The Paddock, Drayton Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire, LE16 8DW:

An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

September 2014

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

R11852

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE PADDOCK, DRAYTON ROAD, MEDBOURNE, LEICESTERSHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
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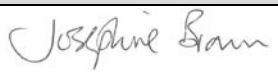
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Matt Lees		16/09/2014
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		10/09/2014
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		11/09/2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Kevin Trott		24/09/2014

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

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An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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Central National Grid Reference:	**SP 80066 92644**
Site Code:	**TPDM14**
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Written and researched by:	**Matthew Lees** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Project Manager:	**Kevin Trott**
Commissioning Client:	**Mr J Ward of Walter Ward Contracts Ltd**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **PCA Midlands** **17-19 Kettering Road** **Little Bowden** **Market Harborough** **Leicestershire** **LE16 8AN**
Tel:	**01858 468333**
E-mail:	**ktrott@pre-construct.com**
Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a six trench archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the Paddock, Drayton Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire (SP 80066 92644) between the 1st and the 4th of September 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Mr J Ward, Walter Ward Contracts Ltd in response to discussions with Teresa Hawtin, the Senior Planning Archaeologist (SPA) of Leicestershire County Council. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site.

The evaluation identified very little in the way of archaeological activity revealing alluvial palaeo deposits, a possible pond and a post-medieval to modern stone drain.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at The Paddock, Drayton Rd, Medbourne, Leicestershire, LE16 8DW (NGR SP 80066 92644) as part of a pre-planning process investigation of the proposed development area (Figure 1, Plate 1).

1.2 The development site is located on the southern edge of the Leicestershire village of Melbourne. The proposed investigation area lies within an open field located to the west of Drayton Road. A tributary off the River Welland forms the western & southern boundaries to the site.

1.3 The evaluation was commissioned by Mr J Ward of Walter Ward Contracts Ltd. In response to discussions with Teresa Hawtin, the Senior Planning Archaeologist (SPA) of Leicestershire County Council, regarding the appropriate archaeological methodology. This was determined to be archaeological evaluation.

1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kathryn Brook of PCA (Brook 2014).

1.5 The general aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess, where appropriate, any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features within the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.6 More specific aims of the evaluation were:

- To confirm the presence or absence in this pasture field of any prehistoric to Iron Age activity or settlement that predates the known Roman settlement;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Roman activity that relates to the surrounding Roman settlement along Gartree Road;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any post Roman to medieval settlement activity relating to the continuity of the settlement that developed into the later medieval village of Medbourne;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any potential post-medieval activity that may relate to the wider settlement of Medbourne.
- And to establish/ clarify the extent of the disturbance form the modern sewer pipe that runs through the centre of the site.

1.7 All work, including reporting is in accordance with 'Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland'.

1.8 Six evaluation trenches measuring between 15m and 30m were excavated and recorded on Between the 1st and 4th of September 2014, totalling 111.1m of trenches.

1.9 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at the Leicestershire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid bedrock geology of the proposed development area is recorded as being characterised by the bedrock of Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations (undifferentiated) – Mudstone formed during the Jurassic and Triassic Period.

2.1.2 The superficial deposits are recorded as comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel Alluvium formed during the quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by rivers.

2.1.3 The natural geological horizon identified during the evaluation consisted of clay, gravels and sand.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The proposed development area is located c.390m south of the central core of Medbourne Village. The site is bound to the north by a water pumping station & access driveway, to the east by Drayton Road and to the west and south by a stream, Medbourne Brook, a tributary off the River Welland. The entrance to the site was in the north-east next to the water pumping station.

2.2.2 The site is located on undulating ground that slopes towards a hollow flanking the boundary hedge with Drayton Road and sharply slopes towards the river on the western boundary. The main part of the open grassed field has traces of upstanding earthworks or areas of previous ground disturbance (possibly relating to the underlying water main).

2.2.3 The land use of the evaluation area currently consists of pastoral land currently grazed by sheep.

2.2.4 A spot height in the center of the proposed development area is recorded at 62.43m Over Datum (OD).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Information detailed below has been taken from the WSI (Brook 2014) and the Leicestershire HER.

3.1 The proposed development area lies within an area of significant archaeological potential relating mainly to the Roman period and the alignment of Gartree Road.

3.2 Evidence for Iron Age ditches located at Bentley's Orchard (MLE8163) suggest an Iron Age origin that precedes any Romano-British activity in the village of Medbourne.

3.3 Located less than 500m to the northwest of the proposed development area at Saddlers Cottage on the western side of the village was an excavated Roman Villa (MLE2001) and Roman bath house (MLE2003). Find spots of Iron Age pottery (MLE6482), Anglo-Saxon pottery (MLE2002) and medieval pottery (MLE6756) were also discovered on the site suggesting earlier and later occupation on the site.

3.4 Further Roman settlement activity was identified at Waterfall Way (MLE7892) in the form of a possible Roman building as well as medieval and post-medieval finds at Waterfall Way. Further finds spots in the area included a possible section of Hypocaust (MLE9809) and Roman coins (MLE7890) at Manor farm and a Roman coin (MLE7894) on Drayton Road.

3.5 The current area of pasture lies to the north-east of the postulated line of the Roman Road known as 'Gartree Road'. Since the late 18th century Roman finds including large quantities of coins and a mosaic have been encountered under and around the village of Medbourne (Liddle 1995, 87). Between 1981 and 1987 Medbourne became the focus for a parish field walking survey (Liddle 1994, 34). 60% of the arable fields were surveyed and all cultural material was collected and subsequently assessed. Prehistoric flint work was present in the fields along with later Iron Age material. The density of Roman building material and pottery indicated Medbourne was probably a small town that expanded along Gartree Road (Liddle 1982, 33; 1994, 34-36; 1995, 87 & 2004, 65-66).

3.6 The field walking survey also highlighted seven sites producing Anglo-Saxon pottery and iron smelting debris, that were concentrated around potential 'villa type' structures (Liddle, 1994, 35). Middle Saxon evidence was present at one site, although the Domesday Survey suggests continuity of settlement activity into the late Saxon and medieval periods.

3.7 The site lies to the south-east of the historic village core of Medbourne. The earliest known documented records of the village relates to a late Saxon settlement recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Domesday Book records (15.2) *Robert of Tosny holds 4 c of land in Medbourne. Before 1066, 8 ploughs. In lordship 3 ploughs; 3 slaves. 13 villagers with 6 smallholders have 4 ploughs.* (1.4) *The King holds 2 c of land. Meadow, 6 ½ acres*.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The 5818.7109m squared area was evaluated through six 1.6m wide trenches measuring between 15m and 30m in length totalling 111.1m of trenching were investigated across the site (Figure 2).

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 Each trench was excavated using a 3 tonne and a 13 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 2). The overlying topsoil (100) and subsoil (101) deposits were excavated down to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological horizon (102), whichever came first.

4.2.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.2.3 Metal-detecting was carried out on all stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps were surveyed by metal-detector as they were encountered.

4.2.4 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3 Recording and Sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.3.2 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.3.3 Drawn records are in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 and 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.3.4 Linear features were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width

and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features were not visible in plan, slots were positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

4.3.5 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.6 No artefacts or ecofacts were encountered during the evaluation.

4.3.7 Where appropriate, environmental samples were taken from features to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described and analysed and to recover any macro-fossil evidence from the deposits. Samples were taken from the fills of features where organic materials may be preserved, such as pits and ditches.

4.3.8 A metal detector was used during excavation to enhance finds recovery.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Six c.1.6m wide trenches measuring between 15m and 30m in length totalling 111.1m of trenching were investigated across the site. (Figure 2 & 3).

5.1.2 Individual trench descriptions are detailed below.

5.2 Trench 1

TRENCH 1	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NNW-SSE	Trench Length: 18.6m	Level of Natural: 61.2m-61.42m OD	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NNW End	**SSE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.25m
Subsoil	(101)	0.25m	0.4m
Colluvium	(105)	0.95m	1.05m
Natural Geological Horizon (Clay)	(102)	1.5m+	1.7m+

Summary

Trench 1 was located in the northeast corner of the site.

No archaeological features or deposits.

The trench bisected an out of use water pipe at a depth of 1m towards the center of the trench.

The depth and sterility of colluvium (105) led to two phases of machining.

5.3 Trench 2

TRENCH 2	**Figures 2 & 3**	**Plates 3**
Trench Alignment: NNW-SSE	Trench Length: 19m	Level of Natural: 61.11m OD

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NNW End	**SSE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.15m	0.2m
Landscaping	(103)	0.2m	-
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	0.4m
Colluvium	(105)	1.7m	1.6m
Natural Geological Horizon (Clay/Gravel)	(102)	2.2m+	2.2m+

Summary

Trench 2 was located in the northwest corner of the site.

The northern end of the trench revealed an undated alluvial palaeo deposit in the base of the trench that is likely to be related to the adjacent stream to the west.

The trench revealed possible modern landscaping below the topsoil at its northern end. The depth and sterility of colluvium (105) led to two phases of machining.

5.3.1 Alluvial palaeo deposit (109) was identified at the northern end of Trench 2. This deposit is likely be directly related to the adjacent stream located to the west of Trench 2. This deposit contained no dateable finds and was difficult to define due to the depth of the trench rendering it inaccessible.

5.4 Trench 3

TRENCH 3	**Figures 2 and 3**	**Plate 5**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Trench Length: 28.2m	Level of Natural 60.36m-60.48m OD

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.3m
Colluvium	(105)	0.8m	1.1m
Gravel	(111)	0.2m	0.4m
Fluvial deposit	(110)	0.45m	0.3m
Natural Geological Horizon (Clay/Gravel)	(102)	1.95m+	2.3m+

Summary

Trench 3 was located towards the center of the site.

Trench 3 revealed an undated alluvial palaeo deposit (110) that is likely to be related to the adjacent stream to the west.

The depth and sterility of colluvium (105) led to two phases of machining.

5.4.1 Fluvial deposit (110) was identified in the base of Trench 3. This deposit may be directly related to the adjacent stream located to the west of Trench 2 as it appears to derive from one or more flooding episodes (Fryer 2014 section 6.3). It is possible the flood waters may have collected at the base of the slope where the landscape slopes up to the east on the other side of Drayton Road. This deposit contained no dateable finds and was difficult to define due to the depth of the trench rendering it inaccessible. Alder trees and fruit/seeds were the most dominate macrofossils within the environmental sample taken from this deposit. However, flooding events only preserve partial assemblages, the lighter seeds/fruit tend to be washed away leaving only the heavier macrofossils (Fryer 2014 section 6.3).

5.5 Trench 4

TRENCH 4	**Figure 2**		**Plate 4**	
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Trench Length: 15.2m		Level of Natural: 60.99m-61.08m OD	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(101)		0.3m	0.35m
Colluvium	(105)		1m	1.1m
Natural Geological Horizon (Sandy gravely clay)	(102)		1.5m+	1.65m+

Summary

Trench 4 was located towards the center of the site. The trench was kept shorter than planned due to the proximity of a known northwest to southeast aligned service through the center of the site.

5.6 Trench 5

TRENCH 5	**Figures 2 & 3**		**Plates 6 & 7**	
Trench Alignment: NNW-SSE	Trench Length: 15.1m		Level of Natural: 60.61m OD	
Deposit	**Context No.**		**Average Depth (m)**	
			NNW End	**SSE End**
Topsoil	(100)		0.2m	0.2m
Subsoil	(101)		0.3m	0.3m
Colluvium	(105)		1.2m	0.7m
Alluvial palaeo deposit	(106)		-	0.7m
Natural Geological Horizon (Clay/Gravel)	(102)		1.5m	1.9m

Summary

Trench 5 was located towards the southeast corner of the site.

The base of the trench revealed an undated alluvial palaeo deposit (106) within the cut of a possible feature [107]. This is likely to be either the remains of pond or a palaeo-channel. A linear stone drain cut into the subsoil aligned east to west likely to be post-medieval drainage, off Drayton road to the east of the development area.

The trench was kept shorter and located slightly further then south than originally planned due to the proximity of a known northwest to southeast aligned water service through the center of the site.

5.6.1 Trench revealed another alluvial palaeo deposit (106) that was again difficult to define due to the depth of trenches and size of the deposit. It was however possible to see a possible cut [107]. This was like the deposit however difficult to define its

size or form. This feature has been interpreted as a possible pond or maybe the remains of a palaeo channel. The deposit itself was undated as no finds were recovered from it. An environment sample taken form fill of the pond/paleo-channel (106) revealed the area was predominantly marsh land, largely covered in alder carr, although plants remains, commonly found in rough grassland areas, were also present suggests a dire, well drained area was present within the immediate vicinity. (Fryer 2014, Section 6.3)

5.6.2 Located towards the centre of Trench 5 (Figure 3), Drain 108 was aligned east to west and likely represents roadside drainage off Drayton Road to the river. While the drain provided no dateable evidence, the fact that the drain was constructed later then the formation of the subsoil (101) suggests a post-medieval to modern date.

5.7 Trench 6

TRENCH 6	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NWW-SEE	Trench Length: 15m	Level of Natural: 60.74m-60.93 OD	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NWW End	**SEE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.25m	0.2m
Subsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.4m
Colluvium	(105)	1.4m	1.3m
Natural Geological Horizon (Clay/Gravel)	(102)	1.95m+	1.95m+
Summary Trench 6 was located towards the southwest corner of the site. No archaeological features or deposits.			

6 THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS – *By Val Fryer*

6.1 Introduction and method statement

6.1.1 Excavations at Medbourne, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, recorded two distinct palaeo-deposits of unknown date. Context [110] appeared to be a fluvial deposit possibly originating from the stream which is currently situated to the west of the excavated area, whilst context [106] was the fill of a large pond or palaeo-channel. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from both deposits.

6.1.2 The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were processed by manual water flotation/wash-over and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. As both assemblages were largely composed of waterlogged macrofossils, the flots were stored in water prior to sorting. The wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All tabulated material is waterlogged unless otherwise stated.

6.1.3 The non-floating residues, which were both extremely small, were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Seeds of dry land herbs and wetland/aquatic plants are recorded along with tree/shrub macrofossils. Preservation is generally good, although some distortion has occurred as a result of the compaction of the deposits.

6.2.2 Dry land herbs are common within the assemblage from context [106] but are rare within context [110]. Taxa noted include musk thistle (Carduus nutans), thistle (Cirsium sp.), knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare), buttercup (Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus), dock (Rumex sp.), sow thistle (Sonchus asper) and stinging nettle (Urtica dioica). Wetland/aquatic plant macrofossils, including wild celery (Apium graveolens) and water crowfoot (Ranunculus subg. Batrachium) seeds and sedge (Carex sp.) nutlets, only occur within context [106]. Alder (Alnus sp.) fruits and hawthorn (Crataegus sp.) seeds are common within both assemblages, and other tree/shrub macrofossils include alder cone fragments and elderberry (Sambucus nigra) seeds. Other plant macrofossils include fragments of waterlogged wood (which are especially common within the assemblage from context [110]) and indeterminate catkins, moss fronds and thorns. A single, very

small fragment of charcoal/charred wood is noted within the assemblage from context [106]. Other remains are scarce, although waterlogged arthropod remains are present within both samples taken.

6.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

6.3.1 In summary, the macrofossils within context [106] are all probably derived from plants and shrubs which were growing close to the pond/palaeo-channel. It would appear that the area may have been largely covered by alder Carr, but although marsh conditions were probably prevalent, the presence of plants commonly found within areas of rough grassland probably suggests that drier and moderately well drained soils were also present within the immediate vicinity. The assemblage from context [110] is slightly harder to interpret as it does appear to be derived from one or more flood events. However, alder is again predominant, and it is, perhaps, most likely that the remains were washed in to the site from nearby stands of alder carr, Such flooding events rarely preserve an entire assemblage, as lighter seeds/fruits are largely washed away leaving only the heavier macrofossils and wood fragments. The virtual absence of anthropogenic remains within either assemblage almost certainly indicates that this area was entirely peripheral to any focus of human activity as the sampled deposits were accumulating.

6.3.2 Further sampling of these deposits is not required as the current assemblages are large and additional unprocessed material is still available for study.

6.4 Reference

Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles.* 2nd edition, Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare w = waterlogged tf = testa fragment ss = sub-sample

Sample No.	**100**	**101**
Context No.	**106**	**110**
Dry land herbs		
Asteraceae indet.	xw	
Carduus sp.	xcfw	
C. nutans L.	xw	
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xw	
Cirsium sp.	xw	
Polygonum aviculare L.	xw	
Prunella vulgaris L.	xw	
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	xxw	
R. parviflorus L.	xcfw	
Rumex sp.	xw	
Sonchus asper (L.)Hill	xw	
Stellaria media (L.)Vill		xw
Thlaspi arvense L.		xw
Urtica dioica L.	xw	
Wetland/aquatic plants		
Apium graveolens L.	xxw	
Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus sp.	xw	
Carex sp.	xw	
Persicaria hydropiper (L.)Spach	xtfw	
Ranunculus subg. *Batrachium* (DC)A.Gray	xw	
Tree/shrub macrofossils		
Alnus sp. (fruits)	xxxw	xxxw
(cone frags.)	xw	xw
Crataegus sp.	xw	xfgw
Rhamnus sp.	xcfw	
Sambucus nigra L.	xw	
Other plant macrofossils		
Waterlogged root/stem	xxxx	xx
Indet. catkin	xw	
Indet. fruit/seed/bud	xw	
Indet. monocotyledon leaf/stem frags.		xw
Indet. moss	xxw	xw
Indet. thorn	xw	
Wood frags. <5mm		xxw
Wood frags. >5mm	xxxw	xxxxw
Wood frags. >10mm		xxxxw
Wood frags. >100mm		xxxw
Charcoal <2mm	x	
Other remains		
Vivianite concretions	x	

Waterlogged arthropod remains	xx	xx
Sample volume (litres)	**20ss**	**20ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**7**	**4**
% flot sorted	**<10%**	**<10%**

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 A post-medieval to modern drain was identified in Trench 5 alongside an undated possible pond [107] while further alluvial deposits were identified in Trenches 2 and 3 (Figure 3).

7.1.2 The alluvial deposits located in Trenches 2 and 3 are likely to represent traces of flooding episodes or a wider origin to the adjacent Medbourne Brook. These deposits are sealed beneath over at least 0.8m of colluvium and are undated.

7.1.3 The colluvium (105) discovered in all six of the trenches has been formed due the site's location at the bottom of the slope located to the east on the other side of Drayton Road. This deposit is over 0.7m at a minimum and covers the whole site.

7.1.4 The possible pond [107] filled by alluvial deposit (106) may represent the remains of a pond or depression filled with similar alluvial deposits as (109) in Trench 2 and (110) in Trench 3. The depth of this deposit suggests some antiquity despite the deposit remaining undated.

7.1.5 Drain 108 was aligned east to west and likely represents roadside drainage off Drayton Road to the river. While the drain provided no dateable evidence, the fact that the drain was constructed later then the formation of the subsoil (101) suggests a post-medieval to modern date.

7.1.6 The environmental sample analysis concludes the area was marsh land dominated by alder trees with drier well drained soil within the immediate vicinity. There was also episodes of flooding. The virtual absence of anthropogenic remains within the environmental assemblage almost certainly indicates that this area was entirely peripheral to any focus of human activity as the sampled deposits were accumulating (Fryer 2014 Section 6.3).

7.2 Specific aims of the evaluation

- To confirm the presence or absence in this pasture field of any prehistoric to Iron Age activity or settlement that predates the known Roman settlement.

7.2.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity was identified on the site.

- To confirm the presence or absence of any Roman activity that relates to the surrounding Roman settlement along Gartree Road.

7.2.2 No evidence for activity relating to the Roman settlement along Gartree Road or

towards the Roman Villa located c.500m to the north was identified.

- To confirm the presence or absence of any post Roman to medieval settlement activity relating to the continuity of the settlement that developed into the later medieval village of Medbourne.

7.2.3 No evidence for medieval activity relating to the continuity of settlement in Medbourne was identified.

- To confirm the presence or absence of any potential post-medieval activity that may relate to the wider settlement of Medbourne.

7.2.4 Drain 108 may be of a post-medieval date relating to drainage off Drayton Road.

- To establish/ clarify the extent of the disturbance form the modern sewer pipe that runs through the centre of the site.

7.2.5 The trenches while not positioned directly across the route of the modern sewer pipe indicated that there groundwork's associated with laying the service did not have a dramatic effect on the ground within the proposed development area.

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 The site yielded a low density of archaeology revealing undated alluvial palaeo deposits, a possible pond and a post-medieval stone built drain, although the drain and possible pond like feature are outside the proposed development impact area and therefore unlikely to be impacted on by any ground works.

7.3.2 No further evidence for significant settlement or archaeological activity was identified and therefore the evaluation implies there is little potential for significant archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

7.3.3 Any remains that do exist are likely to be at a depth of at least 1.5m and deeper from the current ground level and therefore unlikely to be impacted on by any ground works due to the depth of coverage by topsoil, subsoil and colluvium. However this will depend on the impact depth of any future ground works and any further archaeological work will be at the discretion of the Leicestershire County Council Senior Planning Archaeologist.

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9.2 Websites

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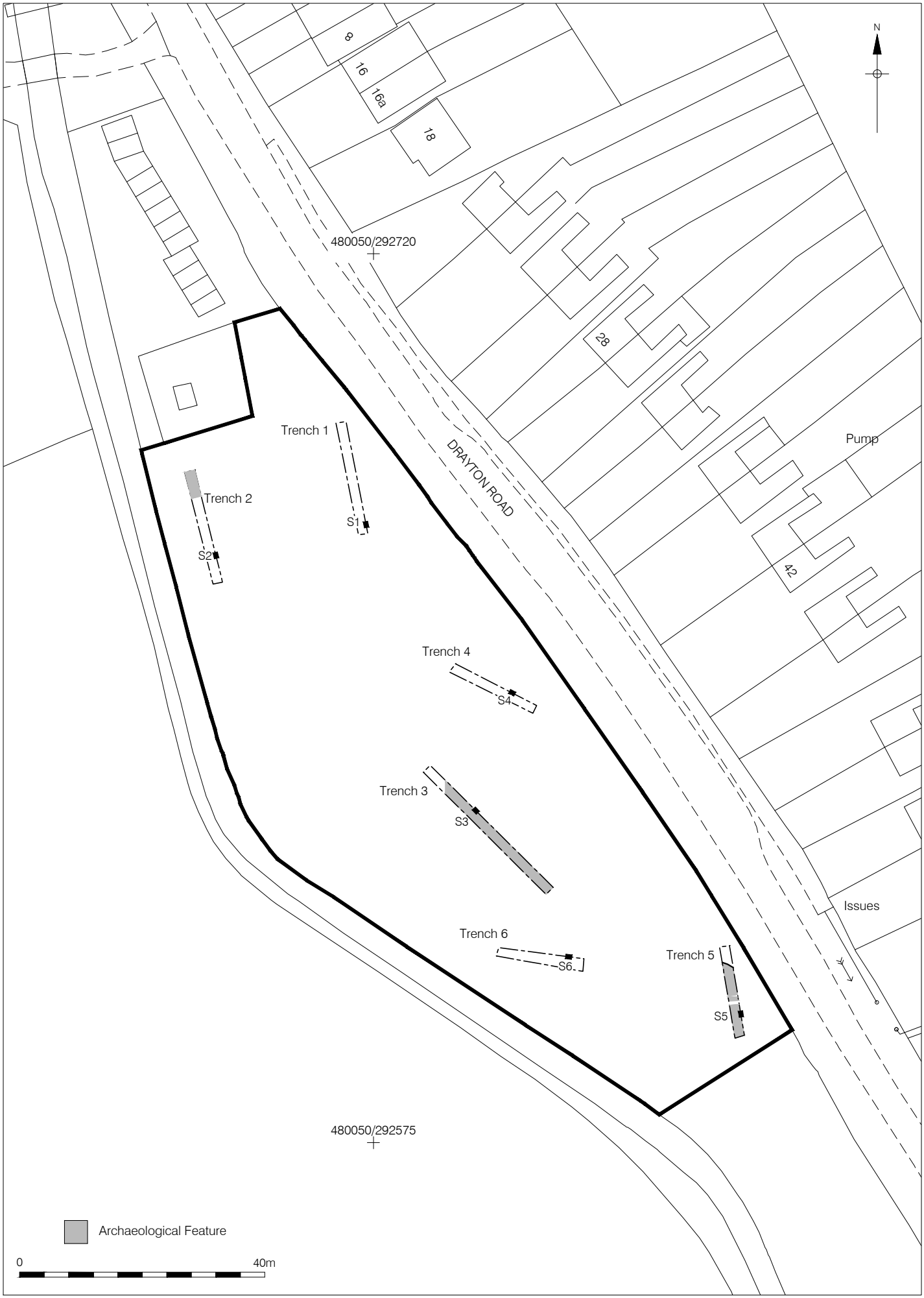
10/09/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 and 20,000 at A4



10/09/14 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

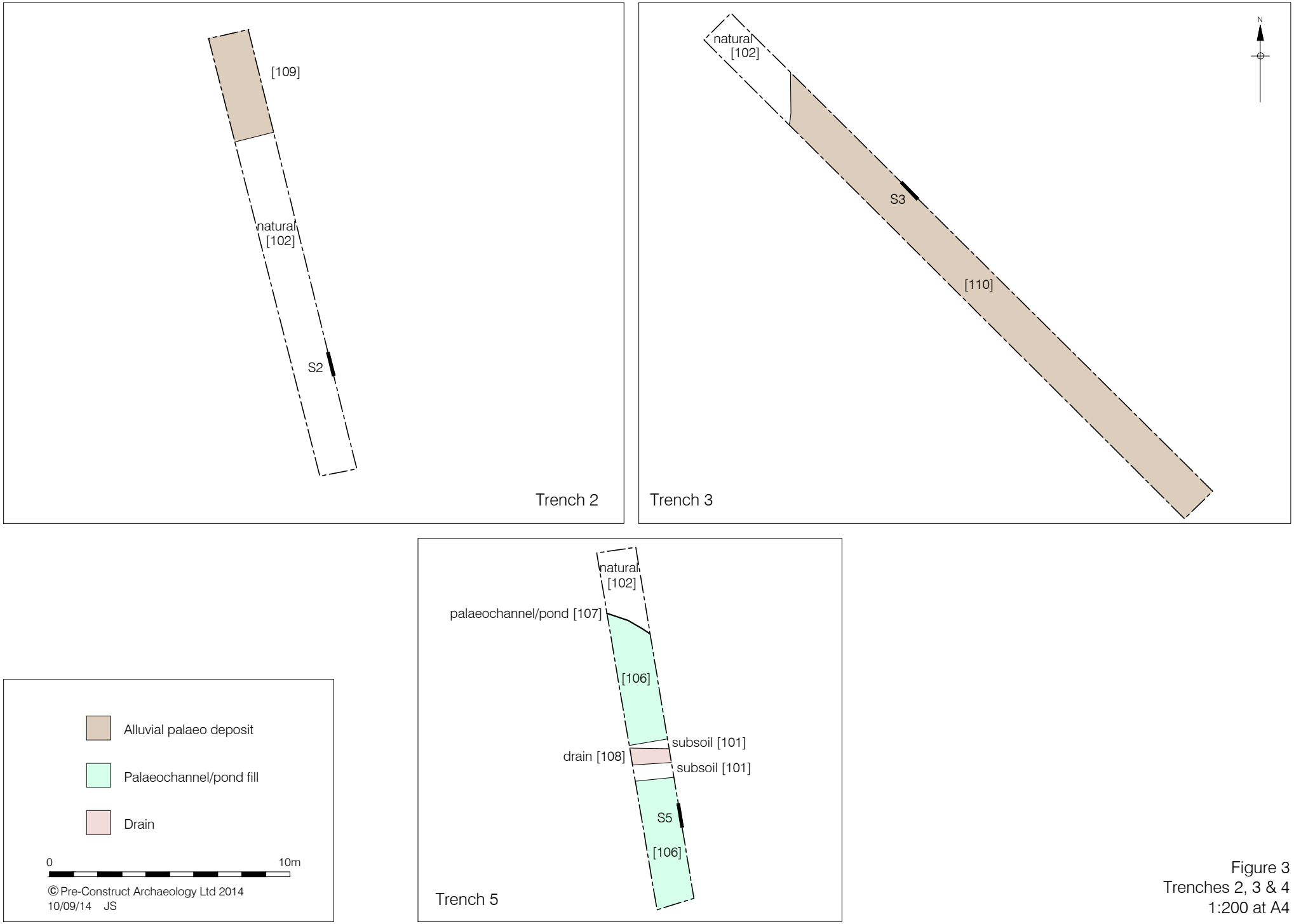
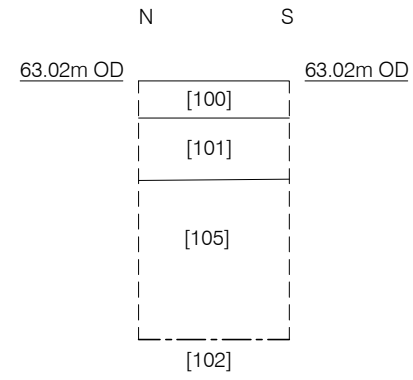
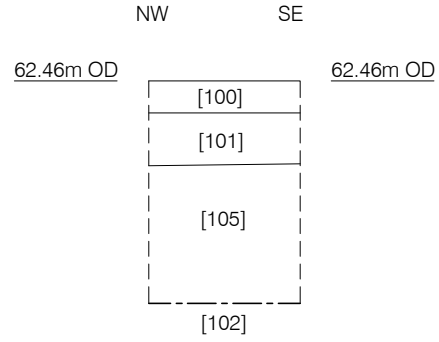


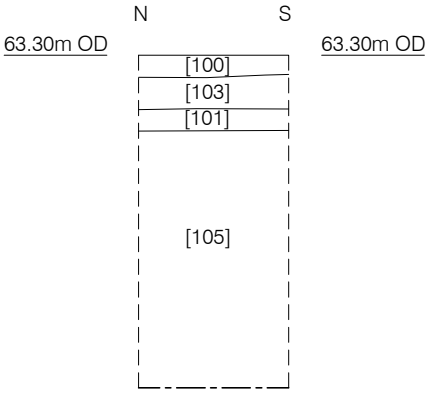
Figure 3
Trenches 2, 3 & 4
1:200 at A4



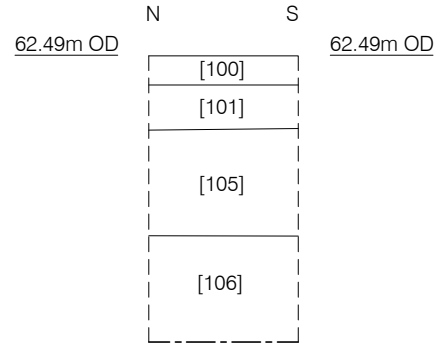
Section 1
Trench 1
West Facing



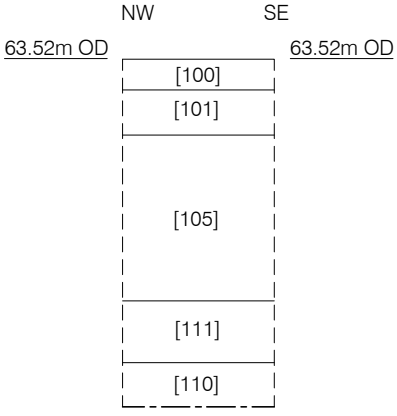
Section 4
Trench 4
Southwest Facing



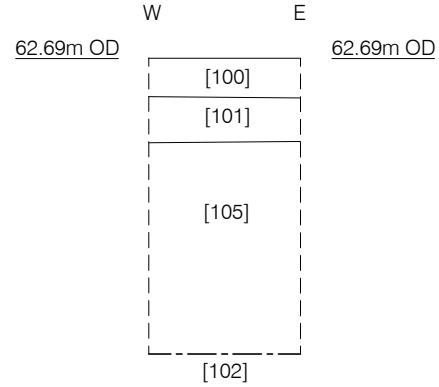
Section 2
Trench 2
West Facing



Section 5
Trench 5
West Facing



Section 3
Trench 3
Southwest Facing



Section 6
Trench 6
South Facing

10/09/14 JS

Figure 4
Sections 1 - 6
1:50 at A4

10 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: View facing south across site

Plate 2: Machine excavation Trench 2

Plate 3: Southwest facing view of Trench 2

Plate 4: Northwest facing view of Trench 4

Plate 5: South facing view of Trench 3 showing alluvial palaeo deposit (110)

Plate 6: West facing view of Drain 108

Plate 7: Southwest facing view of Trench 5

11 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Category	Comments	Description	Trench	Section
(100)	Layer	Topsoil	Topsoil across site	Mid-greyish brown silt clay with very occasional small stones and charcoal inclusions.	1-6	1-6
(101)	Layer	Subsoil	Subsoil across site	Light brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and brick fragment inclusions.	1-6	1-6
(102)	Layer	Natural Geological Horizon	Natural across site	Yellow clay and yellow sandy gravel	1-6	-
(103)	Layer	Landscaping Deposit	-	Dark greyish brown silt clay	2	2
(105)	Layer	Colluvium	-	Mid-yellowish brown clay	1-6	1-6
(106)	Fill	Pond/Palaeo-channel	Fill of [107]	Dark blackish grey clayey silt	5	5
[107]	Cut	Pond/Palaeo-channel	Filled by (106)	Shape unknown.	5	-
108	Structure	Drain	Stone built drain	Linear stone built drain on east to west alignment	5	-
(109)	Layer	Alluvial palaeo deposit	-	Dark grey clay silt with very occasional small stone inclusions.	2	-
(110)	Layer	Alluvial palaeo deposit	-	Dark blackish grey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.	3	3
(111)	Layer	Alluvial palaeo deposit	-	Mid-orange brown sandy clay with very frequent gravel inclusions.	3	3

12 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-189814

Project details

Project name	The Paddock, Drayton Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	A Six trial trench evaluation to the south of the village of Medbourne
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2014 End: 04-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TPDM14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Uncertain
Monument type	ALLUVIUM Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH MEDBOURNE The Paddock, Drayton Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire, LE16 8DW
Postcode	LE16 8DW
Study area	5818.71 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 80066 92644 52.5254132672 -0.819714714633 52 31 31 N 000 49 10 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60.54m Max: 63.22m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Leicestershire County Archaeology Office
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Matthew Lees
Type of sponsor/funding body	Commercial Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	TPDM14
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	TPDM14
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Paddock, Drayton Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire, LE16 8DW
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lees, M
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Leicestershire
Description	PCA grey literature evaluation report
URL	www.pre-construct.com

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Paddock, Drayton Road, Medbourne, Leicestershire, LE16 8DW:

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lees, M
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Market Harborough
Description	PCA Grey Literature Report
URL	http://pre-construct.com/
Entered by	Matthew Lees (MLees@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	11 September 2014