SLIP INN QUARRY EXTENSION, PHASE 8 NORTH ASHBY PARVA, LUTTERWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE

An Archaeological Watching Brief

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Transcect at the northern end of the quarry containing a dark peat deposit formed in the early post-glacial period

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Trent & Peak ARCHAEOLOGY

SUMMARY

- Between 11th April and 13th May 2011, Trent & Peak Archaeology, on behalf of CEMEX Materials UK Ltd., conducted an archaeological watching brief at Slip Inn Quarry (Extension), Ashby Parva, Lutterworth, Leicestershire.

- The site comprises Phase 8 North of the proposed extension to Slip Inn Quarry, situated approximately one mile north-east of the village of Ashby Parva, centred on NGR 453382 288933. Continuous monitoring occurred during the stripping of topsoil and overburden from an area of *c*. 4125m² within the south-east quadrant of Phase 8 North, Area 20. In addition the section extending along the northern and north eastern edge of the quarry containing significant peat and colluvium deposits was recorded and environmental samples taken.

- The land falls away from the south-west to the north-east, noted, prior to fieldwork, as having the potential for slope wash to mask possible archaeological horizons.

- Prehistoric finds were limited to a small number of flints identified as of probable Mesolithic and early Bronze Age date. This is consistent with the low density noted during earlier field walking of Phase 8 North. More significant concentrations, arguably suggestive of the main focus of activity, were recovered from areas of higher ground to the south and east.

- Three sherds of Romano-British courseware pottery, of likely local manufacture, were identified during the watching brief. The pottery was very abraded and recovered from the lower colluvial deposits suggesting that they may be associated with manuring the fields.

- The archaeological remains comprised remnants of former medieval strip cultivation (ridge and furrow) and later field drainage. The ridge and furrow formed part of a wider medieval landscape of open fields surrounding the village of Ashby Parva. No longer surviving as upstanding earthworks these took the form of truncated furrow bases.

- A transect at the northern end of Phase 8 containing a peaty clay deposit was recorded. It had substantial layers of potential colluvial origin. No archaeological features or horizons were present, although a black humic peat layer was identified. The sedimentary sequence was broadly the same as that encountered during previous work within the quarry which produced two radiocarbon dates, one from the lower and one from the upper portions of the peat deposit producing dates of 9765 ± 35 BP (SUERC-26945; 9295-9205 cal BC) and 7285 ± 35 BP (SUERC 26944; 6230-6060 cal BC) respectively suggesting that the formation of the peat deposit began during the early post-glacial period and continued into the later 7th millennium BC. Environmental samples taken from the peat and colluvial deposits have been retained by TPA and may form the basis of a future research project.

SLIP INN QUARRY EXTENSION, PHASE 8 NORTH, ASHBY PARVA, LUTTERWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE

A Report on Watching Brief 2011

Prepared by M. Hurford

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Acknowledgements
Field work was directed by Matt Hurford and assisted by fieldworkers Julia Clarke and Lawrence Platt (surveying). The project was overseen by Adrian Havercroft of the Guildhouse Consultancy on behalf of CEMEX Materials UK. Much appreciated cooperation was received during the project from Nigel Taylor (Quarry Manager, CEMEX Materials UK). Field work was monitored on behalf of Leicestershire County Council by Richard Clark, Senior Planning Archaeologist. The work was generously funded by Cemex UK Limited.

Abbreviations

HER	-	Historic Environment Record
H&S	-	Health and Safety
LCCHS	-	Leicestershire County Council Heritage Service
PS	-	Project Supervisor
PM	-	Project Manager
SPA	-	Senior Planning Archaeologist
TPA	-	Trent & Peak Archaeology
ULAS	-	University of Leicester Archaeological Services
WSI	-	Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared by **Date** **Signed**	M. Hurford, Project Officer 22 December 2014 
Checked by **Date** **Signed**	Dr P. Johnson, Project Manager 26 January 2015 
Approved by **Date** **Signed**	Dr H. Jones 26 January 2015 
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between 11th April and 13th May 2011, Trent & Peak Archaeology, on behalf of CEMEX Materials UK Ltd., conducted an archaeological watching brief at Slip Inn Quarry (Extension), Ashby Parva, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (Figure 1). The site comprised Area 20 in Phase 8 North of the proposed extension to Slip Inn Quarry, situated approximately one mile north-east of the village of Ashby Parva, centred on NGR 453382 288933. Continuous monitoring occurred during the stripping of topsoil from an area of *c*. 4125m² within the south-east quadrant of Phase 8 North (Figure 2). In addition the section extending along the northern edge of the quarry containing significant peat and colluvium deposits was recorded and environmental samples taken.

1.2 The project was overseen on behalf of CEMEX Materials UK by Adrian Havercroft of The Guildhouse Consultancy. Fieldwork and reporting has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of:

1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI): *Extension to Sand Workings and Modification of Existing Restoration Scheme - Slip Inn Quarry, Ashby Parva, Lutterworth (Harborough District),* (A. Havercroft 2009).

1.4 *Mitigation Strategy* – detailed in the letter dated 12/09/09 from A. Havercroft to R. Clark (SPA).

2. SITE BACKGROUND

Topography

2.1 Phase 8 North comprised a single field of *c*.3.2ha, previously under episodic cultivation but more recently left to develop a cover of coarse undergrowth, including young saplings. The general height of the area varies from *c*.123m to 109m AOD, falling away from the south-west to the north-east, with a pronounced north/south hollow occupying the eastern third of the field.

Geology

2.2 The WSI identifies the underlying geology as being Lower Lias with overlying Oadby Till with Pleistocene to recent sands, gravels and Wolston Clay (Havercroft 2009). A previous review of the bore-hole data for Phases 8 and 9 noted that the clay forming the underlying upper substrata, varied in thickness between 4 and 16m (Speed 2004, 1). The WSI highlighted the topographic potential for the build up of colluvium, masking possible archaeological horizons. The results of trial trenching confirmed the presence of a substantial depth of deposit of probable colluvial origin in the lower lying areas of Phase 8 North.

Soils

2.3 Soils have been identified as of the 'Beccles 3' Series, typically stagnogley, these are described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy clayey soils with only slight waterlogging (Havercroft 2009, 5).

Archaeology

2.4 A comprehensive review of the results of the three episodes of non-intrusive archaeological works is contained in the WSI (Havercroft 2009, 6-9), hence only a concise summary is provided below:

2.5 *Desk-Based Assessment* (Marsden & Clay 2002, ULAS)

- No recorded archaeological finds from within the study area.
- Finds from the general vicinity comprised:
  - scatters of worked flint (Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)
  - Roman pottery/occupation evidence
  - Medieval pottery scatters (possibly derived from manuring of open fields)
- HER landscape map indicated ridge and furrow had existed within the broader study area, although survival as earthworks was limited
- Tithe Map of 1848 (earliest surviving map of Ashby Parva) indicates little change in the pattern of field boundaries.

2.6 *Fieldwalking* (Speed 2004, ULAS)

Fieldwalking of transects in Phase 8 North recovered:

- Three later prehistoric flints (x1 tool, x2 debitage).
- A light scatter of potsherds, ranging in date from a single abraded RB sherd through to post-medieval/modern.

2.7 *Geophysical Survey* (Heard 2004, ULAS)

Detailed magnetometry was carried out over an area of *c*.9000m² in Phase 8 North, this revealed:

- A series of positive linear anomalies on the west edge of the field aligned north/south (ridge & furrow)
- A scatter of discrete positive anomalies with negative returns (near surface ferrous objects)
- Two faint negative linear anomalies in north part of survey area, aligned north-west/south-east (former earthworks?)
- Pair of positive and negative linear anomalies *c*.20m long (origin unknown)
- Area of weak positive readings in centre of survey area (origin unknown)

2.8 A programme of archaeological trial trenching across Phase 8 North and an archaeological watching brief confined to the north-west quadrant of Phase 8 was designed (Jones 2009, TPA and Jones and Elliott 2009, TPA) and subsequently undertaken in 2009 (Jones, Parker and Webb 2009, TPA) and is summarised below:

- Few archaeological finds or features were present. Evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to a single flint tool of later prehistoric date, consistent with the low density noted during earlier field walking. With the exception of a possible undated shallow pit (0023 - Trench 09), archaeological remains were limited to remnants of former medieval strip cultivation (ridge and furrow) and later field drainage. The ridge and furrow formed part of a wider medieval landscape of open fields surrounding the village of Ashby Parva.

- Trial trenching and watching brief revealed two blocks of medieval strip cultivation with opposing orientations, consistent with the pattern of ridge and furrow recorded on the Leicestershire HER landscape and resource maps. A block of north/south aligned strips occupied the western side of the field. A second less well defined group of furrows, aligned west/east, were identified in the southern quarter of the field, and may suggest the location of a former headland and baulk.

- Hand excavation produced little dateable material from the furrows. Only three medieval pot-sherds were recovered, in addition to those found during topsoil stripping. No longer surviving as earthworks, levelling of the ridge and furrow seems likely to have occurred relatively recently. The coincidence of ceramic field drains with a number of furrow bases suggests they remained as surface features until the later 19th – early 20th century.

- Trial trenching across the distinctive north/south hollow occupying the eastern third of the field indicated the presence of substantial deposits of potential colluvial origin. Beneath this was a build up of clay which, at the northern end of the hollow, overlay a layer of peat. Radiocarbon dating suggests the formation of the peat occurred in the early post-glacial period. Preliminary pollen analysis has supported this dating with a sequence of vegetational change (forest development) consistent with the early Holocene. The pollen assessment has indicated that the deposit has significant potential to aid reconstruction of the regional Mesolithic environment.

3 WATCHING BRIEF OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

Objectives

3.1 The objectives of the fieldwork were in accordance with the Mitigation Strategy which was agreed following the completion of trial trenching at a site meeting on 8th September 2009. In attendance were archaeological consultant for CEMEX Materials UK (Adrian Havercroft) the SPA for Leicestershire County Council (Richard Clark) and TPA (Howard Jones and Richard Parker). The

agreed strategy was subsequently confirmed in a letter from the consultant to the SPA (Havercroft 2009a).

3.2. The mitigation strategy targeted the three main issues of potential archaeological and/or geoarchaeological interest arising from the results of the trial trenching, with contingency provision to allow flexibility in response to changing priorities, should further discoveries be made during stripping of overburden.

Archaeological / geo-archaeological focus	**Mitigation strategy**
Medieval landscape/cultivation (and other sporadic isolated discoveries)	Intermittent watching brief: record alignment and sample excavation, with Contingency to increase to continuous monitoring and/or additional staffing
Colluvium/buried archaeological horizons	Transect/s across dry valley: supervise removal of overburden, record section, with Contingency to undertake appropriate sampling and/or scientific dating strategy
Peat deposit	Transect across peat deposit: record section and undertake appropriate sampling and scientific dating strategy
Other significant discrete sites and/or extensive deposits of archaeological and/or geoarchaeological potential.	Contingency – subject to further specific Project Designs with capacity for additional staffing

3.4. As part of the agreed scheme a watching brief was conducted during removal of topsoil and overburden. Topsoil was removed from a designated block (Area 20) of *c*. 4125m² (the south-east quadrant), using a tracked 360º excavator with smooth edged bucket. Spoil was relocated using articulated dumpers running on the unstripped surface. The northern end of Phase 8 and the north-east quadrant, totalling *c.* 5625m², had been quarried in 2010 without an archaeological presence.

Archive

3.5 The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the Accession Number X.A65.2011. A summary of the project has been entered onto the OASIS online database under the OASIS ID code of trentpea1-198587.

4. RESULTS OF THE TOPSOIL AND OVERBURDEN REMOVAL *(Figure 3, Plate 1)*

4.1. The deposits encountered during the watching brief were broadly the same as those recorded during the trial trenching of 2009 (Jones, Parker and Webb 2009). Removal of the *c*. 0.3m thick dark greyish brown sandy loam topsoil 0200 revealed a subsoil, also *c*. 0.3m thick, of probable colluvial origin comprising yellowish brown sandy clay loam, the subsoil in the western half of the area 0201 being slightly lighter and with a marginally higher stone content than that to the east 0202. A single unidentifiable iron fragment was recovered from 0202. In the northern half of the area the subsoil becomes reddish brown silty clay loam 0203. Beneath the deposits 0201-0203 was a layer of brown sandy clay loam 0204, a further colluvial deposit, which produced a small number of finds concentrated in the north-east of the area. The finds included flint of likely Mesolithic date and early-Bronze Age date (Appendix B) and abraded Romano-British pottery sherds (Appendix C). It is likely given the small number of finds that they have washed down from the higher ground to the south and east where higher concentrations of flint has been found during fieldwalking suggestive of settlement activity (Speed 2004, 5). The small size and abraded nature of the pottery suggests that they were introduced to the deposit through the manuring of the fields during the Roman period.

Ridge and Furrow

4.2. Stripping of topsoil 0200 from Area 20 revealed a continuation of the ridge and furrow encountered during the 2009 archaeological work (Jones, Parker and Webb 2009) located in the south-west corner of the area. They took the form of five truncated furrow bases, 0205-0209, each infilled with dark yellowish brown silty clay. They were aligned approximately north/south and extended to the north for *c.* 25m before terminating when the subsoil changes from sandy clay loam 0201 to silty clay loam 0203. Furrows could not be discerned to the east.

4.3. The furrows within Area 20 were relatively evenly spaced with a mean average of 5.35m as measured from the mid-point of each truncated furrow base. This is comparable with the general range recorded in the midlands and elsewhere (Hall 1987). No small finds were recovered from the furrows. Later field drainage followed the line of the furrows.

Transect across the peat deposit *(Figures 4-7; Plates 2-5)*

4.4 In compliance with the agreed mitigation strategy a transect at the northern end of Phase 8 containing a peaty clay deposit encountered during trial trenching in 2009 (Jones, Parker and Webb 2009) was sampled and recorded. The section was 53m in length and up to 2.10m in depth with a machine excavated stepped profile to permit safe access for sampling and recording. The section extended for 38m along the northern section and 15m along the north eastern section of the quarry.

4.5. A general record of the sedimentary sequence was recorded using an EDM with three detailed hand cleaned and recorded sections being produced with no significant variations noted in the deposits across the transect. The sequence was broadly comparable to that in Trench 20 excavated 20m to the south in 2009 (Jones, Parker and Webb 2009). The principal sediments comprised two bands of yellowish brown sandy clay colluvium 0210 and 0211 which extended to a depth *c.* 0.70m below the topsoil, the distinction between deposits 0210 and 0211 being that the lowest, 0211 had a high percentage of greyish brown sandy clay mottling. Layers of brownish yellow and greyish brown clay 0212-0214 lie beneath the sandy clay deposits. They are also likely to be colluvial in nature and are *c.* 0.40m thick. The peat 0215 beneath comprises black silty clay containing small amounts of light yellowish brown sand and organic material and is *c.* 0.40m thick. Across much of the section the peat rests upon banded reddish yellow to brown sands and gravels 0217, at the west end root disturbance 0216 extended beneath 0215 into 0217. However, in the central part of the section a deposit of light grey silty clay 0219, (including 0218), up to 0.32m thick lies between the peat 0215 and the underlying natural substrata 0217.

4.6. A column extending through the peaty deposit and overlying colluvial deposits was taken for potential pollen analysis. A bulk sample for assessment for suitability for plant macrofossil and palaeoentomology analysis, and potential radiocarbon dating was taken from the upper, middle and lower parts of the peat layer adjacent to the column position. These samples have been retained by TPA and may form the basis of a future research project.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The continuous observation during the topsoil and overburden strip of the south-east quadrant of Phase 8 North Area 20 revealed very few archaeological finds or features. Evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to a small number of flint tools and debitage of likely Mesolithc and early Bronze Age date, the latter consistent with the low density noted during earlier field walking (Speed 2004, 5). Very abraded Romano-British pottery sheds were recovered from the lower colluvial deposits and are probably associated with manuring the fields. The archaeological remains comprised remnants of former medieval strip cultivation (ridge and furrow) and later field drainage.

5.1. The watching brief and transept recording met the key objectives set out in the WSI (Havercroft 2009), namely the clarification of the area's archaeological potential, characterisation of features and deposits, and testing of the results of the previous non intrusive works.

Prehistory

5.2 Prehistoric finds were limited to five potentially worked flint, one unstratified and four recovered from the lower sandy clay colluvial deposit 0204 and identified as of probable Early Bronze Age date. This is consistent with the low density noted during earlier field walking of Phase 8 North

(Speed 2004, 5). More significant concentrations, arguably suggestive of the main focus of activity, were recovered from areas of higher ground to the south and east (ibid.).

Romano-British

5.3 Romano-British courseware pottery was identified during the watching brief comprising a single sherd from the topsoil 0200 and two sherds from the lower colluvium 0204. The pottery contained angular limestone inclusions, similar to known Leicestershire made products.

Medieval

5.4 The archaeological remains comprised remnants of former medieval strip cultivation (ridge and furrow). No longer surviving as upstanding earthworks these took the form of truncated furrow bases. They were north/south aligned occupying the south western side of the area and were traced for *c*. 25m. It could not be determined whether they had originally extended further downslope to the north due to the difficulties of identification within the colluvial deposits. However, the underlying geology became much wetter, and changed from being sandy clay loam to silty clay loam at this point which raises the possibility that cultivation ceased here due to the waterlogged nature of the field. The former medieval strip cultivation is consistent with the pattern of ridge and furrow recorded on the Leicestershire SMR landscape and resource maps (Marsden and Clay 2003, Fig 5) forming part of the wider medieval landscape of open fields surrounding the village of Ashby Parva.

Palaeoenvironmental – Early Holocene Peat Deposit

5.5 A transect at the northern end of Phase 8 containing a peaty clay deposit was recorded. It had substantial deposits of potential colluvial origin. No archaeological features or horizons were identified, although a black humic peat layer was identified at *c*.107.75m OD. The sedimentary sequence was broadly the same as that encountered during the trial trenching in 2009 (Jones, Parker and Webb 2009). Two radiocarbon dates were obtained in 2009, one from the lower and one from upper portions of the peat deposit producing dates of 9765 $\pm$ 35 BP (SUERC-26945; 9295-9205 cal BC) and 7285 $\pm$ 35 BP (SUERC 26944; 6230-6060 cal BC) respectively suggesting that the formation of the peat deposit during the early post-glacial period, continuing into the later 7th millennium BC. The preliminary pollen analysis also undertaken at this time supported this conclusion. It is therefore proposed that the samples taken during the 2011 watching brief will be retained by TPA and may form the basis of future research projects. The presence of colluviums beneath the peat indicates soil movement down slope prior to the peat forming.

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APPENDIX A

Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
0200	Sandy loam to sandy silt loam, 7.5YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, <10% stones rounded to angular up to 35mm in size	Topsoil
0201	Soft 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam 10% rounded to subrounded stones up to 90mm in size , average 30mm 2% angular chert up to 50mm in size.	Colluvium
0202	Soft 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam 5% rounded to subrounded stones up to 50mm in size , average 30mm 2% angular chert up to 20mm in size.	Colluvium
0203	Firm 5YR 5/4 reddish brown silty clay loam, 10% gravels throughout comprising rounded pebbles to subrounded up to 120mm and chert angular up to 30mm in size	Colluvium
0204	Soft 7.5YR 4/3 brown brown sandy clay loam 15% rounded stones average size 20mm but up to 90mm	Colluvium. The only deposit to produce finds
0205	Dark 10YR 4/6 dark reddish brown firm silty clay with 2% rounded to angular stones up to 30mm in size	Furrow
0206	Dark 10YR 4/6 dark reddish brown firm silty clay with 2% rounded to angular stones up to 30mm in size	Furrow
0207	Dark 10YR 4/6 dark reddish brown firm silty clay with 2% rounded to angular stones up to 30mm in size	Furrow
0208	Dark 10YR 4/6 dark reddish brown firm silty clay with 2% rounded to angular stones up to 30mm in size	Furrow
0209	Dark 10YR 4/6 dark reddish brown firm silty clay with 2% rounded to angular stones up to 30mm in size	Furrow
0210	Firm 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay, 20% stones rounded to angular up to 50mm in size, well sorted, matrix supported, average size 20mm	Colluvium
0211	Firm 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay, 40% mottles 10YR 5/2 greyish brown sandy clay, 5% stones rounded to angular up to 50mm in size, well sorted, matrix supported, average size 20mm	Colluvium
0212	Firm 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay, 10-15% patches 7.5YR 6/1 clay	Colluvium
0213	Firm 10YR 5/2 greyish brown clay, 5% patches of firm 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay, <1% rounded stones up to 25mm in size	Colluvium
0214	Firm 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clay becoming 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay to the west, 5% patches of firm 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay to the east, <5% rounded stones up to 45mm in size	Colluvium
0215	Friable 7.5YR 2.5/1 black silty clay , 10% swirls of 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand, 10% organic material visible, <5% stones rounded to sub-rounded up to 60mm in size.	Peat
0216	Friable 10YR 4/1 dark greyish brown silty clay, 40% of 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sand, 5% organic material, <5% stones rounded to sub-rounded up to 60mm in size.	Root disturbance
0217	Banded loose 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow sands to 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand, 40% rounded to angular stones up to 110m in size, average 30mm	Natural sands and gravels
0218	10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay <2% stones and roots	An element of 0219
0219	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown to light pinkish-greyish brown silty clay, <5% stones, <2% roots	Colluvium

APPENDIX B

Assessment of the lithics from Slip Inn Quarry, Phase 8 North, Area 20, Ashby Parva, Luttterworth, Leicestershire by Mark Dodd

A total of 6 flints were recovered during the excavations, and have been described in the following table.

Context	Finds Code	Description	Weight (g)
(0204)	ACC	Dark grey nodular flint, approximately 5% cortex remaining. Possible core fragment based upon some flake scars, but subsequently heavily damaged from mechanical action.	8
(0204)	ACD	Mottled light grey with multiple flaws, likely from clay-with-flints. Approximately 15% cortex, damaged and rolled but later used as a bladelet core, with flake scars indicating at least 2, narrow blade removals.	44
(0204)	ACE	Natural or 'thermal' flake.	12
(0204)	ACF	Dark grey nodular flint, approximately 50% cortex remaining. Possible mutli-directional core, although subsequent mechanical and thermal action has damaged makes this uncertain.	45
(0204)	ACH	Dark grey flint, button or thumbnail scraper. 100% cortex on dorsal side. Abrupt retouch present on both distal and lateral margins.	5
Unstrat.	ACJ	Orange brown, river terrace gravels, bladelet (30mm x 11mm). Evidence of platform preparation. Dorsal scars indicate at least two previous removals, one with a step termination. Damage to lateral margins, likely from use.	1

These flints form a very small assemblage, derived from a variety of sources. Several of the pieces were heavily damaged, and are unlikely to have been recovered from their primary deposit. The level of damage also hinders accurate interpretation for these pieces.

The only strongly diagnostic pieces were the button or thumbnail scraper (ACH) and the bladelet (ACJ) of which the latter was an unstratified find. Button or thumbnail scrapers are a distinctive early Bronze Age type. Whereas bladelets are characteristic of knapping technologies used during the Mesolithic. As a possible bladelet core, piece ACD may also be Mesolithic in date.

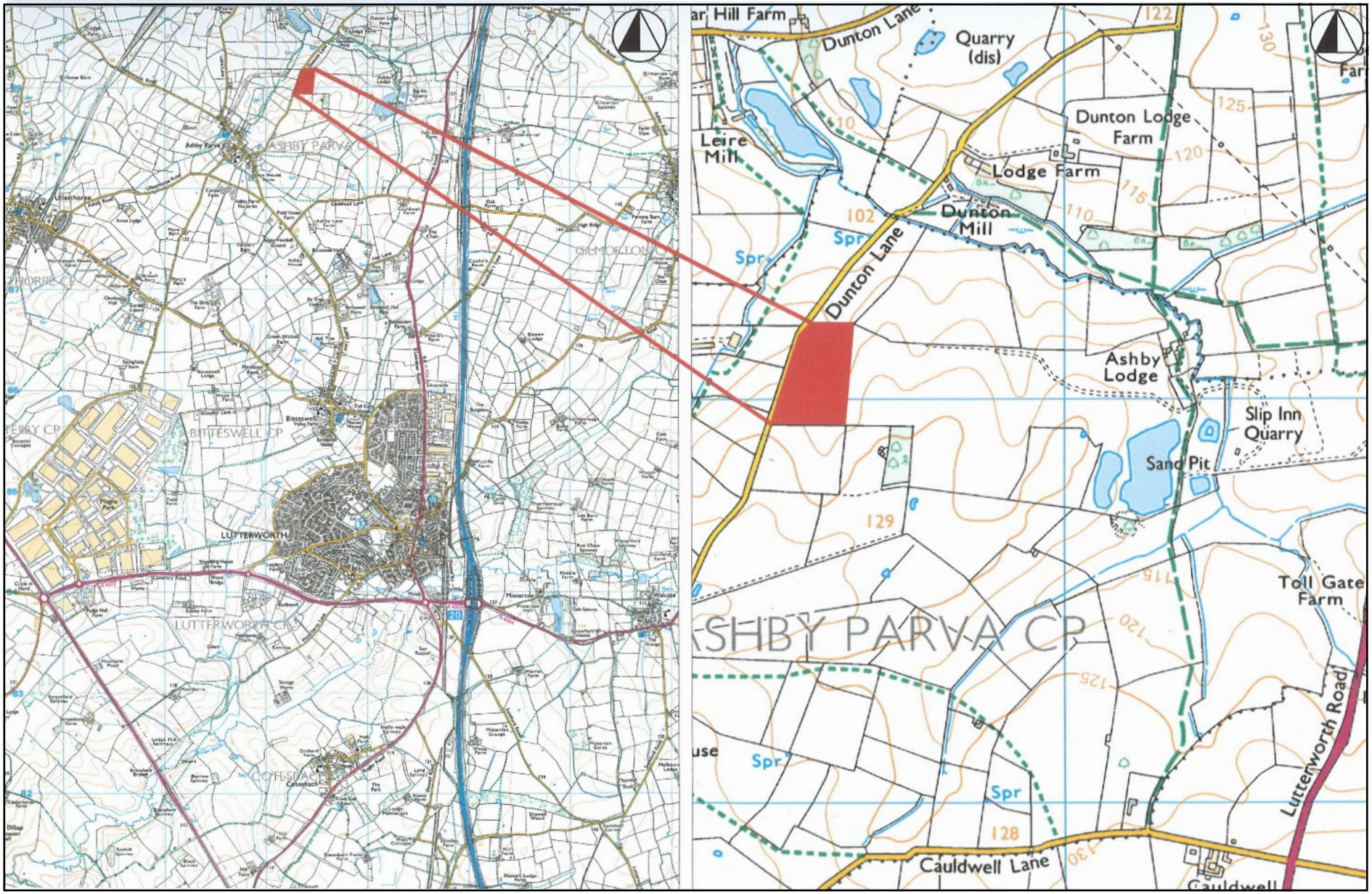
The limited nature of this assemblage and the lack of a primary context mean that it is of little significance beyond confirming the presence of human activity during the prehistoric period. For this reason no further work is recommended for this assemblage.

APPENDIX C

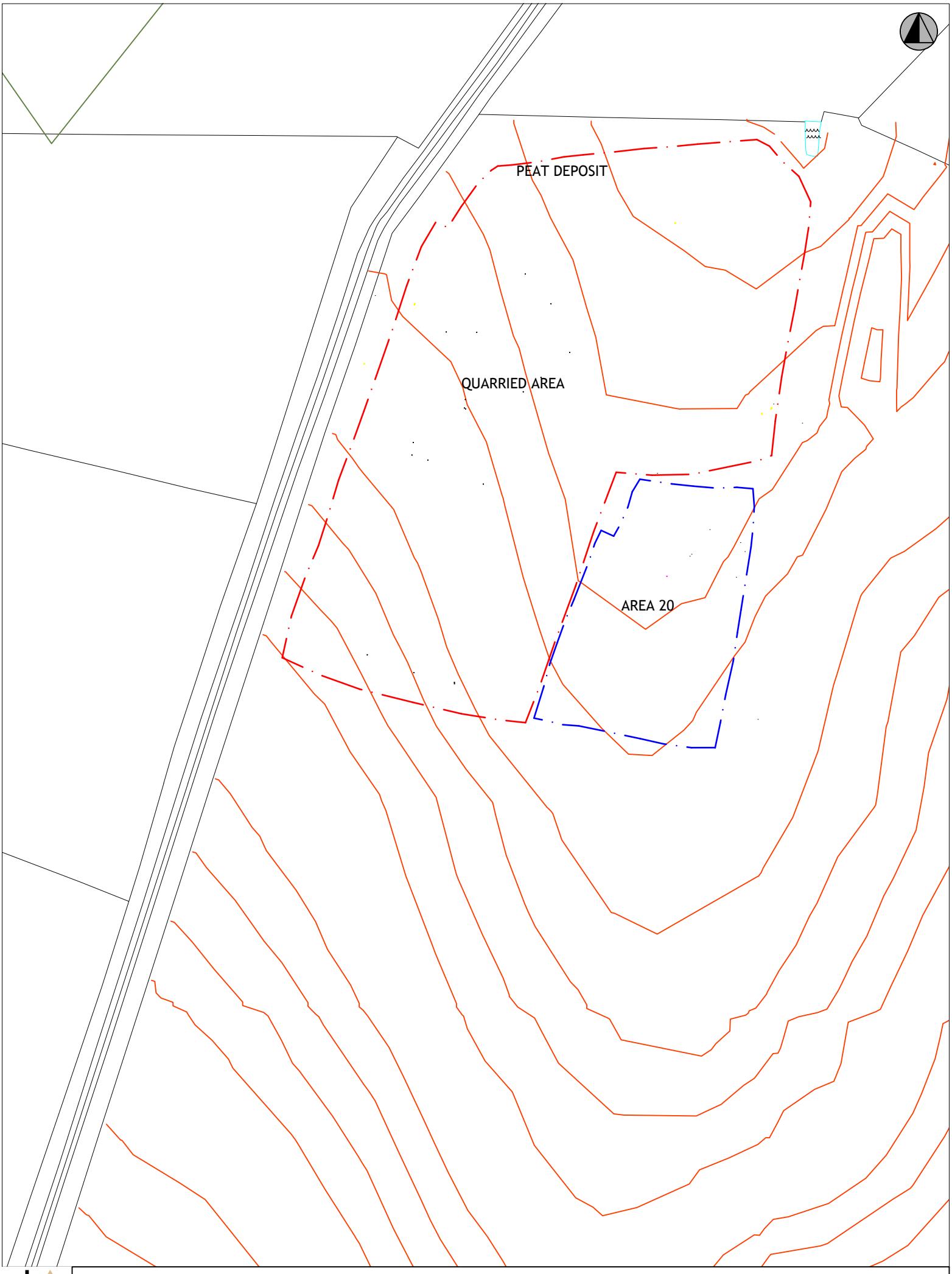
Assessment of the pottery from Slip Inn Quarry, Phase 8 North, Area 20, Ashby Parva, Luttterworth, Leicestershire by Lee Elliott

Context	Finds Code	Material	Object/Date	Count	No Bags	Weight
0204	ACA	Ceramic	Body sherd, RB, reduced	1	1	8g
0204	ACB	Ceramic	Body sherd, RB, oxidised	1	1	7g
0204	ACI	Ceramic	Body sherd, RB	1	1	7g

All three sherds are very abraded and contain angular limestone inclusions (similar to known Leicestershire made products eg Ibstock) and are locally made Romano-British coursewares.



SIQ Slip Inn Quarry
Figure 1. Site location plan
Scale at A4: 1:2500 and 1:500
Contains Ordnance Survey Data. © Crown Copyright and database right 2014



SIQ: Slip Inn Quarry
Figure 2. Plan showing the location of Area 20 Phase 8
Scale 1:1000 at A3

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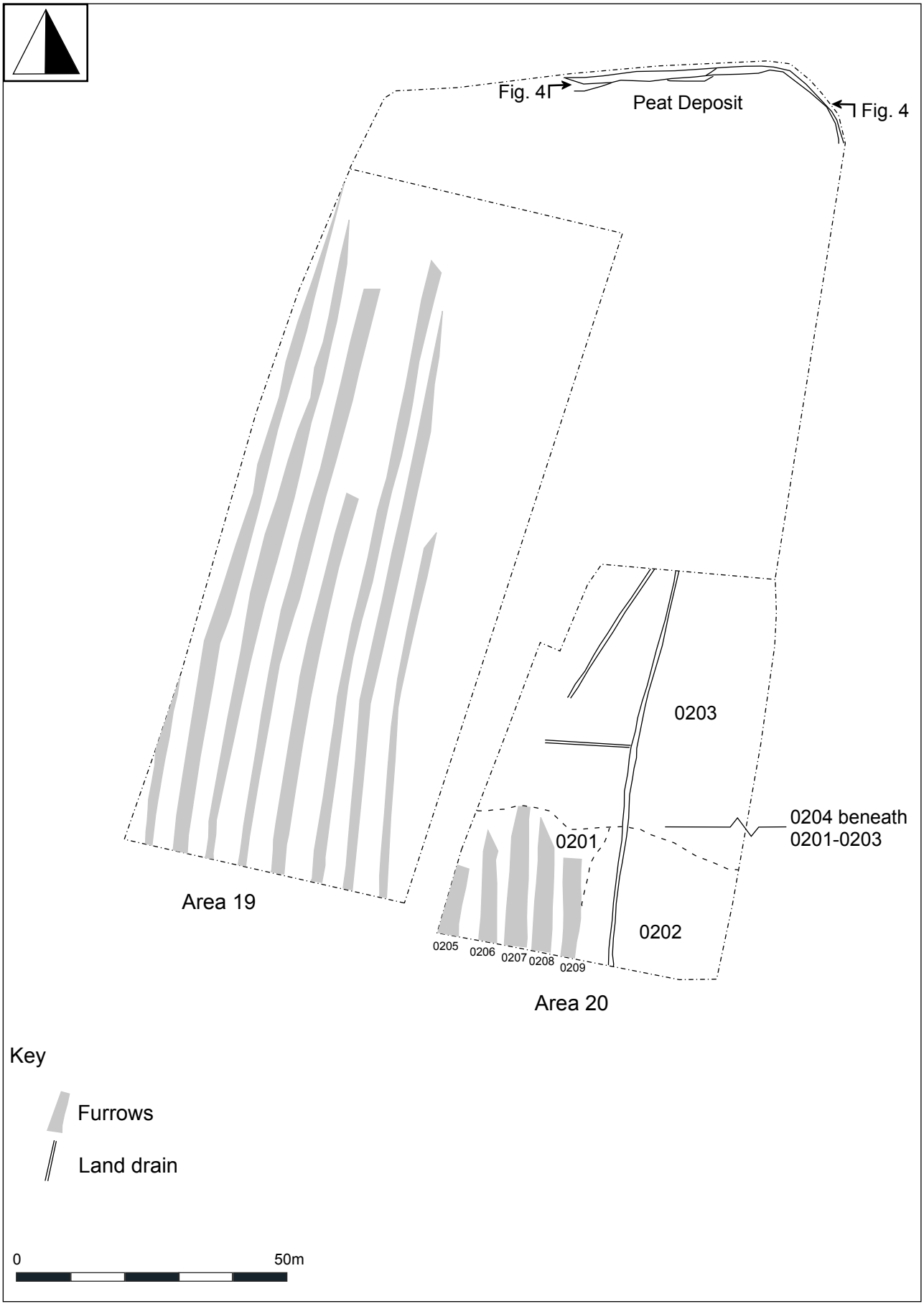
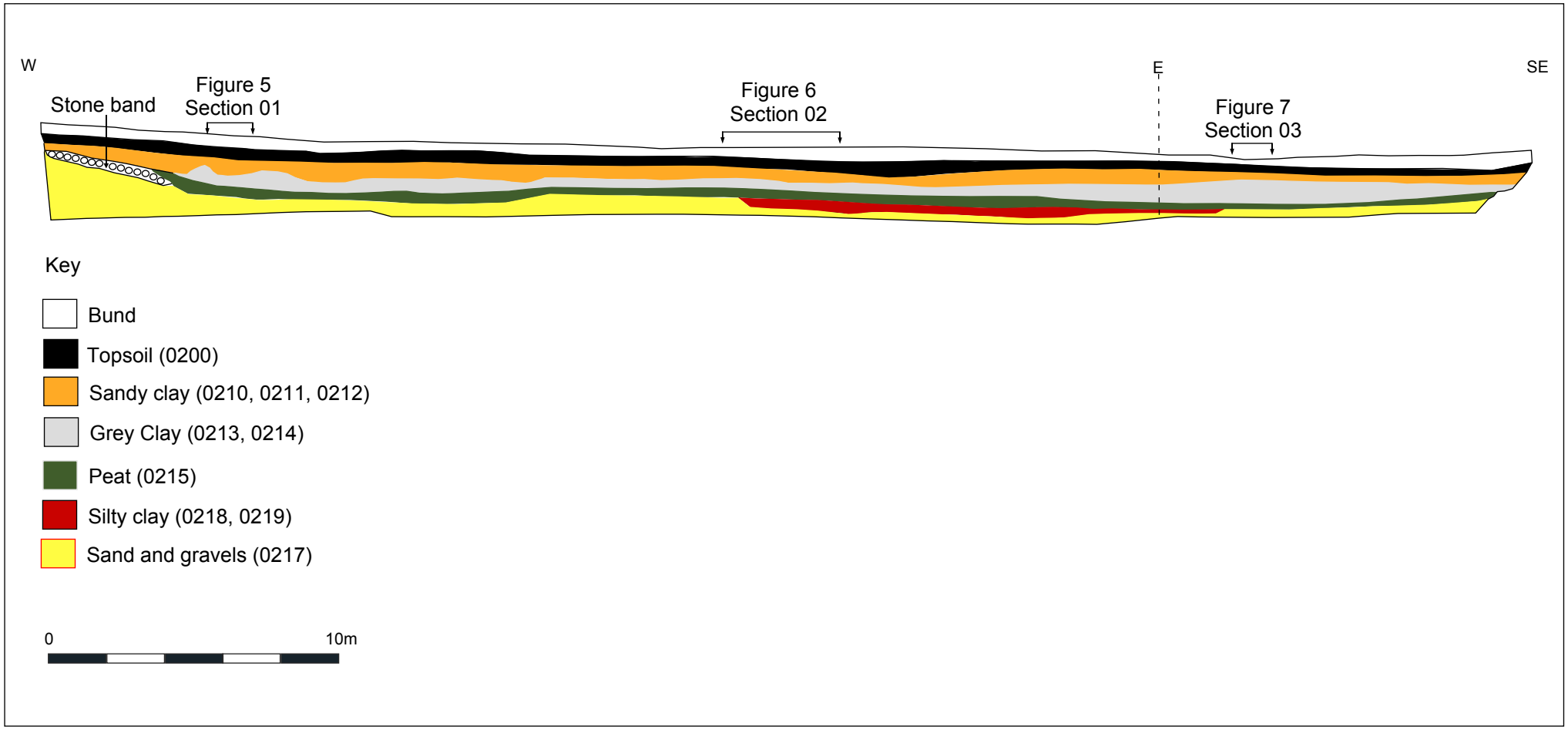
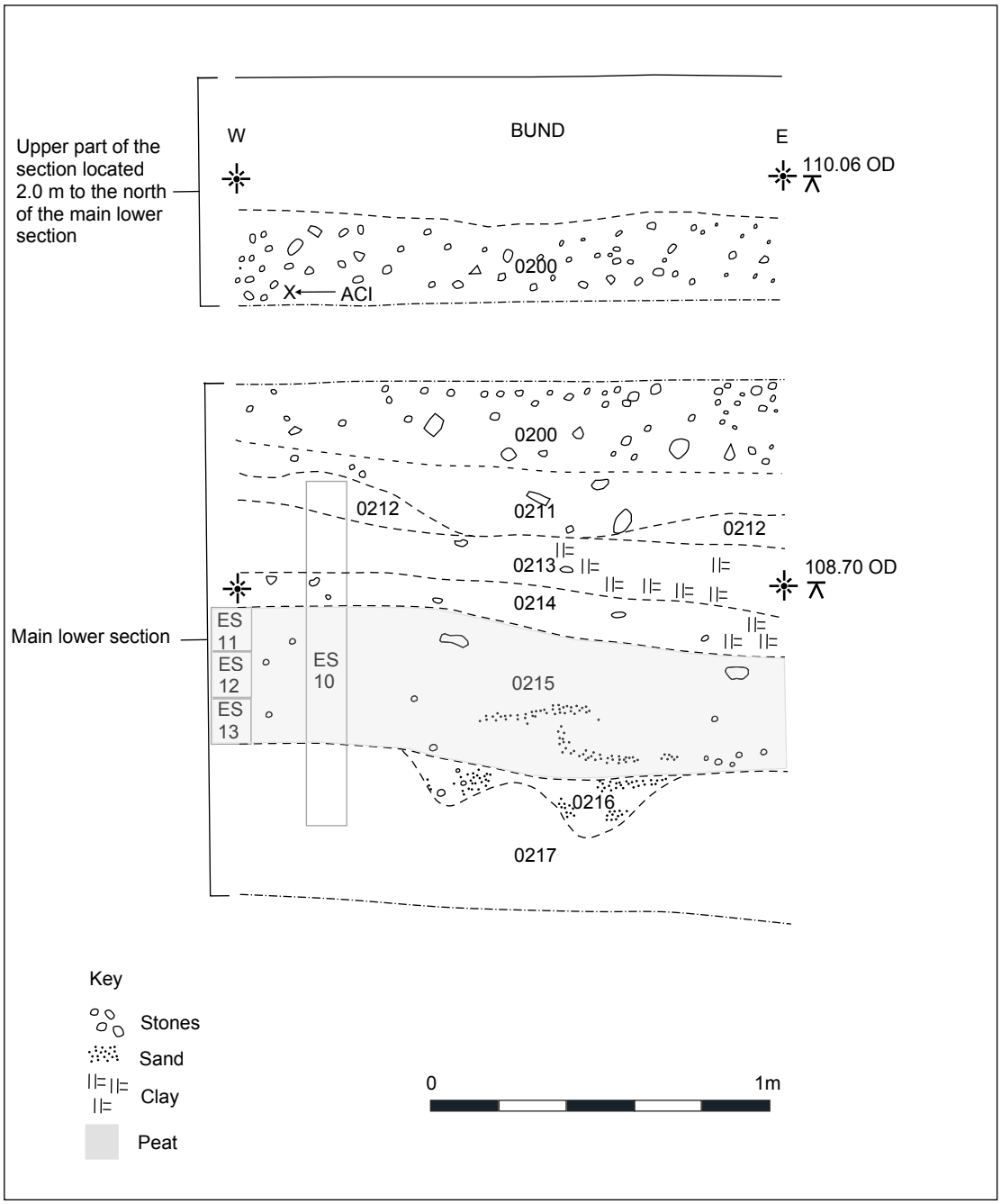


SIQ Slip Inn Quarry
Figure 3: Post excavation plan of Area 20 and the furrows present in Area 19
Scale 1:1000 at A4



SIQ Slip Inn Quarry
Figure 4: South and south-west facing transect across the peat and colluvium
Scale 1:200 at A4



SIQ Slip Inn Quarry
Figure 5: South facing Detailed Section 01 through the peat and colluvium showing sample locations
Scale 1:20 at A4

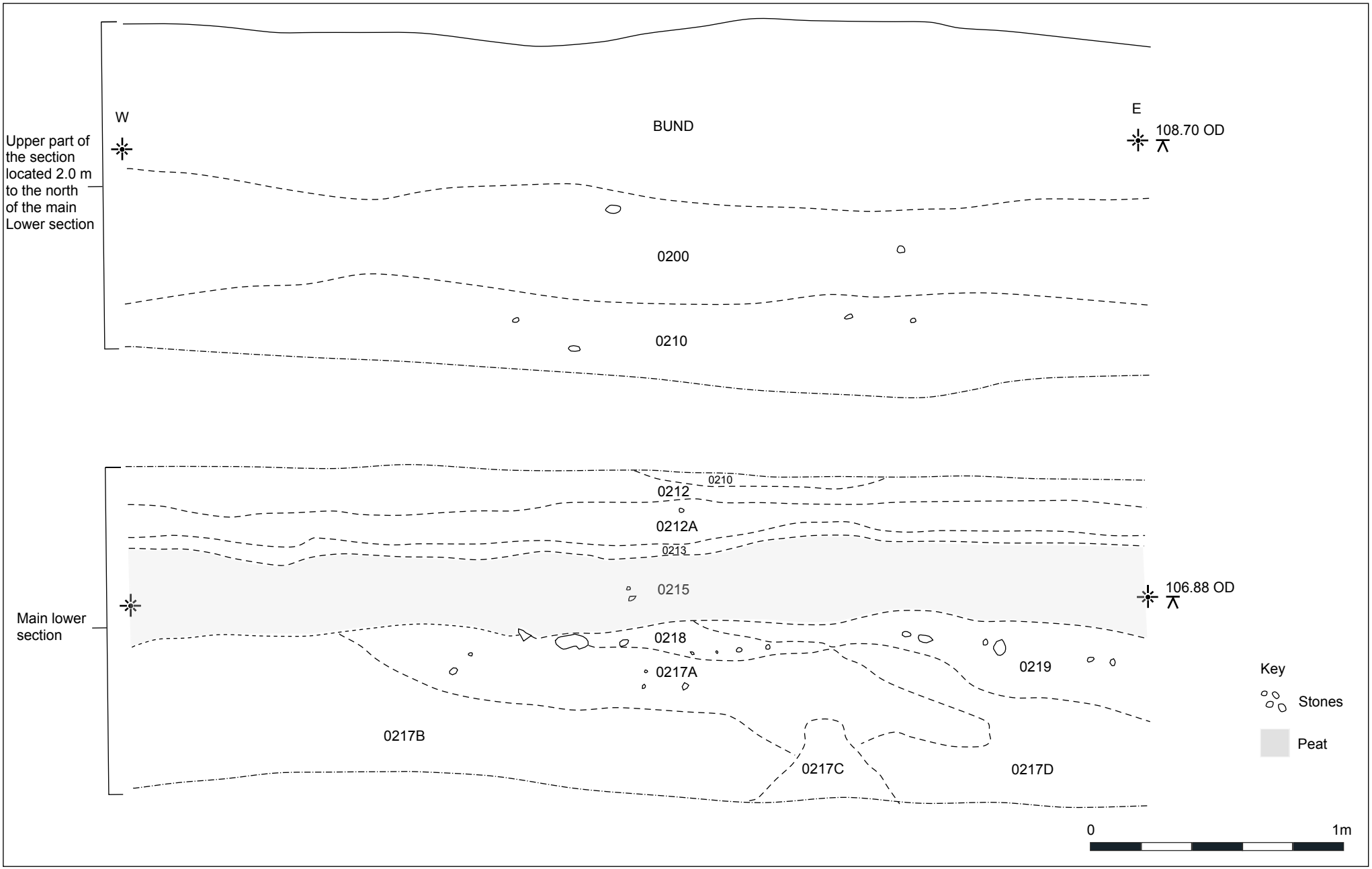


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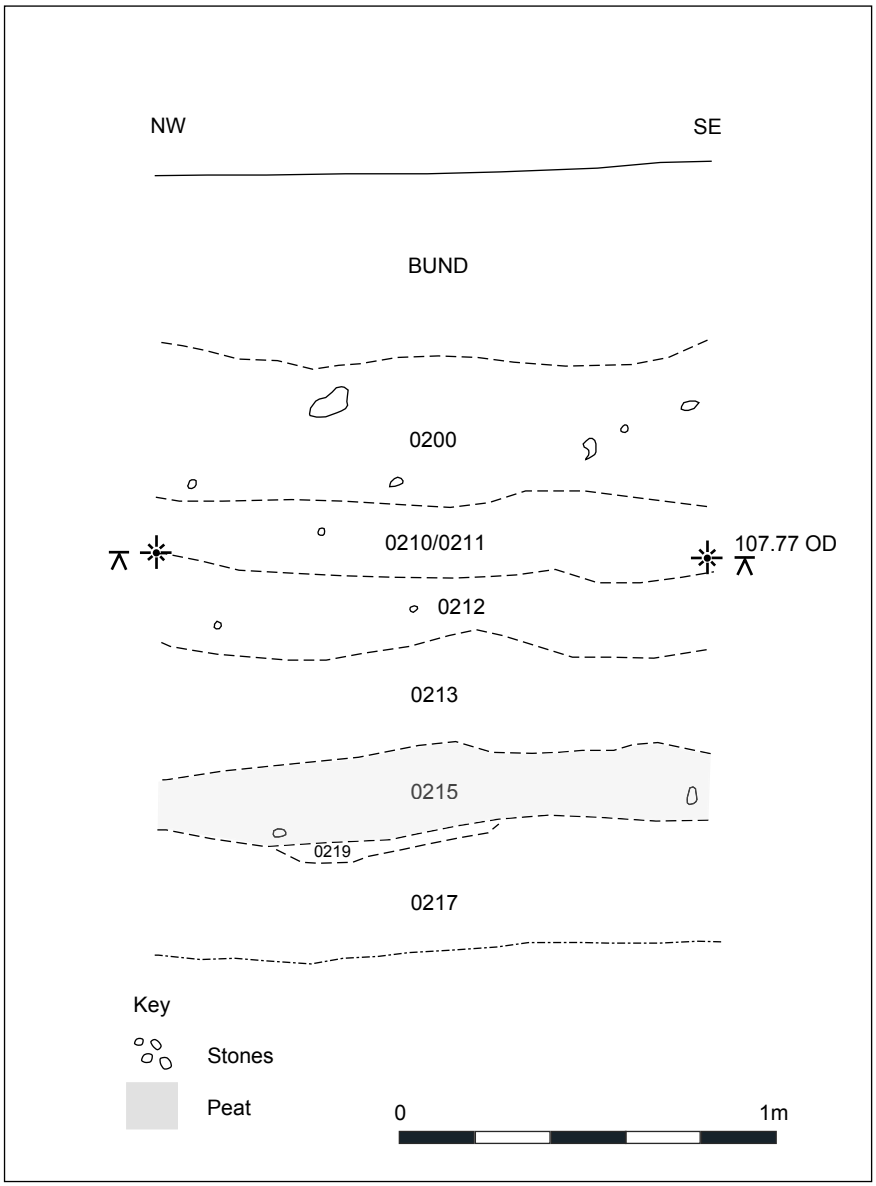
Figure 6: South facing Detailed Section 02 through the peat and colluvium
Scale 1:20 at A4



SIQ Slip Inn Quarry
Figure 7: South-west facing Detailed Section 03 through the peat and colluvium
Scale 1:20 at A4

Plate 1: General view of the south-west quadrant of the area after top soil stripping with furrows 0206-0208 extending to the north, viewed looking north-west.

Plate 2: General view of the west end of the south facing transect across the colluvial and peat deposits, viewed looking north-east.

Plate 3: Detailed Section 01, viewed looking north (Figure 5).

Plate 4: Detailed Section 02, viewed looking north (Figure 6).

Plate 5: Detailed Section 03, viewed looking north-east (Figure 7).