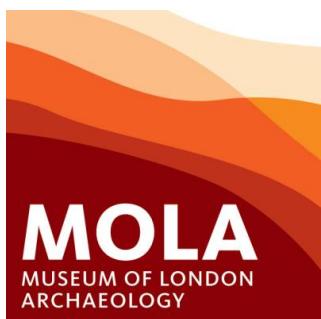




Archaeological trial trench evaluation at land off Walton Way, Rothley Leicestershire July 2014

**Accession Code: X.A101.2014
Planning reference: P/12/2005/2
Report 14/155**

Author and Illustrator: Carol Simmonds



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Project Manager: Adam Yates
Site Code: X.A101.2014
NGR: 458650 313400

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1	11/8/2014	Pat Chapman	Adam Yates	Andy Chapman	Draft for client review
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Author and Illustrator: Carol Simmonds

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Author and Illustrator: Carol Simmonds

Pottery: Paul Blinkhorn BTech

OASIS REPORT

PROJECT DETAILS		Oasis No. molanort - 187155
Project name	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at land off Walton Way, Rothley Leicestershire	
Short description	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land north of Rothley, Leicestershire. The works were carried out following the requirement as a condition on planning consent granted to William Davis. The works follow a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey which suggested that there was the potential for uncovering prehistoric remains and a medieval open field system. A total of 16 trenches across arable and pasture land were excavated and identified remnants of three fields or furlongs defined by ridge and furrow. This is thought to be of later medieval or post-medieval date. A segment of a post-medieval ditch was also found in the western part of the site, corresponding with a boundary on a historic map.	
Project type	Evaluation (trial trenching)	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment and geophysical survey	
Current Land use	Pasture and arable	
Future work	Not known	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval ridge and furrow and field boundary	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Leicestershire	
Site address	Walton Way, Rothley	
Study area	26ha	
OS Easting & Northing	458650 313400	
Height OD	62m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA	
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting with Charnwood District Council	
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting	
Director/Supervisor	Carol Simmonds, MOLA	
Project Managers	Adam Yates, MOLA	
Sponsor or funding body	Paul Gajos, CgMs Consulting on behalf of William Davis Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	July 2014 (fieldwork)	
End date	August 2014 (report)	
ARCHIVES		
Physical	X.A101.2014	1 small box of pottery
Paper		Site records
Digital		GIS data, pdf of report and site archive
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation at land off Walton Way, Rothley, Leicestershire, July 2014	
Serial title & volume	MOLA Northampton Reports 14/155	
Author(s)	Carol Simmonds	
Page numbers	26 pages text and illustrations	
Date	August 2014	

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Archaeological trial trench evaluation

at land off Walton Way, Rothley

Leicestershire

July 2014

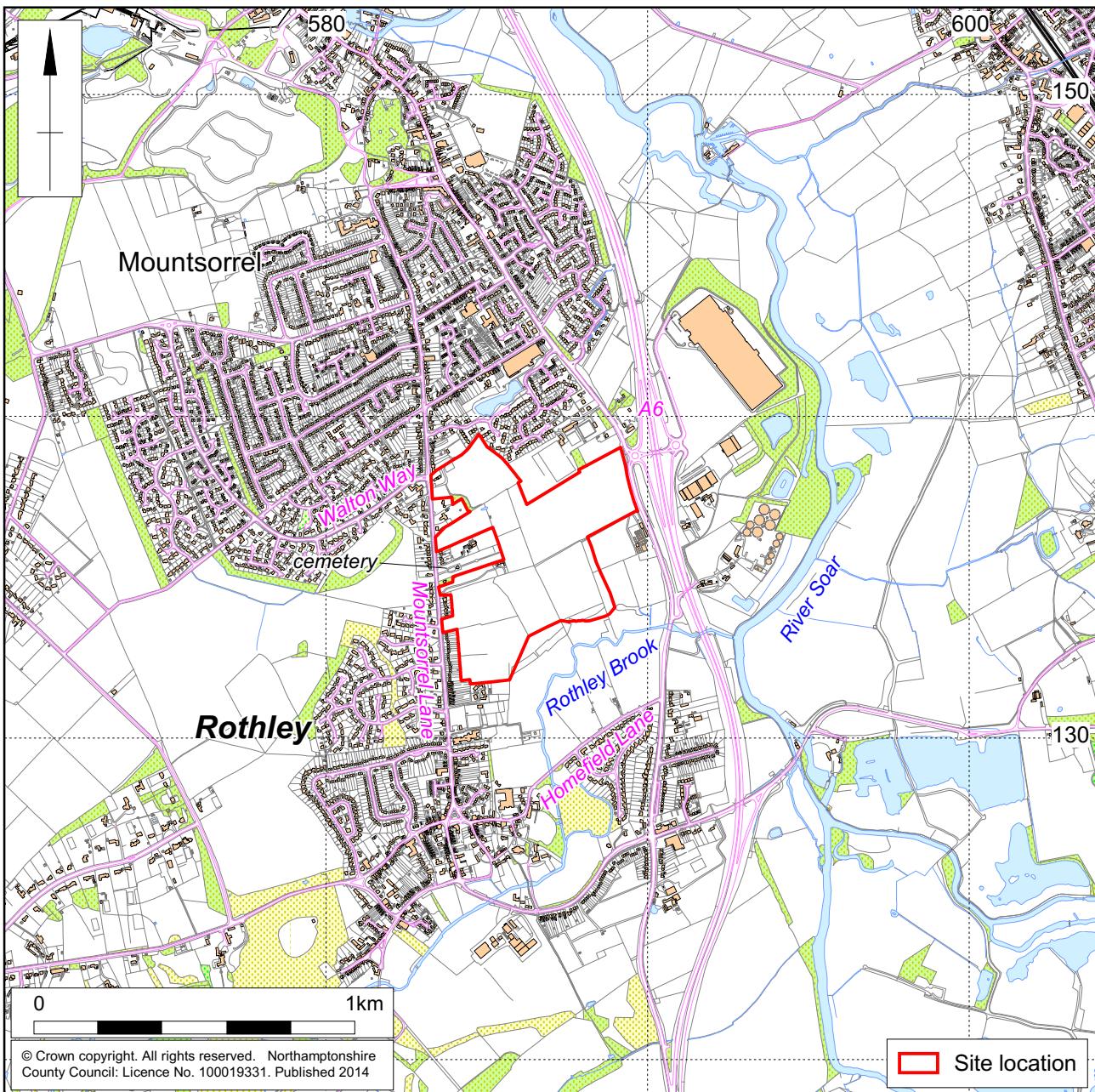
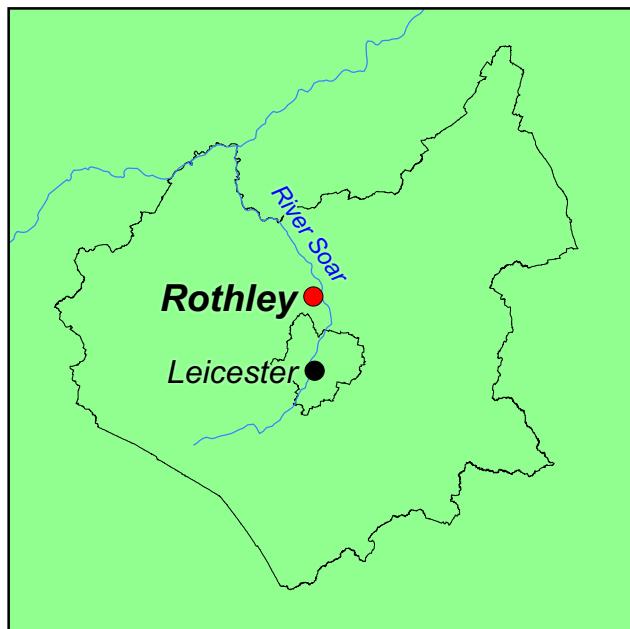
ABSTRACT

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land north of Rothley, Leicestershire. The works were carried out following the requirement as a condition on planning consent granted to William Davis. The works follow a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey which suggested that there was the potential for uncovering prehistoric remains and a medieval open field system. A total of 16 trenches across arable and pasture land were excavated and identified remnants of three fields or furlongs defined by ridge and furrow. This is thought to be of later medieval or post-medieval date. A segment of a post-medieval ditch was also found in the western part of the site, corresponding with a boundary on a historic map.

1 INTRODUCTION

Planning permission (P/12/2005/2) has been granted to William Davis for residential development on 26ha of land to the east of Walton Way, Rothley, Leicestershire (Fig 1, NGR 458650 313400). The central and northern part of the site is situated on a ridge of high ground overlooking Rothley Brook to the south; the southern portion forms the gradual south-facing slope of the valley. The site lies within a landscape of possible Mesolithic occupation, flint scatters were found to the east and south. It also lies between the historic cores of Mountsorrel and Rothley and was probably farmland in the medieval period (Gajos 2012). Geophysical survey of part of the site was undertaken by Archaeophysica (Roseveare 2012) and identified ridge and furrow as well as faint linear anomalies, perhaps indicating ditches.

Condition 18 of the planning condition required archaeological works, to take place prior to construction work starting. In 2014 MOLA was commissioned by Paul Gajos of CgMs Consulting acting on behalf of William Davis to undertake a programme of trial trenching within the Development Area. A total of 16 trenches, each measuring 50m long by 1.8m wide, were excavated across the area of greatest impact (housing and roads). The works were undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Gajos 2014) produced in conjunction with the Conservation Officer to Charnwood District Council.



Scale 1:20,000

Site Location Fig 1

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and geology

The site is located on a hill between the historic cores of Rothley and Mountsorrel. It forms an irregular-shaped parcel of land covering approximately 26ha. At the time of the works the southern fields adjacent to Rothley Brook were cow-pasture, Field 2 was overgrown pasture and the remainder were arable and under crop (Figs 2 and 3).

The site is bounded to the west by development along Mountsorrel Lane, by Loughborough Road, farmland and the A6 carriageway to the east and by extant development to the north. Pasture fields and Rothley Brook form the southern boundary.

The hill comprises a ridge of high ground at approximately 62m aOD, aligned north-east to south-west in the northern part of the site (Fields 2 and 3). The ground slopes down gradually to the north-west towards Mountsorrel and also slopes gradually down to the south/ south-east overlooking Rothley Brook.



General view of Field 1, looking north Fig 2

The bedrock geology is mapped as Edwalton mudstone with a narrow band of Edwalton Dolmitic Siltstone crossing the southern part of the site from south-west to north-east (BGS GeoIndex; Gajos 2014). Superficial deposits of alluvium are recorded in the southern part of the site near to the Rothley Brook. To the north of this area are deposits of Bytham sand and gravel surrounding a patch of Trussington Member diamicton.

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

A full archaeological background to the site is presented in the desk-based assessment (Gajos 2012) and geophysical survey report (Roseveare 2012) and will not be reproduced here. A brief summary of the results is presented below.

The site sits in a landscape which is well represented in the archaeological record, and in recent years evidence for prehistoric settlement has increased, probably as a result of the rise of archaeological work undertaken in advance of development. Archaeological work at Cossington Lane, c500m to the south of the site, recovered pieces of Mesolithic struck flint and a possible curvilinear gully (MLE10120). Fieldwalking at Rothley Lodge Farm c400m to the north-east of the site recovered a Mesolithic flint blade (MLE 9475) and a scatter of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age worked flint (MLE9474). Excavation at Rothley Lodge Farm also revealed evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation (MLE10533).

There is little recorded evidence for Iron Age occupation of the area around the site. A substantial assemblage of Roman ceramic and slate roof tiles was found at The Grange in Rothley, indicating the precincts of a villa (Upson-Smith 2011).

The village of Rothley has clear Saxon origins; excavations at The Grange recorded a substantial mid to late Saxon cemetery (MLE16054 and MLE 17208, Upson-Smith 2011) and there is a late 8th or 9th-century cross which stands in the churchyard of St Mary and St John (SM 21646, MLE895). Rothley is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, where it is noted as *Rodolei*, thought to mean 'a clearing by a spring or stream' (Gajos 2012). By the time of the Domesday survey, Rothley appears to have been a substantial settlement with 29 villagers, 18 smallholders and a priest within a landscape of arable land, meadow, two woodlands and a mill.

The site itself is located at a distance from the historic core of Rothley and lay within the village's open field system. It is recorded as farmland on the earliest historic maps, which included a plan of the township of Rothley produced in 1780 prior to its enclosure by Act of Parliament in 1782 (Gajos 2012, fig 3). Since parliamentary enclosure the site has been recorded as farmland on a succession of historic maps.

The geophysical survey of the site did not identify clearly defined or significant archaeological remains (Roseveare 2012). Traces of ridge and furrow on various alignments were recorded as were possible ditches.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to quantify the quality and extent of the archaeological resource. Specifically this will be through the listed aims and objectives, which were as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform formulation of a strategy to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains ;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

3.2 Methodology

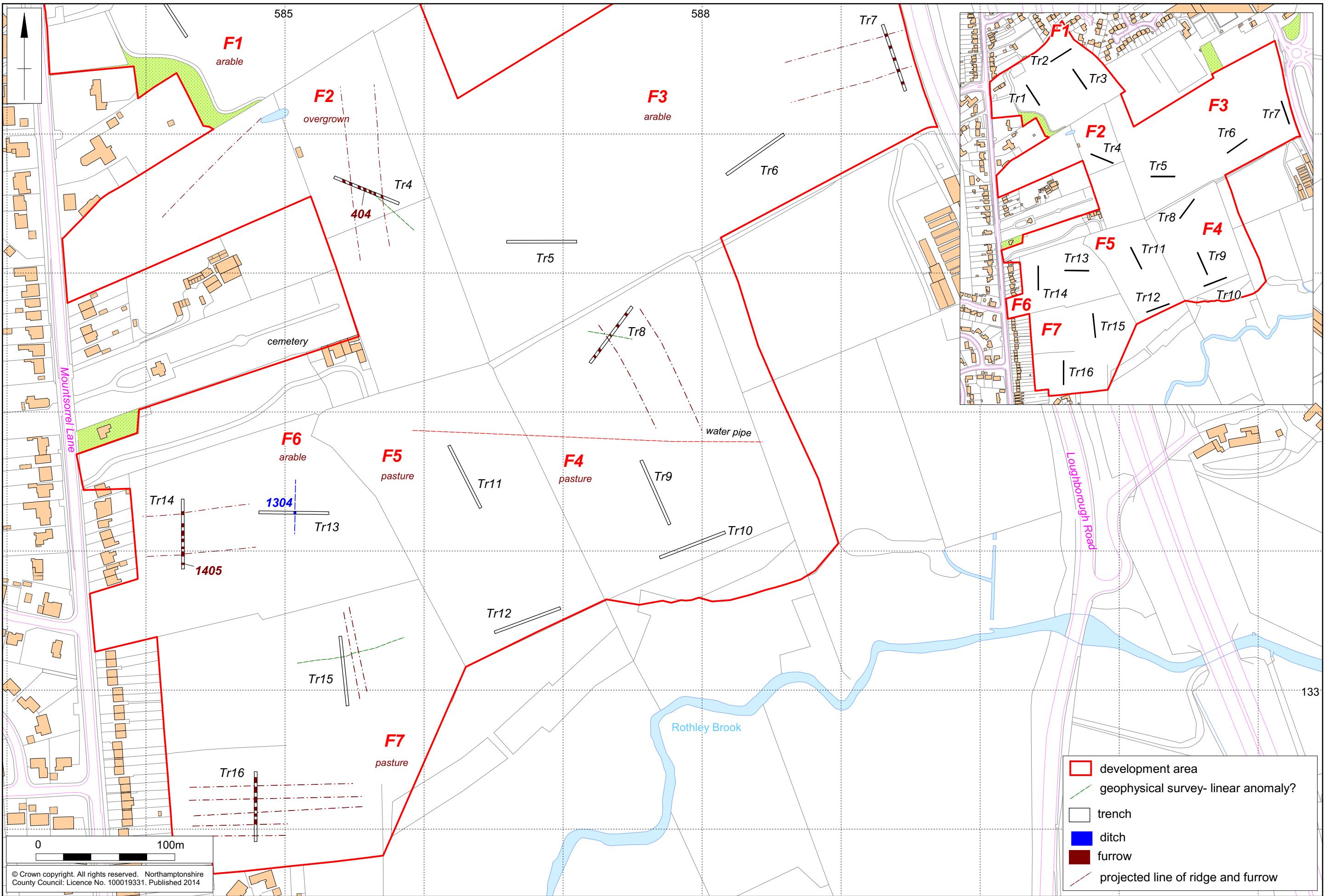
A total of 800 linear metres comprising 16 trenches, 50m long and 1.8m wide, were excavated within the development area (Fig 3). A contingency of 100 linear metres of trenching was not used. The trenches were positioned using Leica Viva Global Positioning System survey equipment operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$.

Excavation was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat toothless bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately and adjacent to the trenches. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the top of the archaeological deposits or to the natural substrate where no archaeology was encountered. Machine excavated sondages were excavated at the southern end of Trench 15 and also in Trenches 9 and 10 to test the thickness of colluvial and alluvial deposits.

Trenches containing possible archaeological remains were cleaned by hand, sufficient to define the features. Each feature or deposit was given a unique number consisting of the trench number and an individual context number (eg 402, Trench 4, context 2). The details of each context were recorded on pro-forma sheets. The trenches were planned (scale 1:50) and section drawings were made at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20) where necessary. Levels, which were related to Ordnance Datum, were taken on the trenches at appropriate points, on section datum and on all major features. Trench locations were related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. A photographic record was made of the evaluation, using 35mm black and white negative and digital images.

The Leicestershire museums service accession code is X.A101.2014. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC 1992).

MOLA is an Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) registered organisation. The fieldwork and reporting is in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Gajos 2014). Archaeological excavation and recording followed the guidelines outlined in MOLA's *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual* (2014). All works were carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IfA 2010) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).



Trial trenches and archaeological features Fig 3

4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

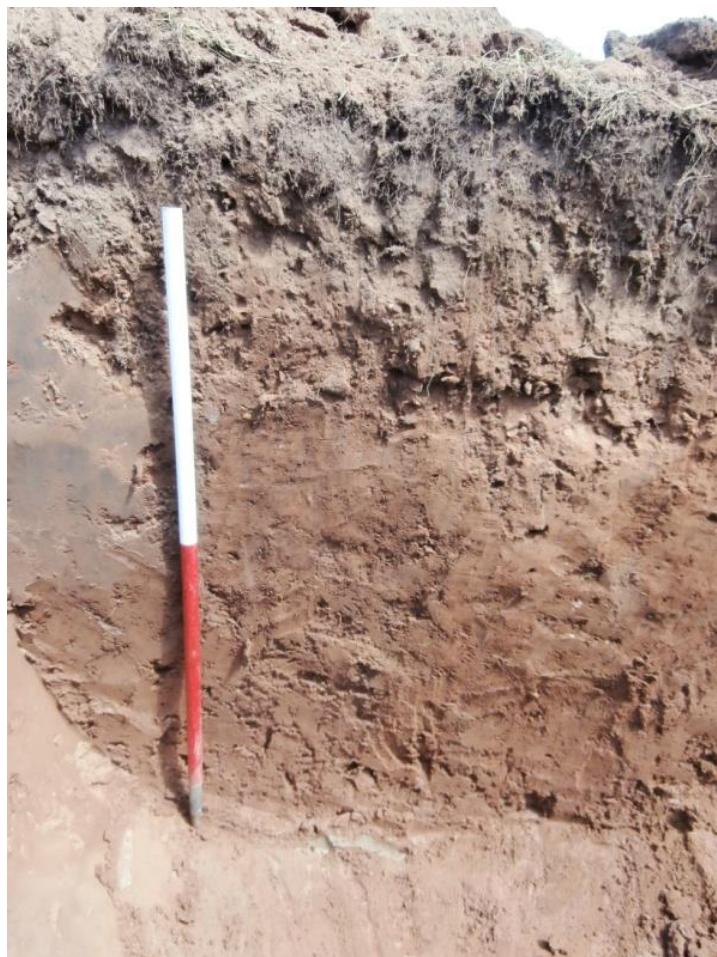
4.1 General comments

The natural substrate varied across the site, reflecting the changes in topography. On the higher ground in Fields 1, 2, 3 and 6, the natural substrate comprised compact red-brown clays with patches of gravel as well as red-brown sands at an average of 0.30m to 0.60m below the present ground surface. On the lower ground adjacent to Rothley Brook, it comprised orange or grey sands at a variable depth of 0.70m- 1.08m (Fig 6; Appendix).



General view of Trench 6, looking south-west Fig 4

Towards and at the base of the slope on the lower ground adjacent to Rothley Brook (Fields 4, 5 and 7) the natural comprised brown, orange or grey sands and gravels at a variable depth of 0.70m – 1.08m. Here it was overlain with layers of alluvium (905) and (1005) comprising firm mottled white-grey and dark yellow silty clays, up to 0.50m thick. This was overlain with a layer of colluvium (904) and (1004) comprising firm light grey/orange/pink silty clays, 0.38m to 0.60m thick (Fig 5).



Sondage in Trench 9, showing colluvium overlying alluvium, looking north-east Fig 5

A layer of subsoil tended to either correspond with the survival of furrows (Trenches 4, 7, 8, 11- 16) or overlay the colluvium in Trenches 9 and 10. The subsoil comprised brown, orange-brown or red-brown silty sand, between 0.05m and 0.40m thick. The topsoil was broadly consistent across the site, comprising a medium grey-brown silty sand. Modern debris including plastics and brick were occasionally present. A sherd of English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware, dating from 1700 onwards was recovered from topsoil (201) from Trench 2.

In Trenches 2 and 3 there were small areas of modern disturbance comprising patches of coal, clinker in a dark brown clay matrix (203) and (303). There were also a number of slate and ceramic field drains in some trenches.

Archaeological remains consisted entirely of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow and a ditch ([1304], Trench 13) of post-medieval date.

4.2 The ridge and furrow

Ridge and furrow (Fig 3) was present across the site both as earthworks in Field 7 and as remnant furrows in Fields 2 (Trench 4), 3 (Trench 7), 4 (Trench 8), 6 (Trench 14) and 7 (Trench 16). The combined evidence suggests that there were three furlongs or fields in the application area.

In the western third of the site (field to the west of Field 2, Field 6 and south-western part of Field 7) the furrows were aligned on a general west to east trend. In the central portion of the site (Field 2, eastern part of Field 7, and Field 4) the strips were aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. The third furlong/field was visible in the eastern part of Field 3 (Trench 7), aligned east to west.

Ridge and furrow survive as well-defined earthwork remains in the south-western corner of the site in Field 7 (Fig 6). The earthworks are characterised by broad ridges, evenly spaced at 6m apart, averaging 5m wide and up to 0.40m high. Aerial photographs reproduced in the geophysical survey report (Roseveare 2012) also indicate that ridge and furrow earthworks are also present in the field to the west of Field 2. They were visible during the summer of 2014.



General view of extant ridge and furrow in Field 7, looking west Fig 6

In the trenches the furrows were spaced 1.5m to 8m apart and 1.2m to 3.5m wide. Furrows were investigated in Trenches 4 (404) and 14 (1404)/[1405] and were between 0.26m and 0.30m thick, with shallow, dish-shaped profiles, with a fill indistinguishable from the subsoil.

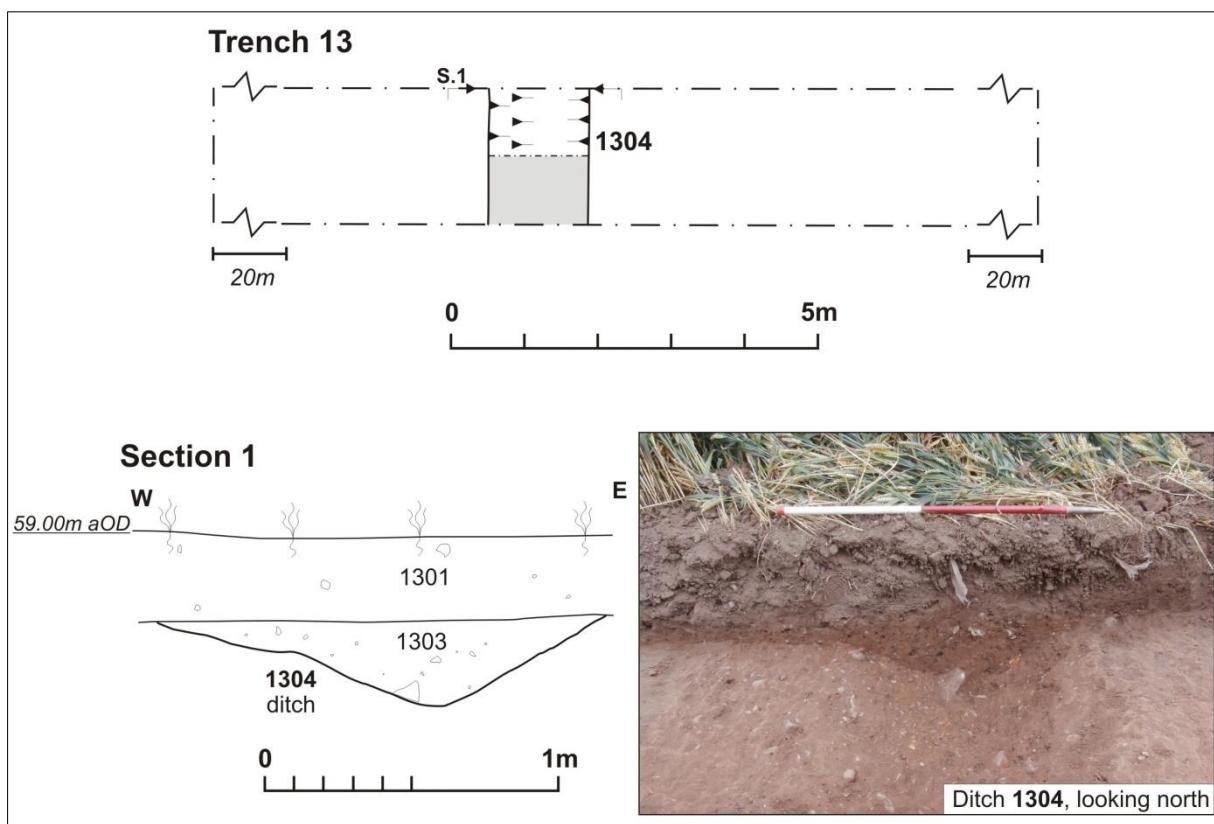


Furrow [1405] at the southern end of Trench 14, looking west Fig 7

A sherd of Staffordshire Slipware (Section 5), dating from late 17th to mid 18th centuries, was recovered from furrow (1404)/ [1405] in Trench 4. The form of the extant earthworks, as well as the pottery, suggests that the open field cultivation system was in use until the 18th century.

4.3 The former field boundary and Trench 13

A ditch, [1304], recorded in Trench 13 (Figs 3 and 8) was aligned north to south, 1.55m wide and 0.29m deep with an asymmetrical profile, with a fill of compact red-grey clay (1303). It was sealed with topsoil (1301) (subsoil was absent from this trench). No artefacts were recovered from this ditch.



Trench 13, plan and section, ditch 1304 Fig 8

4.4 Trench 14

The former field boundary observed in Trench 13 was not present in this trench (Fig 9).

5 THE POTTERY by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised two sherds with a total weight of 59g. Both sherds were post-medieval in date, and recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows:-

EA3: Staffordshire Slipware (1650-1780), 1 sherd, 29g

SW5: English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware (1700+), 1 sherd, 30g

The sherd of SW5 is of Nottingham/Derby type, and 18th -19th century in date. It occurred in Trench 2, topsoil (201).

The sherd of EA3 is from a press-moulded dish or plate, a typical product of the tradition, and occurred in furrow (404). They are both common finds at contemporary sites in the region.

6 DISCUSSION

The combined archaeological works indicate that the site was under cultivation from the medieval period onwards. The extant ridge and furrow earthworks in Field 7 and to the west of Field 2, the strips identified on the geophysical survey and the remains found during the trial trenching suggest that there were at least three fields or furlongs in the site area. The eastern and western fields had strips which were aligned east to west and were separated by a field of strips aligned roughly north-west to south-east, although there were no visible headlands. This was superseded by a field enclosure system, probably in the 18th century, on a different alignment.

Remnants of the pre-Enclosure field boundaries were also recorded in the trenches. A ditch [1304] in the centre of Trench 13 corresponds with the approximate location of a field boundary illustrated on the 1780 township plan (Fig 9). This forms the eastern boundary of the small fields adjacent to Mountsorrel Road. The modern disturbance in Field 1 is likely to be the product of disposal of farm waste.

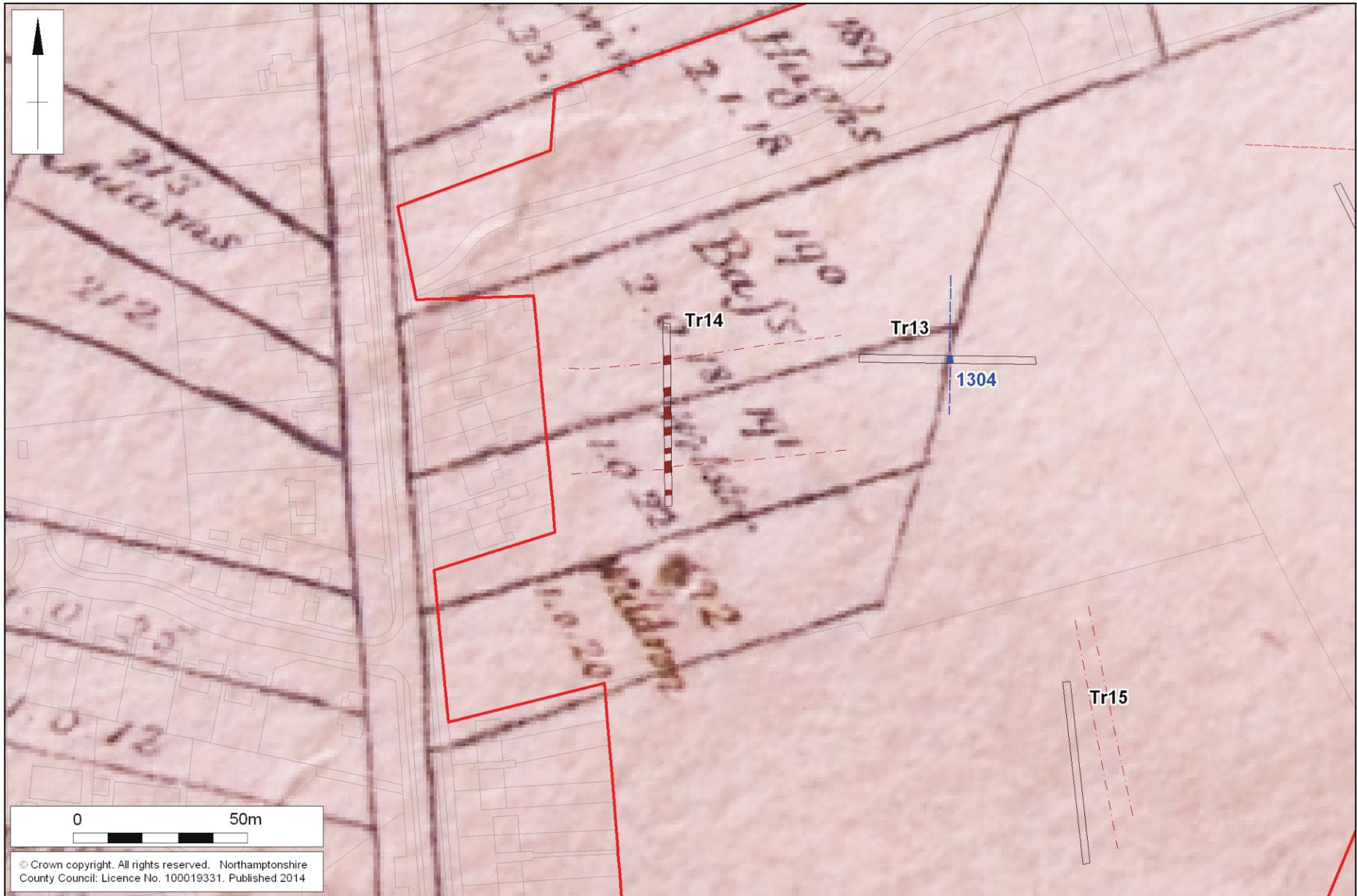
The geophysical survey indicated that there were possible ditches in the southern part of Field 2, in the northern portion of Field 4 and in the northern part of Field 7. However, Trenches 4 and 8 did not have any other features aside from ridge and furrow, and Trench 15 was devoid of archaeology. There was, however, a change in natural, from clays to gravels, in the southern portion of Field 4 which corresponded with the anomaly in Trench 4. Changes in natural substrate or disturbance of the topsoil may also explain the absence of other features in Trenches 8 and 15.

There was no evidence for prehistoric settlement or occupation in the area of the site, although the deep modern ploughing on the compact clay soils on the higher ground may have truncated any material.

Scale 1:1,500 (A4)

Excerpt of 1780 pre-Enclosure map with archaeological features

Fig 9



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MOLA
V1 14/8/2014
V2 27/8/2014

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
1	50m, 1.8m & NW-SE	458415 313790	61.00m	0.30m & 60.70m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
101	Topsoil	Medium grey-brown silty sand, few small pebbles	0.30m thick	-
102	Natural	Orange-brown sand, flecks of chalk, few small cobbles. Patches of blue and orange clay.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
2	50m, 1.8m & NE-SW	458473 313873	59.00m	0.30m & 58.70m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
201	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	Post-medieval Pottery English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware
202	Natural	Red-orange sand, flecks of chalk, few small pebbles, rare cobble. A large boulder is at the eastern end.	-	-
203	Modern disturbance	Patches of mixed coal, clinker and charcoal in dark brown clay. Cut in to 202		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
3	50m, 1.8m & NW-SE	458512 313824	62.00m	0.20m & 61.80m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
301	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.20m thick	-
302	Natural	Orange-red clay with patches of limestone and green-yellow clay	-	-
303	Modern disturbance	Patches of mixed coal, clinker and charcoal in dark brown clay. Cut in to 302	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
4	50m, 1.8m & N-S	458558 313659	66.00m	0.60m & 65.40m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
401	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.20m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Loose medium brown silty sand	0.10m-0.40m thick	-
403	Natural	Red-brown clay. Change to coarse gravels at	-	-
404	Furrow	One of seven furrows identified in the trench. All furrows are aligned NE-SW. Excavated furrow (404) has a shallow, dish shaped profile. Fill material is the same as subsoil 402.	Between 1.5m and 4m apart, average of 2m wide and up to 0.26m thick.	Post-medieval Pottery Staffordshire Slipware

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
5	50m, 1.8m & E-W	458684 313622	64.00m	0.30m & 63.70m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
501	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	-
502	Natural	Hard red clay with patches of chalk. Slate field drains and plough scarring	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
6	50m, 1.8m & NE-SW	458838 313685	63.00m	0.30m & 62.70m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
601	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.20m-0.30m thick	-
602	Natural	Same as 502	-	-
603	Furrows	Four furrows aligned NW-SE. Light brown silty sands. unexcavated	Spaced 3m-5m apart 2-3m wide	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
7	50m, 1.8m & NW-SE	458938 313754	63.50	0.45m & 63.05m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
701	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m-0.45m thick	-
702	Natural	Light orange-brown sand, patches of red clay, few small pebbles	-	-
703	Subsoil	Thin layer of silty sand	0.10m thick	-
704	Furrows	Five furrows aligned E-W. Same as 603	Spaced 5m-8m apart 2-3m wide	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
8	50m, 1.8m & NE-SW	458734 313555	60.00m	0.43m & 59.57m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
801	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.15m-0.23m thick	-
802	Subsoil	Thin layer of red-brown silty sand	0.05m-0.20m thick	-
803	Natural	Red clay, patches of chalk	-	-
804	Furrows	Aligned N-S Same as 802	Spaced 4m apart 1.2m-2m wide	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
9	50m, 1.8m & NW-SE	458766 313442	50.00m	0.48m & 49.52m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
901	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.15m-0.25m thick	-
902	Subsoil	Red-brown silty sand, few small pebbles	0.10m-0.23m thick	-
903	Natural	Orange sand with patches red clay, at SE end change to white or orange clays	-	-
904	Colluvium	Firm light grey-orange/pink silty clays, rare charcoal flecking and rare medium-large boulders	0.38m-0.60m thick	-
905	Alluvium	Firm mottled white-grey and dark yellow silty clays, occasional charcoal and manganese flecks, rare small water rolled pebbles. At S end of trench	0.40m thick	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
10	50m, 1.8m & NE-SW	458793 313404	50.00m	1.08m & 48.12m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1001	Topsoil	Same as 801	0.15m thick	-
1002	Subsoil	Same as 902	0.08m-0.13m thick	-
1003	Natural	Friable grey sands and gravels. Land drains.	-	-
1004	Colluvium	Same as 904	0.30m-0.40m thick	-
1005	Alluvium	Same as 905	0.50m thick	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
11	50m, 1.8m & NW-SE	458629 313453	54.00m	0.70m & 53.30m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1101	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	-
1102	Subsoil	Light orange-brown silty sand, few small rounded pebbles	0.40m thick	-
1103	Natural	Brown-orange sand, patches of red-orange clay and gravels	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
12	50m, 1.8m & NE-SW	458506 313427	48.50m	0.80m & 47.70m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1201	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.10m-0.30m thick	-
1202	Subsoil	Light brown silty sand, few small pebbles	0.50m thick	-
1203	Natural	Red-brown clay sand, bands of red clay and gravels. Slate land drains present.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
13	50m, 1.8m & E-W	458506 313427	59.00m	0.26m & 58.73m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1301	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.26m thick	-
1302	Natural	Mid brown-orange sand, frequent gravels	-	-
1303	Fill of ditch 1304	Compact red-grey clay, few small rounded pebbles, rare coal fragments and rare medium sub-angular stones.	1.55m wide 0.29m thick	-
1304	Ditch	Aligned north-south, asymmetrical U-shaped profile.	1.55m wide 0.29m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
14	50m, 1.8m & N-S	458426 313412	61.00m	0.30m & 60.70m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1401	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.25m thick	-
1402	Subsoil	Light grey sand	0.05m thick	-
1403	Natural	Mid brown-orange sand, frequent gravels. At southern end, red-orange sand	-	-
1404	Fill of furrow 1405	Compact light brown-grey silty clay, few small pebbles, charcoal flecks. Merging with 1403	2.30m wide 0.30m thick	-
1405	Furrow Filled with 1404	E-W aligned, shallow bowl shaped profile with rounded uneven base	2.30m wide 0.30m deep	-
1406	Furrows	A further six furrows in the trench. Comprising material same as the subsoil 1402.	Spaced 2.5m and 7m apart 2m- 3.5m wide	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
15	50m, 1.8m & NW-SE	458542 313313	52.00m	0.28m & 52.72m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1501	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.20m thick	-
1502	Subsoil	Mid orange-grey sandy silt, few small stones	0.08m thick	-
1503	Natural	Orange-yellow and patches of grey sandy clay, rare large boulders	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
16	50m, 1.8m & N-S	458478 313216	51.00m	0.95m & 50.05m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1601	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.20m-0.55m thick	-
1602	Subsoil	Same as 1502	0.20m-0.40m thick	-
1603	Natural	Same as 1503	-	-
1604	Furrows	Same as 1502, 1602 Also survives as earthworks	2.5m wide-4m wide	-

