

Report on Archaeological Excavations on Land at Coventry Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire.



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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) to undertake a strip, plan and sample excavation on land at Coventry Road, Lutterworth (SP 53016 84030 Figure 1), ahead of planned development.
- Archaeological mitigation was required to further investigate two features of Iron Age date discovered during the evaluation phase of the scheme of works. The mitigation comprised the strip, map and sample excavation of a 25m by 25m area targeted over the features of archaeological interest.
- The excavation showed that the two linear features encountered in Trench 8 during the trial trench evaluation were part of a single curvilinear ditch. Pottery recovered during the evaluation and during the current phase of works date this feature to the late Iron Age. A second, short section of curvilinear ditch was also identified. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this its stratigraphic position and proximity to the Iron Age ditch would suggest they may be of a similar date.
- Iron Age settlement comprising roundhouses and associated enclosures and Roman field systems were discovered immediately to the north of the site (Morris 2014). The results of the current excavation, those of the geophysical survey (Davies 2016) and of the trial trench evaluation (Speed 2016) suggest that the ditches investigated at Coventry Road are isolated features, broadly contemporary with the Iron Age settlement to the north but outside of the main foci of activity.

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of the RPS Group) to undertake a strip, plan and sample excavation on land at Coventry Road, Lutterworth (Figure 1), ahead of planned development.
- 1.2 Archaeological mitigation was required to further investigate two features of potential Iron Age date discovered during the evaluation phase of the scheme of works. The mitigation comprised the strip, map and sample excavation of a 25m by 25m area targeted over the feature of archaeological interest.

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The underlying geology of the excavation area consists of Blue Lias Formation Mudstone and Limestone. The superficial geology consists of Oadby Member Diamicton, sedimentary deposits which are glacial in origin (i.e. formed during the last Ice Age). (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 2.2 The overlying soils consist of slowly permeable, seasonally wet and slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).
- 2.3 British Geological Survey (BGS) records do not indicate any borehole data for the proposed excavation area.
- 2.4 The excavation site is located at approximately 119m AOD, at the crest of a south and west facing slope.

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 A comprehensive Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (hereafter DBA) of the development area has been produced by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), (Speed 2015). The archaeological and historical background is therefore only briefly summarised here by period. The scope of the DBA covered not only the three fields of the current proposal area, but also land falling within a 1km radius of an additional five fields surrounding the Fairacre site centring on SP 52883 83931, which covered 19.5 hectares in total.
- 3.2 Thirteen trenches opened within the Fairacre site itself found no archaeological finds or features (Clarke 2002; HER ref. ELE6445).

Prehistoric

- 3.3 Excavations by Oxford Archaeology in 2017 recovered a single sherd of probable mid-late Iron Age pottery from a north east to south west aligned ditch in Trench 8, within the proposed excavation area (Anderson & Davies 2017, 5). The ditch was small, measuring only 0.6m wide and 0.27m deep. A short distance to the east, also in Trench 8, another small, north-west to south-east aligned ditch measuring 0.46m wide and 0.11m deep was revealed, but no dating evidence was recovered from its fill. The geophysical survey by Stratascan (Davies 2016) appears to suggest that these two linears converge within the proposed excavation area.

- 3.4 Excavations at Leaders Farm, immediately to the north of the site on the other side of the A4303, revealed an Iron Age Settlement (Biggs 2011; Morris 2014; Speed 2012; HER refs. ELE8425 & ELE9186). The main focus of the site consisted of several large polygonal enclosures, with extensive re-cutting of ditches suggesting a prolonged period of use. Two roundhouses identified outside the enclosed areas were interpreted as an earlier, unenclosed phase of settlement. Recovered finds indicated a late Iron Age date.
- 3.5 Immediately to the east of (and potentially overlapping) the excavation site, a fieldwalking survey by the Lutterworth Group in 1989 recovered a core rejuvenation flake, two possible Neolithic flint scrapers and a transverse arrowhead (MLE 7034). Further worked flint finds have been reported from several fieldwalking surveys in the surrounding area detailed in Speed (2015). These include finds of Mesolithic to Bronze Age blade cores, blades, flint cores, flint implements and flakes from <500m away at Moorbarns Farm in 2003 (MLE10431).
- 3.6 Approximately 530m south-east of the excavation site a ring ditch, possibly a Bronze Age barrow, is recorded in the Leicestershire HER. In 2010 it was reported that the farmer had removed an intact urn from the barrow (MLE 1920).

Roman

- 3.7 The site lies 1km east of the major Roman Road of 'Watling Street' (Speed 2015, 7).
- 3.8 The excavations at Leaders Farm, immediately to the north of the site (Biggs 2011; Morris 2014; Speed 2012; HER refs. ELE8425 & ELE9186) uncovered evidence of Roman field systems of the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, aligned north-west to south-east.
- 3.9 Two possible Roman cropmarks are recorded in land surrounding Moorbarns Farm (MLE 1908; MLE 1918).
- 3.10 Roman pottery, mortaria and building materials have been recovered from multiple fieldwalking surveys in the surrounding area (ELE8542, MLE10425, MLE10432, MLE1043, MLE10427, MLE10429, MLE18332, MLE1942) and are summarised in Speed (2015, 7–8). Entry MLE1942 refers to a rim of mortarium and 'several lumps of opus signinum' found during casual fieldwalking in a field east of Moorbarns Farm. The HER notes that 'the significance of the area should be assessed but it may possibly be a villa site'.

Early Medieval

- 3.11 Lutterworth is recorded in Domesday as 'Lutresurde' probably meaning 'enclosure on a stream called *Hlūtre* (the clear or pure one)' which is perhaps an earlier name for the River Swift (Mills 2011, 310). Records indicate it was a 'quite large' settlement with 28 households (<http://opendomesday.org>).
- 3.12 The DBA found no Anglo-Saxon sites or features within a 1km radius of the development area, but given the placename evidence it is probable that a small Anglo-Saxon settlement or enclosure existed on land prior to the Domesday record of c.1086.

Medieval

- 3.13 In 1214 Lutterworth was granted a charter to hold a market for the sale of livestock and dairy produce which was extended into a weekly market by 1414. Lutterworth was described as 'scant half so bigge as Loughborow' by Leland in 1510 (Speed 2015, 4).
- 3.14 Ceramic building material deemed to be most likely Roman or Medieval was recovered from a ditch post-dating the ridge and furrow during the 2017 Oxford Archaeology trenching evaluation (Anderson & Davies 2017). Trench 9 lay at the western edge of the

proposed excavation area and also contained evidence of medieval–post-medieval ridge and furrow.

- 3.15 The DBA found evidence for ridge and furrow across the study area (*ibid.*, 9), which was also identified by the Stratascan (Davies 2016) geophysical survey within and around the proposed excavation area.
- 3.16 In the field immediately east of the proposed excavation site (c.210m north-south and c.47m east-west) a large sub-rectangular earthwork is recorded (MLE1916). The interpretation of the earthwork is uncertain but it appears to be respected by the ridge and furrow which itself respects the existing field boundary to the west.
- 3.17 Medieval pottery has been recovered from fieldwalking south of the Fairacre site (ELE8542) and a number of fields in the area walked by the Lutterworth Fieldwork Group (Speed 2015, 9).

Post-Medieval–Modern

- 3.18 Map regression of the excavation site indicates the area appears to have been in agricultural use, with no structures evident, since at least the tithe map of 1790 (Speed 2015, 9).
- 3.19 Two sherds of Midlands Blackware were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 18 and a ditch in Trench 21 during the Oxford Archaeology 2017 excavations (Anderson & Davies 2017).

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The objective of the archaeological mitigation work was to 'ensure satisfactory and proportionate archaeological investigation and recording of the significance of any heritage assets impacted upon by the development proposal prior to its loss, and to accord with Harborough District Core Strategy Policy CS11' as specified within the Planning Decision Notice issued by Harborough District Council.
- 4.2 The excavation sought to further characterise the features identified during the trenching evaluation with the aim of achieving an appropriate level of preservation by record, and also to establish whether any other features of archaeological interest are present within the immediate vicinity of the trenching areas.
- 4.3 Two linear ditch features, one containing a sherd of probable mid–late Iron Age pottery were identified within the proposed excavation area by the Oxford Archaeology 2017 trial trench evaluation (Anderson & Davies 2017).
- 4.4 One of the key objectives of the archaeological investigation was therefore to examine the relationship between these two linear ditch features.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 The excavation area comprised an area 25m x 25m, centred on SP 53016 84030 (Figure 1).
- 5.2 All work was undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists selected from TPA's supervisory staff in accordance with accepted archaeological practice and the

Standard & Guidance for Archaeological Excavation produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and LCC's *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LCC 1997).

- 5.3 Soil stripping was carried out with a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.4 The excavation area and any archaeological features were located by GPS (Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS) during the course of excavation.
- 5.5 Topsoil and subsoil were stripped down to the first archaeological horizon. This was to allow for full exposure of archaeological remains in plan, to allow investigation and recording before land was released for development.
- 5.6 All revealed potential archaeological features were recorded in plan, with provisions made for hand-excavation where it was deemed necessary.
- 5.7 Topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately at a safe distance from the excavation.
- 5.8 Feature fills were removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features were hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides were unstable. At the request of the client, on completion of the fieldwork the areas subject to targeted stripping were not backfilled.

6 Results

- 6.1 The Geological substratum (1022) was observed at a depth of 0.35m below current ground level and comprised a firm brownish-yellow silty clay with bands of fluvial sub-rounded gravels. This broadly corresponded with data observed in current geological mapping, though mudstone deposits appear sparse. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html>). The overlying topsoil, approximately 0.35m thick, comprised a mid-dark brownish black silty clay loam. No subsoil was observed.

Iron Age Ditch [1070] & recut [1071] (Plates 9-10; Figures 2-3)

- 6.2 A curvilinear ditch aligned southeast-northwest, northeast-southwest was recorded in the southeast of the excavation area. The earlier ditch [1070] was 0.40m to 1.50m wide and ranged in depth from 0.20m to 0.60m. It generally had steep sloping concave sides and a narrow concave base. The fill comprised a homogeneous mottled mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions which produced no dating evidence.
- 6.3 The primary ditch [1070] was recut throughout its length. The recut [1071] was at least 12m long, 0.32m to 1.10m wide and ranged in depth from 0.10m to 0.40m. It generally had gradually sloping sides and a broad concave base. The fill, which comprised a mid-brownish grey silty clay, produced five sherds of pottery dating to the late Iron Age.
- 6.4 The southwestern end of the ditch was truncated by furrow [1068] which meant any relationship between it and ditch [1000] (discussed below) could not be ascertained (Plate 8; Figures 2 & 3).

Probable Iron Age Ditch [1000]

- 6.5 A curvilinear ditch aligned northeast-southwest which was at least 12m long, 1.05m to 1.70m wide and between 0.50m and 0.70m deep. Generally it had steep sloping convex sides and a broad convex base. The fill comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay which produced no finds.
- 6.6 The northeastern end of the ditch was truncated by furrow [1068] which meant any relationship with ditch [1071] could not be ascertained. The southwestern end terminated approximately 1.5m from the southern edge of the excavation area.
- 6.7 Although no dating evidence was retrieved from the ditch its stratigraphic position and the similarity of fills with ditch [1071] would suggest it to be of Iron Age Origin.

Medieval Furrows [1066], [1067], [1068] and [1069]

- 6.8 Four furrows aligned northwest-southeast were recorded across the excavation area (Plate 1-4; Figure 2). They were all approximately 0.25m deep and had an average spacing of 4.6m centre to centre. In profile they had gradually sloping sides and generally broad concave bases. They were filled with a mid-brownish silty clay which produced pottery and clay pipe stems dating to the 17th-19th centuries.
- 6.9 The broad width of the furrows would suggest a medieval origin. The finds retrieved from them are likely to be a result of post-medieval manure spreading following the cessation of ridge and furrow cultivation.

Modern Land Drains

- 6.10 A number of modern field drains were present, cutting the medieval furrow. One of these, [1065] which was aligned northeast to southwest appeared to correlate with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Davies 2016).

7 Environmental Evidence by Tina Roushannafas

- 7.1 Two 40 litre bulk samples were taken from contexts (1024) and (1038) (both fills of Iron Age ditch [1071]). The samples were machine-floated through a 0.5mm mesh and the flot collected in a 0.25mm mesh, with residues retained for hand-sorting.

Results

- 7.2 Context (1024) contained two grains of hulled barley, of which one was observed to be in a good state of preservation. Hulled barley, including 6-row *Hordeum vulgare* is found on most Iron Age sites in the region as a main crop (Monckton 2006, 270). In 6-row barley, the two outer grains of each 'triplet' grow asymmetrically, however neither of the identified hulled barley grains appeared to have this characteristically 'twisted' appearance and the species therefore remains uncertain.
- 7.3 Additionally, a single grain was identified as *Triticum* (wheat) but could not be confidently assigned to species. One grain of *Avena sativa* (oat) was also recovered, however in the absence of diagnostic floret bases it is difficult to distinguish cultivated oat grains from wild species which may be aggressive invaders of crop fields (Moffett 2007, 294). Two further cereal grains were identified within the sample, but these were degraded and could not be identified to genus.

- 7.4 Three glume bases were recorded within the sample, the best preserved of which has been assigned cf. (compares favourably with) *Triticum spelta*, on the basis of its profile in cross-section. Mechanical damage to the specimen prevents confident identification. Spelt wheat appears to have been the main wheat crop in the region from the Middle Iron Age and throughout the Roman period (Monckton 2006, 270). A single straw fragment (culm node) was also recovered.
- 7.5 Numerous weed seeds were identified within the sample, however the vast majority of these were *Chenopodium* (goosefoot), of which most appeared to be modern intrusions. This contamination may have resulted from the prolonged exposure of excavated sections to wind-blown material.
- 7.6 **Context (1038) (from ditch [1070])** contained four poorly preserved grains of the genus *Triticum* (wheat), which could not with any certainty be identified to species. A further eight poorly preserved cereal grains could not be identified to genus. Two degraded glume bases were also recovered from the sample. Of the identifiable weed seeds the majority were once more *Chenopodium*, some, again, representing modern intrusions. *Chenopodium* species are associated with crops, particularly spring-sown but are also characteristic of ruderal weed communities (Küster 2016, 20).
- 7.7 Both samples also contained a small number (<10) of fragments of unidentifiable bone. Numerous small fragments of abraded charcoal were recovered, for which further analysis (i.e. species identification) is not recommended.

Discussion

- 7.8 Overall while the samples produced positive results, the assemblages were small and fairly typical, while the state of preservation of the charred remains was rather poor, indicative of both exposure to high temperatures and mechanical damage.
- 7.9 The samples were also observed to contain very abundant small, hair-like roots and numerous earthworm sacs, which may be due to the relatively shallow depth at which the ditches were located beneath the ground surface. While not indicative of significant disturbance, the potential of post-depositional movement of small remains by means of bioturbation should not be discounted.
- 7.10 As regards identifying specific activities, it would be difficult to confidently make the case for cereal processing at the site on the basis of the small quantities of chaff recovered. However the proportions of grain to glume are nevertheless suggestive that cereals were not imported to the site in clean (i.e. dehusked) form.
- 7.11 The high levels of modern contamination, and the overall small numbers of individual types, means that there is little potential for ecological reconstruction or the identification of crop regimes.

		Fill (1024) Cut [1023]	Fill (1038) Cut [1037]
Cereal Grain	Hulled barley	2	-
	<i>Triticum</i> , indet.	1	4
	<i>Avena sativa</i>	1	-
	Cereal, indet.	2	8
Cereal Chaff	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> glume base	1	-
	<i>Triticum</i> glume base	2	2
	Culm node	1	-
Weed seeds	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	1	-
	<i>Chenopodium</i>	121	11
	<i>Graminae</i>	5	2
	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	3	2
	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i>	5	2
	<i>Small-seeded legume</i>	1	1
	Indeterminate	13	21

Table 1: Quantification of material

8 The Finds by Rosemary Hughes

8.1 A total of 51 items were collected, weighing 1157g (see table 2 below).

Material type	Quantity
Flint	1
Glass	2
Pottery	20
Clay pipe	9
Ceramic Building Material	16
Bone	3

Table 2: Quantification of material by types

Flint

8.2 One possibly worked piece of flint was recovered from context (1009) (land drain [1065]).

Glass

8.2 Two fragments of green glass were recovered from context (1007) (furrow [1067]). These are possibly 18th century window glass.

Pottery

8.3 A total of 20 sherds of pottery were recovered from this excavation, weighing 328g, ranging in date from Iron Age to 19th century. The assemblage was categorised by ware

type then quantified by sherd count and weight, with the resulting data entered into an excel spreadsheet.

Prehistoric

- 8.4 A total of five sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from two contexts; (1024) and (1038) (ditch [1070]/1071]). Four handmade Iron Age body fragments were recovered from context (1024). The other sherd, a rim fragment, was recovered from context (1038). This sherd can be dated as late Iron Age, possibly continuing as native tradition into the Roman period.

Medieval

- 8.5 One small, un-diagnostic, body sherd of medieval pottery was recovered during the excavation of this site. This was recovered from context (1009) (land drain [1065]).

16th – 18th Century

- 8.6 A single sherd of midland yellow ware was recovered from context (1013) (land drain [1012]). The sherd is too fragmentary to allow the identification of a form but this ware type was used for general domestic wares such as jugs, pancheons, plates, and bowls. Midland yellow wares can be dated to the 16th – 18th century.

17th – 18th century

- 8.7 Three sherds of 17th – 18th century pottery were recovered from contexts (1013) (land drain [1065]) and (1030) (furrow [1069]). Context (1013) contained a fragment of white over red slipware with the remains of an internal glaze. This ware is usually found in the form of plates and internally glazed cups. The other sherd retrieved from this context was part of a Blackware base. This ware was used in the 17th and 18th century and is commonly found as bowls, cups and jugs. Another body sherd of black ware was recovered from context (1030).

18th Century

- 8.8 Two sherds of 18th century pottery were recovered from the site: a piece of scratch blue stone ware from context (1050) (furrow [1067]) and a piece of white glazed stone ware base from context (1054) (furrow [1066]). White glazed stone ware usually takes the form of plates, bowls, and tea related items and can be date to 1720 – 1790. Ihe' or 'The' is inscribed onto the base. Scratch blue stone ware is a form of white glazed stone ware and can also be dated to the 18th century.

17th – 19th century

- 8.9 Eight sherds of 17th – 19th century pottery were recovered from the excavation. All various forms of coarse earthen ware found in context (1052) (furrow [1066]) was glazed both internally and externally. Three pieces of internally glazed body fragments were retrieved from context (1046) furrow [1068], a single body piece was retrieved from (1007) (furrow [1067]), and two body fragments and a base fragment from context (1028) (furrow [1069]). The straight sides suggest that one sherd is a butter pot while the rim sherd would suggest a pancheon. Coarse earthen ware can commonly be found as large kitchen vessels, pancheons, and bung hole cisterns.

Clay Pipes

- 8.10 Nine pieces of clay pipe stem were recovered from the site. In the absence of any markers marks, bowls, or other identifiable features, the stems were categorised and dated through bore hole measurements. Early pipes display larger bore holes (3mm) and are

generally larger and thicker than later versions. As time progressed the bore hole got smaller and the stems thinner, with smoother surfaces. Towards the middle of the 18th century, the size of the hole had decreased to 2mm. The assemblage collected from this site all date to the 17th – 18th centuries.

17th century

- 8.11 There were two pipes stems from (1054) (furrow [1066]) and (1013) (land drain [1065]) with 3mm bore holes and thicker stems. This suggests a 17th century date.

18th century

- 8.12 Seven pipe stems had a 2mm bore hole diameter and can be dated to the 18th century. These were from furrows [1067], [1068] and land drain [1065].

Ceramic building material

- 8.13 The ceramic building material assemblage from this site consists of 16 pieces of roof tile and brick, weighing 711g. They were recovered from furrows [1065], [1066], [1068] and land drain [1065]

Animal Bone

- 8.17 Three pieces of bone were recovered from the site. One sheep molar was recovered from context (1048) (furrow [1068]), and a fragment of long bone and the scapula of a cow recovered from context (1058) (furrow [1066]).

9 Discussion

- 9.1 The excavation has shown that the two linear features encountered in Trench 8 during the trial trench evaluation were probably part of a single curvilinear ditch. Pottery recovered during the evaluation and during the current phase of works date this feature to the late Iron Age. A second, short section of curvilinear ditch was also identified. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from this its stratigraphic position and proximity to the Iron Age ditch would suggest they may be of a similar date.
- 9.2 The truncated nature of the ditches and the limited scope of the excavation makes interpretation of their morphology difficult. Iron Age settlement comprising roundhouses and associated enclosures and Roman field systems were discovered immediately to the north of the site (Morris 2014). The results of the current excavation, those of the geophysical survey (Davies 2016) and of the trial trench evaluation (Speed 2016) suggest that the ditches investigated at Coventry Road are isolated features, broadly contemporary with the Iron Age settlement to the north but outside of the main foci of activity.
- 9.3 The geophysical survey (Davies 2016) identified a linear anomaly aligned approximately north-south. This correlated well with a modern land drain which ran across the site.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Table 3: Full index of contexts and features excavated

Context	Area	Category	Description	Group	Phase	Finds
1000	SMR	Cut	Of ditch terminus	1070	IA?	
1001	SMR	Fill	of [1000]	1070	IA?	
1002	SMR	Cut	Of ditch slot	1070	IA?	
1003	SMR	Fill	of [1002]	1070	IA?	
1004	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1069	P/M	
1005	SMR	Fill	of [1004]	1069	P/M	
1006	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1067	P/M	
1007	SMR	Fill	of [1006]	1067	P/M	Glass/ Pot
1008	SMR	Cut	Land drain	1065	Modern	
1009	SMR	Fill	of [1008]	1065	Modern	Clay pipe/ Pot
1010	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1068	P/M	
1011	SMR	Fill	of [1010]	1068	P/M	Clay pipe/ Tile
1012	SMR	Cut	Land drain	1065	Modern	
1013	SMR	Fill	of [1012]	1065	Modern	Clay pipe/ Pot
1014	SMR	Fill	of [1008]	1065	Modern	
1015	SMR	Cut	Of ditch	1070	IA?	
1016	SMR	Fill	of [1015]	1070	IA?	
1017	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1069	P/M	
1018	SMR	Fill	of [1017]	1069	P/M	
1019	SMR	Cut	of ditch	1070	IA?	
1020	SMR	Fill	of [1019]	1070	IA?	
1021	SMR	Layer	Topsoil		Modern	
1022	SMR	Layer	Natural		Undated	
1023	SMR	Cut	Re-cut of [1025]	1071	IA?	
1024	SMR	Fill	of [1023]	1071	IA?	Pottery
1025	SMR	Cut	of ditch	1070	IA?	
1026	SMR	Fill	of [1025]	1070	IA?	
1027	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1069	P/M	
1028	SMR	Fill	of [1027]	1069	P/M	
1029	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1069	P/M	
1030	SMR	Fill	of [1029]	1069	P/M	
1031	SMR	Cut	Land drain	1065	Modern	
1032	SMR	Fill	of [1031]	1065	Modern	
1033	SMR	Cut	Land drain	1065	Modern	
1034	SMR	Fill	of [1033]	1065	Modern	
1035	SMR	Cut	Re-cut of [1037]	1071	IA?	
1036	SMR	Fill	of [1035]	1071	IA?	
1037	SMR	Cut	of ditch	1070	IA?	

1038	SMR	Fill	of [1037]	1070	IA?	Pottery
1039	SMR	Cut	of ditch	1070	IA?	
1040	SMR	Fill	of [1039]	1070	IA?	
1041	SMR	Cut	Land drain	1065	Modern	
1042	SMR	Fill	of [1042]	1065	Modern	
1043	SMR	Cut	of ditch [previously excavated by OA]	1070	IA?	
1044	SMR	Fill	of [1043] fill not in-situ	1070	IA?	
1045	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1068	P/M	
1046	SMR	Fill	of [1045]	1068	P/M	
1047	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1068	P/M	
1048	SMR	Fill	of [1047]	1068	P/M	
1049	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1067	P/M	
1050	SMR	Fill	of [1049]	1067	P/M	
1051	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1066	P/M	
1052	SMR	Fill	of [1051]	1066	P/M	
1053	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1066	P/M	
1054	SMR	Fill	of [1053]	1066	P/M	
1055	SMR	Cut	Land drain	1065	Modern	
1056	SMR	Fill	of [1055]	1065	Modern	
1057	SMR	Cut	Of furrow	1066	P/M	
1058	SMR	Fill	of [1057]	1066	P/M	
1059	SMR	Cut	of ditch	1070	IA?	
1060	SMR	Fill	of [1059]	1070	IA?	
1061	SMR	Cut	Re-cut of [1059]	1071	IA?	
1062	SMR	Fill	of [1061]	1071	IA?	Pottery
1063	SMR	Cut	S/A [1061]	/	/	
1064	SMR	Fill	S/A (1062)	/	/	
1065	SMR	Group	Land drain		Modern	
1066	SMR	Group	North most furrow		P/M	
1067	SMR	Group	Furrow		P/M	
1068	SMR	Group	Furrow		P/M	
1069	SMR	Group	Southern most furrow		P/M	
1070	SMR	Group	Curved linear ditch		IA?	
1071	SMR	Group	Re-cut of curved linear		IA?	
1072	SMR	Fill	Primary fill of [1000]	1070	IA?	

Appendix 2: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Context register	Register of context numbers and descriptions	2
Context sheets	Record of features and deposits	72
Photo record sheet	Record of photographs taken	1
Digital photographs	All views	243
Site drawings	Plan of site	1
Site drawings	Individual features or interventions	36
Documents		
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	1
Find		
<i>Find</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Artefact	Pottery, tile, clay pipe, glass	30
Ecofact	Environmental samples taken	5

The site archive is currently held at the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. It will be deposited with the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record within 6 months of the completion of the report, under accession number: X.A10.2018.

Appendix 3: Plates



Plate 1: South east facing section of [1053], part of furrow [1066], looking north-east. Also visible: [1065] land drain. Scale 1m.



Plate 2: North west facing section of furrow [1049] part of furrow [1067], looking east. Scale 1m.



Plate 3: South east facing section of furrow [1045], part of furrow [1068], looking west. Scale 1m.



Plate 4: South east facing section of furrow [1029], part of furrow [1069], looking west.



Plate 5: North west facing section of ditch [1039] part of ditch [1070], also showing field drain [1065]. Scale 1m.

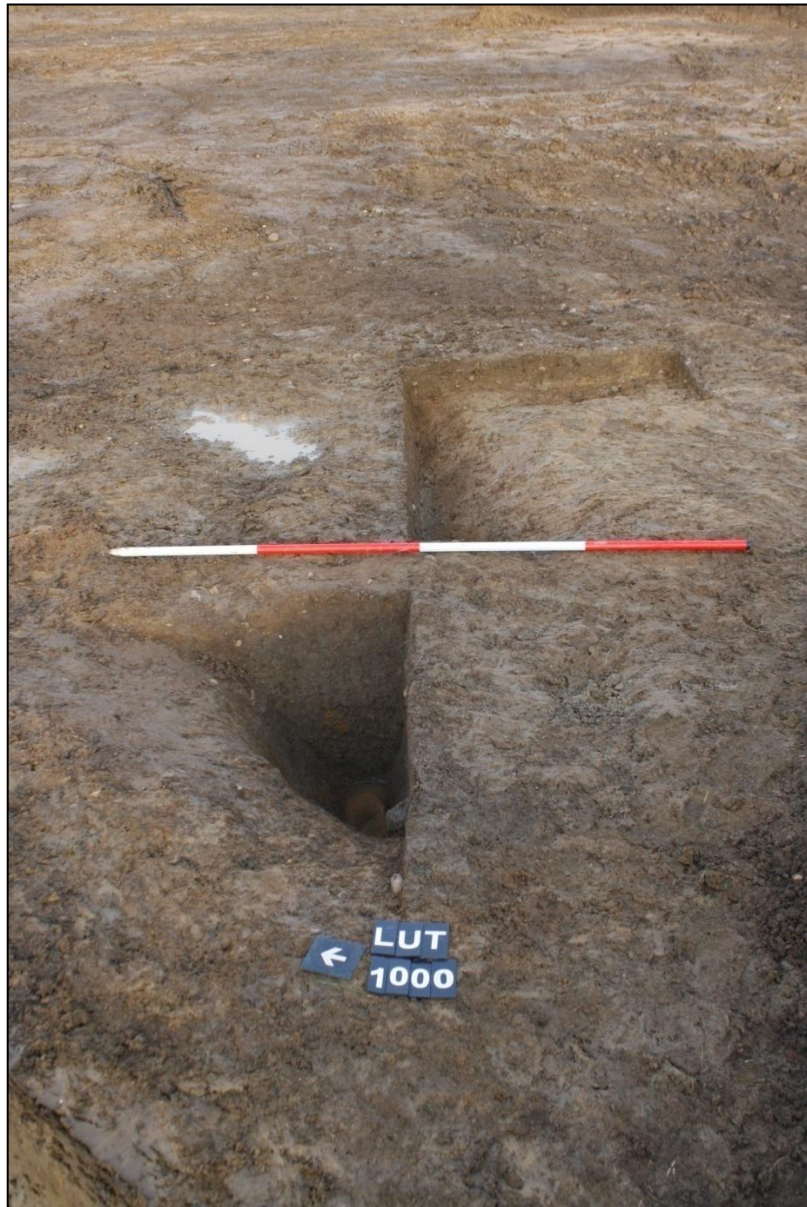


Plate 6: Terminus of ditch [1000], looking east. Scale 2m.



Plate 7: North west facing section of ditch terminus [1000], looking south west. Scale 1m.



Plate 8: South east facing section of ditch [1002], part of ditch [1070], cut by furrow [1069], looking north east. Scale 1m.



Plate 9: South west facing section of ditch [1043], part of ditch [1071], previously excavated during trial trenches. Looking north west, scale 1m.



Plate 10: East facing section of ditch [1023], part of ditch [1071], looking west. Scale 1m.



Plate 11: South east facing section of ditch [1059], part of ditch [1071], looking north east. Scale 1m.



Plate 12: North west facing section of ditch [1035], part of ditch [1071], looking south east. Scale 1m.

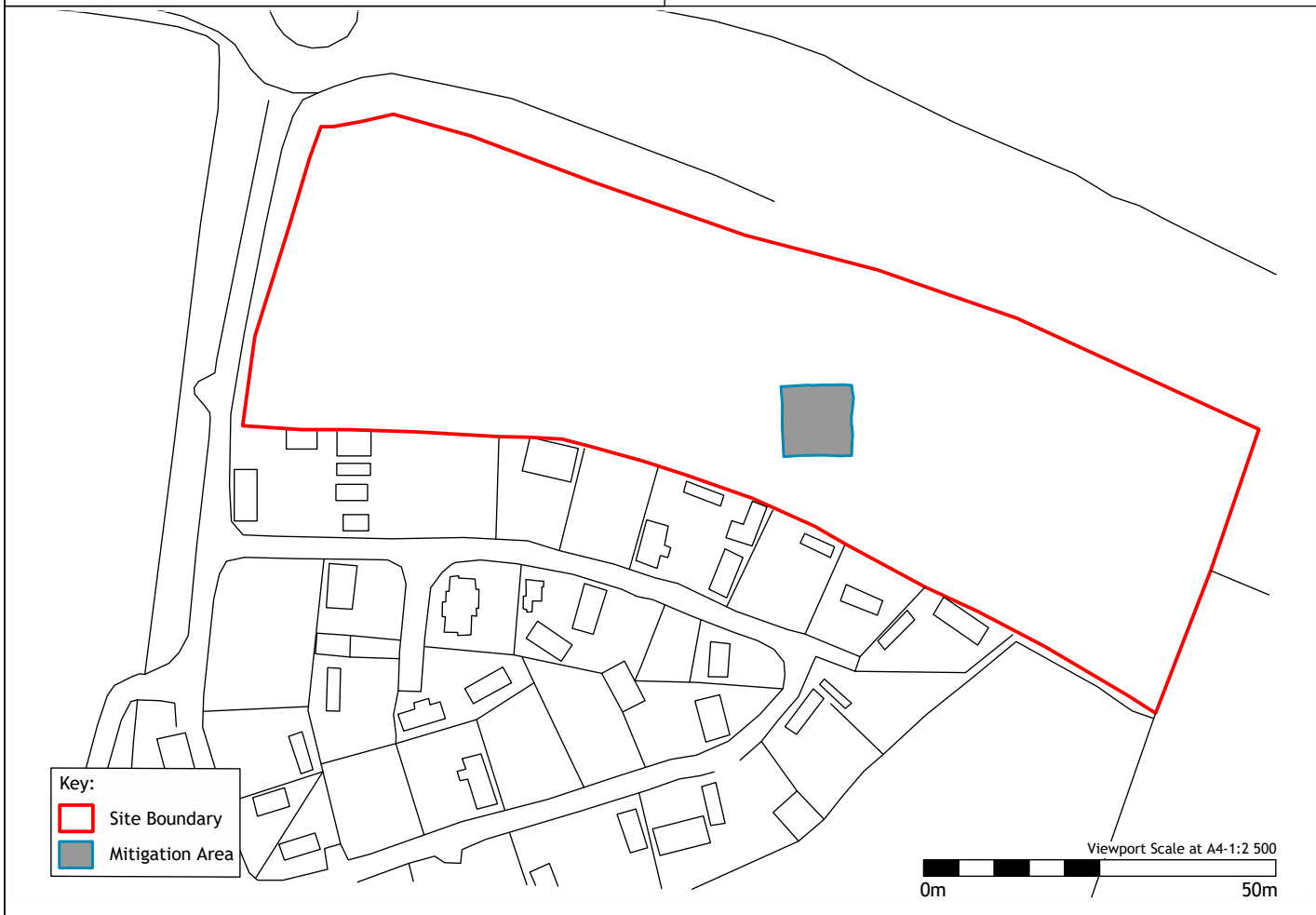
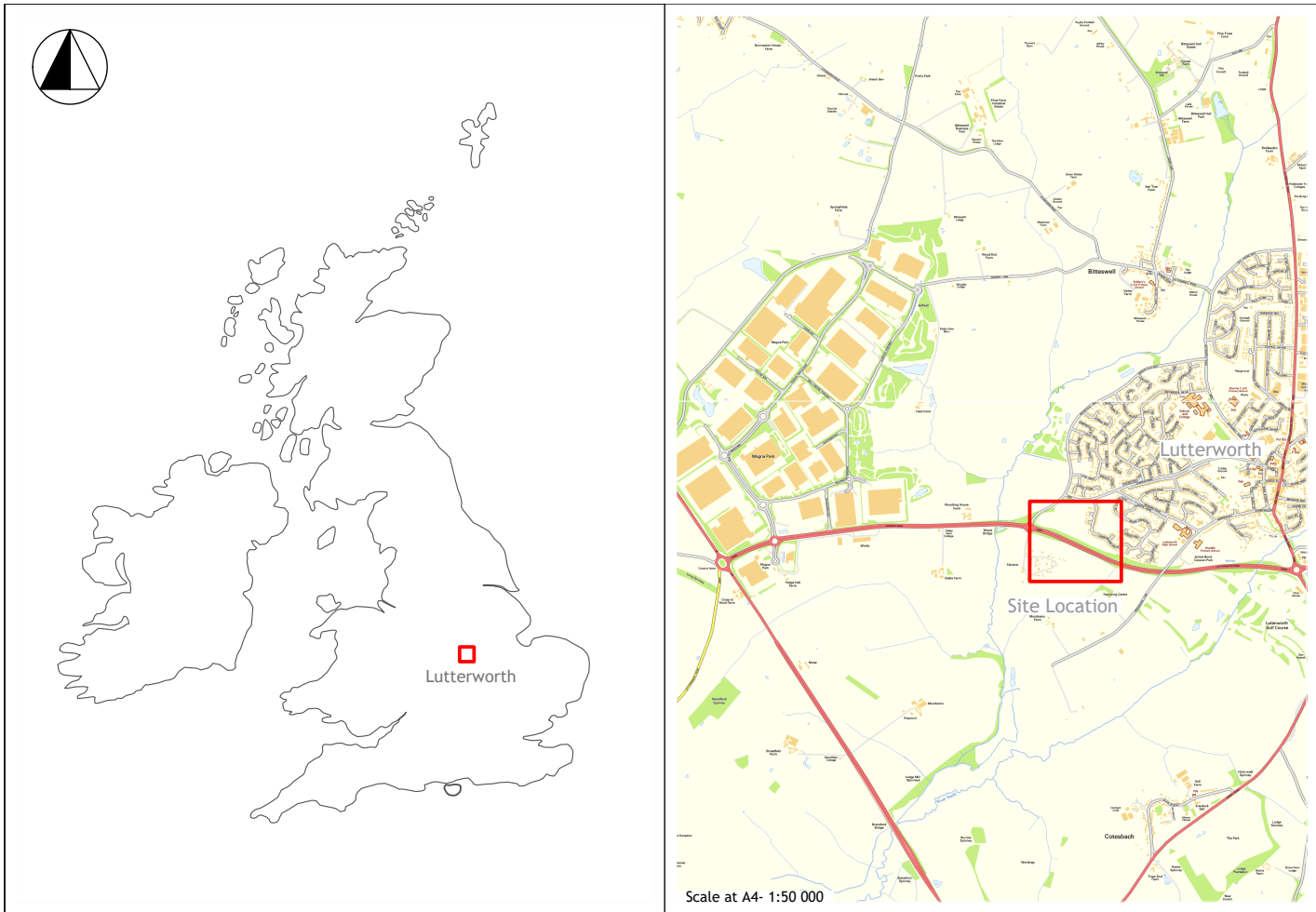


Plate 13: South east facing section of ditch [1019], part of ditch [1071], looking north east. Scale 1m.

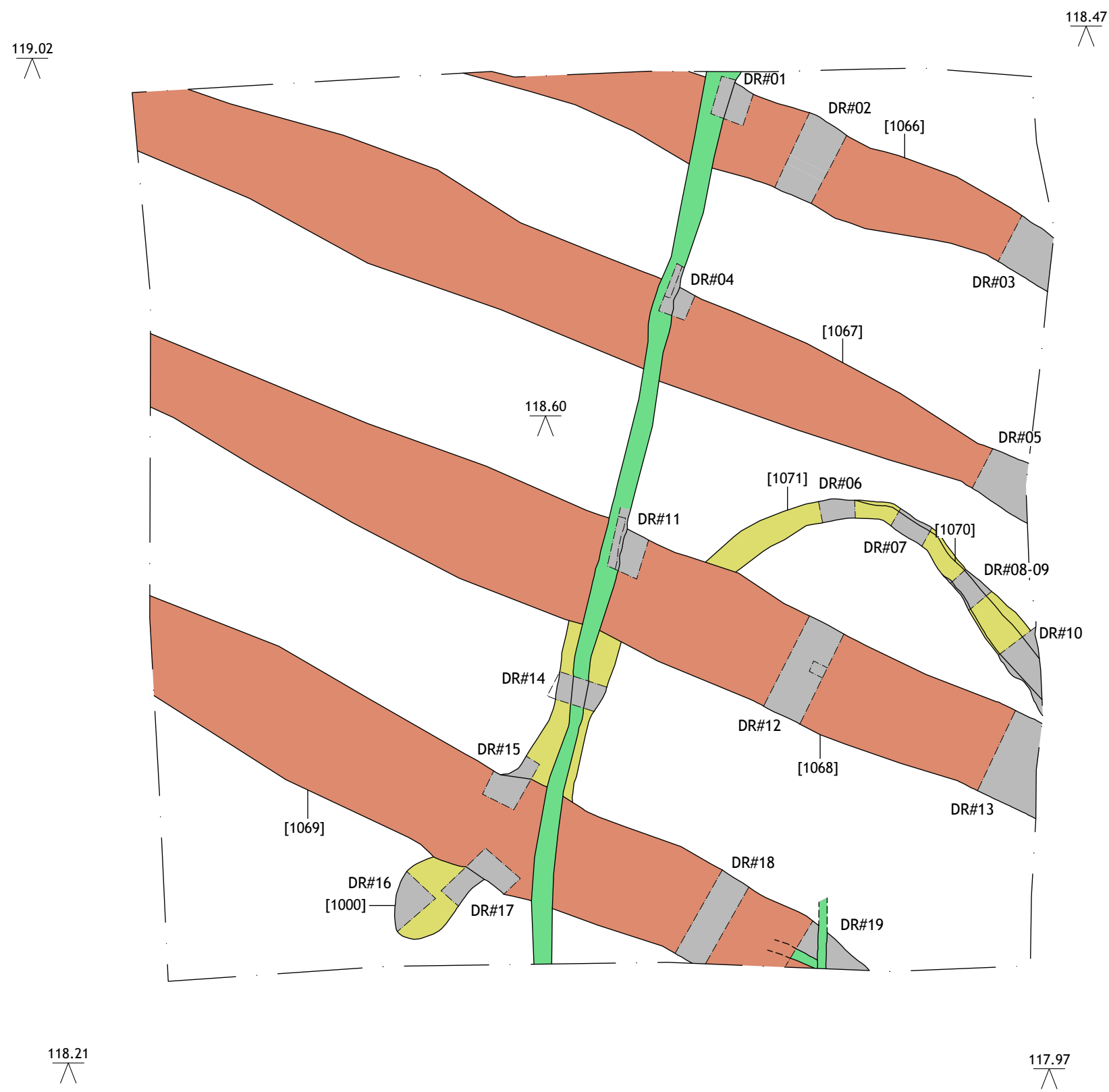


Plate 14: Curvilinear ditch feature [1070]/[1071], looking west. Scale 1m x 1m.

Appendix 4: Figures



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Key:

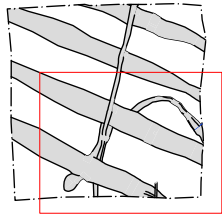
- Mitigation Area
- Archaeological Interventions
- Iron-Age Archaeological Features
- Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow
- Modern Field Drain



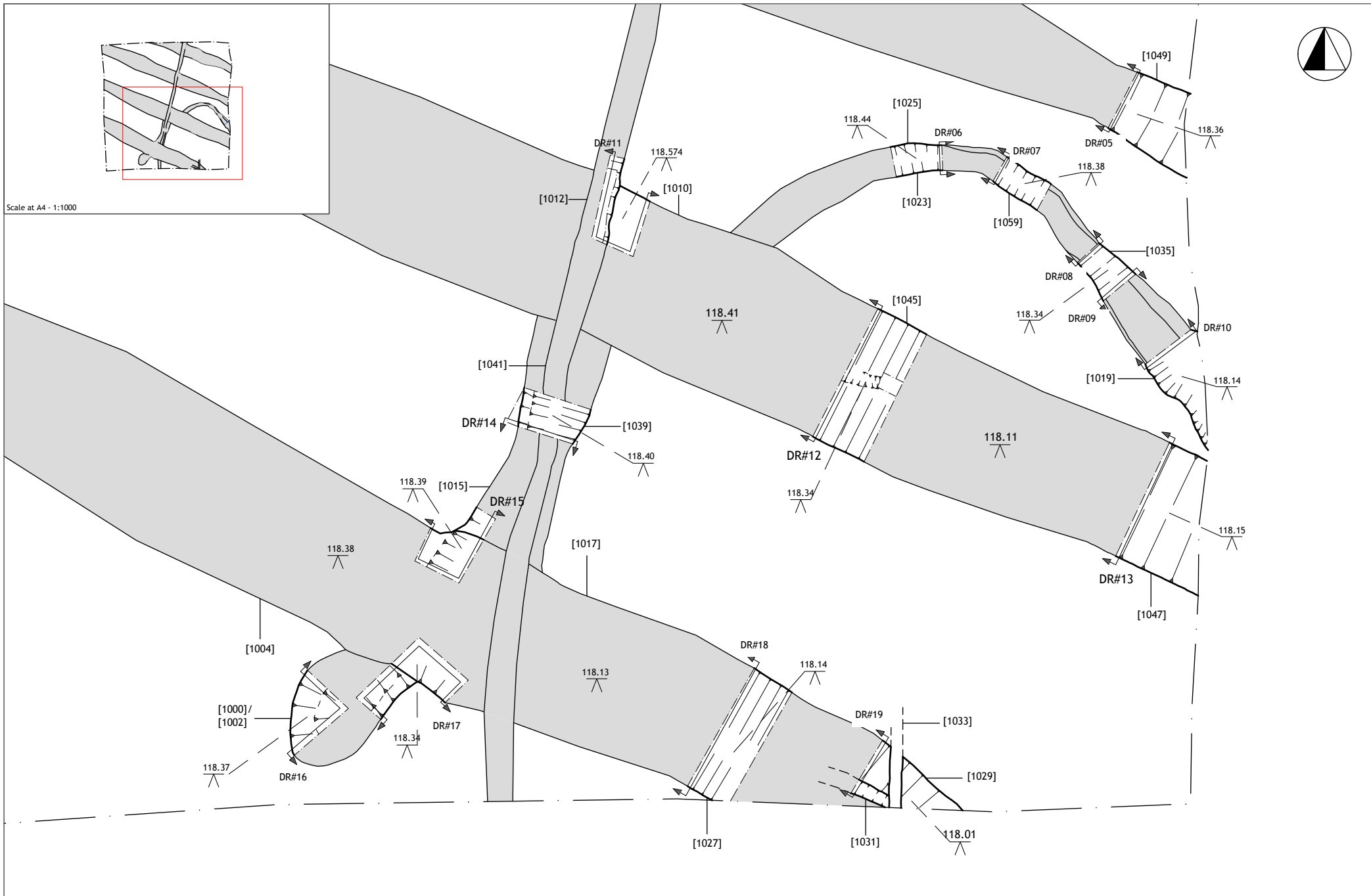
Project Code
Figure 2
Scale at A3 - 1:150

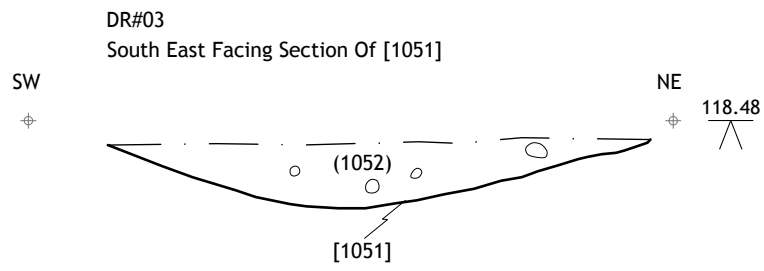
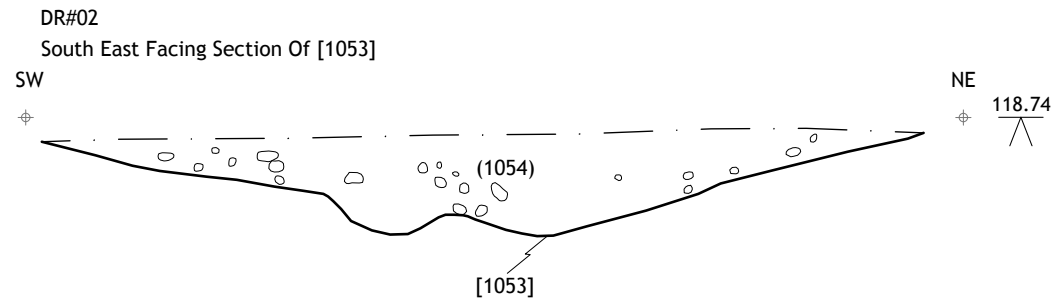
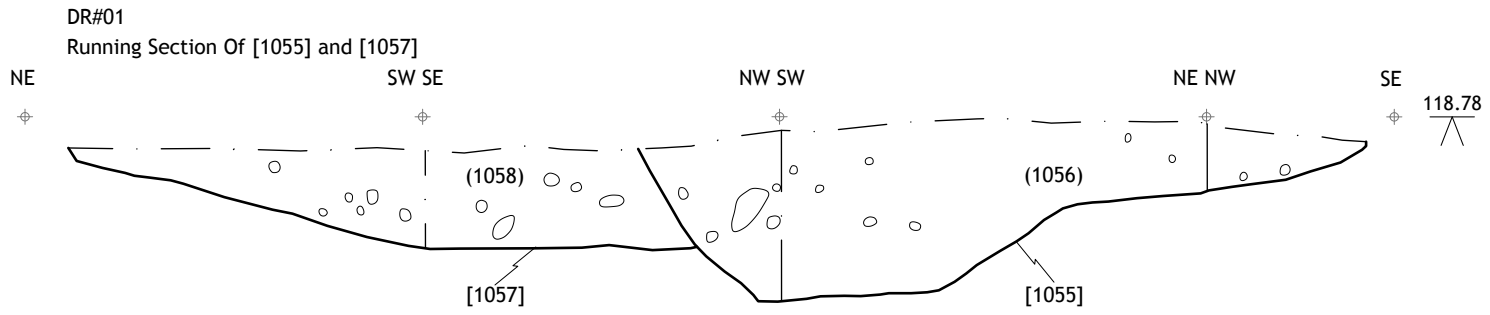
Coventry Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire
Site Plan
Illustration by: NO

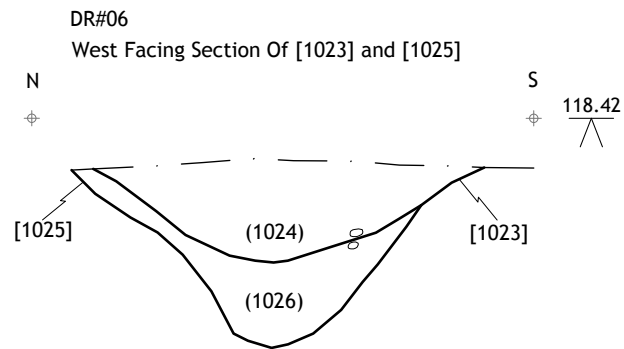
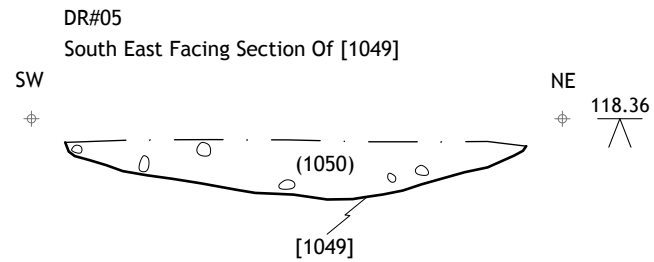
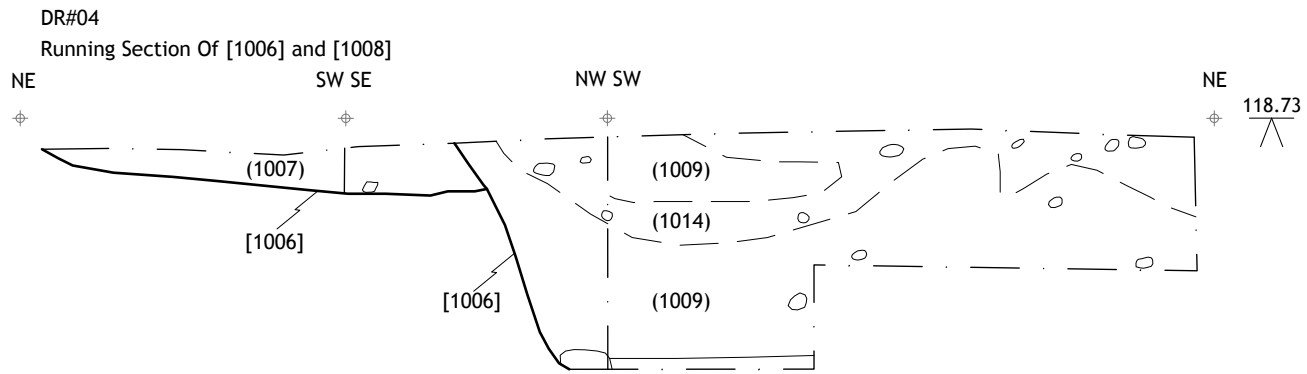


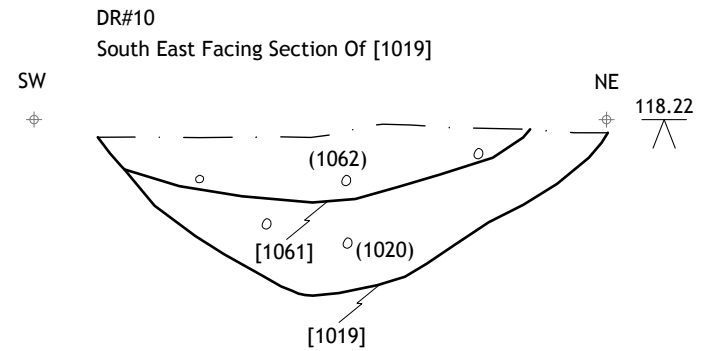
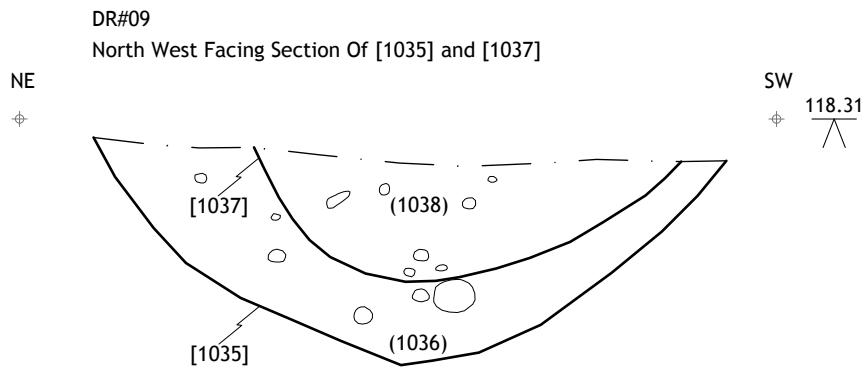
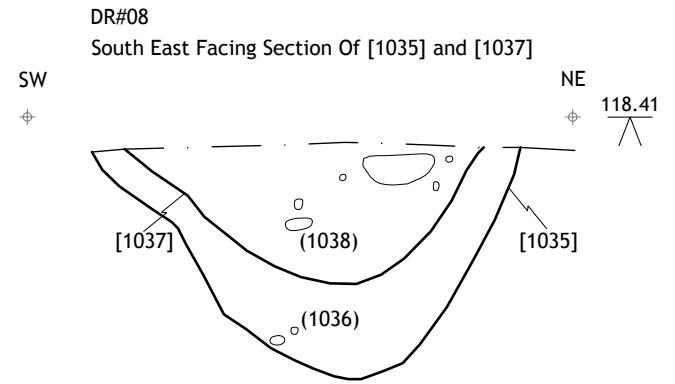
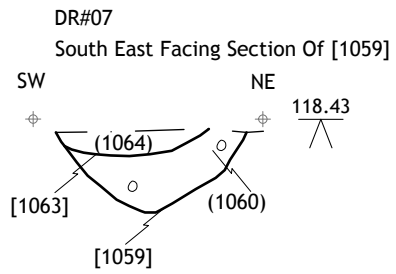


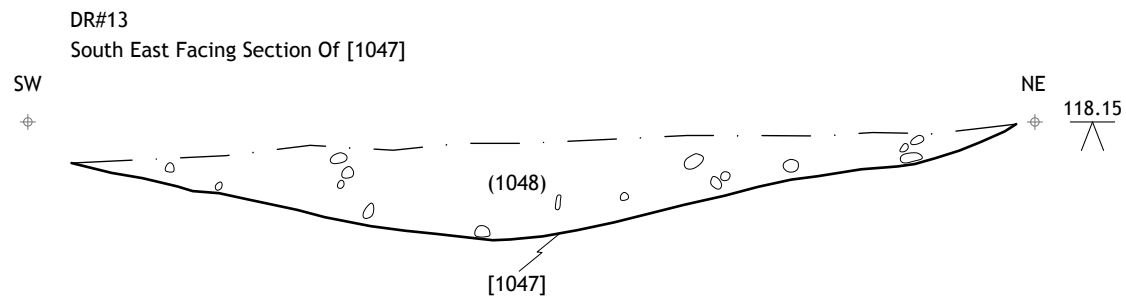
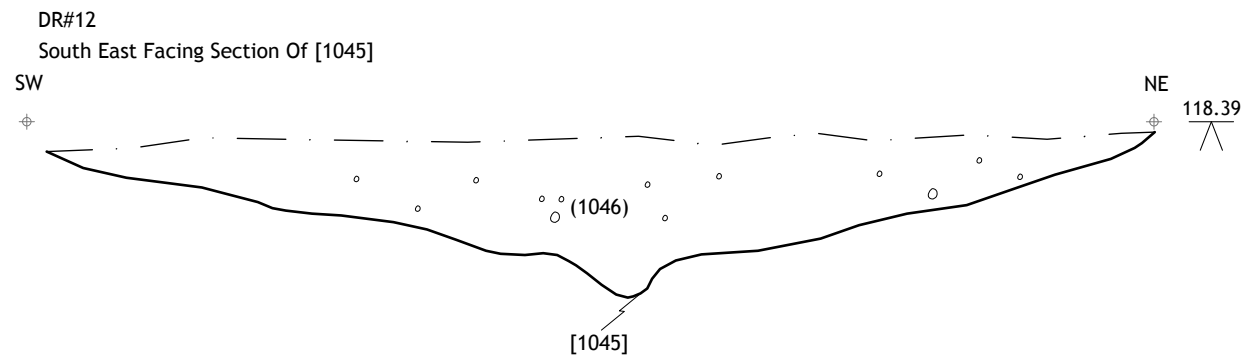
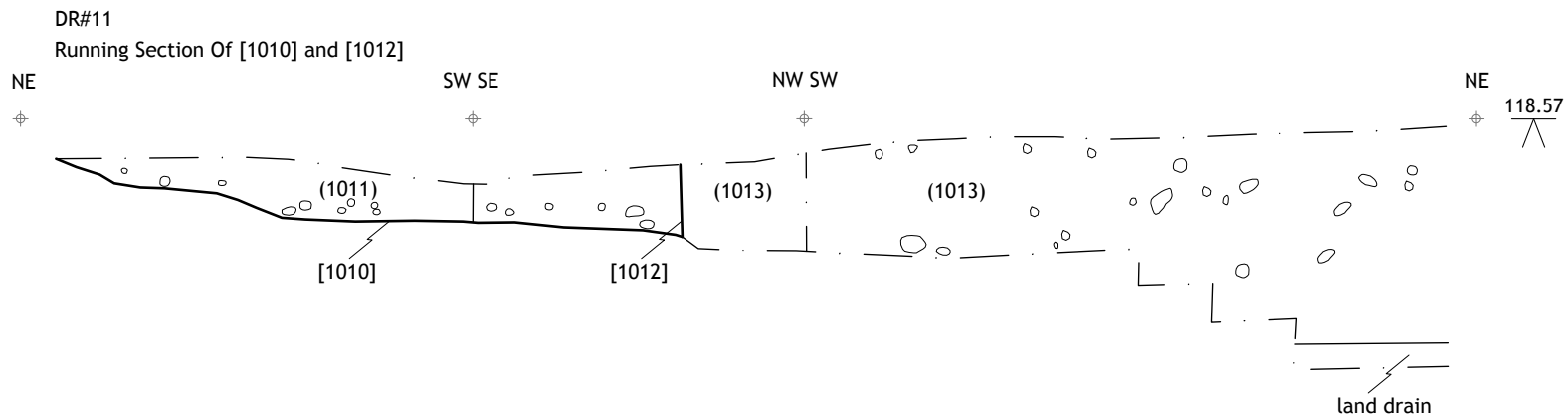
Scale at A4 - 1:1000



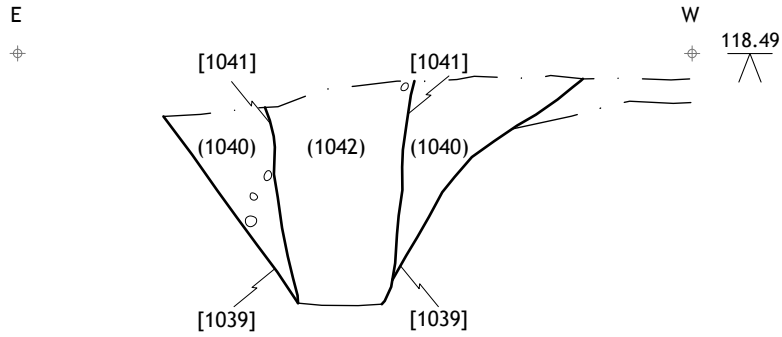




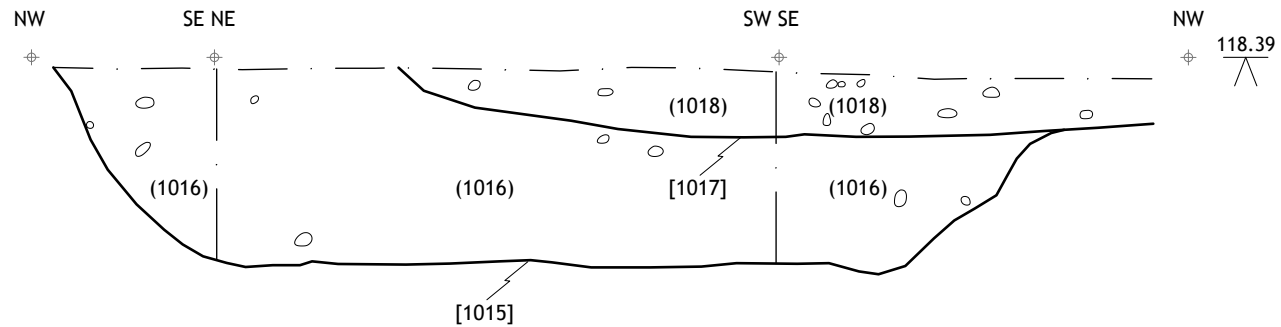




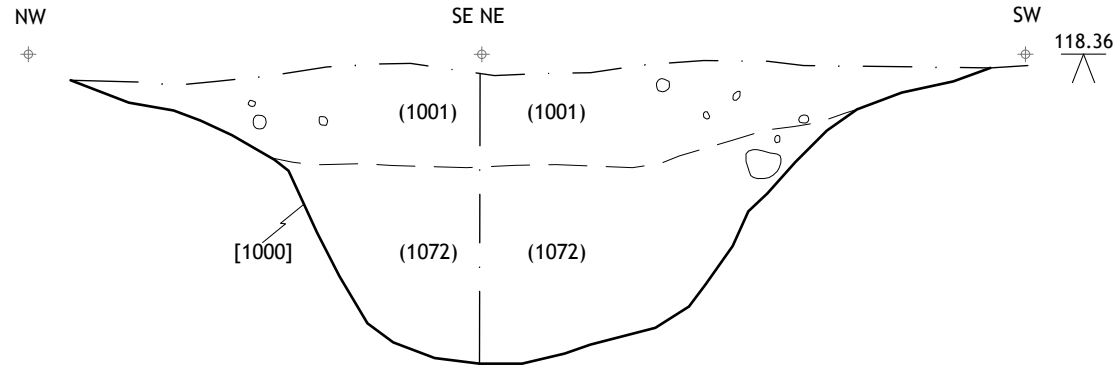
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North Facing Section Of [1039] and [1041]



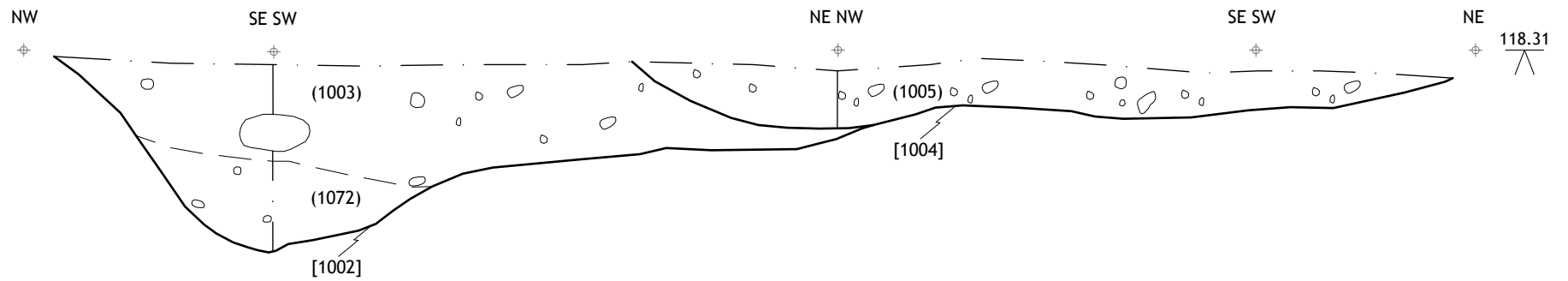
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Running Section Of [1015] and [1017]

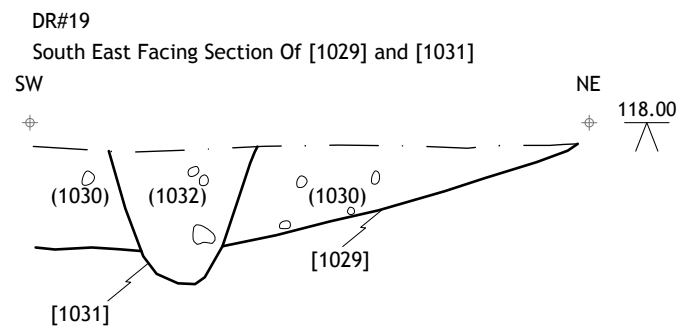


DR#16
Running Section Of [1000]



DR#17
Running Section Of [1002] and [1004]





Appendix 5: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: trentpea1-310657

Project details

Project name	LAND OFF OF COVENTRY ROAD, LEICESTERSHIRE
Short description of the project	Trent and Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake a strip, plan and sample excavation on land at Coventry Road, Lutterworth (figure 1), ahead of planned development. The archaeological mitigation involved the strip, plan and sample of a 25m x 25m excavation area centred on SP 53016 84030 before the commencement of development, which revealed two phases of archaeological activity on the site. Within the mitigation area a sequence of post-medieval furrows were revealed which had truncated a late-Iron Age curved linear enclosure, similar to those identified at Leader Farm approximately 1km to the north. Evidence of maintenance and re-cutting of ditches was noted towards the southeastern extend of the feature which extended into the eastern baulk. The feature broadly correlates with a pattern of isolated Iron Age domestic enclosures noted across the East Midlands and the wider north.
Project dates	Start: 02-01-2018 End: 31-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LUT - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	X.A10.2018 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH LUTTERWORTH COVENTRY LANE, LUTTERWORTH

Postcode LE17 4FA
 Study area 1610 Square metres
 Site coordinates SP 452969 284061 51.951868318307 -1.340821302737 51 57 06 N 001 20 26 W Point
 Lat/Long Datum Unknown
 Height OD / Depth Min: 117m Max: 118m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Project brief originator CgMS
 Project design originator Tina Roushannafas
 Project director/manager Edmund Taylor
 Project supervisor Paul Renner
 Type of sponsor/funding body CGmS

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service
 Physical Archive ID X.A10.2018
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
 Digital Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service
 Digital Archive ID X.A10.2018
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Digital Media available "Database","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service
 Paper Archive ID X.A10.2018
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Report on Archaeological Excavations on Land at Coventry Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Owen, V. Renner, P.
 Other bibliographic details Report number: 024/2018
 Date 2018
 Issuer or Trent and Peak Archaeology

publisher

Place of issue or
publication Trent and Peak Archaeology

Description Grey Literature PDF,

Entered by Ed Taylor and Victoria Owen (etaylor@yorkat.co.uk)

Entered on 2 March 2018

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