

**An Archaeological Evaluation of land
west of Warren Farm,
Lockington, Leicestershire
(NGR SK477 296 and SK466 293)**

Susan Ripper

Planning Application No. 97/0036/7



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Summary

In 1991/2 fieldwalking in the proposed development area found evidence of activity from the Mesolithic onwards and included two concentrations of Roman material. On the basis of these findings a detailed geophysical survey of selected areas was commissioned by Redlands Aggregates Limited, to attempt to define the nature and extent of any remains. The geophysical survey revealed an extensive and probably multi-phased complex of ditches in Area B, circular and linear features in Area F and a series of amorphous anomalies in Area D-F. In order to assess the nature, character and date range of these anomalies, and to assess a sample of the rest of the development area, a phase of evaluative excavation was commissioned in advance of a planning proposal to extract gravel. Twenty trenches were excavated across the area between the 11.2.1998 - 13.3.1998 (fourteen trenches in Area F, five trenches in Area D-F and five trenches in Area B).

In Area F, trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9, no archaeological remains were observed. In trench 2 a substantial ditch with an accompanying gravel bank was noted. An exploratory trench running parallel, and 4.5m to the south of trench 2, showed that the ditch butt ended or turned sharply between the trenches. It is of note that the gravel bank survived to a height of some 0.40m and that both bank and ditch appeared to be buried under a layer of alluvial silts.

In trench 10 two concentric curving ditches, and a third straight ditch on a slightly different alignment were noted. In trench 11, each of the ditches was seen to butt end. The concentric ditches were tightly curved in plan (with a projected internal diameter of c.10 - 12m for the inner ditch and c.14 - 15m diameter for the outer ditch). Both ditches had been re-cut, suggesting that the boundary had been maintained. The third ditch was straight in plan on a west-southwest east-northeast alignment but had an implied association with the curving ditches by butt ending in the same locality. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the innermost curvilinear ditch. Given the proximity of this complex of features to the Lockington Barrow cemetery it is conceivable that these features represent a sequence of ring ditches enclosing a circular barrow. As with trench 2, there was a considerable depth of alluvium which had afforded some protection to the archaeological features.

In trenches 8, 12 and 14 a group of small circular features were noted which could represent the remains of post built structures. A shallow, butt ended gully was also noted in trench 14.

In trench 13 a ditch with three offset re-cuts was noted. The slightly 'shifting' alignment of the ditch perhaps suggesting that each was dug to extract the natural gravels, as well as maintain the boundary. Some fourteen metres to the south of this ditch a second ditch of similar proportions and with a similar fill was noted. A trench 4.5m west of trench 13 showed that the ditches probably all formed part of one continuous ditch, forming a sub-rectangular enclosure with the north/south axis being 14m long. It is conceivable that this too represents a sequence of ditches enclosing a barrow.

In Area D-F five trenches (15 - 19) were excavated. Trenches 17 and 18 were located over a series of linear crop marks which were found to be V-shaped ditches, of unknown date. Other linear and circular features were also noted suggesting a concentration of activity, probably indicative of a settlement. Trenches 15 and 16 were located over a series of amorphous geophysical anomalies. The anomalies could not be identified in the ground, suggesting they were perhaps of geological origin, but a group of ditches, gullies and post-holes were observed. These too may represent the remains of settlement activity.

In Area B the geophysical survey revealed a complex of features including a range of sub-rectangular and sub-square enclosure ditches, numerous linear features perhaps representing field boundaries, a possible pit-alignment and some curving ditches. This was thought to be a continuation of the Scheduled Ancient Monument site, an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement lying just to the east of the development area. The programme of trenching was targeted to test a range of features and relationships which would perhaps suggest something of the date, longevity and level of preservation of any archaeological activity. In four of the five excavated trenches complex series of ditches were located. Both Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from ditches. Some ditches were found to have been re-cut on several occasions and others were intercutting. In addition to the features identified in the geophysical survey pits, post-holes and a possible oven were also noted suggesting an area of settlement activity.

Of particular note a pit containing late Neolithic pottery and utilized flint was observed in trench 24. The pottery has been identified as a ?Peterborough Ware vessel dating to the third millennium B.C.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning permission (Planning Application Number 97/0036/7) was being sought by Redlands Aggregates Ltd. for sand and gravel extraction for land to the west of Warren Farm, Lockington, Leicestershire NGR SK477 296 and SK466 293, Fig.1).

1.2 A brief for Archaeological Evaluation was prepared by Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team (Liddle 1997) outlining the evaluative work considered necessary in advance of the proposed planning application at Warren Farm. The document was compiled in order to ensure that consideration would be given to the archaeological interest by providing for protection of significant remains within the design, or for excavation and recording of remains unavoidably affected prior to and/or during development. This Evaluation Report is a summary of the field work undertaken in Areas F, D-F and B.

1.3 The field work was undertaken by a team of archaeologists from ULAS: Adrian Butler (Geophysical Survey), Susan Ripper (Site Supervisor), Simon Chapman, Sophie Clark, Mick Derrick, Tony Gnanaratnam, Tim Higgins and John Thomas (Field Archaeologists) with support from Richard Buckley (Project Management), Patrick Marsden and Dawn Harvey (Finds Specialists).

1.4 The geophysical survey was completed between the 2.1.1998 - 6.3.1998, while the trial trenching was completed between the 11.2.1998 - 13.3.1998.

1.5 At the request of the client, initial efforts were concentrated on the proposed plant area (Area F) and conveyor line route (Areas F and D-F). Much of this area had already been subject to detailed geophysical survey by Geophysical Survey Bradford; additional survey by ULAS confirmed their anomalies and identified three areas of archaeological potential. By agreement with the planning archaeologist, trial trenching was only to be undertaken in those parts of Area F which would be stripped of topsoil in preparation for the plant area and conveyor line.

1.6 The areas of detailed geophysical survey in Areas F and D_F were to be subject to trial trenching to 2%, the remaining area to 1%. The results are as follows:-

Area F

Total area of development:	Area of geophysical anomalies:	Area of excavated trenches within geophysical zone:	Percentage of zone excavated:
40,975 sq. m	4,638 sq.m.	170 sq. m.	3.66%
	Remainder of development zone:	Area of excavated trenches within 'remainder' zone:	Percentage of zone excavated:
	36,337 sq. m.	474 sq. m.	1.30%

Area D-F

Total area of development:	Area of geophysical anomalies:	Area of excavated trenches within geophysical zone:	Percentage of zone excavated:
23,812 sq. m	4500 sq.m.	165 sq. m.	3.66%
	Remainder of development zone:	Area of excavated trenches within 'remainder' zone:	Percentage of zone excavated:
	19,312 sq. m.	170 sq. m.	0.88%

Area B was subject to detailed geophysical survey which produced clear evidence for a complex archaeological landscape, comprising enclosures, field systems, trackways and a possible barrow. This almost certainly represents a continuation of the activity known from cropmarks to the east - a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Since the clients wished to secure planning permission with archaeological conditions, the main issue to be addressed was whether any of the archaeology on the site was of preservable quality. Trial trenching was subsequently in the southern field of Area B. In the event, poor weather prevented the completion of the agreed 1% sample, but it was felt that sufficient work had been completed to assess the quality of preservation.

Area B

Total area of development:	Area of geophysical survey to date (Feb.1998)	Area of excavated trenches within geophysical zone:	Percentage of zone excavated:
150,338 sq. m.	52,106 sq. m.	278 sq. m.	0.53%

2. Background

2.1 The site was in the district of North-West Leicestershire, approximately 2 miles south of Long Eaton in the parish of Lockington Hemington. The development lies within an area of rich and diverse archaeological interest. Most notably the Lockington Barrow Cemetery lies to the immediate south of the site. The cemetery comprises of a group of up to seven adjacent ring ditches, a pit circle 'barrow V', with possibly three outlying single barrows. To the south-east of the site lies the multi-period cropmark complex around the Lockington villa and Iron Age village (SMR Ref.:42NE A and F). Extensive flint scatters have also been identified to the east of the site (SMR Ref.:42NE BJ, BN and BQ) and c.5km to the west, in Derbyshire, are the cropmarks of the Aston Cursus (SK430300). Together these sites form part of an extensive and complex pattern of prehistoric landuse and ritual practises (Clark, 1995).

2.2 The site is situated on the post-glacial (Holocene) floodplain of the River Trent, between the confluence of the River Derwent at Great Wilne (SK 458308), and the confluence with the River Soar at Red Hill (SK 494308) (Howard 1998).

2.3 The proposed development areas lay at a height of 30-31m OD and consisted of arable fields.

3. Aims

The aims of the trial trenching programme were:-

3.1 To establish the nature, character and extent of any archaeological deposits within the area to be affected by the proposed development.

3.2 To establish a date range for any archaeological deposits located.

3.3 To define the state of preservation of these deposits, including the potential for the survival of environmental data.

3.4 To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.

4. Methodology

4.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the development area in two phases; a provisional scan followed by detailed survey of selected areas producing geophysical anomalies. In Area F two areas of anomalies were identified and one in Area D-F. Area B was only subject to a detailed survey because a complex of cropmarks had already been identified from aerial photographs. Based on these results it was agreed that trial trenching would investigate a 2% area surrounding the anomalies and a 1% sample of the rest of the development area. In the light of the intensity of potential archaeological features identified in Area B it was agreed that an initial 1% sample of the southern field would be sufficient to determine the state of preservation of any remains.

4.1 A provisional trench plan was approved by the Leicestershire County Council Senior Planning Archaeologist. Trenches were situated in order to provide appropriate evaluation of areas of differing archaeological potential based on the results of the fieldwalking survey, the geophysical survey, aerial photographs and to sample 'blank' areas.

4.2 The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3C with a 1.5m wide, toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil, subsoil and alluvial layers were removed in spits under constant archaeological supervision until either archaeological features were revealed, the undisturbed natural substratum was reached or to a depth of 1.20m.

4.3 The depths of all machined layers were recorded along the longitudinal sections of the trenches. All archaeological features were recorded using the standard ULAS recording techniques. A colour and monochrome photographic record was taken of each recorded area.

4.4 The locations of the trenches were recorded using a Topcon GTS 212 Electronic Distance Measurer and a hand held data logger. The data was processed using Intsurv2 Survey software. Final digital drawings were produced using TurboCAD and related to a digital survey supplied by Redlands Aggregates Limited.

4.5 Limited excavation of potential archaeological features was undertaken in order to determine the character and date of the archaeological remains.

5. The Evaluation Results

In total 20 trial trenches, with a combined area of 1,257 square metres were excavated.

Archaeological features were located in 13 of the 20 trenches. They were represented as both negative/ cut features and as positive/ bank or mound features.

For this report the investigation of each trench will be described separately. Trench descriptions are preceded with tabular summaries listing the contexts recorded in that trench, a brief interpretative comment, the archive reference number for all sections and plans and any finds associated with that context. Only features of particular note will be described in the subsequent text.

5.1 Area F

5.1 Trench 1 (fig. 2)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
1	Topsoil	1:1, 1:2	EDM	-
2	Alluvial silty clay	1:1, 1:2	-	-
3	Alluvial clay	1:1, 1:2	-	-
4	Alluvial clay	1:1, 1:2	-	-
5	Waterlogged alluvial clay	1:1, 1:2	-	-
6	Natural gravel	1:1, 1:2	-	-

No archaeological features were noted in Trench 1. Below the topsoil heavy, iron rich alluvial clays, c.0.80m deep, lay on top of the natural gravels. The lowest 0.35m of the clays were waterlogged. It should be noted that this trench lay some 10m east of a stream, identified as a 'possible palaeochannel' (Howard 1998). The waterlogged lower clays suggest a good potential for the preservation of environmental material from within the channel.

5.2 Trench 2 (fig. 3)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
7	Upper fill of ditch cut 11	1:5	EDM	2 flint flakes
8	Middle fill of ditch cut 11. Includes burnt hazelnut shells.	1:5	-	-
9	Alluvial layer or lower fill of ditch. cut 10	1:5	-	-
10	Cut to fills 9 and 26	1:5	-	-

11	Cut to contexts 7 and 8	1:5	-	-
12	Fill to pit cut 14	1:3	-	-
13	Cut to fill 12	1:3	-	-
14	Alluvial sandy, silty clay	1:4	-	-
15	Alluvial sandy, silty clay with gravel	1:4	-	-
16	Sand and gravel	1:4	-	-
17	Fill of ditch cut 24	1:5	-	-
18	Fill of ditch cut 25	1:5	-	-
19	Fill of ditch cut 25	1:5	-	-
20	Fill of ditch cut 24	1:5	-	-
21	Bank associated with ditch cut 24	1:5	-	-
22	Fill of possible pit cut 23	1:5	-	-
23	Cut to fill 22	1:5	-	-
24	Cut to fills 17 and 20	1:5	-	-
25	Cut to fills 18 and 19	1:5	-	-
26	Alluvial layer or fill to ditch cut 10	1:5	-	-

Towards the centre of trench 2 a ditch cut [24], with an accompanying gravel bank [21], on a roughly north/south alignment was noted. The bank was 1.2m wide and survived to a height of 0.40m. The ditch cut was 1.4m wide by 0.50m deep and had been re-cut [25]. The silted-up ditch then appears to have been buried under a layer of alluvial sandy clay [9],[26] However, this relationship was not entirely clear and it is also conceivable that 9 and 26 were the fills of a later re-cut [10]. Cutting through the alluvial layer was a later ditch cut [11], 1m wide by 0.40m deep, partly filled with scorched red sand and containing two flint flakes.

A second trench, 2b, was excavated 5m to the south of trench 2. The later ditch cut [11], with the scorched fill was noted, but the ditch [24] and the accompanying bank was not. It must therefore be assumed that the ditch either butt ended or turned steeply in the bank. This suggests that the ditch may be part of an enclosure ditch.

To the east of the ditch cut a shallow, circular feature [13], 0.60m diameter by 0.20m deep, was noted. This feature lay below the alluvial layer [9] and may therefore be contemporary with the bank and ditch.

5.3 Trench 3 (fig. 4)

(surface finds of 2 flint flakes & 3 fragments of Iron Age pottery)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
27	alluvial silty sand	2:1	EDM	-
28	alluvial silty sand	2:1	-	-
29	alluvial silty sand	2:1	-	-

No archaeological features were noted in Trench 3, although both worked flints and Iron Age pottery were recovered during the hand cleaning of the trench, suggesting activity in the vicinity. Below the topsoil heavy, iron rich alluvial clays, c.0.70m deep, lay on top of the natural gravels. Towards the western end of the trench, the lowest levels of clay were waterlogged and may be of potential interest for the survival of organic materials.

5.4 Trenches 4 and 5 (fig. 5 and 6)

Trenches 4 and 5 were situated over a series of three circular anomalies, with c.14m diameters, located in the geophysical survey. In both trenches the anomalies appeared to have been caused by large, steep sided, clay filled cuts approximately 2m deep. The clay appeared to be pure and was probably geological in origin.

5.6 Trenches 6 and 7 (fig. 7 and 8)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
34	Layer of alluvial sandy clay	2:4	EDM	-
35	Lens within layer 34	2:4	-	-
36	Layer of alluvial sandy clay	2:5	-	-
37	Layer of ?alluvial clay sand	2:5	-	-

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
30	Layer of alluvial sandy clay	2:2	EDM	-
31	Lens within layer 30	2:2	-	-
32	Layer of alluvial sandy clay	2:3	-	-
33	Layer of clay sand. Top of natural	2:3	-	-

Trenches 6 and 7 were situated over a slightly curving linear anomaly located in the geophysical survey. In both trenches a lens of slightly darker siltier material was identified within the alluvial subsoil roughly in the location of the anomaly, but was thought to be geological in origin. No other features were noted.

5.8 Trench 8 (fig. 9)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
80	Fill of gully (just below topsoil -?modern)	2:8	EDM	-
81	Cut to fill 80	2:8	-	-
82	Layer immediately below topsoil	2:8	-	-
83	layer below 82	2:8	-	-
84	Alluvial layer	2:8	-	-
85	Probably natural pure sand	2:8	-	-
86	Natural clay sand	2:8	-	-
87	Natural sand	2:8	-	-
88	Fill of probable post-hole	2:9	-	-
89	Cut to fill 88	2:9	-	-
90	Lower fill of post-hole. ? packing layer.	2:9	-	-
91	Cut to fill 90	2:9	-	-

Towards the southern end of trench 8 a small, circular cut was noted [91], 0.60m diameter by 0.23m deep, which may represent the remains of a post hole. The cut appeared to have two fills [88 and 90], with the outer fill possibly representing a clay packing which would have provided support to the base of the post.

5.9 Trench 9(fig. 10)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
48	Alluvial sandy clay	2:6	EDM	-
49	Layer below 48. Occasional charcoal flecks	2:7	-	-
50	Alluvial clayey sand	2:7	-	-
51	Alluvial sandy clay	2:7	-	-

No archaeological features were noted in trench 9. Above the natural sands and gravels was a layer of alluvial sandy clays, 0.40m deep.

5.10 Trenches 10 and 11 (fig. 11)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
42	Fill of curvilinear ditch cut 43	3:7	2	-
43	Cut to fill 42	3:7	2	-
44	Fill of curvilinear ditch cut 45	3:7	2	-
45	Cut to fill 44	3:7	2	-
46	Fill of ditch cut 47	-	2	-
47	Cut to fill 46	-	2	-
52	Alluvial sandy clay (overlying curvilinear ditches)	3:1	-	-
53	?Alluvial clay/silt/sand	4:1	-	-
54	Lens within 52	4:1	-	-
55	Lens within 52	4:1	-	-
56	Lens within 52	4:1	-	-
57	Fill to ditch cut 58	3:1	2	Probable Iron Age pot
58	Cut to fill 57	3:1	2	-
59	Fill to ditch cut 60	3:1	2	flint flake
60	Cut to fill 59	3:1	2	-
61	Natural clayey sand	3:1	-	-
62	Clay upcast from ditch cut 43	3:1	2	-

Trench 11

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
38	Fill of curvilinear ditch cut 63	5:2	1	-
39	Fill of curvilinear ditch cut 65	5:2	1	-
40	Fill of curvilinear ditch cut 64	-	1	-
41	Fill of ditch cut 66	-	1	-
63	Cut to fill 38	5:2	1	-
64	Cut to fill 40	5:2	1	-
65	Cut to fill 39	5:2	1	-
66	Cut to fill 41	-	1	-
79	Alluvial layer sealing ditch cuts 63, 64, 65	5:2	-	-

Towards the western end of trench 10 were two slightly curving ditches. The inner ditch [43] was 0.90m wide by 0.40m deep and appeared to have been re-cut [58]. One fragment of prehistoric pot was recovered from the fill of this re-cut [57]. In the trench section to the west of the ditch a layer of clay [62] could be seen to lie over an early ground surface (see section 3:1). This may represent a layer of upcast from the earliest ditch cut. The outer ditch [45] was 0.75m wide by 0.30m deep and was also re-cut, but on a slightly different alignment. Some 6m to the east of these ditches was a wide shallow linear feature [47], 3.4m wide by only 0.14m deep.

Trench 11 was situated some 4.5m to the southeast of trench 10, located to reveal the shape, in plan of the features noted in trench 10. All three ditches were found to butt end in trench 11. The two curving ditches appeared to demarcate a circular enclosure. The inner ditch circle had an estimated diameter of 10 - 12m while the outer ditch was approximately 14 - 15m in diameter. The third, shallow ditch appeared to be straight in plan but also butt ended near the circular ditches, implying a spatial relation.

5.11 Trench 12 (fig. 12)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
95	Fill of ?pit	8:1	EDM	-
96	Cut to fill 95	8:1	-	-
97	Fill of ?pit	8:1	-	-
98	Cut to fill 98	8:1	-	-

Towards the northern end of trench 12 two small circular cuts were identified [96 and 98]. Both were 0.30m in diameter and 0.13m deep. Both may be the remains of post holes and both lay beneath approximately 0.40m of alluvial silty sands.

5.12 Trench 13 (fig. 13)

(retouched flint in spoil)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
67	Fill to (?outer) ditch cut 68	5:1	EDM	-
68	Cut to fill 67	5:1	-	-
69	Fill to (?inner) ditch cut 70	5:1	-	Flint flake & probable Iron Age pot
70	Cut to fill 69	5:1	-	-
71	Fill of gully cut 92	5:1	-	-
72	Fill of ?pit	-	-	-
73	Fill of ? pit	-	-	-
74	Fill of unexcavated ditch	-	-	-
75	Fill of ditch cut 76 (middle re-cut)	5:1	-	Prehistoric pot
76	Cut to fill 75	5:1	-	-
77	?Alluvial layer sealing ditches	5:1	-	-
78	Probably natural but recorded as slightly silty. ??buried soil.	5:1	-	-
92	Cut to fill 71	5:1	-	-

Trench 13b

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
93	Alluvial layer. Same as 77 in trench 13	7:1	-	-
94	Fill of unexcavated ditch. Possible continuation of curving re-cut ditch seen in trench 13.	7:2	-	-

At the northern end of trench 13 a wide, slightly curving ditch cut was noted. On excavation the ditch cut [68] could be seen to have been re-cut on two occasions [76 and 70], with the location of the ditch shifting slightly in a southerly direction (see section 5:1). Each ditch was approximately 1m wide by up to 0.70m deep and one fragment of prehistoric pot was recovered from the middle ditch fill. It could perhaps be assumed that by cutting each new ditch into natural the original diggers were not only re-defining a boundary, but were also deliberately extracting the natural gravels. A similarly proportioned ditch cut was also noted, some 14m to the south of the ditch. Trench 13b, some 4.5m to the west of trench 13, was excavated to trace the ditch in plan. The ditch cut could be seen to steeply curve round to the south, perhaps suggesting that both the ditch cuts seen in trench 13 were part of the same enclosure (see the conjectured line on fig.13). If the ditches were part of the same feature it would seem likely that they formed a sub-rectangular enclosure with an internal diameter of c.14m.

5.14 Trench 14 (fig.14)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
127	Alluvium	7:3	EDM	-
128	Alluvium	7:3	-	-
129	Fill of gully	7:4	-	-
130	Cut to gully fill 129	7:4	-	-
131	Fill of unexcavated butt ended gully	-	-	-
132	Fill of butt ended ditch	7:5	-	-
133	Cut to 132	7:5	-	-

Following the removal of the topsoil and alluvium layer with a machine, trench 14 became immediately waterlogged. Two features were, however, noted; a narrow gully [130], 0.45m wide by 0.20m deep and seen over the length of the trench and a wider butt ended ditch [133], 0.80m wide by 0.26m deep seen in the eastern half of the trench only. Both ditches were on the same alignment and both were buried under a layer of alluvial sandy clay. Only very limited excavation of these features was possible, but no datable material was recovered.

5.15 Trench 15 (fig. 15)

(Worked flint found during hand cleaning)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
118	Fill of unexcavated ditch	-	EDM	-
119	Fill of unexcavated ?interrupted ditch	-	-	-
120	Fill of pit	9:10	-	-
121	Fill of ditch	9:9	-	-
122	Fill of ?pit cut 165	9:11	-	-
163	Cut to fill 120	9:10	-	-

164	Cut to fill 121	9:9	-	-
165	Cut to fill 122	9:11	-	-

Trench 15 was located over an area of amorphous, but roughly linear geophysical anomalies. Following the removal of the topsoil and alluvial clays three linear features [118, 119 and 121] were noted, one small circular cut [122] and a feature which lay partly under the baulk [120]. Of the linear features only one was excavated [121]. This was found to be 0.80m wide by 0.23m deep and was slightly irregular in plan. The circular cut was found to be 0.55m in diameter by 0.14m deep.

The features noted did not appear to equate with those noted in the geophysical survey. It can only be assumed that the anomalies derived from natural processes.

5.16 Trench 16 (fig. 16)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Find
134	Fill of ditch	9:7	-	-
135	Fill of ?post-hole	-	-	-
136	Fill of unexcavated ?pit.	-	-	-
137	Fill of gully cut 162	-	-	-
138	Duplicate number.			
139	Fill of possible post-hole	7:9	-	-
140	Fill of possible post-hole	7:10	-	-
141	Fill of gully cut 146	7:11	-	-
142	Irregular shaped feature . Possibly natural	7:9	-	-
143	Cut to 142	7:9	-	-
144	Irregular shaped feature . Possibly natural	7:9	-	-
145	Duplicate number.			
146	Cut to fill 141	7:11	-	-
148	Fill of ?post-hole	7:10	-	-
149	Cut to fill 148	7:10	-	-
151	Cut to fill 134	7:9	-	-
152	Fill of ?pit	7:9	-	!£c Medieval pot
153	Cut to fill 152	7:9	-	-
154	Fill of pit	7:12	-	-
155	Cut to fill 154	7:12	-	-
156	Fill of shallow gully	-	-	Burnt stone
157	Cut to fill 156	-	-	-
162	Cut to fill 137	-	-	-

Trench 16 was also located over a linear geophysical anomaly. Two shallow gullies, at right angles to each other, were noted [139 and 157]. These may represent the corner of a structure. or a drainage system. Two parallel ditch cuts, on a northwest-southeast alignment, were also observed [130 and 153] and the fill to cut 153 contained a fragment of medieval pottery. Towards the northern extent of trench 16 another gully cut was noted [141]. It is possible that this was a continuation of cut 139. As with trench 15, the features noted did not appear to equate with those noted in the geophysical survey and again it must be assumed that the anomalies derived from natural processes.

5.17 Trench 17 (fig. 17)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
99	Fill of V-shaped ditch. Seen as cropmark.	7:6	-	-
100	Cut to fill 99	7:6	-	-
101	Fill of pit	6:4	-	-
102	Cut to fill 101	6:4	-	-
103	Fill of small pit	7:7	-	-
104	Cut to fill 103	7:7	-	-
105	Fill of ?pit	6:5	-	-
106	Cut to fill 105	6:5	-	-
107	Fill of gully	7:8	-	-
108	Lower fill of gully	7:8	-	-
109	Cut to fill 107, 108	7:8	-	-
126	Upper fill of ditch	7:6	-	-

Trench 17b

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
123	Upper fill of ditch	6:3	-	-
124	Lower fill of ditch	6:3	-	-
125	Cut to fills 123, 124. V-shaped ditch.	6:3	-	-

Towards the eastern end of trench 17 a deep V-shaped ditch was observed [100]. The same ditch cut could be seen in trench 17b [125], some 5m to the north. A second ditch cut [109] and three small pit/post-hole features [102, 104 and 106] were also observed in this trench.

5.18 Trench 18 (fig. 18)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
112	Unexcavated fill of ditch	-	-	-
113	Unexcavated fill of ditch	-	-	-
114	Unexcavated fill of pit	-	-	-
115	Fill of ditch	7:13	-	-
116	Fill of gully cut 158	7:14	-	-
117	Unexcavated possible pit	-	-	-
158	Cut to fill 116	7:14	-	-
160	Fill of gully	7:15	-	-
161	Cut to fill 160	7:15	-	-

Three parallel linear cuts [112, 113 and 115] were noted in trench 18. All were on a northeast-southwest alignment and were roughly 2m wide. Only 115 was excavated and this was found to be 0.35m deep. This probably represents a second linear cropmark that was observed for some 50m. Like the cropmark feature in trench 17, it may be part of a field boundary system.

Towards the western end of the trench a curving shallow gully of uncertain function was also noted [158].

5.19 Trench 19 (fig. 19)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
110	Fill of shallow gully	6:9	-	-
111	Cut to fill 110	6:9	-	-

A shallow gully [111] on a north-south alignment was noted towards the eastern end of trench 19.

5.20 Trench 20 (fig. 20)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
172	Fill of ditch	10:1	7	prehistoric pot
173	Cut to fill 172	10:1	7	-
173	Fill of modern land drain	10:1	7	-
174	Cut to fill 173	10:1	7	-
176	Upper fill of ditch	10:1	7	Iron Age pot
177	Lower fill of ditch	10:1	7	-
178	Cut to fills 176, 177	10:1	7	-
225	Fill of butt ended ditch	10:2	7	-
226	Fill of butt ended ditch	10:3	7	Prehistoric pot
227	Cut to fill 226	10:3	7	-
228	Fill of butt ended linear	10:3	7	-
229	Cut to fill 228	10:3	7	-
230	Fill of ditch	10:4	7	Medieval pot. 13c.
231	Cut to fill 230	10:4	7	-
232	Fill of gully	10:5	7	-
233	Cut to fill 232	10:5	7	-
249	Fill of gully	10	7	-
250	Fill of gully	10:6	7	-
251	Cut to fill 250	10:6	7	-
252	Upper fill of ?post-hole	10	7	-
253	Lower fill of ?post-hole	10	7	-
254	Cut to fills 252, 253	10	7	-

Trench 20 was located over a series of linear anomalies. At the southern end of the trench two parallel linear features were found; cut 173, 0.35m deep but of unknown width and cut 178, 0.30m deep by 0.75m wide. Both contained fragments of prehistoric, probably Iron Age pottery and the abundance of pottery from cut 178 suggests that these ditches were in the vicinity of settlement activity rather than, say, a field boundary system. It may be that these ditches represent an enclosure ditch. Possibly 'within' the enclosure, two butt ended ditches were noted [227 and 229] and a curving gully [233]. These may be drainage ditches associated with buildings, such as drainage ditches surrounding a roundhouse. Finally, a shallow ditch containing one fragment of medieval pottery was also noted. This may be a field boundary ditch.

5.21 Trench 21 (fig. 21)

(Roman tegula & Iron Age pot in spoil)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Finds
166	Cut to fill 167	11:1	4	-
167	Fill of ditch	11:1	4	Iron Age Roman pot
168	Cut to fill 169	11:4	4	-
169	Fill of pit (including burnt stones)	11:4	4	Roman pot (2-3c.), flint flake & burnt stone
170	Cut to fill 171	11:3	4	-
171	Fill of shallow pit	11:3	4	Iron Age pot
203	Upper fill of oven	12:1	4	-
204	Cut of fill 203	12:1	4	-
205	Burnt fill of oven	12:1	4	-
206	Fill of butt ended ditch	12:1	4	undiagnostic pot
207	Cut to fill 206	12:1	4	-
208	Fill of ditch	11:4	4	prehistoric & Roman pot
209	Cut to fill 208	11:4	4	-
210	Lower fill of oven	12:1	4	burnt stones
213	Burnt clay lining to oven	12:1	4	fired clay
214	Upper fill of ditch	11:2	4	late Roman pot & ceramic building material
215	?Re-cut to fill 214	11:2	4	-
216	?Re-cut to fill 214	11:2	4	-
217	?Re-cut to fill 214	11:2	4	-
218	?Re-cut to fill 214	11:2	4	-
234	Fill of ditch	12:1	4	prehistoric pot & flint flake. Undiagnostic ceramic building material
235	Cut to fill 234	12:1	4	-
256	Fill of modern land drain	12:1	4	prehistoric pot

A series of four ditches, all on the same northeast-southwest alignment, were noted in trench 21. Cuts 166 and 235 contained fragments of Iron Age pottery. Cut 209 contained fragments of both Iron Age and Roman pottery and cut 215 contained just late Roman pottery. Cut 215 had also been re-cut on at least four occasions. Between these ditches two circular features, probably pits, were observed [168 and 170] and a feature lined with scorched clay which may be an oven or hearth [204]. As with trench 20, the intensity of features and quantity of finds suggests that these remains represents settlement activity in the immediate vicinity. The sequence of ditches, the range of pottery types and the re-cutting of ditches suggest that these boundaries were maintained over a period ranging from the Iron Age to the late Roman period.

5.22 Trench 22 (fig. 22)

Trench 22 was intended to be located over a geophysical anomaly that was tentatively interpreted as a pit alignment. Unfortunately, the trench was placed 5m too far to the north. The trench did, however, still cross the 'pit alignment' in one location but no features were found.

5.23 Trench 23 (fig. 23)

(retouched flint in spoil)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Findings
179	Fill of modern land drain	-	-	-
180	Cut to fill 179	-	-	-
181	Fill of modern land drain	-	-	-
182	Cut to fill 181	-	-	-
183	Fill of curving ditch	8:3	5	-
184	Cut to fill 183	8:3	5	-
185	Fill of ditch	8:3	5	Iron Age pot, flint & vitrified fuel ash slag
186	Cut to fills 185, 248	8:3	5	-
187	Fill of V-shaped ditch	8:4	5	Iron Age pot, flint ?core & fuel ash slag
188	Cut to fill 187	8:4	5	-
189	Fill of ?post-hole	-	5	-
190	Cut to fill 189	-	5	-
191	Fill of unexcavated gully. Probably a land drain	-	5	-
192	Cut to 191	-	5	-
193	Fill of unexcavated ?post-hole	-	5	-
194	Cut to fill 193	-	5	-
195	Fill of ditch	8:6	5	Iron Age pot & fuel ash slag
196	Cut to 195	8:6	5	-
197	Fill of unexcavated ?post-hole	-	5	-
198	Cut to fill 197	-	5	-
199	Fill of unexcavated ?post-hole	-	5	-
200	Cut to fill 199	-	5	-
201	Fill of pit	8:7	5	-
202	Cut to fill 201	8:7	5	-
236	Fill of gully	8:5	5	-
237	Cut to fill 236	8:5	5	-
238	Fill of gully	8:5	5	-
239	Cut to fill 238	8:5	5	-
246	Fill of ditch	8:3	5	prehistoric pot
247	Cut to fill 246	8:3	5	-
248	Lower fill of ditch	8:3	5	Probable Iron Age pot

Six linear cuts were noted in trench 23, all on a northwest- southeast alignment. Four contained Iron Age or prehistoric pottery [247, 186, 188 and 196], one was undated [247] and one was unexcavated [not numbered]. Three of the ditches matched closely with linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey [186, 188 and 196] and may well represent enclosure ditches. Cut 186 had been re-cut on its southern edge [cut 247] and ditch 188 cut through an earlier gully [cut 239], suggesting that activity in this area was sustained. Towards then northern end of the trench a series of small circular features [194, 202 and 2 unnumbered] may represent the remains of structures.

5.24 Trench 24 (fig. 24)

(Iron Age pot in spoil)

Context	Type	Section	Plan	Find
211	Upper fill of ditch	13:3/5	6	Iron Age pot & flint flake
212	Cut to fill 211	13:3/5	6	-
219	Fill of curving gully	13:2	6	-
220	Cut to fill 219	13:2	6	-
221	Fill of butt ended ditch	13:1	6	-
222	Cut to fill 221	13:1	6	-
223	Fill of ditch	13:1	6	-
224	Cut to fill 223	13:1	6	-
240	Lower fill of ditch	13:3	6	-
241	Fill of shallow pit	13:5	6	-
242	Cut to fill 241	13:5	6	-
243	Fill of pit	13:4	6	late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pot & flint
244	Cut to fill 243	13:4	6	-
245	Linear spread	-	6	-
255	Spread of sand/silt/clay	-	6	Flint flake

Cuts 212, 220 and 224 would all appear to part of an 'interrupted' enclosure ditch (an enclosure ditch made up of segments of butt-ending ditches with the gaps between the segments serving as entrance ways). 50 fragments of Iron Age pottery were recovered from a small slot excavated through the butt end of ditch 212 suggesting that it had been deliberately deposited. Another linear feature, cut 245, on a north-south alignment. Towards the western end of the trench a large irregular pit cut was observed. This was found to contain 24 fragments of Peterborough Ware, late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery and three flint blades.

6. Discussion

6.1 Area F (fig. 25)

Trial trenching in Area F has served to confirm the presence of archaeological features in 7 of the 14 trenches. All features lay beneath an alluvial layer of sandy clay, c. 0.40m deep. In trenches 8 and 12 there was some slight evidence for structural features, in the form of post-holes, although these were not well preserved. From the limited areas excavated it was not possible to determine the nature or extent of any possible structures. In trench 14 a series of straight gullies, one butt ending, were noted. Excavation of these features was restricted due to waterlogging of the trench, but it seems likely that they are field drainage ditches of unknown date.

In trench 2 a ditch with a surviving bank was observed. The presence of a flint core in the fill of the ditch may suggest a prehistoric date. It can be presumed that the bank and ditch either butt ended or turned a sharp corner beneath the baulk between trenches 2 and 2a. In trench 10 a series of concentric, curving ditches were observed. These all butt ended in trench 11, presumably delineating one side of an entrance way. One fragment of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill of the outer ditch. Within the curving ditches a layer of redeposited clay could be seen, lying over an older ground surface. Micro-analysis of the

soils may determine whether this represents a laid surface covering a buried soil. The juxtaposition of a third, very shallow linear feature butt ending in the locality of the curvilinear ditches may also be associated with these features. In trenches 13 and 13b another group of curving ditches were recorded. These ditches appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan with an internal diameter of c. 14m. Prehistoric pottery and a worked flint were recovered from the fills of the ditch. The ditch appeared to have been re-cut on several occasions, suggesting some longevity of occupation.

From the evidence obtained during the trial trenching it seems probable that the three ditch complexes identified are prehistoric 'enclosure' ditches. 'Enclosures' are usually sub-rectangular or D-shaped ditches, often found with accompanying banks, constructed around small farmsteads consisting of both single and groups of circular structures known as 'roundhouses'. They have been found to date from the later Bronze Age to the late Iron Age / early Roman period. It would seem probable that both the bank and ditch seen in trench 2 and the sub-rectangular ditch complex in trench 13 are enclosure ditches. The curvilinear ditches noted in trenches 10/11, with their relatively small conjectured diameter of between 10 - 15m, may be a system of drainage gullies surrounding a roundhouse.. However, given the proximity of the development area to the Lockington Barrow Cemetery (approximately 300m to the south east of the development area) it must also be considered that the ditches could all have enclosed burial mounds or barrows.

6.2 Area D-F (fig. 25)

Towards the western end of the development area a group of amorphous / linear anomalies was identified during the geophysical survey. Two trenches (15 and 16) were located over these anomalies, but no archaeological features appeared to correspond with the geophysical results. Other features, most notably a series of butt ended features in trench 15 and a group of ditches and gullies in trench 16, were located. The butt ended features may have been a series of pits and the ditches and gullies were probably field drainage ditches. Most were undated but one ditch contained a single fragment of medieval pottery.

In trench 17 a linear V-shaped ditch a linear cropmark that continued 400+m to the south of the evaluation trenches (Liddle. 1998. fig.09). The cropmark had been truncated by the M1 motorway but is probably the same feature observed by the Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, during excavations in advance of the Derby Southern Bypass. The ditch cut through the remains of a Bronze Age Barrow and was thought to represent a field boundary dating to the later prehistoric or Romano-British periods (Hughes. 1995).

In trench 18 three parallel ditches were identified. One of the ditches appears to corresponds to a linear cropmark and was probably also a field boundary ditch.

6.3 Area B (fig. 26)

The earliest feature identified in Area B was a large pit in trench 24 which contained late Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery. Liddle (1982, 12-13), notes a paucity of late Neolithic material in the county: a single sherd of Grooved Ware from a gravel pit at Thurmaston and four examples of Seamer-type axes. Since then Grooved Ware pottery and flint tools were recovered from a single isolated pit at Syston (Meek *et al.* forthcoming), a pit containing Neolithic flint tools at Eye Kettleby (Finn. forthcoming) and Grooved Ware pottery from a pit at Willow Farm, Castle Donington (Coward. forthcoming). In this context it can be seen that the finds from Warren Farm help to fill a gap in the prehistory of the midlands.

A series of Iron Age ditches were observed in trenches 20, 21, 23 and 24. Many of these appeared to closely correspond with anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. It is

probable that most of the ditches were parts of either enclosure ditches or smaller compounds. Some curving gullies or butt ended ditches may also represent drainage gullies surrounding roundhouses. Research into prehistoric settlements in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire (Clay, 1996) have indicated 319 late Iron Age settlements, with 40% on river terrace gravels but, within Leicestershire, only four have been excavated: Enderby (Meek, forthcoming), Kirby Muxloe (Cooper, forthcoming), Wanlip (Beamish, forthcoming) and at Normanton le Heath (Thorpe *et al*, 1994). The Warren Farm settlement is perhaps of particular note for being the largest group of enclosures in the county.

In trench 21 two large, parallel ditches and one pit can be tentatively dated to the Roman period (2nd to 4th century AD). Both ditches had been re-cut several times suggesting that the boundary was maintained. Both may be field boundary ditches, perhaps associated with the villa complex some 400m to the east, but the quantity of finds recovered from the fills of the ditches could perhaps suggest a closer settlement. An undated but typologically Romano-British oven found in the same trench may also suggest settlement activity in the vicinity.

Finally, in trench 20 one shallow ditch has been tentatively dated to the medieval period on the evidence of one medieval pot fragment. It is conceivable that this ditch was a medieval field boundary ditch, but it is also possible that the pot was intrusive.

7. Conclusion

In terms of the specific aims of this phase of the evaluation outlined in paragraph 3 above, the trial trenching has served to identify six areas of archaeological importance representing activity in the Neolithic, possibly Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods.

The extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in Area B is of considerable importance. The geophysical survey and evaluative excavations have demonstrated a large system of ditches on both co-axial and on differing alignments. Some Iron Age ditches appear to be on the same alignment as Romano-British ditches suggesting continued activity from perhaps the 4/5th century B.C. to the 4th century AD. The exposure of this settlement has also doubled the size of the neighbouring settlement, currently classified as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (fig. 27). Few sites of this type, and none of this magnitude have been excavated in Leicestershire to date. It is perhaps particularly distinctive for its range of enclosure sizes and shapes, ranging from large, regular rectangles to small irregular, squares. Many of the enclosures were apparently laid out 'clothesline style' on a central track. Investigation of such a site would undoubtedly contribute to regional, if not national research aims for this period. The group value of this complex is high forming part of a prehistoric and Roman landscape with the Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Lockington Barrow cemetery in the immediate vicinity.

The enclosure ring ditches seen in Area F appeared to lie under a layer of alluvial sandy clays. The preservation of these features may well be of exceptional quality and provide well stratified artefacts and ecofacts.

The various field boundary ditches and gullies identified in Area D-F were less well identified and would undoubtedly benefit from further evaluation but it is conceivable that they represent a continuation of the settlement seen in Area B.

In all the above cases a targeted environmental sampling programme would undoubtedly prove invaluable in terms of understanding these sites within the broader context of the contemporary landscape.

In conclusion, if the proposed development is to impact upon any of the areas of archaeological importance identified in this report then planning consent may be subject to

restrictions requiring provision for the appropriate management of the archaeological resource in the affected areas.

7.1 Outstanding work

- i) Completion of trial trenching of Area B
- ii) Trial trenching of Areas A, C and D
- iii) Trial trenching of geomorphological anomalies.

8. Archive

The site archive consists of:-

- site indices.
- 256 context sheets.
- 7 pencil drawn A2 permagraph sheets containing 6 trench plans.
- 13 pencil drawn A2 permagraph sheets containing 77 section drawings.
- 9 soil samples
- colour slide and monochrome photographic record.
- 1 box containing finds (pottery, flint, ceramic building material).
- EDM survey data processed using *Intsurv2* survey software.

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Appendix I: Flint artefacts

Context	Trench	Comment
unstrat.		blade
7	2	core chunk
unstrat.	3	Secondary flake
unstrat.	3	Secondary flake
59	10	Secondary flake
41	11	Secondary flake
unstrat.	13	?piercer
69	13	Secondary flake
unstrat.	15	Secondary flake
234	21	Secondary flake
169	21	Secondary flake
185	23	retouched secondary flake
185	23	Secondary flake
185	23	Secondary flake
187	23	multi-platform core
255	24	Secondary flake
211	24	Secondary flake
243	24	serrated blade with retouched distal end (probably neolithic)
243	24	bladelet with use wear
243	24	broken flake
243	24	bladelet

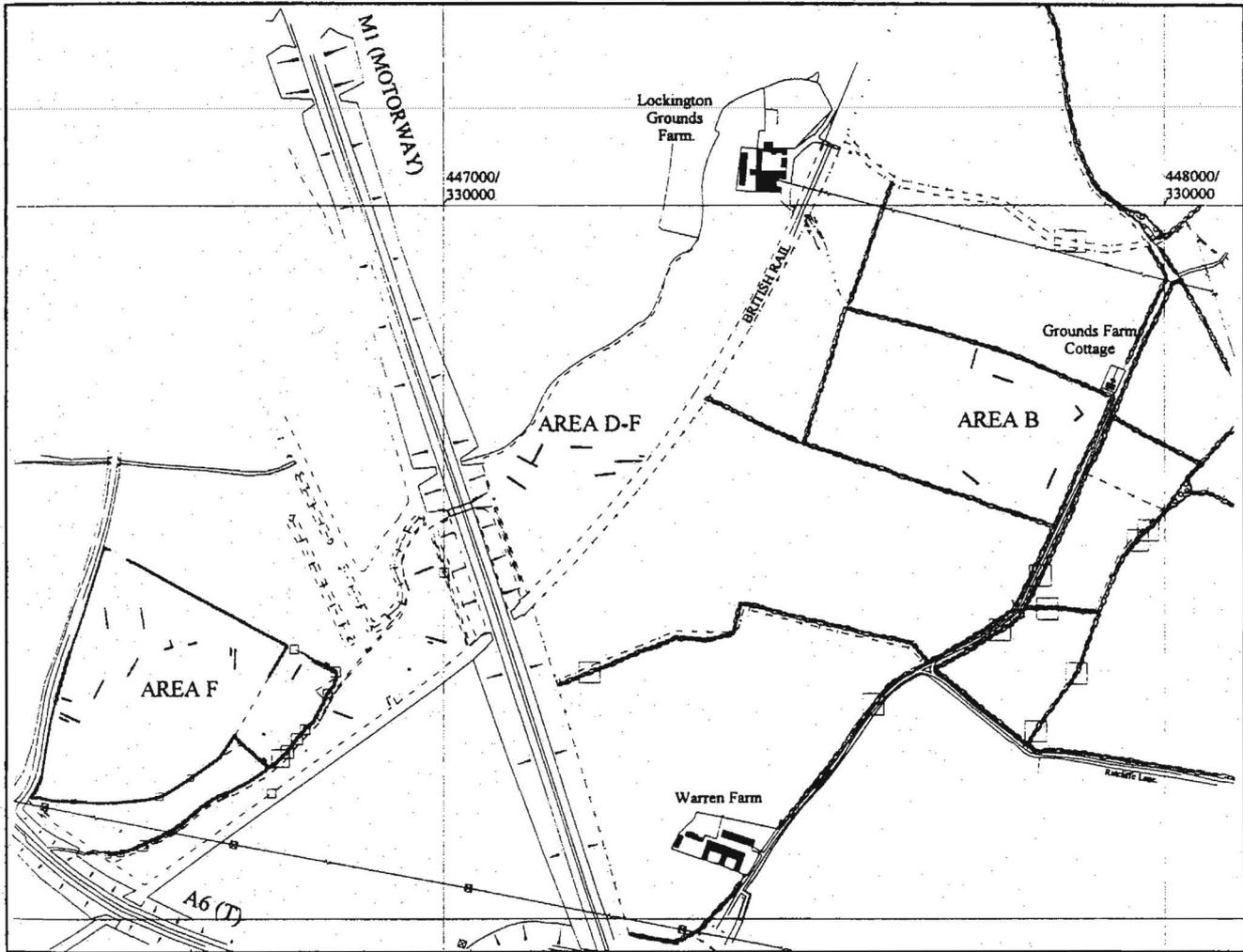


Figure 1: Site location plan and principal areas of the investigation (Areas F, D-F and B), based on a digital survey provided by Redlands Aggregates Limited.

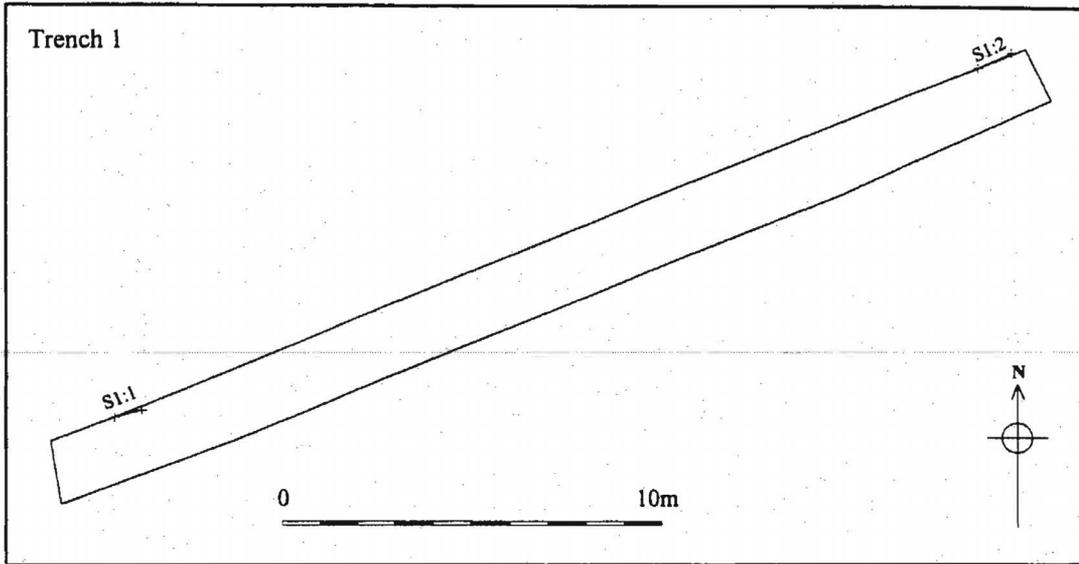


Figure 2: Plan of Trench 1

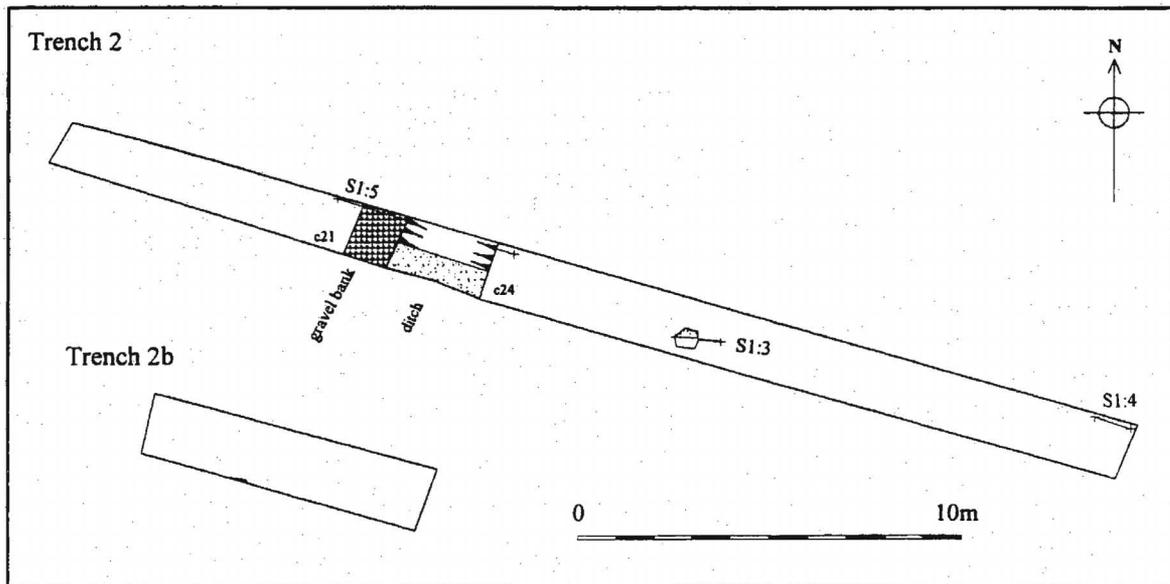


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 2

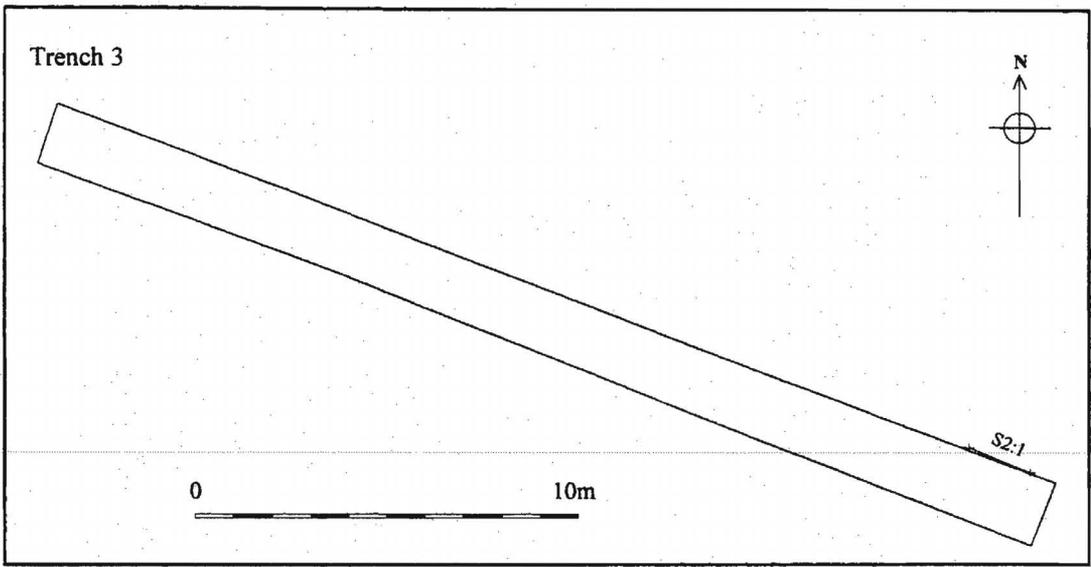


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 3

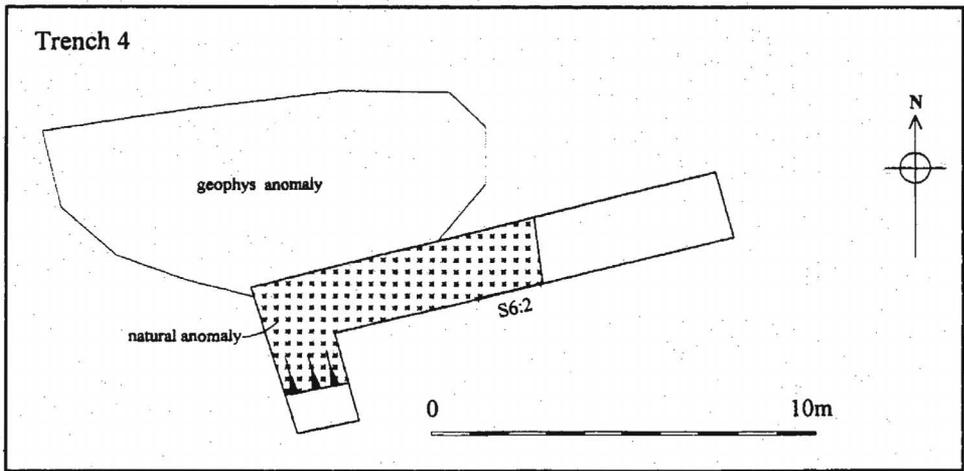


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 4

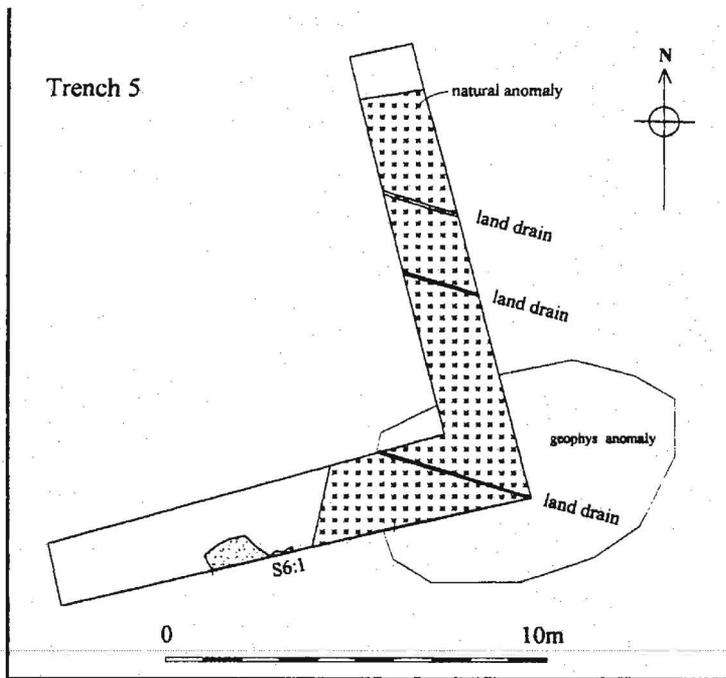


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 5

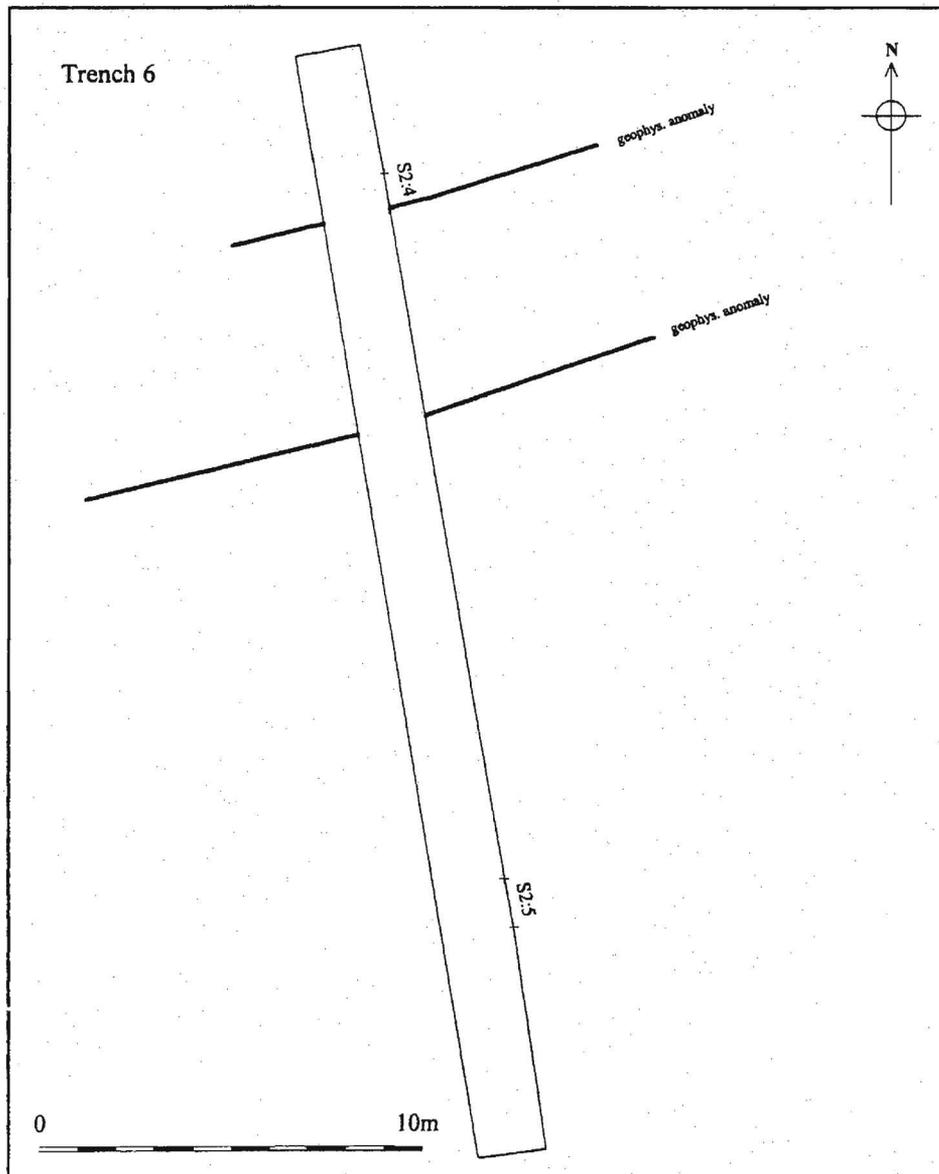


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 6

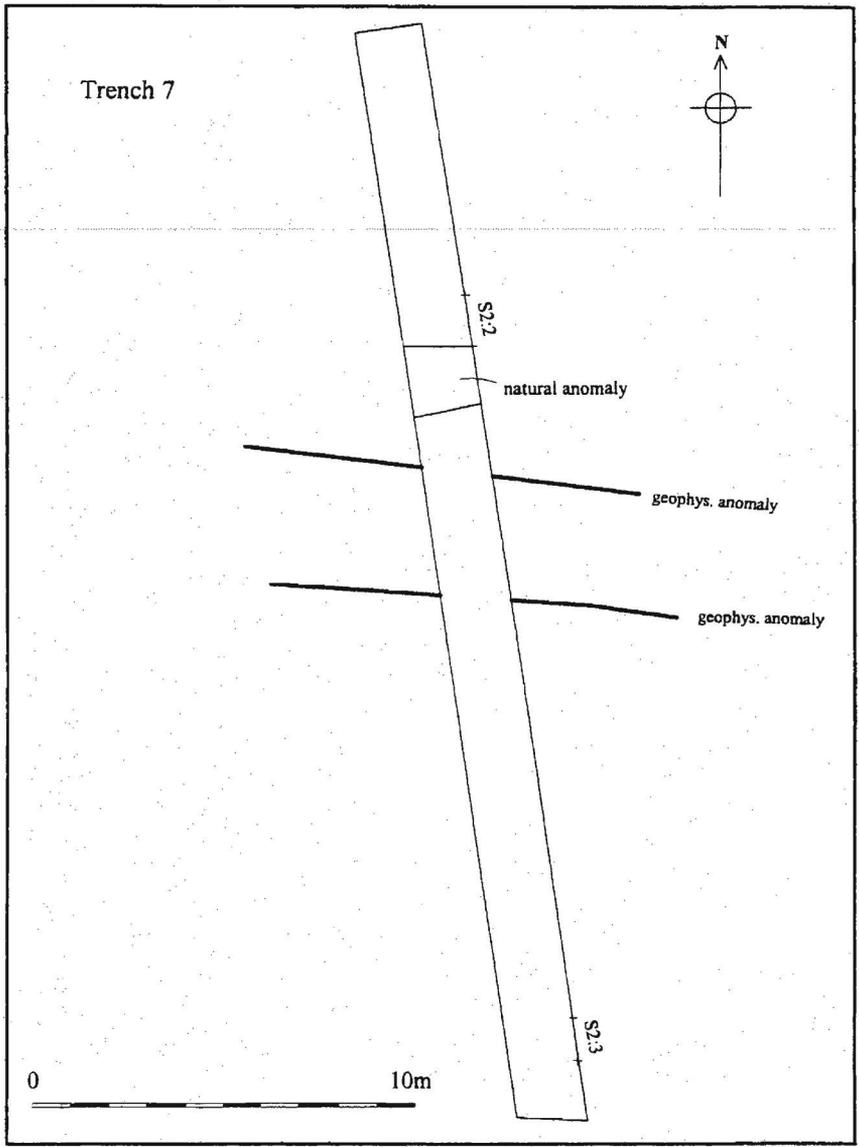


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 7

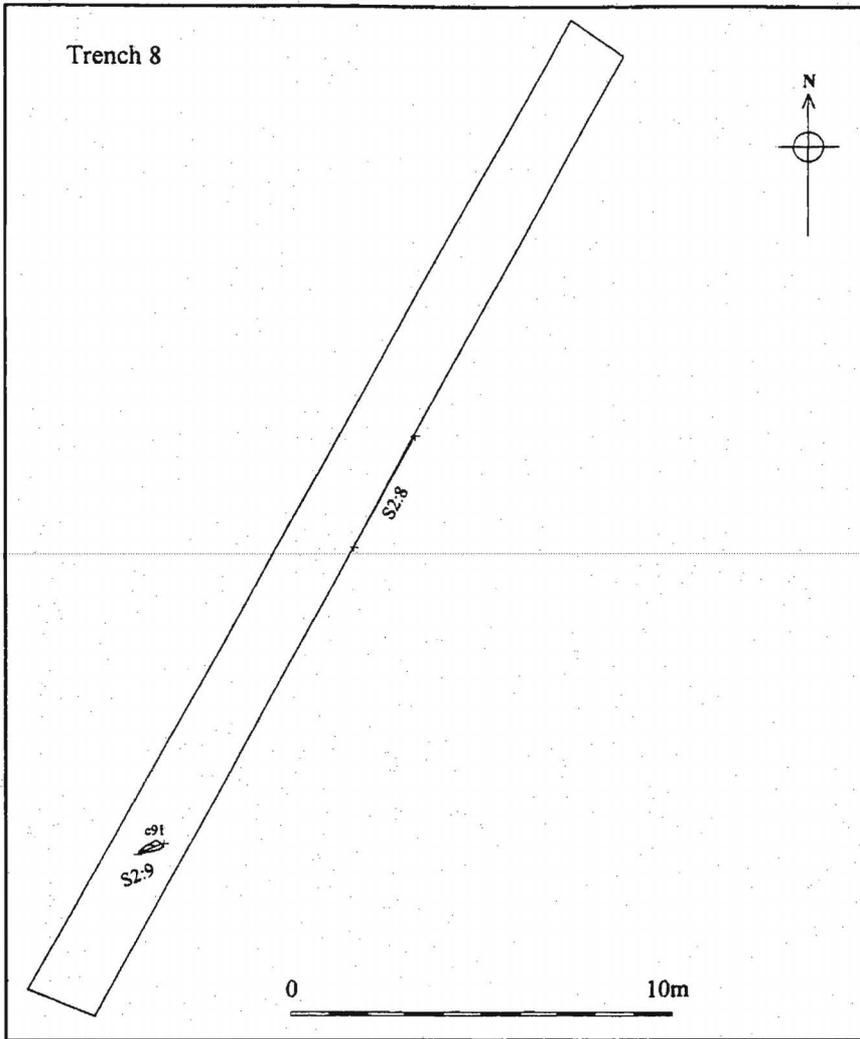


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 8

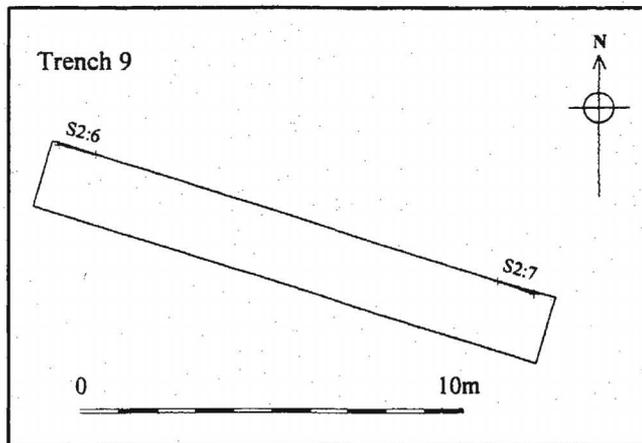


Figure 10: Plan of Trench 9

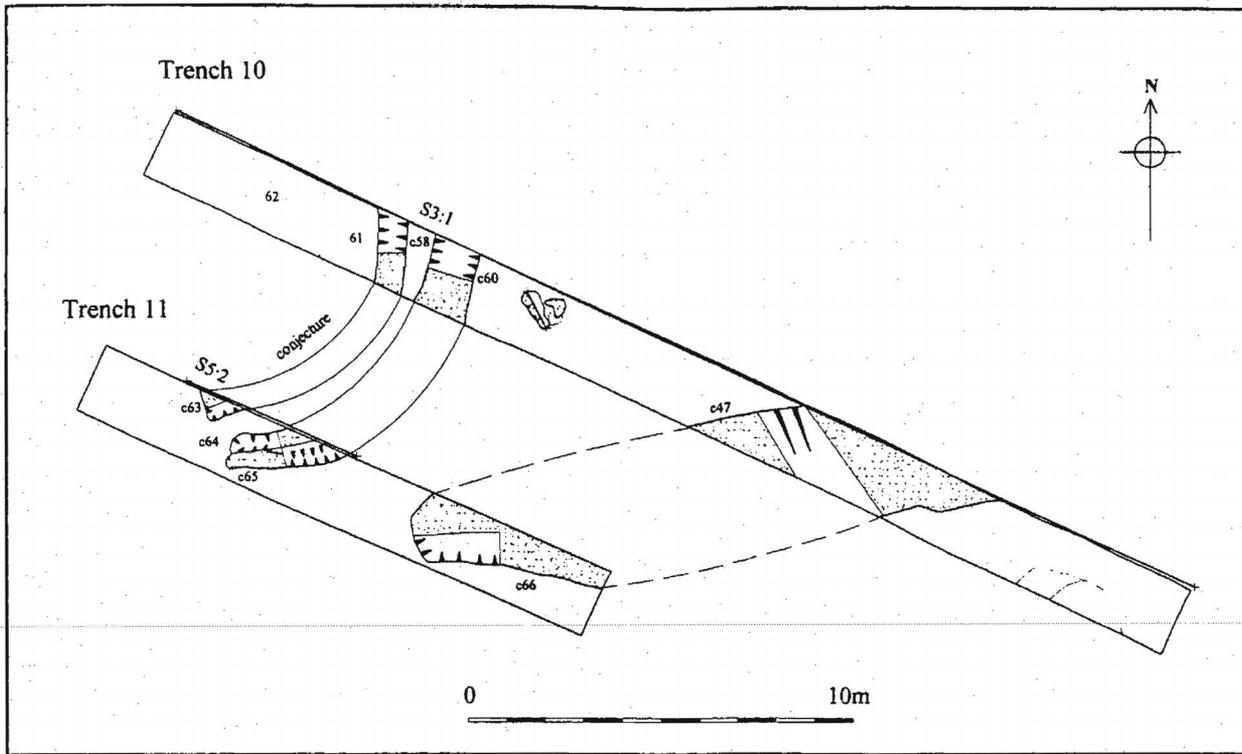


Figure 11: Plan of Trenches 10 and 11

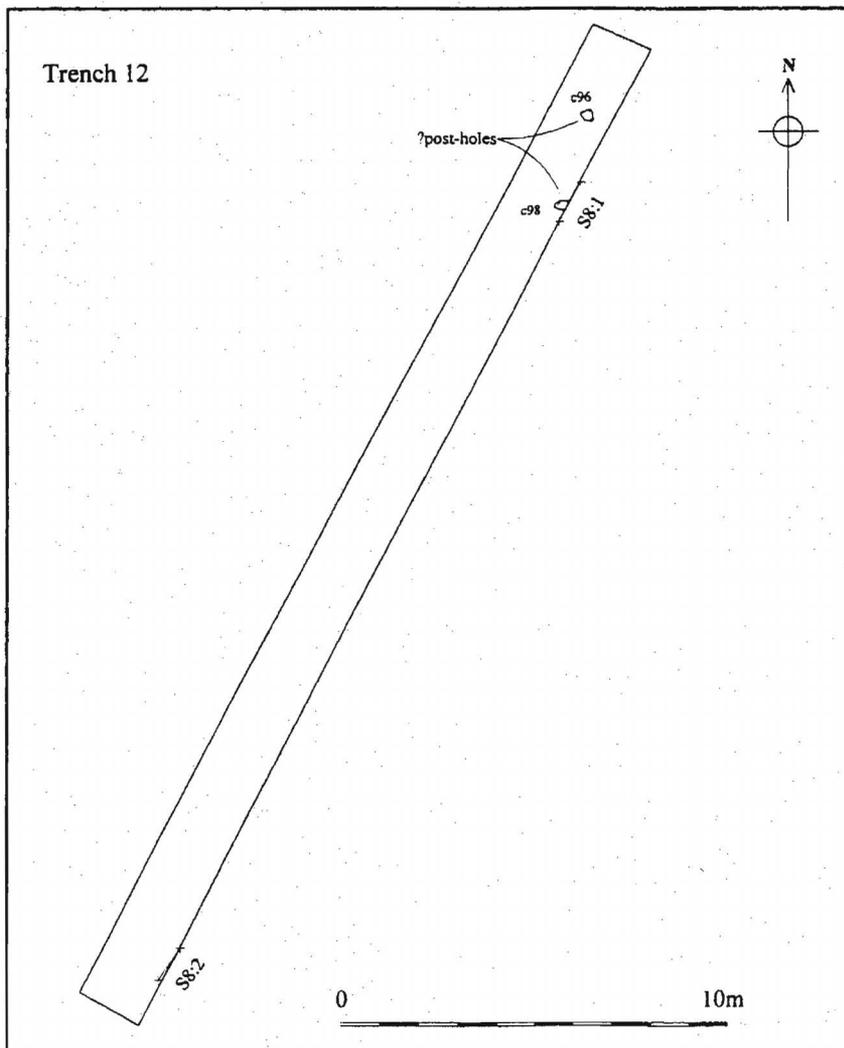


Figure 12: Plan of Trench 12

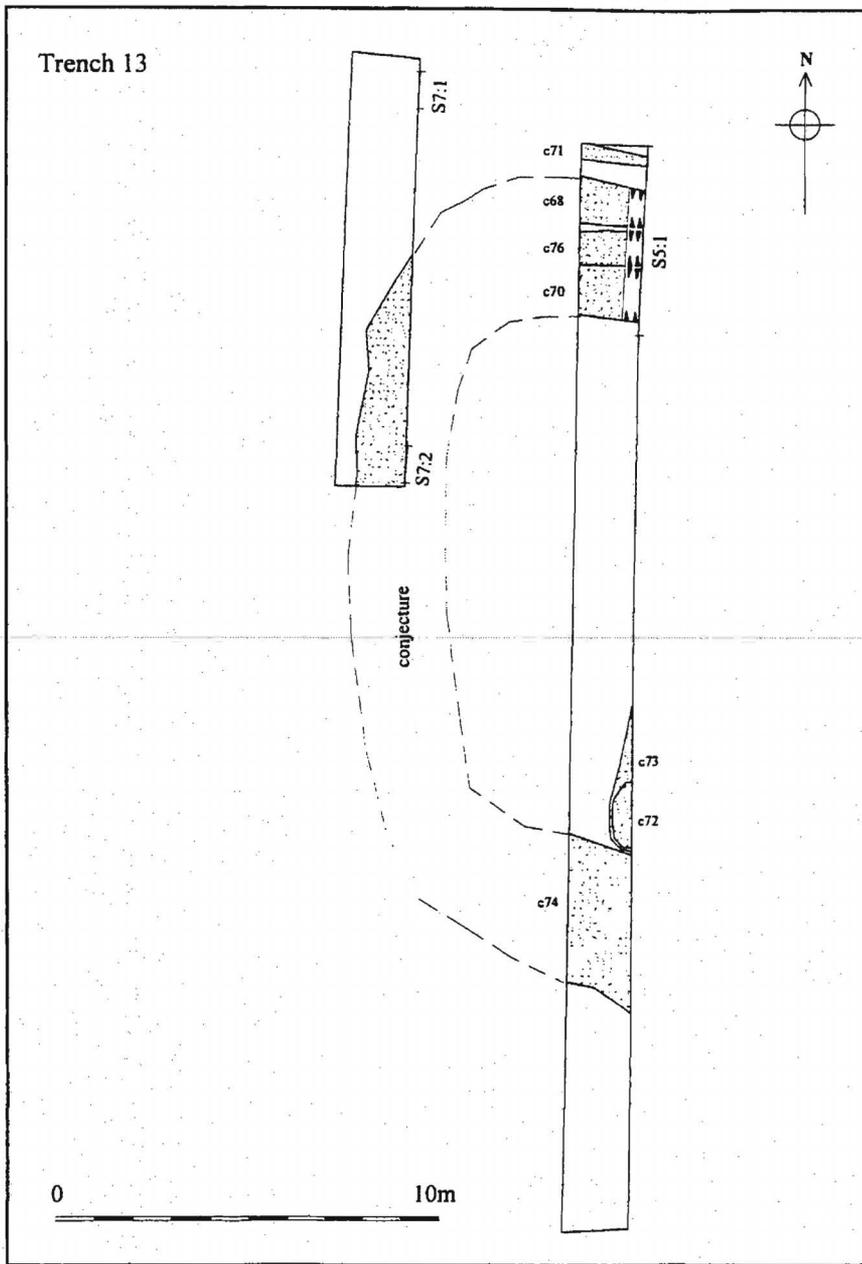


Figure 13: Plan of Trenches 13 and 13b

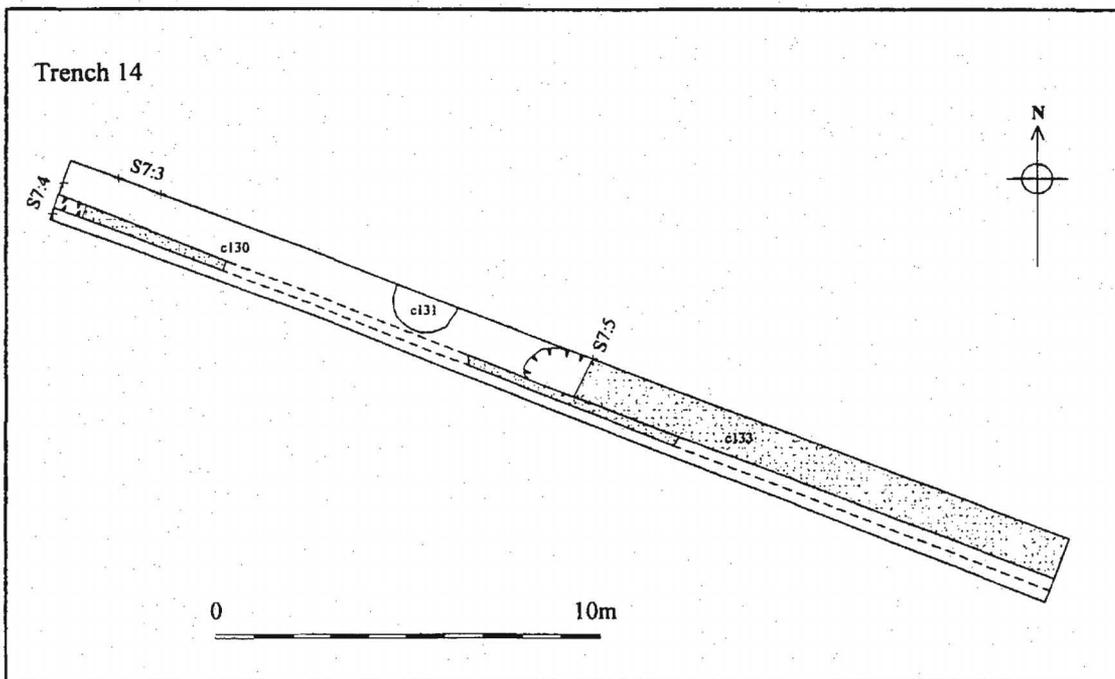


Figure 14: Plan of Trench 14

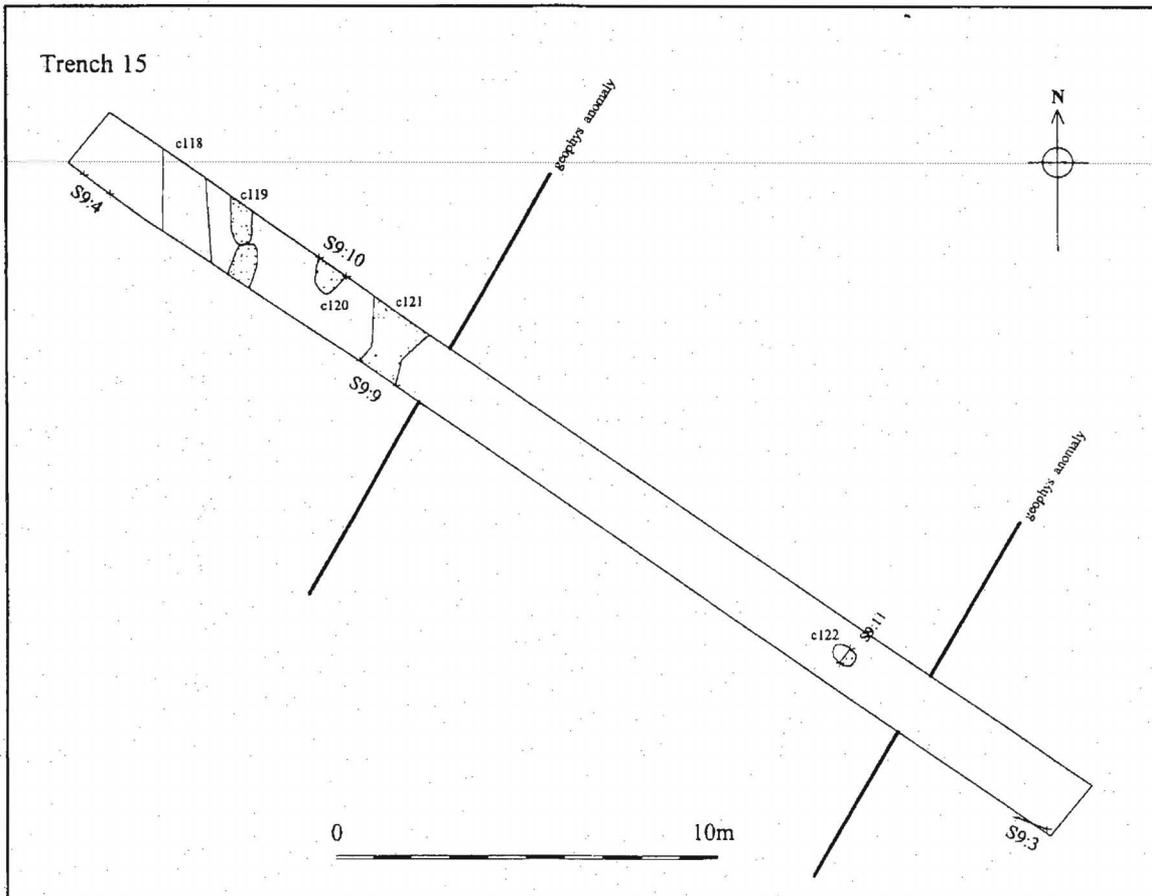


Figure 15: Plan of Trench 15

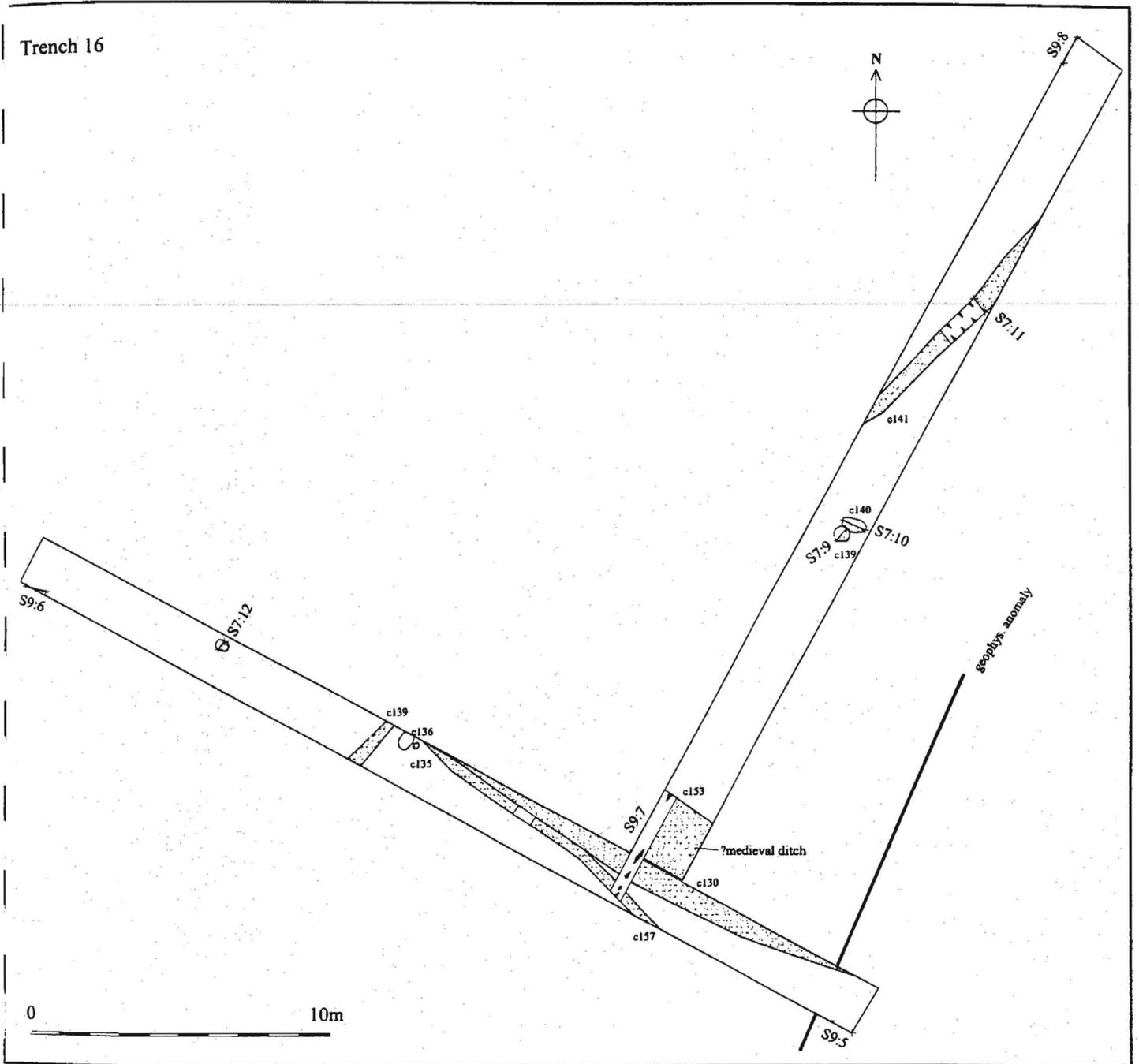


Figure 16: Plan of Trench 16

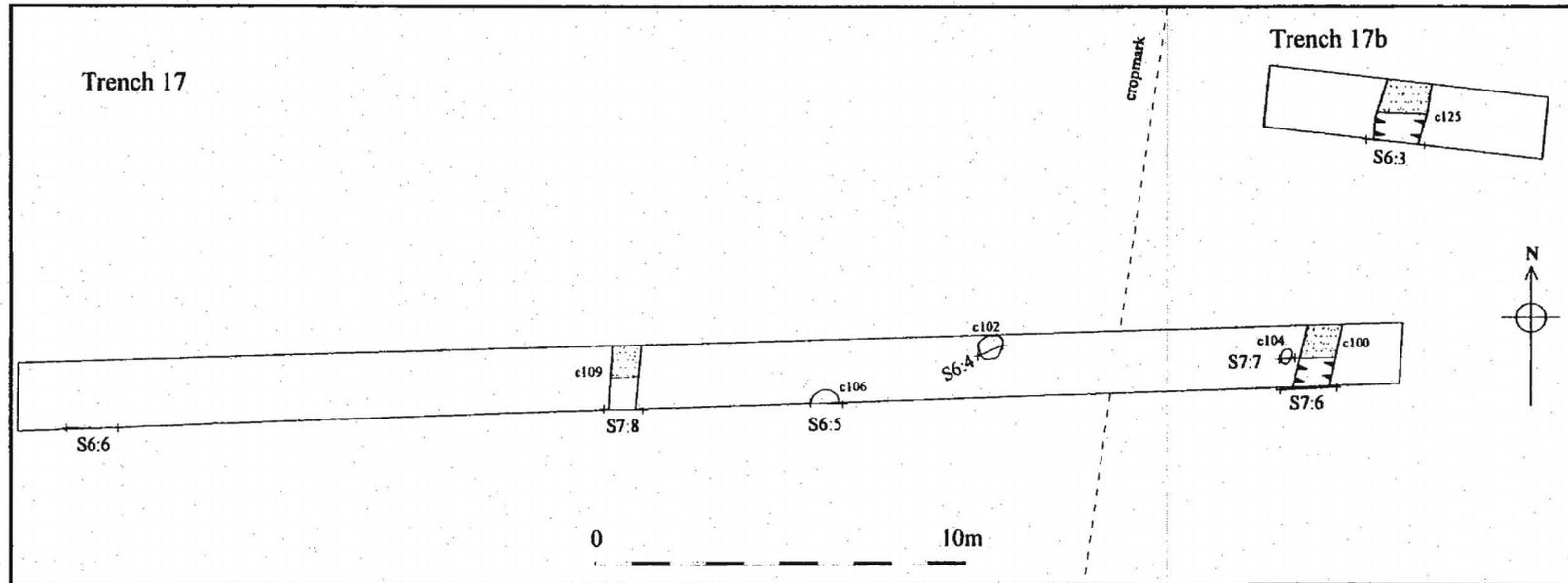


Figure 17: Plan of Trench 17

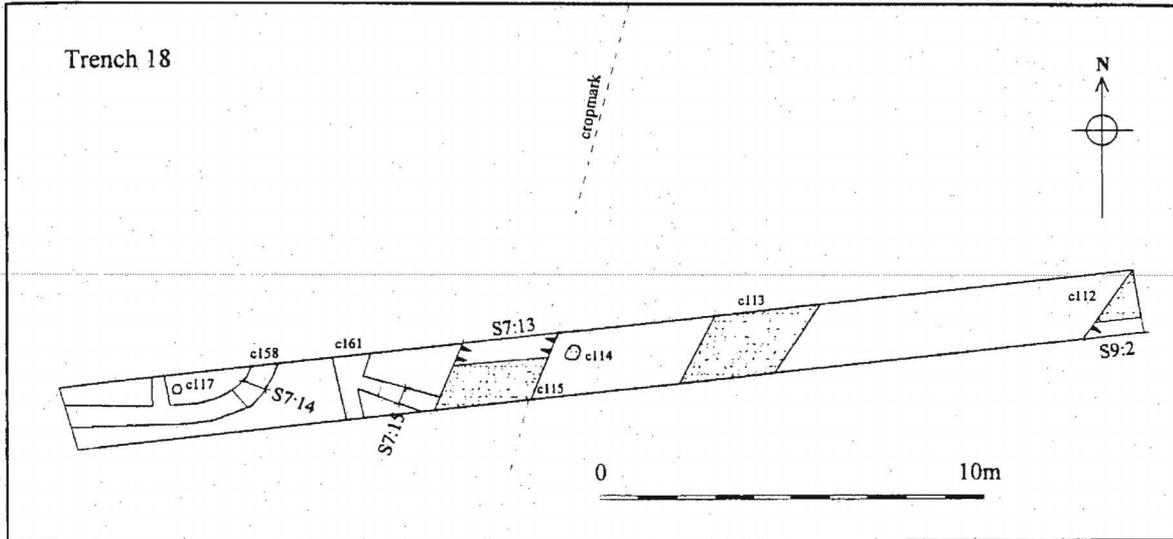


Figure 18: Plan of Trench 18

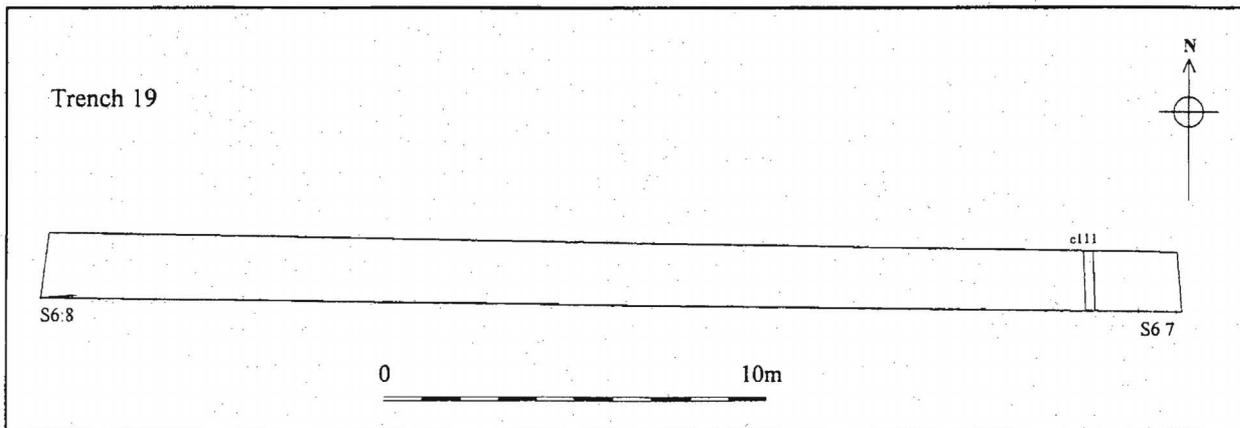


Figure 19: Plan of Trench 19

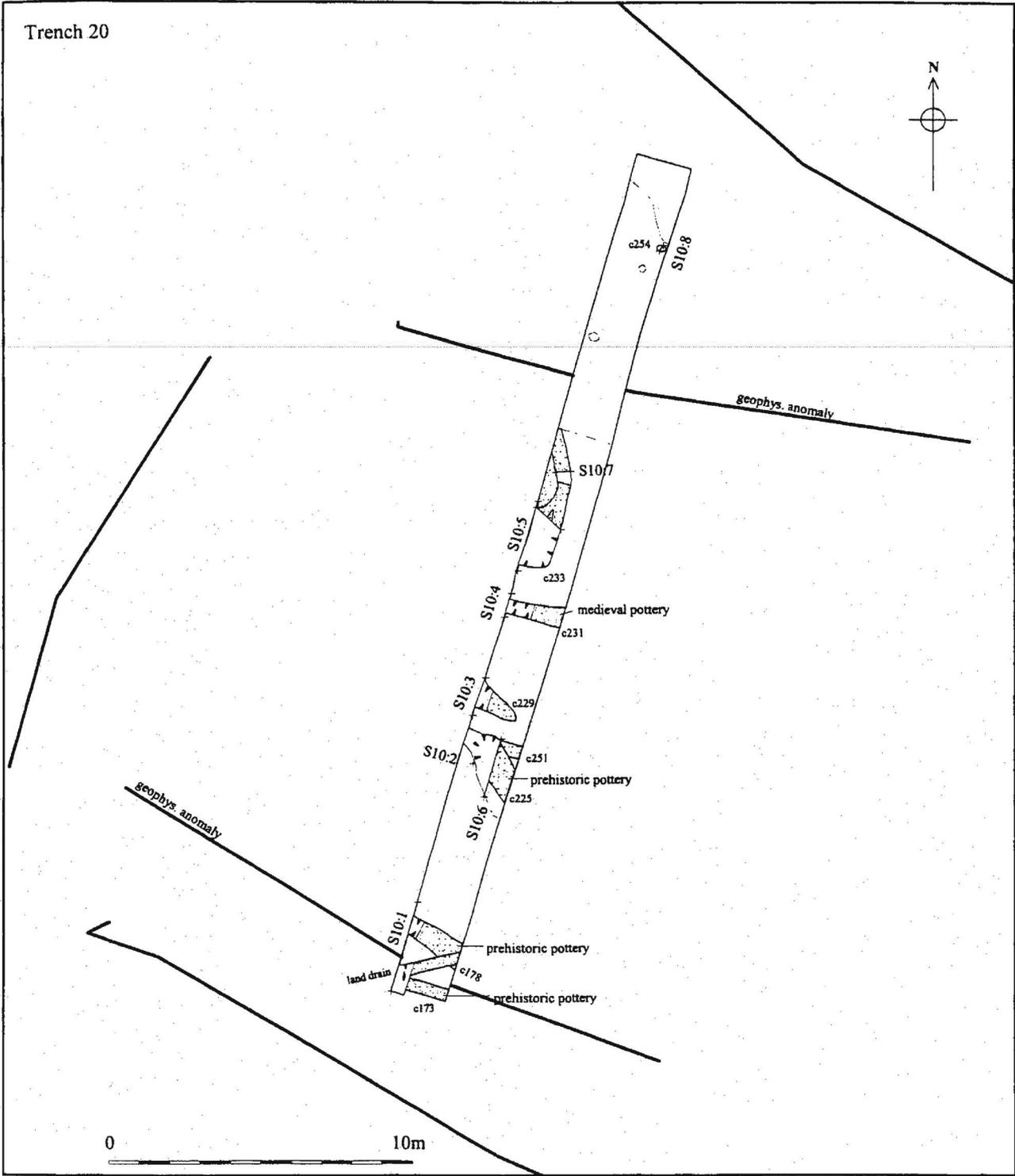


Figure 20: Plan of Trench 20

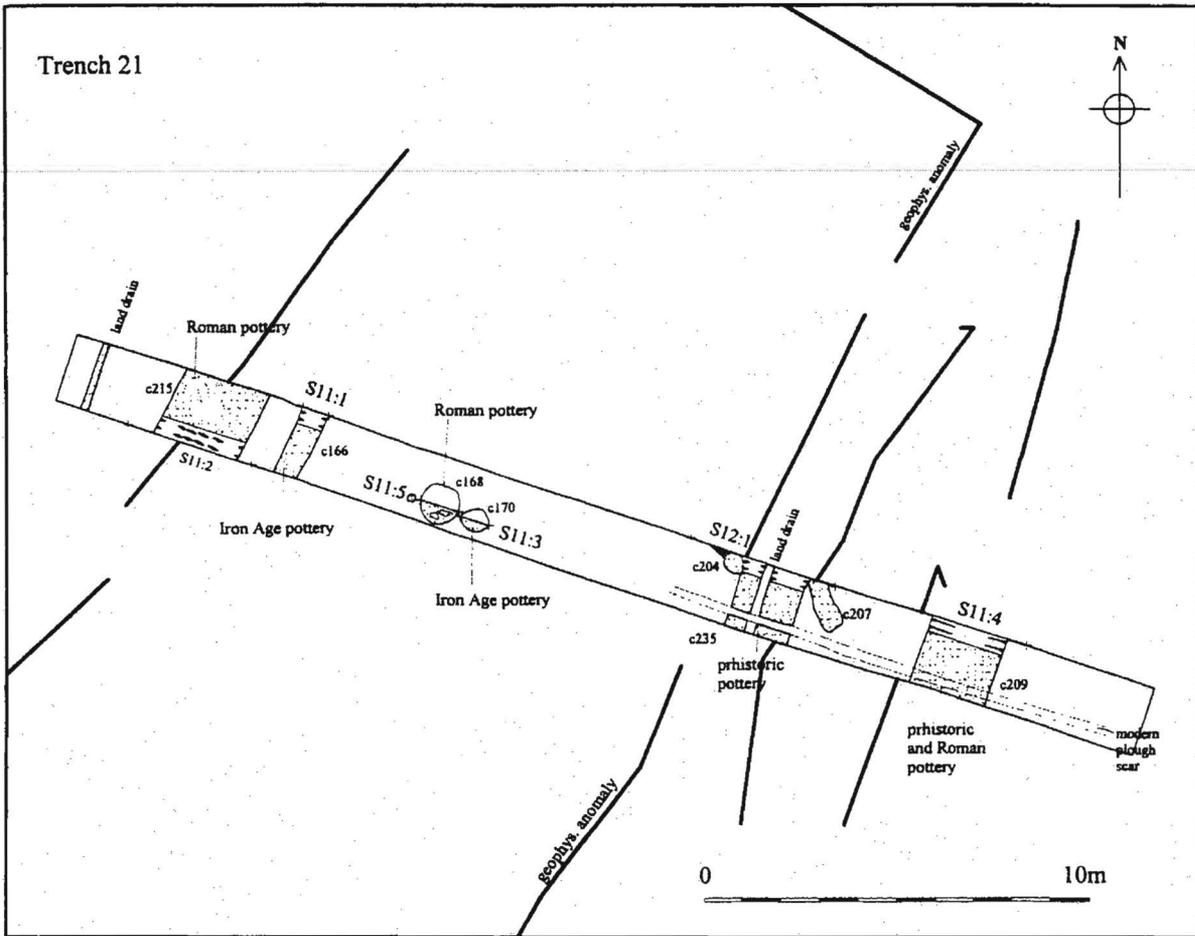


Figure 21: Plan of Trench 21

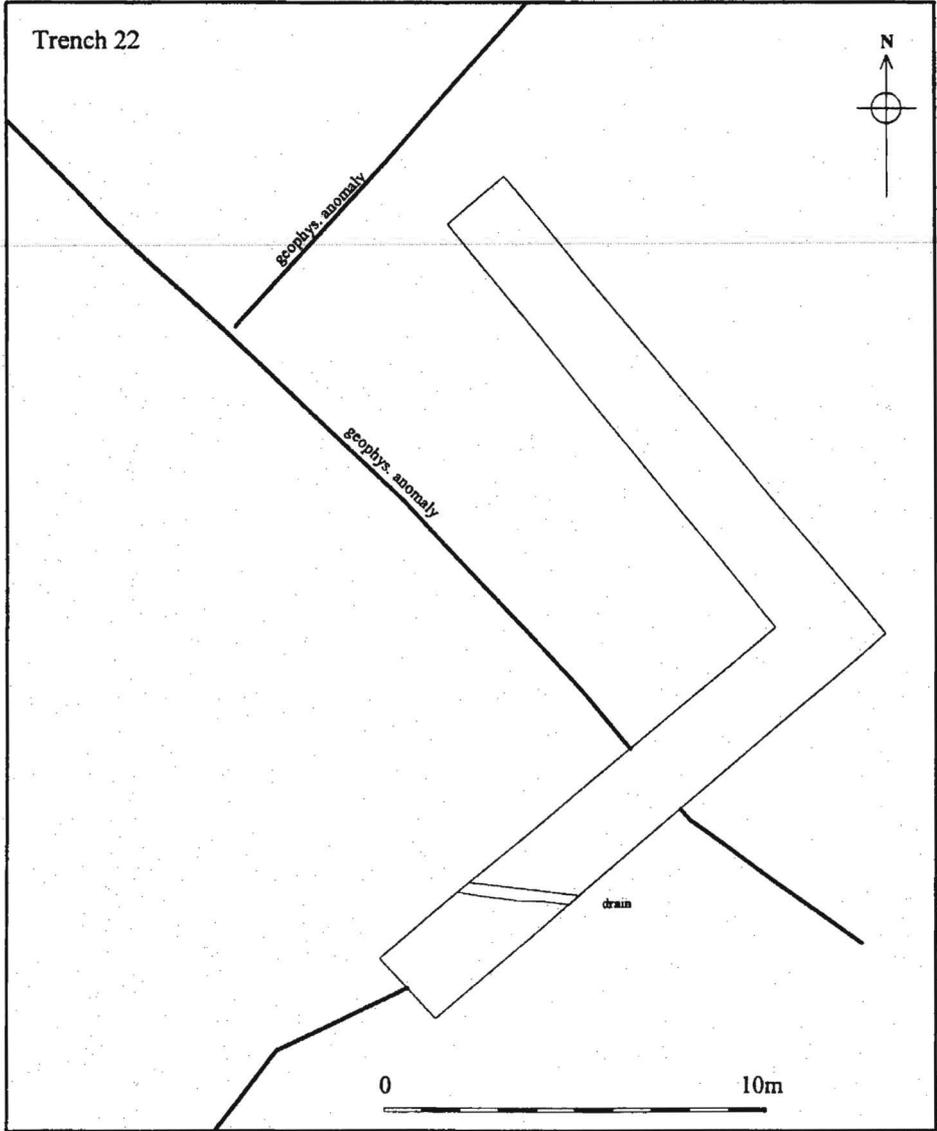


Figure 22: Plan of Trench 22

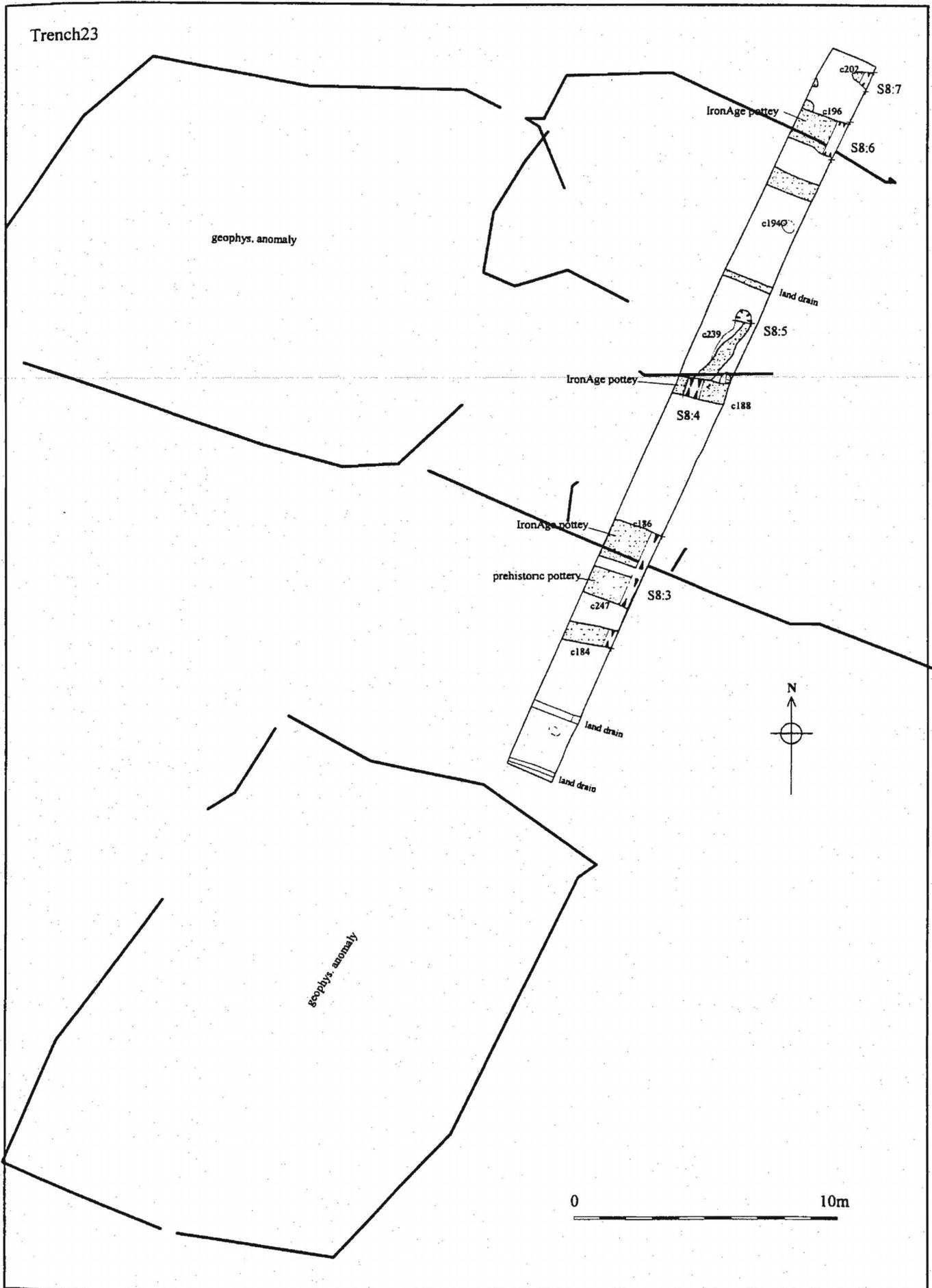


Figure 23: Plan of Trench 23

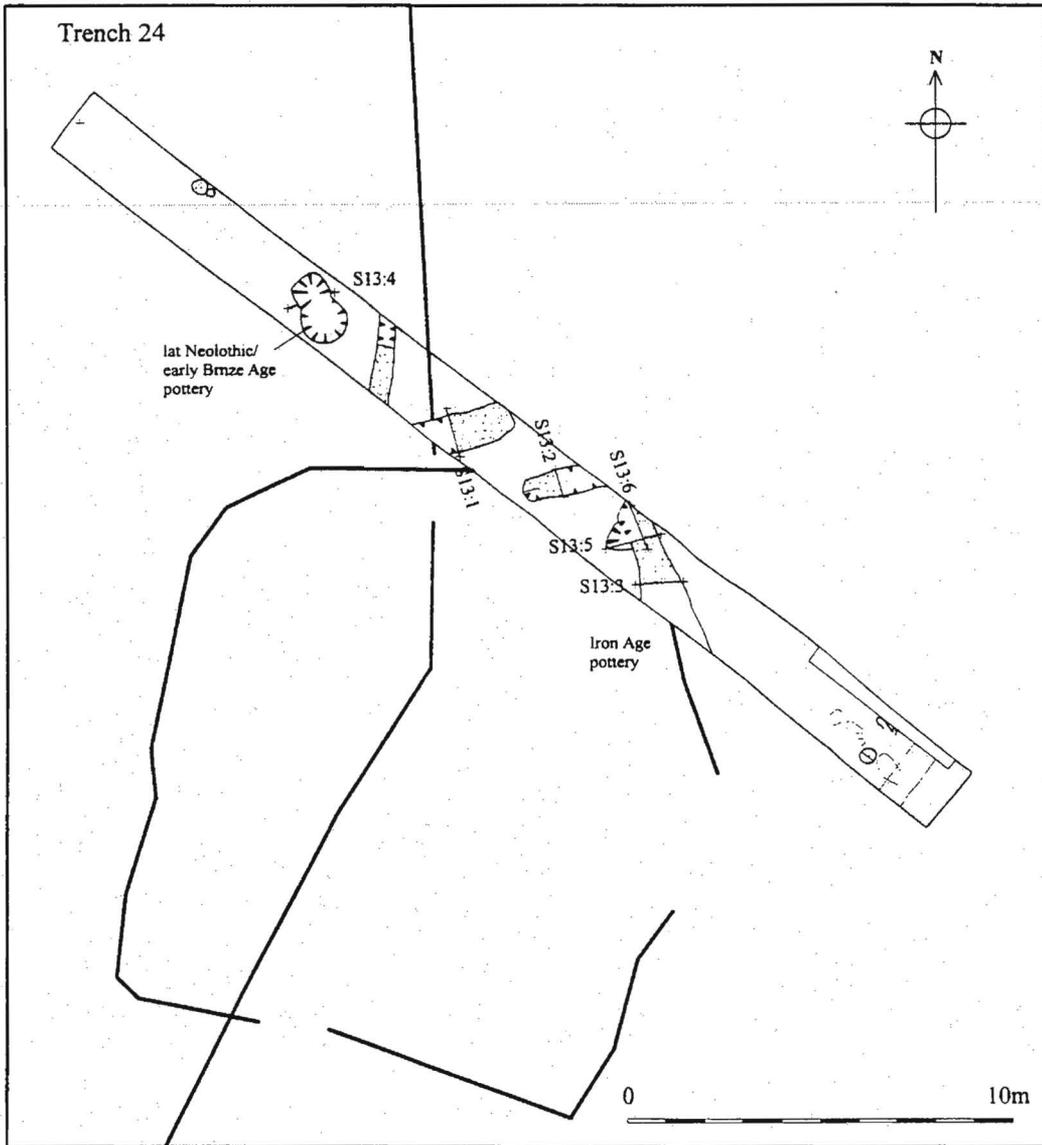


Figure 24: Plan of Trench 24

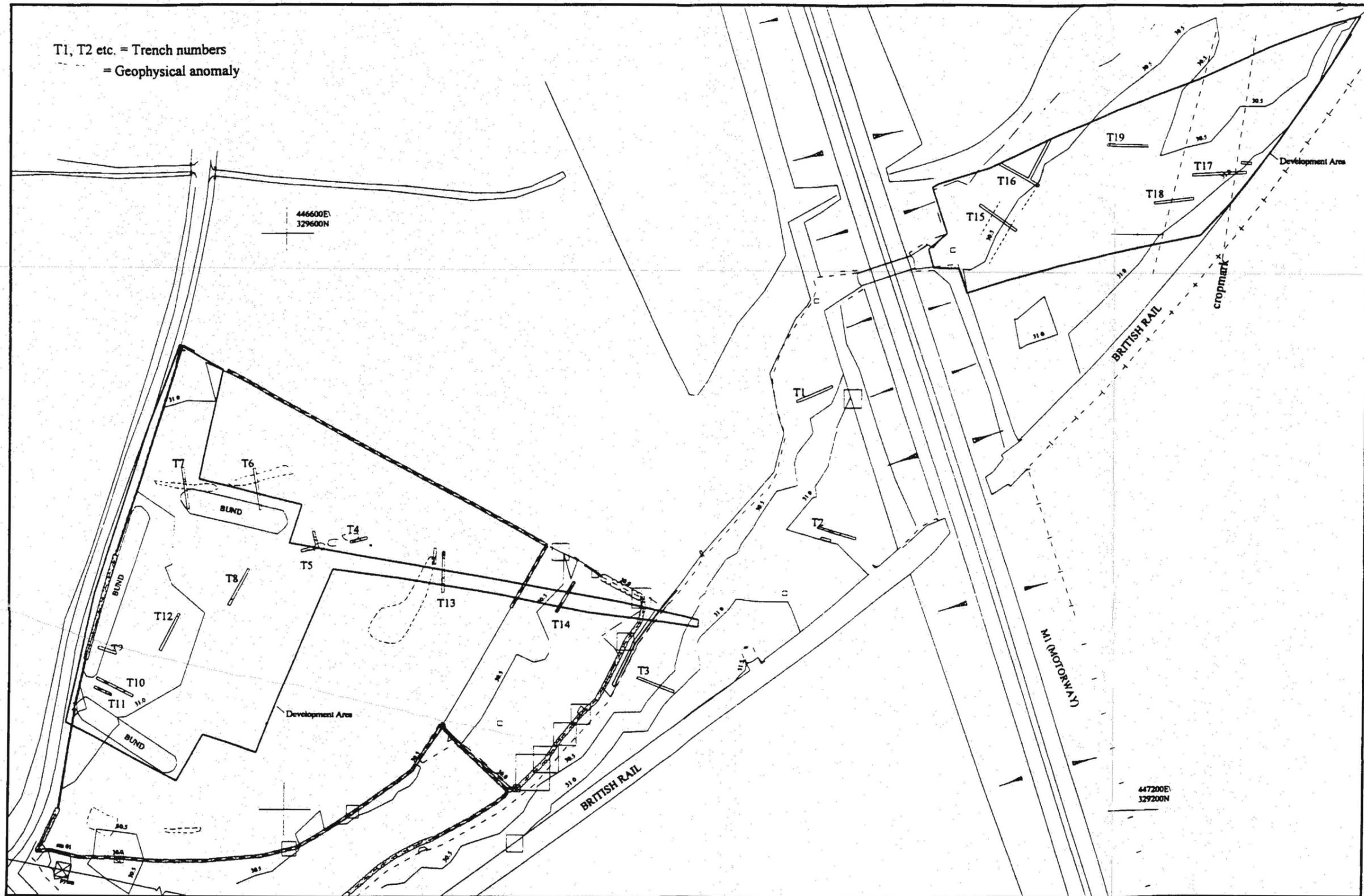


Figure 25: Location plan of trenches 1 - 19, based on a digital survey provided by Redlands Aggregates Limited.

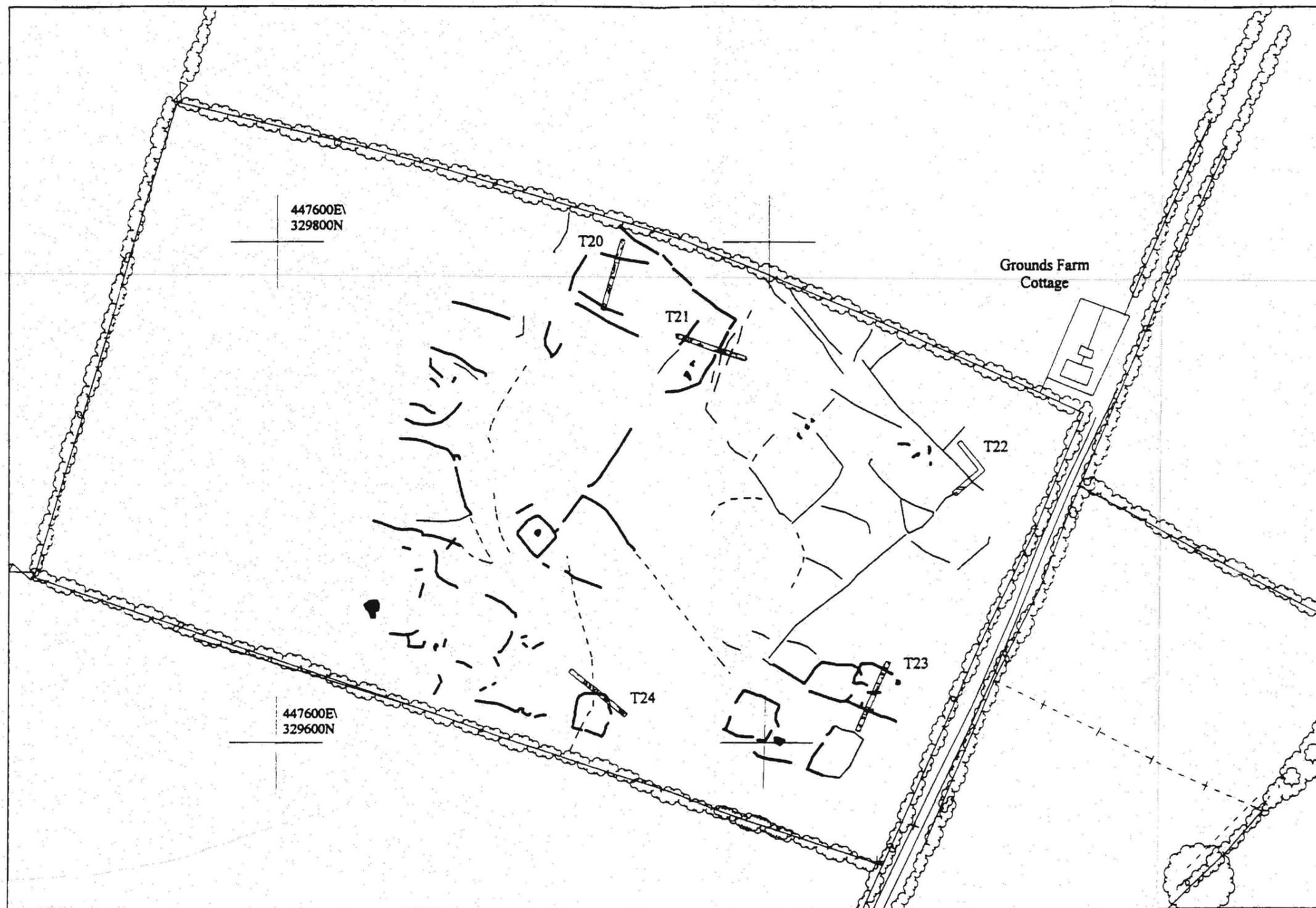


Figure 26: Location plan of trenches 20 - 24, Area B, with provisional interpretation of geophysical anomalies, based on a digital survey provided by Redlands Aggregates Limited.

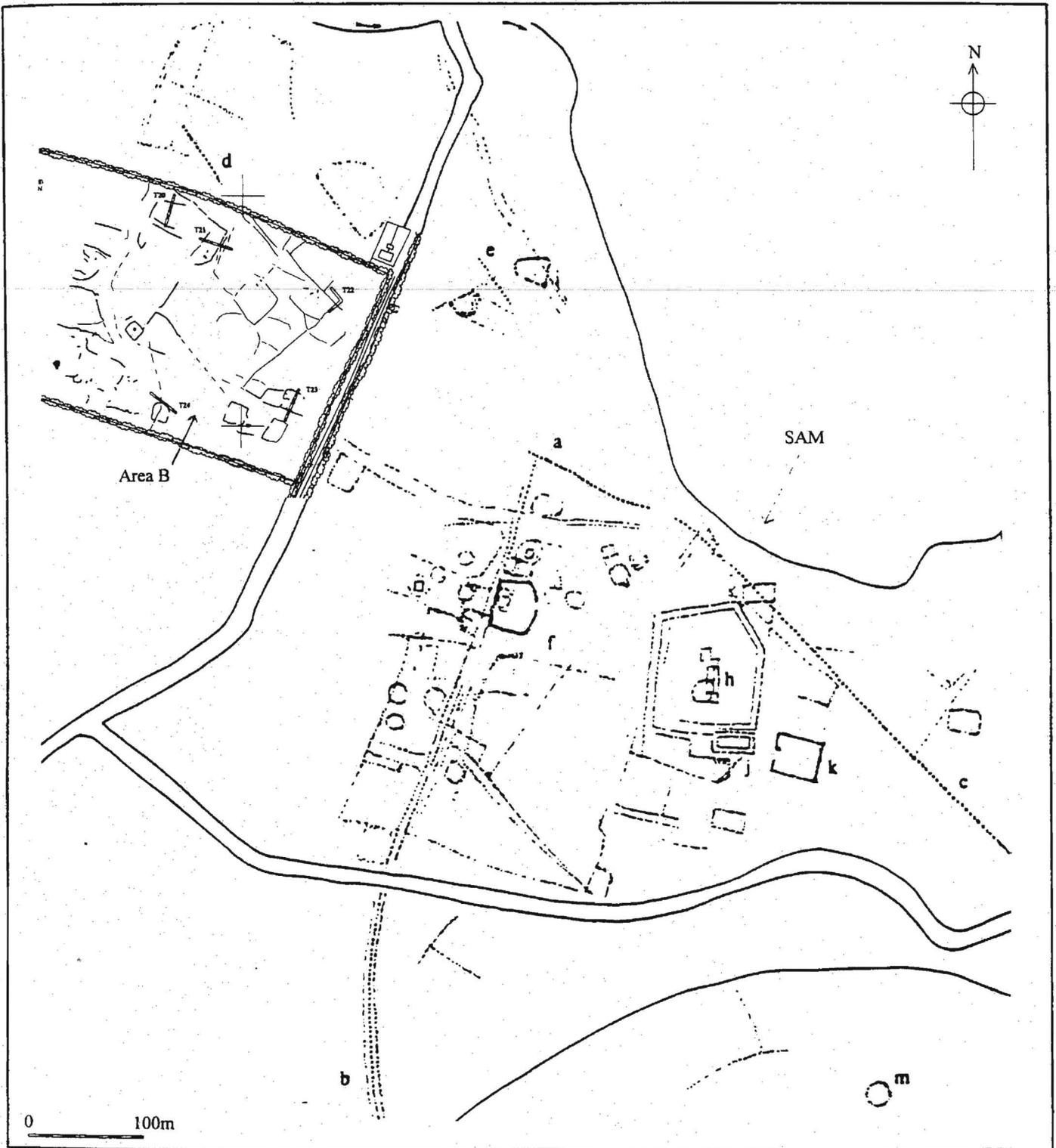


Figure 27: Location of Area B in relation to the Scheduled Ancient Monument based on cropmark plan (Hartley, 1985, p.37).

Appendix II

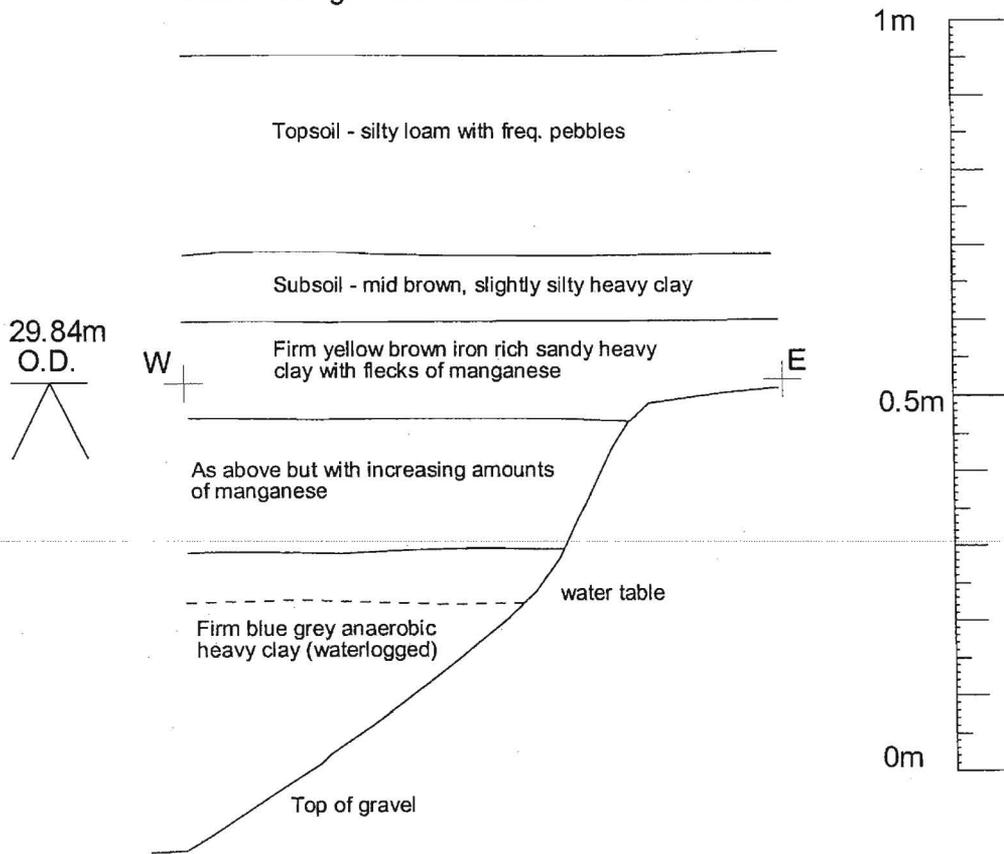
Table showing depth of overburden to be removed to the top of archaeology.

Area	Trench number	Section number	Illustrated (Y/N)	Depth of topsoil (to top of arch.)
F	1	1:1, 1:2,	Y	See sec 1:1 & 1:2
F	2	1:3, 1:4, 1:5	Y	See sec 1:5
F	3	2:1	N	0.45m
F	4	6:2	N	0.40m
F	5	6:1	N	0.30m
F	6	2:4, 2:5	N	0.35m
F	7	2:2, 2:3	N	0.30m
F	8	2:8, 2:9	N	0.30m
F	9	2:6, 2:7	N	0.35m
F	10	3:1	Y	See sec 3:1
F	11	5:2	N	0.30m + 0.45m subsoil
F	12	8:1, 8:2	N	0.30m + 0.30m subsoil
F	13	5:1, 7:1, 7:2	Y	See sec 5:1
F	14	7:3, 7:4, 7:5	N	0.20m + 0.40m subsoil
D-F	15	9:3, 9:4, 9:9, 9:10, 9:11	N	0.35m + 0.15m subsoil
D-F	16	9:5, 9:7, 7:10, 7:11, 7:12	N	0.30m + 0.35m subsoil
D-F	17	6:3, 6:4, 7:6, 7:8	Y	See sec 7:6
D-F	18	9:2, 7:14, 7:15	Y	See sec 7:13
D-F	19	6:7	N	0.30m + 0.35m subsoil
B	20	10:1, 10:2, 10:3, 10:4, 10:5, 10:7, 10:8	Y	See sec 10:1
B	21	11:1, 11:2, 11:3, 11:4, 11:5, 12:1	Y	See sec 11:2
B	22	None	N	0.40m
B	23	8:3, 8:4, 8:5, 8:6, 8:7	Y	See sec 8:3
B	24	13:1, 13:2, 13:3, 13:4, 13:5, 13:6	Y	See sec 13:1

List of illustrated sections:

- Fig. 28: section 1:1 & section 1:2
- Fig. 29: section 1:5
- Fig. 30: section 3:1
- Fig 31: section 5:1
- Fig. 32: section 7:6
- Fig 33: section 7:13
- Fig 34: section 10:1
- Fig. 35: section 11:2
- Fig 36: section 8:3
- Fig 37: section 13:1

Section 1:1, Area F, Trench 1
 South facing section at south-west end of trench



Section 1:2, Area F, Trench 1
 South facing section at north-east end of trench

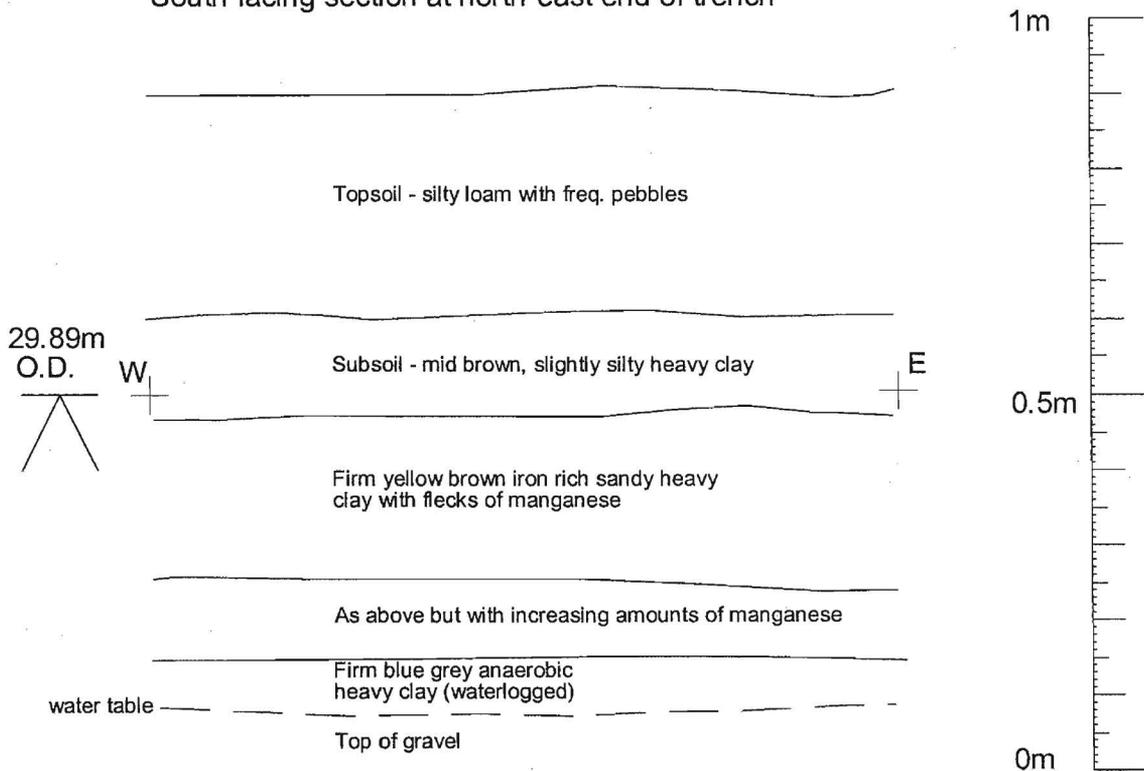


Figure 28

Section 1.5, Area F, Trench 2
South facing section at west end of trench

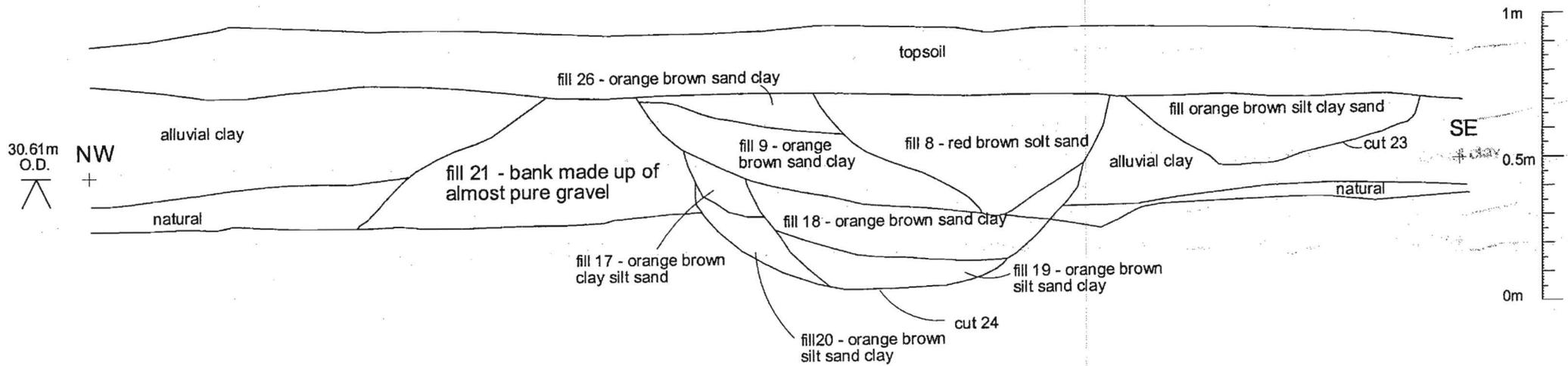


Figure 29

Section 3.01, Area F, Trench 10
South facing section at west end of trench

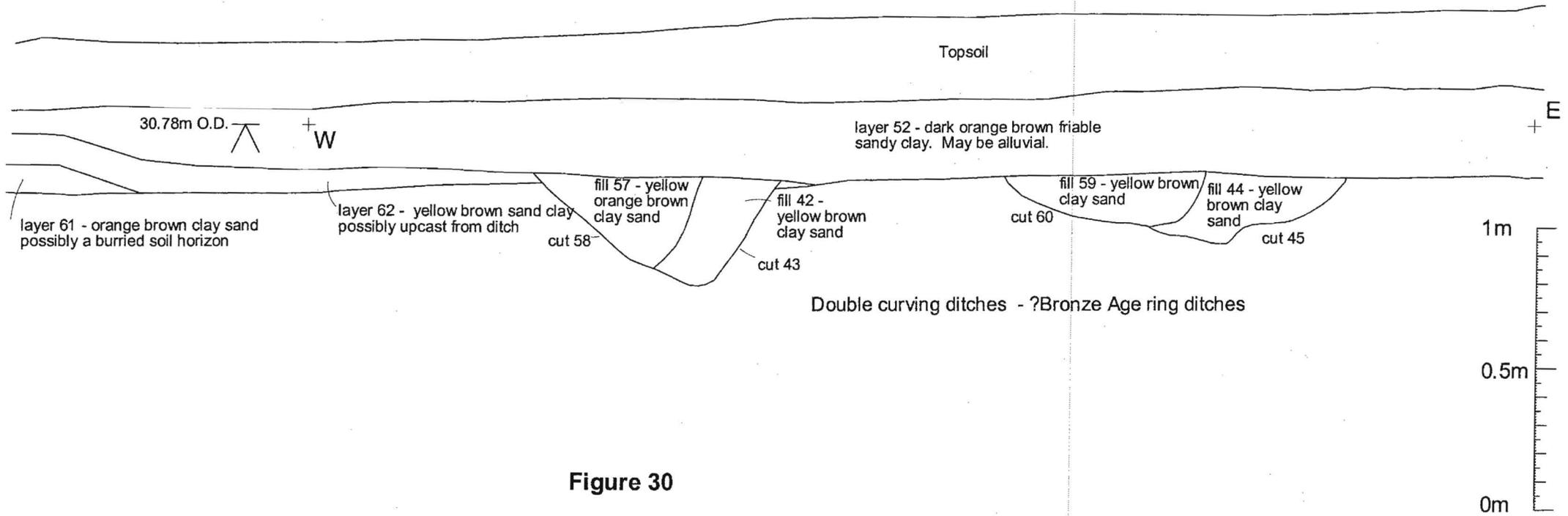


Figure 30

Section 5.1, Area F, Trench 13
West facing section at north end of trench

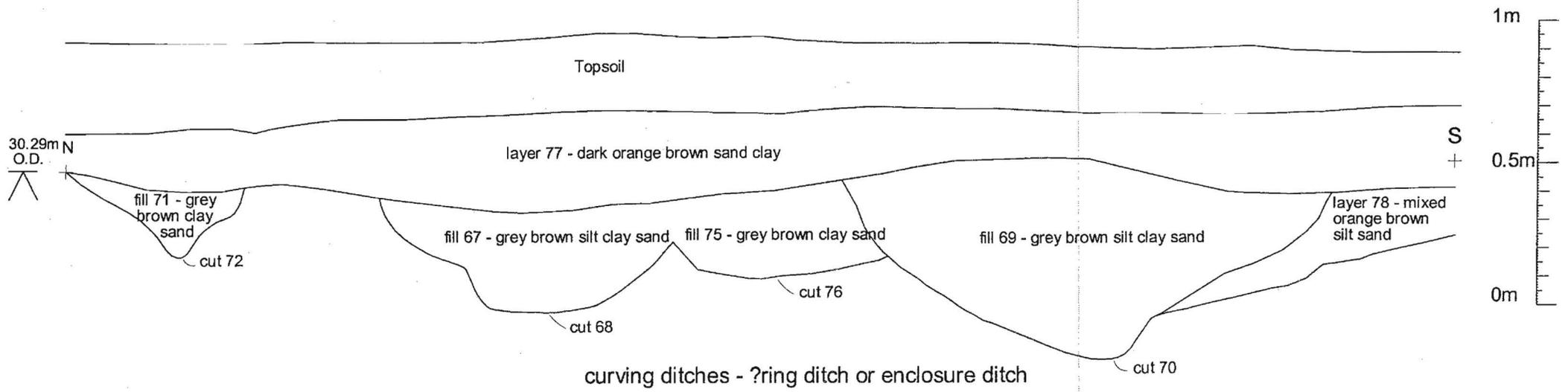


Figure 31

Section 7.06, Area D-F, Trench 17
North facing section at east end of trench

31.09m
O.D.

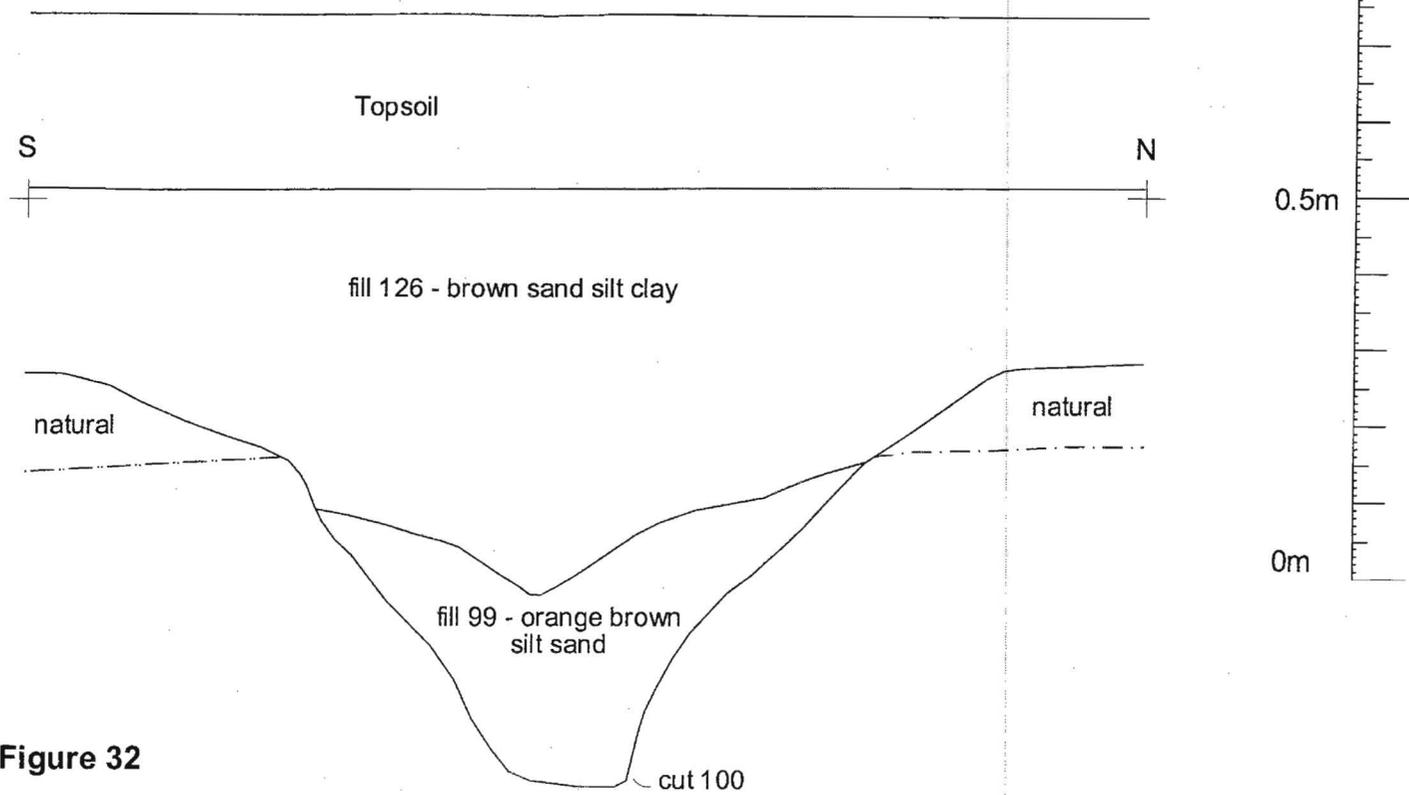


Figure 32

Section 7.13, Area D-F, Trench 18
South facing section at western end of trench

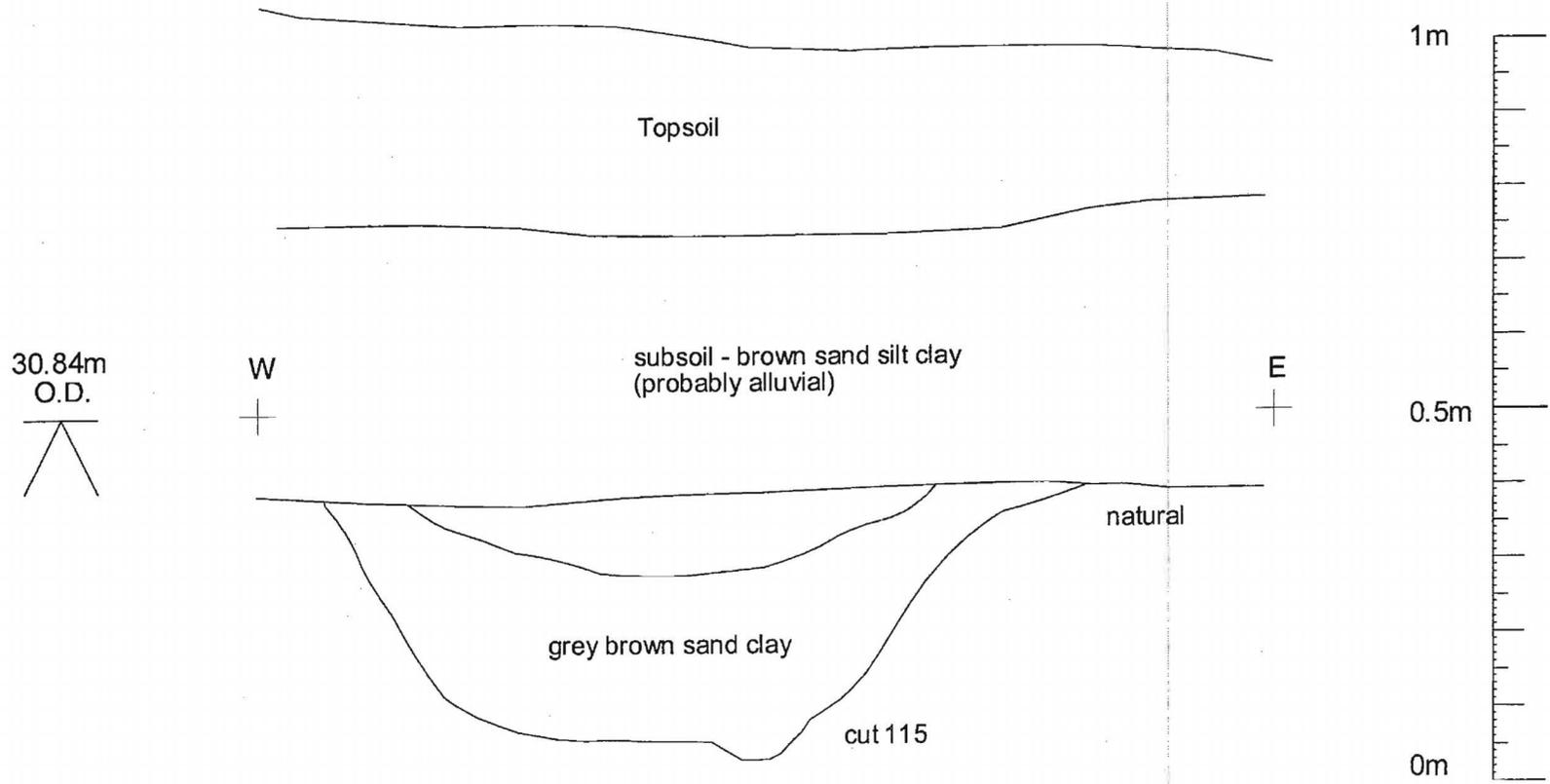


Figure 33

Section 10.01, Area B, Trench 20
East facing section at south end of trench

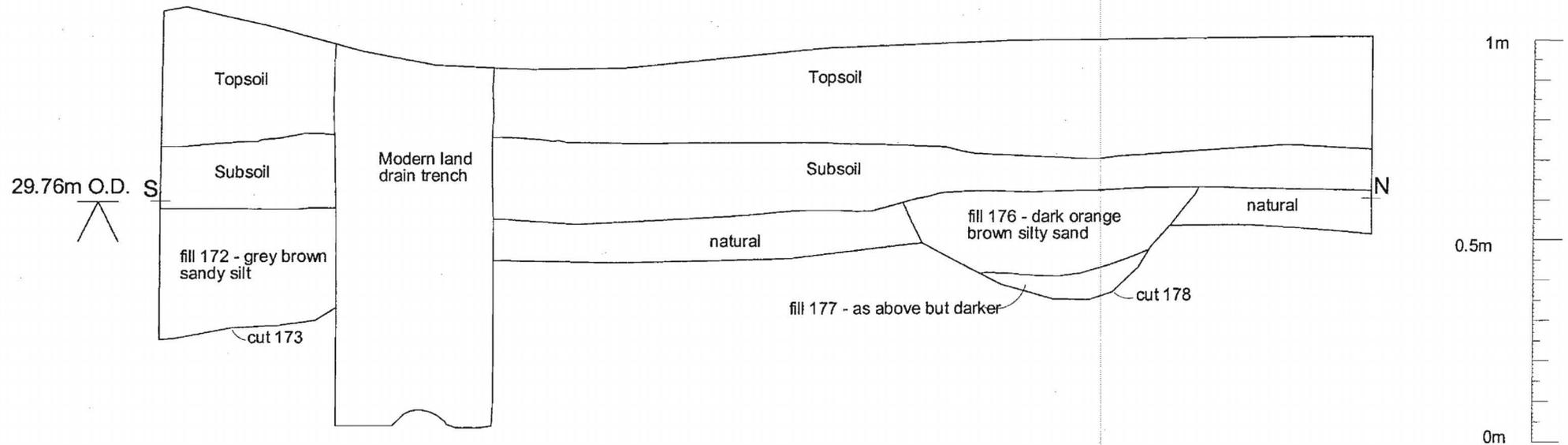


Figure 34

Section 11.02, Area B, Trench 21
North facing section at west end of trench

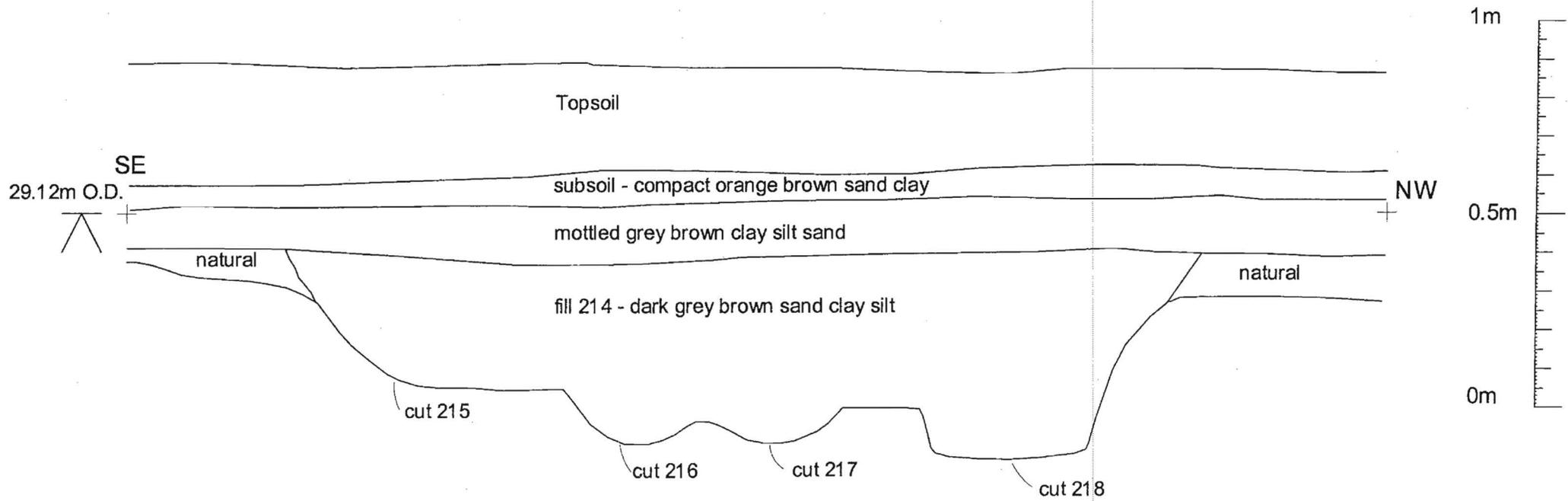


Figure 35

Section 8.03, Area B, Trench 23
West facing section at south end of trench

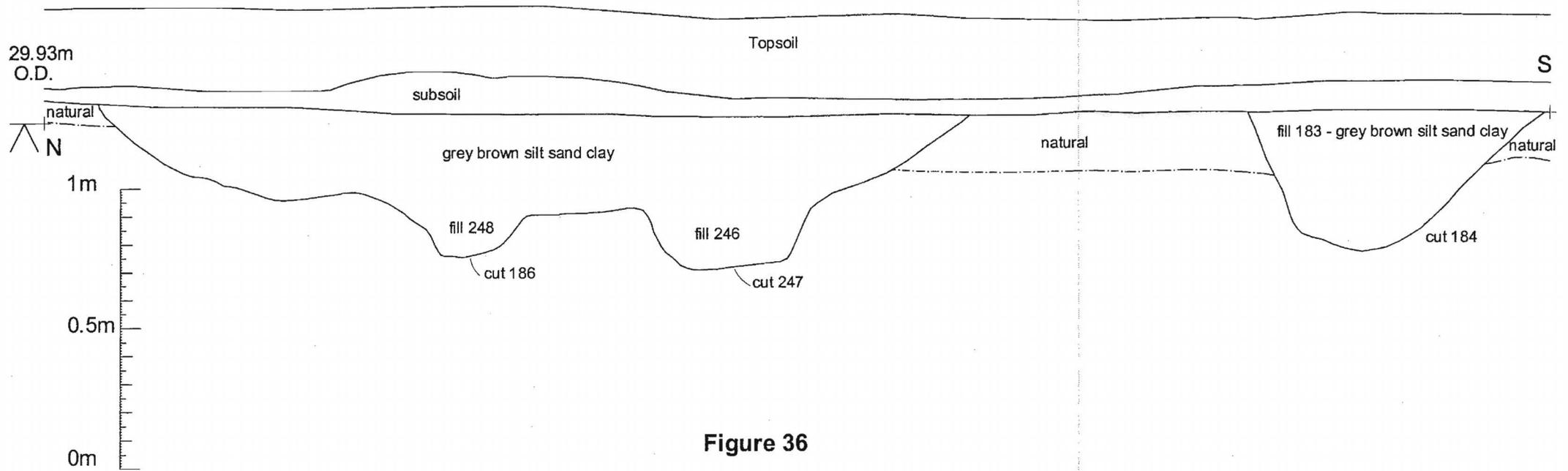


Figure 36

Section 13.1, Area B, Trench 24
West facing section towards centre of trench

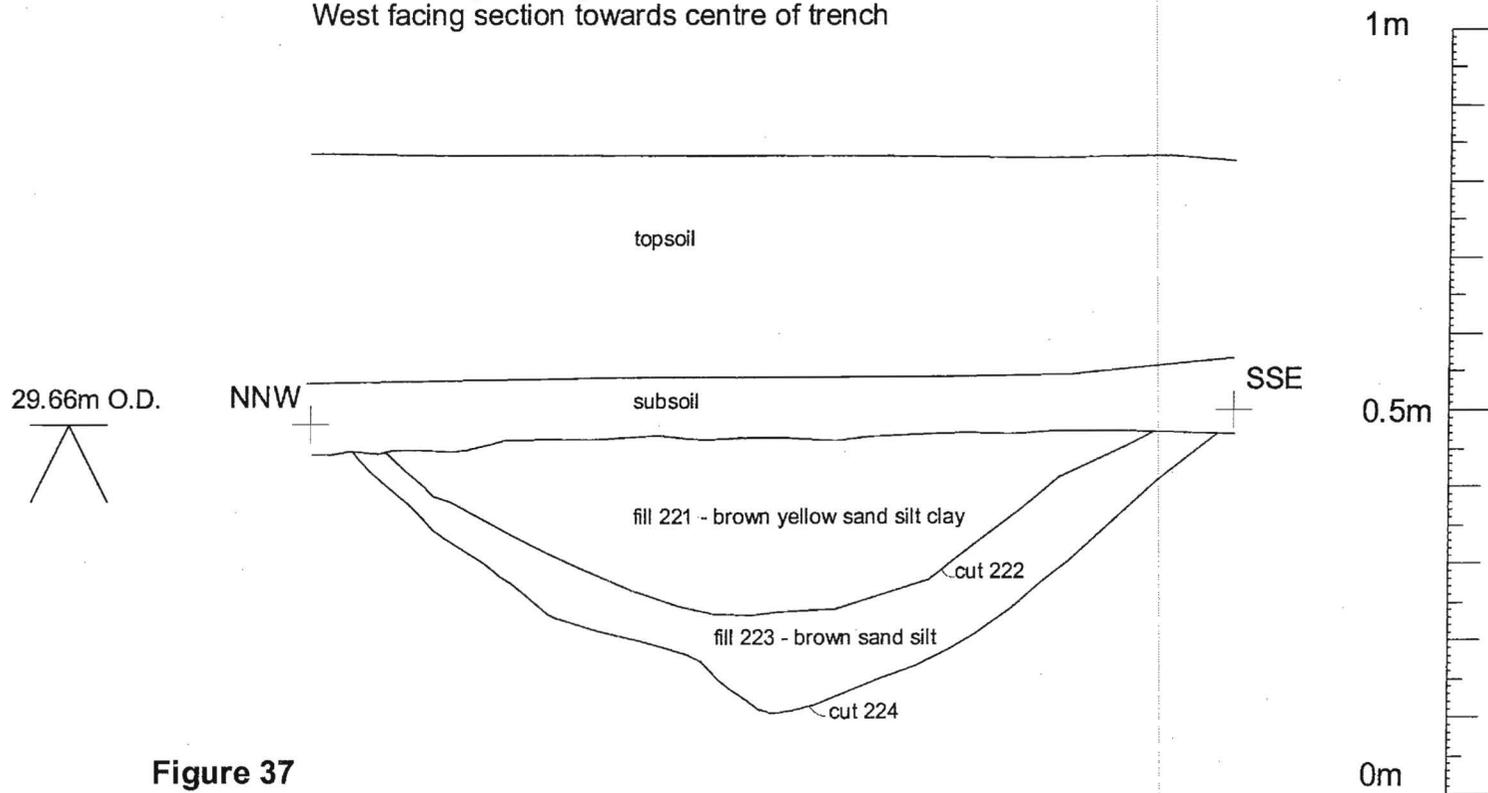


Figure 37

Section 10.01, Area B, Trench 20
East facing section at south end of trench

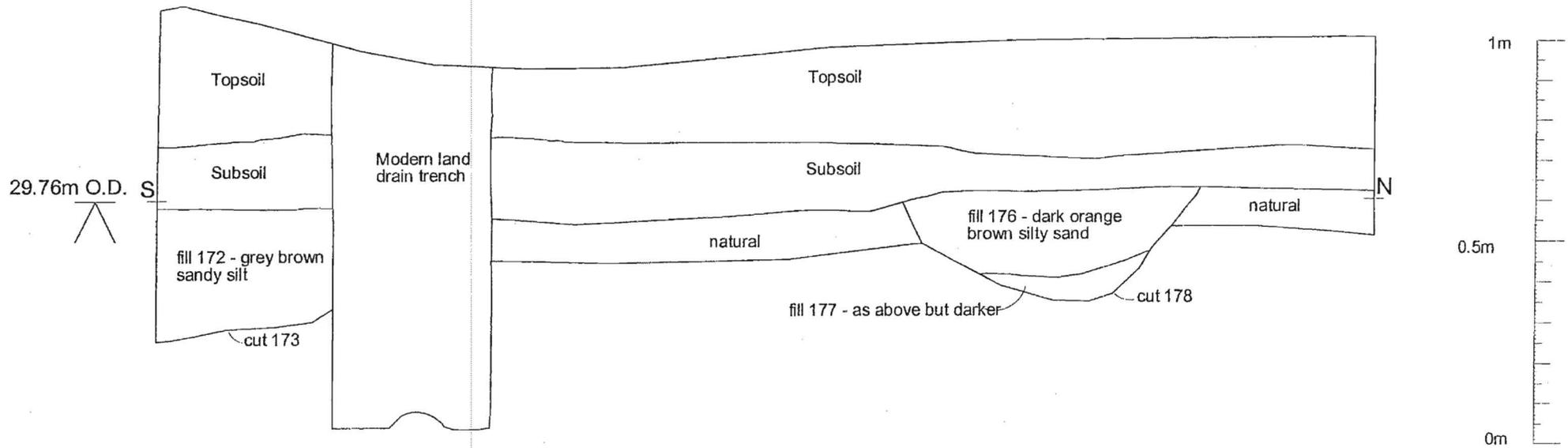


Figure 34

Section 11.02, Area B, Trench 21
North facing section at west end of trench

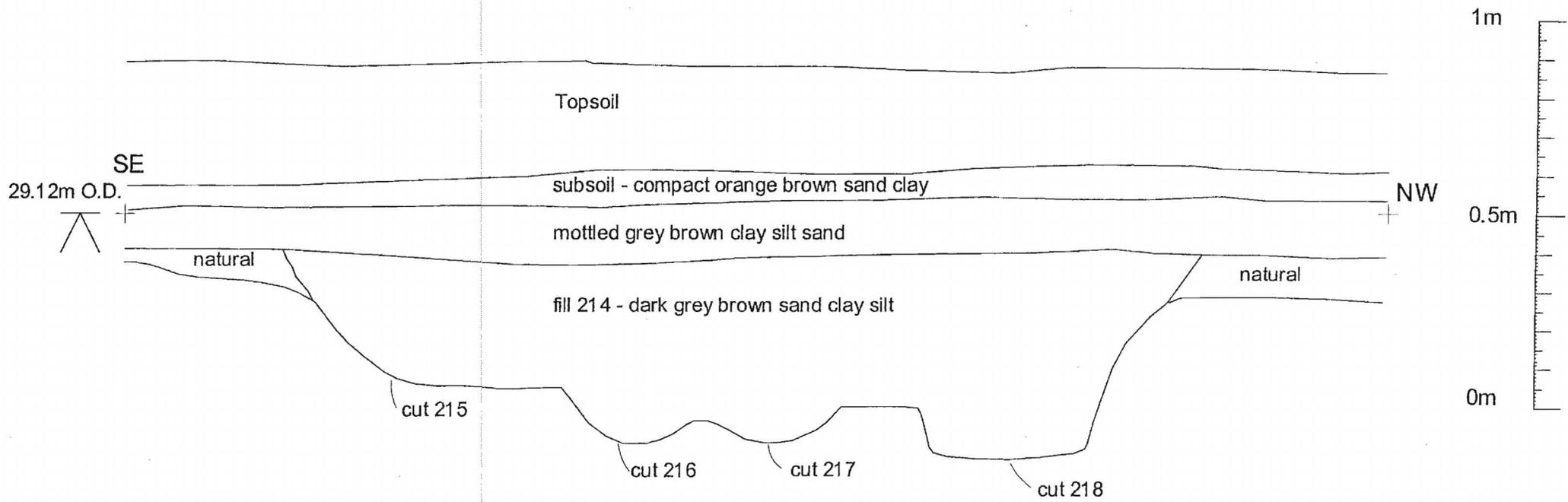


Figure 35

Section 8.03, Area B, Trench 23
West facing section at south end of trench

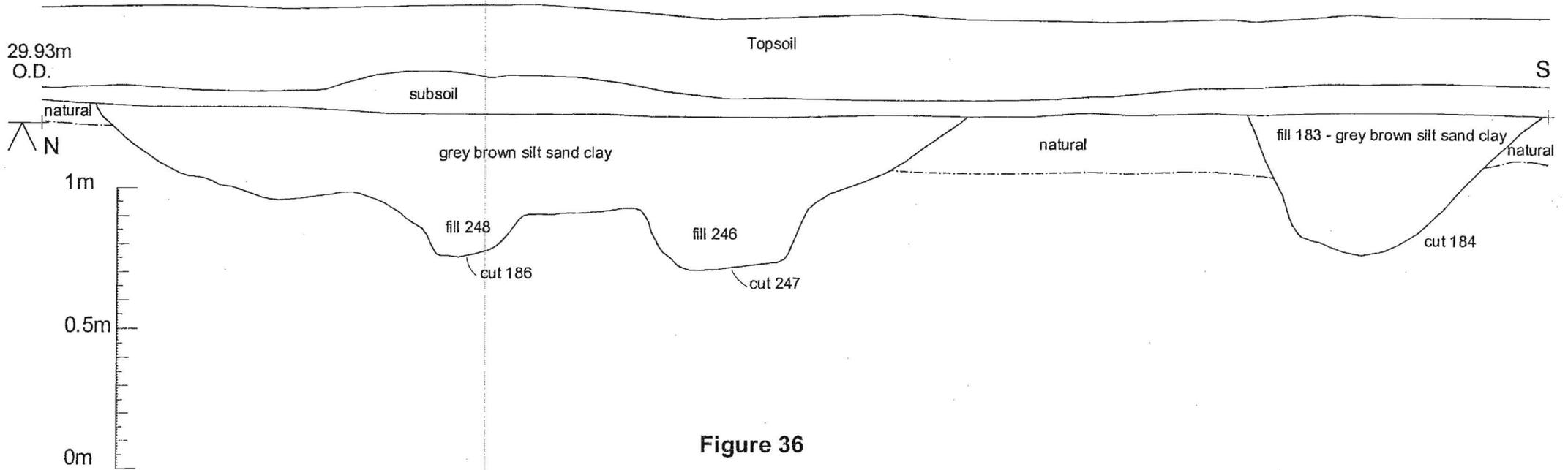


Figure 36

Section 13.1, Area B, Trench 24
West facing section towards centre of trench

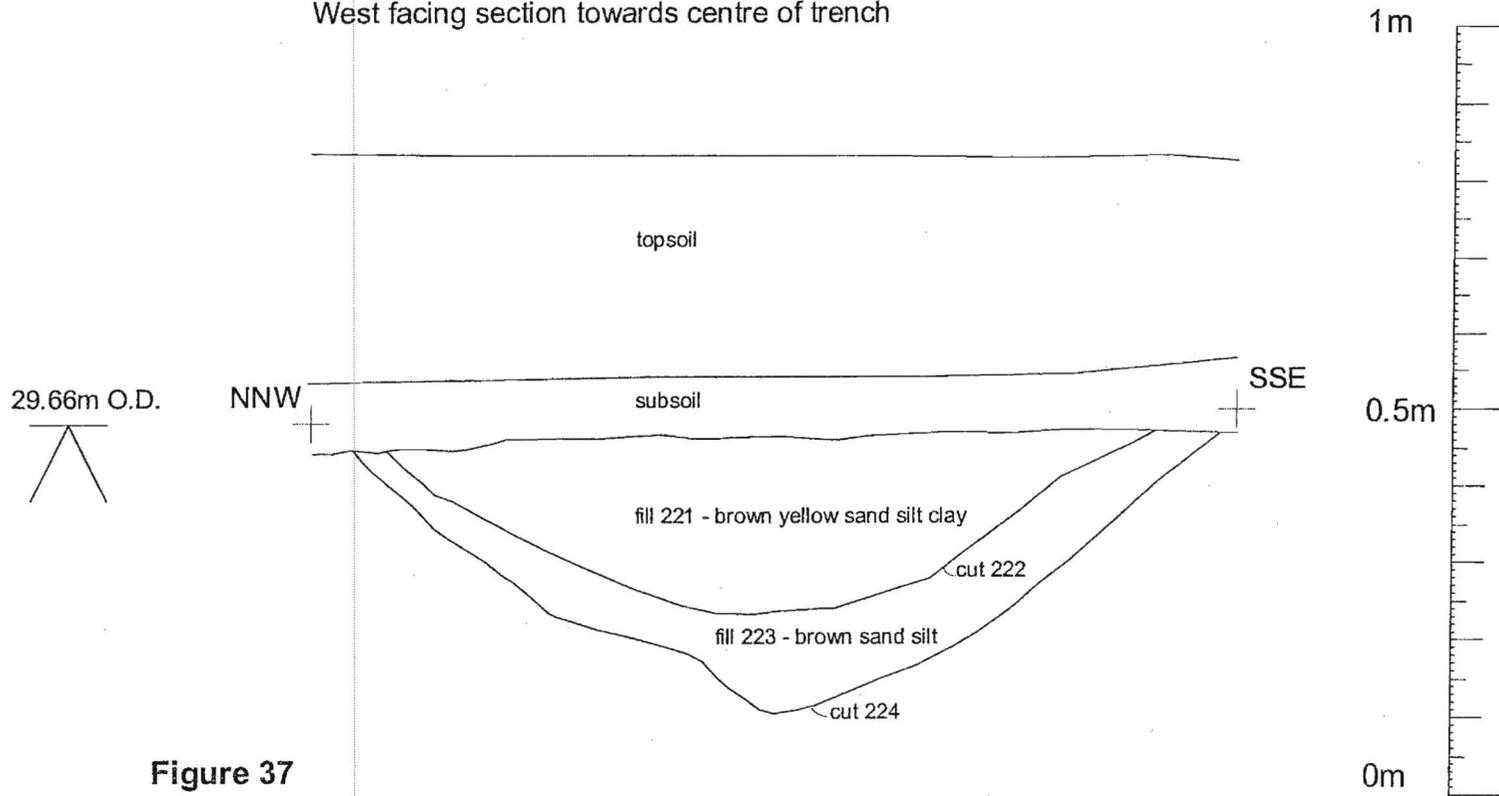


Figure 37