-cut (1490) and (1491) of [1489] comprising grey ware and early Roman shell tempered storage jars (CG1A), again suggesting a date in the early-mid 2nd century. This dating is supported by a grey ware jar with bead rim from fill (1529) of [1528] and the rim of a devolved ring neck flagon in white slip fabric (WS2) from fill (1093) [1092] dating to c. AD120-160. Sections across the southern end of the ditch sequence [1922] (1923), [1975] (1976) and [1979] (1980) contained only mid-1st century pottery of Belgic-style suggesting, perhaps, up to a century of occupation and evolution of the system.

G21: Graves in Ditch

C14 dated to 2nd-3rd century, these graves contained no pottery in their fills except four sherds of M1st century date from (2056) [2055], redeposited from earlier ditch cuts.

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G22: Northern Enclosure [1465]

A total of 106 sherds of pottery were recovered from 21 context relating to this enclosure, half of which (52 sherds weighing 613g) coming from just two adjacent fills of the enclosure ditch (2047) [2046] with 36 sherds and (2049) [2048] with 16 sherds, all of early to mid-2nd century date, including a white ware flagon base (WW2) and a grog-tempered white ware (WW1) jar, alongside grey and broadly contemporary, or earlier, shell-tempered storage jars (CG1A). This date was echoed by a further nine sherds from another WW1 jar base (570g) from (2012) [2011]. System recut [1457] (1458) (1459) contained six sherds also of early-middle 2nd century date including another WW1 jar and an everted rim jar in a black sandy reduced ware (GW5). Other fills of the enclosure contained between one and five sherds each, dating between the mid-1st and the 2nd century.

Fourteen sherds of pottery were recovered from five additional ditch features adjoining the enclosure on its south side, all containing a few sherds of later 1st-2nd century date, except for fill of ditch (1548) [1546] which included a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (C2NV) bowl potentially of later 3rd or 4th century date, alongside other 2nd century sherds.

G23: Features in South-East Area, to east of the Pipeline Easement

A total of 25 sherds (482g) were recovered from 12 contexts from this group.

Possible Round house/Enclosure

The gully (1784) [1782] associated with this structure contained just three sherds, one from a Bourne-Greetham shell-tempered jar (CG3B) of mid-2nd to early 3rd century date, alongside a sherd of grey ware. A further mid-1st century grog-tempered sherd came from the ditch terminus (1931) [1930].

Ditches and Gullies

Of note, ditch terminus (1483) [1482] contained the bead rim of a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware jar (C2NV) dating to the later 3rd or 4th century (Howe *et al* 1980. Nos.75-77), alongside a sherd of grey ware (GW5) and one of early Roman shell-tempered ware (CG1A). Gully [1862] (1863) yielded the rim of a Lower Nene Valley grey ware jar rim probably of early-middle 2nd century date but which could be as late as the mid-3rd century, making the pottery from secondary fill (1870), residual. The mixture of dating even within these small groups of sherds, indicates a high level of re-deposition in this stratigraphically busy area, and a long evolution, starting in the late Iron Age. For example the secondary fill (1845) of gully [1843] contained a sherd Iron Age scored ware (S1) alongside grey ware (GW5) and a sherd from a pink-grogged ware storage jar (GT3A) of at least later 2nd or early 3rd century date. Some ditch and gully fills only contained mid-late, or probably late, Iron Age pottery such as the scored ware from [1492] (1493) and [2272] (2273), which may hint at earlier phases, whilst [1899] (1900), (1789) [1787], [1928] (1929) and [2274] (2275) produced only mid-1st century pottery

G24: Central Eastern Features

A total of 404 sherds of pottery were recovered from 46 contexts, and whilst most groups are in single figures, 67 sherds of mid-late 2nd century date came from gully (1739) [1738], and 69 from pond fills [1690] (1705), (1706), (1709) and (1710), ranging in date from the mid-late 1st to mid-3rd. A further 24 sherds of early 2nd date came from ditch (1722) [1721], and 21 sherds of the mid-1st century from pit (1730) [1729].

Enclosure Ditches

Enclosure ditch [1691] appears to be falling into disuse during the middle 2nd century on the pottery evidence from [1693] (1694), [1721] (1722), [1725] (1726) and [1751] (1752) which

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totals 49 sherds (719g). The group includes four lid-seated rims from jars in grog-tempered white (WW1) from (1722), with two more from (1726) alongside a white ware (WW2) flagon.

Ditch [1761] (1762) yielded the bead rim of a necked, grey ware jar (GW5) of early to mid-2nd century date, and the recut [1763] (1764) contained six sherds (266g) including a Mancetter-Hartshill (MO4) bead and flange mortarium of mid-2nd to early 3rd century date. Meanwhile, [1763] cut [1765] (1766) produced five sherds of early to mid-2nd century pottery.

Gully

Gully [1738] produced 67 sherds (1.496kg) of mid to late 2nd century pottery from fill (1739) including a globular beaker with cornice rim and rouletted decoration in an oxidised fabric (OW2), a Lower Nene Valley grey ware (GW4) bowl with a square beaded rim, four other grey ware jars (GW5), and a single body sherd from a beaker in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (C2NV). The dating could extend into the 3rd century but doesn't need to.

Pits

Pit [1665] with successive fills (1666) and (1668) yielded 47 sherds (749g) including late 3rd-4th century pottery, such a late repertoire Lower Nene valley colour-coated ware jars bowls and dishes and South Midlands shell-tempered ware jars but also earlier material such as samian dish Forms 18 and 18/31, and a BB1 plain rimmed dish. Pit [1729] (1730) contained 20 sherds (635g) from a partially complete Belgic-style carinated jar (SF19) in fabric MG2, dated AD 30-60, but the occurrence of single sherd of grey ware, unless intrusive, pushes the date in to the early to mid-2nd century.

G25 'Pond' Feature and Adjacent Depression

This pond feature [1690] produced the largest group of pottery from the area (69 sherds/ 1.341kg). A total of 28 sherds came from fill (1710) including three central Gaulish samian bowls (two of Form 38 from the later 2nd century repertoire, and one of Curle 11), a Mancetter-Hartshill (MO4) bead and flange mortarium dated *c*. AD150-220, a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (C3NV) beaker sherd, and the base of a BB1 jar. Alongside a bowl and jar in WW1, and two grey ware flat rim bowls (GW5), all the material could date within the second half of the second century, although an early third century date might also be possible. Fill (1706) (22 sherds/203g) also contained central Gaulish samian; a dish of Form 18/31 dating AD 100-150, and a range of grog-tempered, oxidised and reduced wares which are no later in date than the 2nd century, apart from a sherd of soft pink grog-tempered ware (GT3A) which was also in production during the 3rd century. Fill (1709) contained 18 sherds (301g) and though less diagnostic than the other groups, the pottery fits within a 2nd century dating.

On the eastern side of the pond was a depression [1712] lined with cobbles, with two fills (1713) and (1714), which together contained 22 sherds (707g) of pottery of a distinctly later date (by a century) than the pond itself. Forms included a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware necked jar (C2NV) and a dish, copying samian Form 36 (C3NV), from the late repertoire dating to the later 3rd and 4th century (Howe *et al*. 1980, nos.75 and 81), and a grey ware (GW5) bead and flanged bowl dating from the second half of the 3rd century onwards. Other sherds belong to the same wares as the pond fills, so a degree of disturbance has occurred.

Phase 5 Ditched Enclosures, West of Pipeline Easement in the East Field

A total of 276 sherds of pottery were recovered from this area of the site, the largest groups coming from ditch (1173) [1172] with 58 sherds, (1193) [1191] with 49 sherds, and (1422) [1420] with 27 sherds.

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G26: The Clothes Line Enclosure Ditch (west of the pipeline) and Adjoining Ditches

Towards the east end of the ditch, [1300], slot [1393] (1394) produced three sherds (230g) from early Roman shell-tempered storage jar of mid-1st to 2nd century date. No pot was recovered from the main fill [1300] (1305). Of the ditches running into the main ditch from the south-east, (1335) [1334], (1556) [1555], and (1263) [1261] contained only eleven sherds of undiagnostic grey ware, probably of 2nd century date.

G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches

The group from (1173) [1172] (58 sherds/1.117kg) dating to the middle decades of the 2nd century, contained a central Gaulish samian ware dish of Form 18/31 dating *c.* AD100-150, alongside five grog-tempered white ware jars (WW1), three with lid-seated rims and one with a bead rim. Sherds of grey ware, BB1 and shell-tempered ware were also present.

The fills of ditch [841] yielded only two sherds; a white ware flagon sherd (WW2) from (825) [824] of early-mid 2nd century date and BB1 jar sherd with obtuse lattice from (834) [833], dating from the early 3rd century onwards. The fills of ditch [839] (840) contained a grey ware bowl with down-curving flange of early to mid-2nd century date, and [1259] (1260) just a sherd of undiagnostic sherd of shelly ware (CG1A) of mid-1st century or later date.

The group from Pit fill (1193) [1191] (49 sherds/1.080kg), a pit just inside the enclosure ditch, dating to the second half of the 2nd century, contained two central Gaulish samian bowls of Form 31, both with makers stamps (?SABIN and MARTINVS) and dating *c.* AD 160-200. Thirty-two of the sherds belonged to a sandy grey ware jar (GW6) with a square bead rim and grooved decoration, similar to one from Empingham, Rutland (Cooper 2000, no. 39) dating to the mid-late 2nd century. Two sherds of grey ware (GW5) and another in BB1 were also present. The group from adjacent gully (1422) [1420], dating to the 2nd century, contained 27 sherds all belonging to a miniature grey ware (GW5) necked jar with an out-curving rim.

G28: Southwestern Area Ditches

This area of the site yielded 332 sherds from 50 contexts, with most yielding just single figures. The only group of note, dating to the mid-4th century, and containing 61 sherds (1.392kg) came from pit fill (1134) [1132] and a largely complete but crushed grey ware jar (124 sherds/1.590kg) came from (2196) [2195].

Group 1

A total of 18 sherds came from four contexts. Ditch [1155] (1156) located at the southern edge of the group, contained the rim of a necked jar in Lower Nene Valley grey ware dating from the early mid-2nd to 3rd century, whilst (1189) [1190] contained the rim of a BB1 bead and flanged bowl (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, Type 45) dating to *c.* AD250-350. Ditch fills (2074) [2073] and (2084) [2083] yielded 13 body sherds of undiagnostic grey ware and shell-tempered ware dating from the 2nd century onwards.

Group 2

Ten sherds came from five contexts, half of which belonged to (2068) of [2067] and comprised undiagnostic grey and shell-tempered wares of the late 1st-2nd century, whilst [2038] (2039), [2040] (2041), [2107] (2108) [2131] (2132) and (2206) [2205] all produced sherds of grey ware, probably of 2nd century date but possibly later.

Group 3

A total of 48 sherds came from 15 context in this group, with no individual one yielding more than eight sherds. Groups are mixed in date across the 2nd century, but notable was a sherd of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware indented beaker dating to the L2nd or mid-3rd century

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from [2137] (2138), and a South Midlands shell-tempered ware jar base dating to 4th century from secondary fill (2140) [2139].

Group 4

A total of 146 sherds came from 14 contexts in this group, dating through the 2nd and sometimes into the early 3rd century, and comprising predominantly grey wares with occasional sherds of white, oxidised and shell-tempered wares as would be expected, and a sherd of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker. The majority of the sherds (124) came from a single deposit (2196) [2195] which contained the crushed remains of a grey ware jar of 2nd century date.

Group 5

A total of 49 sherds were recovered from 12 contexts, 14 of which came from ditch fill (2237) [2236], dating from the late 2nd to 3rd century. The remaining eleven contexts yielded between one and eight sherds each, ranging in date between the 2nd and the 4th century.

Ditch [830]

A total of 24 sherds were recovered from four contexts along the length of the ditch, 15 from (832) [830], at the southern end, including a BB1 plain rim bowl and another in South-Midlands shell-tempered ware (CG1B), which would indicate a 4th-century date, although the accompanying grey wares are less diagnostic. This would appear to be at odds with the other fills (2080) [2079], (2082) [2081] and (2124) [2123], towards the northern end, where the pottery is of mid-1st to 2nd century date.

G31: Features East of Dump [816]

Pit (1134) [1132], contained 61 sherds including Lower Nene Valley colour-coated wares (C2NV) comprising a pedestal beaker base and jar with bead rim in the later repertoire (Howe *et al.* 1980, 75-77), dating to the later 3rd or 4th century. Diagnostic of date was the occurrence of a jar with hooked bead rim and a flanged bowl in South Midlands shell-tempered ware (CG1B) from Harrold in Bedfordshire which expand their distribution in the 4th century and hooked beads appear in the mid-4th. The group also included a grey ware necked jar with a bead rim.

A total of 11 sherds were recovered from the three slots across 'C' shaped gully [1139] (1140), [1141] (1142) and [1143] (1144), including the abraded rim of a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (C2NV) dish imitating samian Form 36 (Howe et al 1980 no.81), dating late 3rd to mid-4th century, alongside less diagnostic grey wares and a residual Iron Age jar rim. Gully [1157] (1159) yielded three sherds dating to the late 1st or 2nd, whilst perpendicular gully (815) [814] produced two sherds of mid-1st century pottery. The fill of the initial cut of nearby enclosure ditch to the south-east, (819) [818], contained two sherds of second-century date.

Phase 6, 3rd-4th Century

Overview

A total of 482 sherds of pottery belonged to this phase of activity. The majority of the assemblage (298 sherds) was recovered from a refuse deposit G33, which was recorded in detail to characterise pottery supply during the later occupation of the site and is discussed below.

G33: Dump

Dump [816] contained 298 sherds (3.531kg) of 4th-century pottery within three fills (817) (859) and (898), the majority coming from (859). The quantified summary is tabulated below (Table 4 and Table 5).

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Table 4

Phase 6 G33 Dump Quantified Summary by Fabric				
Ware	**Fabric**	**Sherds**	**Weight**	**% sherds**
LNVCC	C2NV	26	711	9
MH-Mort	MO4	4	336	1
White	WW	1	8	<1
LNVGW	GW4	20	253	7
Grey ware	GW5/6	92	1526	31
BB1	BB1	1	6	<1
Late Shelly	CG1B	152	624	51
B-G shelly	CG3B	1	17	<1
Pink-grog	GT3A	1	50	<1
Total		**298**	**3531**	**100**

Table 5

Phase 6 G33 Dump Quantified Summary by Form			
Form	**Sherds**	**Weight**	**% sherds**
Flagon	1	4	<1
Beaker	1	28	<1
Jar	272	2453	91
Bowl	11	501	4
Dish	9	209	3
Mortarium	4	336	1
Total	**298**	**3531**	**100**

Products of the later repertoire of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware industry (C2NV) dating to the later 3rd and 4th century are present in all three fills as are jars (and one bowl) of the late Roman South Midlands shell-tempered ware industry (CG1B), placing the deposit firmly in the 4th century, but possibly within the first half, as hooked rims amongst the latter are absent. The former include examples of bead and flanged, and plain rimmed, bowls (Howe *et al.* 1980 nos. 79 and 87), samian copies of Forms 36 and 37 (nos. 81 and 82), jars (nos.75-77), the base of a late beaker (nos. 55-57) and the handle of a flagon (no.67). Other well-dated forms include a Mancetter-Hartshill hammerhead mortarium with red paint dating to between the mid-3rd and mid-4th century, a grey ware (GW5) bead and flanged bowl, a BB1 sherd with obtuse lattice and a sherd from a soft pink grog-tempered ware storage jar (GT3A) from Buckinghamshire covering the same date range. Grey ware (GW4 and 5) bead rim jars and plain rim dishes were also present.

In terms of broad patterns of supply of vessel forms and fabrics compared to Phase 5, the assemblage is even more jar dominated (91%) although this is exaggerated by a large number of small body sherds in the late Roman shell-tempered ware jars (CG1B) which contribute 51% of the assemblage in all. Jars are also supplied in grey wares (GW5/6, 31%) and more specifically in Lower Nene Valley grey ware (GW4, 7%) and as part of the later repertoire of the Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware industry, alongside copies of samian ware bowl forms no longer imported, a late beaker and a flagon (9%). Jars in BB1, pink grogged ware

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(GT3A), and Bourne-Greetham shell-tempered ware also make an appearance (<1%), and in terms of specialist vessels, there is a single mortarium from Mancetter-Hartshill in the group. Other groups from this phase (see below) included examples of red colour-coated bowls from Oxfordshire (C13) which would normally only get to the Midlands during the 4th century and more usually the second half.

G34: South-east corner occupation

This small area of domestic activity yielded 184 sherds from 17 contexts. The largest groups came from the fills of Ditch [1579], totalling 138 sherds, 52 of which came from (1600) [1599] and 36 from (1611) [1610], dating from the mid-3rd through to the 4th century. The fill of ditch [1581], (1605) [1603], contained 34 sherds of mid-2nd to 3rd century date, whilst the two fills of Ditch [1585] yielded just seven sherds giving a late-3rd or 4th century date.

The fill (1600) [1599] (52 sherds/995g) included the abraded base of an Oxford red colour-coated (C13) bowl of 4th century date alongside sherds of late Roman South Midlands shell-tempered ware and late Lower Nene Valley colour-coat as well as sherds from a pink grog ware storage jar and a very long-lived Dressel 20 olive oil amphora. Fill (1594) [1593] again included abraded sherds of Oxford red colour-coated ware (C13) and late Nene Valley (C2NV) and shelly ware (CG1B) jars. Vessels from (1611) [1610] (36 sherds/511g) included a grey ware bead and flanged bowl, again giving a date from the mid-3rd into the 4th century, alongside pottery of earlier date. However, pottery from fills (1570) [1569], (1576) [1575], [1579] (1580) and (1584) [1583] is consistently of 2nd century date, indicating an evolution of the ditch systems and a degree of disturbance seen elsewhere across the site.

Discussion

The general west to east movement of settlement across the two fields is borne out by the chronological analysis of the pottery, but the occurrence of earlier vessels residually, within later-dated groups, indicates a long evolution of these ditch systems and a degree of disturbance due to the creation and recutting of individual elements. Table 6 summarises the distribution of pottery across the stratigraphic phases.

Table 6: Distribution of the pottery by stratigraphic phase across the East and West Fields

Distribution of Pottery by Phase			
Field	**Phase**	**Sherds**	**% sherds**
West	2	2	<1
West	3.1	76	3
West	3.2	135	6
West	4	55	2.5
East	4	18	1
East	5	1324	59
East	6	482	22
East	unphased	145	6.5
Total		**2237**	**100**

In broad terms, the intensity of occupation appears to increase, moving eastwards as time goes on, although this needs to be balanced against the increased production and availability of pottery vessels moving from the late Iron Age into, and through, the Roman period. Under 12% of the assemblage came from the West Field during Phases 2 to 4, and only a further 1% was added during Phase 4 in the East Field, suggesting that activity was not residential and focussed instead perhaps on stock management, resulting in only low-level, intermittent, long-distance, rubbish-disposal during the 1st and into the 2nd century AD. Nearly 60% of the assemblage

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was deposited during Phase 5, in the mid-2nd to mid-3rd century, indicating more intensive occupation given the similarity of area compared to the West Field. However, Phase 6, occupying only a small area of the east Field, during the later 3rd and 4th century, but contributing 22%, appears to represent the most intense activity in terms of rubbish disposal.

In terms of proximity, the broadly contemporary site at Waterfield Place, 400m to the south-east produced the most comparable assemblage of pottery although the emphasis is more on the Iron Age (1200 sherds/81%) than the Roman period (265 sherds/18%) (Browning 2020, 93-94). The period of intersection is during the mid-later Iron Age and 1st century AD when the predominantly shell-tempered East Midlands scored ware gives way to the transitional pottery fabrics of the immediately pre- and post-Conquest decades including vessels in Belgic-style, seen in some of the latest enclosure deposits at Waterfield Place, prior to its abandonment (Browning 2020, 90). This indicates that activity in the West Field in contemporary with Waterfield Place but that developments in the East Field post-date it.

For the Roman period the assemblage is comparable with that from Empingham in Rutland, where sites were occupied from the later 1st through to the 4th century (Cooper 2000, 93-97). The contacts with Northamptonshire are more marked here than at Empingham in terms of 2nd-century wares such the grog-tempered (burnt) white ware jars (WW1) and grey wares from the Upper Nene Valley, but particularly during Phase 6 (3rd-4th century), when the influence of large regional suppliers such as the Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware industry and the South Midlands shell-tempered ware industry at Harrold becomes stronger, the profiles become more comparable. The Lower Nene Valley is rather more dominant at Empingham with levels around 40% during the 3rd and 4th centuries, whilst Harrold contributes between 9% and 14% (Cooper 200, 94, fig.46).

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The Roman Building Materials Georgina Clipstone and Heidi Addison

Quantity of Material and Methodology

A total weight of 5922g of building material was retrieved from 49 contexts across the site. The whole of the assemblage was retained after excavation and recorded by context, quantified by count and weight, and summarised in an excel workbook which will be deposited with the site archive in due course. The assemblage comprises ceramic building material, mosaic flooring tesserae, stone, clay, daub and mortar. Each category is reported on below. Diagnostic samples of each material category have been retained in the finds archive.

Ceramic Building Materials

A total of 72 fragments of ceramic building material weighing over 5kg were retrieved from 23 stratified contexts across the site, a summary of which is tabulated below.

Table 7 – Quantified record of ceramic building material by context and form

Context	Phasing	Imbrex		Tegula		Wall Tile		Unclassified		Total Wt	Total C.
		C.	Wt (g)	C.	Wt (g)	C.	Wt (g)	C.	Wt (g)	(g)	Wt (g)
2								1	4	4	1
33								1	19	19	1
47								3	9	9	3
67								1	29	29	1
93								1	2	2	1
139								4	30	30	4
255	Late IA – mid 1st C							1	3	3	1
301								1	243	243	1
303						2	115	1	54	169	3
324								1	35	35	1
360	Late IA – mid 1st C							2	533	533	2
413	Late IA – mid 1st C					1	39			39	1
462								23	498	498	23
859	2nd -4th C	1	136	1	403			11	481	1020	13
1049	1st-2nd C							1	95	95	1
1134	1st-2nd C					3	333			333	3
1176								1	19	19	1
1600	2nd-4th C			1	204					204	1
1705	1st-2nd C							3	1166	1166	3
1709	1st-2nd C							3	232	232	3
1880	1st-2nd C					1	91			91	1
2140	1st-2nd C			1	284					284	1
2169	1st - 2nd C							2	66	66	2
total										**5123**	**72**

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Table 8 - Summary of ceramic tile by form and weight

Form	frag count	Weight (g)	Av. Weight (g)	% Weight
Imbrex	1	136	136	2.7
Tegula	3	891	297	17.4
Wall tile	7	578	82.6	11.3
unclassified	61	3518	57.7	68.7
Total	72	5123	71.2	100

As seen in Table 2, the most notable context groups in terms of size are (1705) and (895) containing 1.1kg and 1kg respectively. It was a largely undiagnostic assemblage with 68% by weight not being identifiable to form as shown in Table 3. Curved imbrex and flanged tegula tile were recovered from (859), with tegulae also present in (1600) and (2140). Flat wall tile were recovered from (3030, (413), (1134) and (1880). The 3.5kg of unclassified material has an average sherd weight of only 58g and is too fragmentary to classify.

Mosaic Flooring Tesserae

Two fragments of stone tesserae are present from (2080) weighing 25g; one of pink ceramic (W.15-20mm) and one of grey sandstone (W.20-22mm).

Other Materials

A total weight of 769g of other building materials were retrieved from 28 contexts across the site. The assemblage comprises fragments of stone, fired clay, daub and mortar.

Table 9 – Summary of non-ceramic building materials

Context	Phasing	C.	Wt (g)	Comments
21		4	79	mudstone
33		1	18	slaked lime mortar with crushed tile
61		4	21	daub
61		3	46	fired clay
349	Late IA –mid 1st C	2	9	fired clay
358	Late IA –mid 1st C	11	59	fired clay
440	Late IA –mid 1st C	2	4	fired clay
468	Late IA –mid 1st C	1	25	fired clay
505	Late IA –mid 1st C	2	49	fired clay
591	Late IA –mid 1st C	1	14	fired clay
597	C 1st - 2nd	6	12	fired clay
617	C 1st - 2nd	3	58	fired clay
687	C 1st - 2nd	1	10	amorphous reduced daub

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692	Late IA –mid 1st C	1	15	burnt baked clay
701	C 1st - 2nd	1	14	fired clay
730	C 1st - 2nd	3	13	fired clay
859	C 2nd -4th	4	23	fired clay
868	C 1st - 2nd	1	67	Burnt stone with hatching pattern
1000	C 1st - 2nd	1	1	fired clay
1015		4	206	stone
1034		1	1	baked clay
1054	C 1st - 2nd	1	38	fired clay
1069	C 1st - 2nd	2	2	fired clay
1105	C 1st	4	15	reduced daub
1120		1	1	baked clay
1668	C 1st - 2nd	2	6	fired clay
1681	C 1st - 2nd	1	23	fired clay
2049	C 1st - 2nd	1	9	reduced daub
Total		**64**	**769**	

The fragment of mortar from (33) is a slaked lime, which is made by adding water to limestone and is used as a building putty, which later converts back into a hard limestone.

A fragment of burnt stone from (868) weighing 67g, with carbonised residue on its surface, has a reticulate (perhaps textile) impression on it (Figure 164).



Figure 164 – Burnt Stone with possible textile impression from (868)

Discussion

The small and fragmentary assemblage of fired clay and daub, provides some limited evidence for the existence of wattle and daub structures in the vicinity, for which there often was little clear evidence on the ground, apart from the large deposit of vitrified clay reported on elsewhere, which could represent the burning of a structure. Similarly the presence of Roman roof and structural tile indicates the existence of stone-founded structures in the vicinity,

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although there was no evidence for such on the site itself. It is likely that small amounts of tile were brought on to the site for re-use in hard standings for example.

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The Small Finds Heidi Addison, Ffion Rogers & Will Johnson

Introduction

The excavation assemblage consists of 40 finds from 33 stratified contexts; (311), (345), (400), (453), (505), (599), (730), (755), (817), (832), (859), (871), (934), (936), (1000), (1025), (1178), (1254), (1295), (1436), (1596), (1666), (1668), (1679), (1681), (1694), (1714), (1801), (1898), (2000), (2020), (2024), (2223) and one unstratified context, of which 21 are registered small finds. Iron finds, mostly nails and unidentified fragments, account for over half of the assemblage (53%), while worked bone finds (29%) mainly from the east field represent dates between the 1st and 3rd century AD and three examples from the west field have an earlier dating to between the Late Iron Age to the 2nd century AD. An early Roman brooch was one of five copper alloy finds retrieved, four of which came from the east field as did two glass vessel fragments. A quern stone fragment found in the west field dating to the Late Iron Age to mid- 1st century completes the material categories.

The Copper Alloy Finds *Heidi Addison*

1) Sf3 Unstratified. An illegible coin dia.22mm.
2) Sf10 (1025) [1020] An incomplete tapering sheet fragment Figure 165. A flat triangular sheet tapering to a rounded terminal 23mm x 10mm x <1mm.



Figure 165 Copper alloy tapering sheet fragment (Sf10)

3) Sf17 (1596) [1595] An incomplete round section shaft, tapering to a point 63mm x 2.5mm. Possibly that of a toilet instrument from the Roman period

4) Sf20 (1801) [1802] Roman. An incomplete Hod Hill type brooch L.52mm Figure 166. It has a centrally ribbed panel, finishing at the lower bow with transverse grooves, and terminating with a footknob. Its simplicity is similar to an example recovered from Kent, dated to the mid to late Nerorian period (AD 54-68) (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 77, Fig.129, 85)



Figure 166 Roman Hod Hill type brooch (Sf20)

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5) Sf23 (2024) [2021]. Ring fitting. A complete ring (dia.19mm) with D-shaped cross section 2.5mm.

The Iron and Nails *Heidi Addison*

6) Sf4 (453) [454] A curved fitting (?handle) of circular section, asymmetric in profile, with flat plate at one end for attachment, and a tapered terminal at the other, set at right angles (L.63mm), with identical triangular shaped terminals, one positioned directly from the gripping surface and the other from the dropped arm. The terminals are rectangular in cross-section and the handle and arm are sub-circular (Figure 167).

7)



Figure 167: Curved fitting (Sf4)

8) **Error! Reference source not found.**

9) (311) [310], (400) [397] and (599) [598] Three unidentified amorphous fragments of iron 4g, 19g and 13g respectively.

10) (1668) [1665] An incomplete and distorted tanged knife or tool, with a broken end, which is flat and is rectangular in cross-section, and thickens to a square cross-section tang, tapering to a near point 68mm x 20mm x 3-10mm (Figure 168).



Figure 168 Tanged knife or tool (1668)

11) (1694) [1663] An ?incomplete sub-rectangular fitting, possibly a hook and is rectangular in cross-section. One end is slightly curled over 30mm x 14mm x 5mm.

12) (1898) [1897] An ?incomplete rod of iron, which is square in cross-section, with a slight taper nearing the terminus point, whereas the other end thickens 270mm x 15mm x 13mm

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13) There were nineteen stratified nails and nail shafts, all retrieved from the east of the site from the following eleven contexts (345), (832), (859), (871), (936), (1178), (1666), (1679), (1681), (1714) and (2223), nine of which were registered small finds 8,12 and 25. There were only two complete nails (Sf25) recovered (2223) [2222]. These had rectangular shaped heads and tapering shafts and were square in cross-section (L.40mm). The remaining nails, including the largest deposit of incomplete examples (Sf8) were from (936), and also had shafts that were square in cross-section and ranged in length between 15mm-75mm. The form of the nails and shafts suggest they are handmade and of Roman date, used in carpentry and indicative of timber buildings in the vicinity.

Vessel Glass *Heidi Addison*

14) Sf7 (859) [816] A very worn blue-green vessel fragment (6g) of probable Roman date (Figure 169).
15) Sf26 (2223) [2222] A vessel fragment (4g) of modern soda glass.



Figure 169 (Left) Probable Roman vessel fragment (Sf7) (Right) ?Modern fragment (Sf26)

Quern Stone *Heidi Addison*

16) Sf5 (505) [504] A millstone grit fragment, with concave lower surface. Probably from the upper stone of a beehive quern (1,541g).

The Worked Bone *Ffion Rogers and Will Johnson*

17) Sf6 (755) [754] Gouge manufactured from a sheep tibia Figure 170. The shaft has been sliced obliquely to remove the distal end and create a flattened point with the medullary cavity exposed. The shaft is polished through wear, more so towards the tip. These objects are commonly found in Iron Age assemblages, with 66 recovered from Danebury and 70 from Maiden Castle (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 359; Sellwood 1984, 382). The gouges were likely to have performed multiple functions, but the higher level of polish to the tip would suggest contact with skin in handling and probably thread or hide, possibly used as a pin beater during weaving. Two similar examples have also been found nearby at Waterfield Place, Market Harborough (Cooper 2015, 103). Broken length: 150mm, shaft width: 14mm.

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Figure 170 Gouge (Sf6)

18) Sf9 and Sf32 (1000) adjoining. Equid metatarsal with the medial and lateral condylar surfaces removed (Figure 171). Shaped by the removal of flakes of bone on the medial, lateral and posterior surfaces. The bone has been brought to a rounded point at the centre of the condyle at the distal end. The centre of the distal articular surface has been removed to expose the medullary cavity which has been partly hollowed and smoothed on the inner surface. Sf9 broken length: 135mm, shaft width: 28mm, Sf32 broken length: 107mm, shaft width: 28mm.



Figure 171 Equid metatarsal (Sf9 and Sf32)

19) Sf31 (817). Small fragment of polished cortical bone, broken at both ends (Figure 172).. Roughly conical shape. Broken length: 47mm.



Figure 172 Polished cortical bone (Sf31)

20) Six worked sheep metapodials were recovered from (730), (934), (1295), (1436), (2000) and (2020), four of which were registered small finds 27, 28, 29 and 30. Only Sf28 and 29 are complete bones, although all appear to be a similar size. These are all highly polished, although the surface has been weathered, and show transverse grooves or scoring on opposite sides of the shaft. Similar artefacts were found at Danebury (Sellwood 1984, 389) and were speculated to be spindles or bobbins, however, there are

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no perforations in the complete metapodials in this assemblage. It may instead be that thread was wound around deeper grooves, such as those present on Sf27 stopped it from slipping Figure 173. It is also possible that the natural space between the distal epiphyses could have been used for this purpose, although there does not appear to be any additional wear or polishing around the epiphyses to support this. Sf28 complete length: 118mm, Sf29 complete length: 120mm.



Figure 173 Polished sheep metapodial and detail of grooves (right) (Sf27)

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The Industrial Residues and Fuel Ash Slag Heidi Addison

Introduction and Methodology

A total of almost 54kg of material was retrieved from 50 stratified contexts across the site and was subject to visual examination aided by a stereo microscope x10/40, and weighed by context. Soil in the finds bags was checked with a magnet to detect the presence of hammerscale. The small amount of metalworking finds are detailed in Table 10 below following national guidelines (Historic England 2015). All of the material is quantified by phase in Table 11 below.

Table 10 Iron smithing slag

Context	Cut	Phase	Weight (g)	Comments
815	814	5	38	One fragment of iron fayalite hearth slag. Amorphous, dark grey, vesicular. Iron corrosion residues. Hearth lining attached in parts.
859	816	6	924	Eleven amorphous fragments of iron fayalite hearth slag. Dense. Dark grey and vesicular and vitrified with iron corrosion products. Hearth lining attached in part.
898	816	6	579	Eight fragments of amorphous iron fayalite hearth slag. Mid-grey, vitrified and vesicular. Three fragments with hearth lining attached.
			1,541	

Table 11 Assemblage quantified by weight and summarised by phase

Phase	Fuel ash slag (g)	Hearth slag (g)
3.1 Late Iron Age-Mid 1st Century	1108	
3.2 Late Iron Age-Mid 1st Century	49812	
4. 1st – 2nd century (West field)	68	
4. 1st – 2nd century (East field)	160	
5. 2nd - 3rd century	1187	38
6. 3rd - 4th century	34	1503
Totals	52,369	1,541

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Overview

The large excavation area was divided into east and west fields, with 21 stratified contexts in the east field producing just over 5% (2,922g) of the assemblage, and is dated by the phasing to between the 1st and 2nd to the 4th centuries. Limited evidence (1,541g) for the smithing of iron nearby was found in the east field together with amounts of fuel ash slag. No hammerscale was detected from either the hand collected or bulk soil samples. The West Field assemblage was recovered from 29 stratified contexts and is dominated by a vast quantity of fuel ash slag weighing just under 51kg dated earlier by the phasing from the late Iron Age to middle 1st century and 1st to 2nd century

Fuel ash slag is the vitrified product of an unknown high-temperature activity and generally of a non-metallurgical process. It is commonly found in excavations and will have formed as the result of reactions between alkali-rich materials and silica from sand and clay when exposed to a high temperature (Historic England 2015, 59). It is, however, the vast quantity recovered

which is unusual. All of the fuel ash slag, particularly from the West Field deposit (917) were large amorphous fragments, with a few exceptions hinting of perhaps a structural use (Figure 174).



Figure 174 Curved fragment (left) Flat ?lath impressions (centre and right) (917)

The fuel ash slag appears to be compositionally similar and has been subject to an elevated and continuous heat source causing the fabric to vitrify and create glassy warped pores. The colour of the material ranges between cream and light grey to a very dark grey or black, suggesting the material was subject to a reducing atmosphere. There are the occasional fragments with oxidised clay on the outer surfaces of this material (Figure 175).



Figure 175 Oxidised clay attached (917)

West Field

Phase 3.1and 3.2 Late Iron Age – Middle 1st Century

Phase 3.1

All of the material (1,108g) recovered from ten contexts; (301) [301], (303) [301], (307) [306], (347) [346], (355) [355], (358) [356], (360) [359], (400) [397], (402) [402], and (404) [403] was fuel ash slag, which is visually and compositionally similar to the much larger deposit found in context (917) Phase 3.2, with the exception of a partially oxidised fragment (140g) with a reduced surface from the fill (355) of a 'sausage' gully [354]. There was 796g of fuel ash slag from four deposits grouped to the semi-circular enclosure ditch and 312g from six contexts of the internal features of the enclosure ditch.

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Phase 3.2

A total of 49,812g of fuel ash slag came from the following fourteen contexts; (283) [282], (456) [455], (468) [468]. (515) [514], (519) [518], (550) [549], (580) [579], (637) [636], (883) [882], (887) [886], (902) [901], (909) [908], (917) [633], and (931) [929], although 95% (47,365g) was recovered from the south-east, north-west boundary ditch [633] in the upper fill (917). This fill also contained animal bone jaws (see animal bone report).

Phase 4 1st-2nd Century

A small total of 68g of fuel ash slag was recovered from five contexts; (573) [570], (597) [596], (599) [598], (711) [710] and (973) [972].

East Field

Phase 4 1st – 2nd Century

A small isolated example of fuel ash slag (160g), phased to the earliest date in this field was retrieved from the fill (1384) of ditch [1383].

Phase 5 2nd – 3rd Century

The following sixteen contexts; (692) [690], (815) [814], (835) [836], (911) [910], (1446) [1445], (1459) [1457], (1469) [1468], (1483) [1482], (1519) [1518], (1773) [1772], (1808) [1806], (1867) [1866], (1923) [1922], (1936) [1935], (1940) [1939] and (1970) [1969] produced small quantities of fuel ash slag totalling 1,187g . The larger quantities of 300g from (1446) [1445] and 264g from (1923) [1922] were recovered to the east of the 'clothesline' ditch [1453] and the principal ditch respectively. Isolated fragments ranging between 10g-58g came from the remaining contexts. A fragment (38g) of hearth slag was also recovered from context (815) from ditch terminus [815], located east of the dump [816].

Phase 6 3rd – 4th Century

The fills (1120) and (1594) from ditches [1119] and [1593] respectively, produced a mere total of 34g of fuel ash slag and fragments (924g and 579g) of hearth slag were retrieved from the dump [816] from fills (859) and (898).

Discussion

The vast majority of the fuel ash slag material is dated by the associated pottery, and appears to have been deposited sometime between the late Iron Age and middle of the 1st century. It was recovered from the upper fill (917) of one deposit [633], located in the principal south-east to north-west boundary ditch. It has formed from the reaction of alkali and silica such as sand and/or clay (*ibid*) and could be the product of burning a wattle and daub structure, as proposed by Dungworth and McDonnell in their study of the fuel ash slag from Beckford in Worcestershire (undated report). The description of their material and quantity (33.5kg) is comparable to the Burnmill Road fuel assemblage. Industrial residue specialist Jane Cowgill has encountered similar vitrified materials on a number of sites, with similar characteristics, including oxidised clay attached. Cowgill refers to the material as *Iron Age Grey* and states that this material is "exclusive to Late Iron Age sites, often farmsteads, and commonly in association with domestic rubbish" (Cowgill 1999, 70).

The large concentration of fuel ash slag recovered suggests it is from something substantial. Together, with the limited evidence of possible lath impressions, and the oxidised clay areas on some fragments, tentatively points to the possibility that this material was formed by the burning of a wattle and daub structure.

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Human Remains Malin Holst

Introduction

York Osteoarchaeology Ltd was commissioned in March 2021 by ULAS to carry out the osteological analysis of ten skeletons, five of which were dated by C!4 dating to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. The inhumed remains were recovered during excavations at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire (SP 73019 88637) during 2019. The excavated area exposed activity dating to the mid to late Iron Age in the western area and a Roman ladder settlement in the eastern parts of the site.

The burials were widely distributed across the excavated area, with two burials in the centre of the site and the remaining burials located in the eastern area. The burials were either buried in ditches or pits. None of the burials appeared to be coffined and grave goods were scarce. A quantity of disarticulated human bone was also recovered during the excavation, which consisted of 90 fragments of adult and perinate bones.

Comparisons have been made with other Roman cemeteries, such as Driffield Terrace, York (Caffell and Holst 2012), Mill Mount, York (Holst 2005, Holst 2006), Newington Hotel, York (Keefe and Holst 2020). Horncastle, Lincolnshire (Caffell and Holst 2007), Western Road (Caffell and Holst 2016) and Oxford and Newarke Street in Leicester (Keefe and Holst 2015) and Baldock, Hertfordshire (Keefe *et al*. 2015).

Aims and Objectives

The aim of the skeletal analysis was to determine the age, sex and stature of the skeletons, as well as to record and diagnose any skeletal manifestations of disease and trauma.

Methodology

The skeletons were analysed in detail, assessing the preservation and completeness, calculating the minimum number of individuals present as well as determining the age, sex and stature of the individuals. All pathological lesions were recorded and described.

Osteological Analysis

Osteological analysis is concerned with the determination of the identity of a skeleton, by estimating its age, sex and stature. Robusticity and non-metric traits can provide further information on the appearance and familial affinities of the individual studied. This information is essential in order to determine the prevalence of disease types and age-related changes. It is crucial for identifying sex dimorphism in occupation, lifestyle and diet, as well as the role of different age groups in society. A summary of the osteological and palaeopathological data is given in Table 12: Summary of osteological and palaeopathological results (Table 12), with a detailed catalogue of skeletons provided in .

Table 12: Summary of osteological and palaeopathological results

Skeleton No	Preservation*			Age	Sex	Stature (cm)	Dental Pathology	Pathology
	SP	F	C					
01	3 (Moderate)	Moderate	80%	36+	F	161.5 ± 4.45cm	Calculus, caries, DEH, periodontal disease	Coxa vara in right femur, periosteal reaction on tibiae and left fibula, Degenerative joint changes in thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and right pelvis, Schmorl's nodes in thoracic and lumbar vertebrae

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02	3 (Moderate)	Severe	65%	8-10	-	-	Calculus, DEH	-
03	2 (Good)	Moderate	95%	36-45	Male	167.8 ± 4.32cm	Calculus, caries, DEH, periodontal disease	Possible fracture on left lateral clavicle, degenerative joint changes in spine, three ribs, hips, Schmorl's nodes
04	2 (Good)	Slight	95%	26-35	Male	168.0 ± 3.27cm	Peg tooth, calculus, dental abscess periodontal disease	Transitional vertebra with coccyx fused to sacrum, bifid spinous process of S1, spina bifida of S4 and S5, coxa vara, irregularly shaped articular facets of C2 and C3, periosteal reactions on ectocranial frontal bone and medial tibiae, clay shovelers fracture of T1, myositis ossificans traumatica at left distal tibia, oblique fracture of right first metacarpal, Schmorl's nodes, DJC in L3
05	3 (Moderate)	Moderate	85%	36+	Male	-	Calculus, ante-mortem tooth loss, periodontal disease	Fracture of an unsided rib shaft fragment, well-healed. Myositis ossificans traumatica at fibular notch of right tibia for interosseus ligament and at right 4th metacarpal for fourth dorsal interosseous ligament, DJC in spine, osteoarthritis in the hips, Schmorl's nodes
06	2 (Good)	Moderate	70%	36+	Male?	-	AM tooth loss, calculus, dental abscess, periodontal disease	Myositis ossificans traumatica on interosseus crest of distal right radius, osteoarthritis of right elbow
07	4 (Poor)	Severe	30%	18+	Undetermined	-	-	Osteoarthritis of left hip
08	2 (Good)	Moderate	45%	36-45	Male	-	-	Lamellar bone at right tibia
09	4 (Poor)	Severe	15%	4-6	-	-	DEH	-
10	3 (Moderate)	Slight	75%	40 weeks in utero	-	-	-	-

Key - YA – young adult - 18-25 years; YMA – young middle adult – 26-35 years; OMA – old middle adult – 36-45 years; MA – mature adult – 46+ years; A – adult – 18+ years; AD – Adolescent; OJ – Older Juvenile; YJ – Younger Juvenile; I – Infant; N – Neonate; P – Perinate; F – Foetus; M- Male; F – Female; U – Unsexed; I – indeterminate Sex; DEH – Dental Enamel Hypoplasia; AMTL - Ante-Mortem Tooth Loss; DJC – Degenerative Joint Changes

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Preservation

Skeletal preservation depends upon a number of factors, including the age and sex of the individual as well as the size, shape and robusticity of the bone. Burial environment, post-depositional disturbance and treatment following excavation can also have a considerable impact on bone condition (Henderson 1987, Garland and Janaway 1989, Janaway 1996, Spriggs 1989). Preservation of human skeletal remains is assessed subjectively, depending upon the severity of bone surface erosion and post-mortem breaks, but disregarding completeness. Preservation is important, as it can have a large impact on the quantity and quality of information that it is possible to obtain from the skeletal remains.

Surface preservation, concerning the condition of the bone cortex, was assessed using the seven-category grading system defined by McKinley (2004), ranging from 0 (excellent) to 5+ (extremely poor). Excellent preservation implied no bone surface erosion and a clear surface

morphology, whereas extremely poor preservation indicated heavy and penetrating erosion of the bone surface resulting in complete loss of surface morphology and modification of the bone profile. The degree of fragmentation was recorded, using categories ranging from 'minimal' (little or no fragmentation of bones) to 'extreme' (extensive fragmentation with bones in multiple small fragments). Finally, the completeness of the skeletons was assessed and expressed as a percentage: the higher the percentage, the more complete the skeleton.

The surface preservation of the inhumed skeletal remains from Burnmill Road ranged from good to poor, with four skeletons being well preserved (40%), another four with moderate surface preservation (40%) and two skeletons with poor surface preservation (20%). Half of the skeletons showed evidence for moderate fragmentation (50%), while two (20%) were slightly fragmented and three (30%) were severely fragmented.

Six of the skeletons were 70% or more complete (60%), while one skeleton was 65% complete (SK02) and three skeletons were between 15% and 45% complete. The truncated and incomplete nature of some of the burials from Burnmill Road will have limited the osteological and palaeopathological information that could be gained from the population during analysis.

Minimum Number of Individuals

A count of the 'minimum number of individuals' (MNI) recovered from a cemetery is carried out as standard procedure in osteological reports on inhumations in order to establish how many individuals are represented by the articulated and disarticulated human bones (without taking the archaeologically defined graves into account). The MNI is calculated by counting all long bone ends, as well as other larger skeletal elements recovered. The largest number of these is then taken as the MNI. The MNI is likely to be lower than the actual number of skeletons, which would have been interred on the site, but represents the minimum number of individuals, which can be scientifically proven to be present.

A minimum of six adults were present, based on six proximal right femora. The MNI of adults was smaller than the number of archaeologically identified individuals, most likely a result of later truncations of the burials. The MNI of the juveniles was two based on two left proximal femora. Two perinates were present based on two right femora and two right ulnae, SK10 and disarticulated perinatal bones in Context 535. In total, the MNI was ten.

Assessment of Age

Age was determined using standard ageing techniques, as specified in Scheuer and Black (2000a; 2000b) and Cox (2000). For non-adults age was estimated using the stage of dental development (Moorrees *et al.* 1963a; 1963b), dental eruption (Ubelaker 1989), measurements of long bones and other appropriate elements, and the development and fusion of bones (Scheuer and Black 2000b). In adults, age was estimated from stages of bone development and degeneration in the pelvis (Brooks and Suchey 1990, Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) and ribs (modified version of methods developed by İşcan *et al.* 1984; 1985 and İşcan and Loth 1986 provided in Ubelaker 1989), supplemented through examination of patterns of dental wear (Brothwell 1981, Miles 1962).

The individuals were divided into a number of age categories. Non-adults were subdivided into 'foetuses' (f: where the age estimate clearly fell below 38-40 *weeks in utero*), 'neonates' (n: where the age estimate suggested 0-1 month), 'infant' (i; 1-12 months), young juvenile (yj; 1-6 years), older juvenile (oj; 7-12 years), and adolescent (ad; 13-17 years). Adults were divided into 'young adult' (ya; 18-25 years), young middle adult (yma; 26-35 years), old middle adult (oma; 36-45 years), and mature adult (46+ years). A category of 'adult' (a) was

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used to designate those individuals whose age could not be determined beyond the fact that they were eighteen or older.

For each skeleton as many criteria as possible (preservation allowing) were used to estimate age. However, it is important to note that several studies (for example Molleson and Cox 1993, Molleson 1995, Miles *et al.* 2008) have highlighted the difficulty of accurately determining the age-at-death of adults from their skeletal remains, with age-at-death frequently being underestimated for older individuals. The categories defined here should be taken as a general guide to the relative physiological age of the adult, rather than being an accurate portrayal of the real chronological age; no doubt many of those aged '46+' would in actuality have been in their sixties, seventies or eighties when they died.

Seven of the skeletons from Burnmill Road were adults. SK04 was a young middle adult, while SK03 and SK08 were old middle adults and SK01, SK05 and SK06 were either old middle or mature adults, aged 36+ years (see Table 12). SK07 could not be aged more accurately than to say that they were an adult (18+).

Three articulated skeletons were of non-adults, including SK02, who was an older juvenile aged eight to ten years, SK09, who was a younger juvenile aged four to six years and SK10, who was a perinate, aged 40 weeks in utero, so at birth. Within the disarticulated bone assemblage were several bones from another perinate of the same age (Context 535).

In comparison with other Roman cemeteries, the proportion of adults at Burnmill Road (70%) was average to low. At most Roman cemeteries, males predominated, such as the Newington Hotel, York (82.9%, Keefe and Holst 2020), Horncastle in Lincolnshire (88.2%; Caffell and Holst 2007), Baldock in Hertfordshire (80.7%, Keefe et al, 2015), Oxford and Newarke Street (78.6%, Keefe and Holst 2015) and Western Road in Leicester (76.3%, Caffell and Holst 2016).

Sex Determination

Sex determination was carried out using standard osteological techniques, such as those described by Mays and Cox (2000). Assessment of sex involves examination of the shape of the skull and the pelvis and can only be carried out once sexual characteristics have developed, during late puberty and early adulthood. Evidence from the pelvis was favoured as its shape is directly linked to biological sex (the requirements of childbirth in females) whereas the shape of the skull can be influenced by factors such as age (Walker 1995). Measurements of certain bones were used to supplement the morphological assessment.

The sex of one of the adults (SK07) could not be determined (see Table 12) due to truncation and loss of the pelvis and skull. Of the remaining six adults, five were male (SK03, 04, 05, 06, and 08)) and one was female (SK01).

The majority of the comparative populations also had a slightly higher proportion of males, although it must be considered that this is a very small population. At the Newington Hotel in York (Keefe and Holst 2020) around half of the adults were male, while less than one fifth were identified as females, and when considering the sexed adult population; 70.5% of the population were males, which was considered to deviate significantly from a normal sex distribution. At Oxford and Newarke Street, males were slightly more prevalent than females (55% and 45% respectively; Keefe and Holst 2015). At Horncastle (Caffell and Holst 2007), 58.8% of the sexed adults were males. At Western Road, males made up 69.7% of the sexed adult population (Caffell and Holst 2016); statistically, this was considered to deviate significantly from a normal sex distribution. Analysis of the inhumations from Baldock by Keefe *et al.* (2015) suggested there were more females than males. In many Roman cemeteries,

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males are found to outnumber females, particularly in the larger urban cemeteries (Davison 2000).

Ancestry

The term 'ancestry' is used to describe the genetic background of individuals. An attempt was made to determine the ancestry of each individual based on the visual appearance of traits in the cranial skeleton, as described by Byers (2010, 154-165). A metric method was also applied based on eight cranial measurements (Giles and Elliot 1962 in Byers 2010, 168-171). Unfortunately, the expression of the various traits used to define ancestral groups can be ambiguous and assessing them is subjective; consequently, it can be very difficult to determine ancestry (Byers 2010, 131-148). Preservation is also an issue as most of the traits occur in the cranium, which may not survive intact. At Hungate a number of crania were complete, enabling observation and measurement.

Due to the largely fragmentary and incomplete nature of the crania from Burnmill Road it was not possible to determine ancestry. Individuals of African ancestry have been identified elsewhere in Roman Britain, for example in York (Leach *et al.* 2009).

Metric Analysis

Stature

Stature depends on two main factors, heredity and environment; it can also fluctuate between chronological periods. Stature can only be established in skeletons if at least one complete and fully fused long bone is present, but preferably using the combined femur and tibia. The bone is measured on an osteometric board, and stature is then calculated using a regression formula developed upon individuals of known stature (Trotter 1970). Where possible, bones from the legs were used in preference to those of the upper limb as these carry the lowest error margin (*ibid*).

It was possible to calculate the stature for three of the adults that could be sexed (two males and one female). SK01 (old middle or mature adult female) was 161.5cm tall, which is above the average for the period (158.5cm according to Roberts and Cox 2003, 142). Comparison with Roman populations from Leicestershire revealed that the average statures were generally shorter than SK01, with a mean female stature of 159cm at Oxford and Newarke Street (Keefe and Holst 2015) and 159.8cm at Western Road (Caffell and Holst 2016).

SK03 (old middle adult male) was 167.8cm tall, and SK04 was 168.0cm tall, which is slightly below the average for the period (169cm according to Roberts and Cox 2003, 142). Comparison with other Roman males in Leicestershire reveals that the mean stature at Western Road as similar to that from Burnmill Road, at 168.9cm, while the mean male stature from Oxford and Newarke Street was slightly taller, at 171.2cm Caffell and Holst 2016).

Platymeric and Platycnemic Indices

Leg measurements were obtained from the femora and tibiae and used to calculate the shape and robusticity of the femoral shaft (*platymeric* index) and the tibial shaft (*platycnemic* index; Bass 1987).

It was possible to calculate the platymeric index of the femora belonging to three of the individuals from Burnmill Road. SK01 (old middle or mature adult female) had a *platymeric* (broad and flattened from front to back) right femur (the left was not preserved), as were both of the femora belonging to SK04 (young middle adult male) and SK06 (old middle or mature adult male). The femora of SK03 (old middle adult male) were eurymeric (of average shape), as was the right femur of SK08 (old middle adult male; the left side was not preserved).

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The tibiae belonging to SK03 were *mesocnemic* (rounded) was *mesocnemic* shape, while the left tibia of SK01 (the right was not preserved) and the tibiae of SK06 were *eurycnemic* (broad).

Cranial Indices

Standard measurements of the cranium and mandible were taken where preservation allowed, however, due to the fragmentary and incomplete nature of the crania from Burnmill Road it was not possible to calculate any of the cranial indices.

Non-Metric Traits

Non-metric traits are additional sutures, facets, bony processes, canals and foramina, which occur in a minority of skeletons and are believed to suggest hereditary affiliation between skeletons (Saunders 1989). The origins of non-metric traits have been extensively discussed in the osteological literature and it is now thought that while most non-metric traits have genetic origins, some can be produced by factors such as mechanical stress (Kennedy 1989) or environment (Trinkhaus 1978). A total of thirty cranial (skull) and thirty post-cranial (bones of the body and limbs) non-metric traits were selected from the osteological literature (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Finnegan 1978; Berry and Berry 1967) and recorded.

Cranial Traits

Cranial traits are more likely to be genetic in origin than those noted on the remaining part of the skeleton, which can often be affected by mechanical stress. Few cranial non-metrics traits were observed, probably as a result of the fragmentary and incomplete nature of the crania at the site. Two instances of bridging of the supraorbital notch were observed, as well as one mastoid foramen extrasutural and a double anterior condylar canal.

Post-Cranial Traits

Most of the adults exhibited post-cranial non-metric traits, the most common of which was a third trochanter (a raised area at the proximal femur), which was observed in four individuals and is likely due to strain to the large muscle at the bottom, *gluteus* maximums, rather than being genetic. Peroneal tubercles were observed on the calcanei in three individuals and double calcaneal or talar facets (alteration to the shape of one of the ankle and heel bones) in two skeleton.

Pathological Analysis

Pathological conditions (disease) can manifest themselves on the skeleton, especially when these are chronic conditions or the result of trauma to the bone. The bone elements to which muscles attach can also provide information on muscle trauma and excessive use of muscles. All bones were examined macroscopically for evidence of pathological changes. In articulated burials, the distribution of the lesions observed across the skeleton is one of the features used for differential diagnosis. Obviously, with disarticulated bone this is not possible and this has an impact on identifying the pathological conditions concerned. Fuller descriptions of the pathological lesions observed can be found in the appendix (Appendix 1).

Congenital Conditions

Heredity and environment can influence the embryological development of an individual, leading to the formation of a congenital defect or anomaly (Barnes 1994). The most severe defects are often fatal and if the baby is not miscarried or stillborn, it will usually die shortly after birth. Such severe defects are rarely seen in archaeological populations, but the less severe expressions often are and these individuals will usually have been unaware of their condition. The frequency with which these minor anomalies occur may provide information on the

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occurrence of the severe expressions of these defects in the population involved (*ibid*). It may also provide information on levels of maternal health (Sture 2001).

Transitional Vertebrae and Additional or Absent Vertebrae

The normal human spine consists of seven cervical (neck), twelve thoracic (chest) and five lumbar (lower back) vertebrae, making a total of 24 independent segments. The sacrum (at the base of the spine, forming the back of the pelvis) is usually composed of five fused vertebral segments and the coccyx (vestigial tail) is normally made up of four fused vertebral segments. The overall total of vertebral segments is therefore 33.

Additional vertebrae occur when there is an extra vertebral segment, increasing the total number of segments in the spine. They usually occur at the junction between the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae (where they take on the appearance of a thoracic vertebra), or at the junction between the lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum. In the latter instance, they either appear as an additional (sixth) lumbar vertebra, or become partially or fully incorporated into the sacrum (Barnes 1994, 78).

Transitional vertebrae can occur at the borders between different types of vertebra, when a vertebra from one group takes on some or all of the characteristics of an adjacent group, for example the first lumbar vertebra (in the lower back) may develop vestigial ribs (Barnes 1994, 79-116). The process by which this happens is known as 'border shifting'. The end result is to increase the number of segments in one part of the spine at the expense of the adjoining part (e.g. increasing the number of thoracic vertebrae to thirteen through incorporating the first lumbar vertebra, but decreasing the number of lumbar vertebrae to four). Transitional vertebrae are reasonably common, particularly at the lumbo-sacral border (between the fifth lumbar vertebra and the sacrum, at the base of the spine), but the consequences of the border shift become more severe the higher up the spine it occurs (*ibid*).

A complete and well preserved spine is required to determine whether any variation in the expected number of vertebrae in each group is the result of a genuine extra vertebral segment (i.e. an additional vertebra) or due to a border shift and if the latter, what kind of shift has taken place. Only Skeleton 170 (young middle adult female) had a near-complete spine (29 identifiable vertebral segments present).

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Additional or transitional vertebrae were seen in one of the adults from Burnmill Road, and affected SK04 (young middle adult male) who had a vertebral border shift at the sacral coccyx border. Their coccyx had fused to the sacrum, though broken off post-mortem (Figure 176).



Figure 176: SK04 fusion of the first coccygeal vertebra to the sacrum and cleft first sacral vertebra

Coxa Vara

The neck of the femur is usually angled upwards and medially. However, in some individuals the femoral neck is angled almost horizontally and the head may be below the level of the greater trochanter (normally it is well above the greater trochanter). This horizontal angling of the femoral neck is called *coxa vara*. This condition is not present at birth, but develops slowly due to a congenital ossification defect of the femoral neck (Salter 1999). Because of the defect, the muscles of the hip cannot hold the pelvis level during walking, and the individual will have a lurching (although painless) type of limp (Salter 1999). A femur with *coxa vara* may also be shortened or bowed (Barnes 2012, 168). *Coxa vara* can also develop as a result of other conditions, for example through weight-bearing when suffering from rickets (Brickley and Ives 2008, 105 and 111).

SK01 (old middle or mature adult female) and SK04 (young middle adult male) had a short femoral neck, that were angled more horizontally than usual (although the head of the femur was not below the level of the greater trochanter).

Cleft Neural Arches

The two halves of the neural arch normally surround and protect the spinal cord, but they can fail to unite during development leaving a cleft in the back of the vertebra. However, the spinal cord remains protected as the gap is bridged by a tough fibrous tissue (Barnes 1994, 117-120). Cleft neural arches are most common at the border regions between the vertebra types, especially in the sacrum where the entire bone may be involved (Barnes 1994, 119-120). Cleft sacral arches have often been termed '*spina bifida occulta*' in the palaeopathological literature, but the causes of cleft arches and true spina bifida are quite different, and cleft neural arches are not related to the more severe *spina bifida cystica* in the way that true *spina bifida occulta* is (*ibid*).

SK04 (young middle adult male) had a cleft arch of the first vertebra in the sacrum (see Plate 1), as well as cleft arches of the fourth to fifth sacral vertebra, as Roberts and Manchester (2005, 55) caution that the latter is probably due to normal variation. This individual also had an associated border shift (see Section 3.2.1), with sacralisation of the coccyx.

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Other Spinal Anomalies

SK04 (young middle adult male) had slightly larger articular facets on the right side of the second and third cervical vertebrae, which is an anomaly the individual would not have been aware of.

Trauma

The evidence for trauma in archaeological populations is restricted to that visible in the skeletal remains, unless soft tissue is preserved (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 85-86). Therefore, most of the soft-tissue injuries sustained by archaeological populations will be invisible, although occasionally soft tissue injuries can be inferred through ossification of the tissues at the site of damage, known as *myositis ossificans* (*ibid*). Much of the evidence for trauma in archaeological populations focuses on fractures to the bones (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 84-85), although long standing well-healed fractures may be hard to detect (Jurmain 1999, 186).

Ante-mortem injuries occurred during life and exhibit evidence for healing, whereas peri-mortem injuries occurred around the time of death and consequently no evidence for healing will be observed. Peri-mortem injuries did not necessarily occur at the instant of death. It takes time for evidence of healing to be visible in the bone following an injury, and also for bone to lose the physical characteristics it had in life following death. Therefore 'peri-mortem' really refers to a three-week window either side of death (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 114). Distinguishing between peri-mortem trauma and post-mortem damage can be difficult. Generally, post-mortem breaks will have a paler surface than the surrounding bone and broken edges will usually be perpendicular to the bone (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 114-116; Lovell 1997, 145; Sauer 1998). Recent post-mortem breaks are usually easily distinguished, but breaks that occurred while the skeleton was in the burial environment and long before the skeleton was excavated may be much harder to identify as such.

Ante-Mortem Fractures

The left lateral clavicle of SK03 (old middle adult male) did not have a joint surface and instead had an irregularly but smoothly remodelled lateral end, which was less thick than would be the norm. It is likely that this was caused by a fracture, leading to displacement of the lateral end, as a result of the pull of the associated muscles. A smooth surface on the inferior side of the lateral clavicle was flattened in an area of 9.9mm by 13.2mm, which may be the new articulation with the acromion of the scapula (Figure 177).

SK04 (young middle adult male) had a had a healed 'clay shoveler's fracture' to the spinous process of his first thoracic vertebra (Figure 178). The spinous processes are the 'knobbly' parts of the spine that can be felt in the back and in a clay shoveler's fracture the tip of the spinous process is pulled away from the rest of the bone by the action of the muscles. They occur most frequently in the seventh cervical vertebra at the base of the neck, but can also affect the sixth cervical vertebra or the first to third thoracic vertebrae (McKellar 1940). These fractures have been termed 'clay shoveler's fractures' as they were common among untrained unemployed men put to work digging drainage ditches through clay soils in Western Australia (*ibid.*). It was suggested that their lack of experience in that type of manual work and their poor physical condition led to the fractures.

The same individual also had an oblique fracture of the right first metacarpal, the thumb part of the palm, which was well healed (Figure 179). The fracture affected the proximal third of the shaft and caused thickening of the shaft, particularly on the palmar-dorsal aspects, while on

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the medial side there was a small, smooth oval-shaped depression, 8mm by 4.5mm in size, which is 1.5mm deep and likely caused by the fracture.



Figure 177: SK03 healed clavicle fracture with possible articular surface (arrow)

Figure 178: SK04 healed fractures of the first thoracic vertebra

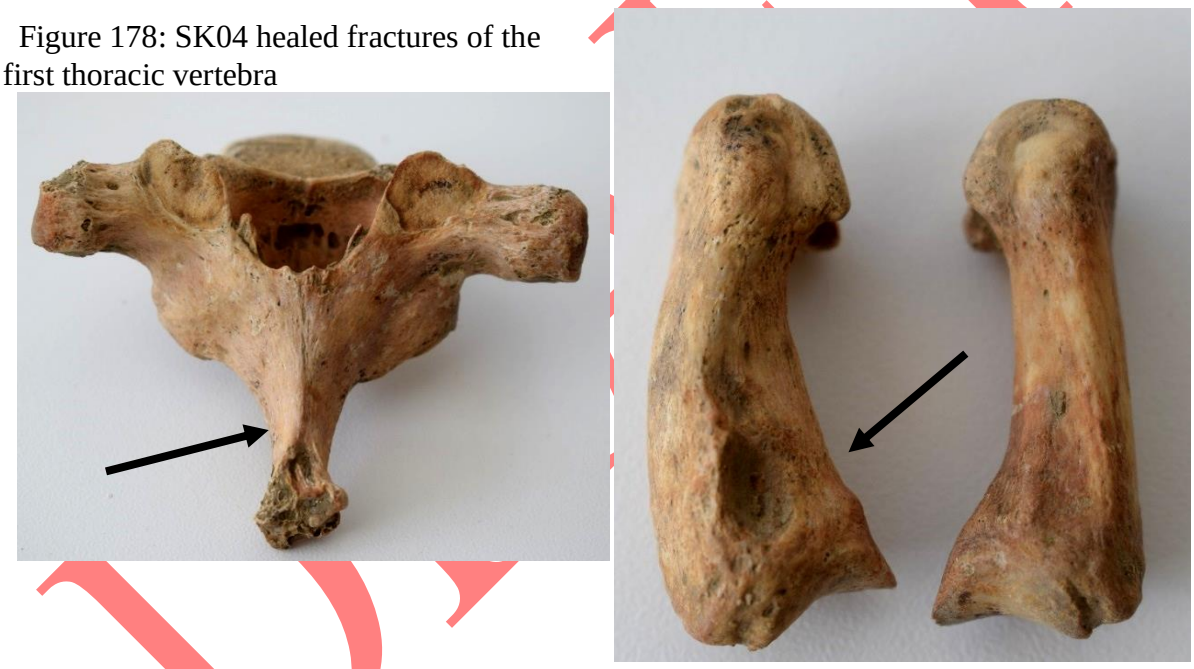


Figure 179: Fracture of the first right metacarpal of SK04 (on left side with the healthy left metacarpal on the right side)

SK05 (old middle or mature adult male) had a healed rib fractures on an unsequenced rib shaft fragment. The fractures appeared to be transverse and well remodelled, with good apposition. Rib fractures can occur as a result of a direct blow or through a fall (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 105; Galloway 1999, 107). Although coughing can also cause rib fractures (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 105), the latter is more common in elderly individuals (Dandy and Edwards 2003, 161). Isolated rib fractures usually heal well without active treatment (*ibid*).

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Myositis Ossificans Traumatica

Myositis ossificans traumatica is caused by the avulsion of tendons or muscle attachments (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 26); severe trauma to muscular tissue can sometimes result in the ossification of the muscle tissue itself (Ortner 2003, 133). The most commonly observed sites are on the femur at the insertion of the extensors and abductors, the humerus at the insertion of *deltoid* and *pectoralis* (major and minor) (*ibid*). These traumatic lesions are most commonly seen in young adults (*ibid*, 134).

SK04 (young middle adult male) and SK05 (old middle or mature adult male) had irregular ossified nodules on the lateral surface of the distal left and right tibiae respectively, at the fibular notch, which is the site of the interosseous ligament. This is usually caused by trauma. SK04 also had a large nodule of bone on the proximal aspect of the right fourth metacarpal, for the fourth dorsal interosseus ligament. This ligament abducts the second to fourth fingers and aids in flexion of the knuckles and extension of the fingers.

SK06 (old middle or mature adult possible male) had a large nodule of bone on the interosseus crest of the distal shaft of the right radius, at the attachment of the interosseous ligament. The latter ossification may be associated with an injury which affected the missing part of the ulna and radius of this individual, since the skeleton also showed evidence for severe osteoarthritis of the elbow, which can be secondary to trauma.

Myositis ossificans traumatica was also common at Western Road (Caffell and Holst 2016) and Oxford and Newarke Street (Keefe and Holst 2015).

Infectious Disease

Infectious disease can involve the skeleton, but since bone cannot respond quickly only evidence for chronic, longstanding infections can be observed in archaeological skeletal remains (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 167). Acute conditions, where the patient either recovers or dies within a short space of time will not be seen. Initial bone formation in response to infection is disorganised (woven bone), but with time, as healing takes place, woven bone is remodelled and transformed into lamellar bone. Consequently, woven bone presence indicates an infection that was active at the time the person died, whilst lamellar bone indicates an infection that had healed. A combination of both suggests a recurring or longstanding infection (*ibid*). Although specific diseases may cause new bone to be deposited on the skeleton, it is almost always impossible to diagnose these from the bones alone. Hence, evidence for infection is discussed as 'non-specific' infection.

Periosteal Reactions

New bone deposits on the surfaces of the bones can indicate inflammation of a sheath of tissue (the periosteum) which surrounds all bones (Ortner 2003, 206-207). Inflammation may be due to infection, but low-grade trauma and chronic ulceration can also lead to new bone formation (Roberts and Manchester 2005; Ortner 2003, 206-207). Periosteal reactions are commonly observed in archaeological populations, particularly on the tibiae, and their prevalence has been used as a general measure of stress in past populations (Ortner 2003, 209). Woven bone deposits are indicative of inflammation that was active at the time of death, while lamellar bone indicates that the inflammation was healing.

Periosteal reactions in the form of lamellar bone in the form of diffuse striations were observed on both tibiae and the left fibular of SK01 (old middle or mature adult female), the tibiae of SK04 (young middle adult male) and the right tibia shaft of SK08 (old middle adult male. At Western Road, 36.6% of tibiae and 15."% of fibulae were affected by periosteal reactions

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(Caffell and Holst 2016), while 18.8% of tibiae and no fibulae were affected at Oxford and Newarke Street (Keefe and Holst 2015).

SK04 (young middle adult male) had lamellar bone in the form of pitting on the ectocranial (outer) surface of the frontal bone, indicative of an inflammation of the scalp.

Joint Disease

The term joint disease encompasses a large number of conditions with different causes, which all affect the articular joints of the skeleton. Factors influencing joint disease include physical activity, occupation, workload and advancing age, which manifest as Degenerative Joint Changes and osteoarthritis. Alternatively, joint changes may have inflammatory causes in the *spondyloarthropathies*, such as sceptic or rheumatoid arthritis. Different joint diseases affect the articular joints differently and it is the type of lesion, together with the distribution of skeletal manifestations, which determines the diagnosis (Rogers 2000, Roberts and Manchester 2005).

Degenerative Joint Changes

The most common type of joint disease observed tends to be Degenerative Joint Change (DJC). DJC is characterised by both bone formation (osteophytes) and bone resorption (porosity) at and around the articular surfaces of the joints, which can cause great discomfort and disability (Rogers 2000). Degenerative changes to the vertebral bodies were recorded when osteophytes (bony outgrowths) were present around the margins or on the body surfaces, coupled with porosity of the body surfaces (Rogers 2000).

Degenerative joint changes in the spine were observed in SK01 (old middle or mature adult female) in the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, in the complete spine of SK03 (old middle adult male), in the third lumbar vertebra of SK04 (young middle adult male), and in much of the spine of SK05 (old middle or mature adult male). In most instances, only the vertebral bodies are affected by osteophytes and by porosity, but a small number of articular facets are also affected in SK03 and SK05. The right pelvis was also affected by DJC in SK01, and both hips were affected in SK03, as well as three rib tubercles.

Osteoarthritis

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a degenerative joint disease of synovial joints characterised by the deterioration of the joint cartilage, leading to exposure of the underlying bony joint surface. The resulting bone-to-bone contact can produce polishing of the bone termed ‘eburnation’, which is the most apparent expression of OA. Other features associated with degeneration of the joint include osteophytes (bone formation) on the surface or around the margins, porosity on the surface, and the development of cysts (Rogers 2000; Roberts and Manchester 2005, 135-136). OA is frequently associated with increasing age, but can be the result of mechanical stress and other factors, including lifestyle, food acquisition and preparation, social status, sex and general health and body weight (Larsen 1997; Roberts and Manchester 2005). OA was recorded as present when at least two of the features associated with OA were present (e.g., osteophytes and porosity); eburnation, even if occurring alone, was always considered to be indicative of OA (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 137).

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The left hip of SK07 (adult of undetermined sex) and both hips of SK05 (old middle or mature adult male) were affected by osteoarthritis in the form of severe eburnation and porosity of the femoral head and the acetabulum. The hips and knees are the major weight-bearing joints of the lower limb, and so frequently develop OA in modern populations (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 138; Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998, 94). At Western Road, 22.6% of acetabuli and 6% of proximal femora were affected by osteoarthritis (Caffell and Holst 2016). A total of 14.3% of hips were affected by osteoarthritis at Oxford and Newarke Street (Keefe and Holst 2015).

The proximal right radius and ulna of SK06 (old middle or mature adult male) were affected by severe osteoarthritis (the distal humerus was not preserved; (Figure 180). At Western Road, 3.2% of radii and 1.4% of proximal ulnae were affected by osteoarthritis (Caffell and Holst 2016). Osteoarthritis of the elbow was not observed at Oxford and Newarke Street (Keefe and Holst 2015). Osteoarthritis can develop following trauma to the bone and it is possible that in this case a fracture had occurred to the now missing parts of the ulna or radius, as the radius also showed evidence for myositis ossificans traumatica, which is also related to trauma. Osteoarthritis of the elbow was not observed at Oxford and Newarke Street (Keefe and Holst 2015).



Figure 180: SK06 osteoarthritis at elbow

Schmorl's Nodes

Schmorl's nodes are another condition that can affect the spine. They manifest as indentations in the upper and lower surfaces of the vertebral bodies caused by the pressure of herniated vertebral discs (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998). Discs may rupture due to trauma, but vertebrae weakened by infection, osteoporosis or neoplastic disease may be more vulnerable (Roberts and Manchester 2005). Schmorl's nodes are often associated with degenerative changes to the vertebral bodies (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 1998, Hilton *et al.* 1976) and are most commonly seen in the lower thoracic vertebrae (Hilton *et al.* 1976).

Four individuals had Schmorl's nodes in the spine, including SK01 (old middle or mature adult female), SK03 (old middle adult male), SK04 (young middle adult male) and SK05 (old middle or mature adult male). Schmorl's nodes occurred exclusively in the thoracic and lumbar region of the spine, which is relatively typical for the location of these lesions (Hilton *et al.* 1976). The crude prevalence rate for Schmorl's nodes in Roman Britain is reported to be 8.9% (Roberts and Cox 2003, 147). At Western Road, the crude prevalence of Schmorl's nodes was 50.9% (Caffell and Host 2016), which was similar to that at Burnmill Road (57.1%).

Dental Health

Analysis of the teeth from archaeological populations provides vital clues about health, diet and oral hygiene, as well as information about environmental and congenital conditions (Roberts and Manchester 2005). All teeth and jaws were examined macroscopically for

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evidence of pathological changes. True prevalence rates were calculated as a proportion of tooth positions or teeth (as appropriate for the condition observed), and also as a proportion of the individuals with tooth positions or teeth present. Six skeletons had teeth, including female adult SK01, male adults SK03, SK04 and SK05 and juveniles SK02 and SK09.

A total of 112 adult tooth positions and seven juvenile tooth positions were recorded and 130 permanent fully erupted teeth, 36 permanent erupting teeth and eighteen deciduous teeth were recorded. Seven teeth had been lost post-mortem.

Calculus

If plaque is not removed from the teeth effectively (or on a regular basis) then it can mineralise and form concretions of calculus on the tooth crowns or roots (if these are exposed), along the line of the gums (Hillson 1996, 255-257). Mineralisation of plaque can also be common when the diet is high in protein (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 71). Calculus is commonly observed in archaeological populations of all periods, although poor preservation or damage caused during cleaning can result in the loss of these deposits from the teeth (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 64).

All skeletons (85.7%) with teeth except younger juvenile SK09 had calculus deposits on their teeth, including 100% of adults. Calculus was present on 74 of the 130 (56.9%) surviving permanent teeth (Figure 181). The deposits ranged between flecks and heavy concretions. In the juveniles, calculus was recorded in six deciduous teeth, all of which belonged to SK02.



Figure 181: SK04 Heavy calculus and moderate periodontitis

According to calculations by Roberts and Cox, just over a quarter of the population in Britain, during the Roman period, (26.8% of individuals, Roberts and Cox 2003, 132) would have been affected by calculus. With regards to the comparative sites used in this analysis the calculus rates were considerably higher. At the Newington Hotel 90.6%, of adults with at least one tooth exhibited deposits of calculus (Keefe and Holst 2020). Caffell and Holst (2016) observed that 98.7% of adults were affected with calculus at Western Road, Leicester. The calculus prevalence rates at California, Baldock were higher still, affecting 100% of adults (Keefe *et al.* 2015).

Dental Caries

Dental caries (tooth decay) forms when bacteria in the plaque metabolise sugars in the diet and produce acid, which then causes the loss of minerals from the teeth and eventually leads to the formation of a cavity (Zero 1999). Simple sugars can be found naturally in fruits, vegetables, dried fruits and honey, as well as processed, refined sugar; since the latter three contain the most sucrose they are most cariogenic. Complex sugars are usually less cariogenic and are found in carbohydrates, such as cereals. However, processing carbohydrates, including grinding grains into fine powders or cooking them, will usually increase their cariogenicity (Moynihan 2003).

SK01 (old middle adult or mature adult female) had a moderate sized cavity in one of her wisdom teeth, while SK03 (old middle adult male) had a largeon their lower right second premolar (2/130 adult teeth, 1.5% of teeth; 28.5% of individuals or 40% of adults).

The average for the Roman period in Britain, according to Roberts and Cox, was 7.5% (2003, 132), which is comparable to the rates observed at the Newington Hotel (8.2%, Keefe and Holst 2020), Western Road (8.2%, Caffell and Holst 2016), however, considerably higher rates were observed at Horncastle (11.4%, Caffell and Holst 2007), and California Baldock (17.6%, Keefe *et al.* 2015). The relatively high rates at Horncastle and California, Baldock were thought by the authors to relate to the two populations having a higher proportion of mature adults.

Dental Enamel Hypoplasia

Dental enamel hypoplasia (DEH) is the presence of lines, grooves or pits on the surface of the tooth crown, and occurs as a result of defective formation of tooth enamel during growth (Hillson 1996). Essentially, they represent a period when the crown formation is halted, and they are caused by periods of severe stress, such as episodes of malnutrition or disease, during the first seven years of childhood. Involvement of the deciduous (milk) teeth can indicate pre-natal stress (Lewis 2007). Trauma can also cause DEH formation, usually in single teeth.

DEH was observed in ten (10/130 teeth 7.7%; 40% of adults) of the teeth belonging to adults and 23 non-adult permanent teeth (23/36 permanent non-adult teeth, 63.8%; 100% of non-adults. The presence of DEH has been associated with a lower life expectancy in adults, perhaps suggesting that these individuals continued to experience stress beyond childhood (Lewis 2007), which is not consistent with the observation of DEH in the adults from Burnmill Road, but may point to the cause of death in the non-adults.

The proportion of teeth affected by DEH during the Roman period in Britain is reported to be 9.1%, (Roberts and Cox 2003, 140). However, the prevalence rates at all of the comparative sites were all higher than the reported average for the period; the Newington Hotel (31.1%, Keefe and Holst 2020), Oxford and Newarke Street (11.5%, Keefe and Holst 2015), Horncastle (14.8%, Caffell and Holst 2007) Western Road (8.4%, Caffell and Holst 2016), and Baldock (16.6%, Keefe *et al*. 2015).

Ante-Mortem Tooth Loss

Ante-mortem tooth loss (AMTL), or the loss of teeth during life, can occur as a result of a variety of factors, including dental caries, pulp-exposure from heavy tooth wear, or periodontal disease (occurring when inflammation of the gums, gingivitis, spreads to the underlying bone). Gingivitis can result when deposits of calculus on the teeth aggravate the gums. Once the tooth has been lost, the empty socket is filled in with bone (Hillson 1996, Roberts and Manchester 2005).

Two adults (40%) and three adult tooth positions (2.7%) were affected by ante-mortem tooth loss. The proportion of teeth lost ante-mortem at Burnmill Road was considerably lower than the average for Roman British populations (14.1%, Roberts and Cox 2003, 136). In comparison to Western Road (Caffell and Holst 2014), the prevalence of AMTL (6.4%) was almost identical to the Newington Hotel (6.6%; Keefe and Holst 2020), while the prevalence of ante-mortem tooth loss at Oxford and Newarke Street (Keefe and Holst 2013) was even lower at 4.7%. The incidence of AMTL at Horncastle and Baldock was considerably higher, and both populations exhibited an almost identical prevalence rate (Horncastle 15.9%, Caffell and Holst 2007, Baldock 15.6, Keefe *et al* 2015), which is not surprising considering the similar age profile of the two populations, and the similar incidence rate of other dental pathologies.

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Abscesses

Dental abscesses occur when bacteria enter the pulp cavity of a tooth causing inflammation and a build-up of pus at the apex of the root. Eventually, a hole forms in the surrounding bone allowing the pus to drain out and relieve the pressure. They can form as a result of dental caries, heavy wear of the teeth, damage to the teeth (e.g. fractures), or periodontal disease (Roberts and Manchester 2005).

Two adults had dental abscesses (2/112 adult tooth positions, 1.8%; 40% of adults. The abscesses were both healed, but the abscess of SK06 was large, draining internally and externally. The prevalence of dental abscesses at Burnmill Road was lower than the average for Roman Britain (3.9%, Roberts and Cox 2003, 137). In comparison to Western Road, the incidence rate of caries was slightly higher (1.7%, Caffell and Holst 2014), however, it was lower than the prevalence rate recorded for Horncastle and Baldock (4.6% respectively, Caffell and Holst 2007, Keefe *et. al* 2015).

Periodontitis

Calculus deposits in-between and around the necks of the teeth can aggravate the gums leading to inflammation of the soft tissues (gingivitis). In turn, gingivitis can progress to involve the bone itself, leading to resorption of the bone supporting the tooth, and the loss of the periodontal ligament that helps to anchor the tooth into the socket (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 73). It can be difficult to differentiate between periodontal disease and continuous eruption (whereby the teeth maintain occlusion despite heavy wear) in skeletal material, since both result in exposure of the tooth roots (Roberts and Manchester 2005, 74).

The presence of periodontal disease was recorded in all adults with teeth. The number of individuals affected by periodontal disease at the Burnmill Road appears to be high in comparison to the average (29.3%) reported Roman Britain (Roberts and Cox 2003, 137). However, 100% of individuals from Horncastle (Caffell and Holst 2007, 47), and 65.0% of the Western Road population (Caffell and Holst 2014) exhibited some degree of periodontal disease and Burnmill Road represents a small sample.

Dental Trauma

Injuries to the teeth and surrounding tissues are relatively common in modern populations (Glendor *et al* 2007, 224), and the causes cited include violence, sporting activities, traffic accidents, falls, rough play, use of teeth as a tool, and biting hard objects (*ibid*, 228-229). In modern populations most dental injuries occur before the age of twenty, and they are more common amongst boys than girls (*ibid*, 226); the causes range from falls, sports, fighting and abuse (*ibid*, 228-233). Concerns have been expressed that violent causes of dental trauma are under-reported in the clinical literature, so the prevalence of trauma resulting from physical abuse (e.g. child abuse, domestic violence) and fighting is probably higher than the figures suggest (*ibid*, 228-229).

Three teeth (1.5% of adult teeth) of SK04 (young middle adult male) showed evidence for chipping, which was most likely accidental, affecting the upper first incisors and the second left incisor.

Dental Anomalies

SK04 (young middle adult male) had a peg tooth in place of the left maxillary third molar.

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Funerary Archaeology

The inhumed skeletal remains from Burnmill Road were located within a wider landscape of Iron age and Roman features, including animal husbandry-based features in the western half of the site, while the central area, where SK01 and 10 were located, was characterised by several ditches. The eastern area, where the remaining skeletons were found, was likely part of a Roman ladder settlement, with numerous enclosure ditches.

Radiocarbon dating suggests the skeletons mostly date to the Roman period (2nd-3rd century), with the exception of SK01 (old middle or mature adult female), who was buried in the central area and which was dated to the Transitional Late Iron Age/Roman period, and SK10 Table 13 which are probably earlier in date.

Table 13: Funerary summary

Sk No	Area of Site	Orientation	Position	Position of Hands	Grave Goods	Age	Sex	Anomalies	C14 date	Likely Date
01	West Field G7. Centre of site	NW-SE	Tightly crouched on right side	Hands in front of face	Fe object below left elbow	36+	F	On or within stones		Prehistoric?
02	East Field G26. Centre eastern area of site	E-W	Supine extended	Right hand by right pelvis, left arm extended beside torso	-	8-10	-	In ditch		Roman
03	East Field G29. Centre eastern area of site	E-W	Supine extended	Arms crossed over abdomen	-	36-45	M	In ditch	116 - 239 cal AD	Roman
04	East Field G29. In north-east of site	NW-SE	Prone, legs tightly flexed back with feet against hip	Left arm tucked under body, right arm beside pelvis	Flint blade by left knee	26-35	M	In ditch	118 - 244 cal AD	Roman
05	East Field G29. Centre eastern area of site	N-S	Extended on left side	In front of abdomen	Pottery	36+	M	In ditch		Roman
06	East Field G29. Centre eastern area of site	NE-SW	Flexed on right side	In front of face	-	36+	M?	-	152 - 256 cal AD	Roman
07	East Field G29. Centre eastern area of site	NE-SW	Supine extended	On pelvis	-	18+	U	Disturbed by machining	126 - 253 cal AD	Roman
08	East Field G21. In north-east of site	S-N	-	-	-	36-45	Male	Disturbed		Roman
09	East Field G29. Centre eastern area of site	-		Not seen	Nails, glass, pottery	4-6	-	Disturbed by burrowing		Roman
10	West Field G4: Centre of site	-	-	-	Pottery	0	-	In small pit		Late Iron Age - Roman

The skeletons were almost all buried in simple pits, with the exception of SK02, SK03, SK04 and SK05, which were interred in ditches. SK10 (perinate) was buried in a small pit or post hole to the north of a semi-circular enclosure ditch in the central part of the site.

The skeletons were interred in a range of orientations. With two burials each being interred in an east to west direction, in a north-west to south-east orientation and a north-east to south-

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west orientation. One skeleton was buried with the head to the north and the feet to the south, while another was buried in the opposite direction. The alignment of SK09 and SK10 could not be identified, since they had been disturbed. There was no pattern with regards to age or sex and orientation. The direction of burial orientation varies considerably between different cemeteries in Roman Britain (Clarke 1979, 352). It is possible that a west-east orientation may have been more widely adopted in the later Roman period (Rahtz, *et al.* 2000). O'Brien (1999, 5) has observed that burial orientation at many of the smaller cemeteries favoured a north-south (or inverted) alignment, which was not the case here, whereas burials in the larger organised cemeteries near urban or military centres were more likely to have a west-east alignment. It has been argued that orderly burial became increasingly widespread towards the later Roman period, particularly in the fourth century AD (Clarke 1979, 352).

Three of the burials were in an extended supine positions, while SK05 was buried on the left side in an extended position and SK06 was buried in a flexed position on the right. The positions of SK09 and SK10 could not be identified, as these were disturbed post-mortem. The position of SK04 was unusual, since this male old middle or mature adult was buried in a prone position, with the legs flexed tightly back so that the feet lay on top of the hips. A parallel to this was seen at Brough in East Riding of Yorkshire, where a young adult male was interred in the same position in an east to west direction (Holst 2007).

The burial ritual at Burnmill Road did not correspond with that frequently observed during the mid-Roman period, where the majority of burials tend to lie on their backs, with extended legs and the arms in a variety of relatively orderly positions. According to Philpott (1991), prone burials were more common in rural or small town cemeteries, particularly in the fourth century, although earlier prone burials do exist.

Artefacts were noted in three graves – SK01 was buried with a ferrous object below the left elbow, while the grave of SK04 contained a flint blade by the left knee and the burials of SK05, SK09 and SK10 contained pottery. Nails and glass were also found with SK09. Without final data on the artefacts, this section must be regarded as a tentative attempt at analysing the grave goods, which is likely to be subject to revision.

The skeletons at Western Road were also interred in a disorganised manner and a range of orientations, with most individuals buried in supine extended positions, but 14.5% of burials were prone (Caffell and Holst 2016). At Oxford and Newarke Street the predominant orientation was with the head to the west and the feet to the east in supine extended positions (Keefe and Holst 2015). At both sites, most burials contained some grave goods.

Discussion and Summary

The osteological analysis of the skeletal remains from Burnmill Road has provided an insight into the lives of the people buried there. The skeletal remains exhibited, on the whole, moderate surface preservation and moderate to severe fragmentation, which is likely to have limited the osteological and palaeopathological data available to collect.

Osteological investigation revealed that the assemblage consisted of seven adults, including a young middle adult and several individuals who were aged older than 36 years. Sex could be determined for six individuals, five of whom were male and one was a female. The female was slightly taller than the average for the period, while the two males whose stature could be determined were slightly than the Roman male mean.

Considering the relatively small sample size, this group of skeletons displayed a variety of pathology. Pathological conditions included a transitional vertebra, which was unlikely to have impacted on the affected individual during their lifetimes. Changes in the angle of the neck of

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the thigh bone and clefts in the back of the tail bone were also observed but are unlikely to have had a significant impact on the individuals.

Poor childhood nutrition or disease affected two adults and both juveniles in the form of stress lines on their teeth and was found to be less prevalent in the adults than the Roman mean, but widespread in the two children. It is probable that this contributed to their early mortality.

Two males and the female had healing inflammation on their shins and one of the males also had inflammation of the scalp of the forehead.

Trauma was common in the males but was healed in all instances, including a palm fracture at the thumb, a rib fracture, a collarbone fracture and a clay shovelers fracture, the latter being associated with heavy physical work. Three male adults had evidence for soft tissue trauma, affecting two ankles, a palm and a forearm. The elbow of the latter also showed evidence for osteoarthritis, which can develop secondary to trauma, but because parts of the affected bones were missing, a trauma site could not be identified in this male skeleton.

Joint disease only occurred in the spines of the female adult, as well as three males, as well as the two hips. Notably, the hips of two males also showed evidence for severe osteoarthritis. Evidence of axial stress was evident in the form of Schmorl's nodes, which were located in the spines of the female and three males.

Five adults and two juveniles had dentitions and it was found that dental health was relatively good, with calculus was widespread, which likely caused periodontitis in most adults, which is common in the Roman period, while the prevalence of cavities, ante-mortem tooth loss and dental abscesses was lower than the Roman average.

The inhumed skeletal remains from Burnmill Road formed part of a likely larger Romano-British landscape. The burials were relatively widely distributed in a disorganised manner, buried in ditches and pits in a range or orientations and positions.

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The C14 Dating Evidence Beta Analytic Testing Laboratory

A decision was taken to obtain radiocarbon dating for a number of the ten inhumation burials recovered from the Burnmill Road excavation in order to ascertain whether they were contemporary with the ditches into which the majority had been cut or related to a had been in.

Samples of human bone were extracted from six of the skeletons, selected from a representative range of site location and burial form, and sent to Beta Analytic for radiocarbon dating using conventional collagen extraction techniques with alkali pretreatment. Holst (pers. comm.) advised that rib fragments were best to send for dating; fragments were sent from SK1, 3, 4 and 6, while a metacarpal was sent from SK7, as no rib fragments were recovered from this individual. The original sample from SK1 failed; as a result, a metacarpal was subsequently sent for testing. These burials were chosen as representative examples of otherwise undated burials within ditches and grave cuts across the site, with SK1 of particular interest as it is the only example of a crouched burial on site. Skeletal preservation was also considered when selecting these samples, as poorer preservation levels are less likely to yield sufficient collagen for dating; the majority of samples came from well preserved skeletons as noted in the osteological analysis.

These results indicate that all five East Field burials date to Phase 5 (2nd/3rd century), whilst the crouched inhumation from the West Field (SK1) is of slightly earlier Transitional date (Phase 5).

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or
Laboratory Number Sample Code Number
Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
Beta - 601915 Burnmill_**SK1** 1990 +/- 30 BP IRMS δ13C: -20.8 o/oo
IRMS δ15N: +10.8 o/oo
(87.9%) 46 cal BC – 84 cal AD (1995 – 1866 cal BP)
(7.75%) 94 1 117 cal AD (1856 – 1833 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Bone (Non-heated)
Pretreatment: (bone collagen) collagen extraction; with alkali
Analyzed Material: Bone collagen
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 78.06 +/- 0.29 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7806 +/-0.0029
D14C: -219.43 +/- 2.92 o/oo
Δ14C: -226.10 +/- 2.92 o/oo (1950:2021)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1920 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20
Carbon/Nitrogen: CN: 3.1 %C: 33.12 %N: 12.28

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or
Laboratory Number Sample Code Number
Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
Beta - 601915 Burnmill_**SK3** 1870 +/- 30 BP IRMS δ13C: -19.4 o/oo
IRMS δ15N: +11.4 o/oo

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(92.8%) 116 - 239 cal AD (1834 - 1711 cal BP)
(2.6%) 84 - 96 cal AD (1866 - 1854 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Bone (Non-heated)
Pretreatment: (bone collagen) collagen extraction; with alkali
Analyzed Material: Bone collagen
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 79.23 +/- 0.30 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7923 +/- 0.0030
D14C: -207.68 +/- 2.96 o/oo
Δ14C: -214.46 +/- 2.96 o/oo (1950:2021)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1780 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20
Carbon/Nitrogen: CN: 3.2 %C: 37.77 %N: 13.69

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or
Laboratory Number Sample Code Number
Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
Beta - 601916 Burnmill_**SK4** 1860 +/- 30 BP IRMS δ13C: -19.7 o/oo
IRMS δ15N: +11.9 o/oo
(94.4%) 118 - 244 cal AD (1832 - 1706 cal BP)
(1.0%) 86 - 93 cal AD (1864 - 1857 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Bone (Non-heated)
Pretreatment: (bone collagen) collagen extraction; with alkali
Analyzed Material: Bone collagen
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 79.33 +/- 0.30 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7933 +/- 0.0030
D14C: -206.69 +/- 2.96 o/oo
Δ14C: -213.48 +/- 2.96 o/oo (1950:2021)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1770 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20
Carbon/Nitrogen: CN: 3.2 %C: 36.36 %N: 13.07

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or
Laboratory Number Sample Code Number
Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
Beta - 601917 Burnmill_**SK6** 1820 +/- 30 BP IRMS δ13C: -19.9 o/oo
IRMS δ15N: +11.3 o/oo
(69.3%) 152 - 256 cal AD (1798 - 1694 cal BP)
(22.2%) 284 - 326 cal AD (1666 - 1624 cal BP)
(4.0%) 130 - 144 cal AD (1820 - 1806 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Bone (Non-heated)
Pretreatment: (bone collagen) collagen extraction; with alkali
Analyzed Material: Bone collagen
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

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Percent Modern Carbon: 79.73 +/- 0.30 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7973 +/- 0.0030
D14C: -202.73 +/- 2.98 o/oo
Δ14C: -209.55 +/- 2.98 o/oo (1950:2021)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1740 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20
Carbon/Nitrogen: CN: 3.3 %C: 35.87 %N: 12.88

Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or
Laboratory Number Sample Code Number
Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
Beta - 601918 Burnmill_**SK7** 1830 +/- 30 BP IRMS δ13C: -19.8 o/oo
IRMS δ15N: +11.2 o/oo
(84.4%) 126 - 253 cal AD (1824 - 1697 cal BP)
(11.0%) 290 - 320 cal AD (1660 - 1630 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Bone (Non-heated)
Pretreatment: (bone collagen) collagen extraction; with alkali
Analyzed Material: Bone collagen
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 79.63 +/- 0.30 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7963 +/- 0.0030
D14C: -203.73 +/- 2.97 o/oo
Δ14C: -210.54 +/- 2.97 o/oo (1950:2021)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1740 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20
Carbon/Nitrogen: CN: 3.2 %C: 36.11 %N: 13.06

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half - life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), “present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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The Animal Bone William Johnson

Introduction

A total of 5726 fragments of animal bone and tooth were recovered by hand during excavations of Iron Age and Roman features at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough with further fragments recovered during the processing of environmental samples. The majority of the material derived from the Roman activity identified in the East Field with a smaller quantity of Iron Age and transitional material recovered from features in the West Field.

Methodology

Identification of the material to element and taxon was attempted on all fragments through comparison with reference material housed at the University of Leicester Archaeological Services. Anatomical zones present for each element were recorded after Serjeantson (1996). The presence of any burning, gnawing, butchery and pathological alterations was recorded and described. Surface preservation was recorded following the four stages described by Harland *et al* (2003), each of which was assigned a numerical value with one representing excellent preservation and four poor preservation to more easily enable comparisons between phases and feature types.

Mandibular tooth wear in cattle, sheep/goat and pigs was recorded following Grant (1982). Crown height measurements of identifiable equid teeth were taken and ages calculated following Levine (1982). The state of epiphyseal fusion of post-cranial bones was recorded with age of death estimated following the figures of Reitz and Wing (2008, 72). Measurements were taken on selected elements following the criteria of von den Driesch (1976).

Provenance and Dating

The assemblage was separated into five phases; Middle-Late Iron Age (Phase 2); Late Iron Age-1st century (Phase 3); Early Roman 1st-2nd century (Phase 4); Mid Roman 2nd-3rd century (Phase 5) and Late Roman 3rd-4th century (Phase 6). The quantity of material from each phase is summarised in Table 14.

The Middle-Late Iron Age assemblage was by far the smallest, comprising only two fragments recovered from the fill of the western boundary ditch in the West Field.

The assemblage from phase 3 included material from two distinct sequences of Late Iron Age/Early Roman Transitional activity in the centre of the West Field. The earlier activity included a large semi-circular enclosure with internal pits and gullies while the later activity took the form of adjoining enclosures to the west split up by internal ditches as well as a possible roundhouse/sub-circular structure at the eastern edge of the field. The material from these two sub-phases has been grouped together due to the overlap in dating. This group contained the second largest quantity of material with 98 contexts producing 1126 fragments of bone and tooth. Just over half of these fragments derived from the fills of various enclosure ditches (50.7%) whilst internal enclosure features (23.0%) and boundary ditches (22.9%) produced almost all remaining fragments.

Phase 4 represented the early Roman activity at the site, covering the 1st-2nd centuries, and was the only group containing material deriving from both the East and West Fields. These produced a relatively small assemblage of 392 fragments from 32 contexts, the material primarily deriving from the fills of the enclosure ditches located towards the centre of the site. These accounted for 42.9% of the assemblage with internal enclosure features contributing 29.5% and boundary ditches 15.2%. A small number of uncategorised linear features including both ditches and gullies produced the remainder of the material.

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The large area of 2nd-3rd century activity that dominated the East field produced the largest group of faunal material totalling 3040 fragments from 219 contexts. The activity was dominated by a complex network of enclosures south of a large boundary ditch in the East field and including a possible roundhouse structure. The vast majority of the assemblage (78.6%) derived from enclosure ditch fills, in keeping with the nature of the archaeology of this phase. The remaining material came from internal features within the enclosures (11.5%) and major boundary ditch (5.6%) with very little material deriving from the roundhouse and its associated features.

Phase 6 was the latest dated phase of activity at the site and included a small area of enclosures in the south east of the East Field as well as a single large dump of material on the south edge. In total 14 contexts produced 355 fragments of bone, with the three contexts from the dump contributing 67.9% of the total for the phase.

Table 14. Fragment and specimen counts by phase

Phase	Date	Contexts	Frags	Specimens
2	Middle to Late Iron Age	1	2	2
3	Late Iron Age - 1st Century	98	1126	689
4	1st - 2nd Century	32	392	315
5	2nd - 3rd Century	219	3040	1981
6	3rd - 4th Century	14	348	300

Preservation and Taphonomy

Levels of fragmentation within the assemblage were relatively high. Much of the fragmentation was modern, likely caused during excavation due to difficulties in extracting complete bones from the heavy clay soils. The local geology is also likely to have led to much of the ancient fragmentation, with cycles of contraction and expansion leading to breakages. Disturbances and reworking of earlier deposits is also likely to have had a negative impact on both fragmentation and surface preservation. Few complete bones were recorded, accounting for only 2.1% of the total assemblage. These tended to be the smaller, more dense elements including carpals/tarsals and phalanges. Loose teeth accounted for 7.0% of the assemblage. The high levels of fragmentation resulted in a large proportion (38.7%) of the assemblage being unidentifiable to element, just under half of which (49.0%) was made up of shaft fragments from long bones.

Reassembly of joining fragments reduced the assemblage from 5722 fragments to 3884 specimens. Specimens from articulated and associated bone groups were then grouped together and counted as a single specimen for the purposes of assessing preservation and quantifying taxa. This resulted in a final count of 3480 specimens, 3284 of which derived from securely dated deposits and are considered in this report.

Surface preservation was assessed following Harland (2003). The majority of bones from the site showed good preservation, indicating solid exterior surfaces (Table 15). The proportion of fair and poor specimens fell in each subsequent phase, indicating a higher level of disturbance affecting earlier features, an interpretation supported by the number of recuts observed in many of the ditches.

Table 15. Proportion of specimens at each preservation stage and average preservation score

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Phase	Date	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Average
2	Mid - Late Iron Age	0	0	100	0	3.00
3	Late Iron Age - 1st Century	0.9	60.9	30.0	8.2	2.45
4	1st - 2nd Century	1.6	65.1	31.7	1.6	2.33
5	2nd - 3rd Century	1.5	86.8	9.6	2.1	2.12
6	3rd - 4th Century	0.3	97.7	2.0	0	2.02
TOTAL		**1.2**	**80.2**	**15.4**	**3.1**	**2.20**

Gnawing was observed on 4.6% of specimens indicating the presence of dogs at the site. Fewer than 1% of specimens showed signs of burning, the majority being small indeterminate fragments. These were distributed across the site and a mix of burned and calcined specimens was recorded.

Species Representation and NISP

The main domesticates of cattle, sheep/goat and pig contributed the majority of identified specimens across all periods at the site and were present in sufficiently large numbers that meaningful comparisons can be made (Table 16). Cattle was the predominant taxa at the site, contributing the greatest proportion of the assemblage in each of the five phases. An increase in the proportion of cattle was observed in the Later Roman Phase 6, rising to 63.6% of the total assemblage.

Sheep/goat was the next most commonly identified, making up 26.5% of the Late Iron Age-1st century assemblage and 39.5% of the 1st-2nd century assemblage although the relative abundancy fell in each of the subsequent periods. Distinction between sheep and goat was attempted on selected elements including the horncores and metapodials (following morphological distinctions described by Boessneck *et al* 1969) and mandibles and loose mandibular teeth (following criteria described by Halstead *et al* 2002). In all cases where a positive identification could be made the elements were determined to derive from sheep.

Of the three main domesticates pig represented the smallest contribution to the assemblage. Similarly to the pattern observed with sheep, pig remains were relatively more abundant in the earlier phases with the proportion falling in the subsequent periods. The characteristics of the three main domesticates are considered in more detail below.

Equid bones were present in high numbers, particularly in the later Roman phases (5 and 6). Elements from across the body were present, with bones from the forelimb being especially well represented. Gnawing was particularly prevalent on equid specimens with 17.9% displaying signs of gnawing compared to the figure of 10.3% observed across the other domesticates, indicating dogs had greater access to these bones. No unfused horse bones were identified, indicating that the animals were most likely mature. Cheek tooth crown height measurements revealed animals of a range of ages between five and fifteen years. Measurements of a metacarpal from (1564), metatarsal from (1923) and radius from (2124), all dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries, gave withers heights of 1.51m, 1.34m and 1.33m respectively, using the multiplication factors listed by Kiesewalter (1888).

Dog bones were rare at the site across all periods. The majority of features contained only single specimens with none containing more than three save for a single partial skeleton (discussed below). Possible evidence of patterning in the distribution of the dog bones was observed with elements from the head, including the skull, mandibles and cervical vertebrae, occurring in pits, postholes and terminuses, whereas bones from elsewhere in the skeleton were exclusively recovered from ditch fills. This evidence included skull fragments and a cervical vertebra from a Late Iron Age-1st century posthole [418] whilst evidence from the 2nd-3rd

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centuries included a mandible from a pit/pond feature [1690], a mandible from a pit [1903] located just northwest of the roundhouse/circular enclosure in the East Field, and a fragmented dog skull from gully terminus [2135].

The only other species identified were a single chicken ulna from a juvenile individual from a ditch near the roundhouse/sub-circular structure in the East Field and a corvid (cf crow) femur from the main clothesline ditch in the East Field which represented the only wild species at the site.

Table 16. NISP and %NISP for hand collected animal bones by phase

Phase	**3**		**4**		**5**		**6**		**Total**	
Date	**LIA – 1st Century AD**		**1st – 2nd Century AD**		**2nd – 3rd Century AD**		**3rd - 4th Century AD**			
Taxa	NISP	%NISP	NISP	%NISP	NISP	%NISP	NISP	%NISP	NISP	%NISP
Cattle	138	54.6	31	40.8	325	56.4	56	63.6	550	55.4
Sheep/goat	67	26.5	30	39.5	98	17.0	14	15.9	209	21.1
Pig	26	10.3	13	17.1	40	6.9	4	4.6	83	8.4
Equid	17	6.7	2	2.6	94	16.3	10	11.4	123	12.4
Dog	5	2.0	0	0	17	3.0	4	4.6	26	2.6
Chicken	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	1	0.1
Corvid	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	0	0	1	0.1
Total	**253**	**100**	**76**	**100**	**576**	**100**	**88**	**100**	**993**	**100**
Large mammal	291		118		1104		181		1694	
Medium mammal	79		48		141		15		283	
Bird	0		0		1		0		1	
Indet	66		73		159		16		314	
Total	**689**		**315**		**1981**		**300**		**3285**	

Butchery

Butchery marks were rare within the assemblage across all groups, ranging from 1.3% of 3rd-4th century specimens to 2.5% of 1st-2nd century specimens. This included a mixture of fine cuts marks and heavier chop marks. The majority of the marks were observed on cattle bones although butchered sheep/goat and pig bones were also recorded.

Cattle mandibles were most commonly affected, most frequently exhibiting chops or cuts into the posterior surface just below the condyle, suggesting removal of the lower jaw during processing. Other elements frequently affected included the bones of the forelimb particularly the distal humerus but also the radius and ulna which showed fine knife marks resulting from disarticulation. A small number of specimens showed butchery marks consistent with skinning, all deriving from phase 5 features. These included five mandibles with multiple fine cutmarks across the diastema as well as cutmarks on a fragment of maxilla and across a distal metatarsal. An insufficient number of elements was available to enable investigation of potential changes in butchery methods although cutmarks outnumbered chops in all phases.

Few sheep/goat bones were observed with butchered elements including the distal humerus, scapula and metacarpal. No evidence of chopping with heavy tools was observed on the sheep/goat bones. A slightly larger number of butchered pig bone was present. These showed a similar pattern to the cattle with two mandibles chopped through the posterior surface below

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the condyle and a third with cuts in the same area. The scapula and distal humerus accounted for the remainder of the marks, all of which were fine cuts, most likely from disarticulation.

A single 2nd-3rd century equid humerus from central eastern enclosure ditch [1801] showed signs of butchery with three parallel shallow chops into the midshaft. The humerus was found with an associated radius and it is possible the marks represent part of a process to break down the carcass into more manageable units.

Sawing was observed on two later Roman cattle mandibles, one from Phase 5 and another from Phase 6. Both exhibited oblique saw marks at a shallow angle, the 2nd-3rd century example through the diastema and the 3rd-4th century specimen through the posterior along the base. The use of sawing and the strange positioning of the butchery could indicate the specimens were waste from some kind of bone working or craft activity. Two 2nd-3rd century horncore fragments which had been chopped through the base may also have been used as material for craft purposes.

Articulated Bones

A summary of all groups of articulating bone recovered from the site is presented in Table 17.

Four articulated bone groups were recovered from one of the fills (2204) of ditch [839], an enclosure ditch located in the southwest corner of the East Field dated to the 2nd-3rd century. This ditch contained a sizeable dump of animal bone, possibly representing waste from most of three individual carcasses; two cattle and an equid, as well as a small quantity of other bone. The bone was described during excavation as semi articulated but unfortunately was not retrieved in groups, hindering efforts to identify the exact composition of the dump. However, four articulating groups were able to be reassembled including two cattle tarsal blocks, an equid carpal and metacarpal group and a set of equid phalanges. It is likely that other bones within this dump were associated and deposited in articulation however due to high levels of fragmentation and the quantity of material it wasn't possible to complete any further reassembly of associated elements.

Neighbouring parallel enclosure ditch [830] fill (2080) of the same phase contained a further associated bone group of a complete cattle spine and skull fragments. The spine was laid along the length of the ditch with the bones still in alignment indicating a quick burial with little subsequent disturbance taking place (Figure 182).



Figure 182. Articulated cattle spine from (2080)

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A partial dog skeleton was recovered from the fill (2024) of an enclosure ditch [2021] at the northeast corner of the East field, also dated to the 2nd-3rd century. The skeleton comprised 19 specimens including both humeri, radii and ulnae, the left mandible and femur, right tibia and small number of vertebrae and metacarpals. The majority of elements were fully unfused, with only the distal humeri and a single metacarpal fused, indicating an age of 8-9 months (Silver 1970, 285). The loss of the axial skeleton and many other elements is likely the result of later disturbance to the context. It is noteworthy that this fill also contained one of the human burials, SK04, although no association between the human and dog skeleton was suggested during excavation.

A cattle tarsal and metatarsal block recovered from within the large dump of material at the southern edge of the East field represented the only articulating bones dated to the 3rd-4th century. This was also the only group with signs of butchery with the navicular-cuboid showing cutmarks around its circumference, most likely the result of disarticulation of the lower leg.

Table 17. Articulating bone groups within the assemblage

Context	Phase	Date	Feature	Taxon	Description
1768	5	2nd – 3rd century	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpal and phalanges
2024	5	2nd – 3rd century	Ditch	Dog	Partial skeleton
2080	5	2nd – 3rd century	Ditch	Cattle	Complete axial skeleton
2204	5	2nd – 3rd century	Ditch	Equid	Phalanges
2204	5	2nd – 3rd century	Ditch	Equid	Carpals and metacarpals
2204	5	2nd – 3rd century	Ditch	Cattle	Tarsal block
2204	5	2nd – 3rd century	Ditch	Cattle	Tarsal block
898	6	3rd – 4th century	Dump	Cattle	Tarsals and metatarsals

Bone from Environmental Samples

A total of 59 bulk environmental samples produced faunal material. The vast majority of the remains were too small and fragmentary to be identified to element and a mix of burnt and unburnt material was present. As the majority of the sampling and processing had been targeted at the earlier Iron Age and transitional areas a greater quantity of material was recovered from these phases. A small quantity of bone was able to be identified including a handful of cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains, mostly in the form of loose teeth and skull fragments (Table 18). Frog/toad remains were recovered from single samples from the Late Iron Age-1st century and 2nd-3rd century groups in addition to a field vole mandible from the earlier phase.

Table 18. Summary of identifiable material from environmental samples

Taxon/Element	Phase 3 LIA – 1st C	Phase 4 1st – 2nd C	Phase 6 3rd – 4th C	Total
Cattle	**8**		**1**	**9**
Horncore	1			1
Occipital	1			1
Orbit	1			1
Premolar	1			1
Molar	2		1	3
Mandible	1			1
Maxilla	1			1
Sheep/goat	**11**		**2**	**13**
Occipital	1			1
Incisor	2		1	3

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Premolar	1			1
Molar	4			4
Metapodial	1		1	2
1st Phalanx	1			1
2nd Phalanx	1			1
Pig	**2**		**1**	**3**
Incisor			1	1
Humerus	1			1
Metapodial	1			1
Equid	**1**		**1**	**2**
Cheek tooth			1	1
Axis	1			1
Frog/Toad	**3**	**5**		**8**
Humerus		1		1
Radioulna		2		2
Femur		2		2
Tibiofibula	3			3
Field vole	**1**			**1**
Mandible	1			1

The Main Domesticates and Animal Husbandry

Age Structure

Age structures at the site were investigated using the ages at death of the animals, estimations of which were calculated using tooth eruption and wear sequences of mandibles and the state of epiphyseal fusion of post-cranial bones. Due to the uneven distribution of data between the Roman phases, the material from Phases 4 and 5 has been grouped into a single sample to enable broad comparisons between the Late Iron Age/Transitional material and the Early to Mid-Roman material. An insufficient amount of data was available for the Late Roman Phase 6 so this has been omitted.

Nineteen ageable cattle mandibles were assessed, six from phase 3 and thirteen from Phases 4 and 5. This data was supported by epiphyseal fusion data from 129 post-cranial elements, 32 from Phase 3 and 99 from Phases 4 and 5. The toothwear data suggests that the majority of cattle were slaughtered after they had reached adulthood (approximately 3 years old) with a number of elderly specimens, particularly from the later Roman group, showing extreme wear on the third LM3 cusp also present (Figure 183). Few young casualties were observed with only a small number of subadult specimens recorded indicating that it was likely the majority of animals were used for traction with the occasional slaughter of younger animals for meat as required. This interpretation is further supported by the post-cranial epiphyseal fusion data which showed very little evidence for the slaughter of immature animals at the site with almost 90% of early fusing bones fused (Figure 184). There was a slight fall in the proportion of fused bones between the early and middle fusing categories indicating a small amount of slaughter occurred at this time. However, the majority of animals survived with over 60% of late fusing bones fused indicating animals of at least 42 months of age. There was no differences in age structure observed between the animals in Late Iron Age/Transitional and Later Roman groups indicating a continuity of husbandry practices regarding use and slaughter at the site.

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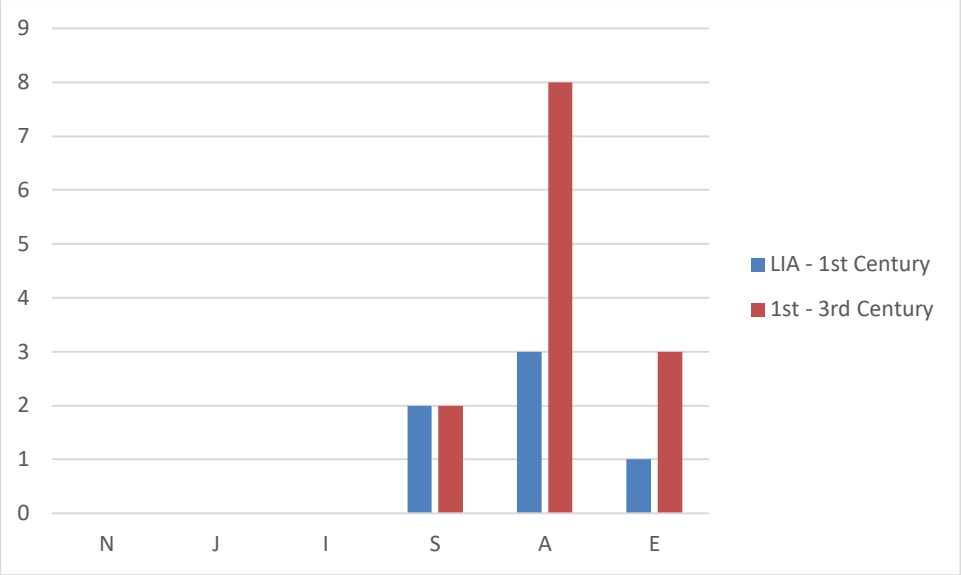


Figure 183. Cattle toothwear age categories (after O'Connor 2003, table 31) Key: N=neonate, J=juvenile, I=immature, S=subadult, A=adult, E=elderly

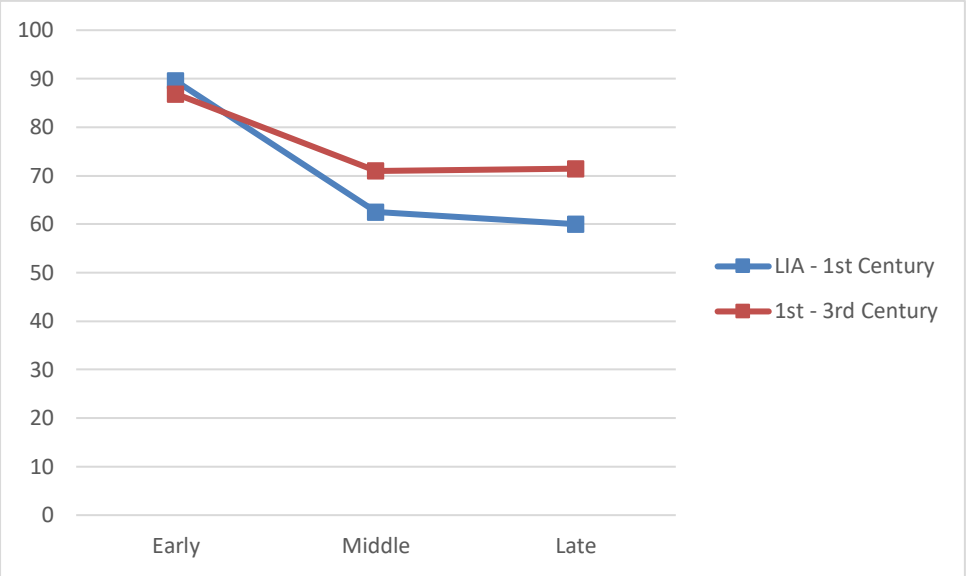


Figure 184. Proportion of fused cattle bones (group 2: n=32, group 3: n=99) Key - Early: >24months, Middle: 24-36months, Late: 42-48months

Twenty-two ageable sheep/goat mandibles, ten from Phase 3 and twelve from Phases 4 and 5, were available for analysis. This was supplemented by epiphyseal fusion data from 41 elements, 11 from the earlier group and 30 from the latter. The sheep/goat toothwear data show a different pattern to the cattle with a number of mandibles present belonging to immature animals and only a single elderly specimen present from Phase 3 (Figure 185**)**.

While the set of epiphyseal fusion data available for sheep/goat is relatively small, the same trends observed in the toothwear data can be distinguished. This includes the presence of a large number of young casualties demonstrated by a high proportion of unfused early fusing bones, indicating the regular slaughter of animals under 12 months of age (Figure 186). Some older animals are present although very few late fusing bones were fused, indicating that relatively few animals survived into their third year and reached skeletal maturity.

While the same pattern is observable within each of the two groups, the proportion of older animals is noticeably higher in the later 1st-2nd century group when compared to the late Iron Age/transitional material. This possibly represents an increased focus on the exploitation of sheep for secondary products in the later period, with a greater proportion of the animals allowed to reach adulthood although it is clear that slaughter for meat remained a primary role.

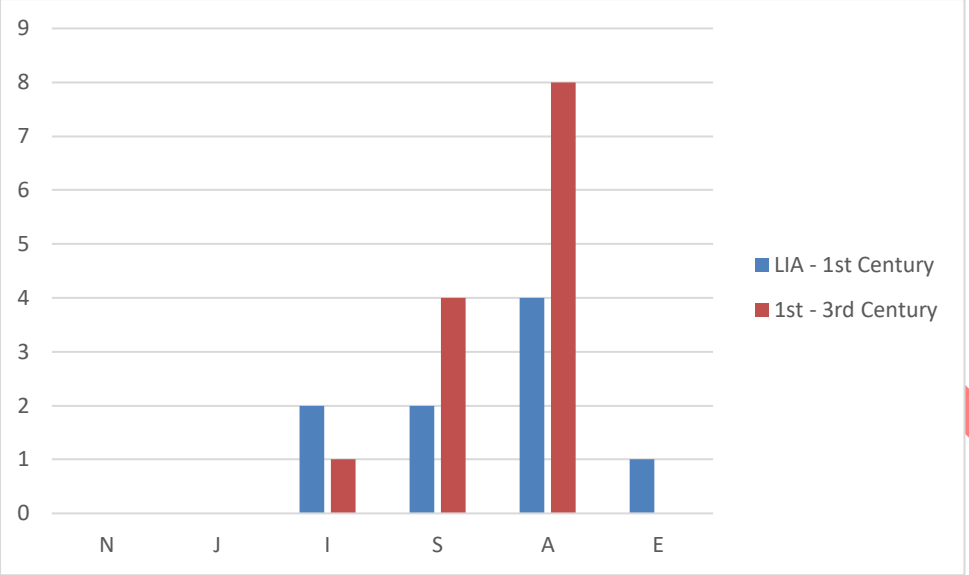


Figure 185. Sheep/goat toothwear age categories (after O'Connor 2003, table 31) Key: N=neonate, J=juvenile, I=immature, S=subadult, A=adult, E=elderly

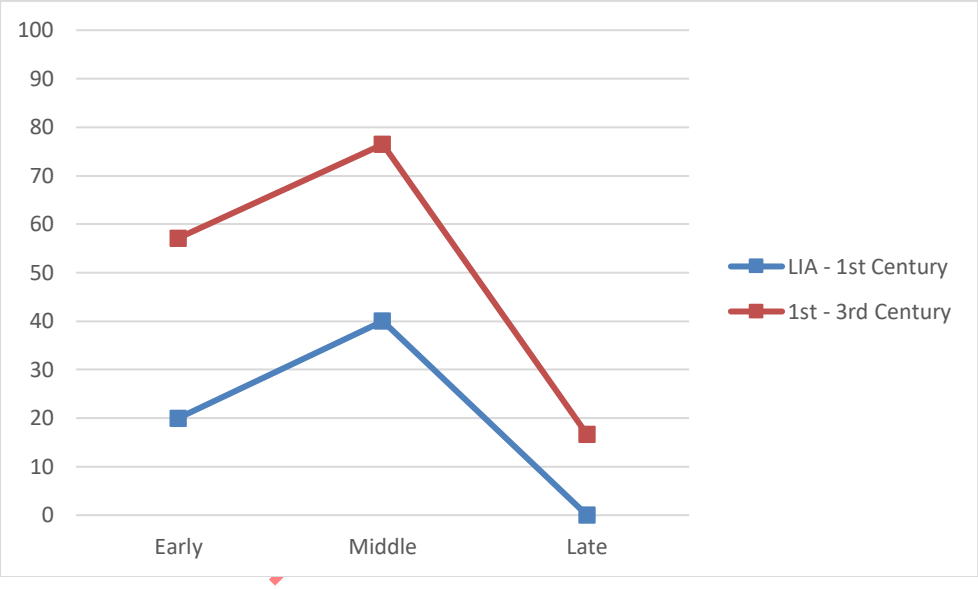


Figure 186. Proportion of fused sheep/goat bones (group 2: n=11, group 3: n=30) Key - Early: >16months, Middle: 16-36months, Late: 36-42months

There was little data available for pigs compared to cattle and sheep/goat. However, the data was unequivocal in demonstrating that the majority of animals were slaughtered at a young age. A mandible from an immature animal was present in the Late Iron Age-1st century assemblage whilst an immature and a subadult specimen were present from the 2nd-3rd century group. Across all phases fewer than half of post-cranial elements were fused (46.2%), all of which were from early fusing elements (up to 12 months of age), indicating that slaughter commonly occurred before the age of two years.

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Measurements

Due to the high levels of fragmentation, relatively few bones were available for analysis. Measurements of greatest length were particularly scarce with only three sheep/goat and seven cattle specimens complete enough to allow measurement (Table 19). The sheep/goat bones spanned the Late Iron Age through to the 2nd century and withers height calculations indicate that they belong to small animals, typical of the period. The cattle bones all derived from the 2nd-3rd century and were generally from relatively small beasts although a few larger animals were also present. The relative lack of length data prevented any inter phase comparisons.

Table 19. Greatest length measurements and withers height estimations.

Context	Phase	Date	Taxon	Element	GL (mm)	Multiplication factor*	Withers height (m)
355	3	Late Iron Age - 1st Century	Sheep/goat	Metatarsal	134.7	4.54	0.61
730	3	Late Iron Age - 1st Century	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	117.3	4.89	0.57
803	4	1st - 2nd Century	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	118.7	4.89	0.58
1142	5	2nd - 3rd Century	Cattle	Metatarsal	215	5.28	1.14
1775	5	2nd - 3rd Century	Cattle	Metatarsal	207	5.28	1.09
2147	5	2nd - 3rd Century	Cattle	Metatarsal	240	5.28	1.27
832	5	2nd - 3rd Century	Cattle	Tibia	315	3.56	1.12
1313	5	2nd - 3rd Century	Cattle	Tibia	396	3.56	1.41
2285	5	2nd - 3rd Century	Cattle	Tibia	305	3.56	1.09
2140	5	2nd - 3rd Century	Cattle	Radius	283	4.4	1.25

*multiplication factors quoted: Sheep=Teichert (1975); Cattle=Matolcsi (quoted in von den Driesch 1974)

Measurable breadths were more common within the assemblage, due to the increased durability of the denser ends of the long bones. A sufficient number of elements with measurable breadths were recovered from Phases 3 and 5 to enable a comparison of cattle shape from the Late Iron Age/Transitional period into the mid Roman 2nd-3rd century.

A log scaling approach was adopted to enable the grouping of breadths from a number of elements and provide the largest possible dataset to enable meaningful comparisons. In total eight measurements were used from phase 3 post cranial bones and fifteen measurements form Phase 5 bones. A list of the measurements investigated and the scaling standards used is presented below in Table 20.

Table 20. Post-cranial measurements used and measurements for standards used for log scaling. Standards from Chillingham bull, University of Leicester reference collection R159 (Thomas *et al* 2013)

Element	Measurement	Standard
Humerus	BT	75.5
Radius	Bd	72.2
Tibia	Bd	63.9
Astragalus	Bd	44.9
Metacarpal	Bd	64.2
Metatarsal	Bd	59.2

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The results from the analysis reveal an increase in the mean breadths of the bones from phase 3 into Phase 5 (Figure 187). The difference between the means of the two scaled datasets was compared using the Mann-Witney U pairwise test and was found to represent a statistically significant increase in breadth (U=29, p=0.0489).

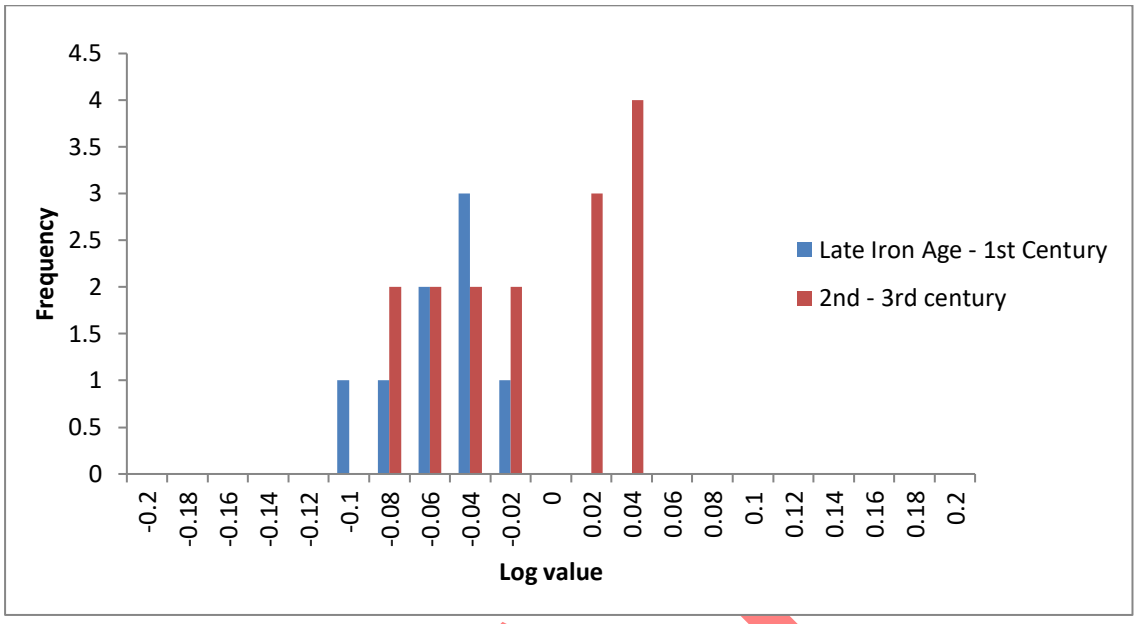


Figure 187. Comparison of log-scaled cattle post-cranial breadths from group 2 and group 3

Skeletal Representation

Skeletal representation was assessed for both cattle and sheep/goat. This was achieved through calculating a minimum number for each element (MNE) based on the zone data. These were then assigned to an anatomical region and standardised by the number of times they naturally occur to avoid over representation of more numerous bones. As the majority of vertebrae were not identified to taxon during recording, the atlas, axis and sacrum have been used to represent the entire spine, meaning a degree of underrepresentation of this region is expected.

All anatomical regions of the cattle skeleton were represented across the different phases of activity, indicating that complete carcasses were dealt with at the site (Figure 188). The larger assemblages from Phases 3 and 5 showed a very even distribution of the anatomical regions with all being well represented save for the phalanges, most likely due to recovery biases, indicating the presence of waste from both processing and consumption. The smaller assemblage size from phase 4 resulted in some gaps in the distribution with no identifiable vertebrae, scapulae or pelvises recovered. However, the elements that were recovered followed a similar trend to that seen in Phases 5 and 6 with a fairly even distribution between the skulls, limbs and metapodials.

The material from Phase 6 showed a different distribution, with elements from the meatier parts of the animal including the forelimb, hindlimb and scapulae/pelvises less well represented than the skulls and metapodials. This group also had the greatest proportion of phalanges although these were still comparatively uncommon. This indicates that the material from this phase contained a higher quantity of butchery and primary processing waste.

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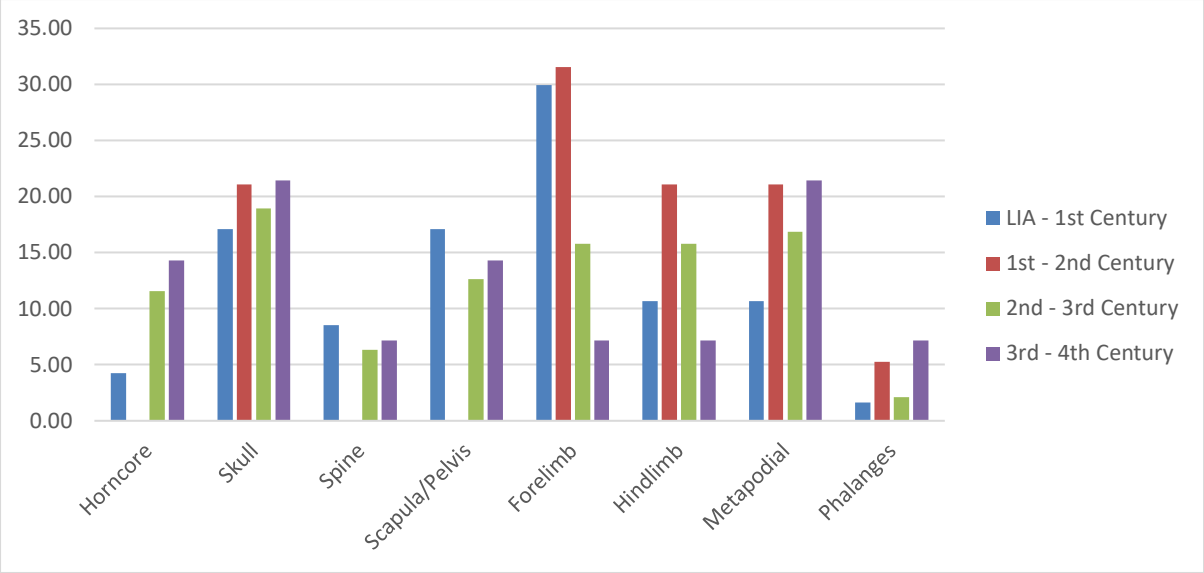


Figure 188. Anatomical representation of cattle bones calculated from MNE

Fewer sheep/goat bones were recovered from the site which has resulted in a more uneven distribution of elements within certain phases, with elements from the spine and horncores almost entirely absent (Figure 189). The trends across the sheep/goat bones closely echo those observed in the cattle with almost all anatomical regions present across Phases 3 to 5 following a fairly even distribution indicating the onsite slaughter, distribution and consumption of the animals. Little data was available from Phase 6 but this indicated the presence of only elements of the lower leg including distal tibia, metapodials and phalanges, again a pattern characteristic of primary butchery waste.

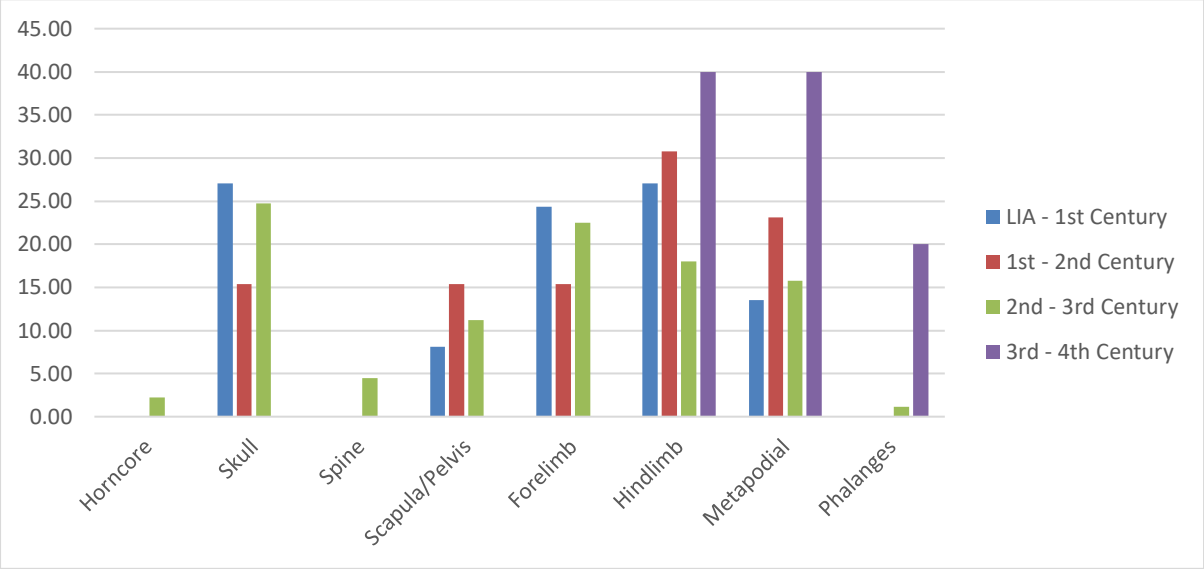


Figure 189. Anatomical representation of sheep/goat bones calculated from MNE

Spatial Distribution

Due to the large area covered by the site, an investigation of the distribution of specimens across the site was carried out to investigate any potential patterns of deposition.

Spatial analysis was carried out through the grouping of cuts and layers into distinct groups of related features which were then categorised according to type. This was done to look at

variations in both the quantity of material and the relative proportions of the different taxa within the different feature types in order to investigate potential patterns in deposition across the site over time (Table 21). The geographic distribution of the groups was also investigated to determine the presence of any particular clusters of bone which may indicate areas of more intensive activity.

The majority of the assemblages derived from the fills of the various enclosure ditches across the two fields, ranging from 42.9% in phase 4 to 76.2% in Phase 5. A lower value was recorded from the Late Roman Phase 6 assemblage although this was highly influenced by the relatively small number of features from this phase which was dominated by a single large dump of material.

The prominence of enclosure ditches is unsurprising given that they accounted for a high proportion of the total features excavated for each phase, particularly in the 2nd-3rd century group which produced the greatest volume of material. The density of material within the feature types was also considered by calculating the average number of specimens per context. This revealed that enclosure ditches contained the greatest density of material in Phases 3 and 5, and had the second highest value from Phase 4, supporting the interpretation that this is where the majority of bone had accumulated at this site.

The remainder of the site assemblage was largely distributed between the fills of boundary ditches and fills of the various features within the enclosures. This second group was distinctive from the other features at the site, containing the majority of the pits and postholes excavated as well as the 'sausage' gullies and other small linears rather than the larger enclosure or boundary ditches.

Remains from all the main domesticates were recovered from the majority of different feature types across the different phases of activity. There was slight patterning within the distribution with bones from the larger taxa such as cattle and equids being more prevalent in the enclosure ditches whilst a greater proportion of the sheep/goat and pig assemblages were recovered from the fills of the internal features within the enclosures. This may represent a deliberate effort to dispose of the larger remains within the larger enclosure ditches while smaller bones were more likely to become incorporated within the smaller interior features. No evidence for significant changes in deposition practices between the phases could be seen.

There was a noticeable scarcity of remains recovered from the features associated with the two possible roundhouses identified during the excavation. These features produced the lowest proportion of the faunal assemblage within each phase as well as having among the lowest scores of specimens per context. This is at odds with evidence from excavations at other Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlements where such features have revealed dense concentrations of material, often accounting for a large proportion of the total assemblage (Wilson 1996, 23), possibly indicating the structures were not related to occupation or else deliberately cleared of refuse.

Most of the material was fairly evenly distributed across the site with few contexts containing over 50 specimens indicating a general spread of refuse across the area with little evidence for areas of intensive activity. The exception was a particularly dense concentration of 2nd-3rd century material which occurred in the south west corner of the East Field, with fills of ditch [839] containing over 500 specimens including three possible partial skeletons and ditch [830] containing 50 specimens in addition to a further articulated group comprising a complete cattle spine. Further deposits from these relatively short sections of ditch brought the total to 686 specimens with sizeable deposits also present in other nearby enclosure ditches. These ditches were located in close proximity to the later large dump [816] of 3rd-4th century material, with

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the large spread actually cut into the backfill of ditch [830]. This dump was situated only *c*.25m from the large deposit in ditch [839], although it was of a different character containing a greater mix of bones as well as large quantities of pottery and CBM. These substantial deposits likely denote a focus of activity within the area, possibly relating a nearby settlement.

Table 21. Proportion of specimens and taxa from different feature types by phase

PHASE	Description	Specimens	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Equid	Dog	Specs/ Context
Phase 3 Late Iron Age – 1st Century	Enclosure ditches	47.9	50.7	22.4	23.1	47.1	40.0	7.5
	Boundary ditches	25.7	23.2	35.8	34.6	47.1	0	7.4
	Internal features	24.2	23.9	38.8	30.8	5.9	60.0	6.7
	Roundhouse	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
	Ditches/gullies	0.1	0.7	0	0	0	0	1.0
	Waterhole	1.3	1.4	3.0	11.5	0	0	9.0
	TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**7.0**
Phase 4 1st – 2nd Century	Enclosure ditches	42.9	41.9	40.0	61.5	100	-	9.6
	Boundary ditches	15.2	16.1	30.0	15.4	0	-	6.9
	Internal features	29.5	19.4	20.0	0	0	-	15.5
	Ditches/gullies	12.4	22.6	10.0	23.1	0	-	7.8
	TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**-**	**9.8**
Phase 5 2nd – 3rd Century	Enclosure ditches	76.2	76.3	68.4	52.5	74.5	64.7	10.8
	Boundary ditches	6.3	7.1	7.1	17.5	8.5	23.5	6.9
	Internal features	13.2	12.9	19.4	20.0	13.8	5.9	6.2
	Roundhouse	3.9	2.8	4.1	7.5	2.1	5.9	5.2
	Ditches/gullies	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	2.3
	TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**9.0**
Phase 6 3rd – 4th Century	Enclosure ditches	29.3	35.7	21.4	50.0	20.0	50.0	8.0
	Dump	70.7	64.3	78.6	50.0	80.0	50.0	70.7
	TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**21.4**

Discussion

While there was a degree of continuity between the assemblages from the different phases of activity at the site, particularly in the range and relative abundance of taxa, a few changes were observed that may reflect alterations in husbandry regimes from the Late Iron Age/Transitional period into and throughout the Roman periods.

The assemblages from all phases of activity at the site were dominated by the remains of domestic animals, indicating that wild species were seldom if ever exploited and their contribution to diet at the site was negligible. Cattle appeared to be the dominant taxa although

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its predominance within the assemblage may have been influenced by additional factors rather than purely reflecting husbandry regimes practiced at the site. The high level of fragmentation is likely to have led to an over representation of larger mammals whose bones can fragment into a greater number of pieces while remaining identifiable.

The nature of the assemblages from each phase of activity are certain to have been influenced by the nature of the site with the excavated areas dominated by complexes of stock enclosures and boundary ditches, most likely representing agricultural land at the periphery of a nearby settlement.

The absence of features related to occupation is likely to have played a role in determining the formation of the assemblage with comparisons to other sites where settlement areas were excavated, including Manor Farm, Humberstone (Browning 2011), and Waterfield Place, Market Harborough (Browning 2015), showing different results including a higher incidence of butchery marks and burnt bones as well as a smaller contribution from equid and dog remains. These sites show clear accumulations of bone related to occupation, particularly in the pits and gullies around roundhouses with material from enclosure ditches providing a much smaller proportion of the total assemblage.

The remains from this site, by contrast, likely represent the accumulation of a general spread of rubbish across the open areas used for agricultural purposes, with little evidence for the location of specific activities linked to animal exploitation observed, particularly from the earlier phases. This may also have had an impact on the proportion of different taxa, with spatial analysis of Iron Age sites revealing bones from smaller animals more likely to be concentrated close to the centre of areas of settlement, with bones from larger animals more common in peripheral zones (Wilson 1996, 23). This may have contributed to an under representation of taxa such as sheep/goat and pig while also accounting for the high proportion of equid remains when compared to settlement areas.

However, the high proportion of cattle seen is in keeping with observations made on other 1st century onward assemblages from sites in Market Harborough including Glebe Road (Armitage 2012) and Lubenham Hill (Kausmally 2018), the latter of which included structures relating to occupation dated from the Late Iron Age-1st century continuing into the late 2nd century. This indicates that the high proportion of cattle seen at the site is a true reflection of their importance within the local husbandry regime although it is likely that sheep/goat and pig remains are still underrepresented within the assemblage.

A slightly earlier assemblage from Waterfield Place, Market Harborough, dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age, showed a more even distribution with cattle slightly ahead of sheep in counts of NISP but behind in analysis of minimum number of individuals (Browning 2015, 108). This evidence, when combined with the observations made at other local sites, suggests that cattle, while having always played a substantial role in husbandry and diet in the local area, became increasingly prevalent during the transitional and later Roman periods. This increasing emphasis on cattle during the Roman period is supported by an even higher proportion being observed in the later 3rd-4th century group, a trend also observed at Lubenham Hill (Kausmally 2018, 47).

A change in the shape of the cattle at the site was identified, the animals from the 2nd-3rd century being significantly broader than the earlier beasts from the Late Iron Age-1st century. This change could have been driven by a number of factors including the introduction of new, broader stock into the area during the Roman period or changes in husbandry regimes which influenced the size and shape of the animals.

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The assemblage from the Early Roman Phase 4 was of a slightly different character to the other groups from the site. This was the only assemblage that showed an almost equal abundance of cattle and sheep/goat remains and also had the greatest proportion of pig remains of any phase. Given the much smaller size of the assemblage when compared to those from Phases 3 and 5 and the geographically distinct nature of this phase of activity at the site it is likely that the difference in taxa is driven by spatial trends rather than temporal ones, the area towards the centre of the site possibly being more used for the keeping of the smaller taxa.

Nevertheless, this does attest to the continued importance of sheep at the site within the periods of Roman activity. There is also tentative evidence for a change in the pattern of sheep exploitation during the later Roman phases with a greater proportion of specimens observed in the higher age categories, possibly indicating an increased focus on secondary products such as wool, although these trends are based on relatively few data points. The exploitation of sheep for wool is also attested to by the presence of a number of worked bone objects possibly related to weaving recovered from various features across the site, with the majority dated to the 1st-3rd centuries (Rogers and Johnson, this report).

Pig remains contributed a relatively small proportion of the assemblage across all periods and tended to derive from young individuals suggesting on site breeding and slaughter for meat was carried out at the site although it did not play a leading role in the diet.

The 2nd-3rd century concentrations of animal bone within the south/southwest corner of the East field provides the only evidence of deposition related to a specific activity, the presence of a large number of articulated groups from a number of carcasses indicating the deliberate dumping of waste. A large deliberate dump of later 3rd-4th century material was also found within this area at the southern limit of the excavation, suggesting a continuity of use between these phases.

These concentrations likely indicate the presence of a nearby settlement or other area of activity to the south generating large amounts of waste occupied from at least the 2nd century and continuing into the later Roman period. The material likely represents waste generated from an area of primary butchery and carcass processing being carried out on the outskirts of the settlement. While direct evidence for butchery in the form of visible marks on the bones was scarce in these deposits, the nature of the material within these groups is characteristic of waste from butchery processes. The presence of the articulated and semi-articulated bone groups from ditches [830] and [839] representing at least three cattle carcasses is typical of the processing of large animals where de-fleshing would occur with the meat transported to areas of cooking and consumption and the remaining bones quickly disposed of. These deposits closely parallel finds from the Iron Age/Romano-British site at Mount Farm, Berinsfield, where separate deposits of semi-articulated remains of the larger taxa were recovered from pits and field ditches located on the southern periphery of a settlement area (Wilson 1996, 30-33). The presence of articulated remains from the probable partial carcass of an equid within the dump combined with a butchered humerus from a different enclosure ditch indicates that horse carcasses were processed, possibly for consumption. Evidence for the occasional consumption of horse meat has been observed from a number of Iron Age sites and it likely that this would have continued into the Roman period (Hambleton 2008, 73). A further possibility is that the horse meat may have been more commonly fed to dogs, an interpretation supported by the high incidence of canine gnawing observed on equid bones across the site compared to other taxa.

The large dump of later 3rd-4th century material likely also comprises a large amount of butchery waste as indicated by the skeletal representation, although the deposit is more mixed being accompanied by a large quantity of domestic rubbish including pottery and CBM, possibly indicating a more general dump of refuse from a range of activities.

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The Charred Plant Remains Adam Santer

Acknowledgements

I would like to extend my gratitude to Elizabeth Johnson for her spot dating and phasing assistance during this analysis.

Introduction

During an archaeological excavation at Burnmill Road, seventy-three bulk soil samples were collected from Iron Age and Roman features (mostly from ditches and pits) and were processed for the analysis of charred plant remains. The results of the analysis are presented here by phase along with a discussion on what they can tell us about past diet and crop husbandry strategies at the site.

Methodology

The soils from the samples varied between dark brown to greyish brown silty clays and were processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm sieve. The flotation fractions (flot) and heavy residues were sorted for charred plant remains (CPR hereafter) and other artefacts under an x10-40 stereo microscope. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and their names follow Stace (1991).

Each whole cereal grain or those representing over 60% of the specimen were counted as one item. Spelt wheat glume bases (*Triticum spelta* L.) were only counted when the known identification criteria could be seen, such as wide keels with prominent veins and bases (see Monckton 1999: 3). Fragmentary glume bases where only the base of the specimens was preserved but the keels were too short or fragmented to reveal the veins were counted as glume wheat glume bases (*Triticum* spp.) as it would not be possible to reliably differentiate them between spelt wheat or emmer (*Triticum dicicoccum* Sch.).

Results

Composition

Sixty out of the total seventy-three contained CPR in varying densities. Thirteen samples contained high densities (greater than 10 items per litre), five samples contained moderate densities (between 5 and 10 items per litre) and the remaining forty-two samples contained low densities (fewer than 5 items per litre).

Overall, cereal grains were found predominately across the assemblage; the vast majority of which were too poorly preserved to be identified to species. Oats were found occasionally but these could not be differentiated between the wild (*Avena fatua* L.) or cultivated (*Avena sativa* L.) due to the lack of lemma bases present. High densities of glume wheat chaff were found in some samples. There is little variety in the wild seeds found with only large grasses (Poaceae) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis coutla* L.) being the only wild seeds being notable amongst them.

It is worth noting that some of the phases herein are broad and span two or more centuries. The results are discussed below in greater detail by phase, with the exception of samples which contained little/no CPR or moderate densities with little or no interpretive value. All of the results are collated in tables however and presented in the appendix (see Appendix 2).

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Phase 3 – Late Iron Age – Middle 1st Century

Twenty five samples were taken from contexts broadly dated to the Iron Age/Early Roman periods. Eighteen of these samples contained CPR, all but one of which were of low densities. Cereal grains (mostly indeterminate) were found predominantly. Sample 29 was taken from the fill (742) of gully [741] and it contained 12.44 items of CPR per litre. This consisted mostly of glume wheat chaff. One hundred and sixty-nine glume wheat glume bases and twenty-four glume wheat spikelets were found. Six spelt wheat grains and sixteen spelt wheat glume bases being identified. Two large grass seeds were found to be the only wild weed seeds present.

Phase 4 1st-2nd Century

Five samples were taken from contexts dated to the 1st-2nd century AD Roman period. Four of these sampled produced CPR, three of which contained low densities.

Sample 30 was taken from the fill (1043) of ditch [753] and it contained 22.91 items of CPR per litre. There was a mixed deposit of cereal grains, chaff, and wild seeds. Oats, barley and spelt where found amongst the grains as well as barley rachis and spelt glumes amongst the chaff. Two durum wheat (Triticum turgidum L.) rachis internodes were found but these are likely present as an invasive species. A high quantity of grass seeds was also found.

Phase 5 – 2nd-3rd Century

Thirty samples were taken from contexts dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD Roman periods. Twenty seven of the samples produced CPR; with high densities being found in six samples (samples 46, 49, 50, 52, 63 and 78) and moderate densities being found in five samples (see Appendix 2). Only the high-density samples are discussed here.

Sample 46 was taken from the fill (1231) of ditch [1229] and it contained the highest density sample in this phase at 390.13 items of CPR per litre. This consisted of almost three thousand pieces of glume wheat chaff with only one hundred and forty-five glume bases being identifiable as spelt wheat. Indeterminate cereal grains and spelt wheat grains were found in lesser quantities. Wild seeds included twenty-eight stinking chamomile and a few large and small grass seeds.

Sample 49 was taken from the fill (1233) of ditch [1232] and it contained 40.11 items per litre. This consisted mostly of almost seven hundred glume wheat glumes with spelt wheat being identifiable in only nineteen of them. Nine indeterminate and eight spelt wheat cereal grains were also found, as were four stinking chamomile seeds.

Sample 50 was taken from the fill (1287) of ditch [1286] and it contained 343.86 items per litre. While this was a mixed deposit of cereal grains, chaff and wild seeds, glume wheat glumes were found in abundance, followed by indeterminate cereal grains. Twenty-nine spelt wheat cereal grains were identified, as were a few stinking chamomile, goosefoots (Chenopodium sp.), vetches (Vicia sp.), one dock and large grass seeds.

A high density of CPR was found in sample 52 (13.59 items per litre) and a moderate density was found in sample 53 (6.80 items per litre). These samples were taken from the fills (1448) and (1446) of pit [1445] respectively. Sample 52 consisted mostly of indeterminate cereal grains and glume wheat (with some being identifiable as spelt wheat). Only six barley grains were identified and there was little chaff present. Five hazelnut shells (*Corylus avellana* L.) were identified as were some large and small grass seeds. Sample 53 consisted of seven hazelnut shell fragments with large and small grasses being found. Very few other wild seeds, cereal grains or pieces of chaff were found.

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Sample 78 was taken from the fill (2068) of ditch recut [2067] and it contained 72.5 items of CPR per litre which consisted mostly of glume wheat glume bases and indeterminate cereal grains. Few wild seeds were found, but four stinking chamomile, one scentless mayweed and three docks (Rumex sp.) were identified as were a few small and large grass seeds.

Sample 63 was taken from the fill (1714) of ditch [1712] and it contained 18.38 items of CPR per litre. This mostly consisted of glume wheat glume bases. Three glume wheat grains, four indeterminate cereal grains, one large grass seed and one vetch were also found.

Phase 6 – 3rd-4th Century

Six samples were taken from contexts dated to the 3rd-4th century AD Roman periods. All six samples produced CPR; five of which (samples 56, 57, 58, 62 and 70) had high densities with the remaining sample (Sample 31) containing a low density.

Sample 56 was taken from the fill (1576) of ditch [1575] and it contained 18 items of CPR per litre. This consisted mostly of glume wheat glume bases. Very few cereal grains or wild seeds were found. One barley grain, one stinking chamomile seed and one scentless mayweed seed (Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.). Schultz-Bip) were identified.

Sample 57 was taken from the upper fill (1668) of pit [1665] and it contained 54.86 items of CPR per litre. Sample 58 was taken from the lower fill of the same feature, and it contained 41.63 items of CPR per litre. These samples contained similar compositions of CPR in that they consisted of mixed deposits of cereal grains, chaff, and wild seeds. Glume wheat grains, indeterminate grains, glume wheat glume bases, a few barley rachis internodes and some stinking chamomile seeds were found in each sample. The only notable difference was the presence of a few oats and barley grains in sample 58.

Sample 62 was taken from the fill (1600) of ditch [1599] and it contained 24.88 items per litre. This consisted mostly of glume wheat glume bases with very few cereal grains and wild seeds being found.

Sample 70 was taken from the fill (1880) of pit [1879] and it contained 127.83 items per litre. This was a mixed deposit of cereal grains, chaff, and wild seeds. Glume wheat and indeterminate grains were found amongst the cereals, while glume wheat glumes were found predominantly amongst the chaff. The wild seeds present were stinking chamomile, goosefoots, cleavers (Gallium aparine L.), ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata L.), large and small grasses, common chickweed (Stellaria media (L.) Vill.) and vetches.

Discussion

The poorly preserved nature observed in the majority of the cereal grains hindered the identification process and the quantities of the cereal grains which could be identified may be overrepresented, although the predominance of spelt wheat is not unusual in the region for any of the periods discussed (see Monckton 2006: 274).

None of the barley rachis internodes found in the assemblage were preserved well enough to differentiate them between the 6-row or 2-row varieties based on the current available identification criteria (e.g., Charles *et al.* 2010).

It is possible to argue that bulk crop processing had not occurred at the site until the 3rd century AD, and this continued into the following century (where crops would have been parched in corn dryers prior to storage or de-husking, see Monckton 2006: 275). The lack of more precise dating in some of the sample phase limits how accurately these changes can be measured, and it is also impractical to discuss the changes in consumption and husbandry strategies through different periods. Sixty out of the total seventy-three contained CPR in varying densities.

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It is possible to argue that bulk crop processing had not occurred at the site until the 3rd century AD, and this continued into the following century (where crops would have been parched in corn dryers prior to storage or de-husking, see Monckton 2006: 275). The lack of more precise dating in some of the sample phase limits how accurately these changes can be measured, and it is also impractical to discuss the changes in consumption and husbandry strategies through different periods. The interpretations are further limited by the small sample sizes for each phase. Based on the presence of large and small wild seeds in the samples, minimal effort was made to clean the crops of prior to being processed.

The wild seeds in the assemblage are types found commonly in grasslands and cultivated fields. Stinking chamomile is a notable plant because can tolerate heavy soils which would require mould board ploughing (Monckton 2006: 281). Its seeds are commonly found amongst archaeobotanical assemblages in the East Midlands. According to Mabberley (2008: 51) it can cause blisters to the skin if harvested by hand which may suggest that the harvesting of crops was instead carried out using a sickle or scythe, thereby allowing for a more efficient harvest. The abundance of wild grass seeds, which are perennials, may suggest the fields were left for periods of fallow and had minimal weeding undertaken other than ploughing.

Conclusion

Seventy-three samples were collected from Burnmill Road and processed. Sixty of these samples contained CPR, with the vast majority containing low densities. Broadly speaking, high and moderate density samples were found to be more common in the later phases of the site. Glume wheat (probably only spelt wheat) was likely the predominate crop consumed and processed at the site in all phases discussed; with barley and oats being found only on rare occasions.

The low-density samples likely represent burnt food spillage which had accumulated as floor sweepings which had become deposited in the features by accident. The low densities of CPR in the Iron Age/Early Roman features means that it is not possible to learn anything about diet or crop husbandry strategies at the site for that period. The high-density samples present in the later phases likely represent crop processing waste which was re-used as fuel for hearths and ovens and was later deposited in the features along with other domestic waste materials.

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General Discussion

Archaeological Background and Landscape Context

Excavations at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough, produced evidence for activity ranging from the Middle Iron Age through to the Late Roman period, in addition to offering hints of Mesolithic activity as evidenced from residual finds. Previous archaeological fieldwork in the surrounding area indicate that the site lies within a landscape rich in both Iron Age and Roman activity. In the latter period the site would have been within the southern part of the territory of the *Corieltavi*, which extended from North Northamptonshire through Leicestershire and into Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and as far south as South Yorkshire.

An open-air shrine with votive depositions of coin hoards and evidence for feasting activity is known from Hallaton, around 9km to the north-east of Leicester Lane (Score 2011) and further Iron Age activity and a Roman marching camp were also identified at Weston by Welland, around 5km north-east of the site (Browning 2012 and Harvey 2011). Excavations by Northamptonshire Archaeology *c*.2.5km to the south-east at Glebe Farm recorded a droveway with associated enclosures of 1st-4th century date along with two burials (Clarke 2012). A subsequent evaluation on adjacent land by Archaeological Solutions Ltd recorded Late Iron Age and early Roman enclosures (Walker 2016). Excavations by Northamptonshire Archaeology *c*.1.5km to the west at Airfield Farm and Manor Farm (Clarke 2010), showed comparably dated prehistoric and Roman activity consisting of ring gullies, enclosures, pits and gullies.

These sites, along with excavations at Lubenham Hill, which identified roundhouses, a trackway and multi phased enclosures (Connor 2018) also occupy a band of higher ground, similar to that observed at Burnmill Road. Excavations at Waterfield Place *c*. 400m east of Burnmill Road identified Iron Age and Early Roman occupation consisting of enclosures, structures and a single inhumation burial. Trenches associated with the Anglian Water pipeline, some 200m to the north identified Early Roman activity including enclosure ditches and pits (Mason and Lord 2018). Excavations north of Leicester Lane, *c*.450m north-east of Burnmill Road identified an Iron Age pit alignment and further Early Roman activity (Clapton 2019).

Evidence of further prehistoric and Roman occupation in the vicinity of Burnmill Road has been identified immediately downslope to the north-east, with fieldwalking and metal detecting on a site south of Great Bowden Hall locating Roman pottery, metal work, flue tiles and coins (**MLE1999**). A substantial prehistoric/Roman settlement site has been identified through geophysical survey, around 600m south-west of the site (**MLE21329**) (Fisher 2014).

A number of spot finds have been recovered from the vicinity of the site including Roman pottery to the south-east (**MLE19893**), while a number of Roman finds have also been recovered in Great Bowden village (**MLE21594**, **MLE21612**, **MLE21607**) to the north-east. A silver denarius was found close to St. Luke's Hospital (**MLE7883**) south-west of the site.

Location and Environment

An important aspect of the site to settlers was clearly its high, prominent position at the western end of a flat-topped ridgeway lying at *c*.125m aOD. The ridge is broadest and highest at its western side, at *c*.130m aOD, and is around 1.5km in length. At its eastern side it is narrower and at a slightly lower altitude at *c*. 105m aOD. Waterfield Place occupies the same ridgeway, some 400m to the east at *c*.116m aOD. The Burnmill Road site would have commanded views of the surrounding landscape in all directions, with considerable sloping topography immediately north and north-east of the site (Figure 190, Figure 191). The southern limits

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of the site occupied a gentle southerly slope, perhaps providing some shelter from cold north-easterly winds, whereas the north-east portion of the site was largely flat.

The general geology of the site showed slight variation, with the West Field consisting of dense clays and occasional larger pockets of more free-draining ironstone shingle, whereas the East Field consists almost entirely of dense clays which would have hampered surface drainage. The majority of the ditches excavated on site would have channelled water away to the south. The River Welland, the nearest known watercourse, runs at its closest *c.* 1.5km to the east of the settlement. Consequently water on site was most likely obtained from natural springs or purpose-dug features such as the waterhole identified in the south of the West Field. Two present-day ponds located on the eastern and southern boundaries of the site indicate that parts of the site may have been historically waterlogged.

Some indications of the environment around the site during the Iron Age and Roman period can be gleaned through the study of environmental evidence (Santer, this volume). Results from the excavation mirrored those of the evaluation, indicating Iron Age processing of cereal grain, with bulk processing not occurring until the Roman period. The presence of wildflower seed including docks, stinking chamomile, vetches and grass seeds indicated minimal efforts were made to clean crops prior to processing. The abundance of wild grass seeds found within the assemblage are types commonly found in grasslands and cultivated fields, with stinking chamomile associated with heavy soils. The evidence of wild grass seeds, which are perennial, may have suggested fields were left for periods of fallow and were subject to minimal weeding other than ploughing.

The landscape on the Ridgeway and its environs as indicated by environmental evidence from other excavations in the vicinity appears to follow a similar pattern to that evident at Burnmill Road. Evidence from the charred plant remains at Waterfield Place along the Ridgeway to the east revealed agricultural weeds such as cleaves and vetches as well as grassland species such as buttercup. To the north and downslope at Leicester Lane, wild seeds such as vetches, stinking chamomile and grass seeds were also recovered, indicating weeds associated with crop cultivation and grasslands. Similar wild seeds were also recovered at Airfield Farm to the west.

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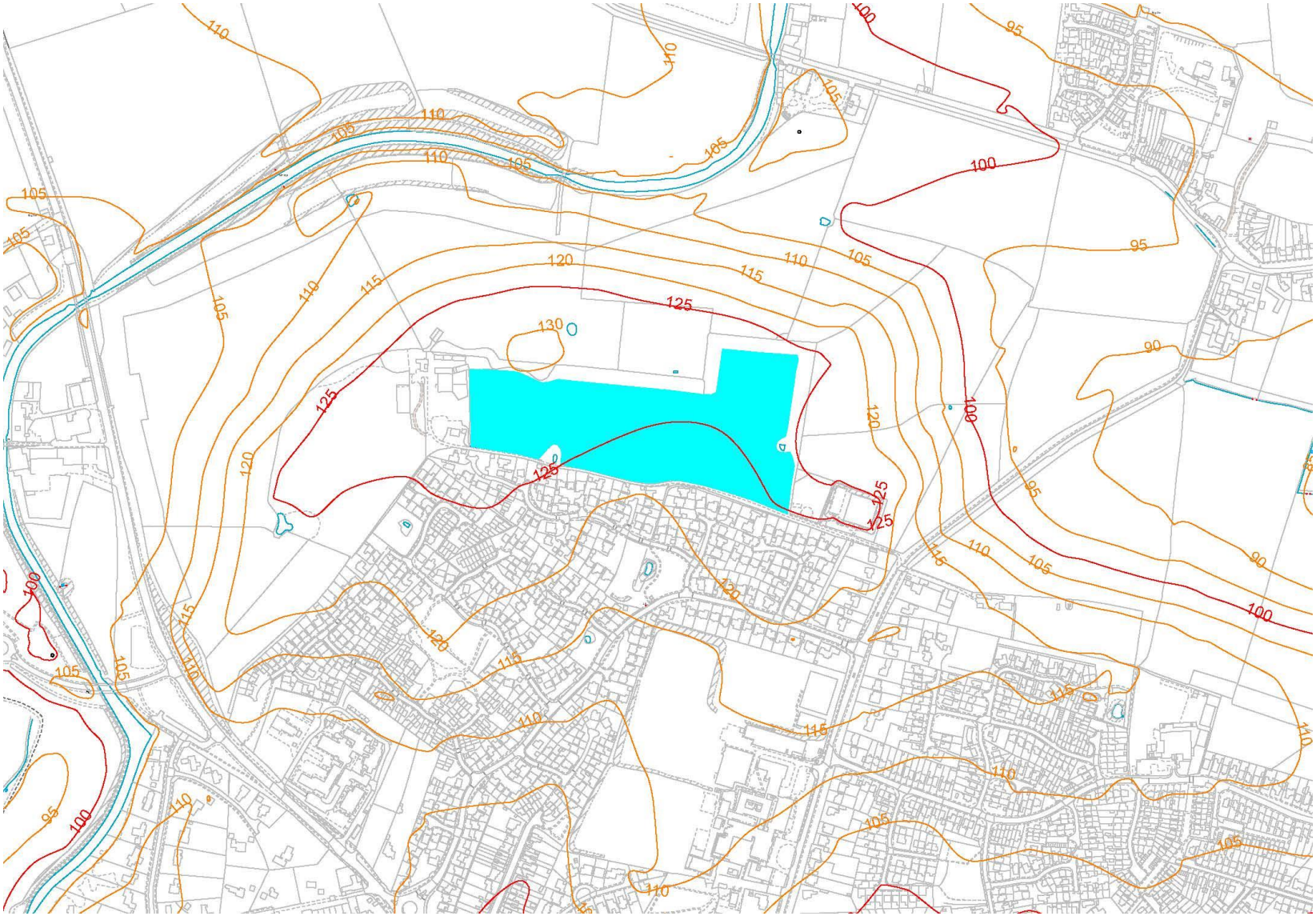


Figure 190: Plan showing location of the site (blue) with topographical contours

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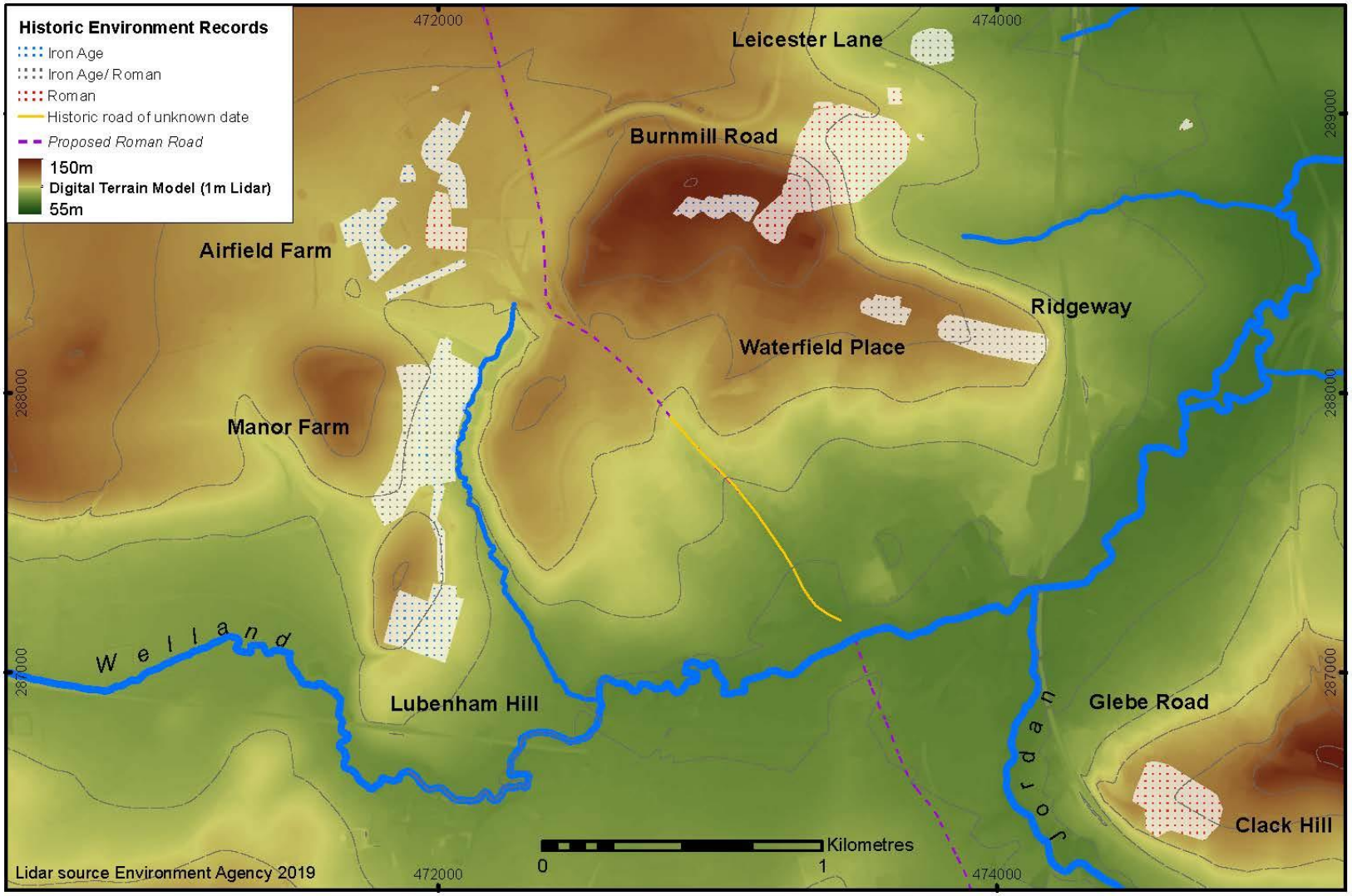


Figure 191: Topographic plan showing Iron Age and Roman sites (based on Leicestershire HER data) (Fig: M. Beamish from Browning 2020)

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Settlement Chronology and Phasing

A general morphology of the site from the late Iron Age through into the Roman period can be gleaned from the spatial distribution of features, stratigraphic sequence and pottery assemblage, although this is by no means a fixed or sweeping rule. The origins of the site as discussed appear to be on the peripheries of the excavated area, at the very west and north-east of the site where Middle Iron Age activity is recorded. From this point, the settlement activity appears to have moved gradually from the west to east across the site, with the majority of the Late Iron Age and Transitional material found in the eastern half of the West Field. In the East Field, Transitional Iron Age/Roman material was identified in its north-western corner, and 3rd-4th century material occupies its eastern edge and south-eastern corner. The majority of the East Field is, however, dominated by 2nd and 3rd century features.

Phasing of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman activity has proved somewhat problematic. This was partly due to the shallow nature of features excavated, notably in the East Field, combined with their homogenous fills yielding little in the way of convincing stratigraphic relationships. In addition, the broad date range associated with many of the ceramic materials recovered from earthfast features presented difficulties in terms of identifying sub phases within the stratigraphic sequence and without any degree of certainty.

Despite these caveats, however, several distinct phases of activity can be identified from the stratigraphic and pottery record; namely, Middle to Late Iron Age (Phase 2), Late Iron Age to mid-1st century (Phase 3), 1st to 2nd century (Phase 4), 2nd to 3rd century (Phase 5) and 3rd to 4th century (Phase 6). Whilst some enclosures and features groups can safely be attributed to a single phase, many appear to span two or more principal phases of activity. Those features that produced no stratigraphic or dating evidence were assigned a phase through physical location and feature traits.

Phase 1 Pre-Iron Age

A scatter of 57 worked flints including tools, cores and flakes dating to the Mesolithic period were recovered from excavated features across both the East and West Fields. These appeared to be residual within later Iron Age and Roman features, hinting at some degree of occupation on or in the vicinity of the site during the Mesolithic period. A Mesolithic bladelet and serrated flake were also recovered residually from excavated features at Waterfield Place 930m east of the site (Browning 2015), whilst lithics of Mesolithic date were also recovered from Roman features at Leicester Lane, 650m north of Burnmill Road (Clapton 2019).

Additionally, the HER highlights several prehistoric flint find spots to the north and south of the excavation area. This suggests that, whilst no earth-fast features of this date were recorded, Mesolithic activity, as highlighted through the presence of residual flint deposits, was present at Burnmill Road. As previously suggested by Browning, it appears that despite sporadic Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the Ridgeway, persistent occupation did not begin until the Middle Iron Age at the earliest when it appears that multiple settlements were established (Browning 2020).

The sole possible exception to this apparent lack of pre-Iron Age activity comprised the crouched burial in the West Field – possibly dating to the Bronze Age.

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Phase 2 Middle to Late Iron Age

The ceramic assemblage from Burnmill Road presented problems in terms of offering accurate dating of features. The inherent issues associated with dating evidence for the first millennium BC are widespread, involving a loose ceramic typology and inaccuracies in the calibration curve for radiocarbon results, and have already been summarised adequately elsewhere (e.g. Willis 2006). The somewhat undiagnostic pottery of the Mid-Late Iron Age means that resolution is poor in terms of dating evidence between 450-100 BC. For the Mid-Late Iron Age period, Scored Ware appears to have been introduced from *c.*400 BC, but only becoming commonplace from the mid-3rd century BC onwards.

Limited ceramic evidence suggests that the site had its origins in the Middle Iron Age, consisting of predominantly arable or pastoral agricultural land located on the peripheries of settlement. The earliest concrete evidence of on-site activity was the north-south boundary ditch, the westernmost feature on site, which ran beyond the excavation to the north and south, indicating the likelihood of further off-site activity. Despite no convincing evidence in terms of material culture, it is not unlikely that both principal boundary ditches were also originally cut during this period and subsequently recut to greater degrees as the settlement expanded during the later Iron Age and Roman periods.

By comparison, Iron Age fabrics made up over 80% of the pottery assemblage at Waterfield Place, where the height of occupation appears to have been in the Middle-Late Iron Age, suggesting that any significant settlement at Burnmill Road began at a later date. The earliest occupation at Waterfield Place appeared to consist of unenclosed dwellings later succeeded by roundhouses within curvilinear enclosures. At Leicester Lane, to the north, a north-south Iron Age pit alignment was recorded, but there was no evidence of associated settlement, suggesting that this, too, was situated away from the foci of activity during this period. Middle Iron Age features were also recorded at Airfield Farm and Manor Farm to the west.

Phase 3 Late Iron Age-Middle 1st century (Transitional)

In the Late Iron Age the first of two principal boundary ditches were established, namely the south-east to north-west ditch in the West Field.

The principal focus of activity during this period appears to have been located in the central area of the West Field. Here a ditch was constructed, spurred off the earlier north-south boundary ditch and continuing east, forming a semi-circular shape, its east end truncated by later activity. The feature had been the subject of multiple recuts, suggesting intense re-working of the ditch over a relatively short time period, and served to enclose a series of contemporary features to the north (see below), with another east-west ditch further enclosing this activity at its northern extents. A well or waterhole was constructed south of the semi-circular ditch, marking the only substantial feature beyond its southern limits. This likely provided a water source for livestock and, potentially, for the activity to the north.

To the east, a series of irregular livestock enclosures were set out with a small number of attendant pits and post holes. The majority of these appeared stratigraphically later than features to the west though material recovered appeared similarly Transitional in date. This would suggest that, as with the enclosures to the east, these were intensely reworked over a relatively short time period. Many of the ditch cuts were reasonably wide and deep, suggesting banks would have been prominent. The deep nature of the ditches would have allowed the funnelling of water into the adjacent boundary ditch to the east and the southernmost enclosure ditch, which also ran into the adjacent boundary ditch. Minimal pottery sherds were recovered, suggesting a livestock management function to the enclosures.

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Features within Semi-Circular Ditch

A scatter of pits, post holes and short lengths of gullies were located within the arc of the semi-circular enclosure ditch, whilst also being partly enclosed by an east-west boundary ditch to the north. The foci of the pits appeared to lie to the west, close to the entrance of the enclosure. This was defined by a series of four comparable 'sausage gullies', three of which had post holes to the terminals ends, possibly indicating support for a superstructure. All gullies were aligned south-east to north-west.

Structures

Two circular structures representing probable roundhouses of late Iron Age date were observed during the excavation, both heavily truncated by 1st-2nd century Roman enclosure ditches.

In the east of the West Field**,** a probable roundhouse was identified by the presence of a sub-circular drip gully; a contemporary sinuous gully likely funnelled water away to the south to join the main boundary ditch. In common with the majority of examples from Leicestershire, these gullies tend to comprise the main evidence for the roundhouses, presumably because they were originally deeply cut and have survived subsequent truncation. No internal structural post holes or hearth features were identified, further indicating there had been significant truncation of the original ground level. No visible entrance was located, although truncation from later ditches may have removed any evidence of this. The roundhouse appeared largely unenclosed during this period, with boundary ditches located to the north, south-east and south-west. It is reasonable to suggest that further comparable structures may have been present but have been lost to truncation.

A second circular structure was recorded in the eastern area of the East Field, as identified by the presence of a circular drip gully, most likely indicating the presence of a slightly larger roundhouse. It measured *c.*13m internally and had a 'V' shaped profile but was heavily truncated in places meaning that the gully was discontinuous in nature. Similarly, a lack of internal post holes or hearth features indicated a significant degree of truncation. The structure had an eastern entrance, signified by the presence of a single terminal. The roundhouse was located in an area densely occupied by later linear and curvilinear gullies likely linked to the outer enclosure ditch.

The preference of entrances facing east is common among roundhouses in the East Midlands, with further examples at Manor Farm and Beaumont Leys (Thomas 2011, 153), Waterfield Place, and Leicester Lane, Enderby (Jarvis 2020). The average internal diameter of the two structures at Burnmill road measured *c.*10.99m, which tallies with a diameter of 10m noted by Speed (Speed 2010, 45) in his study of Iron Age settlements in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire.

Comparable roundhouses were also evident at Waterfield Place to the east. Here, around 15 structures were recorded on the peripheries of the excavation, suggesting the core of the settlement lay outside the limits of the site. Many of these structures were heavily truncated, but where drip gullies survived the average diameter of structures could be estimated at 10m, comparable to those at Burnmill Road, suggesting continuity of structural design. Entrances here, where identified, were also sited predominantly to the east. Ceramic dating places all the roundhouses at Waterfield Place within the Middle to Late Iron Age, although stratigraphy suggests that not all were contemporary, which would imply that the roundhouses at Burnmill Road were most likely occupied at the same time as the later structures at Waterfield Place. At Airfield Farm to the west, further roundhouses of Iron Age date were also recorded.

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Phase 4 (1st-2nd centuries)

The 1st century witnessed the earliest activity in the East Field, namely the setting out of the north-east to south-west boundary ditch located in the north-west corner of the East Field. The ditch ran broadly parallel to the western edge of the excavation area on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment and was observed for *c.*66m before swinging west into the West Field. The ditch likely demarcated the boundary between a zone of occupation extending west beyond the limit of excavation, as characterised by a series of gullies and ditches, and an open area largely devoid of features to the east, possibly in order to facilitate stock management between the Ridgeway and low-lying grazing. Fragmentary traces of a crude gravel metalled surface to the south of the ditch and observed extending into the West Field likely represented a metalled trackway running east-west along the contour line.

A series of small intercutting gullies and ditches were also cut in the north-west corner of the East Field offer a tantalising glimpse of further activity to the west and north beyond the excavation limits. A pair of ad-hoc linear pit groups were constructed, east of the western boundary ditch in the East Field on the same north-east to south-west alignment, suggesting that the boundary was still active during this period. The pits contained minimal finds suggesting that they lay some distance from any settlement activity. The alignments were most likely constructed for livestock management, potentially as drove ways or as putative livestock enclosures pens.

Phase 5 Early/Mid Roman (2nd-3rd centuries)

Ditches and Boundaries

Whereas the Iron Age and transitional Iron Age/Roman periods at Burnmill Road were centred on the West Field, the Early and Middle Roman periods witnessed a distinct physical shift eastwards of activity into the East Field, commencing with the cutting of a substantial boundary ditch. The ditch is likely to represent a 'clothesline' boundary feature demarcating the boundary between activity and/or occupation, as defined by a series of less substantial parallel ditches running east at right angles to the principal ditch, and a largely blank, unoccupied open area to the east of the ditch.

The ditch ran south-west to north-east diagonally across the East Field excavation area, traced for *c.*145m before turning north and running into the main site section. Individual ditches measured 0.54m-4.19m in width and 0.25m-1.40m in depth. A series of excavated sections across the feature revealed a broadly 'U' shaped profile with shallow sides and a concave base.

For much of its length the feature appeared to have been the subject of a single recut, but the feature progressively became more substantial as it ran south and was joined by ancillary connecting ditches. Midway along the ditch length, the feature became more substantial, widening to over 4m and comprising two or three recuts, and was joined by other ditches branching off it to the south-east. This was particularly noticeable at the point that the ditch ran into the pipeline easement, by which juncture the various cuts totalled around 5m or more in width. The low volume of pottery recovered from the feature and general absence of pitting from the locality suggests an absence of domestic activity in the vicinity.

The lack of features in the open area to the north of the ditch and south of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch described above was striking and suggests a deliberate attempt on the part of the local population to keep this space open, possibly to facilitate the free passage of livestock between the Ridgeway summit and the lower ground to the south-west.

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Several less substantial parallel ditches with open profiles, gradually sloping sides and concave bases ran south-east at right angles from the principal ditch; a number had been subject to a single recut. Two inhumation burials had been set in the upper fills of the most northerly of the ditches (see below). Certain of the ditches appear to have defined small enclosures or pens, as with the oval shaped example located east of the pipeline easement and measuring *c.*14m square. Several short lengths of subsidiary gullies within the interior appeared to be attempts at subdivision of the internal area, and a small number of attendant post holes hint at further active use of the enclosure.

The greatest density of features in the East Field was in the locality of the possible roundhouse adjacent to the pipeline easement, described above. A likely initial layout of smaller ditches running south-east at right angles from the principal enclosure ditch appears subsequently to have been overlaid or superseded by several parallel smaller linears to form a roughly square enclosed area measuring around 25m square. Many of the ditches and gullies were short and discontinuous making interpretation difficult, but it is likely that they represent attempts at forming smaller pens or closes within the larger enclosure. The area appeared to have been in use for a considerable period, with these features and a smattering of truncated oval pits producing dates from the 1st century onwards, culminating in the Late Roman pond feature (see below). The area was also occupied by several randomly placed pits which produced evidence for cereal crop processing.

The area west of the pipeline was markedly different in character to the eastern zone, showing clear indications of planning, with a reasonably coherent series of gullies and smaller scale ditches defining a network of smaller enclosures. This substantial area comprised the southern two thirds of the East Field west of the pipeline easement and consisted of a zone of smaller ditches forming probable stock pens or similar as defined by the principal east-west enclosure or 'clothesline' ditch and subsidiary linears adjacent to the haul road on the southern limit of excavation. The area also featured a total of six inhumation burials, discussed below, and placed in the ditches whilst these were still open features. The area appeared to have been defined to the west by a single ditch running south-east to the dump feature on the southern limit of excavation. Within this are, further parallel linears subdivided the space, with further partitioning provide by gullies and at least two semi-circular sub-enclosures. Unlike the area east of the pipeline, where the ditches appear locked into and integral with the main east-west outer ditch, the ditches here appeared to postdate the major linear, with indications of its having been overlaid on a slightly different alignment.

A general absence of any 'domestic' features such as pits or post holes and a lack of finds evidence hint at a livestock management function for this area.

Phase 6 Middle/Late Roman (3rd-4th centuries)

The final phase of activity was confined to the East Field, where a small area of likely domestic activity identified in the south-east area of the excavation comprising intercutting ditches and gullies defining small enclosures. Domestic refuse included animal bone and a higher concentration of Roman pottery than was encountered elsewhere on the excavation, suggesting that this represented the western edge of an area of domestic activity extending east beyond the limit of excavation and signalling a further eastward shift of settlement.

Further evidence for domestic refuse disposal was forthcoming from the substantial dump of rubble and small cluster of pits located on the southern edge of excavation and which produced animal bone, pottery, vessel glass and roof tile. A possible loom weight, bone objects

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associated with weaving and iron smelting slag suggested the undertaking of craft and industrial activities on or close to the site.

Phase 7 Post Roman

No Anglo Saxon material was recovered from the excavation. Two post holes containing Anglo Saxon pottery were recorded at Waterfield Place, three pits containing Saxon pottery were excavated south-east at Glebe Road, whilst further pottery was recovered to the east at 12 The Ridgeway **(MLE16561**). It appears that the majority of Anglo Saxon activity was focused on lower ground in Great and Little Bowden.

There is also an absence of any medieval occupation activity on the site. The evidence for ridge and furrow activity indicates the site having been largely under plough during the medieval period (Figure 192, Figure 193). Ridge and furrow was identified running east-west across the entire site during excavation, although it appeared less intrusive in the West Field. The landscape map (HER) also shows the presence of east-west ridge and furrow earthworks suggesting continuity of cultivation in this direction. It also indicates the surrounding landscape was abundant in ridge and furrow cultivation, indicative of agricultural hinterland on the peripheries of the medieval cores of Great Bowden and Market Harborough. Ceramic land drains were also recorded in conjunction with furrows running east-west, mainly confined to the West Field, with additional land drains also running approximately north-south and most likely post-medieval in date. No ridge and furrow earthworks survived on site prior to excavation, likely due to removal through modern farming practices.

A post-medieval windmill site is speculated, lying immediately north of the East Field its location (**MLE1949**) shown on Prior's map of 1775. The name 'Burnmill Road' may refer to the fate of the windmill. No associated evidence for the windmill was recorded during the excavation.

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Figure 192: Landscape plan showing ridge and furrow (site outline in red)

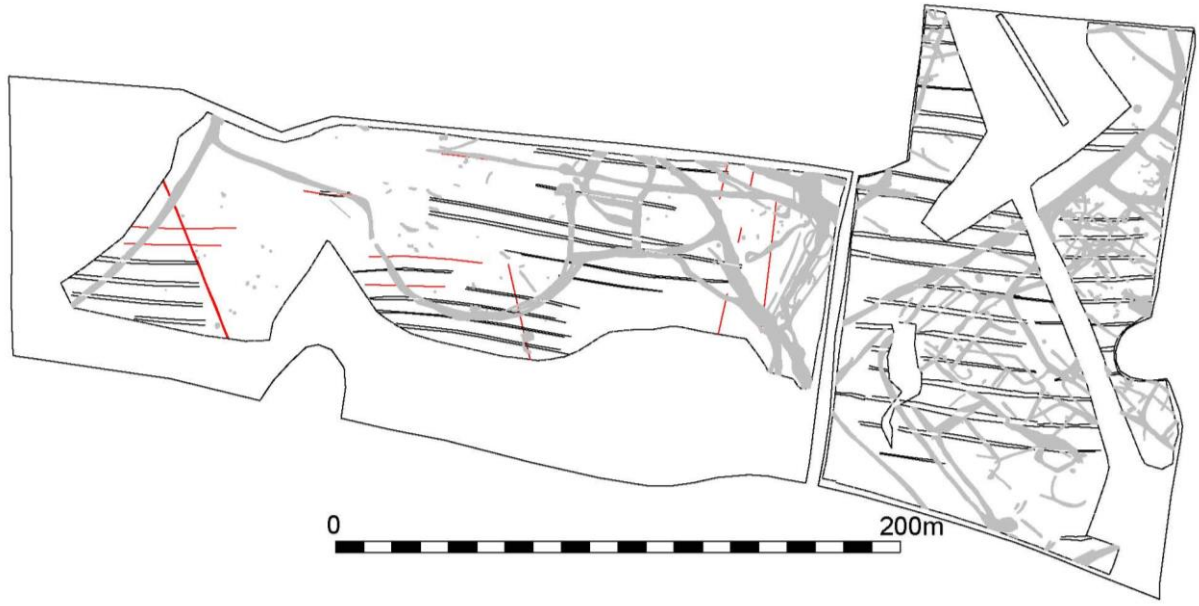


Figure 193: Plan of recorded furrows (black) and ceramic land drains (red)

Human Burials

A total of ten human inhumation burials were recorded at Burnmill Road, recovered from partially silted ditches or, to a lesser extent, dedicated grave pits, with the great majority located in the East Field. A combination of adults, children and perinates were recorded

showing varying degrees of preservation. Disarticulated human bone was also recovered from a further six contexts, indicating the further presence of human burials, likely lost due to subsequent truncation and disturbance.

Two burials, an adult and perinate were recorded in the West Field along with disarticulate perinate bone fragments from two further contexts. Eight burials were recorded in the East Field consisting of six adults and two juveniles. Disarticulated human bone was also recovered from four further contexts. Where sex was identifiable, five males and one female were present. Five burials were placed within pits/graves, whilst five were interred within partially silted ditches and gullies. The burials were interred in a variety of positions, with three supine, one on left hand side extended, two on right hand side flexed and tightly crouched, with a single prone burial in an unusual position, with the legs flexed tightly back with feet on the hips. Three had been disturbed post mortem. The burials were largely spread across the eastern half of the site, with little patterning in their positioning. Three burials, consisting of two adults and a young juvenile, were buried in oblong pits/graves in proximity centrally within the East Field**,** on a rough north-east to south-west orientation. The location of these burials suggests that this area of the site had some significance. Two of the burials showed evidence of truncation, suggesting that further burials may also once have been present in this area.

Two burials (SK01 and SK10), were located in the West Field, one of which produced a Transitional C14 date and were both likely of Late Iron Age or middle 1st century date, buried in pits located close to Late Iron Age and Early Roman ditches. At Waterfield Place a Late Iron Age burial was recorded in the top of a ditch terminal. Iron Age inhumations within the East Midlands are still comparatively rare and Iron Age attitudes to the treatment of their dead are still poorly understood with few burials visible in the archaeological record. Despite this, two Late Iron Age inhumations were recorded at Pineham Zone H. Both were adult males, and, in common with SK01, were both interred in tightly crouched positions (Simmonds 2019).

The remaining eight inhumation burials all appeared to be 2nd or 3rd century in date, and were all located in the East Field. Five burials were interred in partially backfilled in 1st-2nd century ditches and gullies. C14 dating provided consistent dates from a tight date range of AD 116- AD 253.

Three graves contained finds – SK01 was buried with a ferrous object below the left elbow, while the grave of SK04 contained a flint blade by the left knee. Nails and glass – possibly vessel glass - were also found with SK09. The presence of nails is suggestive of a coffined burial, and the other finds hint at the provision of grave goods.

Roman burials associated with rural settlements are not uncommon in the East Midlands, with several known parallels in the archaeological record. Burials are often found within pits, graves and ditches in a variety of locations. At 2.5km south-east of the site, two adult burials of Roman date were recorded at Glebe Road. At St John's/Leicester Lane, six Roman adult burials were recorded in association with a significant settlement boundary ditch, and five burials were in graves alongside the ditch with a single burial within the backfill of the ditch (Harvey 2009). At Pineham North, Roman burials were recovered from graves and from within backfilled ditches (Harvey and Speed 2018). At Ingarsby Lane, Houghton on the Hill, a single adult inhumation burial of Roman date was recorded, again in proximity to enclosure ditches of comparable date (Clapton 2016). The burial of human remains in association with Roman rural settlement would appear to be a fairly widespread phenomenon, and one which has the potential to be of more significance than mere convenience of ditches providing a convenient place for the disposal of human remains. In the case of the Burnmill inhumations,

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mostly disposed of in peripherally located, partially-silted ditches and comparable instances such as the 1st century burial in a disused ditch at Waterfield Place (Browning 2015:32), it is possible that these burial spots were selected out of practicality on the peripheries of settlement.

Domestic Occupation

Later Roman activity appeared largely confined to the south-east corner and eastern and southern excavation edges of the East Field, and comprised the most substantial evidence from the excavation for domestic occupation, comprising frequently complex truncated pitting and enclosure ditches and gullies from which were recovered domestic refuse in the form of pottery and animal bone along with minimal indirect evidence of metalworking and crop processing activities. Whilst the volume of material involved was low, this was in marked contrast to other areas of the excavation, where finds and non-linear features were generally sparse and hence unlikely to be indicative of domestic occupation. The distribution of pottery increased towards the eastern and south-eastern limits of excavation, suggesting that these features occupied the periphery of a Late Roman settlement focus offsite to the east, possibly on the adjacent site subsequently occupied by a 19th century reservoir. Pottery recovered from features in this area dated to between the 1st and 4th centuries, suggesting a lengthy period of activity, whilst environmental evidence in the form of barley and wheat grains suggests cereal crop cultivation and processing on or in the vicinity of the site. The evident density of activity is a characteristic shared with Waterfield Place, suggesting focussed and long-lived occupation (Browning 2020: 34).

Evidence building structures from Burnmill were scarce and largely confined to finds of daub fragments distributed widely across the site. The single very notable exception was the recovery of the substantial dump of fuel ash slag from the Phase 3.2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman boundary ditch in the East Field, where a wattle and daub structure appeared to have been disposed of following destruction by fire.

In terms of buildings evidence from the later phases, the recovery of roof and structural tile from a small number of Later Roman contexts located on the peripheries of the East Field points to the presence of stone-founded structures in the vicinity; there were, however, no indications of these buildings having been located on the site. Material included roof tile from the Phase 6 dump and roof and wall tile from the Phase 5 and 6 ditches in the south-east corner of the East Field in addition to two stone tesserae recovered from one of the Phase 4 south-western ditches in the East Field. It is possible that small amounts of tile were imported to site for re-use in hard standings, for example.

In addition, limited evidence for the existence of wattle and daub structures in the vicinity was presented by the small and fragmentary assemblage of fired clay and daub, for which there often was little clear evidence on the ground, apart from the large deposit of vitrified clay reported on elsewhere, which could represent the burning of a structure.

Evidence from this area of the excavation suggests that later Roman occupation continued to move eastwards, following the same shifting settlement pattern previously seen on the site (east to west). Later Roman activity on the Ridgeway appears largely absent, with excavations at Leicester Lane, Waterfield Place and those along the Anglian Water pipeline suggesting that activity had largely ceased by the end of the 2nd century in favour of a possible shift to lower ground, as evidenced at Airfield Farm. The presence of 3rd-4th century ceramics at Burnmill Road is, therefore, largely unique amongst previous archaeological interventions on this part of the Ridgeway.

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Crop Processing and Production

Evidence for arable crop cultivation or processing was limited, with the great majority of material dating to the Later Roman period, when charred plant remains recovered from 3rd and 4th century pits point to bulk wheat production. However, the character of deposition of this material in domestic waste deposits suggests that crop processing was being undertaken off-site, representing further indication of the site having been dedicated to stock production and not domestic occupation.

Animal Husbandry

Faunal evidence indicates the dominance of cattle in livestock production on the site from the Late Iron Age onwards, a pattern which tallies with contemporary sites in the vicinity, including Lubenham Hill (Kausmally 2018) and Glebe Road (Armitage 2012). The slightly earlier assemblage from Waterfield Place, dated to the middle to late Iron Age, demonstrated a more balanced distribution between sheep and cattle (Browning 2015, 108). There were also indications of continuity of husbandry practices regarding use and slaughter at the site from the Late Iron Age into the later Roman phases of activity, with the majority of cattle slaughtered after having reached adulthood. The increasing prominence of cattle during the Roman period is demonstrated by the higher proportion of faunal material from the site during the Late Roman period (Phase 6), a trend paralleled at Lubenham Hill (Kausmally 2018, 47).

Nevertheless, the continued presence of sheep in the later Roman phases in the form of older specimens in combination with the presence of tools likely associated with weaving, suggests a shift away from food production and towards secondary products such as wool.

The quantity of faunal material and the dominance of probable stock enclosures across the entire site contrasts with the paucity of features associated with occupation, suggesting a long-lived stock production function across the Iron Age and Roman periods.

The recovery of several animal carcasses from Phase 6 3rd-4th century contexts across the south-western and southern areas of the East Field demonstrate the dumping of butchery waste stemming from carcass processing being undertaken on the outskirts of a settlement likely located to the south.

Craft Working and Industrial Processes

Evidence for craft or industrial activities from the site were scarce. Certain processes associated with livestock were, however, evidenced in the finds record, with a number of worked animal bones suggestive of textile working. These objects were recovered from both fields, with three found in the Phase 3.2 and 4 Transitional and Early Roman ditches in the eastern part of the field. A single metapodial bone was found in a gully associated with Phase 5 activity in the north-west corner of the East Field, with the remainder recovered from the principal 1st-2nd century Phase 5 boundary ditch. A possible pin beater tool made from a sheep tibia and typically employed in weaving was recovered from a Phase 4 ditch in the East Field. These finds are likely indicative of a later Roman shift towards wool production.

The excavation also produced limited evidence for iron smithing in Phases 5 and 6 in the east Field. However, small quantities of material were involved and were recovered from refuse deposits, with no indications of hearths having been present. Consequently it is possible that smithing was being undertaken off site.

Water Management

Possible indications of attempts at water management were represented by a shallow cobble- and silt-filled feature located on the eastern limit of excavation, forming either a shallow natural

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pond or alternatively a deliberate attempt at consolidation of unstable ground. Significantly, the feature was located where surface water collects due to the site topography and was located adjacent to a small present-day pond which appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The recovery of 1st to 4th century pottery from its silt fills suggests that the feature remained open for a lengthy period, possibly functioning as an unofficial domestic dump.

Conclusions

The archaeological work at Burnmill Road, Market Harborough has confirmed the presence of archaeological features dating from the Middle Iron Age into the later Roman period and initially identified via trial trench evaluation of the site. The excavation area was extensive, covering *c*.5.13 hectares and located on the brow of a prominent flat-topped ridgeway.

Iron Age

The origins of the site appear to lie in the Middle Iron Age, consisting of predominantly arable or pastoral agricultural land located on the peripheries of settlement located beyond the excavation. The earliest recognisable on-site occupation comprised the cutting of a north-south boundary ditch at the western end of the West Field in the Middle Iron Age. In conjunction with the recovery of Middle Iron Age ceramics from features at the north-east limits of the site, excavation evidence pointed to the existence of a principal focus of occupation located beyond the limits of excavation to the north.

The principal focus of on-site activity during the later prehistoric period appears to have been located in the central area of the West Field. Here a ditch was constructed, spurred off the earlier north-south boundary ditch. It continued east, forming a semi-circular shape, its east end truncated by later activity. It appeared to have been recut multiple times during its use, suggesting intense re-working of the ditch over a relatively short time period. To the east, a series of irregular livestock enclosures, were constructed, seemingly stratigraphically later than features to the west. Minimal pottery sherds were recovered suggesting the enclosures were not associated with occupation. Two circular structures representing probable roundhouses of late Iron Age date were observed during the excavation, one of each located in the West and East Fields and both heavily truncated by 1st-2nd century Roman enclosure ditches.

Roman

The 1st century witnessed a distinct shift of focus eastwards, with the setting out of the north-east to south-west boundary ditch located in the north-west corner of the East Field. The ditch ran broadly parallel to the western edge of the excavation area on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment before swinging west into the West Field. The ditch likely demarcated the boundary between a zone of occupation extending west beyond the limit of excavation, as characterised by a series of gullies and ditches, and an open area largely devoid of features to the east, possibly in order to facilitate stock management between the Ridgeway and low-lying grazing. Fragmentary traces of a crude gravel metalled surface to the south of the ditch and observed extending into the West Field likely represented a metalled trackway running east-west along the contour line.

A further move eastwards witnessed the setting out of the substantial ‘clothesline’ boundary feature demarcating the boundary between activity and/or occupation, as defined by a series of less substantial parallel ditches running east at right angles to the principal ditch, and a largely blank, unoccupied open area to the east of the ditch. The absence of features in the open area to the north of the ditch and south of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch described above

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was striking and suggests a deliberate attempt on the part of the local population to keep this space open, possibly to facilitate the free passage of livestock between the Ridgeway summit and pastureland on lower ground to the south-west and north-east.

Substantial organisational adaptations such as this appear to be a characteristic of major changes occurring in the Midlands region during the early 2nd century, including adaptations of settlement morphology, landscape infrastructure and farming practice (Smith *et al.* 2016: 206). The farmstead at Stretton Road, Great Glen, represents a parallel example of a farmstead undergoing considerable reorganisation during the same period, including a shift to smaller fields and a ladder system of smaller enclosures and zoned activities (Luke *et al*. 2015: 7).

The greatest density of features in the East Field was in the locality of the possible roundhouse. A likely initial layout of smaller ditches running south-east at right angles from the principal enclosure ditch appears subsequently to have been overlaid or superseded by several parallel smaller linears likely represent attempts at forming smaller pens or closes within the larger enclosure.

The area west of the pipeline was markedly different in character to the eastern zone, showing clear indications of planning, with a reasonably coherent series of gullies and smaller scale ditches defining a network of smaller enclosures. An absence of any 'domestic' features such as pits or post holes and a lack of finds evidence hint at a livestock management function for this area. Unlike the area east of the pipeline, where the ditches appeared locked into and integral with the main east-west outer ditch, the ditches here likely post-dated the major linear, with indications of its having been overlaid on a slightly different alignment.

Later Roman activity was almost entirely confined to the southern and south-eastern peripheries of the East Field, which provided the first and only substantial evidence from the excavation for domestic occupation, comprising frequently dense and complex truncated pitting and enclosure ditches and gullies from which were recovered domestic refuse in the form of pottery and animal bone. Whilst the volume of material involved was low, this was in marked contrast to other areas of the excavation, where finds and non-linear features were generally sparse and hence unlikely to be indicative of domestic occupation. The distribution of pottery, including low volumes of domestic fine wares, increased towards the eastern edge of excavation, suggesting that these features occupied the periphery of a Late Roman settlement focus located offsite to the east, possibly on the adjacent site subsequently occupied by the 19th century reservoir. Scattered evidence of wheat crop processing and iron smelting waste offer hints of industrial and agricultural practice. Evidence from the eastern zone suggests a later Roman eastward shift or drift of occupation, following the same shifting directional settlement pattern previously observed in the East Field.

Settlement Shift/Drift

There were clear indications at Burnmill Road of continuity of activity and/or occupation from the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period, entailing a distinct physical locational shift - albeit one of a short distance - and refocusing of occupation eastwards along the Ridgeway, as identified by an external ditch observed in the north-east corner of the West Field and the north-west corner of the East Field.

A comparable movement away from a Late Iron Age settlement focus is demonstrated at Airfield Farm, with the establishment of rectangular enclosures within extensive boundary ditches during the 2nd century (Luke *et al.* 2020: 2). Similarly, excavations to the southwest at Lubenham Hill in 2016 demonstrated the abandonment of a short-lived domestic site with round houses in the 1st and 2nd centuries in favour of a new settlement focus to the east. The

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existing site appears to have been refocused on agricultural activity (Connor 2018: 55). Again, this scenario of a relocation of domestic occupation in favour of probable stock and arable farming echoes of the likely 2nd century scenario at Burnmill Road.

In this respect, the site demonstrates a different developmental trajectory to certain other Late Iron Age and Roman sites along, and in the vicinity of, the Ridgeway. Certain Iron Age sites demonstrate limited continuity into the Roman period. Excavations by Albion Archaeology at Manor Farm in 2016-17 revealed an Early Roman reordering of an Iron Age settlement into an enclosed rectilinear enclosure system prior to its 3rd century abandonment (Luke *et al*. 2018: 273), whilst occupation at Waterfield Place ceased slightly earlier, in the 2nd century (Browning 2020: 34). Browning has recently demonstrated a common link between those settlements with earlier foundations and 2nd century abandonment dates, which locally include Waterfield Place, Leicester Lane and Clack Hill (Browning 2020: 38). Burnmill Road does not appear to number amongst these, with indications of continued occupation into the 4th century. Lubenham Hill, Glebe Road and Ridgeway also appear to have survived into the Roman period.

The only demonstrable evidence of continuity of occupation in the same location throughout the Roman period (and possibly into the Anglo Saxon period) in the area comes from Stretton Road, Great Glen, where the farmstead went through a series of major organisational changes (Luke, Barker & Barker 2015). One of the clearest examples of site relocation is demonstrated from excavations at Pineham, where the Transitional period saw the establishment of a new settlement around 250m distant from its Iron Age predecessor (Harvey 2018 in Harvey & Speed 2018 345)

The second and arguably more significant development at Burnmill dates to the 1st century setting out of a clothesline ladder settlement with planned elements of probable livestock pens or enclosures. This development constituted an arguably more pronounced physical relocation of focus eastwards to a (presumably) unoccupied site, and one likely to have not entailed a gap in terms of on-site occupation, which appears to be demonstrable in other sites close by. Airfield Farm demonstrated a physical and temporal hiatus between the cessation of Iron Age occupation in the 1st century and the setting out of enclosures in the 2nd century, indicative of the establishment of a new site rather than an occupational shift from an Iron Age predecessor (Clarke 2010: 19). Waterfield Place witnessed occupation through the transitional period but subsequently appears to have been abandoned in the 2nd century (Browning 2020: 34), as does Leicester Lane, in the case of the latter possibly in favour of a move to higher ground (Clapton 2019: 1).

In terms of the physical form of enclosures, Burnmill Road highlights the distinctive change from the organic, curvilinear shapes of the Iron Age characteristic of the West Field and shared with Waterfield Place and Manor Farm., and a move towards to more rectangular forms and regularity of layout seen in the 1st and 2nd century enclosure system visible in the East Field. As such this appears to reflect the imposition of new cultural ideas and a loss of Iron Age tradition (Browning 2020: 39).

Thirdly, the recovery of pottery spanning the 1st to 4th centuries from Burnmill Road is distinct amongst previous archaeological interventions on this part of the Ridgeway in presenting evidence of continued occupation into the Later Roman period, albeit in terms of implied evidence in the form of abandoned refuse deriving from a nearby offsite focus. The recovery of (albeit small) quantities of industrial and agricultural process waste materials hint at the conducting of non-domestic activities in the near vicinity of the site. The distribution of this material suggests a likely third movement eastwards to a new, off-site focus.

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Publications

Since 2004 has reported the results of all archaeological work through the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service, under the accession no. X.A129.2017.

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Appendix 1 Osteological and Palaeopathological Catalogue

Articulated Bone

Skeleton Number	**01**
Preservation	Grade 3 (moderate), moderate fragmentation
Completeness	80%, skull, mandible, fragments of shoulders, ribs, and the pelvis, C1-L5, arms, legs, hands, feet and
Age	36+, old middle or mature adult
Sex	Female
Stature	161.5 ± 4.45cm
Non-Metric Traits	Third trochanter (R), lateral tibial squatting facet (bilateral), lateral talar extension (bilateral)
Pathology	**Congenital Conditions** Coxa vara in right femur **Infectious Disease** Periosteal reactions in the form of lamellar bone on distal left fibula and distal medial tibiae **Degenerative Joint Changes** Degenerative joint changes in C2, T6, T7, L2-L5 and left acetabulum Schmorl's nodes in T5, T6, T7, L2-L5
Dental Health	32 tooth positions 32 teeth 23 teeth with calculus 1 tooth with caries 8 teeth with DEH Moderate periodontitis

	Right Dentition								Left dentition							
Present	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Calculus	-	Sd	-	Sl	Sl	-	Sb	Sb	-	-	-	-	-	Sl	Sm	Sb
DEH	-	-	-	L	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	L	-	-	-
Caries	Mm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	2	3	4	3	3	4	-	5	5	-	3	3	3	4	3	2
Maxilla	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Mandible	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Present	NP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Calculus	-	Sl	Ml	Sl	Sl	Sd	Slb	Slb	Slb	Slb	Sa	MbSl	MlSb	Ma	Ma	Md
DEH	-	-	-	L	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	L	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2

Skeleton No	**02**
Preservation	Grade 3 (moderate), severe fragmentation
Completeness	65%, fragments of cranium, mandible; min 2 cervical, vertebrae, S1; left and right rib shaft fragments, fragments of right clavicle, left scapula, humeri, radii, femora, tibiae, fibulae, feet
Age	8-10 years (older juvenile)
Sex	-
Stature	-
Non-Metric Traits	Third trochanter (R)
Pathology	-
Dental Health	1 tooth position 10 deciduous teeth 26 permanent teeth (erupted and unerupted) 6 deciduous teeth with calculus 15 permanent teeth with DEH

	Right Dentition								Left Dentition							
Present	-	U	P	U	U	U	P	P	P	P	U	U	U	P	U	-
Calculus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Maxilla	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Mandible	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Present	-	U	P	U	U	U	P	P	P	-	U	U	U	P	-	-
Calculus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEH	-	-			L	L	L	L	L	-	L	L	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-

Deciduous Teeth																
	Right Dentition								Left Dentition							
Present				P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	P	P			

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Calculus				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fd	Fd			
DEH				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Caries				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wear				2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2			
Maxilla				**e**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**			
Mandible				**e**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**			
Present				P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P			
Calculus				Fl	Fbm	-	-	-	-	-	Fb	-	Fa			
DEH				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Caries				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wear				2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2			

Skeleton Number	**03**
Preservation	Grade 2 (good), moderate fragmentation
Completeness	95%, the skull, shoulders, arms, legs, hands, feet, fragments of the pelvis and ribs, C1-C6, T1-S2
Age	36-45, old middle adult
Sex	Male
Stature	165.3cm ± 4.05cm
Non-Metric Traits	Circumflex sulcus (bilateral), acetabular crease (bilateral), peroneal tubercle (R)
Pathology	**Trauma** Possible joint fracture of lateral right clavicle. The joint itself is not present and instead the area is slimmer than usual, remodelled and smoothly irregular. It includes a smooth surface on the inferior side which is flattened in an area of 9.9mm by 13.2mm, which may be the new articulation with the acromion. Such fractures are often associated with displacement as a result of muscle pull. **Joint Disease** Degenerative joint changes at bodies of C2, C4, C5, T4-T9 and L1-S1, T5 facet and Osteophytes at three left rib tubercles, left and right acetabulum, Schmorl's nodes at T8-T12, L2
Dental Health	23 tooth positions 1 tooth lost post-mortem 20 teeth 17 teeth with calculus 1 tooth with caries 2 teeth with DEH Moderate periodontal disease

	Right Dentition								Left dentition							
Present	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
Calculus	-	-	-	Sa	Sb	Sd	Sb	-	-	Sa	Sb	Fa	Fa	-	-	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	-	-	3	5	4	4	-	-	3	3	4	3	-	-	-
Maxilla	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Mandible	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Present	NP	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	PM	-	P	P	P	P	P	NP
Calculus	-	Sa	-	Sld	Sa	Sl	Ml	Ml	-	-	-	Mlm	Sa	Sa	Sa	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	La	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	6	6	3	3	5	4	4	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	-

Skeleton Number	**04**
Preservation	Grade 2 (good), slight fragmentation
Completeness	95%, full skeleton with exception of some of the hand and food bones, aspects of the ribs and scapulae
Age	26-35, young middle adult
Sex	Male
Stature	168.0 ± 3.27cm
Non-Metric Traits	Mastoid foramen extrasutural (R), double anterior condylar canal (L), bridging of supraorbital notch (R), third trochanter (bilateral), vastus notch (bilateral), vastus fossa (bilateral), peroneal tubercle (bilateral)
Pathology	**Trauma** Clay shoveler's fracture of the posterior aspect of the spinous process of T1. Myositis ossificans traumatica t the fibular notch of the left inferior tibia for the interosseus ligament. Oblique fracture of the first right metacarpal, at the proximal third of the shaft, which is well healed, but there is thickening of the shaft, particularly on the palmar-dorsal aspects and on the medial side there is a small, smooth oval-shaped depression, 8mm by 4.5mm in size, which is 1.5mm deep and likely caused by the fracture. Bone excavations for costoclavicular ligaments on clavicles and on right humerus for pectoralis major. **Congenital** Coccyx fused to sacrum – transitional vertebra (coccyx broken off taphonomically).

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	Cleft neural arch of S1. Spina bifida occulta of S4 and S5 Coxa vara of both femora, with a reduced angle of the femoral neck. The right inferior articular facet of C2 and the right superior articular facet of C3 are 2mm larger than the facets on the eft side. **Infection** Mild pitted lamellar bone on the ectocranial surface of a fragment of frontal bone, 33.9mm by 15.6mm in size. Diffuse striated lamellar bone on the medial shafts of both tibiae. **Joint Disease** Degenerative joint changes in the body of L3. Schmorl's nodes in T6-L4
Dental Health	25 tooth positions 24 teeth, maxillary left third molar is a peg tooth 23 teeth with calculus Chipping of both maxillary central incisors and left second incisor Large abscess at right 2nd mandibular molar Moderate periodontal disease

	Right Dentition								Left dentition							
Present	NP	P	P	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	P	P
Calculus		HbSl dm	MbSl dm	-	-	-	Sa	-	Sb	Sb	-	-	-	-	Sl	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	1
Maxilla	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandible	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Present	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Calculus	Sa	Sa	Ma	MbSl	MbFd	MbSl	Ma	Ma	Ma	Ma	Sa	Sa	S	Sa	Sld	Fl
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	5	5	3	2	2	25	3	2	3

Skeleton Number	**05**
Preservation	Grade 3 (moderate), moderate fragmentation
Completeness	85%, fragments of the skull, shoulders, C1-C6, T1-S1, arms, legs, hands, feet, pelvis and ribs
Age	36+, old middle or mature adult
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Non-Metric Traits	Bridging of supraorbital notch (L), double anterior calcaneal facet (bilateral), double inferior talar facet (bilateral)
Pathology	**Trauma** Fracture of an unsided rib shaft fragment, well-healed. Myositis ossificans traumatica at fibular notch of right tibia for interosseus ligament and at right 4th metacarpal for fourth dorsal interosseous ligament. **Joint Disease** Degenerative joint changes in bodies of C2-C6, T1-T4, T6-S1and rib facets of T1, T3, T7, T11. Osteoarthritis in both femoral heads and acetabuli. Schmorl's nodes in T6, T10.
Dental Health	18 tooth positions 12 teeth 3 teeth lost post-mortem 3 teeth lost ante-mortem 11 teeth with calculus Moderate periodontal disease

	Right Dentition								Left dentition							
Present	-	-	-	-	PM	P	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
Calculus	-	-	-	-	-	MbFdm	-	-	-	MbSmd	SHbMmSd	Mbd	MbSd	-	-	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	L		-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	5	5	3	4	-	-	-
Maxilla	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandible	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Present	-	-	P	PM	P	P	P	-	-	-	PM	P	P	AM	AM	AM
Calculus	-	-	Sa	-	HmbSl	HlMmSd	MlSdm	-	-	-	-	Fa	MlSdm	-	-	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Wear	-	-	-	7	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-

Skeleton Number	**06**
Preservation	Grade 2 (good), moderate fragmentation
Completeness	70%, fragments of skull, mandible, shoulders, arms, legs, hands, feet, ribs, three vertebrae
Age	36+, old middle or mature adult
Sex	Male?
Stature	-
Non-Metric Traits	Third trochanter (bilateral), double anterior calcaneal facet (bilateral), double inferior talar facet (bilateral)
Pathology	**Trauma** Myositis ossificans traumatica at the interosseus crest of the distal right radius **Joint Disease** Osteoarthritis of right proximal ulna and radius
Dental Health	14 tooth positions 10 teeth 3 teeth lost post-mortem 1 tooth lost ante-mortem 10 teeth with calculus 1 large internally and externally draining abscesses at upper left first molar Moderate periodontitis

	Right Dentition								Left dentition							
Present	-	P	P	P	P	PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	AM	P	-
Calculus	-	Sa	Sa	Sbd	Sbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fbl	-	Sb	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	3	4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-
Maxilla	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandible	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Present	-	-	-	P	PM	PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	PM
Calculus	-	-	-	Sb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sa	MISb	Sa	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-

Skeleton Number	**07**
Preservation	Grade 4 (poor), severe fragmentation
Completeness	30% , Fragments of the left humerus, left radius, femora, tibiae, fibulae, hands and left pelvis
Age	18+, adult
Sex	Undetermined
Stature	-
Non-Metric Traits	-
Pathology	**Joint Disease** Osteoarthritis of left acetabulum and femoral head.
Dental Health	-

Skeleton Number	**08**
Preservation	Grade 2 (good), moderate fragmentation
Completeness	45%, right arm, right leg, aspects of both hands and feet, the right scapula and pelvis
Age	36-45, old middle adult
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Non-Metric Traits	Peroneal tubercle (right)
Pathology	**Infectious disease** Lamellar bone on the medial surface of right tibia along the posterior border
Dental Health	-

Skeleton No	**09**
Preservation	Grade 4 (poor), severe fragmentation
Completeness	15%, fragments of, mandible, left humerus, left femur and left hand
Age	4-6, young juvenile
Sex	-
Stature	-
Cranial NMT	-
Post-Cranial NMT	-
Pathology	-
Dental Health	6 tooth positions 8 deciduous teeth 10 permanent teeth (erupted and unerupted) 8 permanent teeth with DEH

	Right Dentition	Left Dentition

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Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maxilla	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Mandible	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Present	-	-	U	-	-	U	U	U	U	U	U	-	-	U	-	-
Calculus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEH	-	-	-	-	-	L	L	L	L	L	L	-	-	-	-	-
Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wear	-		1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Deciduous Teeth																
	Right Dentition								Left Dentition							
Present				-	-	-	P	-	-	P	P	-	-			
Calculus				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DEH				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Caries				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wear					-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2			
Maxilla				**e**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**			
Mandible				**e**	**d**	**c**	**b**	**a**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**			
Present				P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	P			
Calculus				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
DEH				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Caries				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wear				1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			

Skeleton Number	**10**
Preservation	Grade 2 (good), slight fragmentation
Completeness	75%, fragments of the skull, mandible, left scapula, the right clavicle, right humerus, both radii, left ulna, femora, tibiae, fibulae, hands and feet, 4 ribs, 5 vertebrae
Age	40 weeks in utero, perinate
Sex	-
Stature	-
Non-Metric Traits	-
Pathology	-
Dental Health	-

KEY:
Present - Tooth presence; am - ante-mortem tooth loss; pm - post-mortem tooth loss; p - tooth present; p (u) – tooth present but unerupted - - jaw not present
Caries - Calculus; F - flecks of calculus; S - slight calculus; M - moderate calculus; H - heavy calculus; a - all surfaces; b - buccal surface; d - distal surface; m - mesial surface; l - lingual surface; o - occlusal surface
DEH - dental enamel *hypoplasia*; l - lines; g - grooves; p - pits
Caries - caries; s - small lesions; m - moderate lesions; l - large lesions
Wear - dental wear; numbers from 1-8 - slight to severe wear

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Osteological and Palaeopathological Catalogue – Disarticulated Bone

Context	Bone Element	Bone Description	Side	% of bone	SP	Fragments	Age	Sex	Comments
441	Femur	Distal shaft	R	25	3	1	P	U	
535	Humerus	Proximal and central shaft	L	55	1	1	P	U	
535	Ulna	Shaft	R	90	1	1	P	U	
535	Rib	Fragment	L	75	1	1	P	U	
535	Radius	Proximal and central shaft	R	75	1	1	P	U	
1354	Ulna	Proximal shaft	R	25	2	1	A	U	
2024	Femur	Central shaft	R	55	1	1	P	U	
2024	Metatarsal	3rd, proximal	R	65	1	1	A	U	
2024	Metatarsal	4th, proximal	R	75	2	1	A	U	
2024	Metatarsal	5th, all	E	100	2	1	A	U	
2054	Humerus	Central shaft	U	2	1	2	UA	U	
2163	Unidentified	-	-	1	2	76	UA	U	
2163	Maxillary Tooth	First incisor	R	70	2	1	A	U	DEH
2163	Hand Phalanx	Proximal	U	70	2	1	A	U	

KEY:
SP- Surface Preservation Grade
Age – YA – young adult - 18-25 years; YMA – young middle adult – 26-35 years; OMA – old middle adult – 36-45 years; MA – mature adult – 46+ years; A – adult – 18+ years; AD – Adolescent; OJ – Older Juvenile; YJ – Younger Juvenile; I – Infant; N – Neonate; P – Perinate; F – Foetus
Sex - M- Male; F – Female; U – Unsexed; I – indeterminate Sex
Comments - DEH – Dental Enamel Hypoplasia

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Appendix 2: The Charred Plant Remains

The charred plant remains found in the Phase 3 samples

Sample	6	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	21	23	25	26	27	28	29	32	40	41	
Context	208	303	345	358	351	453	468	505	580	686	355	360	297	295	742	881	687	685	
Cut	207	301	344	356	350	454	464	504	579	633	354	359	296	294	741	880	633	633	
Feature	Pit	Pit/linear	Post-hole	Pit	Linear	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch rec	Boundary	Linear te	Linear te	Linear te	Linear te	Gully	Ditch	Boundary	Boundary ditch	
Phase	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.2	Phase 3.2	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.2	Phase 3.2	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.1	Phase 3.2	Phase 3.2	Phase 3.2	
Date	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	LIA-1st C	
Cereal																			
Avena sp.				1											1		2	1	Oat
Hordeum vulgare L.		4		1			3	1		1							10	6	Barley wheat grain
Triticum spelta L.		11	1	1	3		9			1	1		2	1	6	2	4	6	Spelt wheat grain
Indeterminate		22		6	5		47	7		2	3	3	1	2	6	1	23	40	Indeterminate grain
Chaff																			
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis															1				Barley rachis
Triticum spelta L. glume base		1													16		1		Spelt wheat glume base
Triticum sp. glume base fragments		1						2							169	2		1	Glume wheat glume base
Triticum sp. spikelet fragments															24	1			Glume wheat spikelet
Straw culm node		1									1							3	Straw culm node
Fruit stone																			
Prunus spinosa L.				1														1	Blackthorn
Seeds																			
Chennopodium sp.					3														Goosefoots
Gallium aparine L.									1										Cleavers
Plantago lanceolata L.																			Ribwort plantain
Poaceae (Large)		1			2		3			7			1		2	2	6	7	Large grass
Poaceae (Small)					4	1												2	Small gras
Polygonum sp.																1			Knotweed
Ranunculus sp.							1												Buttercup
Rumex sp.	1																		Docks
Vicia sp.		7		1	1	2	6	1		1	2		1	2			2	4	Vetch
Total	1	48	1	10	18	3	69	11	1	12	7	3	5	5	224	9	46	70	
Parts	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	
Soil volume	52	30	26	15	14	23	28	35	19	23	16	17	16	15	18	14	29	29	
Items per litre	0.02	1.60	0.04	0.67	1.29	0.13	2.46	0.31	0.05	0.52	0.44	0.18	0.31	0.33	12.44	0.64	1.59	2.41	

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The charred plant remains found in the Phase 4 samples

Sample	**20**	**24**	**30**	**33**	
Context	**572**	**709**	**1043**	**919**	
Cut	**570**	**708**	**753**	**918**	
Feature	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Post-hole**	
Phase	**Phase 4**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 4**	
Date	**1st - 2nd C**	**1st - 2nd C**	**1st - 2nd C**	**1st - 2nd C**	
Cereal					
Avena sp.			5		Oat
Hordeum vulgare L.	2		10		Barley wheat grain
Triticum spelta L.	1		9		Spelt wheat grain
Indeterminate	47		15	6	Indeterminate grain
Chaff					
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis			20		Barley rachis
Triticum turgidum L. rachis			2		Durum wheat rachis
Triticum spelta L. glume base			34		Spelt wheat glume base
Triticum spelta L. spikelet			1		Spelt wheat spikelet
Triticum sp. glume base fragments	3		40	3	Glume wheat glume base
Triticum sp. spikelet fragments	1		20		Glume wheat spikelet
Straw culm node	6		8	2	Straw culm node
Fruit stone					
Prunus spinosa L.			1		Blackthorn
Seeds					
Chennopodium sp.			2		Goosefoots
Gallium aparine L.	1				Cleavers
Poaceae (Large)	2	1	52		Large grass
Poaceae (Small)			29	16	Small gras
Polygonum sp.	7		1	5	Knotweed
Rumex sp.			3		Docks
Vicia sp.	5		5		Vetch
Total	**75**	**1**	**252**	**32**	
Parts	**All**	**All**	**All**	**All**	
Soil volume	**29**	**13**	**11**	**8**	
Items per litre	2.59	0.08	22.91	4.00	

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The charred plant remains found in the Phase 5 samples

Sample	38	43	46	47	49	50	51	52	53	55	59	60	61	63	65	66	67	68	69	71	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
Context	1033	1189	1231	1263	1233	1287	1432	1448	1446	1503	1657	1659	1679	1714	1784	1837	1861	1870	1878	1896	1929	1940	2045	2056	2068	2163	2225	
Cut	1031	1190	1229	1261	1232	1286	1430	1445	1445	1502	1656	1668	1678	1712	1782	1836	1860	1868	1877	1895	1928	1939	2044	2066	2067	2162	2224	
Feature	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Linear	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit (recut	Ditch	Ditch	Curvilinie	Ditch (re	Pit	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Ditch (tes	Ditch (re	Pit	SK4 (burr	Ditch (re	SK5 (burr	Pit	
Phase	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	Phase 5	
Date	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	2nd-3rd C	
Cereal																												
Avena sp.																								1				Oat
Hordeum vulgare L.							8	6					1							3				19	2	1		Barley wheat grain
Triticum spelta L.		12	39	1	8	29	5	42	1	1																		Spelt wheat grain
Triticum sp. (glume wheat)								82			2	1	8	3		2		4						1	33			Glume wheat grain
Indeterminate		26	145	31	9	85	31	268		6	10	3	32	4	2	1	10	19		5	3		8	8	112		1	Indeterminate grain
Chaff																												
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis						1																						Barley rachis
Triticum spelta L. glume base		3	145	10	19	104	1							4		2	1				2				82			Spelt wheat glume base
Triticum spelta L. spikelet																									1			Spelt wheat spikelet
Triticum sp. glume base fragments		40	2312	69	663	2023	7	2			14	61	1	122		5			19	4		6	2	5	818	7		Glume wheat glume base
Triticum sp. spikelet fragments		17	430	13	19	129						1	1	12		2		3	3	4				1	242			Glume wheat spikelet
Straw culm node	1					1	3	1	2		3	1	2			2								1				Straw culm node
Fruit stone																												
Prunus spinosa L.	4																											Blackthorn
Nut shell																												
Corylus avellana L.	1							5	7										1	2								Hazelnut
Seeds																												
Anthemis cotula L.			28		4	7					1														4			Stinking chamomile
Chennopodium sp.						9					1																	Goosefoots
Gallium aparine L.													1															Cleavers
Plantago lanceolata L.													1															Ribwort plantain
Poaceae (Large)		3	10	9		12	3	18	8					1										1	4			Large grass
Poaceae (Small)			6	1		3		9	13		5		1												3			Small gras
Polygonum lapthifolia L.								1																				Pale persicaria
Polygonum sp.							1		2																			Knotweed
Rumex sp.			2			1					1		1			7	1	1							3			Docks
Rubus sp.	2																											Bramble
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.				1							1					1												Common chickweed
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Shültz-Bip			4						1																1			Scentless mayweed
Vicia sp.	1			1		3	3	1					4	1		1	1											Vetch
Vicia/Pisum											2																	Vetch/pea
Total	9	101	3121	136	722	2407	62	435	34	7	40	67	53	147	2	23	13	27	23	18	5	6	10	37	1305	8	1	
Parts	All	All	of 4 only	All	All	of 2 only	All	All	All	All	Both	1 of 1	Both	2 of 2	2 of 2	1 of 2	1 of 1	Both	2 of 2	2 of 2	1 of 1	1 of 2	1 of 1	Both	1 of 2	All	1 of 1	
Soil volume	27	14	8	20	18	7	14	32	5	18	17	8	15	8	8	9	8	16	7	9	7	8	2	16	18	62	7	
Items per litre	0.33	7.21	390.13	6.80	40.11	343.86	4.43	13.59	6.80	0.39	2.35	8.38	3.53	18.38	0.25	2.56	1.63	1.69	3.29	2.00	0.71	0.75	5.00	2.31	72.50	0.13	0.14	

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The charred plant remains found in the Phase 6 samples

Sample	**31**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**62**	**70**	
Context	**859**	**1576**	**1668**	**1666**	**1600**	**1880**	
Cut	**816**	**1575**	**1665**	**1665**	**1599**	**1879**	
Feature	**Layer**	**Ditch**	**Pit (uppe**	**Pit (lowe**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	
Phase	**Phase 6**	**Phase 6**	**Phase 6**	**Phase 6**	**Phase 6**	**Phase 6**	
Date	**3rd-4th C**	**3rd-4th C**	**3rd-4th C**	**3rd-4th C**	**3rd-4th C**	**3rd-4th C**	
Cereal							
Avena sp.	2	1		4		2	Oat
Hordeum vulgare L.		1	1	8			Barley wheat grain
Secale cereale L.				1			Ryeg grain
Triticum spelta L.	18					2	Spelt wheat grain
Triticum sp. (glume wheat)			22	25	2	37	Glume wheat grain
Indeterminate	34	3	101	76	7	48	Indeterminate grain
Chaff							
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis			1	3		3	Barley rachis
Triticum spelta L. glume base		2	11	34	5	81	Spelt wheat glume base
Triticum spelta L. spikelet		5		9		3	Spelt wheat spikelet
Triticum sp. glume base fragments	1	117	146	119	162	381	Glume wheat glume base
Triticum sp. spikelet fragments		11	51	32	21	177	Glume wheat spikelet
Straw culm node				1		3	Straw culm node
Nut shell							
Corylus avellana L.			11			1	Hazelnut
Seeds							
Anthemis cotula L.		1	15	6		11	Stinking chamomile
Chennopodium sp.				3	1	1	Goosefoots
Gallium aparine L.				2		3	Cleavers
Linium sp.				1			Flax
Plantago lanceolata L.						2	Ribwort plantain
Poaceae (Large)		2				2	Large grass
Poaceae (Small)				5		5	Small gras
Ranunculus sp.	1						Buttercup
Rumex sp.			2	1			Docks
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.			1	1	1	1	Common chickweed
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Shültz-Bip		1					Scentless mayweed
Vicia sp.	1		22			4	Vetch
Vicia/Pisum				2			Vetch/pea
Total	**55**	**144**	**384**	**333**	**199**	**767**	
Parts	**All**	**1 of 2**	**3 of 3**	**2 of 3**	**1 of 1**	**2 of 2**	
Soil volume	**35**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**8**	**6**	
Items per litre	1.57	18.00	54.86	41.63	24.88	127.83	

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Samples void of charred plant remains

Sample	Context	Cut	Feature	Date
7	236	235	Pit	LIA/ER
8	240	239	Pit	LIA/ER
9	243	241	Pit	LIA/ER
10	258	257	Posthole	LIA/ER
11	265	264	Posthole	LIA/ER
18	462	461	Ditch	1st C.
22	659	658	Pit	1st-2nd C.
34	936	935	Grave	1st-4th C.
37	1015	1014	Ditch	LIA/ER
42	1097	1096	Ditch	LIA/ER
54	1473	1472	Pit	1st-4th C.
64	1730	1729	Pit	2nd C.
73	1905	1903	Pit	1st-2nd C.

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Appendix 3: Context List

Field	Context	Cut	Type	Description	Group	New Phase
West	201	201	Cut	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	202	201	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	203	201	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	204	201	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	205	205	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	206	205	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	207	207	Cut	Hearth feature	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	208	207	Fill	Hearth feature	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	209	209	Cut	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	210	209	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	211	209	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	212	212	Cut	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	213	212	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	214	212	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	215	215	Cut	Pit/post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	216	215	Fill	Pit/post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	217	217	Cut	Pit/post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	218	217	Fill	Pit/post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	219	219	Cut	Pit/post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	220	219	Cut	Pit/post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	221	221	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	222	221	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	223	223	Cut	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	224	223	Fill	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	225	225	Cut	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	226	225	Fill	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	227	227	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	228	227	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	229	229	Cut	Ditch recut	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	230	229	Fill	Ditch recut	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	231	231	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	232	231	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	233	233	Cut	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	234	233	Fill	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	235	235	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	236	235	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	237	237	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	238	237	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	239	239	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	240	239	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	241	241	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	242	241	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	243	241	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	244	244	Cut	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	245	244	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	246	246	Cut	Ditch recut	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	247	246	Fill	Ditch recut	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	248	248	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1

West	249	248	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	250	250	Cut	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	251	250	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	252	252	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	253	252	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	254	254	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	255	254	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	256	254	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	257	257	Cut	Large post hole	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	258	257	Fill	Large post hole	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	259	259	Cut	Post hole	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	260	259	Fill	Post hole	G2: Pit groups - Pit group alignment 2	Phase 3.1
West	261	261	Cut	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	262	262	Cut	Ditch recut	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	263	263	Cut	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	264	264	Cut	Post hole	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	265	264	Fill	Post hole	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	266	266	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	267	266	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	268	268	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	269	269	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	270	261	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	271	261	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	272	261	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	273	262	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	274	263	Fill	Ditch	G1: Western boundary ditch	Phase 2
West	275	275	Cut	Gully	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	276	275	Fill	Gully	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	277	275	Fill	Gully	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	278	278	Cut	Gully	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	279	278	Fill	Gully	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	280	280	Cut	Ditch	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	281	280	Fill	Ditch	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	282	282	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	283	282	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	284	284	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	285	284	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	286	286	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	287	286	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	288	288	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	289	288	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	290	290	Cut	Pit/posthole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	291	290	Fill	Pit/posthole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	292	292	Cut	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1

West	293	292	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	294	294	Cut	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	295	294	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	296	296	Cut	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	297	296	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	298	296	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	299	299	Cut	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	300	299	Fill	Pit	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	301	301	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	302	301	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	303	301	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	304	304	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	305	304	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	306	306	Cut	Ditch recut	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	307	306	Fill	Ditch recut	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	308	308	Cut	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	309	308	Fill	Post hole	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	310	310	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	311	310	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	312	310	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi-circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	313	313	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	314	313	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	315	315	Cut	Gully	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	316	315	Fill	Gully	G2: Pit Groups - Pit group alignment 1	Phase 3.1
West	317	317	Cut	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	318	317	Fill	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	319	317	Fill	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	320	320	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	321	320	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	322	322	Cut	Linear feature Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	323	322	Fill	Linear feature Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	324	322	Fill	Linear feature Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	325	325	Cut	Linear	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	326	325	Fill	Linear	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	327	327	Cut	Linear	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	328	327	Fill	Linear	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	329	329	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1

West	330	329	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	331	331	Cut	Ditch recut	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	332	331	Fill	Ditch recut	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	333	333	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	334	333	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	335	335	Cut	Pit/post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	336	335	Fill	Pit/post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	337	337	Cut	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	338	337	Fill	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	339	339	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	340	339	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	341	339	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	342	342	Cut	Ditch Terminus recut	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	343	342	Fill	Ditch Terminus recut	G6: Northen edge feature group	Phase 3.1
West	344	344	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	345	344	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	346	346	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	347	346	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	348	348	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	349	348	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	350	350	Cut	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	351	350	Fill	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	352	352	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	353	352	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	354	354	Cut	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	355	354	Fill	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	356	356	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	357	356	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	358	356	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	359	359	Cut	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	360	359	Fill	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	361	361	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	362	361	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	363	363	Cut	Linear	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	364	363	Fill	Linear	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	365	363	Fill	Linear	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1

West	366	366	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	367	366	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	368	368	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	369	368	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	370	370	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	371	370	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	372	372	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	373	372	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	374	374	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	375	375	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	376	375	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	377	375	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	378	378	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	379	378	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	380	380	Cut	Post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	381	380	Fill	Post hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	382	382	Cut	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	383	382	Fill	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	384	382	Fill	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	385	385	Cut	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	386	385	Fill	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	387	385	Fill	Linear Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	388	388	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	389	388	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	390	388	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	391	391	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	392	391	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	393	391	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	394	394	Cut	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	395	395	Fill	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	396	396	Fill	Linear feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	397	397	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	398	397	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	399	397	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	400	397	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	401	401	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	402	402	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	403	403	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	404	403	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1

West	405	405	Cut	Linear Gully	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	406	405	Fill	Linear Gully	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	407	407	Cut	Linear Ditch Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	408	407	Fill	Linear Ditch Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	409	407	Fill	Linear Ditch Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	410	410	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	411	410	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	412	412	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	413	412	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	414	414	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	415	414	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	416	416	Cut	Linear Gully	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	417	416	Fill	Linear Gully	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	418	418	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	419	418	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	420	418	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	421	421	Cut	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	422	421	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	423	423	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	424	423	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	425	425	Cut	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	426	425	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	427	423	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	428	428	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	429	428	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	430	428	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	431	431	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	432	431	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	433	433	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	434	433	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	435	435	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	436	435	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	437	435	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	438	435	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	439	439	Cut	Feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	440	439	Fill	Feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	441	-	Layer	Layer	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	442	439	Fill	Feature	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1

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West	443	443	Cut	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	444	443	Fill	Pit	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	445	445	Cut	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	446	445	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	447	447	Cut	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	448	447	Fill	Gully Terminus	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	449	449	Cut	Pit/tree throw	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	450	449	Fill	Pit/tree throw	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	451	451	Cut	Pit/tree throw	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	452	451	Fill	Pit/tree throw	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	453	454	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	454	454	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	455	455	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	456	455	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	457	457	Cut	Tree throw	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	458	457	Fill	Tree throw	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	459	459	Cut	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	460	459	Fill	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	461	461	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	462	461	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	463	461	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	464	464	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	465	464	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	466	464	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	467	467	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	468	468	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	469	469	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	470	469	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	471	471	Cut	Tree throw	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	472	471	Fill	Tree throw	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	473	473	Cut	Post hole	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	474	473	Fill	Post hole	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	475	475	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	476	475	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	477	477	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	478	477	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	479	479	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	480	479	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	481	479	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	482	482	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2

West	483	482	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	484	482	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	485	485	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	486	486	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	487	487	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	488	487	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	489	489	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	490	489	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	491	491	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	492	491	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	493	493	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	494	493	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	495	495	Cut	Pit	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	496	495	Fill	Pit	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	497	497	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	498	497	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	499	497	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	500	500	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	501	500	Fill	Ditch/Gully	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	502	502	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	503	502	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	504	504	Cut	Pit/possible well	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	505	504	Fill	Pit/possible well	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	506	506	Cut	Gully	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	507	506	Fill	Gully	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	508	508	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	509	508	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	510	508	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	511	508	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	512	512	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	513	512	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	514	514	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	515	514	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	516	516	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	517	516	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	518	518	Cut	Pit	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	519	518	Fill	Pit	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	520	520	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	521	521	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	522	522	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	523	522	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	524	524	Cut	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	525	524	Fill	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	526	526	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	

West	527	526	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	528	528	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	529	528	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	530	530	Cut	Pit/post hole	G7: Crouch burial SK1	Phase 3.1
West	531	530	Fill	Pit/post hole	G7: Crouch burial SK1	Phase 3.1
West	532	532	Cut	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	533	532	Fill	Ditch	G3: Semi circular enclosure ditch	Phase 3.1
West	534	534	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	535	534	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	536	536	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	537	536	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	538	504	Fill	Pit/possible well	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	539	504	Fill	Pit/possible well	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	540	504	Fill	Pit/possible well	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	541	504	Fill	Pit/possible well	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	542	504	Fill	Pit/possible well	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	543	543	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	544	543	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	545	545	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	546	545	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	547	547	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	548	547	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	549	549	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	550	549	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	551	551	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	552	551	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	553	553	Cut	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	554	553	Fill	Post hole	G4: Semi circular enclosure internal features	Phase 3.1
West	555	555	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	556	555	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	557	557	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	558	557	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	559	559	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	560	559	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	561	561	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	562	561	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	563	551	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	564	565	Fill	Post hole	G7: Crouch burial SK1	Phase 3.1
West	565	565	Cut	Post hole	G7: Crouch burial SK1	Phase 3.1
West	566	566	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	567	566	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	568	568	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2

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West	569	568	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	570	570	Cut	Pit	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	571	570	Fill	Pit	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	572	570	Fill	Pit	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	573	570	Fill	Pit	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	574	574	Cut	Pit	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	575	574	Fill	Pit	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	576	574	Fill	Pit	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	577	577	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	578	577	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	579	579	Cut	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	580	579	Fill	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	581	581	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	582	581	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	583	583	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	584	583	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	585	585	Cut	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	586	585	Fill	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	587	585	Fill	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	588	588	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	589	588	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	590	590	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	591	590	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	592	590	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	593	593	Cut	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	594	593	Fill	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	595	593	Fill	Ditch recut	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	596	596	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	597	596	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	598	598	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	599	598	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	600	606	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	601	601	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	602	601	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	603	601	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	604	604	Cut	Pit	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	605	604	Fill	Pit	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	606	606	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	607	607	Cut	Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	608	607	Fill	Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	609	609	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	610	609	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2

West	611	611	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	612	611	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	613	613	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	614	613	Fill	Ditch/Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	615	615	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	616	615	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	617	615	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	618	611	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	619	609	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	620	620	Cut	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	621	620	Fill	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	622	622	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	623	622	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	624	624	Cut	Pit	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	625	624	Fill	Pit	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	626	624	Fill	Pit	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	627	627	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	628	627	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	629	629	Cut	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	630	629	Fill	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	631	631	Cut	Linear?	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	632	632	Fill	Linear?	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	633	633	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	634	634	Cut	Gully	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	635	634	Fill	Gully	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	636	636	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	637	636	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	638	638	Cut	Possible Pit	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	639	638	Fill	Possible Pit	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	640	640	Cut	Curvilinear	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	641	640	Fill	Curvilinear	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	642	642	Cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	643	642	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	644	644	Cut	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	645	644	Fill	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	646	646	Cut	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
West	647	646	Fill	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
West	648	648	Cut	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
West	649	648	Fill	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
West	650	650	Cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	651	650	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	652	652	Cut	Linear	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	653	652	Fill	Linear	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	654	654	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2

West	655	654	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	656	656	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	657	656	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	658	658	Cut	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	659	658	Fill	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	660	658	Fill	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	661	661	Cut	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	662	662	Fill	Post hole	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	663	663	Cut	Gully	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	664	664	Fill	Gully	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	665	665	Cut	Curvilinear Pit	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	666	665	Fill	Curvilinear Pit	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	667	665	Fill	Curvilinear Pit	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	668	668	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	669	668	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	670	670	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	671	670	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	672	672	Cut	Ditch/Pit	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	673	672	Fill	Ditch/Pit	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	674	674	Cut	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	675	674	Fill	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	676	674	Fill	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	677	677	Cut	Post hole	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	678	677	Fill	Post hole	G5: Waterhole	Phase 3.1
West	679	679	Cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	680	679	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	681	681	Cut	Gully Terminus	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	682	682	Fill	Gully Terminus	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	683	683	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	684	633	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	685	633	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	686	633	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	687	633	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	688	688	Cut	Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	689	688	Fill	Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	690	690	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	691	690	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	692	690	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	693	693	Cut	Gully	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	694	693	Fill	Gully	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	695	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	696	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	697	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	698	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2

West	699	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	700	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	701	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	702	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	703	683	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	704	704	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	705	704	Fill	Ditch/Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	706	706	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	707	706	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	708	708	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	709	708	Fill	Ditch/Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	710	710	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	711	710	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	712	710	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	713	713	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	714	713	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	715	713	fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	716	716	Cut	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	717	716	fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	718	716	fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	719	719	Cut	tree throw	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	720	719	Fill	tree throw	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	721	721	cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	722	721	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	723	723	Cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	724	723	fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	725	725	cut	Gully Terminus	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	726	725	Fill	Gully Terminus	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	727	727	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	728	727	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	729	727	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	730	727	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	731	732	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	732	731	Fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	733	733	Cut	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	734	733	Fill	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	735	735	Cut	Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	736	735	Fill	Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	737	737	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	738	737	fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	739	739	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	740	739	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	741	741	Cut	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	742	741	Fill	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1

West	743	743	Cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	744	743	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	745	745	Cut	Gully Terminus	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	746	745	Fill	Gully Terminus	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	747	747	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	748	747	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	749	749	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	750	749	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	751	751	Cut	Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	752	751	Fill	Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	753	753	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	754	754	cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	755	754	fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	756	756	Cut	Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	757	756	Fill	Gully	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	758	758	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	759	758	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	760	758	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	761	761	Cut	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	762	761	Fill	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	763	763	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	764	763	fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	765	765	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	766	765	fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	767	767	Cut	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	768	767	fill	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	769	769	Cut	Post Hole	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	770	769	Fill	Post Hole	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	771	771	cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	772	771	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	773	773	Cut	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	774	773	fill	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	775	775	cut	Ditch	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	776	775	Fill	Ditch	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	777	753	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	778	778	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	779	778	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	780	780	Cut	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	781	780	Fill	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	782	782	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	783	782	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	784	782	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	785	737	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	786	786	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4

West	787	786	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	788	788	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	789	788	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	790	790	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	791	791	Cut	Gully Terminus	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	792	792	Fill	Gully Terminus	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	793	793	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	794	793	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	795	795	Cut	Gully Terminus	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	796	795	Fill	Gully Terminus	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	797	797	Cut	Ditch/Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	798	797	Fill	Ditch/Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	799	799	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	800	799	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	801	801	Cut	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	802	801	Fill	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	803	801	Fill	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	804	804	Cut	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	805	804	Fill	Ditch	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	806	806	Cut	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
West	807	806	Fill	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
West	808	808	Cut	Post Hole	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	809	808	Fill	Post Hole	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
East	810	810	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	811	810	fill	Ditch Terminus	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	812	812	Cut	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	813	812	fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	814	814	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	815	814	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	816	816	Cut	Spread	G33: Dump	Phase 6
East	817	816	fill	Spread	G33: Dump	Phase 6
East	818	818	Cut	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	819	818	fill	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	820	820	Cut	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	821	820	Fill	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	822	822	cut	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	823	822	Fill	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	824	824	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	825	824	fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	826	826	cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	827	826	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	828	828	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5

East	829	828	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	830	830	Cut	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	831	830	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	832	830	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	833	833	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	834	833	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	835	836	Fill	Gully Terminus	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	836	836	Cut	Gully Terminus	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	837	837	Cut	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	838	837	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	839	839	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	840	839	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	841	841	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	842	841	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	843	841	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	844	844	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	845	844	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	846	844	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	847	844	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
West	848	848	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	849	848	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	850	850	Cut	Ditch recut	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	851	850	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	852	850	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	853	853	Cut	Ditch recut	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	854	853	fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	855	855	cut	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	856	855	fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	857	857	Cut	Ditch recut	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	858	857	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
East	859	816	Fill	Spread	G33: Dump	Phase 6
East	860	860	Cut	Post Hole	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	861	860	Fill	Post Hole	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	862	864	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	863	864	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	864	864	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	865	866	fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	866	866	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	867	867	Cut	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	868	867	fill	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5

East	869	870	fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	870	870	Cut	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	871	872	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	872	872	cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	873	872	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	874	874	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	875	874	fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	876	876	cut	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	877	876	Fill	Ditch	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	878	879	Fill	Pit/Ditch	G33: Dump	Phase 6
East	879	879	Cut	Pit/Ditch	G33: Dump	Phase 6
West	880	880	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	881	880	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	882	882	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	883	882	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	884	882	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	885	882	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	886	886	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	887	886	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	888	886	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	889	889	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	890	889	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	891	891	Cut	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	892	892	Cut	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	893	891	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	894	891	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	895	892	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	896	892	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	897	892	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
East	898	816	Fill	spread	G33: Dump	Phase 6
East	899	899	Cut	Gully Terminus	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	900	899	Fill	Gully Terminus	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
West	901	901	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	902	901	Fill	Ditch/Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	903	903	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	904	903	Fill	Ditch/Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	905	903	fill	Ditch/Gully	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	906	906	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	907	906	fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	908	908	Cut	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	909	908	fill	Ditch	G11: East-West boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
East	910	910	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5

East	911	910	fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
West	912	912	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	913	912	fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	914	912	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	915	915	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	916	915	fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	917		Layer	Layer	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	918	918	Cut	Post Hole	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	919	918	fill	Post Hole	G15: Pit/posthole group west of IAG ditch	Phase 4
West	920	920	Cut	Pit	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	921	920	Fill	Pit	G12: East enclosure internal features	Phase 4
West	922	922	cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	923	922	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	924	924	Cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	925	924	fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	926	926	cut	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	927	926	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	928	926	Fill	Ditch	G9: Central enclosure	Phase 3.2
West	929	929	Cut	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	930	929	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	931	929	Fill	Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	932	932	Cut	Pit/Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	933	932	Fill	Pit/Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	934	932	Fill	Pit/Ditch	G10: SE/NW Boundary ditch	Phase 3.2
West	935	935	Cut	Grave	G7: Crouch burial SK1	Phase 3.1
West	936	935	Fill	Grave	G7: Crouch burial SK1	Phase 3.1
East	937	937	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	938	937	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	939	939	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	940	939	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
West	941	941	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	942	941	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	943	943	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	944	943	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	945	945	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	946	945	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	947	947	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	948	947	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	949	949	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	950	949	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	951	951	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	952	951	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	953	953	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
West	954	953	fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	

West	955	955	cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	956	955	fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	957		Layer	Spread	G16: Surface (957) = Surface (1362)	Phase 4
West	958	958	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	959	958	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	960	960	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	961	960	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	962	962	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	963	962	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	964	964	Cut	Pit	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	965	964	fill	Pit	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	966	966	Cut	Pit	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	967	966	fill	Pit	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	968	968	Cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	969	968	fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
East	970	970	Cut	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	971	970	Fill	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
West	972	972	Cut	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	973	972	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	974	974	Cut	Ditch/Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	975	974	Fill	Ditch/Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	976	976	Cut	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
West	977	976	Fill	Gully	G8: Sub circular structure	Phase 3.1
East	978	978	Cut	Post Hole	Not mentioned in report	
East	979	978	Fill	Post Hole	Not mentioned in report	
East	980	980	Cut	Post Hole	Not mentioned in report	
East	981	980	Fill	Post Hole	Not mentioned in report	
West	982	972	Fill	Gully	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	983	983	Cut	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	984	983	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	985	985	Cut	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
West	986	985	Fill	Ditch	G13: NE/SW Linears	Phase 4
East	987	987	Cut	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	988	987	Fill	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	989	987	Fill	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	990	990	Cut	Gully	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	991	990	Fill	guly	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	992	992	Cut	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	993	992	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	994	994	Cut	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	995	994	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	996	994	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5

East	997	997	Cut	Pit	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	998	997	Fill	Pit	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	999	999	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1000	999	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1001	999	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1002	1002	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1003	1002	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1004	1002	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1005	994	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1006	1006	Cut	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1007	1006	fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1008	1008	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1009	1008	fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1010	1010	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1011	1010	fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1012	1012	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1013	1012	fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1014	1014	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1015	1014	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1016	1016	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1017	1016	fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1018	1018	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1019	1018	fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1020	1020	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1021	1020	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1022	1020	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1023	1020	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1024	1020	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1025	1020	fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1026	1026	cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1027	1026	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
West	1028	1028	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1029	1029	Cut	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1030	1029	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
East	1031	1031	Cut	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1032	1031	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5

East	1033	1031	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1034	1031	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1035	1035	Cut	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1036	1035	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1037	1035	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1038	1038	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1039	1038	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1040	1040	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1041	1040	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1042	1040	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
West	1043	753	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1044	1028	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1045	1028	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1046	1028	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1047	1028	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1048	1028	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1049	1028	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
West	1050	1028	Fill	Ditch	G14: NE Enclosure + boundary ditches	Phase 4
East	1051	1051	Cut	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1052	1051	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1053	1051	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1054	1051	fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1055	1055	cut	Ditch recut	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1056	1055	fill	Ditch recut	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1057	1057	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1058	1057	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1059	1059	Cut	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1060	1059	Fill	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1061	1059	Fill	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1062	1062	Cut	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1063	1062	Fill	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1064	1064	Cut	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1065	1064	fill	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1066	1066	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1067	1066	fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1068	1068	Cut	Gully	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	1069	1068	fill	Gully	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5

East	1070	1070	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1071	1070	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1072	1072	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1073	1072	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1074	1074	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1075	1074	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1076	1076	cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1077	1076	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1078	1078	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1079	1078	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1080	1080	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1081	1080	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1082	1082	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1083	1082	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1084	1084	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1085	1084	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1086	1086	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1087	1086	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1088	1088	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1089	1088	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1090	1090	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1091	1090	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1092	1092	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1093	1092	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1094	1094	Cut	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1095	1094	Fill	Ditch	G20: Features north of the Principal Enclosure Ditch	Phase 5
East	1096	1096	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1097	1096	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1098	1096	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1099	1100	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1100	1100	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1101	1101	Cut	Post Hole	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1102	1101	Fill	Post Hole	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1103	1096	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1104	1104	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1105	1104	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4

East	1106	1106	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1107	1106	fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1108	1104	fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1109	1104	fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1110	1110	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1111	1110	fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1112	1130	fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1113	1113	Cut	Ditch/Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1114	1113	fill	Ditch/Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1115	1115	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1116	1115	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1117	1117	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1118	1117	fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1119	1119	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1120	1119	fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1121	1119	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1122	1122	cut	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1123	1122	Fill	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1124	1124	cut	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1125	1124	Fill	Gully Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1126	1127	fill	Post Hole	Not mentioned in report	
East	1127	1127	cut	Post Hole	Not mentioned in report	
East	1128	1128	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1129	1128	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1130	1130	Cut	Ditch recut	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1131	1130	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1132	1132	Cut	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1133	1132	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1134	1132	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1135	1135	Cut	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1136	1135	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1137	1137	Cut	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1138	1137	Fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1139	1139	Cut	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1140	1139	Fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1141	1141	Cut	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1142	1141	Fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1143	1143	Cut	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1144	1143	Fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5

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East	1145	1145	Cut	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1146	1145	Fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1147	1135	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1148	1148	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1149	1148	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1150	1150	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1151	1150	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1152	1152	Cut	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	1153	1152	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	1154	1152	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	1155	1155	cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1156	1155	fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1157	1157	cut	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1158	1157	fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1159	1157	Fill	Gully	G31: Features East of Dump [816]	Phase 5
East	1160	1160	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1161	1160	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1162	1162	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1163	1162	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1164	1164	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1165	1164	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1166	1166	Cut	Gully	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1167	1166	fill	Gully	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1168	1168	Cut	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1169	1168	fill	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1170	1170	Cut	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1171	1170	fill	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1172	1172	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1173	1172	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1174	1172	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1175	1175	Cut	Ditch recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1176	1175	Fill	Ditch recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1177	1177	cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1178	1177	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1179	1179	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1180	1179	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1181	1181	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1182	1181	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1183	1183	Cut	Ditch recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5

East	1184	1183	Fill	Ditch recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1185	1185	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1186	1185	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1187	1187	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1188	1187	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1189	1190	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1190	1190	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1191	1191	Cut	Pit	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1192	1191	Fill	Pit	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1193	1191	Fill	Pit	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1194	1194	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1195	1194	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1196	1196	Cut	Post Hole	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1197	1196	Fill	Post Hole	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1198	1198	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1199	1198	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1200	1200	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1201	1200	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1202	1202	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1203	1202	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1204	1204	Cut	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1205	1204	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1206	1206	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1207	1206	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1208	1208	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1209	1208	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1210	1190	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1211	1211	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1212	1211	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1213	1213	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1214	1213	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1215	1215	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1216	1215	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1217	1217	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1218	1217	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1219	1219	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1220	1219	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1221	1221	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1222	1222	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1223	1223	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5

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East	1224	1223	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1225	1225	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1226	1225	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1227	1227	Cut	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1228	1227	Fill	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1229	1229	Cut	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1230	1229	Fill	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1231	1229	Fill	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1232	1232	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1233	1232	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1234	1234	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1235	1234	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1236	1234	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1237	1237	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1238	1237	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1239	1239	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1240	1239	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1241	1241	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1242	1241	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1243	1243	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1244	1243	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1245	1245	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1246	1245	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1247	1247	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1248	1247	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1249	1249	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1250	1249	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1251	1251	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1252	1251	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1253	1253	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1254	1253	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1255	1255	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1256	1255	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1257	1257	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1258	1257	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1259	1259	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1260	1259	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1261	1261	Cut	Gully	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1262	1261	Fill	Gully	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5

East	1263	1261	Fill	Gully	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1264	1247	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1265	1249	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1266	1266	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1267	1266	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1268	1268	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1269	1268	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1270	1270	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1271	1270	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1272	1272	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1273	1272	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1274	1272	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1275	1275	Cut	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1276	1275	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1277	1275	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1278	1278	Cut	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	1279	1278	Fill	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	1280	1280	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1281	1280	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1282	1282	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1283	1282	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1284	1284	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1285	1284	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1286	1286	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1287	1286	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1288	1288	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1289	1288	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1290	1290	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1291	1290	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1292	1292	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1293	1292	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1294	1294	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1295	1294	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1296	1296	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1297	1296	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1298	1298	Cut	Ditch Recut	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1299	1298	Fill	Ditch Recut	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1300	1300	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1301	1298	Fill	Ditch Recut	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1302	1302	Cut	Pit	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1303	1302	Fill	Pit	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5

East	1304	1302	Fill	Pit	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1305	1300	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1306	1300	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1307	1307	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1308	1307	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1309	1309	Cut	Pit/Posthole	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1310	1309	Fill	Pit/Posthole	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1311	1311	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1312	1312	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1313	1312	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1314	1314	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1315	1314	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1316	1311	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1317	1311	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1318	1318	Cut	Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1319	1318	Fill	Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1320	1320	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1321	1320	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1322	1322	Cut	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1323	1322	Fill	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1324	1324	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1325	1324	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1326	1327	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1327	1327	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	1328	1328	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1329	1328	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1330	1330	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1331	1330	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1332	1332	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1333	1332	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1334	1334	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1335	1334	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1336	1337	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1337	1337	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1338	1339	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1339	1339	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1340	1340	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	

East	1341	1340	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1342	1342	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1343	1342	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1344	1342	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1345	1334	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1346	1346	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1347	1346	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1348	1348	Cut	Boundary Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1349	1348	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1350	1350	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1351	1350	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1352	1352	Cut	Boundary Ditch Recut	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1353	1352	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1354	1355	Fill	Grave	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1355	1355	Cut	Grave	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1356	1356	Cut	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1357	1356	Fill	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1358	1358	Cut	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1359	1358	Fill	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1360	1360	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1361	1360	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1362	1362	Layer	Metalled Surface	G18: Metalled Surface	Phase 4
East	1363	1363	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1364	1363	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1365	1365	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1366	1365	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1367	1367	Cut	Pit/Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1368	1367	Fill	Pit/Terminus	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1369	1369	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1370	1369	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1371	1372	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1372	1372	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1373	1373	Cut	Plough Scar	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1374	1373	Fill	Plough Scar	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1375	1375	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1376	1375	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4

East	1377	1375	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1378	1378	Cut	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1379	1378	Fill	Gully	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1380	1380	Cut	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1381	1380	Fill	Drainage Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1382	1382	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1383	1383	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1384	1383	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1385	1385	Cut	Drainage Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1386	1385	Fill	Drainage Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1387	1387	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1388	1387	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1389	1383	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1390	1390	Cut	Furrow	Not mentioned in report	
East	1391	1390	Fill	Furrow	Not mentioned in report	
East	1392	1382	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1393	1393	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1394	1393	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1395	1395	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1396	1395	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1397	1395	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1398	1398	Layer	Silting Deposit	Not mentioned in report	
East	1399	1399	Layer	Silting Deposit	Not mentioned in report	
East	1400	1400	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1401	1400	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1402	1402	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1403	1402	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1404	1404	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1405	1404	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1406	1406	Cut	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1407	1406	Fill	Ditch	G17: Western boundary ditch and associated features	Phase 4
East	1408	1408	Cut	Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1409	1408	Fill	Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1410	1410	Cut	Boundary Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1411	1410	Fill	Boundary Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1412	1414	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1413	1413	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1414	1414	Cut	Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	

East	1415	1414	Fill	Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1416	1416	Cut	Ditch System	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1417	1416	Fill	Ditch System	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1418	1418	Cut	Ditch System	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1419	1418	Fill	Ditch System	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1420	1420	Cut	Gully Terminus	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1421	1420	Fill	Gully Terminus	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1422	1420	Fill	Gully Terminus	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1423	1424	Fill	Ditch System	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1424	1424	Cut	Ditch System	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1425	1426	Fill	Ditch System	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1426	1426	Cut	Ditch System	Not mentioned in report	
East	1427	1427	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1428	1427	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1429	1427	Fill	Gully	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	1430	1430	Cut	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1431	1430	Fill	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1432	1430	Fill	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1433	1433	Cut	Gully Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1434	1433	Fill	Gully Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1435	1435	Cut	Boundary Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1436	1435	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1437	1437	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1438	1437	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1439	1437	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1440	1437	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1441	1441	Cut	Boundary Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1442	1441	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1443	1444	Fill	Ditch System	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1444	1444	Cut	Ditch System	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1445	1445	Cut	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1446	1445	Fill	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1447	1445	Fill	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1448	1445	Fill	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1449	1449	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1450	1449	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1451	1451	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5

East	1452	1451	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1453	1453	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1454	1453	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1455	1455	Cut	Ditch System Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1456	1455	Fill	Ditch System Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1457	1457	Cut	Ditch System Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1458	1457	Fill	Ditch System Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1459	1457	Fill	Ditch System Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1460	1460	Cut	Ditch System	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1461	1460	Fill	Ditch System	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1462	1462	Cut	Ditch System	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1463	1462	Fill	Ditch System	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1464	1464	VOID	VOID	VOID	
East	1465	1465	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1466	1465	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1467	1467	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1468	1468	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1469	1468	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1470	1470	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1471	1470	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1472	1472	Cut	Posthole	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1473	1472	Fill	Posthole	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1474	1467	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1475	1475	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1476	1475	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1477	1475	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1478	1475	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1479	1475	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1480	1480	Cut	Gully/Burrow	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1481	1480	Fill	Gully/Burrow	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1482	1482	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1483	1482	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1484	1484	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1485	1484	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1486	1486	Cut	Boundary Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1487	1486	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1488	1486	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1489	1489	Cut	Boundary Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1490	1489	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5

East	1491	1489	Fill	Boundary Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1492	1492	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1493	1492	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1494	1494	Cut	Posthole	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1495	1494	Fill	Posthole	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1496	1496	Cut	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1497	1496	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1498	1498	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1499	1498	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1500	1500	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1501	1500	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1502	1502	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1503	1502	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1504	1502	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1505	1505	Cut	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1506	1505	Fill	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1507	1507	Cut	Gully	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1508	1507	Fill	Gully	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1509	1509	Cut	Gully	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1510	1509	Fill	Gully	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1511	1492	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1512	1512	Cut	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1513	1512	Fill	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1514	1514	Cut	Gully Recut	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1515	1514	Fill	Gully Recut	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1516	1516	Cut	Gully Recut	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1517	1516	Fill	Gully Recut	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1518	1518	Cut	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1519	1518	Fill	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1520	1520	Cut	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1521	1520	Fill	Pit	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1522	1522	Cut	Gully Recut	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1523	1522	Fill	Gully Recut	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1524	1524	Cut	Posthole	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1525	1524	Fill	Posthole	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1526	1526	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1527	1526	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5

East	1528	1528	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1529	1528	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1530	1530	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1531	1530	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1532	1532	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1533	1532	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1534	1532	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	Not mentioned in report	
East	1535	1535	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1536	1535	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1537	1535	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1538	1538	Cut	Gully	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1539	1538	Fill	Gully	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1540	1540	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1541	1540	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1542	1542	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1543	1542	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1544	1544	Cut	Posthole	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1545	1544	Fill	Posthole	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1546	1546	Cut	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1547	1546	Fill	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1548	1546	Fill	Ditch	G22: Features East of Clothesline Ditch [1453]	Phase 5
East	1549	1549	Cut	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1550	1549	Fill	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1551	1551	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1552	1551	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1553	1553	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1554	1553	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1555	1555	Cut	Ditch Recut	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1556	1555	Fill	Ditch Recut	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1557	1557	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1558	1557	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1559	1559	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1560	1559	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	1561	1561	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1562	1561	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5

East	1563	1563	Cut	Ditch Recut	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1564	1563	Fill	Ditch Recut	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1565	1565	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1566	1565	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1567	1567	Cut	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1568	1567	Fill	Ditch	G26: Boundary 'Clothesline' Ditch (west)	Phase 5
East	1569	1569	Cut	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1570	1569	Fill	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1571	1571	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1572	1571	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1573	1573	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1574	1573	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1575	1575	Cut	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1576	1575	Fill	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1577	1577	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1578	1577	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1579	1579	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1580	1579	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1581	1581	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1582	1581	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1583	1583	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1584	1583	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1585	1585	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1586	1585	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1587	1587	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1588	1587	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1589	1589	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1590	1589	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1591	1591	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1592	1591	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1593	1593	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1594	1593	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1595	1595	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1596	1595	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1597	1597	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1598	1597	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1599	1599	Cut	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1600	1599	Fill	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1601	1601	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1602	1601	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1603	1603	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1604	1603	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1605	1603	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6

East	1606	1606	Cut	Gully Terminal	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1607	1606	Fill	Gully Terminal	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1608	1608	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1609	1608	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1610	1610	Cut	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1611	1610	Fill	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1612	1612	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1613	1612	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1614	1614	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1615	1614	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1616	1616	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1617	1616	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1618	1618	Cut	Pit	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1619	1618	Fill	Pit	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1620	1618	Fill	Pit	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1621	1621	Cut	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1622	1621	Fill	Ditch Recut	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1623	1623	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1624	1623	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1625	1625	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1626	1625	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1627	1625	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1628	1628	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1629	1628	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1630	1630	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1631	1630	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1632	1632	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1633	1632	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1634	1634	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1635	1634	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1636	1636	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1637	1636	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1638	1638	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1639	1638	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1640	1640	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1641	1640	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1642	1642	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1643	1642	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1644	1644	Cut	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1645	1644	Fill	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1646	1646	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1647	1646	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1648	1646	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1649	1649	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6

East	1650	1649	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1651	1651	Cut	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1652	1651	Fill	Gully	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1653	1653	Cut	Ditch Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1654	1653	Fill	Ditch Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1655	1653	Fill	Ditch Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1656	1656	Cut	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1657	1656	Fill	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1658	1656	Fill	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1659	1660	Fill	Pit Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1660	1660	Cut	Pit Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1661	1661	Cut	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1662	1661	Fill	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1663	1663	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1664	1663	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1665	1665	Cut	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1666	1665	Fill	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1667	1665	Fill	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1668	1665	Fill	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1669	1669	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1670	1669	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1671	1671	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1672	1671	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1673	1673	Cut	Drainage Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1674	1673	Fill	Drainage Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1675	1675	Cut	Waterhole	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1676	1675	Fill	Waterhole	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1677	1675	Fill	Waterhole	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1678	1678	Cut	Drainage Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1679	1678	Fill	Drainage Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1680	1680	Cut	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1681	1680	Fill	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1682	1682	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1683	1682	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1684	1684	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1685	1684	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1686	1686	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1687	1686	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1688	1688	Cut	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1689	1688	Fill	Ditch	G34: South-East Corner Occupation	Phase 6
East	1690	1690	Cut	Pit/Pond	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1691	1691	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1692	1691	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1693	1693	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5

East	1694	1693	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1695	1695	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1696	1695	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1697	1697	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1698	1697	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1699	1699	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1700	1699	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1701	1701	Cut	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1702	1701	Fill	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1703	1703	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1704	1703	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1705	1690	Fill	Pond	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1706	1690	Fill	Pond	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1707	1707	Cut	Gully	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1708	1707	Fill	Gully	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1709	1690	Fill	Pond	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1710	1690	Fill	Pond	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1711	1690	Fill	Pond	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1712	1712	Cut	Pit	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1713	1712	Fill	Pit	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1714	1712	Fill	Pit	G25: 'Pond' Feature	Phase 5
East	1715	1715	Cut	Post Hole	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1716	1715	Fill	Post Hole	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1717	1717	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1718	1717	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1719	1719	Cut	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1720	1719	Fill	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1721	1721	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1722	1721	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1723	1723	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1724	1723	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1725	1725	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1726	1725	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1727	1727	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Pahse 5
East	1728	1727	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Pahse 5
East	1729	1729	Cut	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1730	1729	Fill	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1731	1731	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1732	1731	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1733	1733	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1734	1733	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1735	1735	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1736	1735	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1737	1735	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5

East	1738	1738	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1739	1738	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1740	1740	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1741	1740	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1742	1740	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1743	1743	Cut	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1744	1743	Fill	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1745	1745	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1746	1745	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1747	1747	Cut	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1748	1747	Fill	Pit	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1749	1749	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1750	1749	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1751	1751	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1752	1751	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1753	1753	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1754	1753	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1755	1755	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1756	1755	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1757	1757	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1758	1757	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1759	1759	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1760	1759	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1761	1761	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1762	1761	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1763	1763	Cut	Ditch recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1764	1763	Fill	Ditch recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1765	1765	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1766	1765	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1767	1767	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1768	1767	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1769	1767	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1770	1770	cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1771	1770	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1772	1772	cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1773	1772	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1774	1774	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1775	1774	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1776	1776	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1777	1776	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1778	1778	Cut	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1779	1778	Fill	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1780	1780	Cut	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1781	1780	Fill	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5

East	1782	1782	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1783	1782	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1784	1782	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1785	1785	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1786	1785	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1787	1787	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1788	1787	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1789	1787	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1790	1790	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1791	1790	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1792	1792	Cut	Ditch recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1793	1792	Fill	Ditch recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1794	1794	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1795	1794	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1796	1796	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1797	1796	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1798	1798	Cut	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1799	1798	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1800	1798	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1801	1801	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1802	1801	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1803	1803	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1804	1803	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1805	1803	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1806	1806	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1807	1806	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1808	1806	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1809	1809	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1810	1809	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1811	1811	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1812	1811	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1813	1811	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1814	1814	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1815	1814	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1816	1816	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1817	1816	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1818	1818	Cut	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1819	1819	Fill	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1820	1820	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1821	1821	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5

East	1822	1822	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1823	1822	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1824	1824	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1825	1824	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1826	1826	Cut	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1827	1826	Fill	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1828	1828	Cut	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1829	1828	Fill	Gully Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1830	1830	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1831	1830	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1832	1832	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1833	1832	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1834	1834	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1835	1834	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1836	1836	Cut	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1837	1836	Fill	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1838	1838	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1839	1838	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1840	1838	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1841	1841	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1842	1841	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1843	1843	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1844	1843	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1845	1843	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1846	1846	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1847	1846	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1848	1848	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1849	1848	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1850	1850	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1851	1850	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1852	1852	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1853	1852	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1854	1852	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1855	1855	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1856	1855	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1857	1855	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1858	1858	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1859	1858	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5

East	1860	1860	Cut	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1861	1860	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1862	1862	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1863	1862	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1864	1864	Cut	Gully Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1865	1864	Fill	Gully Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1866	1866	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1867	1866	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1868	1868	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1869	1868	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1870	1868	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1871	1871	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1872	1871	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1873	1873	Cut	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1874	1873	Fill	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1875	1875	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1876	1875	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1877	1877	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1878	1877	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1879	1879	Cut	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1880	1879	Fill	Pit	G32: Pits	Phase 6
East	1881	1881	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1882	1881	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1883	1883	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1884	1883	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1885	1885	Cut	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1886	1885	Fill	Gully Terminus	Not mentioned in report	
East	1887	1887	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1888	1887	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	1889	1889	Cut	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1890	1889	Fill	Gully	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1891	1891	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1892	1891	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1893	1893	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1894	1893	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1895	1895	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1896	1895	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1897	1897	Cut	Modern Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	1898	1897	Fill	Modern Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	1899	1899	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5

East	1900	1899	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1901	1901	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1902	1901	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1903	1903	Cut	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1904	1903	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1905	1903	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1906	1903	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1907	1903	Fill	Pit	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1908	1908	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1909	1908	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1910	1910	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1911	1910	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1912	1912	Cut	Ditch Terminus Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1913	1912	Fill	Ditch Terminus Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	1914	1914	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1915	1914	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1916	1816	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1917	1916	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1918	1918	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1919	1918	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1920	1920	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1921	1920	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1922	1922	Cut	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1923	1922	Fill	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1924	1924	Cut	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1925	1924	Fill	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1926	1926	Cut	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1927	1926	Fill	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1928	1928	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1929	1928	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1930	1930	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1931	1930	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1932	1932	Cut	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1933	1932	Fill	Ditch	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1934	1934	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5

East	1935	1934	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1935	1935	Cut	Pit Recut	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1936	1935	Fill	Pit Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1937	1937	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1938	1937	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1939	1939	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1940	1939	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1941	1941	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1942	1941	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1943	1943	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1944	1943	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1945	1945	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1946	1945	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1947	1947	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1948	1947	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1949	1949	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1950	1949	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1951	1951	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1952	1951	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	1953	1953	Cut	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1954	1953	Fill	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1955	1955	Cut	Pit	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1956	1955	Fill	Pit	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1957	1957	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1958	1957	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1959	1959	Cut	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1960	1959	Fill	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1961	1961	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1962	1961	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1963	1963	Cut	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1964	1963	Fill	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1965	1965	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1966	1965	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1967	1967	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1968	1967	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1969	1969	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1970	1969	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1971	1971	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1972	1971	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1973	1973	Cut	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1974	1973	Fill	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5

East	1975	1975	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1976	1975	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1977	1977	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1978	1977	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1979	1979	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1980	1979	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1981	1981	Cut	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1982	1981	Fill	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1983	1983	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1984	1983	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1985	1985	Cut	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1986	1985	Fill	Ditch	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1987	1987	Cut	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1988	1987	Fill	Ditch Recut	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1989	1989	Cut	Pit	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1990	1989	Fill	Pit	G19: Boundary ditch and associated enclosures (east of pipeline)	Phase 5
East	1991	1991	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1992	1991	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	1993	1993	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1994	1993	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1995	1995	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1996	1995	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1997	1997	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1998	1997	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	1999	1999	Cut	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2000	1999	Fill	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2001	2001	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2002	2001	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2003	2003	Cut	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2004	2003	Fill	Ditch Recut	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2005	2005	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2006	2005	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2007	2007	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2008	2007	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2009	2009	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2010	2009	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2011	2011	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2012	2011	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2013	2013	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5

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East	2014	2013	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2015	2015	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2016	2015	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2017	2017	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2018	2017	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2019	2019	Cut	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2020	2019	Fill	Gully	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2021	2021	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2022	2021	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2023	2021	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2024	2021	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2025	2025	Cut	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2026	2025	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2027	2025	Fill	Enclosure Ditch Recut	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2028	2028	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2029	2028	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2030	2030	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2031	2030	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2032	2032	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2033	2032	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2034	2034	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2035	2034	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2036	2036	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2037	2036	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2038	2038	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2039	2038	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2040	2040	Cut	Ditch Terminus Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2041	2040	Fill	Ditch Terminus Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2042	2042	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2043	2042	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2044	2044	Cut	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2045	2044	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2046	2046	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2047	2046	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2048	2048	Cut	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2049	2048	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2050	2048	Fill	Ditch	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2051	2051	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2052	2051	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2053	2053	Cut	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2054	2053	Fill	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2055	2055	Cut	Grave	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5

East	2056	2055	Fill	Grave	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2057	2057	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2058	2057	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2059	2059	Cut	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2060	2059	Fill	Ditch Recut	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2061	2061	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2062	2061	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2063	2063	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2064	2063	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2065	2065	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2066	2065	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2067	2067	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2068	2067	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2069	2069	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2070	2069	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2071	2071	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2072	2071	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2073	2073	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2074	2073	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2075	2075	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2076	2075	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2077	2077	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2078	2077	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2079	2079	Cut	Ditch Recut	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2080	2079	Fill	Ditch Recut	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2081	2081	Cut	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2082	2081	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2083	2083	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2084	2083	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2085	2085	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2086	2085	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2087	2085	Fill	Boundary Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2088	2085	Fill	Boundary Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2089	2089	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2090	2089	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2091	2091	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2092	2091	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2093	2093	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2094	2093	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2095	2095	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2096	2095	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2097	2097	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2098	2097	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5

East	2099	2099	Cut	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2100	2099	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2101	2101	Cut	Ditch Recut	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2102	2101	Fill	Ditch Recut	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2103	2101	Fill	Ditch Recut	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2104	2104	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2105	2104	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2106	2104	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2107	2107	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2108	2107	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2109	2109	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2110	2109	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2111	2111	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2112	2111	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2113	2113	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2114	2113	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2115	2115	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2116	2115	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2117	2117	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2118	2117	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2119	2119	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2120	2119	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2121	2121	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2122	2121	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2123	2123	Cut	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2124	2123	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2125	2125	Cut	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2126	2125	Fill	Ditch	G30: Ditch [830]	Phase 5
East	2127	2127	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2128	2127	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2129	2129	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2130	2129	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2131	2131	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2132	2131	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2133	2127	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2134	2127	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2135	2135	Cut	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2136	2135	Fill	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2137	2137	Cut	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2138	2137	Fill	Gully Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2139	2139	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2140	2139	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2141	2141	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2142	2141	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5

East	2143	2143	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2144	2143	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2145	2145	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2146	2145	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2147	2139	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2148	2148	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2149	2148	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2150	2150	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2151	2150	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2152	2152	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2153	2152	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2154	2154	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2155	2154	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2156	2156	Cut	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2157	2156	Fill	Enclosure Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2158	2158	Cut	Ditch Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2159	2158	Fill	Ditch Terminus	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2160	2160	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2161	2160	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2162	2162	Cut	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2163	2162	Fill	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2164	2164	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2165	2165	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2166	2165	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2167	2165	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2168	2168	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2169	2168	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2170	2164	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2171	2171	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2172	2171	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2173	2173	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2174	2173	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2175	2175	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2176	2175	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2177	2177	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2178	2177	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2179	2179	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2180	2179	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2181	2181	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2182	2181	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2183	2183	Cut	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2184	2183	Fill	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2185	2185	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2186	2185	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5

East	2187	2187	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2188	2187	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2189	2189	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2190	2189	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2191	2191	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2192	2191	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2193	2194	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2194	2194	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2195	2195	Cut	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2196	2195	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2197	2197	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2198	2197	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2199	2199	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2200	2199	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2201	2201	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2202	2201	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2203	2203	Cut	Animal Burial	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2204	2203	Fill	Animal Burial	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2205	2205	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2206	2206	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2207	2207	Cut	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2208	2207	Fill	Grave	G29: Inhumation burials	Phase 5
East	2209	2211	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2210	2211	Fill	Boundary Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2211	2211	Cut	Boundary Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2212	2212	Cut	Grave	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2213	2212	Fill	Grave	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2214	2214	Cut	Ditch	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2215	2214	Fill	Ditch	G21: Enclosure Ditch and Inhumation Burials	Phase 5
East	2216	2216	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2217	2216	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2218	2218	Cut	Gully Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2219	2218	Fill	Gully Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2220	2221	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2221	2221	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2222	2222	Cut	Grave	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2223	2222	Fill	Grave	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2224	2224	Cut	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2225	2224	Fill	Pit	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2226	2227	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2227	2227	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2228	2228	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2229	2228	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5

East	2230	2230	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2231	2230	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2232	2233	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2233	2233	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2234	2234	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2235	2234	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2236	2236	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2237	2236	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2238	2238	Cut	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2239	2238	Fill	Ditch Recut	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2240	2240	Cut	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2241	2240	Fill	Ditch	G27: Enclosure Ditch [1172] and Associated Ditches	Phase 5
East	2242	2242	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2243	2242	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2244	2244	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2245	2244	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2246	2246	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2247	2246	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2248	2233	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2249	2233	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2250	2250	Cut	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2251	2250	Fill	Gully	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2252	2252	Cut	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	2253	2252	Fill	Ditch	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	2254	2254	Cut	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	2255	2254	Fill	Ditch Recut	G24: Central Eastern Features	Phase 5
East	2256	2256	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2257	2256	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2258	2259	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2259	2259	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2260	2260	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2261	2260	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2262	2262	Cut	Gully Recut	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2263	2262	Fill	Gully Recut	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2264	2264	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2265	2264	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2266	2266	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2267	2266	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2268	2268	Cut	Modern Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	2269	2269	Fill	Modern Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	2270	2271	Fill	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5
East	2271	2271	Cut	Ditch	G28: South-Western Area Ditches	Phase 5

East	2272	2272	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2273	2272	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2274	2274	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2275	2274	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2276	2276	Cut	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	2277	2276	Fill	Pit	Not mentioned in report	
East	2278	2278	Cut	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2279	2278	Fill	Gully	G23: Features South-East of the Pipeline Easement	Phase 5
East	2280	2281	Fill	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2281	2281	Cut	Ditch	Not mentioned in report	
East	2282	2282	Cut	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2283	2282	Fill	Gully	Not mentioned in report	
East	2284	2284	Cut	Pit	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5
East	2285	2284	Fill	Pit	G22: Northern Enclosure	Phase 5

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