



Knave Hill, Stonton Wyville Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results



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Knave Hill, Stonton Wyville, Leicestershire
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Summary

In July 2007 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Knave Hill, Stonton Wyville, Leicestershire (NGR 474190 293356), to investigate the existence of a possible Anglo-Saxon settlement site. This area had been previously identified by a systematic fieldwalking survey which recovered the largest concentration of Anglo-Saxon pottery identified by field walking in Leicestershire to date.

Geophysical survey and excavation identified a large 'D'-shaped enclosure, which proved on excavation to date to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period. Another possible enclosure was identified lying 120m to the east. In addition, excavation revealed two possible Anglo-Saxon post-built structures, suggesting that the Saxon settlement focus lies to the north-west of the 'D'-shaped enclosure. This activity was not visible to the geophysical survey.

Dating evidence recovered was relatively limited (pottery and coins), and the Saxon pottery in particular is not susceptible to close dating; it is currently dated broadly as early/middle Anglo-Saxon (5th to 8th century AD). The date range of the Romano-British finds (pottery and coins) appears to span the period from 1st century AD (with some possible pre-conquest pottery) to 4th century AD, although continuity of activity throughout the period cannot be demonstrated, and the four late Romano-British coins recovered, three of which were perforated for suspension, could in fact have been collected and re-used during the Anglo-Saxon period.

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Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Melinda Corkery (Production Manager), Jim Mower (Assistant Producer), Jon Willers (Researcher) and Jenny James (Production Coordinator) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Claire Stephens and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman from the University of Birmingham and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Cheralynne Hyde of Wessex Archaeology. On-site finds processing was carried out by Laura Catlin, also of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Ian Powlesland, Raksha Dave, Matt Williams and Tracey Smith assisted by Neil Finn, Andy Hyam, John Thomas, Jess Bryan, Kieran Armitage and Hari Jacklin. Metal detector survey was carried out by Robert Ward and Trevor Rainer.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Naomi Hall and Cheralynne Hyde with specialist reports prepared by Lorraine Mephram (finds) with Dr Nicholas Cooke (coins) and Jessica Grimm (animal bone). Palaeoenvironmental material was assessed by Dr Chris Stevens. Illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mephram.

Finally thanks are extended to the landowner, Brudenell Estates and the present tenants Ian and Rosemary Hemington, for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

Knave Hill, Leicestershire

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1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Knave Hill, West View Farm, Stonton Wyville near Market Harborough, Leicestershire (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site consisted of a large field of approximately 18 hectares, centred on NGR 474190 293356 and forming a rough 'L' shape, all four trenches located in the southern section of this field. The field lies to the south of the farm buildings of West View Farm and within the parish of Stonton Wyville.

1.2.2 The field slopes gently to the north from a height of 90m aOD to 110m aOD and was under plough at the time of evaluation. About 900m to the north-north-east is a hill known as Langton Caudle. The underlying geology is boulder clay and silts (Geological Survey of Great Britain sheet 170).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Prehistoric (-43AD)

1.3.1 A mound lies on top of the hill called Langton Caudle, just to the north of the Site. No archaeological investigation appears to have been made but it is probably a Bronze Age barrow (English Heritage NMR Monument Report 344112).

1.3.2 A Bronze Age trackway is believed to run along the ridge through Saddington, Kibworth Harcourt, Illston and Tilton crossing the route of the later Roman road almost at right angles near Shangton, to the north-west of the Site.

1.3.3 Various isolated finds of flintwork and pottery have been found in the area (English Heritage NMR Activity Reports), including a concentration to the north of the Site near Fox Coverts and on the south-east slope of Langton Caudle (Leicestershire County Council, MLE2464 and MLE8473).

1.3.4 A double ditched linear feature with a possible pit alignment has been identified just to the south of Langton Road as it passes out of the village of Cranoe (Leicestershire County Council, MLE1435).

- 1.3.5 There are several known or suspected Iron Age hilltop settlements some distance to the north, at Burrough-on-the Hill, Tilton and Ridlington (Liddle 1982, 22). Iron Age material has also been found in the area (Leicestershire County Council, MLE1473, 1475, 6495, 6593, 8323, 10268 and 10373), including in the vicinity of the Site (Leicestershire County Council, MLE9087).

Romano-British (43-410 AD)

- 1.3.6 Just over 2km to the north-east lies the course of Gartree road, a Roman road running from Leicester towards Medbourne (Leicestershire County Council MLE2292).

- 1.3.7 Fieldwalking to the north-east of Stonton Wyville in the village of Glooston produced Roman and Anglo-Saxon material including box flue tile as well as medieval pottery (English Heritage NMR Activity Report 1306680). Other concentrations of Roman finds have been identified by field walking (Leicestershire County Council MLE1470, 1474, 2465, 8234, 8472, 9130 and 9521)

- 1.3.8 The Site lies about 19.5km to the south-east of the Leicester (*Ratae*) a large Roman town and the former capital of the *Coritani* (Liddle 1982, 30).

Anglo-Saxon (410-1066)

- 1.3.9 A number of sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery have been found in the area. The village of Stonton Wyville itself is thought to date from the Late Anglo-Saxon period (Leicestershire County Council, MLE10048). The village of Church Langton to the west was also an Anglo-Saxon settlement (Lee and McKinley 1964, 193-213).

Medieval (1066-1499)

- 1.3.10 Knave Hill is within the hundred of Gartree (Lee and McKinley 1964, 1-5). In 1086 the holding of Stonton Wyville formed part of the estates of Hugh de Grentemesnil and took its name from the under-tenant Hugh Widville or Wyville (*ibid.*, 308-12). The present day village is much smaller than the medieval settlement and remains of this larger medieval village can be seen as earthworks to the north and south of the modern settlement (English Heritage National Monument Number 17050). The manor-house is built on a slight mound which may have been moated in medieval times (Lee and McKinley 1964, 308-12). Its position on the east side of the raised site suggests that the existing house may represent only one range of a larger house. In 1494 when William Wyville died the estate passed to his niece Katherine Warde. The manor was then leased by Sir Robert Brudenell. The Brudenells obtained full possession of the manor in 1533. There was an attempt to rename the village Stonton Brudenell in the 17th century, and this name was used as late as the 19th century, although it was never in common usage (*ibid.*).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.4.1 A number of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites have so far been located by fieldwalking across the county (Vince 2006, 172-3). Under the Stonton Wyville Survey (1996-2004), initially funded by English Heritage and

continued by Leicestershire County Council, 45 fields in the parish have been subjected to field walking (surface artefact collection). Four concentrations of Anglo-Saxon pottery were identified from this survey, one to the north, one to the east and two to the south of the village. The two concentrations 1.8km to the south of the village represent the largest concentration of Anglo-Saxon pottery identified by field walking in Leicestershire, producing 245 sherds in total. The Site lies within this concentration. The second largest concentration of Anglo-Saxon pottery in Leicestershire, produced by the same field walking methods, was at Eye Kettleby. Subsequent excavation revealed a settlement with over 40 buildings. Some further field walking on the Site has been done by the Hallaton Fieldwork Group.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled by Videotext Communications (2007), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.
- 2.1.2 The aim of the project was to characterise the nature and date of the Site and place it within its historical, geographical and archaeological context. Of specific interest was whether the Site represented an Anglo-Saxon settlement similar to that excavated at Eye Kettleby and, if so, what the nature of this settlement might be.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

- 3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

- 3.2.1 A landscape survey and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth, Senior Investigator of the Archaeological Survey and Investigation Team, English Heritage. A summary of the findings are incorporated in the results below.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

- 3.3.1 Four trenches of varying sizes were excavated, their locations determined to target responses from the geophysical survey and to elucidate the phasing and nature of the archaeology.
- 3.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine

excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

- 3.3.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.
- 3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 3.3.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.
- 3.3.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.
- 3.3.7 A unique Site code (KNA 07) was agreed prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out on the 28th July – 1st August 2007. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2007), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

- 4.2.1 Geophysical survey (**Figure 2**) using a magnetometer was carried out in two areas, covering in total 2.56ha. All data and discussion that follows is taken from the report provided by GSB Prospection (2007). The recent harrowing of the field introduced an element of noise that may have masked weaker anomalies; this may introduce a bias against features of certain date, in particular those of the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 4.2.2 The main discovery of the magnetic survey was a D-shaped enclosure. A number of pits and ditches were also observed. Ridge and furrow cultivation responses can be seen throughout the data.

- 4.2.3 Small scale ferrous anomalies have not been interpreted individually as these are usually deemed to have no archaeological relevance, although on an Anglo-Saxon site they could possibly relate to metal finds. They can, however, be seen as sharp peaks within the data.

Area 1

- 4.2.4 Responses (A) consist of linear and curvilinear ditches; together they form a 'D' shaped enclosure. Rectilinear anomalies form a smaller enclosure (B) that is clearly associated with the D-shaped enclosure, but how the two relate chronologically is uncertain. Short ditch responses (C) radiate towards the centre of (A) and divide the internal space of the enclosure. A number of pit-like anomalies were also noted.
- 4.2.5 Outside of the D-shaped enclosure are further responses of archaeological interest including a ditch length (D) that may be part of an entrance into the complex.
- 4.2.6 Ridge and furrow cultivation effects can be seen running on a north-south alignment; the responses were stronger where the archaeological features have been cut into by the ploughing.

Area 2

- 4.2.7 Archaeological responses within this area are not as magnetically strong as those within Area 1, perhaps suggesting that occupation was concentrated in and around the D-shaped enclosure. Ditches at (E) may form part of what was also originally an enclosure, but the remains appear severely damaged.
- 4.2.8 An old field boundary can be seen within the data at (F); this is visible on aerial photographs and old maps prior to its being ploughed out in recent times.
- 4.2.9 Anomaly (G), running in an east-west direction, is on a similar alignment to (E). However it is likely that (G) represents a headland or former field division as it marks the northern limit of the ridge and furrow ploughing.
- 4.2.10 A number of pit-type anomalies (H) are visible and although they may have an archaeological origin, they could also be associated with an old quarry known to have existed to the north-east. Trends within the data may also have an archaeological nature but they could equally be due to agricultural techniques.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

- 4.3.1 Four trenches were opened over the three day period. Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were situated within the first area of geophysical surveying (Area 1). Trench 3 was sited much further east within the second area of geophysical survey (Area 2).
- 4.3.2 All trenches saw the removal of between 0.22-0.48m of overlying topsoil and subsoil material in order to expose the archaeology. In several places the archaeology was overlain and obscured by medieval ridge and furrow.

Trench 1 (Figures 3-5)

- 4.3.3 Trench 1 was positioned on the 'D'-shaped enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey. Stripping revealed a large number of postholes in the northern end of the trench beyond the potential enclosure. Further south within the enclosed area ditches, gullies and pits were also encountered.
- 4.3.4 Ditch (126), a south-west – north-east aligned linear, corresponded with the enclosure boundary as located by the geophysical survey. The dating material within it (all from secondary fill 127) was a mixture of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery; four small sherds in sandy fabrics are currently undated and could be Anglo-Saxon, but at present this feature is dated as Romano-British. Although fairly wide the feature was relatively shallow rather than a substantial boundary ditch, and the slightly deeper extension of the trench to the east removed all traces of it. Slightly to the south-east but at right angles to it was another ditch (199); this was also seen on the geophysical survey and appears to be an internal division within the enclosure.
- 4.3.5 A large number of possible postholes were also discovered to the north of the enclosure ditch. Although many proved to be shallow and diffuse several were more substantial, with more distinct edges and a steeper profile (Figure 4). Six of the features appeared to be definite postholes - (110), (114), (120), (1013) and the intercutting postholes (1003) and (1005). In addition (108), (182), (188) and (1011) may also be true post holes as they are fairly distinct. Saxon pottery was recovered from these features. In total these features form a definite north-west – south-east aligned posthole alignment and also a possible north-east – south-west alignment forming a return. These alignments have been provisionally identified as representing a Saxon post-built hall (Structure 1), at least 10m long and 4m wide.
- 4.3.6 Four other possible postholes were found within the area defined by the D-shaped enclosure. Postholes (160), (162), (164) and (170) form a north-east – south-west line on the same alignment as ditch (126). Another isolated possible posthole (156) was found just to the south-east of (126). Other features in this area are likely to be the result of root disturbance.
- 4.3.7 Two features containing burnt material were also found within the enclosure, (146) and (154) (**Figure 5, Plate 3**). Both seem to represent the dumping of hearth material rather than *in situ* burning.
- 4.3.8 At the far southern end of the trench a pit (150) was discovered (**Figure 5, Plate 4**). It had a flat base with a number of distinct indentations. There were also indications of *in situ* burning. It was suggested that this could have been a clamp kiln, a simple pit for firing pottery, and that the indentations could have supported a raised platform, thereby creating an updraft. Very few pit clamps of late Iron Age and Romano-British date have been identified in Britain and those that are known generally contained significant ashy deposits and large numbers of pottery sherds (Swan 1984, 54). Only a little pottery was recovered from the feature and these sherds showed no evidence of 'wasters'. Moreover, the deposits within the feature contained no significant amounts of ash or charcoal. It may be that this feature was a

simple fire pit and used either for cooking or heating, and the indentations in the base may be traces of a structure associated with this.

- 4.3.9 South-east of pit (150) was a diffuse area containing a number of intercutting features (140), (142) and (1017) into which a box section was placed. Feature (140) in particular was extremely diffuse and irregular and may well be a tree throw. Features (1017) and (142) could be pits cut into this disturbance, but no clear shape in plan could be observed. These features do, however, relate to a response in the geophysical survey.

Trench 2 (Figure 6)

- 4.3.10 Trench 2 was positioned to the east of Trenches 1 and 4 and positioned on a linear geophysical anomaly thought to be an internal division within the enclosure.
- 4.3.11 Stripping revealed a north-west – south-east aligned ditch (203) confirming this. The deposits within it suggest episodes of gradual silting. Finds were fairly sparse suggesting that this is at least a little distant from any permanent settlement. Pottery recovered from the deposits indicates that the ditch silted up during the Roman period.

Trench 3 (Figure 7)

- 4.3.12 Trench 3 was located approximately 140m to the east of Trench 2 within the second area of geophysical surveying, and positioned on another possible enclosure identified by the survey.
- 4.3.13 Stripping revealed several linear features. A curvilinear ditch (304) corresponded to the geophysical response, but three other ditches or gullies (313), (315) and (317) were also discovered.
- 4.3.14 Ditch (304) was aligned approximately north-west – south-east but can be seen on the geophysical survey to have a north-east – south-west return just to the north-west of the trench. Artefacts from it indicate an early Romano-British date. Just to the north of this feature two possible post-holes were uncovered (306) and (308). Upon excavation these were considered to be merely the product of root disturbance but fragments of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from both features.
- 4.3.15 Feature (317) was seen to comprise a wide south-west – north-east aligned ditch containing Romano-British pottery. It is cut to the north-east by linear (313) and does not extend beyond this. Ditch (313) was very wide and slightly irregular with very diffuse edges and its nature is therefore uncertain. It contained predominantly Romano-British pottery but a small sherd of Anglo-Saxon material was also found in the fill.
- 4.3.16 A shallow gully (315) was also found to be cut by ditch (313), and was not therefore fully visible in plan. Finds date this feature also to the Romano-British period.

Trench 4 (Figure 8)

- 4.3.17 Trench 4 was the mostly westerly of the trenches lying beyond the enclosure. Stripping revealed a large number of small postholes as well as traces of ridge and furrow.

- 4.3.18 A plough furrow (403) ran north – south along the western edge of the excavation area.
- 4.3.19 Many of the possible postholes were small, irregular and slightly diffuse and may well be the result of root disturbance. A number were, however, much more distinct. Eight in particular (417), (421), (431), (435), (452), (456), (462) and (476) show a steep-sided profile typical of a posthole. Postholes (417), (431) and (435) form a possible western wall line while (452), (456), (462) and (476) form a possible eastern wall line. These posthole alignments have been provisionally identified as forming a second post-built hall (Structure 2), approximately 4.5m wide. Posthole (421) could mark the northern extent of the building but, given that this would make the length of the hall approximately 6m, it is perhaps more likely that the structure extended beyond the northern limit of the trench. A bone pin or needle was found within posthole (421), but otherwise the only dating evidence from the possible structure is a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery from posthole (452).
- 4.3.20 Five other features may well be definite postholes. Though shallower, (442) and (444) have a fairly steep profile, while (427), (448) and (450) have shallower sides but are still quite distinct.
- 4.3.21 Within the area contained by the posthole alignments remnants of an occupation layer (441) were found as well as traces of a possible hearth (437) or dump of hearth material. Finds from the occupation layer support an Anglo-Saxon date for the structure.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all four of the trenches excavated, although few finds came from Trench 3. Trench 1 was the most productive in terms of finds, but much of this part of the assemblage came from topsoil. Finds were additionally recovered from an unsystematic metal detector survey adjacent to the trenches in Area 1.
- 5.1.2 The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval, although the majority appears to be of either Romano-British or early/middle Anglo-Saxon date. Only pottery and animal bone were recovered in any quantity; other material types are much more sparsely represented.
- 5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by trench are presented in **Table 1**. Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition, and their potential date range. Spot dates have been recorded for selected material types as appropriate (pottery, metalwork). All finds data are currently held on an Access database, which forms part of the project archive.
- 5.1.4 This section presents an overview of the finds assemblage, on which is based an assessment of the potential of this assemblage to contribute to an

understanding of the site in its local and regional context, with particular reference to the possible existence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the site.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site. The small assemblage includes material of later prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. Dating has been somewhat hampered by the scarcity of diagnostic sherds, and the obvious chronological mixing of some contexts; a few sandy wares remain undated at this stage.

5.2.2 Condition varies; although the assemblage is fragmentary, the majority of the sherds are in relatively hard-fired fabrics which have suffered a fairly low level of surface/edge abrasion. Mean sherd weight is 21.9g. Conjoining sherds from one partially reconstructable vessel profile were found in Trench 1.

5.2.3 The assemblage has been quantified by broad ware type (e.g. sandy ware, shelly ware), and the presence of diagnostic forms noted. Spot dates have been recorded on a context by context basis.

Prehistoric

5.2.4 One sherd from trench 1 (gully 138) in a coarse, rock-tempered fabric, has been tentatively dated as later prehistoric, although completely undiagnostic.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British

5.2.5 The majority of the assemblage is of Romano-British date, with a few sherds possibly pre-conquest (174 sherds in total). Wares of Late Iron Age origin comprise the grog-tempered and shelly wares, and a few sherds of the latter type from Trench 1 (ditch 126, secondary fill), in handmade bead rim forms, could pre-date the conquest period, although they occurred in this context with wheelthrown, 'Romanised' wares. Other shelly bead rim forms from pit (150) (lower fill) are later, probably mid to late 2nd century, on the basis of the skeuomorphic grooving on the internal rim bevel (a development of the earlier lid-seating). Grog-tempered wares are used for jar forms, often large and thick-walled; one partial vessel, of probable late 1st/2nd century AD date, from possible pit (142) carries elaborate incised (lattice) and combed (curvilinear and vertical) decoration below a neck cordon. Other wares are sandy; these are found in bead rim and everted rim jar forms. No finewares were recovered.

Anglo-Saxon

5.2.6 A total of 56 sherds has been dated as early/middle Anglo-Saxon, although these are for the most part undiagnostic. Dating is fairly tentative and, in the absence of a well dated type series for the county, cannot be more closely defined within this period (5th to 8th century); it can be noted that diagnostically middle Anglo-Saxon pottery (e.g. Maxey ware, Ipswich ware) is markedly absent from the county (Vince 2006, 173, 178-9). Most pottery dated as Anglo-Saxon came from contexts in Trenches 1 and 4.

5.2.7 Most sherds are in sandy fabrics, with prominent subangular quartz grains; a few sherds also contained either shell or oolitic limestone inclusions. Eight sherds contained a mixture of quartz and igneous-derived rock inclusions

(probably granitic). There are five rim sherds, one also carrying traces of applied decoration (probably an elongated vertical boss. Otherwise there are no diagnostic sherds; none are decorated and none burnished. All fabrics are likely to be at least relatively locally produced. The igneous-derived fabrics, for example, probably originate from the area of the Mountsorrel granodiorite outcrop in the Charnwood Forest, in the north-west of the county. Petrological work has identified a widespread distribution of early/middle Anglo-Saxon granitic wares over the midlands and eastern England, the majority of which were almost certainly produced in the Charnwood Forest (Williams and Vince 1997).

Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 5.2.8 A single medieval sherd was recovered – a fine sandy glazed ware from Trench 2 topsoil.
- 5.2.9 Two post-medieval redwares were recovered, both from topsoil contexts, in Trenches 1 and 3 respectively.

5.3 Fired Clay

- 5.3.1 Of the small amount of fired clay recovered, most comprises small, featureless and abraded fragments of uncertain date; these could be structural in origin. Parts of three objects, however, were identified – one fragment from a triangular loomweight, an Iron Age or Roman type (feature 140); a second fragment with part of a perforation, presumed to derive from a loomweight (Trench 1 topsoil); and part of a probable spindlewhorl (also Trench 1 topsoil).

5.4 Flint

- 5.4.1 Eleven struck flints and one piece of burnt, unworked flint were recovered. All the struck flint comprises debitage (flake and core material), which is not chronologically distinctive. There are no retouched or otherwise utilised pieces.

5.5 Coins

- 5.5.1 Four coins were recovered, all from Trench 1, one unstratified and three from topsoil. All four are copper alloy denominations of the late 3rd or 4th centuries AD. All are heavily worn, and in one case, corroded, making their attribution to specific periods problematic. The earliest is an irregular radiate *antoninianus* of the late 3rd century AD. These irregular copies of ‘official’ coinage (sometimes known as ‘Barbarous Radiates’) may have been struck to compensate for gaps in supply of coinage to Britain and to supply sufficient small change for the provinces needs. It is unclear whether these copies were officially sanctioned, if at all, but they are common site finds, and seem to have circulated in the same fashion as officially struck coins. The remaining three coins all date to the 4th century AD, although none could be dated closely.
- 5.5.2 Three of the four coins recovered appear to show signs of deliberate damage. Two were pierced for suspension on a necklace, and in both cases the obverse appears to have been polished smooth. This suggests that they were

worn on necklaces, with the polishing designed to produce shiny discs of copper alloy, erasing the evidence for their use as coins. Heavy scratching on the obverse and reverse of a third coin also points to some attempt to remove the engraving, perhaps in the early stages of such a polishing process.

- 5.5.3 These coins could, therefore, have been deliberately collected and re-used during the Anglo-Saxon period, when such practices are well known.

5.6 Metalwork

- 5.6.1 Apart from coins, metalwork comprises objects of copper alloy, iron and lead. All but four small unidentifiable iron fragments (from one context) either came from topsoil, or were unstratified (including metal detector finds).

- 5.6.2 The copper alloy objects consist of a fragment from a Romano-British trumpet brooch (2nd century AD); one post-medieval buckle; a fragment from a post-medieval rumbler bell; a piece of folded sheet, possibly a 'paper-clip' repair from a post-medieval metal vessel; and a rivet (undated).

- 5.6.3 The ironwork consists largely of nails and other structural items. Other identifiable objects include four knife blades, two socketed tools, a boot cleat and two horseshoe fragments. Apart from the horseshoe fragments, which are post-medieval, none of these objects are chronologically distinctive, nor does their provenance allow for dating by association with other artefacts, although it is possible that at least some are of Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date.

- 5.6.4 The lead consists entirely of waste fragments.

5.7 Animal Bone

- 5.7.1 The faunal assemblage comprises 195 animal bone fragments (hand collected and samples). Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, and therefore specimen counts (NISP) given here may differ from the absolute raw fragment counts in the **Table 1**. On the basis of associated pottery, the bone is mainly Roman or Anglo-Saxon in date. As the assemblage is very small, it is treated here as 'single period'. Its results are probably not representative.

- 5.7.2 The overall condition of the bone is fair to good, with no context groups in poor condition. No root etching or eroded surfaces were seen. Only three fragments showed signs of canid gnawing and it is thus unlikely that canid scavenging is a serious biasing factor. 15% of the fragments showed signs of burning. Most of the fragments were rather small and undiagnostic. However, some charred pig mandible and teeth fragments were seen (pit 146). At 6%, the number of loose teeth is normal and indicates that the assemblage was probably not extensively reworked.

- 5.7.3 The identified remains (48%) consist of cattle (n=35), sheep/goat (39), pig (14), horse (2), chicken (1) and goose (2). Of these, eight could be aged and eight measured. Only four of the bones showed signs of butchery. However, the fragmented nature of the bones suggests that the carcasses were heavily butchered and used. A complete sheep metatarsus from ?pit (142) allowed

the calculation of a height at the withers of *c* 56 cm (Teichert 1975). This is a normal value.

- 5.7.4 The upper fill of pit (150) contained the partial skeleton of a sheep. Both tibiae, two ribs, a scapula and a pelvis fragment as well as part of a humerus were present. The unfused status of the bones indicates a lamb below 3-4 months. As the total length of the tibia was well over that of a neonate (Habermehl 1975), the lamb was probably a few weeks to months old.
- 5.7.5 Posthole (421) contained a bone pin/needle made out of the proximal part of a horse splint bone. Some of the proximal articulation was still visible. The distal part was fashioned into a sharp point and the shaft rounded. A transverse hole was made through the top. The whole object was highly polished through use. The date of the object is uncertain since no other dating evidence was recovered from this feature, but it is within a possible rectangular building outline dated as Anglo-Saxon.

5.8 Other Finds

- 5.8.1 Other finds comprise small quantities of ironworking slag; a few fragments of lava quernstone (of either Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date); and one slab-like piece of limestone, possibly utilised as building material.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Seven samples were taken from the excavations. Those from Trench 1 came from four Romano-British and probable Romano-British pits (142, 150, 146 and pit/posthole 154). Those from Trench 4 came from probable Anglo-Saxon contexts, a hearth deposit (438) and occupation layer (441). The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.
- 6.1.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 3**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 6.1.3 The samples were generally quite rooty with the exception of those from pit (154) and small pit (146), which were mainly pure charcoal. The degree of rooting and modern seeds is a good indication of soil activity and the possibility of later intrusive elements being brought into the context, or reworking of earlier material. This is particularly an issue for the features within Trench 4 where the degree of rooting was very high, including large stems of modern straw and straw roots.

6.2 Charred Plant Remains

- 6.2.1 There were generally very few charred cereal remains in the samples. The richer samples came from Trench 1, especially from pit (142), and in particular the lowest fill (context 1007). This context contained a large number of glume bases from hulled wheats including several identifiable glumes of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and a spikelet of emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*). The sample also contained quite a number of hulled barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a relatively large number of hulled barley rachis fragments that could be seen in most instances to be of the six-row variety. The sample also included a single elongated coleoptile or sprout.
- 6.2.2 Weed seeds were very common in these samples comprising mainly larger seeded species including vetches/wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Smaller and intermediate sized seeds included perennial rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), and clover (*Trifolium* sp.). The other sample from this feature contained relatively few cereal remains by comparison.
- 6.2.3 Pit 150 contained several grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* sl.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sl.), but no remains of hulled wheats, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). Pit (154) contained only a single grain of barley, while pit (146) contained no cereal remains. The sample from pit (146) contained no remains other than a probable stone of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).
- 6.2.4 The two samples from Anglo-Saxon contexts within Trench 4 produced very few remains other than a single seeds of vetches/wild pea, oat and a possible seed of white bryony (*Bryonia dioica*). A single seed of free-threshing wheat came from occupation layer (441).
- 6.2.5 The high presence of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) wheat within pit (142) is consistent with a Romano-British date at a time when this wheat was dominant over much of England. Emmer was generally a minor crop across much of England during the Romano-British period, although it was quite important in some parts of eastern England, persisting in East Anglia (see Green 1985). Seeds of vetches have been noted to be frequent upon some Romano-British sites, and the high presence of this weed group has been associated with declining soil fertility (Jones 1981).
- 6.2.6 The presence of free-threshing wheat from pit (150) is of some interest as free-threshing wheat remains are largely absent from Romano-British sites and where they appear may be intrusive (see van der Veen and O'Connor 1998). While free-threshing wheat has been recorded from sites to the east (Green 1985), given the number of roots within the sample the material may well be intrusive.

6.3 Wood Charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was quite high within three of the samples, the lower fill of pit (142), pit (154) and pit (146). In several cases the charcoal could be seen to be ring-porous and probably therefore of oak (*Quercus* sp.).

6.4 Land Molluscs

- 6.4.1 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred remains, a single snail of *Vallonia* sp. was noted in pit (146).

6.5 Potential

- 6.5.1 The charred plant remains have the potential to examine cultivation techniques and the range of crops grown upon the site and how they were stored and processed. Such potential is limited as only a single sample was rich enough to warrant further analysis.
- 6.5.2 The wood charcoal has the potential to provide information on the broad composition of local woodland, the collection and exploitation of such resources for fuel, as well as the nature of any possible woodland management type practices. Such potential is limited for some of the features in the absence more secure phasing, and also given that the features are not associated with any clearly defined activity.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Area 1

- 7.1.1 The excavation confirmed the presence of the large 'D'-shaped enclosure identified by the magnetometer survey. Excavation dated this to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period but showed it to be shallow, probably truncated by ploughing. Possible internal divisions within the enclosure were also excavated in Trenches 1 and 2, showing these features to be of similar date and also relatively shallow. Relatively few features were found within the enclosure itself and no substantial settlement evidence was revealed.
- 7.1.2 A second phase of activity seems to have occurred in the Anglo-Saxon period but this seems to have been principally located beyond the enclosure. The remains of a probable post-built hall were found in Trench 4 (Structure 2), and another possible post-built structure to the north of the enclosure boundary in Trench 1 (Structure 1). This clearly suggests a settlement located in the north-western part of the Site. This activity did not produce any geophysical response, nor does it seem to have had any associated features to give such a response, thus making the identification of such sites by geophysical techniques difficult. The results do, however, confirm the validity of the field walking survey and suggest that fieldwalking is likely to be the most reliable technique for identifying this type of site.
- 7.1.3 On the limited evidence available, the settlement at Knave Hill could be comparable to that at Eye Kettleby, where at least 20 post-built structures were found, although there is no sign at Knave Hill of the sunken-featured

buildings which were also found at Eye Kettleby (at least 25). The surviving dimensions of the structures (Structure 1 is at least 10m long, and Structure 2 approximately 4.5m wide) are consistent with those recorded for Anglo-Saxon post-built structures elsewhere, for example at Eye Kettleby (Vince 2006, fig. 47), and at Mucking, where a possible 'standard measurement' of rods (one rod = 5.03m) was observed (Hamerow 1993, 8-10).

- 7.1.4 Limitations in the dating evidence, however, do not allow the settlement to be dated very closely, and hence the contemporaneity (or otherwise) of the two probable post-built structures cannot be demonstrated, nor their chronological relationship to other Anglo-Saxon features on the site. This is typical of other Anglo-Saxon settlement sites in Leicestershire (Vince 2006, 173).

7.2 Area 2

- 7.2.1 Although geophysical responses in this area were weaker, there were traces of another possible enclosure. Trench 3 confirmed the presence of one of these ditches and dated it to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period in common with the enclosure in Area 1. However, three other linear features were revealed that had given no geophysical response. These contained Roman and Anglo-Saxon material although their exact form and function was unclear. They may be associated with agricultural practices.

7.3 Conclusions

- 7.3.1 The 'D'-shaped enclosure seems to be the focus of Late Iron Age/Romano-British activity (**Figure 9**). Further excavation would be needed to identify the nature of this activity and its duration, although its form and the presence of Late Iron Age pottery alongside more Romanised wheelthrown types suggests the continuation of Iron Age culture into the Roman period. Continuity of occupation through the Iron Age and into the Romano-British period is known from a number of rural sites such as this (Taylor 1982, 11).
- 7.3.2 The Anglo-Saxon settlement seems to lie within the north-western part of the Site (**Figure 9**). Due to its invisibility to geophysical survey techniques large scale stripping and excavation would be needed to fully understand the site. Further investigation of this site, which is of at least local importance and, if of comparable size to Eye Kettleby, of regional importance, is clearly required, primarily to determine the extent and nature of the settlement.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1.1 The results of the Time Team evaluation will clearly inform the work of the Stonton Wyville Survey, and should be incorporated in any proposed publication of the latter.
- 8.1.2 In the meantime, a summary note will be prepared for the annual round-up of fieldwork in the county archaeological journal (*Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*).

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 65309 and site code KNA 07. It is intended that the archive will ultimately be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council Museums Service, under the accession code X.A135.2007.

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Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Unstrat.	TOTAL
Pottery	166/4193	14/181	28/510	27/264	-	235/5148
<i>Prehistoric</i>	1/6	-	-	-	-	1/6
<i>Late Iron Age/Roman</i>	135/3939	12/130	24/465	3/15	-	174/4549
<i>Saxon</i>	25/217	1/10	3/5	24/249	-	53/481
<i>Med/Post-Medieval</i>	1/12	1/41	1/40	-	-	3/93
<i>Undated</i>	4/19	-	-	-	-	4/19
Fired Clay	25/404	2/24	-	4/36	-	31/464
Stone	9/2332	-	-	-	-	9/2332
Burnt Flint	-	-	1/3	-	-	1/3
Flint	7/62	2/26	-	2/6	-	11/94
Slag	5/76	-	-	-	-	5/76
Metal	57	1	-	8	34	100
<i>Coins</i>	4	-	-	-	-	4
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	2	-	-	1	2	5
<i>Iron</i>	48	1	-	7	30	86
<i>Lead</i>	3	-	-	-	2	5
Worked Bone	-	-	-	1/5	-	1/5
Animal Bone	142/920	24/315	1/9	58/312	-	225/1556

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Date Range	Ware Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)
PREHISTORIC	Rock-tempered ware	1	6
LATE IRON AGE/ROMAN	Greyware	29	421
	Grog-tempered ware	110	3741
	Oxidised ware	3	6
	Shelly ware	31	377
	Whiteware	1	4
	<i>sub-total LIA/Roman</i>	174	4549
ANGLO-SAXON	Rock-tempered ware	8	53
	Sandy ware	41	375
	Sandy/calcareous ware	3	35
	Sandy/shelly ware	1	18
	<i>sub-total Anglo-Saxon</i>	53	481
MEDIEVAL	Sandy ware	1	41
POST MEDIEVAL	Redware	2	52
UNDATED	Sandy ware	4	19
	OVERALL TOTAL	235	5148

Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot				Notes	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
				flot size ml %roots	Grain	Chaff	Charred other			
Trench 1 Probable Romano-British										
Pit 142	143	1	9	20 ⁷⁰	C	C	C	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> x2, glume base x1 2-3 rootlets. Brassica x1.	2/2ml	-
	1007	5	10	125 ²⁰	A	A*	A*	see text	50/10ml	-
Pit 150	198	2	9	20 ⁸⁰	B	-	C	5x f-t wheat, 2x barley, 1x Vicia sp., 1x twig	4/2 ml	-
Pit/Posthole 154	155	3	9	40 ⁵	C	-	C	oaks larger frgs. 2x hawthorn/sloe thorns stones x1 barleyx1	10/15 ml	-
Small pit 146	147	4	6	50 ⁵	-	-	C	charcoal, hawthorn stone, 1x Vallonia shell.	10/8 ml	moll-t (C)
Trench 4 Saxon										
Hearth	438	6	7	40 ⁹⁵	-	-	C	1x cf. Bryonia dioica 1x Avena sp.	1/1 ml	-
Layer	441	7	8	20 ⁸⁰	C	-	C	1x Vicia sp. 1x f-t wheat cereal indet. x1	2/1 ml	-

KEY: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30- 99, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items:
Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl – below ground level

TRENCH 1		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 40.26x17.50m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 100.48m aOD
Context		Description	Depth
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil. Mid brown silty clay, solid compaction, rare gravel/flint <60mm sub-angular; poorly sorted; field is stubble therefore extensive root disturbance.	0-0.22m bgl
102	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small posthole. Filled with (103). Located within plough furrow. Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.05m
103	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (102). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section	0.05m
104	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (105).	
105	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (104). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.05m
106	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (107). Circular in shape with shallow sides and concave base. Located 0.4m north of posthole (104) and 0.63m east of furrow.	0.04m
107	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (106). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.04m
108	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (109). Circular in shape with shallow, straight sides and concave base.	0.09m
109	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (108). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.09m
110	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (111). Circular in shape with shallow, straight sides and concave base.	0.17m
111	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole 110. Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.17m
112		VOID	-
113		VOID	-
114	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (115). Circular in shape with steep, straight sides and concave base.	0.21m
115	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (114). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted and rare angular flint inclusions <40mm in size. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Cut by posthole (1008). Clear interface between fills.	0.21m
116	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (117). Circular in shape with shallow, concave sides and concave base. Very shallow, possibly truncated by machine.	0.04m
117	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (116). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.04m
118	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (119). Circular in shape with steep, concave sides and concave base. Very shallow, possibly truncated by machine.	0.05m
119	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (118). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.05m
120	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (121). Circular in shape with steep, straight sides and concave base. Fairly deep.	0.23m

121	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (120). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.23m
122		VOID	-
123		VOID	-
124	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (125). Circular in shape with shallow sides and concave base.	0.05m
125	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (124). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.05m
126	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch running NE-SW filled with (127). 0.92m wide. Horizon with natural not well defined due to bioturbation. Linear in plan with shallow, straight sides and a concave base.	0.20m
127	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch (126). Sole fill, diffuse interface due to bioturbation. Mid grey brown silty clay. Few sub-rounded chalk inclusions, poorly sorted, <0.15m in size. Sparse sub-angular flint <0.08m in size. Gradual accumulation of material indicating silting of decommissioned feature. Material derived from surrounding landscape.	0.20m
128	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small 'stake hole'. Filled with (129). Circular in plan with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Could have formed from a stone being pulled up by a plough rather than a stake hole. No other post holes nearby to suggest authenticity.	0.05m
129	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of 'stake hole' (128). Light grey brown silty clay with no inclusions. Derived from surrounding surface layer.	0.05m
130	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (131). Circular in shape with moderate, straight sides and concave base.	0.07m
131	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (130). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.07m
132	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (133). Circular in shape with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.14m
133	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (132). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.14m
134		VOID	-
135		VOID	-
136		VOID	-
137		VOID	-
138	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of gully running E-W Filled with (139). 1.10m wide. Linear in plan with moderate, straight sides and a concave base.	0.17m
139	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of gully (138). Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse sub-rounded chalk inclusions <0.05m in size. Sole fill of gully. Clear horizon with natural, material derived from surrounding landscape.	0.17m
140	<i>Cut</i>	Diffuse, ill-defined feature with irregular sides and base. Edges unclear. Possible tree throw. Filled with (141) and (1017). Cut by features (1017) and (142).	0.38m
141	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (140). Mid brown grey silty clay. Occasional sandstone, sub-angular, <80mm.	0.27m
142	<i>Cut</i>	Possible pit, filled with (143) and (1007). Shape in plan unknown. Moderate, concave sides, concave base. Cuts into feature (140).	0.32m
143	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (142). Dark brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Includes occasional fragments of burnt sandstone.	0.30m
144	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of plough furrow. Filled with (145). Running N-S, linear in plan with shallow sides and concave base. 1.5m wide. Furrow was removed at the beginning of the excavation to expose archaeology underneath.	0.11m

145	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of plough furrow (144). Mixture of mid brown and light brown silty clay. Derived from a mixture of topsoil and natural.	0.11m
146	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small pit, filled with (147). Oval in plan with moderate, straight sides and concave base.	0.10m
147	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (146). Very dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Contained burnt animal bone but no evidence of <i>in situ</i> burning. Very diffuse horizon with natural due to bioturbation. Dump of occupation material.	0.10m
148	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small plough furrow filled with (149). Runs parallel N-S with larger plough furrow 144. Linear in plan with shallow sides and concave base.	0.11m
149	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of small plough furrow (148). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions <0.08m in size.	0.11m
150	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible fire pit. Straight, steep sides, flat base with evidence of <i>in situ</i> burning. Indentations within base. 1.5m diameter. Filled with (151) and (198).	0.33m
151	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary upper fill of pit (150). Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded gravel inclusions <20mm in size. Root disturbance and ephemeral boundary with lower fill (198). Overlies (198).	0.11m
152		VOID	-
153		VOID	-
154	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small, shallow pit. Filled with (155). Oval in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base.	0.12m
155	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of small, shallow pit (154). Dark grey and black ashy clay fill with few sandstone inclusions. Occasional lumps of burnt clay and patch of burnt red material at base of feature. Could be a posthole backfilled with burnt material or purposely dug disposal pit. No evidence of <i>in situ</i> burning.	0.12m
156	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (157). Circular in shape with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.10m
157	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (156). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.10m
158	<i>Cut</i>	Same as plough furrow (144). Filled with (159).	-
159	<i>Deposit</i>	Same as plough furrow (145). Fill of (158).	-
160	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow post hole filled with (161). In line with (1001), (162) and (164). Circular in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base. Clear horizon with natural.	0.09m
161	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (160). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.09m
162	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole. Filled with (163). Circular in shape with shallow, straight sides and concave base. Cut by posthole 1001.	0.08m
163	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (162). Cut by posthole (1001). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Clear horizon with natural but diffuse with posthole (1001).	0.08m
164	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow potential posthole filled with (165). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Possibly truncated by machine as machined surface slopes towards the west.	0.06m
165	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (164). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Clear horizon with natural.	0.06m

166	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow pit filled with (167) and 1.16m in diameter. Sub-circular in plan with steep, straight sides and flat base. 0.08m north of posthole (168).	0.11m
167	<i>Deposit</i>	Single, secondary fill of pit (166). Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded pebbles <0.03m size. Clear horizon with natural.	0.11m
168	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of truncated posthole filled with (169). 0.08m south of pit 166. Oval in plan with steep, straight sides and irregular base.	0.06m
169	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (168). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. One limestone block at base c. 0.17x0.17m in size, possibly a post pad. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.06m
170	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (171). Isolated posthole to west of trench which was over cut when excavated. Circular in plan with shallow, irregular sides and irregular base.	0.15m
171	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (170). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Over cut when excavated as the horizon with the natural is diffuse.	0.15m
172		VOID	-
173		VOID	-
174		VOID	-
175		VOID	-
176		VOID	-
177		VOID	-
178	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (179). Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base.	0.07m
179	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (178). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.07m
180	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of large posthole within plough furrow, filled with (181). 0.8m south of large posthole (182). Overcut on SE side.	0.13m
181	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (180). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.13m
182	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of large posthole filled with (183). Circular in plan with steep sides and concave base. Located on east edge of plough furrow.	0.18m
183	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (182). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.18m
184		VOID	
185		VOID	
186	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (187). Circular in plan with shallow sides and concave base.	0.06m
187	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (186). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Clear horizon with natural.	0.06m
188	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (189). Circular in plan with steep sides and concave base.	0.13m
189	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (188). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.13m
190	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of stake hole filled with (191). Circular in plan with shallow sides and concave base.	0.04m

191	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of stake hole (190). Light grey brown silty clay with no inclusions. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Clear horizon with natural.	0.04m
192	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of very shallow stake hole filled with (193). Circular in plan with shallow sides and concave base.	0.02m
193	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of very small stakehole (192). Fully excavated due to small size. Light grey brown silty clay with no inclusions. Clear horizon with natural.	0.02m
194	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (195). Circular in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base.	0.09m
195	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole (194). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.09m
196	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of stake hole filled with (197). Circular in plan with shallow edges and concave base.	0.05m
197	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of stake hole (196). Light grey brown silty clay with no inclusions.	0.05m
198	<i>Deposit</i>	Lower fill of pit (150). Secondary fill of mid grey brown silty clay with mottled orange patches. Ephemeral boundary with (151). Sparse sub-angular gravel/flint inclusions <80mm in size. <i>In situ</i> burning at base.	0.22m
199	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of gully filled with (1000). Linear in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base. Runs NW-SE and truncated by N-S plough scars. 1.12m wide.	0.19m
1000	<i>Deposit</i>	Sole fill of gully (199). Light grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded chalk pebbles, <30mm in diameter and poorly sorted. Gradual silting up of decommissioned feature.	0.19m
1001	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of elongated posthole filled with (1002). Oval in plan with shallow, straight sides and concave base. Cuts posthole 162.	0.15m
1002	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (1001). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Clear horizon with natural but diffuse with posthole (162).	0.15m
1003	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (1004). Possibly inter-cutting posthole 1005, irregular in plan with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.25m
1004	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (1003). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Contains possible packing stones and diffuse horizon with posthole (1005).	0.25m
1005	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (1006). Irregular in plan with steep, concave sides and convex base. Cut by posthole (1003)	0.21m
1006	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (1005). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Cut by posthole (1003).	0.21m
1007	<i>Deposit</i>	Lower secondary fill of (142). Mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional rounded pebbles, <80mm. Included occasional fragments of burnt sandstone. Overlies (142).	0.07m
1008	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of elongated posthole filled by (1009). Oval in plan with moderate, straight sides and flat base. Cuts posthole (114).	0.18m
1009	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (1008). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.18m
1010	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (140). Mid red brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded – sub-angular, 1-8cm. Occasional limestone and charcoal flecks. Mixed deposit. Overlies (140).	0.38m
1011	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (1012). Circular in plan with steep, concave sides and concave base. Associated with the post-built hall.	0.15m

1012	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (1011). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section. Clear horizon with natural.	0.15m
1013	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (1014). Circular in plan with moderate, straight sides and concave base. Associated with the post-built hall.	0.11m
1014	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (1013). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Large limestone block at base, c.0.12m in diameter, possible packing block. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.11m
1015	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole filled with (1016). Circular in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base. Possibly part of north wall of great hall. West side truncated by plough furrow.	0.08m
1016	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (1015). Light grey brown silty clay with sub-rounded chalk inclusions, <30mm in size, poorly sorted. Material derived after post removal. No post pipe in section.	0.08m
1017	<i>Cut</i>	Possible pit, shape in plan unknown. Filled with (1018). Moderate, straight sides, concave base. Cuts (1010).	0.20m
1018	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of (1017). Dark grey brown silty sandy clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded – sub-angular. Occasional limestone. Thin lens of charcoal on northern side.	0.20m
1019	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology – mid yellow brown silty clay. Solid compaction.	0.22m+ bgl

TRENCH 2		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 7.68x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.90m	Ground level: 102.54-102.25 m aOD
Context	Description		Depth
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay loam. Medium to solid compaction. Rare gravels <50mm sub-angular. Field is in stubble so much root activity/disturbance.	0-0.22m bgl
202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Subsoil/colluvial layer –Mid orange brown silty clay. Medium compaction. Sparse gravels/flints <80mm, sub-angular. Root disturbance extends through from overlying (201).	0.22-0.34m bgl
203	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch running roughly NW-SE across site. NE side is steep and straight, SW side is shallower and more convex. Base is flat. 1.34m wide. Contains three non-anthropogenic fills (204), (205) and (206).	0.59m
204	<i>Deposit</i>	Upper secondary fill of ditch (203). Dark grey brown silty clay of medium compaction. Contains few coarse components, rare gravel/flint <40mm, sub-angular. Contains patches of redeposited natural. Occasional charcoal flecks. Minor rooting noted throughout. Overlies (205).	0.32m
205	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch (203). Predominantly redeposited natural derived fill. Mottled orange brown silty clay. Contains sparse gravel/flint inclusions <70mm, sub-angular, which seem to have been deposited from the SW side. Minor rooting noted. Overlies (206).	0.30m
206	<i>Deposit</i>	Lowest secondary fill of ditch (203). Predominantly a top/subsoil derived material. Mid grey brown silty clay, medium compaction. Contains rare gravel/flint inclusions <40mm, sub-angular.	0.35m
207	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology – Mid yellow brown silty clay. Solid compaction.	0.34m+ bgl

TRENCH 3		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 10.90x1.50m		Max. depth: 0.90m	Ground level: 104.00m aOD
context	Description		Depth
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Topsoil/plough soil – Dark brown silty clay loam; medium to solid compaction rare gravels <50mm sub-angular; field is in stubble so much root activity/disturbance.	0.00-0.24m bgl
302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Subsoil/colluvial layer – mid orange brown silty clay; medium compaction; sparse gravels/flints <80mm, sub-angular. Root disturbance extends through from overlying (301).	0.24-0.48m bgl

303	<i>Deposit</i>	Upper fill of ditch (304). Secondary fill, dark grey silty clay with orange mottling. Medium compaction, charcoal flecks present, minor rooting. Sparse gravels/flints <50mm, sub-angular. Overlies (309).	0.22m
304	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch filled with (303) and (309). Approximately north-west – south-east aligned but slightly curvilinear. Shallow southern edge, steep northern edge. 1.00m wide.	0.29m
305	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of (306). Subsoil derived fill. Result of bioturbation. Not fully excavated.	-
306	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible posthole, filled with (306). Result of bioturbation. Not fully excavated.	-
307	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of possible posthole (308). Result of bioturbation. Not fully excavated.	-
308	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible posthole filled with (307). Result of bioturbation. Not fully excavated.	-
309	<i>Deposit</i>	Lower fill of ditch (304). Primary fill, mid orange grey silty clay, solid compaction. Rare gravel/flint inclusions <30mm, sub-rounded- sub-angular. Redeposited natural, tipped in from north side.	0.34m
310	<i>Deposit</i>	Uppermost secondary fill of ditch (313). Mid brown silty clay, compact. Common small rounded flint pebbles. Rare small fragments of sandstone. Natural deposition possibly by ploughing. Overlies (311).	0.25m
311	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch (313). Dark grey brown silty clay, moderately compact, more humic than (310). Common charcoal flecks and rare fired clay flecks. Possible hearth debris. Tipped in from north side. Overlies (318).	0.32m
312	<i>Deposit</i>	Lower secondary fill of ditch (313). Mid grey brown orange silty clay, compact. Small rare flints, very rare charcoal. Natural silting at base. Tipped in from south side.	0.17m
313	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch filled with (310), (311), (312) and (318). 4.14m wide. Shallow slightly irregular, diffuse edges. Cuts (315) and (317). No change in fills at either end to suggest 2 ditches meeting at this point. Possibly the result of re-digging of both (315) and (317) simultaneously. Or a pit/clay extraction quarry.	0.45m
314	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of (315). Mid orange brown compact silty clay. Silting and natural deposition.	0.42m
315	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow gully filled with (314). Shallow gully cut by (313). Linear in plan and only north edge still complete with moderate, concave side and concave base.	0.42m
316	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of ditch (317). Light yellowish grey clay, <1% sub-rounded flint pebbles 0.01-0.05m, firm. Secondary fill derived from natural silting. Fill derived from the west side.	0.42m
317	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch filled with (316). Linear in plan with irregular edges, steep on the western side and shallow on the eastern side. Concave base. Runs north-east - south-west.	0.42m
318	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of ditch (313). Secondary fill, mid orange brown silty clay. Very rare charcoal flecks. Natural silting. Tipped in from south side. Overlies (312).	0.23m
319	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology - Mid yellow brown silty clay. Solid compaction.	0.48m+ bgl

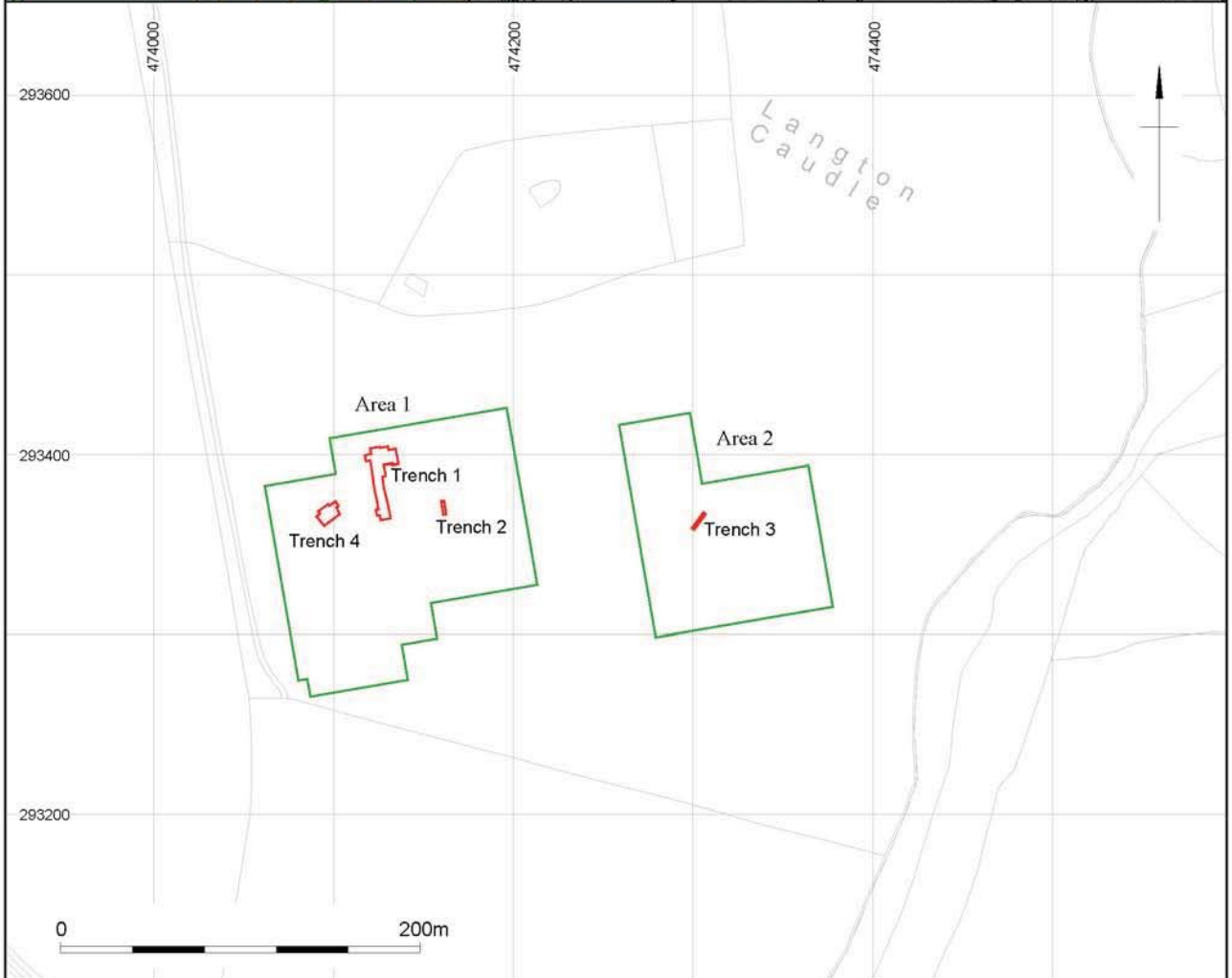
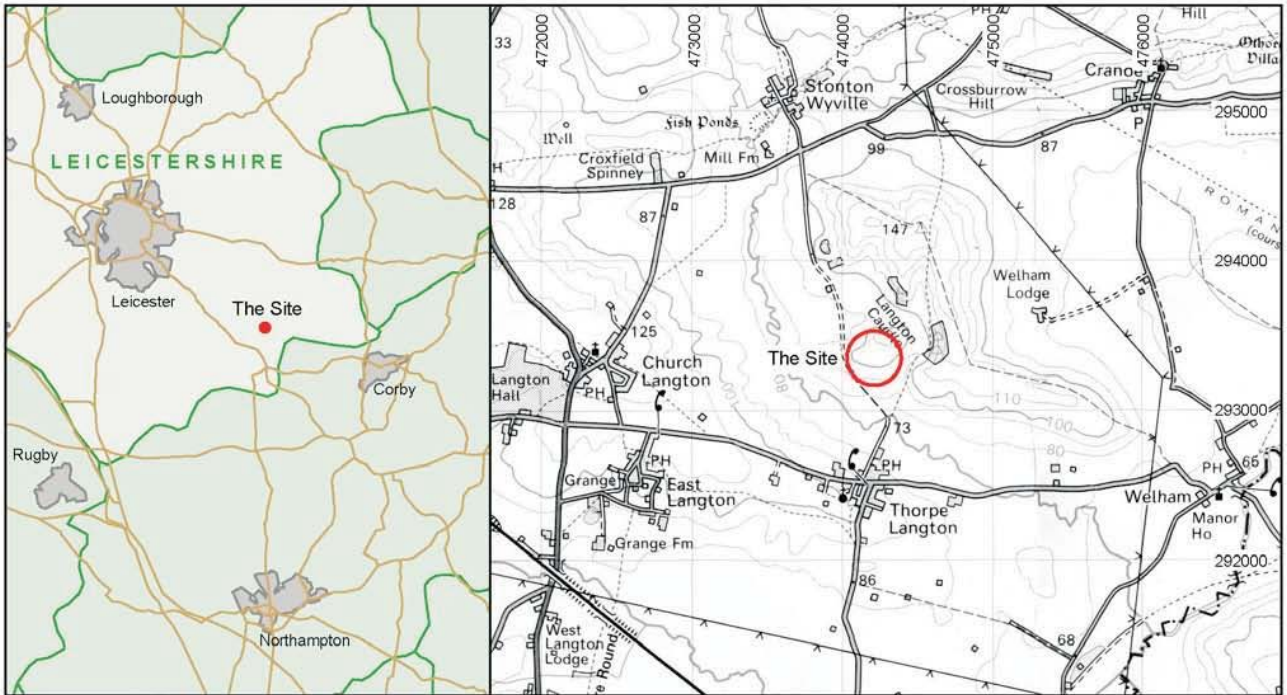
TRENCH 4		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 13.50x8.46m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 98.86-99.91m aOD
context		Description	depth (bgl)
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern ploughsoil. Mid brown silty clay, solid compaction. Rare gravel and flint inclusions <60mm, sub-angular, poorly sorted. Field covered in rape stubble so root disturbance.	0.00-0.25m bgl
402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid brown grey silty clay, solid compaction. Very few flint inclusions <40mm sub-angular.	0.25-0.31m bgl
403	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of plough furrow running NE-SW. Not fully excavated. Linear in plan with shallow, straight sides and concave base.	-




404	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of plough furrow (403). Very similar to the plough soil if not the same. Mid brown grey silty clay. Very few flint inclusions <40mm sub-angular.	-
405	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of stray posthole, filled with (406), located in west edge of trench. Not obviously part of any group. 0.4m to east of plough furrow (403). Oval in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	0.08m
406	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (405). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.08m
407	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (408), to west of occupation layer (441). Oval in plan with shallow, straight sides and irregular base.	0.06m
408	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (407). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.06m
409	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (410), situated 2m west of occupation layer (441). Irregular in plan and base with irregular, shallow sides.	0.07m
410	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (409). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.07m
411	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of irregular posthole, filled with (412), situated 2m west of occupation layer (441). Animal disturbance on the SE edge, irregular in plan with irregular, shallow sides and concave base. NE edge is steeper.	0.09m
412	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (411). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.09m
413	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of very shallow posthole, filled with (414), irregular in plan with moderate, concave edges and flat base. 1.6m west of occupation layer (441).	0.04m
414	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (413). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.04m
415	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow very shallow posthole filled with (416). Circular in plan with shallow, straight sides and concave base. Located 0.8m west of occupation layer.	0.03m
416	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (415). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.03m
417	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of deep posthole, filled with (418), located 0.3m west of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.16m
418	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (417). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.16m
419	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (420), located 0.4m north west of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.05m
420	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (419). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.05m
421	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of deep posthole, filled with (422), located 2.5m east of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base	0.25m
422	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (421). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.25m
423	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (424), located 0.7m north west of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.08m

424	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (423). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.08m
425	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (426), located 4.6m north west of occupation layer (441). Circular in shape with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	0.05m
426	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (425). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.05m
427	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (428), located 3m north west of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	0.10m
428	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (427). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.10m
429		VOID	-
430		VOID	-
431	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (432), located 0.6m north of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base.	0.15m
432	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (431). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.15m
433		VOID	-
434		VOID	-
435	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (436), located on north edge of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base.	0.26m
436	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (435). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.26m
437	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of burnt spread, filled with (438), located 1.8m east of occupation layer (441). Sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and flat base. Thought to be a hearth layer when excavated but very shallow and no evidence of <i>in situ</i> burning.	0.03m
438	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of burnt spread (437). Dark grey silty clay with red patches. Occasional flecks of charcoal. No evidence of <i>in situ</i> burning.	0.03m
439	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow posthole, filled with (440), located 1.1m north of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with shallow, straight sides and concave base. Steeper cut on south west side.	0.05m
440	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (439). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.05m
441	<i>Layer</i>	Occupation layer. Dark grey brown silty clay with no inclusions. machined away on south part as the layer is very shallow	0.03m
442	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (443), located 1.1m south west of occupation layer (441). Circular in shape with steep, straight sides and concave base.	0.11m
443	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (442). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.11m
444	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (445), located 3.2m south west of occupation layer (441). Sub-circular in shape with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.15m

445	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (444). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.15m
446	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (447), located 2.8m south west of occupation layer (441). Southern side steeper than northern side, sub-circular in plan with a concave base.	0.13m
447	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (446). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.13m
448	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (449), located 2.8m south of occupation layer (441). Sub-circular in plan with irregular sides and irregular base. Half exposed under subsoil still in situ. East edge has a change in slope with a moderate angle. West edge is steep and straight.	0.15m
449	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (448). Mid grey brown silty clay with common sub-rounded pebble inclusions <50mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, diffuse horizon with natural.	0.15m
450	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (451), located 2.3m south of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base. Ground slopes towards west.	0.13m
451	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (450). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.13m
452	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (453), located 2.5m south of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base.	0.26m
453	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (452). Dark grey brown silty clay with very rare angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Sole fill of posthole, diffuse horizon with natural.	0.26m
454	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (455), located 2.4m south of occupation layer (441). Sub-circular in plan with moderate, straight sides and irregular base.	0.09m
455	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (454). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.09m
456	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (457), located 2m south east of occupation layer (441). Circular in shape with steep, straight sides and flat base. South west side starts off moderate and half way down becomes steep.	0.21m
457	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (456). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.21m
458	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of very shallow posthole, filled with (459), located 1.4m south of occupation layer (441). Sub-circular in plan with shallow, straight sides and concave base. South west side steeper than north east side.	0.04m
459	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (458). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.04m
460		VOID	-
461		VOID	-
462	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (463). Moderate straight sides, concave base. Over cut when excavated.	0.11m
463	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (462). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.11m
464	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of posthole, filled with (464), located 2m east of occupation layer (441). Circular in plan with steep, straight sides and flat base.	0.16m

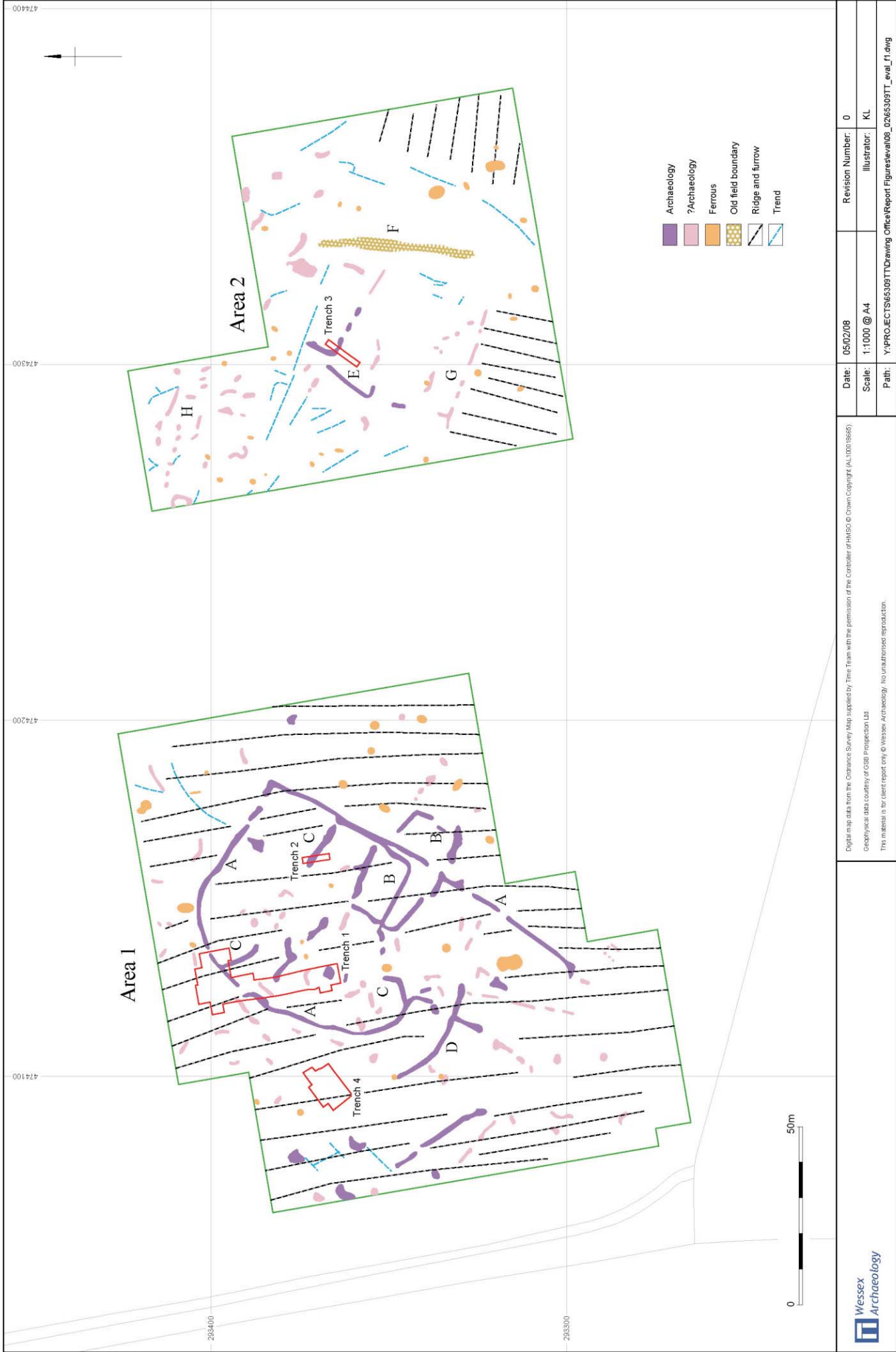
465	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (464). Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions <30mm in diameter. Sole fill of posthole, clear horizon with natural.	0.16m
466		VOID	
467		VOID	
468	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small posthole filled with (468). Small sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base. Relationship with (470) is unclear.	0.07m
469	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (468). Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% sub-rounded pebbles, <30mm. Sole fill of posthole.	0.07m
470	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small posthole filled with (471). Small sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base. Relationship with (468) and (473) is unclear.	0.06m
471	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (470). Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% sub-rounded pebbles, <30mm. Sole fill of posthole.	0.06m
472	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small posthole filled with (473). Small sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base. Relationship with (470) and (474) is unclear.	0.09m
473	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (472). Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% sub-rounded pebbles, <30mm. Sole fill of posthole.	0.09m
474	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small posthole filled with (475). Small sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base. Relationship with (472) is unclear.	0.13m
475	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (474). Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% sub-rounded pebbles, <30mm. Sole fill of posthole.	0.13m
476	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of small posthole filled with (475). Small sub-circular, steep sides, flat base.	0.19m
477	<i>Deposit</i>	Fill of posthole (476). Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% sub-rounded pebbles, <30mm. Sole fill of posthole.	0.19m
478		VOID	-
479		VOID	-
480	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology – Mid yellow brown silty clay. Solid compaction.	0.31m+ bgl



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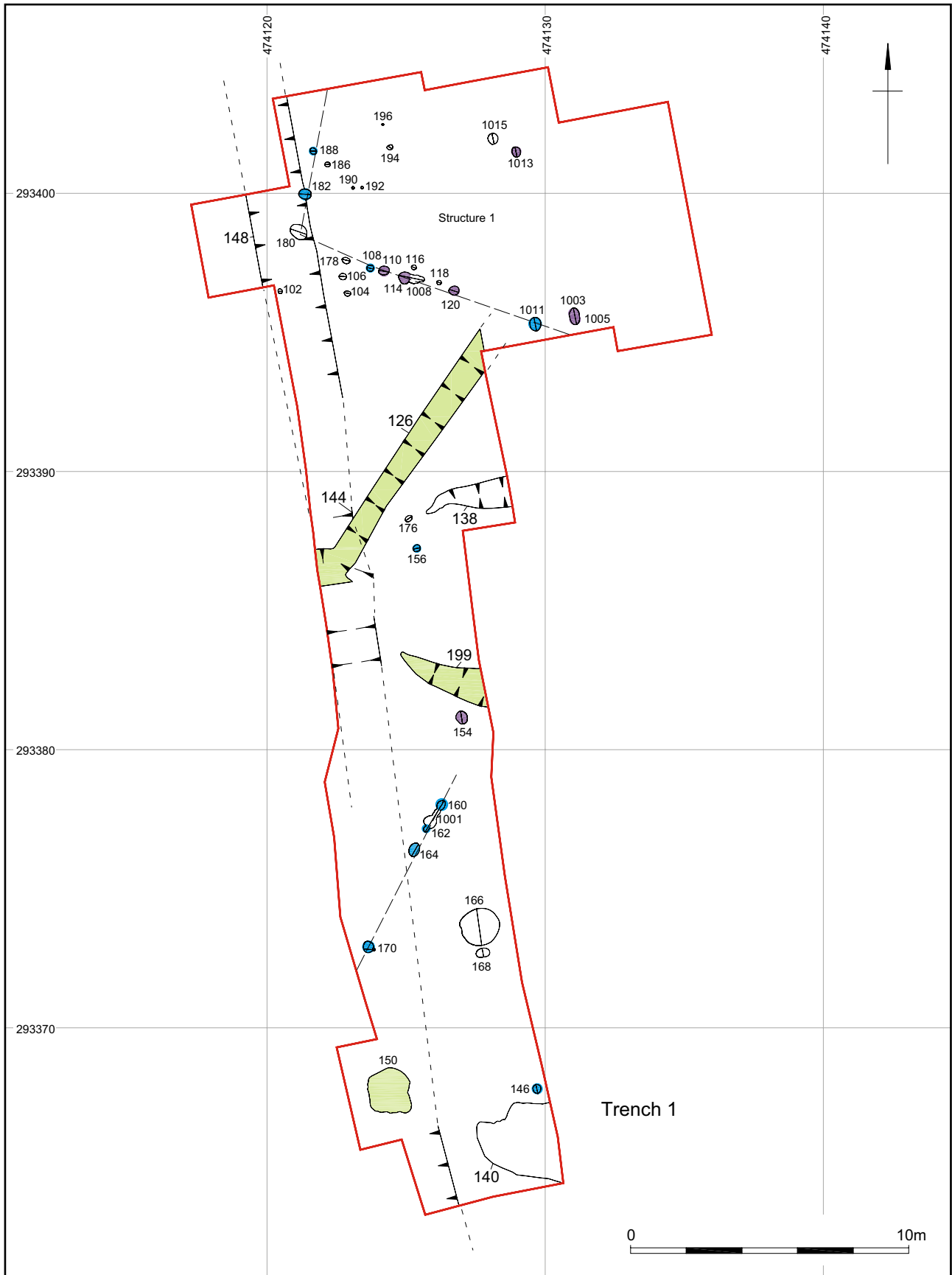
Location of site and trenches

Figure 1



Results of the geophysical survey (data courtesy of GSB Prospection Ltd)

Figure 2



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trench Late Iron Age / Romano-British Saxon posthole Possible posthole 	<small>Digital map data from the Ordnance Survey Map supplied by Time Team with the permission of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright (AL100018665). This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
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Plan of Trench 1

Figure 3



Plate 1: View of Trench 1, from the north-east



Plate 2: Posthole 1013, from the west



Plate 3: Small pit 154 before excavation



Plate 4: Fire pit 150

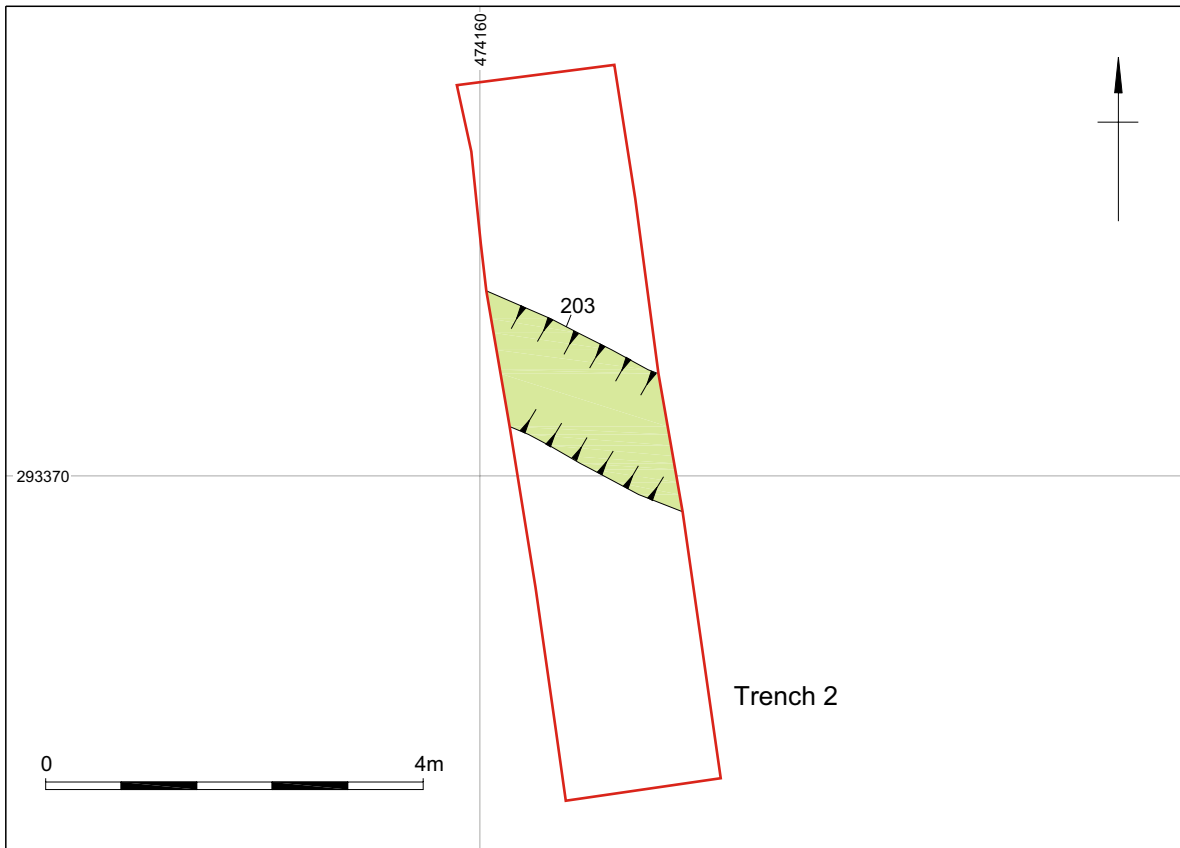


Plate 5: Trench 2, from the north

- Trench
- Late Iron Age / Romano-British



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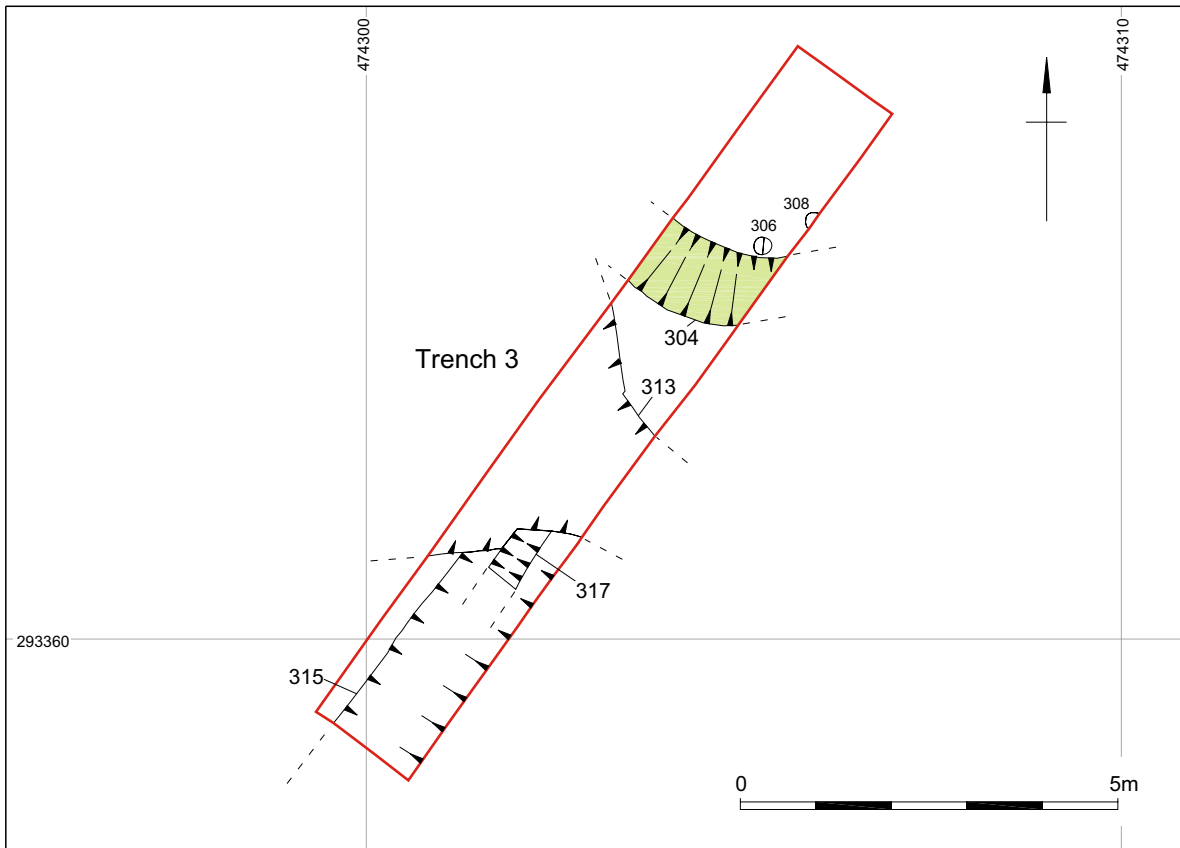


Plate 6: Trench 3, from the north

- Trench
- Late Iron Age / Romano-British



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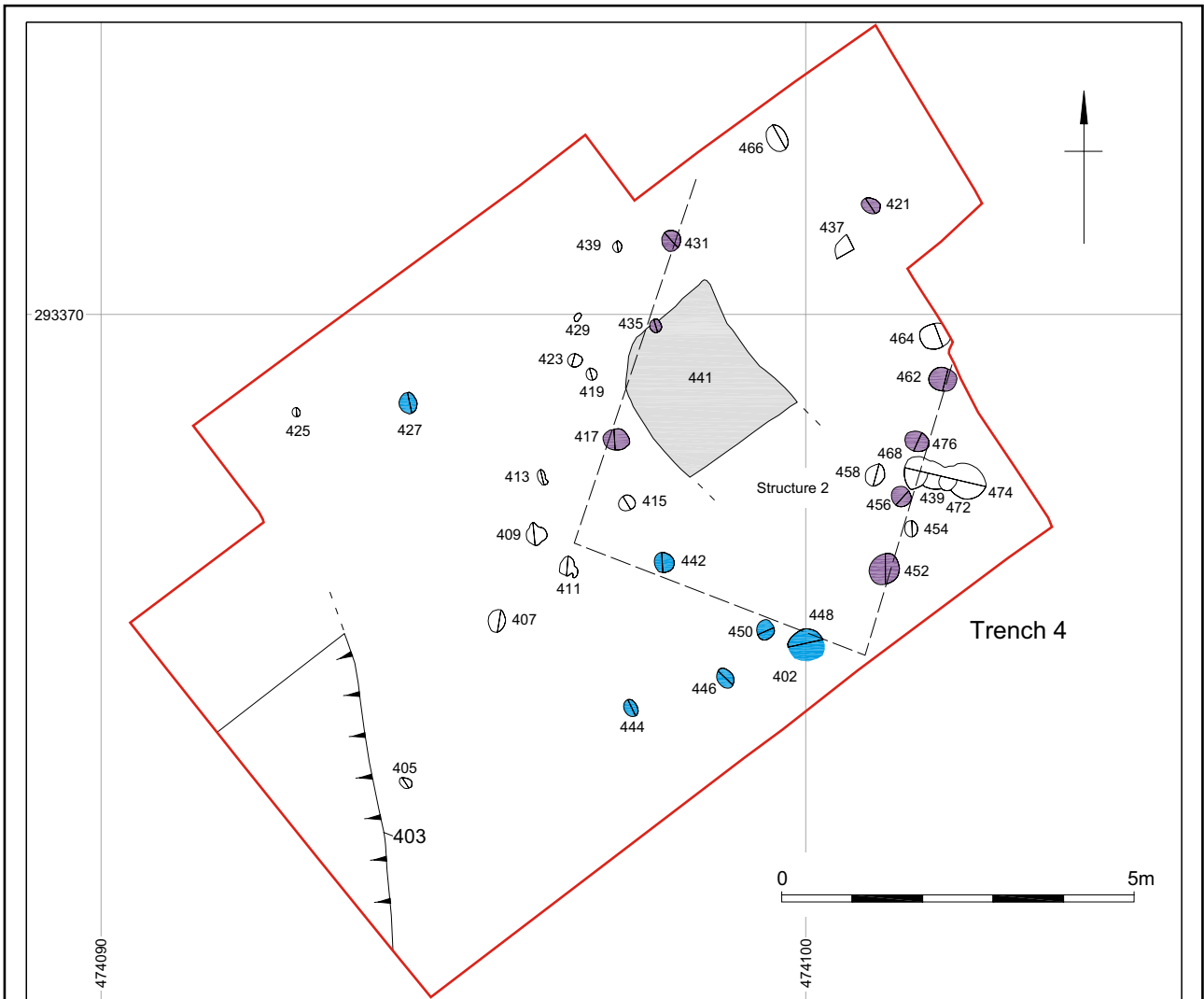
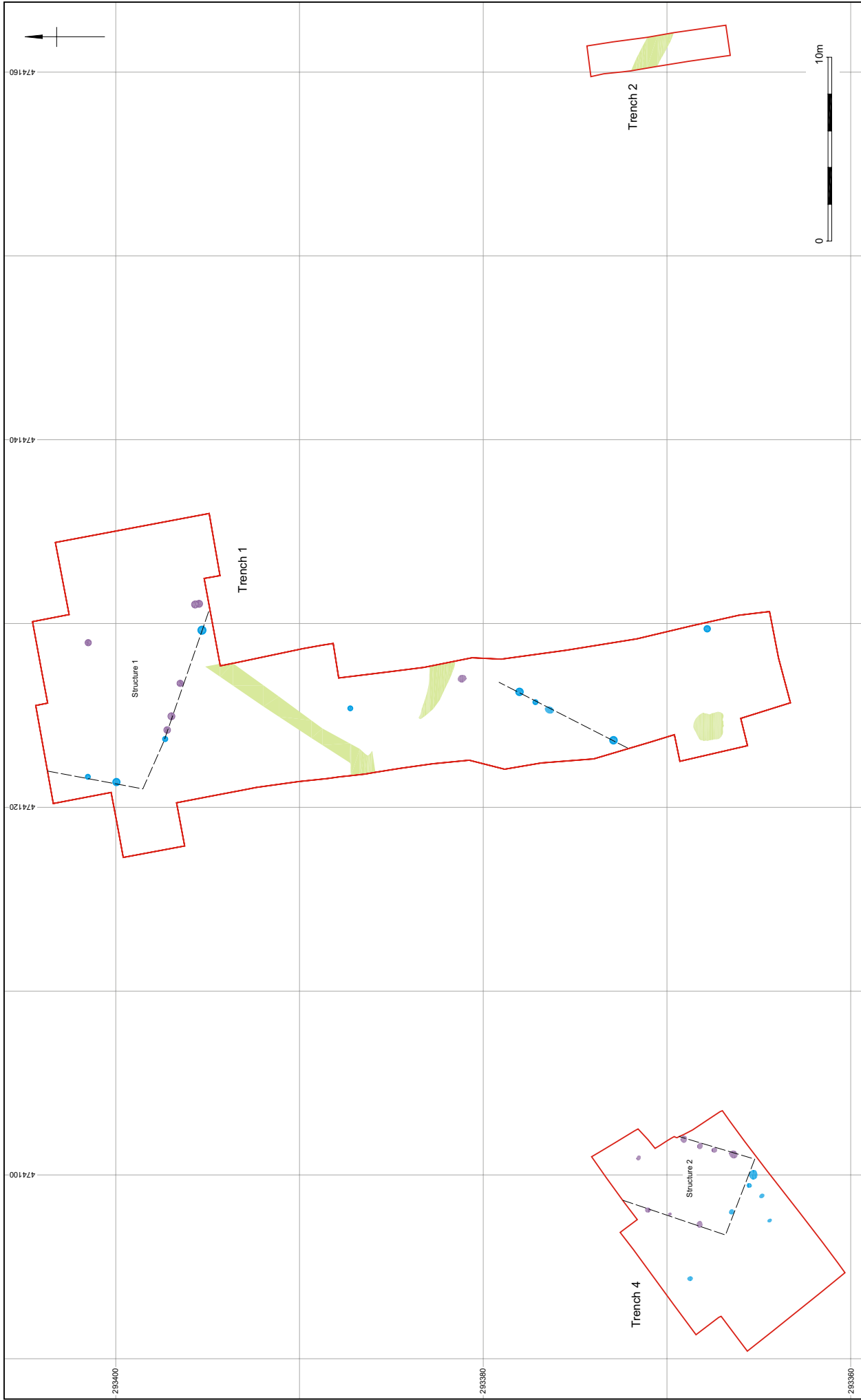


Plate 7: Trench 4, from the north-east

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ Trench Area of occupation Saxon posthole Possible posthole 	Digital map data from the Ordnance Survey Map supplied by Time Team with the permission of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright (AL100018665). This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
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Site features and phasing, Trenches 1, 2 and 4 Figure 8



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