

ARCHÆOLOGY IN LEICESTERSHIRE
AND RUTLAND
1976

Edited by ALAN McWHIRR

I NOTES AND EXCAVATION REPORTS

II REPORTS OF FIELDWORK

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Excavations at Cossington—An Interim Report

Aerial surveys by Mr. J. Pickering for Leicestershire Museums revealed a small ring ditch and a larger double ring showing as crop marks on land due to be quarried. With the permission and co-operation of the Wanlip Gravel Company, excavations were conducted by Leicestershire Museums and the Trent Valley Archæological Research Committee in a joint project under the direction of Colm O'Brien of T.V.A.R.C. Both sites, which are about 100 metres apart, were excavated and both can be interpreted as Bronze Age barrows whose mounds have in time been levelled.

Site 1 The smaller barrow consisted of a ring ditch 1 m. (metre) deep and 2 m. wide at the top, with a diameter of 16 m. A recutting of the ditch after it had almost completely silted up suggests a second phase of use for the barrow. This recut was slightly greater in diameter than the first-phase ditch, removing part of its silting. A rectangular pit (2.5 m. long, 0.6 m. wide and 0.15 m. deep) close to the centre of the barrow might have contained the primary burial. No bones survived in this pit and chemical tests for phosphates proved inconclusive. In the lack of certain evidence it is suggested that this pit contained a single extended inhumation without grave goods. There was no indication of burials belonging to the second phase. Occupation at this site was represented by concentrations of charcoal in the siltings of the first phase of the ring ditch. Some of the charcoal, set on a bedding of small pebbles and with flint scrapers and waste flakes in association, can be interpreted as small hearths. The second phase ditch, in contrast, showed few signs of occupation. Since these hearths occur in siltings which are known to pre-date the recutting of the ditch, any radio-carbon dates that they may yield can be regarded as being within the period of use of the barrow. Total excavation of this barrow was achieved.

Just outside the barrow, to the south-east, was a group of eleven cremations, closely grouped and without any apparent enclosure or other marking. Three were contained within large urns, substantial parts of which have survived. Seven others had fragments of pottery close to the bone. It is possible that these cremations also were set in urns which have since been almost completely destroyed by ploughing. One small pit amongst them contained charcoal but no cremated bone. One cremation, set into the silting of the first phase of the ring ditch, provided the only direct stratigraphical relationship between the barrow and the cremations. All the others were outside the barrow ditch but so close to it as to suggest that the siting of them was influenced by the presence of the barrow.

Site 2 This large barrow was represented by two concentric ditches, the inner 0.85 m. deep and 2 m. wide with a diameter of 35 m., and the outer between 0.65 m. and 0.95 m. in depth, and 1.7 m. wide and 51 m. in diameter. Within the central area of the barrow were five pits with burials and associated goods. In the centre a sub-rectangular pit (2.1 m. × 1.4 m. and 1.1 m. deep) contained a contracted inhumation with a food vessel, a Pigmy cup, a plano-convex flint knife, a flint spearhead or small knife, a broken fragment of a flint knife and a small bowl shaped out of soft stone. This is interpreted as the primary burial. A shallow oval-shaped pit (2.3 m. × 1.8 m.) cut across the top of the primary burial contained a small urn, similar to the one from Aylestone, now in Leicester Museum. No bone survived here. Six metres north of the central burial a small pit (0.35 m. square and 0.1 m. deep) contained a small urn with cremated bone and charcoal. Four and a half metres south of the centre a rectangular,

stone-lined pit (1.5 m. \times 0.76 m. and 0.1 m. deep) contained cremated bones. Close to this, four metres south-west of the centre, a small pit (0.9 m. \times 0.5 m. and 0.1 m. deep) contained a food vessel without any bone in association.

The results of this excavation provide for the first time in Leicestershire a group of Early Bronze Age pottery from controlled excavations. The grave groups and the accompanying occupation material, along with the possibility of radio-carbon dates for the phase I ditch of the smaller barrow, the inner ditch of the larger barrow and one, or perhaps two, of the burial pits, make this a site of considerable value not only to the archaeology of Leicestershire, but also of the Early Bronze Age in the Midlands.

The Wanlip Gravel Company were most generous in allowing excavations to take place.

COLM O'BRIEN

EXCAVATIONS ON IRON AGE, ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL SITES AT WHITWELL (RUTLAND)—INTERIM REPORT

South of the village of Whitwell, 4 miles east of Oakham, a flat-topped spur projects into the valley of the Gwash, here flooded by the large reservoir known as Empingham (or Rutland) Water (centred at SK 928075). In due course, the administrative headquarters of the reservoir will be built on this spur, together with workshops and lodges for sailing and fishing. Large areas are also set aside for car-parking, and it was in the considerable areas cleared for this purpose that substantial traces of Iron Age and Roman occupation were noted by a member of the staff of the Anglian Water Authority. An excavation was quickly arranged at the invitation of the Department of the Environment and carried out under the auspices of the Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee with the aid of financial support from D.o.E. and material help in various forms from the Anglian Water Authority.

The total area over which the remains clearly extended measured between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 acres (2 hectares), and the area from which top soil had been removed amounted to some 2 acres (0.7 hectares). In addition, a further $\frac{1}{2}$ acre on the southern fringe of the village was shown to contain medieval house-platforms, one of which was to be destroyed. Confronted by so large and complex an area, it was decided to define the main periods of occupation in evidence on the spur and excavate the most coherent features within them. A total excavation would have required at least six months of continuous work, and possibly as much as a year. It is difficult to think of Whitwell as a site. It should, rather, be seen as a changing stretch of landscape, most fully known in the Iron Age and Roman periods but spanning, in all, more than three thousand years.

Area I ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Whitwell)

Over an area covering about half an acre, Iron Age pottery was found in a series of gullies and pits. This material is all hand-made, the great majority being heavily scored on the exterior. Some vessels bear combed ornament. The scored material has distinct affinities with the well-known scored pottery from Breedon-on-the-Hill (Leics.), Ancaster (Lincs.) and elsewhere in this part of the eastern Midlands. No metalwork was associated with this pottery at Whitwell. To the later Iron Age, however, belongs the most remarkable find, a casual discovery before the excavation began. It is a splendid La Tène bronze horse trapping, closer perhaps to the example from Santon Downham than to those from Stanwick. It should date from the first half of the first century AD but, as no contemporary pottery in Iron Age traditions has yet been discovered on the spur, its context here should probably be placed in the early Roman period.

Intensive occupation of this part of the spur began about AD 50. One, possibly two, circular huts may belong to this phase, along with a large number of gullies and pits. The most remarkable feature of this early Roman phase is the high quality of the associated material. Apart from the fine bronze already mentioned, the pottery in use here in the period AD 50–100 is far higher in quality than one might expect from a peasant homestead. Indeed, it ranks with the material from the contemporary Roman fort at Great Casterton, 5 miles away to the east. South Gaulish samian, imitations of Gallo-Belgic forms and imported flagons are all present in surprising quantity. The metalwork includes a Hod Hill brooch.

The earliest stone building on the site appears to belong to the third century AD. Second-century pottery is present in quantity but the associated structures appear to lie in areas not yet cleared. The third-century building was an aisled structure; Two rows of large posts, six to each row, divided nave from aisles. After the building went

out of use a rectangular block, originally of four main rooms but with a projecting room later added to the north side was constructed over its remains. No certain floor levels remain, but a few coarse *tesserae* suggest that at least one received special treatment.

Iron-smelting was carried on within the Roman occupation but as yet its place in the chronological sequence is not clear. In the western-most room of the rectangular block, two smelting installations were examined, one a shaft-furnace of a type recorded at Pickworth (Rutland) and Wakerley (Northants.), the other a roasting-hearth. Iron-stone and hæmatite is present in great quantity in this valley and other traces of smelting have been noted on this spur.

To the N. of the stone buildings lay a complex of ditches and narrow gullies, apparently belonging to a system of small fields and enclosures. This area has not yet been thoroughly examined, but preliminary sections across the ditches suggest that they were in use from the second to the fourth centuries. In addition, many other ditches, structures, pits and ovens remain to be examined.

Area II (Immediately south of the village)

The village of Whitwell is clearly shrunken. Six or seven house-platforms can be seen in the pasture field to the S. of the church, and another three lie, surrounded by a bank, 100 metres further S. It is also plain that the village has changed its layout, as an early village street has been revealed running N.-S. and the house-platforms are related to this and not to the present main street of the village. At some date, the Oakham-Stamford road took over the functions of the earlier street and the alignment of the principal holdings became E.-W. instead of N.-S. A substantial part of one of the house-platforms was examined and shown to have been occupied by a structure of early thirteenth-century date, two walls of which could be traced. The presence of a small number of late Saxon sherds on the platform suggests that a still earlier structure lies beneath: it is hoped that this can be excavated. There is further evidence from this area of iron-smelting, but this cannot yet be dated.

This summary of results from a brief excavation does not do justice to this complex and informative series of sites. When the information gained at Whitwell is set against the major Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites examined in Empingham parish, all of them within one mile to the E., the archæology and landscape history of this stretch of the Gwash valley becomes unusually detailed.

C J DRAGE
RICHARD SHEPPARD
MALCOLM TODD

Further work was carried out in December 1976, when more dating evidence for the buildings was obtained as well as an Iron Age coin of South Ferriby type. A.D.M.

EXCAVATIONS ON A ROMAN SITE AT HAMILTON

Field centre SK 64590760

The first indication of Roman material in this area came when field drains were installed in 1948, and at that time the fields were under grass as they were until late in 1975, when they were ploughed for the first time in living memory.

With the kind permission of the farmer, Mr. Kirk, the Leicestershire Archæological Committee carried out trial trenching between August and October 1976 with the aid of a grant from the Department of the Environment. Work was confined to weekends, seven in total, with a labour force usually numbering about four. To begin with a trench was dug by hand to establish levels and the nature of the remains, with a JCB later employed to open up a larger area. No attempt was made to excavate in depth but the work concentrated on establishing limits to the site.

An extensive area of mortar flooring was found measuring at least 18.0 metres by 8.5 metres bounded on two sides by walls. Failure to locate walls on the other two sides of the floor suggests that we are dealing with a courtyard. If the surface had been an internal one the only possible building which could have spanned such a wide area would have been an aisled structure. In the area examined no evidence was found for the supporting posts which would have been required for such a building.

To the north and west of the walls of the courtyard (?) were the fragmentary remains of footings for other walls and in one place a substantial and well-made gravel floor. The floor was beneath a wide N.-S. ridge which clearly contributed to its survival. Elsewhere on the site the destruction caused by medieval ploughing was variable, the most destruction occurring beneath furrows.

The pottery found from the excavations and from field walking dates mainly to the first and second centuries AD, although there were one or two sherds of fourth century colour coated ware. Two coins were found, one being a radiate of third-century date and the other as yet unidentified. There were few small finds from the excavation. Other finds include roof, *pilæ* and flue tiles, "Swithland" slates and *tesserae*, including one samian *tessera*. There were also several pieces of painted wall plaster and one moulded fragment.

The excavations indicated the variable nature of the remains, in some places walls survived two courses high, in others only patchy footings were noticed. Towards the end of the trial trenching it became clear that floors and walls were to be found better preserved to the north and west of the area excavated. A further season in 1977 should complete the excavation of this site unless any unexpected discoveries are made. After ploughing a baked-clay Roman roof finial was found.

ALAN MCWHIRR

SAPCOTE. SP 497932

Work continued in the south-east corner of the walled enclosure reported in 1975 (*T.L.A.H.S.*, L [1974-5], 61). This area had been used as a workshop producing red-tile and limestone *tesserae*, of which over 3,000 unused *tesserae*, 25 mm. square, were recovered together with a quantity of uncut material. Pottery and coins suggest a date of late third century to early fourth for the workshop. Earlier levels revealed two bowl furnaces, and samples from which were taken for archæo-magnetic dating by the Department of Geophysics, Newcastle University.

Primary levels on the site date from the mid-first century AD.

S SMITH

GREAT HOLME STREET, LEICESTER. SK 579042

The site lies outside the Roman town, west of the River Soar and adjacent to the presumed line of the Fosse Way. A small trial excavation in 1975 located three inhumations and one cremation *in situ* and indicated other activity in the area, in particular the existence of pottery kilns.

In 1976 an area 45 m. × 23 m. was explored and revealed intensive occupation throughout most of the Roman period. Two pottery kilns were excavated. The larger one had an internal diameter of 1.05 m. and the firing chamber was 0.30 m. deep. The floor level was indicated by a continuous ledge round the kiln wall to support fire bars. Although this kiln was damaged by a late medieval ditch, sufficient remained to show that there was no tongue pedestal and the fire bars must have been supported by a central pedestal which has been removed. The smaller kiln, which was fired from the same stoke-pit, was 0.25 m. in diameter and c. 0.10 m. deep and was presumably used for experimental purposes. A small pedestal, either from this kiln or a similar one, was found built into the side of the flue-arch of the larger kiln. This arch was later blocked and the kiln apparently fired from the opposite side.

Two stone-lined wells were excavated each with an internal diameter of 0.85 m. and 4.4 m. and 3.75 m. in depth. One contained a number of ox skulls, suggesting the possibility of tanning in the vicinity. The site had also been quarried for gravel, which would have been needed for the construction and repair of the streets within the town. The large quarry pits had subsequently been filled with rubbish, much of which was presumably brought from within the town, but a certain amount was derived from the immediate area. No smelting furnaces or roasting hearths were located but quantities of slag were recovered from some of these rubbish deposits.

Ten inhumations were found, including the three excavated in 1975, and they appear to represent the latest phase of use of the site during the Roman period. Nine of these were in two groups, of five and four, both found east of a curvilinear gully crossing the site from north to south. The tenth burial was found alone at the extreme western limit of the excavation and was contained in a surviving wooden coffin accompanied by two small colour-coated beakers. The coffin, which is of plank construction, has been lifted and is undergoing treatment in the conservation laboratories.

The site was excavated by the Leicestershire Archæological Field Unit under the direction of Jean E. Mellor and T. Pearce.

J E MELLOR

HUMBERSTONE MANOR EXCAVATIONS

The area investigated was 14 × 12 metres, located on the west side of the present house and adjacent to the Churchyard. This is the general area indicated by local historians to have been the site of a building demolished in c. 1726.

Modern occupation soils were removed by a machine to a depth of 30/40 cms., exposing a level of building debris spread all over the site. This level was excavated. Finds of brick, ashlar, slate, tile, mortar—some with reed and others with lath impressions, fragments of window glass and lead glazing strips, give good evidence for the type of superstructure demolished. Pottery evidence confirms the date of destruction given by the local historians.

The ground plan of a considerable building complex was recovered, consisting of a main building 7 × 5 metres internally, walls half a metre wide and a tile impressed cement floor *in situ*. The parallel rows of tiles had been divided into four panels by a cruciform pattern, the head of the cross to the east. A pebble path led to a central doorway on the south side and an opposing doorway on the north side led into a pebbled courtyard.

On the east and west sides of the courtyard were other buildings on a north/south alignment, the east building was built of ashlar to a depth of 1.8 metres into natural red clay. The west building has a beaten earth floor later cut by deep foundation trenches similar to that on the eastern side. Levels sealed by the floor of the main building contained a silver shilling dated 1558/60.

Pending a full assessment of the excavation results, it does seem possible that this may have been the site of Monastic property mentioned by Nichols (vol. III, part I, pp. 269-278).

S SMITH

HUMBERSTONE MANOR. SK 626059

A stone well was uncovered by contractors at the north-east corner of the standing building and inspected by Museum staff. It was covered by a large slate capping, which itself was covered by a cobble yard.

P LIDDLE

FIELDWORK GROUP

The Group has, during the past twelve months, continued to add to its growing list of moated sites, most of the recent additions being isolated sites.

In general, farming practices have interfered very little with moated sites in the county, and an intensive programme of surface fieldwork has given us a number of new sites.

There are, however, cases where infilling in the past has had a deleterious effect on moats, and an important contribution towards the rediscovery of some of these has been in the examination of oblique aerial photographs. Leicester Museums are engaged in surveying the county from the air and we are most grateful for their co-operation in this aspect of our study.

A distribution map was produced which included the 152 known moated sites to date, irrespective of ownership status, size and shape classification, and the geographical position within the parish. Its contribution to our study has been limited to showing that moats are most numerous in the lowland areas of the county, with a few exceptions that appear above the 120 metre contour.

It is evident that a more detailed analysis of their distribution is needed if we are to know more about these sites. Careful subdivisions are to be made based on the above-named categories, and these will then be plotted to see if any appreciable change in the distribution pattern emerges. This may be particularly useful in the case of isolated moats, many of which are still substantially intact, but from which very little has been deduced so far. Their particular distribution may indicate a possible connection with medieval colonization of the waste—a theory which has already been suggested in other areas where similar studies are being conducted.

It is impossible, at this stage of our research, to arrive at any definite conclusion concerning the reasons behind the construction of our local moats, although it does appear that those already listed do fall within the pattern of the currently-accepted theories. They may be summarized as follows:—

- (i) Fishpond — a convenient supply of fresh water fish.
- (ii) Defence — for security against wild animals, robbers and endemic feuding and lawlessness.

- (iii) Drainage — a need for a dry site, during a period of climatic deterioration.
- (iv) Prestige — to reflect the social aspirations of the class who constructed them.

We have, for example, one moated site whose thirteenth-century owner regarded it as having a dual purpose which conveniently satisfies two of the popular theories, i.e., defence and supply of fish. This moat is situated at ALLEXTON (SK 817009) and I quote (De Banco Roll 1297) "The Sheriff was ordered to arrest them and made an extent of all Theobald's lands except his chief messuage in Allexton. This was a 'Fortalice' surrounded with a moat and water, which could not be entered without forcing the bridges and doors; so that the building and the fishing in the moat had not been extended".

Within the total of 152 sites mentioned above, 33 are scheduled monuments and a further 6 can be included as they are within scheduled deserted medieval village sites.

Some of our members gave assistance in the autumn of 1976 on the trial trenching at the Hamilton Roman building under the direction of Mr. A. McWhirr.

R G MITCHELL

INDUSTRIAL MONUMENTS SURVEY—LEICESTERSHIRE

Since 1971 the Advisory Panel on Industrial Monuments of the Council for British Archaeology has each six months considered a regional list of sites with a view to recommending statutory protection. In January 1976, the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, prompted by a list of sites submitted by the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, asked the Survey to fit Leicestershire into its programme as soon as was convenient. Accordingly, on 26th January 1976, copies of a standard letter were sent to Leicestershire Industrial History Society requesting references to industrial sites thought worthy of protection as either Ancient Monuments or Historic Buildings. This letter was published in Bulletin No. 1 of the L.I.H.S. in April 1976, and the Survey Officer, Mr. Keith Falconer, met Mr. and Mrs. Palmer to discuss the response at a weekend seminar at Matlock in June. Fieldwork was begun in late September and by the end of October almost all of the 100-odd sites to which reference had been made had been visited. The Survey Officer is most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Palmer for so kindly acting as guides in the north-west of the county and to Dr. Gulliver, the East Midlands Branch of the Railway and Canal Historical Society, and members in general of L.I.H.S., for contributing to the list of sites. Under normal circumstances the next stage would be for the C.B.A. Advisory Panel on Industrial Monuments to consider those sites thought appropriate by the Survey Officer. However, since the Leicestershire survey was commenced the D.o.E. has indicated that it is transferring administrative control of the Survey from the C.B.A. to the University of Bath, and the C.B.A. Panel itself has been suspended. A new procedure for dealing with the results of the Survey's fieldwork has not yet been finalized. There are, of course, some 90 entries of an industrial nature in the lists of Historic and Architectural Buildings for Leicestershire. Of these, 65 are statutorily protected at Grade II or above, and 22 of these are bridges. The remaining 24 are included at Grade III, and these are mostly mills and bridges. In addition, there are three Ancient Monuments, viz., Kibworth Harcourt Post Mill, Foxton Inclined Plane and Moira Furnace.

K FALCONER

II REPORTS OF FIELDWORK

BARROW-ON-SOAR. SK 585164

Roman material was recovered from the spoil of a marina that had been built by widening a tributary of the River Soar. Finds include 7 Roman coins, an "ear pick", a brooch, a "hippo-sandal" or lamp holder, a knife, various metal objects, a bead fragment, tile fragments and many sherds of pottery, mainly grey ware. No Samian or colour-coated wares were found. The coins appear to date from the early part of the fourth century, although one may be a worn issue of Faustina.

Pottery was found near this site in 1952 and apparently included a sherd of Iron Age pottery. The present group also contains one sherd of hand-made grey ware, but this is more likely to be Anglo-Saxon rather than Iron Age. Information on this site was given to Leicestershire Museums by Mr. Gale of Mountsorrel.

P LIDDLE

BURROUGH HILL, SOMERBY. SK 763119

Nine worked flints, including two cores, two core trimmers were found in a ploughed field to the east of Burrough Hill. Acc. No. 409. 1976.

L B THARP

FENNY DRAYTON. SP 349968

A green glazed jug with rim and handle missing was found, with other pottery, during building operations in 1960. It had split and warped during firing. Acc. No. 413. 1976.

K SCOTT

GARTHORPE

i. Fieldwork in this parish by T. Hickman has produced a quantity of material including:—

SK 821208. Roman pottery, including colour-coated and samian ware. Acc. No. 414. 1976.

SK 833210. An everted rim of a possible Saxo-Norman pot with diamond rouletting. Acc. No. 418. 1976.

P LIDDLE

ii. The field to the south of the church, which contains a substantial part of the shrunken village of Garthorpe, was ploughed during the course of 1976 and several stone scatters, cobbled areas and wall alignments were noted along with areas of blue clay daub. The largest of the earthwork platforms was left intact and is possibly the site of a building which Nichols described in his volume on the Framland Hundred. In the same field a human skeleton was found with four sherds of Roman grey ware in association. The alignment of the skeleton was east to west with the head to the west.

M HARDING

iii. Part of the blade of a ground stone axe was found by D. Hill at SK 835202.

iv. The upper stone of a beehive quern with two holes was found by T. Hickman.

GAULBY. SK 698000

Field walking has now produced over 120 sherds of Roman pottery and a possible Swithland slate.

J R BRANSON

GOADBY. SP 746985 & 775967

Two small flint scrapers.

J R BRANSON

HINCKLEY. SP 428939

Building work on the site of the Castle cut into the mound and a quantity of animal bones were recovered by D. Wassell. The section was drawn and deposited with Leicestershire Museums.

P LIDDLE

KNOSSINGTON

A medieval lead roundel, 58-60 mm. diameter, was dug up in a garden at Knossington. One side was plain but on the other was the arms of France modern and England quartered. Around the outside were alternating suns and roses. It probably dates from 1461-83. Acc. No. 148. 1976.

P LIDDLE

NEWBOLD VERDON. SK 444021

A middle Bronze Age class II side-looped spearhead was found by Mr. R. Wightman during the summer of 1976.

P LIDDLE

RAVENSTONE. SK 402117

During the erection of overhead cables Mr. A. Hurst located and subsequently excavated a pit containing late Roman material. After ploughing, a scatter of pottery, tile

and stone was found on the north slope which extended to the south-east on the other side of the disused railway cutting. A fragment of the lower stone of a flat rotary quern of Roman date was found. Acc. No. 411 & 421. 1976.

To the east of this scatter is a large complex of crop marks photographed from the air by J. Pickering, which include field boundaries and a possible homestead enclosure (SK 407117).

P LIDDLE

SHANGTON

Results of fieldwork by J. R. Branson include:—

- i. SP 711969. Two concentrations of Roman building debris and pottery were found on a south-facing slope about one quarter of a mile south of the line of the Gartree Road. The area was surveyed with a resistivity meter by Dr. P. Maguire and J. E. Thawley and the results suggest an area of about 10 m. × 16 m. of building material.
After ploughing in 1976 the lower part of a quern was found which Dr. King suggests was millstone grit from north Derbyshire/Yorkshire.
In the field to the east more Roman pottery was found.
- ii. SP 716964 & 714971. Two fishpond dams were found and measured after being noted on the map of Shangton dated 1637 (Northants Record Office, map No. 580).
- iii. SP 713968. Small flint scraper.
- iv. SP 718692. A windmill mound with straight banks on three sides was noted on aerial photograph number RAF CPE UK 1925, 4029, but was found to have been levelled during the 1950's. The site is shown as a mound on the map of Shangton dated c. 1600 (Northants Record Office, map No. 571).

J R BRANSON

SAXBY. SK 823195

The presence of a Roman building is indicated by an area of building debris found during the recutting of an open ditch.

T HICKMAN

SPROXTON. SK 826233

A considerable area of Roman building material and pottery has been found during field walking.

D LEA AND T HICKMAN

THURMASTON. SK 603092

Two Belgic pots were found when topsoil was being removed for gravel working. One was sharply carinated and the other a large storage jar. They were found by Mr. Roe of Birstall.

P LIDDLE

WHETSTONE. SP 550965

The base of a Millstone Grit quern was found by Mr. Edwards of Countesthorpe. It is probably Iron Age in date.

A D MCWHIRR

A BEAKER BURIAL
AT SMEETON WESTERBY
LEICESTERSHIRE 1975

AN ADDENDUM

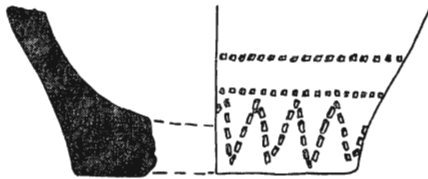
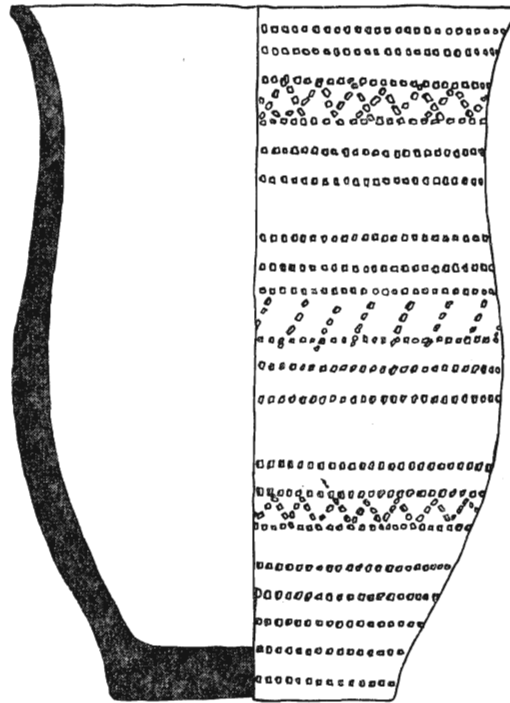
by

R. A. RUTLAND

Two illustrations were omitted from last year's paper (Rutland, 1976). They were of the reconstructed Beaker and the base fragment referred to in the text as Fig. 3 No. 1 and No. 2 respectively. They are, therefore, reproduced here (Fig. 1). The awl reproduced in the previous paper as Fig. 3 without a scale is twice actual size.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Rutland, R. A., 1976. A Beaker Burial at Smeeton Westerby, Leicestershire, 1975, *T.L.A.H.S.*, L, 46-48



cm.

ins.

Reconstructed Beaker and base fragment from Smeeton Westerby
Addendum Fig. 1