TRENT & PEAK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

DERBY SOUTHERN BYPASS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS

Report on Site Investigations

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SUMMARY

As part of the response to Department of Transport plans to construct a new road between Hilton and the M1 in south Derbyshire (the Derby Southern Bypass), between January and March 1993 archaeological evaluation, within the terms of reference of DoE PPG16: 'Archaeology and Planning', Annex 4, was carried out at the following sites along the proposed route of the Bypass.

Sites of National Importance

Site J: Swarkestone Lowes Barrow Cemetery and Enclosures
Complex area of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and prehistoric and post-Roman burial remains. Evaluation has shown that significant archaeological remains exist within the proposed road corridor. Mitigation involving excavation prior to construction is likely to be required.

Site N: Aston Cursus Complex
Complex area of prehistoric ceremonial and late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, with some palaeoenvironmental potential. Evaluation has demonstrated that significant archaeological remains exist within the road corridor. Mitigation involving excavation prior to construction is likely to be required.

Site O: Lockington Hemington Barrow Cemetery
Prehistoric barrow cemetery with possible Romano-British occupation. Evaluation has shown that one well-preserved barrow and a number of other archaeological features exist within the road corridor. Mitigation involving excavation prior to construction is likely to be required.

Sites of Regional Importance

Site G: Buckford Bridge Pit-alignment
Prehistoric and possible Romano-British archaeological features. Evaluation had shown that archaeological features exist within the area to be affected by the construction of a new surface water drain. Mitigation involving excavation prior to construction is likely to be required.

Site H: Stenson Farm Ring-ditches
Possible prehistoric ring-ditches. Evaluation has shown the presence of adjacent Medieval activity. Archaeological deposits are unlikely to be affected by road construction. Mitigation involving a watching-brief during construction may be required.

Site L: Elvaston Enclosures
Prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement remains. Evaluation has shown that there is a low probability of archaeological features within the road corridor. Mitigation involving a watching-brief during construction may be required.

Continued:-

Site M: Foxcovert Farm Enclosures
Prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement remains. Evaluation has shown that there is a moderate probability of archaeological features lying within the road corridor. Mitigation involving excavation prior to construction may be required.

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DERBY SOUTHERN BYPASS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS

Report on Site Investigations

Introduction: Background to the Project

As part of the archaeological programme associated with the proposed A564 Derby Southern Bypass, the archaeological evaluation was undertaken of a series of known archaeological sites along the route of the bypass. These sites were identified and described in the June 1992 report, *Archaeology of the Derby Southern Bypass*. The evaluation programme was undertaken with the intention of providing additional information to assess the condition and importance of each site within the terms of reference of DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, 'Archaeology and Planning', Annex 4, particularly in the consideration of the date, state of preservation and potential of the remains. Evaluation was also intended to provide sufficient information for the eventual drafting of appropriate mitigation proposals for each site in the form of a detailed scheme of treatment. The objectives and methodology proposed for the evaluations were set out in the December 1992 *Derby Southern Bypass: Archaeological Evaluation Design*.

Site investigations were carried out between January and March 1993 at seven archaeological sites along the proposed bypass route using a range of techniques at each site, as proved appropriate. Fieldwalking, topographical survey, auger survey and trial excavation were carried out by a field-team from Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust, geophysical survey by Stratascan Geophysical Survey Services.

Report Structure and Fieldwork Methodology

This report replaces and supercedes the April 1993 interim report on the site investigations. Evidence at each site is presented in the form of a brief descriptive note of the archaeological cropmarks (which are the principal form of evidence for each site). Further descriptive notes on the known archaeological remains at each site, together with a full list of documentary, air-photographic and published sources are contained within the earlier report, *The Archaeology of the Derby Southern Bypass*, referred to above, which should be consulted in conjunction with the present volume.

An account of the site investigation programme considering in turn results from fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial excavation is provided. The methodology used at each site is summarised below.

Fieldwalking was carried out in parallel transects at 10m intervals, collecting and recording to 1m accuracy all Medieval and earlier artefacts. Finds were sorted and identified and the data used to produce computer-generated distribution maps of all artefacts collected, and extracts showing those of prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval date.

Geophysical survey was carried out using a combination of resistance and magnetic techniques, as proved appropriate to the site conditions. Readings were taken at one meter or half meter centres respectively, over a series of 20m-square grids. The raw data was filtered and manipulated to produce computed-generated greyscale images showing variations in sub-

surface geophysical properties which may reflect buried archaeological features.

Trial excavation was carried out using either machine or hand excavated trial trenches. In all cases excavated areas were fully cleaned by hand and a sample of all archaeological features exposed was excavated. Written, drawn and photographic records were made at all significant stages of excavation.

An archive of results form this programme of fieldwork has been prepared. The archive contains full details of the methodology employed and results achieved, together with copies of all site records, drawings, photographs, specialist reports etc. Copies of the archive are currently held by Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Brief conclusions regarding the significance of the results from each site are provided. A set of draft recommendations for mitigation measures, highlighting the principal objectives for archaeological recording at each site, are also included as a basis for discussion.

These recommendations are based on the framework of academic priorities for archaeological research at a national and regional level set out in the English Heritage report, *Exploring our Past: Strategies for the Archaeology of England*. The quantity of archaeological information available along the route of the bypass is likely to far exceed the resources available for its study. It will therefore, almost certainly be necessary to make informed decisions regarding the relative importance of archaeological remains and the extent to which they should be studied and recorded. *Exploring our Past* provides the only universally recognised and accredited criteria for making such decisions.

In general it is proposed that a two level approach be adopted for this scheme. This would entail, i) the production of an over view of landscape development in the Derbyshire Trent Valley drawing information from the investigation of sites effected by the bypass, and ii) the investigation and recording of individual sites, tailored to meet research objectives drawn from *Exploring our Past* (hereafter EoP) and feed information to the overall study. Such a project would offer considerable flexibility and cost-effectiveness, making the maximum use of available resources and ensuring that fieldwork contributes to nationally recognised academic research objectives.

Initially it is suggested that the sites threatened by the Derby Southern Bypass offer greatest potential in the study of the change from communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (c1300-300 BC) and the study of the interaction between Briton and Roman (c200 BC - AD 200) (EoP, 36). A variety of secondary research objectives may be considered at some sites. These include the relationship between archaeology and alluvium (EoP, 45), the dates of a variety of landscape features (EoP, 38) and the investigation of possible flat cemeteries (EoP, 50). The suggested academic objectives for each site are considered in more detail in the text.

1 Sites of National Importance

Site J: Swarkestone Lowes Barrow Cemetery and Enclosures

Cropmarks

The site occupies a hog-backed ridge of gravel to the south of Derby overlooking the Trent Valley to the south and Sinfin Moor to the north. It is composed of two groups of cropmarks lying to the east and west of Lowes Lane at Swarkestone (Fig.1). The heterogeneous nature of the gravel subsoil makes it highly likely that further archaeological features may exist beyond those known as cropmarks.

On the eastern side, within field 8070 and centred at SK368295, lies a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Derbyshire SAM 41). composed of at least four, and probably six, round barrows (I-VI on Fig.1). The barrows are surrounded by an irregular curvilinear single-ditch enclosure, dated by earlier excavation to the Iron Age. Within the enclosure there are traces of north-south rectilinear divisions. A triple pit-alignment runs west-east just to the north of the enclosure. The long curving boundary between fields 4058/0036 and those to the north is marked by a lynchet. This field boundary appears to mirror the line of the Iron Age enclosure ditch seen to the east of Lowes Lane. It is possible that the field boundary might perpetuate, to the west of Lowes Lane, the line of the Iron Age enclosure seen to the east. The lynchet might represent a surviving earthwork bank associated with the enclosure ditch.

To the west, within field 0036 and centred at SK362294, lies a second group of cropmarks. These include a system of rectilinear land-division. together with a double-ditched droveway, and a number of superimposed quadrilateral enclosures. A large double-ditched irregular polygonal enclosure is also apparent. Limited excavation here in the 1960's produced a large quantity of later Iron Age and Romano-British pottery; this suggests that the cropmark features are largely of that date.

Fieldwalking

Ground conditions over most of the site were not suitable for systematic fieldwalking during the evaluation period; the majority of fields either held growing crops, were harvested and unploughed, or were freshly ploughed but unweathered. However, a walk over the site showed that some artefactual material was present in the topsoil, particularly within field 4058 close to trial-trench SWL/03. It was also apparent that a substantial area within this field had suffered considerable disturbance, perhaps from quarrying in the past (Fig.1). Archaeological remains may be poorly preserved within the disturbed area.

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was undertaken with the intention of investigating more fully those parts of the road corridor where there were no cropmarks, to determine whether archaeological features were present. An area of c.5.10ha was subject to geophysical survey (Fig.1) using a combination of resistivity and magnetometer techniques. The site proved to be not

readily susceptible to these techniques, and even known cropmark features were difficult to detect. A high-pressure gas pipeline crossing the site from north-west to south-east caused further interference to the magnetometer survey. Small-scale geophysical prospection using ground-penetrating radar was also attempted with some limited success, but was not suitable for use over most of the site due to the uneven field surface. It was not possible to carry out geophysical survey in field 2980 due to the presence of a mature crop.

A number of probable archaeological features were revealed in field 1061 (by resistivity) and field 4058 (by magnetometer) (Fig.2). A series of small discrete magnetic anomalies in field 4058 might indicate buried hearths, while linear and curvilinear anomalies towards the southern limit of the area surveyed in field 4058 might indicate archaeological ditches. The cropmark features within field 0036 were detected by the magnetic survey, but no further features were apparent in this area. A series of parallel, roughly north-south magnetic anomalies in field 0036 probably indicate ploughed-out Medieval ridge and furrow.

Resistivity survey in field 1061 revealed a series of roughly parallel anomalies, possibly of archaeological origin.

It should be noted that since substantial features, such as the enclosure ditch in field 8070, were not detected by the geophysical survey, there is considerable potential for the existence of archaeological features additional to those indicated by the geophysical survey.

Trial Excavation

In view of the limitations in the results of the geophysical survey the excavation strategy was amended to ensure that the areas affected by the road within fields 2980 and 4884 were adequately evaluated. Therefore, in total six machine-excavated trenches were opened, numbered SWL/03-08 consecutively (numbers SWL/01 and 02 were assigned in retrospect to excavations carried out here in 1983).

SWL/03: A 15 x 3m machine excavated trench was located to cross the eastern end of the lynchet which forms the northern boundary of field 4058, to determine whether the Iron Age enclosure ditch recorded in field 8070 continues to the west of Lowes Lane along the line of the lynchet (Fig.1).

The trench contained a number of archaeological features (Fig.3) including the probable butt-ends of a substantial east-west ditch (features 09 and 27), similar to the Iron Age enclosure ditch. The break in the ditch may represent an entrance causeway providing access into the enclosure. The ditch butt-ends both cut and were cut by other archaeological features, indicating activity of several periods. No conclusive dating evidence was recovered from the ditches, but both the ditches and other features in this area produced a substantial quantity (c.65 pieces) of prehistoric flintwork, including both tools and debitage, and a fragment of polished axe-head. Fragments of preserved wood were recovered from the western ditch terminal, indicating localised waterlogged conditions similar to those noted to the east of Lowes lane in the 1983 excavations. Samples

were recovered from features 09 and 26 to assess the presence and condition of pollen and charred plant remains. Both features proved to be non-polliniferous. However, both contained charred plant material including fragments of seeds and fruit, indicating potential for further systematic sampling and analysis.

The enclosure ditch is approximately 3m down-slope of the lynchet. The lynchet was formed largely of modern topsoil, but at its base cut into a c.0.30m thick deposit (02) which lay immediately beneath the modern ploughsoil across the entire area of the trench. This deposit, containing both struck flint and several abraded sherds of Medieval pottery, was interpreted as a relict ploughsoil of probable Medieval date, and sealed the enclosure ditch. This suggests that the ditch was completely filled and ploughed over by the Middle Ages and had no influence on the layout of the present field-boundaries or the formation of the lynchet.

SWL/04: A 16 x 12m trench was located to the east of Lowes Lane to examine the intersection of the cropmark Iron Age enclosure ditch with a north-south linear cropmark feature (Fig.1) in the hope of dating these north-south cropmark features. Two north-south aligned features were located within SWL/04 (Fig.4). Gulley 13 appears too insubstantial to have produced a cropmark. Gulley 11, which is more substantial, is likely to be the feature responsible for the north-south cropmark. Unfortunately the gulley produced no dating evidence, and its intersection with the enclosure ditch was beyond the excavation.

Both 11 and 13 are aligned parallel with the Medieval ridge and furrow noted in both SWL/01 and SWL/02, but are too widely spaced to be themselves the remains of Medieval furrows, which were only c.4m apart in the earlier excavations. However, their alignment suggests that they are contemporary with the ridge and furrow. It may be that gulleys 11 and 13 are related to a division within the area cultivated in the Middle Ages - perhaps the edge of a furlong, or a baulk providing access to the fields - and therefore define an unploughed area. If this is so, it may well be that the other broadly parallel, linear north-south cropmarks visible in the air-photographs indicate other features associated with Medieval agriculture, perhaps a series of boundaries dividing the broad hilltop into a number of furlongs.

A number of other features, including a narrow gulley (12 - which cuts both 11 and 14) and a number of post-holes were also present within SWL/04. These features produced no dating evidence, but the stratigraphic relationship between 12 and 11/14 and their similarity to features of Post-Medieval date excavated in SWL/01 and 02, suggests that they too are probably Post-Medieval in date.

SWL/05 and 06: Two c.5 x 2m machine excavated trenches were opened to re-locate the 1983 excavation trenches (Fig.1), the precise positions of which were in some doubt. After the machine-stripping of topsoil and hand cleaning the trenches were recorded and backfilled.

SWL/07: A 15 x 3m machine excavated trench was located to cross the western end of the lynchet which forms the northern boundary of field 0036 (Fig.1). This trench served both to determine whether the Iron Age enclosure ditch extended this far west, and, in the absence of acceptable results from the geophysical survey, to prospect for further archaeological features within field 2980.

There was no trace of the Iron Age enclosure ditch within the excavated area (Fig.5), suggesting either that the enclosure ditch turns before this point, or that its course deviates to the north or south of the excavated area. None of the features within SWL/07 were of great antiquity. Gulley 20, which is cut from the level of the ploughsoil, is in all probability to be associated with the modern field-boundary, while gulley 21, which is aligned similarly to the ridge and furrow in field 8070 and 0036, might be associated with Medieval agriculture. A large animal burrow (35) occupied part of the southern end of the trench.

There is no reason to expect that the lynchet predates the layout of the present field-boundaries. The northern face of the lynchet cut into a relict soil horizon (19), which lay between the present ploughsoil and the natural sand and gravel. This layer sealed both Medieval and earlier pottery and contained heavily abraded Roman sherds; it is probably of Medieval date and similar to the relict ploughsoil (02) recorded in SWL/03.

The presence of several sherds of later Iron Age pottery on top of the natural sand and gravel and sealed beneath layer 19, albeit in a poor state of preservation, indicates that activity associated with the cropmarks within field 0036, to the south, may have extended this far north, although there was no trace of contemporary archaeological features within the excavated area.

SWL/08: A 15 x 3m machine excavated trench was located midway between SWL/03 and SWL/08 (Fig.1) to cross the lynchet which forms the northern boundary of field 4058, with the dual purpose of determining whether the Iron Age enclosure ditch extended this far west, and, in the absence of reliable results from the geophysical survey, to prospect for immediately adjacent archaeological features within field 2980.

There was no trace of the Iron Age enclosure ditch within the excavated area (Fig.6). However, the trench contained part of a ring-gulley (feature 24 - which extended to the west beyond the limit of excavation). A portion of the gulley was excavated and produced a number of pieces of struck flint, several large sherds of handmade late Iron Age pottery and a complete saddle-type quern and rubbing stone. Samples of the gulley fill were assessed for the presence and condition of charred plant remains. The samples revealed substantial quantities of charcoal, seeds and fruit fragments, indicating a deposit high potential and worthy of further systematic sampling and assessment.

The north face of the lynchet cut into a c.0.30m thick deposit (19), interpreted as relict ploughsoil similar to that in SWL/03 and 07, which lay between the modern ploughsoil and the natural sand and gravel. Careful

hand-excavation of a western extension to SWL/08 showed that the Iron Age ring-gulley was sealed by this relict ploughsoil.

Conclusions

Archaeological features in SWL/03 appear to be reasonably well preserved. They may have suffered some truncation by Medieval ploughing, but are largely protected from the effects of modern ploughing by the presence of a relict plough horizon beneath the modern topsoil. This appears also to be the case in SWL/07 and 08.

In SWL/03 the enclosure ditch (09) was partially waterlogged, as was the case in SWL/01, indicating that the potential for the preservation of organic remains in waterlogged conditions may be more widespread than hitherto suspected. However, the ditch fill proved to be non-polliniferous, although it does offer potential for the study of charred plant material.

The ring-gulley and associated later Iron Age material from SWL/08 indicate that archaeological activity of this period is not confined to the area of known cropmarks within field 0036, but extends to the north and east. The quality of evidence from SWL/08 suggests that Iron Age occupation deposits, including much charred plant material, may survive, sealed beneath a Medieval plough horizon. Indeed, the results from SWL/03, 07 and 08 demonstrate that archaeological remains of considerable complexity extend to the west of Lowes Lane, even in areas where they produce no cropmark or geophysical trace.

Results from SWL/03, 07 and 08 indicate that the present curving field boundary and lynchet are not associated with the Iron Age enclosure ditch and do not perpetuate its line. The lynchet has developed on top of a Medieval plough horizon and may most readily be linked to the development of the Post-Medieval field system.

To the east of Lowes Lane, SWL/04 demonstrated that the excavated archaeological features were all quite shallow and may have suffered considerable truncation by modern ploughing (the field was freshly ploughed at the time of excavation and furrows in excess of 0.30m deep, penetrating some way into the subsoil, were noted). No trace of archaeological features contemporary with or pre-dating the enclosure ditch were noted.

Recommendations

Any further excavation of these widespread archaeological remains will require clearly defined objectives. The evidence gathered during the assessment and subsequent evaluation of this site suggests that the specific area of the site under threat from construction of the bypass (Fig.1) largely contains archaeological remains of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The Bronze Age barrow cemetery is not directly threatened by road construction and there is therefore, little potential to examine the relationship between use of the hilltop as a cemetery in the Bronze Age and its development as an area of settlement in the Iron Age (nevertheless

the possibility of Bronze Age and/or Anglo-Saxon flat graves may be worthy of investigation).

The archaeological remains threatened by construction of the bypass offer the most potential for the study of the interaction between Briton and Roman (EoP, 36) and in particular the possible continuity in use of the hilltop between these two periods. A number of intra-site objectives might also be established, for example determining the extent of the large Iron Age enclosure, its relationship with the cropmarks at the western edge of the site and the contemporary activities contained within it. A number of objectives for fieldwork are proposed below as a basis for further discussion, based principally on the consideration of the interaction between the Iron Age and Roman communities using the hilltop:

- Further investigation of the area of proven Iron Age and Romano-British occupation towards the western edge of the site, within fields 0036, 4058 and 2980, particularly with regard to its relationship with the substantial Iron Age enclosure, and the continuity or otherwise between the two periods.

(ritual activity?)

- Further investigation of the possible entrance to the enclosure discovered in trench 03, in particular with regard to the possibility of associated structures or evidence of contemporary settlement.

- Investigation of a sample of the interior of the Iron Age enclosure within fields 5153 and 8070, particularly with regard to evidence for contemporary settlement or the remains of earlier settlement activity and the possibility of flat burials, of Bronze Age or later date, associated with the barrow cemetery.

- Investigation of the apparent entrance causeway seen in the cropmark of the Iron Age enclosure ditch in field 8070, particularly with regard to the possibility of associated structures or evidence of contemporary settlement.

- Investigation of a sample stretch of the pit-alignment at the eastern edge of the site to ascertain its date and if possible its relationship with the other major landscape features on the hilltop.

Site N: Aston Cursus Complex

Cropmarks

This site forms part of the Aston Cursus complex (Derbyshire SAM 185 and 230), which is an extensive cropmark landscape occupying approximately 2 sq km on the north-western Trent flood plain between Weston-upon-Trent and Shardlow. The focus of the complex is a Neolithic cursus, approximately 1.8km long, around and within which numerous other cropmark features are apparent, of a variety of forms and periods. The south-western terminal of the cursus is known from aerial photographs, but the north-western terminal is not yet located, and is thought to lie within the area to be affected by construction of the bypass.

A series of cropmark features are visible close to Hicken's Bridge at SK430300 (Fig.7). Immediately north-west of the bridge, within field 0005, a cropmark hengiform triple ring-ditch is apparent, together with traces of linear and curvilinear cropmark ditches and pit-alignments, possibly forming a droveway and associated field boundaries. Parts of these cropmark features were destroyed in 1984 by the construction of a reservoir by the farmer. North-east of Hicken's Bridge, within field 1300, a number of faint cropmark features are visible including, linear pit-alignments, ditches and two faint ring-ditches, the latter of uncertain origin and authenticity.

North-west of Aston Lane, within field 4000, a number of irregular linear and curvilinear features may form part of a field system. Appended to this is an elongated quadrilateral enclosure, a number of superimposed ring-ditches and a possible double-ditched trackway. A fragmentary linear cropmark in the south-eastern corner of this field provides the evidence for the known northern extent of the Aston cursus (marked as 'cursus' on Fig.7). The cropmark is that of the western cursus ditch, a further part of which may also be seen in field 4765 to the south-west. The precise location of both the eastern cursus ditch and the northern terminal of the cursus are unknown from cropmarks. However, the northern terminal of the cursus must occur somewhere before the clear cropmarks in field 9532, where there is no indication of the cursus on its projected line, perhaps most probably within field 6008, which is a pasture field and so not susceptible to cropmark formation.

A little to the north-east, within field 7617, further irregular linear and curvilinear cropmarks may form parts of a further, undated, system of land-division.

Fields 9532 and 1427, immediately to the south of the Grove Hospital, contain extensive cropmark features. Linear cropmark ditches form part of a rectilinear system of land-division, including several double-ditched droveways. Associated with these features are a number of superimposed rectilinear enclosures and several small circular features, possibly ring-ditches. These features are of a form generally considered to date to the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

Fieldwalking

An area of approximately 8.60 ha was fieldwalked (Fig.7) with the intention of recovering artefactual material which might serve to date known cropmarks and examining areas where there were no cropmarks, to determine whether archaeological remains might be present. Analysis of the results (Fig.8) indicates a concentration of 13 pieces of struck flint - including some characteristic late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pieces - from fields around the postulated northern terminal of the cursus. This might represent material derived from the cursus ditch itself, or from other broadly contemporary features.

The distribution of Romano-British and Medieval artefacts indicates a general background scatter. A large fragment of Romano-British rotary quern was recovered from field 9532. This, together with the few other Roman sherds from field 1427, might indicate that the cropmarks in these fields are of Romano-British date, as their form suggests. A significant part of field 1427 at its western end appeared to have suffered considerable recent disturbance, evidenced by a surface scatter of brick, concrete, tile and other building debris (Fig. 7). The farmer confirmed that the area had been levelled and filled in the 1970's. This activity is likely to have had a severe effect on the preservation of archaeological features.

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey was carried out (Fig.7) to determine whether archaeological features were present within the road corridor in fields 9311, 1427 and 7617, where there was no cropmark evidence for their presence, and in field 0005 to determine whether any archaeological features had survived construction of the reservoir. In total an area of c.4.70ha was subject to geophysical survey using both magnetometer and resistivity techniques (Figs. 9 and 10).

The magnetometer survey (Fig.9) indicated a number of linear anomalies of potential archaeological origin within fields 7617, 9532 and 1427 and confirmed the extensive disturbance to the western end of field 1427.

The results of a magnetometer survey carried out in August 1992 within fields 6008 and 4000 are also shown on Figure 9. This survey showed a number of linear anomalies which may indicate continuation of the pattern of rectilinear land-division into this area, and a series of faint concentric circular anomalies in the eastern corner of field 6008 which might indicate a multiple ring-ditch. Magnetic survey failed to locate the cursus, both in field 4000, where the area in which it is known as a cropmark was surveyed, and in field 6008, where its presence is postulated. The pronounced parallel linear anomalies indicate the presence of Medieval ridge and furrow within field 6008; this survives as substantial earthworks within the western part of the field.

Resistivity survey was used to supplement the magnetometer survey within field 9532 and 1427. The results (Fig.10) indicate that the complex of archaeological features within field 9532 does extend at least partially into the road corridor as it was possible to trace the continuation of some

linear features into this area. However, results suggest that archaeological activity may be less intense within the road corridor than within the cropmark complex to the west.

Resistivity survey was carried out of the strip of land to the north and east of the reservoir within field 0005 (Fig.11). The results clearly show the surviving c.75% of the hengiform feature and indicate that a number of other linear features to the north of the reservoir, also visible as cropmarks, have survived. These features may be traced eastwards, beyond their extent as cropmarks and into the vicinity of the hengiform monument.

The extent of the reservoir and other disturbance within field 0005 was also accurately surveyed. Comparison of the survey results with the cropmark plots for the monument confirm that up to 75% of the monument is situated to the east of the reservoir edge, and ground conditions suggest that this area has suffered little or no disturbance from earth-moving associated with construction of the reservoir.

Auger Survey of Palaeochannels

To the south and east of the hengiform monument a number of wide sinuous linear depressions in the surface of the fields 8974,1127, 0885, 1300 and 2991 betray the presence of relict watercourses. These channels were mapped (A - C on Fig.7). Their position suggests that the hengiform monument and postulated cursus terminal occupy a low bluff at the edge of the flood-plain terrace, overlooking a series of, probably successive, river channels. The channel deposits were examined by hand-augering and contain some preserved organic material within a complex, deep sedimentary sequence.

Conclusions

It is clear from both geophysical survey and fieldwalking within field 1427 that archaeological features, probably of Romano-British date, exist beyond the known extent of the cropmarks, and extend within the road corridor. The north-eastern corner of field 1427 appears to have been seriously disturbed in the past, and it is doubtful that archaeological remains will survive in this area.

Fieldwalking results indicate a scatter of struck flint around field 7617 which might derive from the buried remains of the cursus. However, geophysical survey failed to trace the cursus. Nevertheless, the northern terminal of the Aston cursus can be expected to lie somewhere between the cropmark within field 4000 (where it is last noted) and those within field 9532 (where its is clearly not present). This places the terminal somewhere beneath the projected main carriageway and the east-west Aston Lane diversion, within fields 6008 and 7617. The remains of the cursus may be expected to yield significant evidence for activity in the area in the late Neolithic.

To the south of Aston Lane, within field 0005, geophysical and topographical survey clearly demonstrated the survival of 75% of the hengiform monument and a number of other archaeological features. These

features can be expected to yield significant evidence for prehistoric activity in the area.

Recommendations

The further investigation of archaeological remains spread over such a wide area will require clearly defined objectives. The juxtaposition of Neolithic/Bronze Age remains with those probably of the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods offers the chance to consider two main research objectives; the change from communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (c 1300-300BC) and the transition from Briton to Roman (c.200 BC to AD 200) (EoP, 36). The palaeochannels to the south-east of the cropmark features also offer some potential for the study of alluviation (Eop, 45), both in terms of the landscape development of the Trent floodplain and the relationship of alluvial deposits to archaeological remains.

The principal archaeological features threatened by the bypass and side roads are the postulated northern terminal of the Aston Cursus, the adjacent hengiform monument and a swathe through a complex of probable Iron Age and Roman cropmarks. The cursus and hengiform monument are both nationally important in their own right; their juxtaposition with later prehistoric features further increases their importance and potential. A number of excavation objectives, addressing the research priories described above, are outlined below as a basis for further discussion:

- Excavation of the surviving portion of the hengiform monument within field 0005, the sampling of an area around the hengiform monument both for evidence of contemporary activity and to relate the monument to the developing later prehistoric landscape.

- Excavation of a substantial part of the threatened area around the projected northern terminal of the Aston cursus with the intention both of sampling the cursus monument itself, looking for evidence of contemporary activity and structures (for example the possible multiple ring-ditch in the south-east corner of field 6008) and investigating the relationship between the cursus and later prehistoric landscape.

- Excavation of an area of the Grove Hospital cropmarks to examine the relationship between activity of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

- Further investigation, and if appropriate sampling, of the deposits within palaeochannel B.

Site 0: Lockington-Hemington Barrow Cemetery

Cropmarks

The site is located on a low-lying area of gravel within the Trent flood-plain. Superficial alluvial deposits laid down by a number of small streams bound the site on the south, east and west sides. These alluvial deposits may themselves mask archaeological features. The principal known archaeological features comprise a group of cropmark ring-ditches, the visible remains of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Ring-ditch I (Fig. 12), to the south of the A6 (within field 2886, SK465288), was partially excavated in 1954, revealing a Bronze Age primary cremation. Of the remaining ring-ditches II (diameter c.30m) appears to have a series of faint internal features, perhaps a ring of pits or substantial post holes; III (diameter c.26m) has suffered modern disturbance on its south-western side; IV is a double ring-ditch (diameter c.14m inner, c.25m outer); V (diameter c.22m) appears to be formed from a circle of large pits; and VI (diameter c.35m) is the most substantial and clearly marked of the ring-ditches. Careful examination of the air-photographic evidence reveals a further possible ring-ditch not noted in the assessment report (VII, diameter c.37m) visible on one photograph only.

A number of linear and curvilinear cropmark features are also visible within field 0006, mainly in the eastern part of the field close to ring-ditch VI. They include a long, south-west to north-east cropmark ditch which crosses ring-ditch VI and may be tentatively traced for some distance further on the eastern side of the M1. A number of less distinct curvilinear features are apparent on the eastern side of ring-ditch VI; they appear to curve to respect the position of the ring-ditch. Finally the entire field is covered by faint cropmark traces of Medieval ridge and furrow on several alignments (not shown on Fig.12).

Fieldwalking

All of field 0006, an area of c. 16.0ha, was fieldwalked in an attempt to recover artefactual evidence to date the cropmark features, and in particular to identify clusters of artefacts which might reveal further traces of burial or settlement activity not visible as cropmarks. Analysis of fieldwalking results indicates a background scatter of material of prehistoric and Medieval date in field 0006 (Fig.13). Perhaps significantly, no Romano-British pottery was recovered. This might indicate the absence of archaeological activity of Romano-British date within the area walked; however, it should be noted that Romano-British pottery was recovered from excavation within LHF/02 (see below).

The fields to the east of the M1, not shown on Fig.12, were either pasture or unploughed and therefore, not suitable for fieldwalking. A small area of one unploughed stubble field was walked as an experiment, but no finds were recovered.

Geophysical Survey

An area of approximately 1.00ha around ring-ditches II and VI was subject to resistivity survey (Figs.14-17), both to accurately locate the ring-

ditches on the ground, investigate their character and search for other archaeological features.

Survey within area A (Fig.14) around ring-ditch II shows that the ring-ditch is beyond the area affected by road construction. A number of internal features were detected within ring-ditch II. These include an internal circle of low-resistance anomalies, perhaps post-holes and a sub-rectangular internal feature. A substantial low-resistance anomaly, perhaps a large pit, and a linear high-resistance anomaly were also detected in association with ring-ditch II.

Survey within area B (Fig.17) shows that ring-ditch VI will be directly affected by road construction. Ring-ditch VI appears to have a number of breaks or causeways within the ditch, and several other linear and curvilinear features were traced by the geophysical survey in the vicinity of the ring-ditch.

A further 0.20ha of resistivity survey was carried out in two transects (C and D; Figs. 15 and 16) positioned to sample the remainder of the area affected by the road construction. A number of linear anomalies, possibly of archaeological origin, were apparent.

Trial Excavation

Two trenches were hand excavated to further examine specific archaeological features.

LHF/01: An area 20 x 3m was excavated to examine the long linear cropmark feature which crosses ring-ditch VI and attempt to date and characterise this feature (Fig.12). The feature, a shallow ditch or gulley (05) (Fig.19), produced a single piece of prehistoric struck flint from its fill, but was otherwise undated. A number of other features, not previously known, were also revealed within area 01. These included a further shallow, undated ditch (04), recut at least once, an undated post-hole and a large rectangular pit of post-medieval date (11), probably an animal burial pit.

The fill of the deeper archaeological features within area 01 was waterlogged, and although no organic material survived in the excavated features it may be anticipated elsewhere. Samples were taken from 04 and 05 for palynological assessment and from 05 for the assessment of charred plant remains. Neither 04 nor 05 proved to contain pollen of significant quantity or quality. 05 contained some charred plant material including charred seeds.

LHF/02: An area 10 x 3m was excavated to cross the northern side of ring-ditch VI and a linear feature adjacent to it with the aim of providing evidence for the date and character of these features (Fig.12). Careful survey showed that associated with the ring-ditch a low, spreading mound, rising to a maximum of 0.50m above the level of the surrounding field-surface, survives (Fig.18). This mound almost certainly comprises the remains of an originally more substantial barrow composed of the material excavated from the ring-ditch. This raises the possibility of a buried

soil and primary burials surviving beneath the mound, having been protected by the mound material from damage.

Excavation (Fig.20) showed that a c.0.30m thick band of sediment (13), lay between the present ploughsoil and the natural sand and gravel. This deposit was excavated in spits and produced a considerable quantity of struck flint, as well and abraded sherds of Roman and Medieval pottery. None of the archaeological features appeared to be cut through this layer. It may perhaps be interpreted as a relict ploughsoil, possibly filling a relict plough-furrow of Medieval date (ridge and furrow is apparent on both the air-photographs and the geophysical survey results). However, 13 might also derive from mound material spread by ploughing; more widespread excavation will be required to clarify the nature and origin of this deposit. Whatever its origin, layer 13 has served to protect the underlying archaeological features from damage by recent ploughing.

The ring-ditch, which lay at the southern end of the excavated area, contained a number of pieces of prehistoric struck flint. The ditch (14) was not fully excavated at this stage, and only a 0.10m spit was removed to clarify its edges. Several sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from the top fill of the ring-ditch, suggesting that the ditch remained at least partially open (and perhaps therefore, that a substantial barrow survived) to this date. The linear feature to the north of the ring-ditch (15 and 19) proved to have at least two phases of use, neither producing dating evidence, though a date later than the ring-ditch is implied by the line of this feature, which appears to curve to respect the ring-ditch. Several other insubstantial features, perhaps associated with Medieval agriculture and aligned parallel to the pattern of ridge and furrow, were also recorded.

Samples were recovered from gulley 15 for palynological assessment, and from 15 and 19 for the assessment of charred plant remains. No samples were recovered from the top fills of the ring-ditch (14) because of their apparent late date. 15 proved to be non-polliniferous. Both 15 and 19 produced charred plant material including charred seeds.

Conclusions

Within LHF/01 both features 04 and 05 may be interpreted as boundary ditches, perhaps part of an ancient field-system. Since they converge and probably meet a little to the north of LHF/01 they may well represent systems of differing date and organisational layout. The excavated features are undated; field systems such as those to which they may belong are most common in the Trent Valley in the later Iron Age and Romano-British period.

Archaeological features within LHF/01 had suffered some modern plough-damage as evidenced by plough-scoring in the top of the natural gravel and the absence of a well-preserved weathering cone for any of the excavated features. Although the lower parts of the deeper excavated features were waterlogged no organic material was recovered. The tenant farmer indicated that waterlogging is likely to be the result of a seasonally fluctuating water table; if so, this offers little potential for preservation of organic material as features are unlikely to remain waterlogged all year

round. The features in LHF/01 have proved to have no palynological potential; however, some potential for the recovery and study of charred plant material does exist.

The evidence from LHF/01 suggests that archaeological features beyond those known from cropmark evidence and geophysical survey may exist within the southern part of field 0006.

Within LHF/02 the survival of a slight mound associated with ring-ditch VI is clearly of great significance. The mound material might be expected to reveal some indication of the constructional details of the original barrow, and to seal both primary burials and a portion of pre-barrow ground surface. Excavation here indicates that archaeological features in the northern part of field 0006 are relatively well preserved, especially in comparison to the southern portion of the field. Medieval ploughing (evidenced by the ridge and furrow) will have truncated earlier features, but the presence of a relict plough-soil, or spread mound material, immediately beneath the modern ploughsoil may have prevented excessive damage from modern ploughing, at least in the vicinity of barrow VI.

The excavated portion of the ring-ditch (14) was associated with a group of some 15 pieces of struck flint of later Bronze Age character, which may well indicate a later Bronze Age date for the barrow. The other features (15 and 19) though not dated by excavation, may perhaps form a further part of the postulated field-system suggested by features excavated in LHF/01. It is clear that the cropmark feature, of which 15 and 19 are the excavated portions, respects ring-ditch VI and so must post-date it. This might support a proposed Iron Age or Roman date for the field-system of which these features may be part. However, since it seems that barrow VI may still have been an earthwork in the Medieval period features respecting the barrow could be of Medieval date.

LHF/02 produced no evidence of waterlogging in the excavated features. This may be due to the local dewatering effect of the nearby substantial roadside drainage ditches which run parallel to the M1. It remains possible that deeper features, such as the ring-ditch, may be waterlogged at lower levels. The features within LHF/02 have proved to have no palynological potential: however, there exists potential for the recovery and study of charred plant material.

In conclusion, LHF/02 offers evidence for well-preserved archaeological remains, including a probable late Bronze Age round barrow surviving as an earthwork (a rare survival in Leicestershire and the Trent Valley as a whole). Other archaeological features are later, perhaps Iron Age or Romano-British in date, and are also well preserved.

Recommendations

The most significant archaeological feature at Lockington to be affected by the construction of the bypass is the well-preserved remains of barrow VI. The barrow itself, the buried land surface which the mound protects and the adjacent later features together offer potential for examining

aspects of the change from communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes (1300-300 BC) (EoP, 36). The possibility, though unproven, of a flat cemetery existing around the known barrows, is also worthy of consideration. Such cemeteries have rarely been examined in the region and form a further national research priority (EoP, 50). Opportunity should therefore be taken to examine more fully the threatened area around the known barrows for traces of a contemporary flat cemetery. Consideration should also be given to the relationship of alluvium, deposited by minor watercourses around the barrow cemetery, with the archaeological remains (EoP, 45), and in particular to the possibility of alluvial deposits masking archaeological remains. On this basis the following excavation objectives are offered as a basis for further discussion:

- The full excavation of ring-ditch VI and the adjacent features, with particular reference to investigating the potential for understanding landscape development.

- The sampling of a number of areas within field 0006 in particular with regard to the possibility of further burials related to the Bronze Age barrow cemetery and to investigating the relationship of the Barrow cemetery with later Prehistoric and Romano-British landscape.

- The sampling of a number of areas not yet fully investigated, particularly to the east of the M1, where it is possible that superficial alluvial deposits may mask archaeological remains, and within field 1384.

2 Sites of Regional Importance

Site G: Buckford Bridge

Cropmarks

The site occupies gently undulating ground on the southern edge of the first gravel terrace of the Trent. Hell Brook, a minor watercourse flowing south to the Trent, forms the eastern edge of the cropmark area. The cropmarks comprise two intersecting cropmark pit-alignments, one aligned approximately south-east to north-west, and the other south-west to north-east (Fig.21). The ends of these pit-alignments are not clearly defined, and it is most likely that they extend beyond the visible cropmarks. A number of lengths of ditch, arranged in rectilinear fashion on various alignments, including one adjacent to the south-west end of one of the pit alignments at a point where its changes alignment, and several other indistinct linear cropmarks, are also visible. The majority of these features are likely to date to the Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods. There are a number of other faint linear cropmark features, which are probably to be associated with ploughed-out Post-Medieval field boundaries.

Fieldwalking

The field containing the site was rough pasture, and therefore, not suitable for fieldwalking.

Geophysical Survey

An area of approximately 0.80ha was subject to resistivity survey (Fig.22) to determine whether cropmark features extended into the area to be affected by the construction of a new surface water drain for the road. Results show a number of anomalies which could be of archaeological origin. However, the results did not show known cropmark features within the survey area such as the rectilinear cropmark at the south-eastern end of the survey area.

Conclusions

The geophysical survey indicates a number of anomalies which may represent archaeological features. They lie within the area to be affected by the construction of the surface water drain. They might be contemporary with, and relate to, the cropmark enclosures and pit-alignments within the field. However, further investigation is required to clarify the nature of all features, both cropmark and geophysical, within this area.

Recommendations

The site contains a variety of archaeological features, including both pit-alignments and linear ditches. Examination of archaeological features within the threatened area may offer some potential to date and characterise different categories of landscape feature (EoP, 38).

The following objective is offered as a basis for further discussion:

- The sampling of a variety of the geophysical anomalies noted by the evaluation with particular regard to the dating and characterisation of a variety of past landscape features.

Site H: Stenson Farm Ring-ditches

Cropmarks

The site occupies a moderately sloping ridge formed by the second gravel terrace of the Trent and overlooking the flood plain to the south. A number of cropmarks are visible at this location (Fig.23). At SK319289, an indistinct curvilinear feature is apparent, and to the north east, at SK323304, lie two adjacent double ring ditches, which may be the remains of ploughed-out Bronze Age round barrows; a further curvilinear ditched feature lies just to the south. To the south at SK323302, a single ring ditch is located, which also is likely to be prehistoric in origin, and another possible single ring ditch lies adjacent on its south east side. Chance finds of Beaker pottery 0.9km to the east indicate the possibility of the survival of prehistoric material.

Fieldwalking

An area of approximately 5.00ha was fieldwalked (Fig.24) with the aim of recovering artefactual material to date the cropmark features and to identify further areas of archaeological activity not indicated by the cropmarks. Analysis shows a significant density of Medieval pottery (Fig.24.3), principally from the area to the south of the road-line towards the foot of Stenson Hill. This pottery is probably associated with the deserted Medieval village of Stenson, located some way to the south of the road-corridor, and may indicate that activity associated with the Medieval village extended further to the north-east than hitherto thought, though not into the area effected by road-construction. No other significant find-scatters were recorded.

Geophysical Survey

An area of approximately 0.50ha was subject to resistivity survey. The intention was both to accurately locate the ring-ditches on the ground and to investigate their unusual form, which it was considered may be a result of distortion introduced into the computer-generated cropmark plots by the steep hillside on which these cropmarks occur. The results (Fig.25) show a number of parallel roughly north-south anomalies, indicating the presence of ploughed-out Medieval ridge and furrow, but no indication of the ring-ditches.

Conclusions

The Medieval pottery scatter indicates an area of activity contemporary with the deserted Medieval village of Stenson, to the south. The geophysical survey of the road line showed evidence of ploughed-out ridge and furrow, indicating that this area was part of the agricultural land associated with the village. The Medieval pottery is therefore more likely to have been introduced to the field by past episodes of manuring than to indicate an area of Medieval occupation. The geophysical survey showed no trace of the ring-ditches, it appears likely that these are located to the south of the road line, as indicated by the cropmark plot, and are not directly threatened by the construction of the bypass.

Recommendations

It is unlikely that archaeological remains of great significance are threatened by construction of the bypass at this point, and the site appears to have little potential to contribute to the research aims that it is proposed form the basis of further archaeological work. However, in view of the proximity of the ring-ditches to the road line, and the density of Medieval pottery recovered from fieldwalking, it is suggested that a watching-brief be maintained during construction to investigate the context from which the Medieval pottery is derived, and to look for traces of the ring-ditches and any associated structures.

Site L: Elvaston Enclosures

Cropmarks
The site occupies a low-lying area of land at the junction of the Trent and Derwent Valleys. The cropmarks consists of a number of adjacent cropmark enclosures with traces of other less discernible features (Fig.26). The major cropmarks, located at SK402323, represent two conjoining quadrilateral enclosures, one of which has a clear entrance causeway in its east side. Associated with these are less distinct traces of other cropmark features including possible square-barrows, which may be of Iron Age date, and curvilinear features, which may represent hut circles. Nearby, at SK400324 lies another, smaller, quadrilateral enclosure.

Fieldwalking
An area of approximately 1.00ha was fieldwalked (Fig.27) to determine whether archaeological activity spread beyond the cropmarks and into the road corridor. No finds of any significance were recovered.

Geophysical Survey
An area of 0.50ha was investigated using resistivity survey (Fig.28) to determine whether archaeological activity spread beyond the known cropmarks and into the road corridor. The results show a number of parallel linear anomalies on two alignments, roughly north-south and east-west, with a blank area between. These probably represent two areas of ploughed-out Medieval ridge and furrow, with an unploughed headland between them. A narrow north-south linear anomaly at the eastern edge of the survey area appears to coincide with traces of a ploughed-out modern field boundary visible on air-photographs of the site.

Conclusions
The geophysical survey indicates a number of anomalies within the road corridor, none of which appear to be of great archaeological significance.

Recommendations
It appears unlikely that archaeological features will be affected by road construction at this point. Nevertheless, because of the proximity of the road to the cropmark enclosures it is recommended that a watching-brief be maintained during construction, with the aim of recording any archaeological remains, associated with the enclosures, that are disturbed during construction.

Site M: Foxcovert Farm

Cropmarks

The site occupies a low ridge composed of gravel, Mercia Mudstone and boulder clay, which overlooks the confluence of the Rivers Trent and Derwent, 4km to the east. The cropmarks are on the lower, gravel, part of the ridge close to its interface with the alluvium of the flood plain. They comprises conjoining single-ditched polygonal and quadrilateral enclosures (Fig.29). The polygonal enclosure surrounds a single-ditched, elongated quadrilateral enclosure, and a large ring-ditch. Also associated are at least two other partial quadrilateral cropmark enclosures and several small sub-square cropmarks features. In the Trent Valley such features are generally of Iron Age or Romano-British date. The uneven cropmark definition is in part due to the heterogeneous gravel subsoil. However, on the eastern edge of the site the cropmarks stop at the edge of the alluvium, which shows as a distinct soil change on the air-photographs. It is considered very likely that the archaeological features continue eastwards, either cut into or beneath the alluvium, although not producing cropmarks.

Fieldwalking

The fields containing the site were planted with a well-advanced crop and were unsuitable for fieldwalking.

Geophysical Survey

An area of approximately 0.66ha was investigated using a resistivity survey (Fig.30) to determine whether archaeological features existed within the road corridor. The known cropmark features in the south-west of the survey area were not detected by the resistivity survey. However, the results of the survey do show a distinct pattern of east-west linear anomalies, almost certainly indicating the presence of ploughed-out Medieval ridge and furrow, which may mask underlying earlier features. The ridge and furrow ends in a distinct headland towards the eastern edge of the survey area, at approximately the edge of the alluvium. A number of low and high resistance anomalies towards the western edge of the survey appear to be unrelated to the pattern of ridge and furrow and may represent other archaeological features.

Conclusions

The geophysical survey failed to locate known cropmark features, but did reveal a number of anomalies within the road corridor. Some of these might indicate further archaeological features associated with the cropmark enclosures. The nature of these features requires testing by excavation.

Recommendations

The nature and extent of archaeological features within the road corridor is not clearly understood at present. The site contains a variety of cropmark features, almost certainly reflecting a number of episodes of activity, probably of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. It also

offers the potential to investigate the relationship of archaeological features and alluvial deposits. As such it has the potential to address two of the proposed research objectives for archaeological work. However, the nature of archaeological deposits within the area threatened by the construction of the bypass has yet to be clearly established. It is therefore suggested that further archaeological work be undertaken, initially to clarify what archaeological deposits exist within the threatened area, and subsequently, if appropriate, to examine the interaction between Iron Age and Romano-British periods and the relationship between archaeological remains and alluvial deposits.

FIGURES

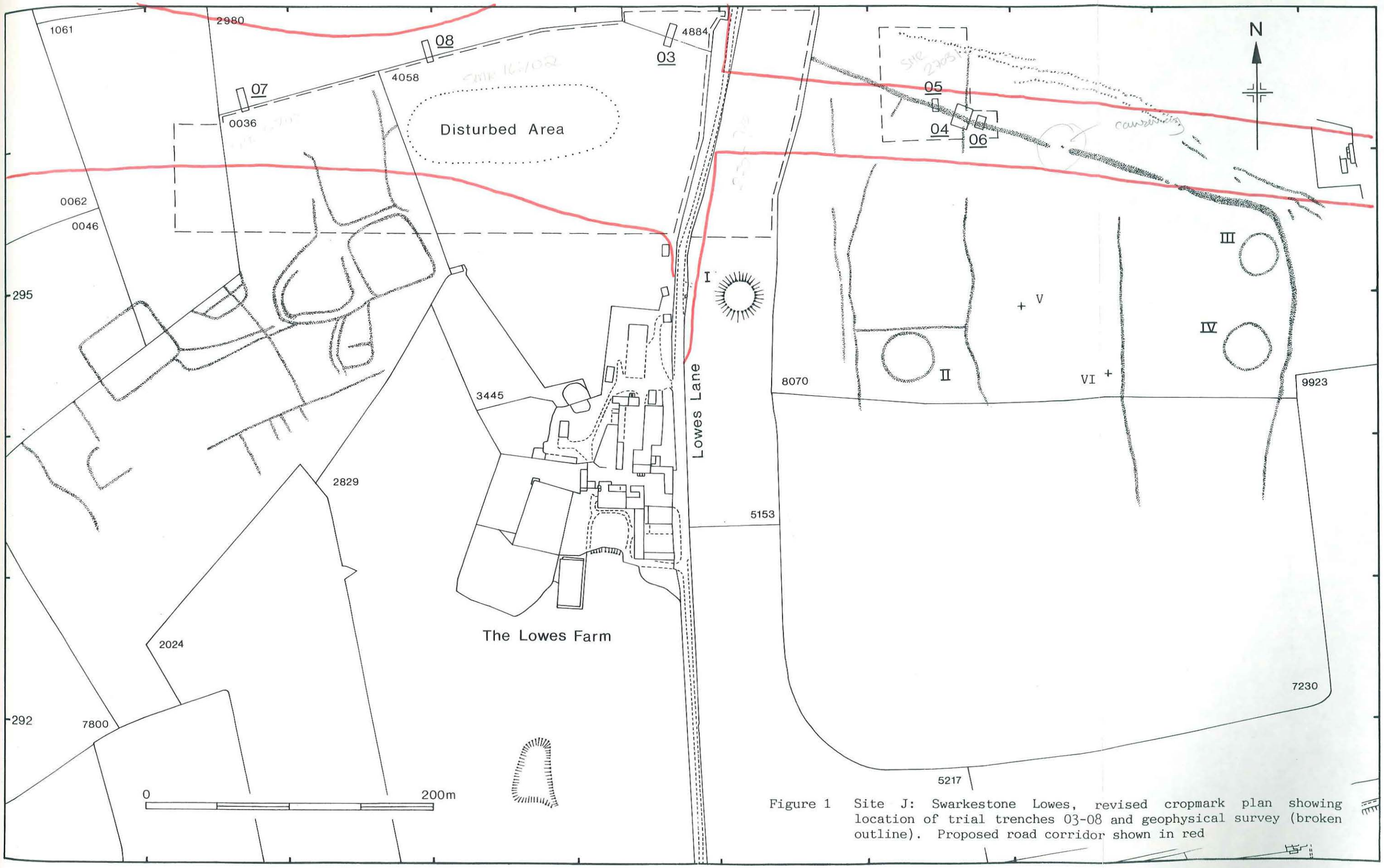
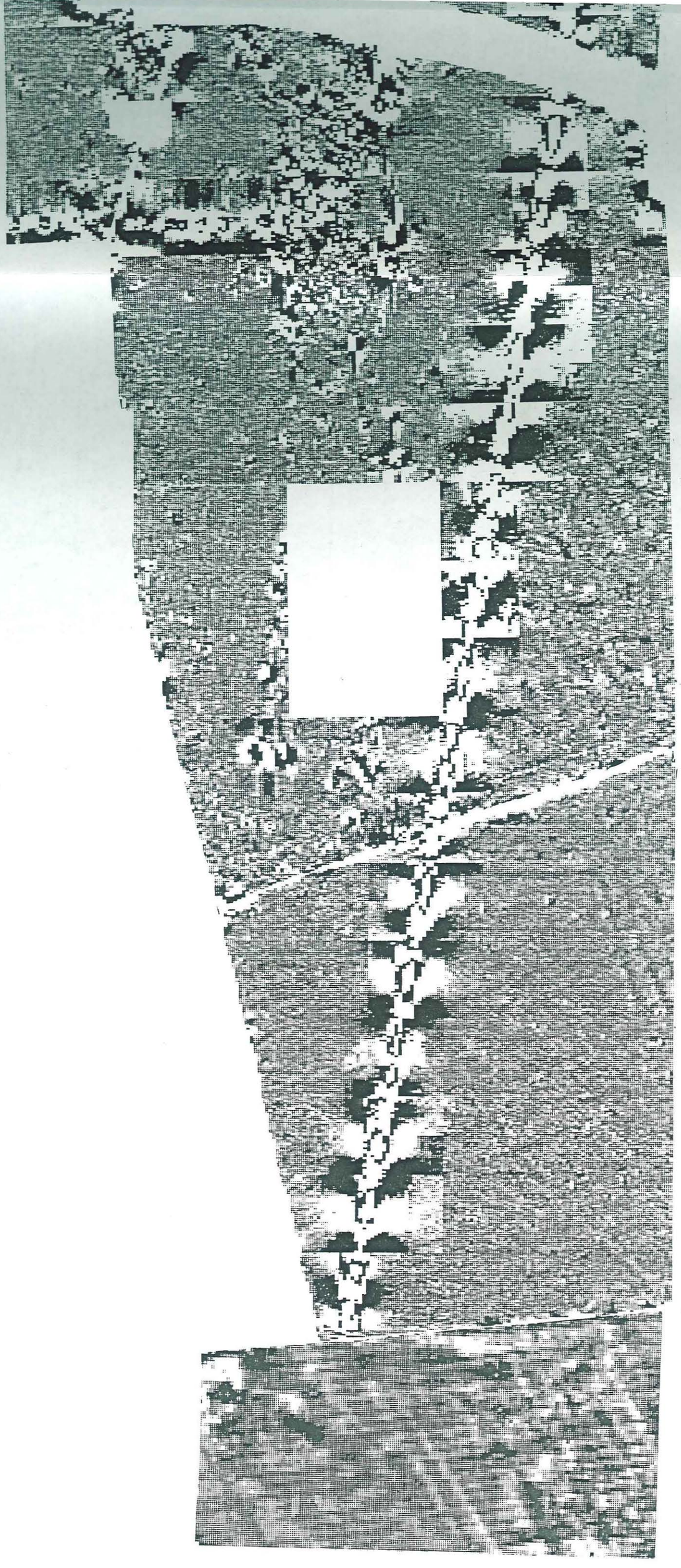


Figure 1 Site J: Swarkestone Lowes, revised cropmark plan showing location of trial trenches 03-08 and geophysical survey (broken outline). Proposed road corridor shown in red



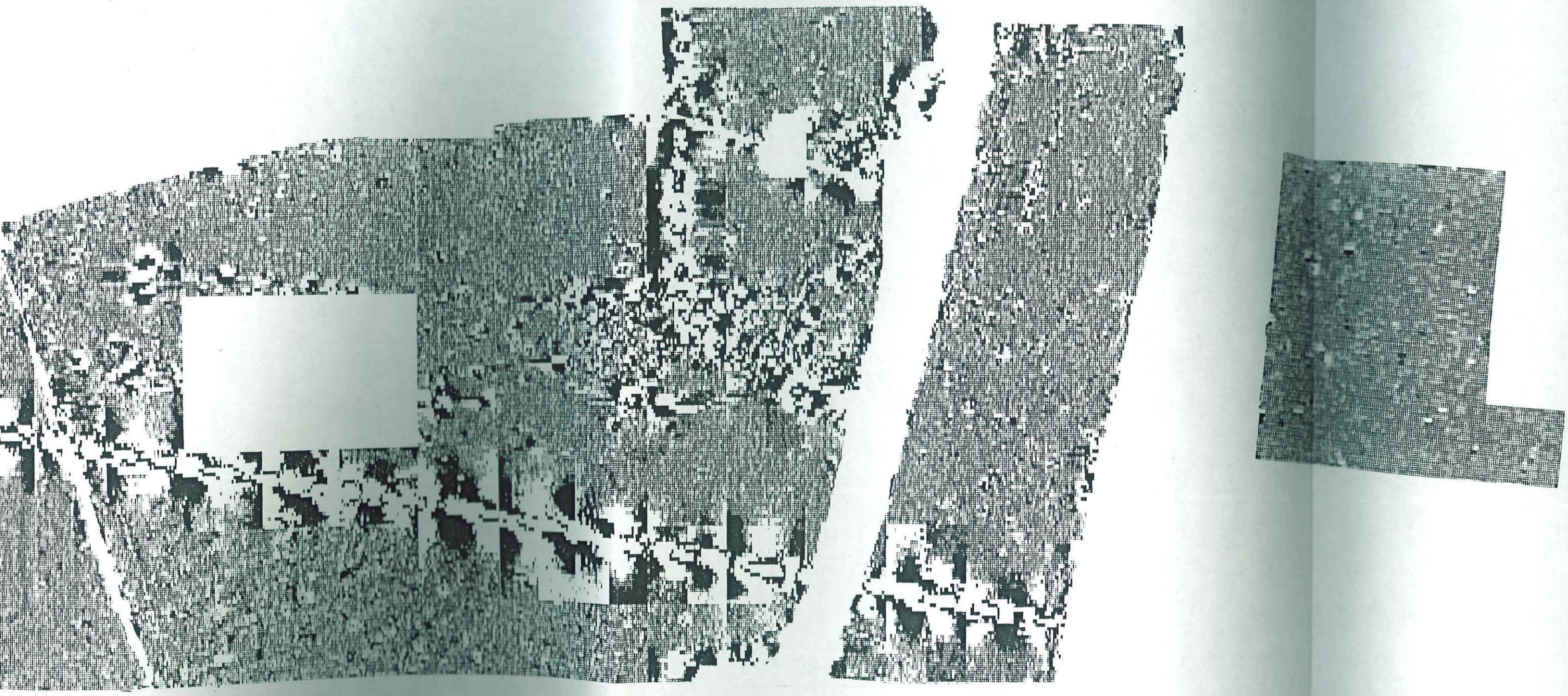


Figure 2 Site J: Swarkestone Lowes, geophysical survey

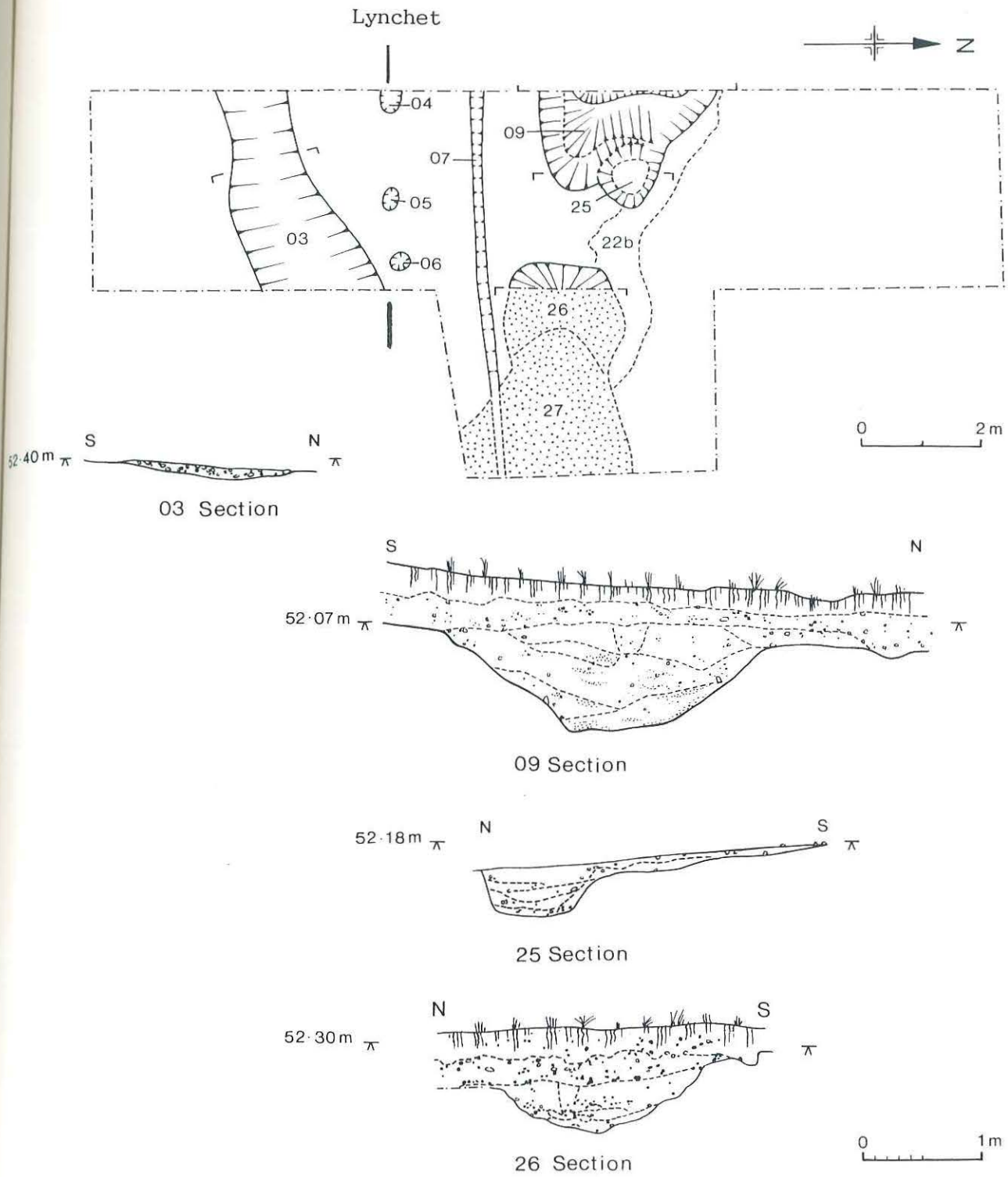


Figure 3 Site J: Swarkestone Lowes, area 03; plan and sections

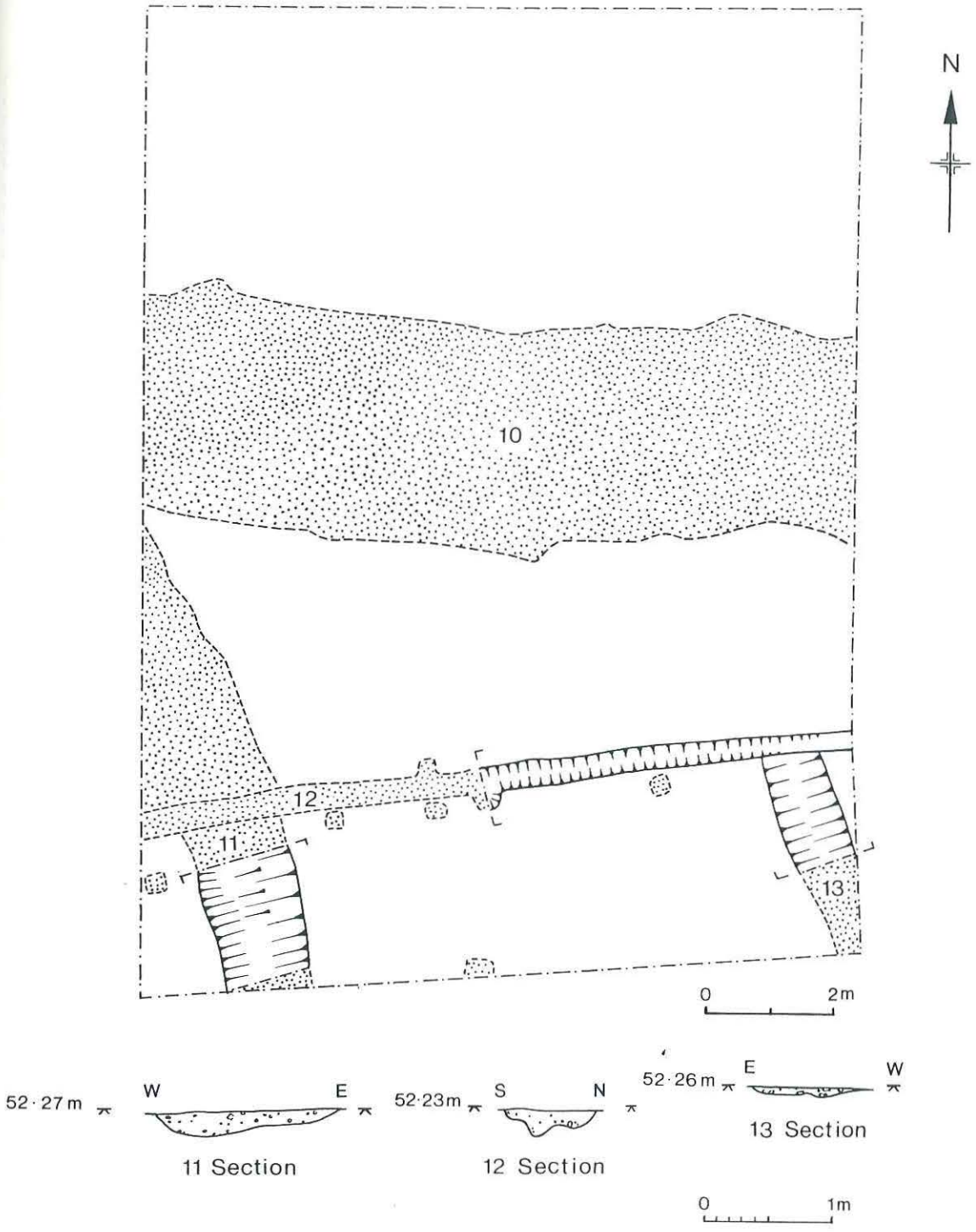


Figure 4 Site J: Swarkestone Lowes, area 04; plan and sections

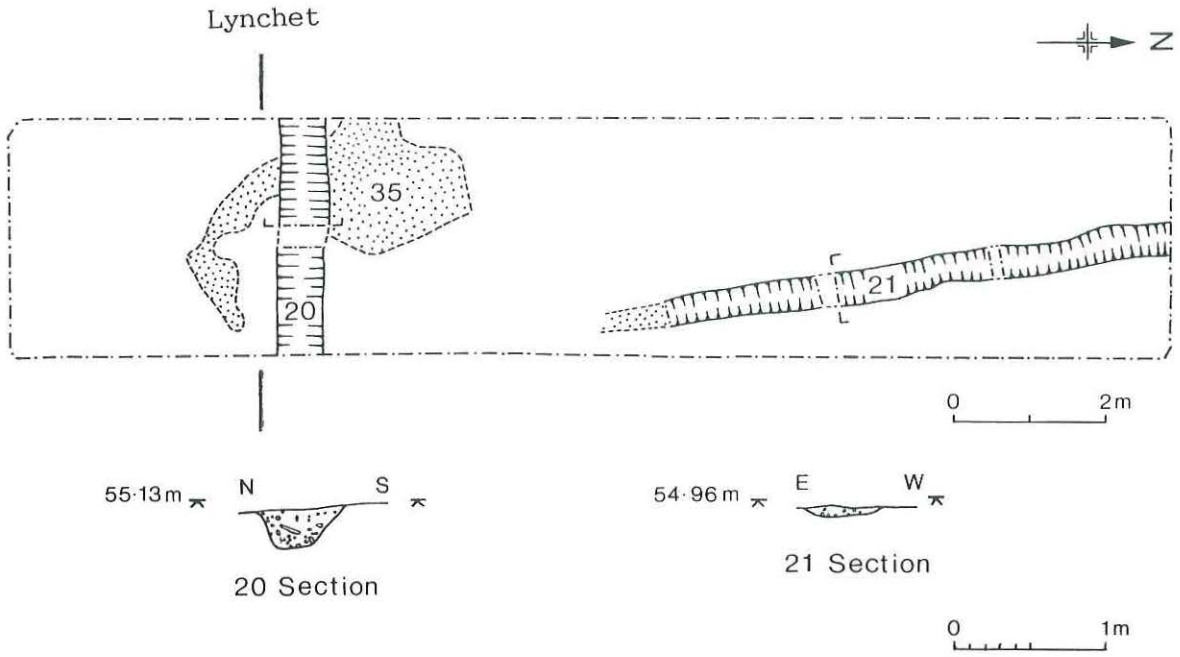
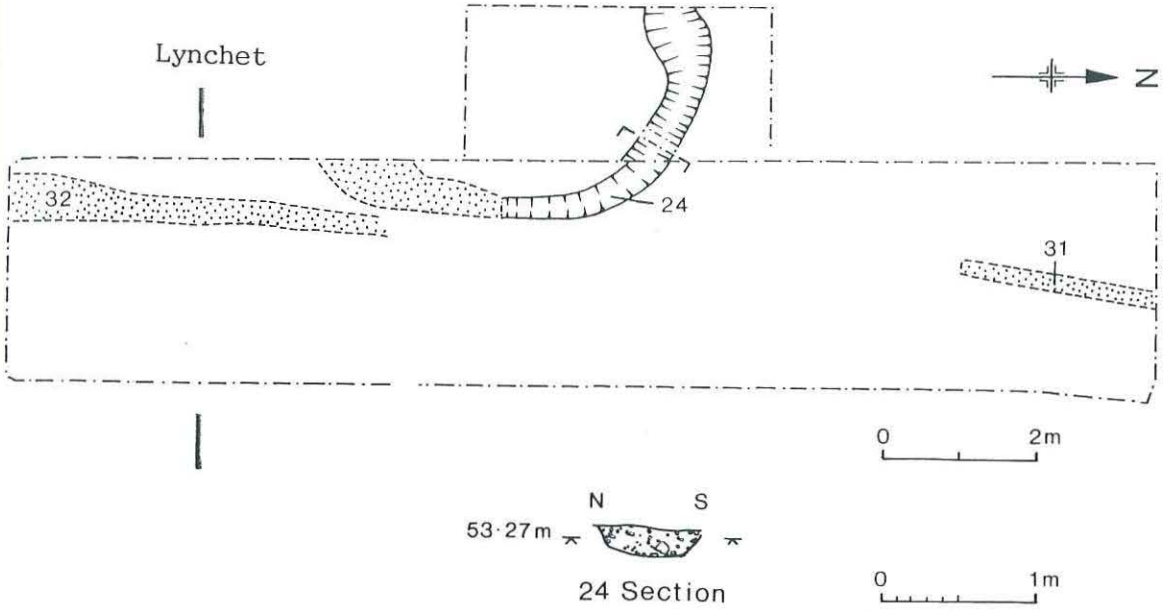


Figure 5 Site J: Swarkestone Lowes, area 07; plan and sections



24 Section

0 1m

Figure 6 Site J: Swarkestone Lowes, area 08; plan and sections

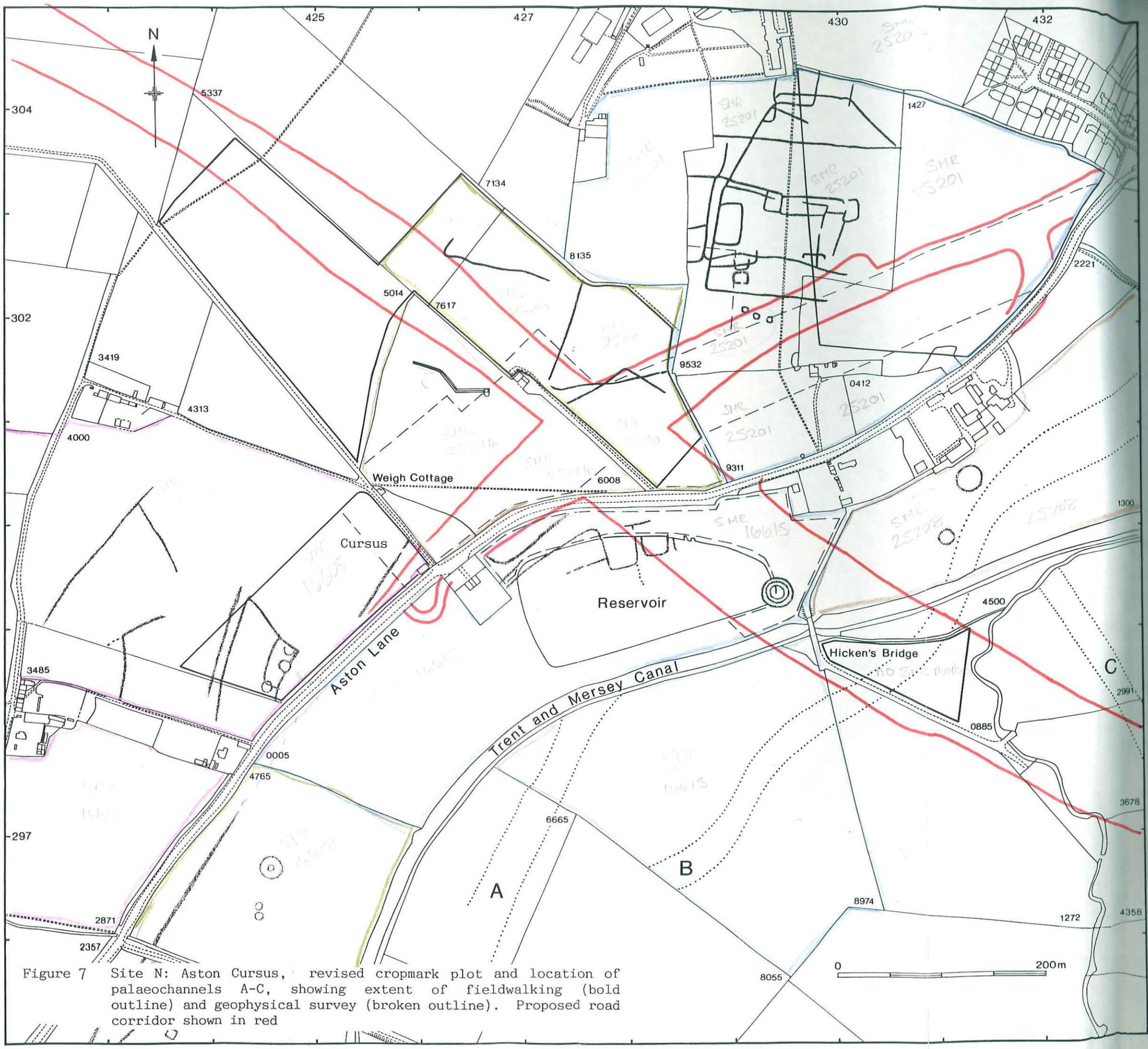


Figure 7 Site N: Aston Cursus, revised cropmark plot and location of palaeochannels A-C, showing extent of fieldwalking (bold outline) and geophysical survey (broken outline). Proposed road corridor shown in red

8.1 Prehistoric

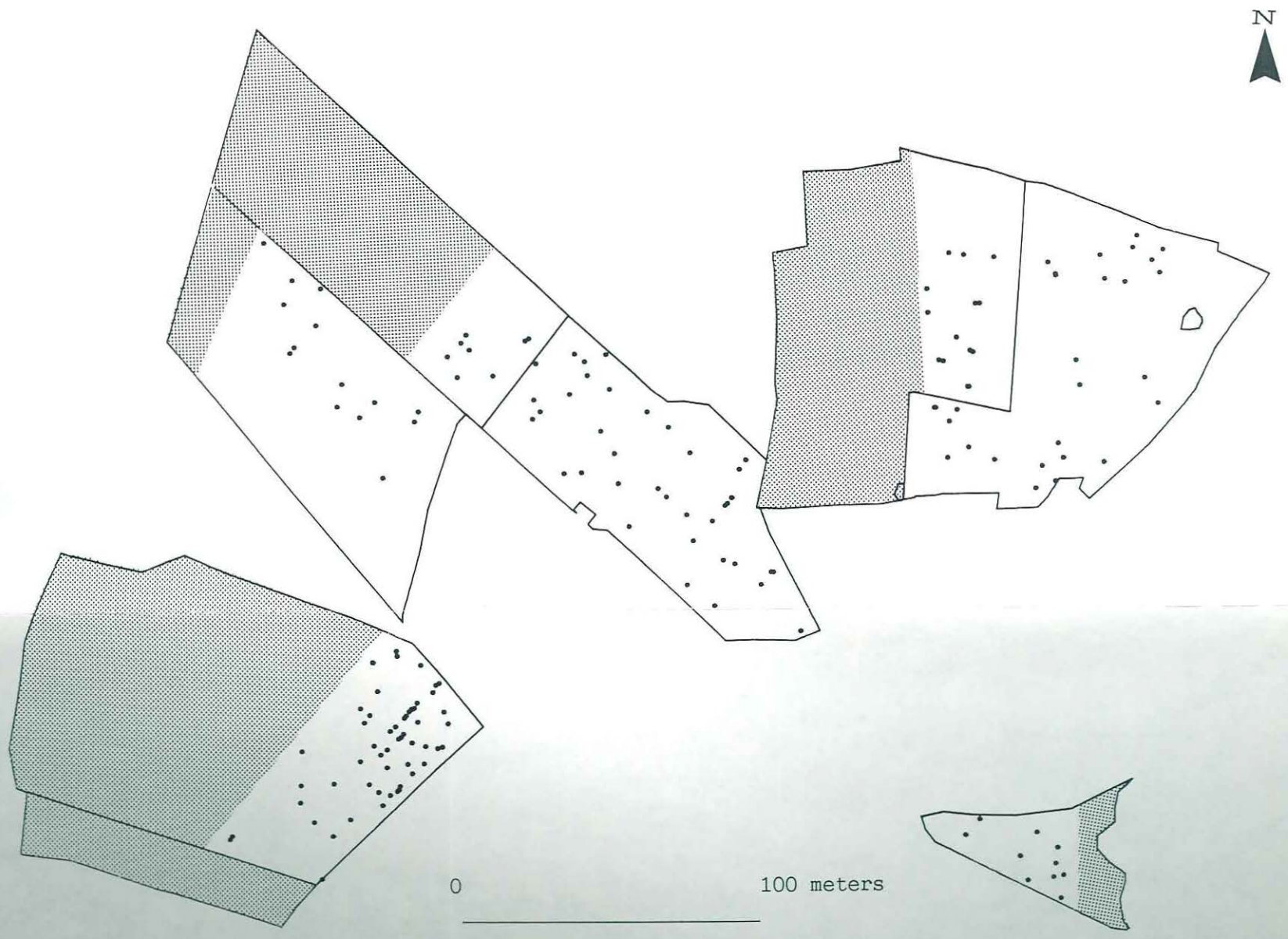
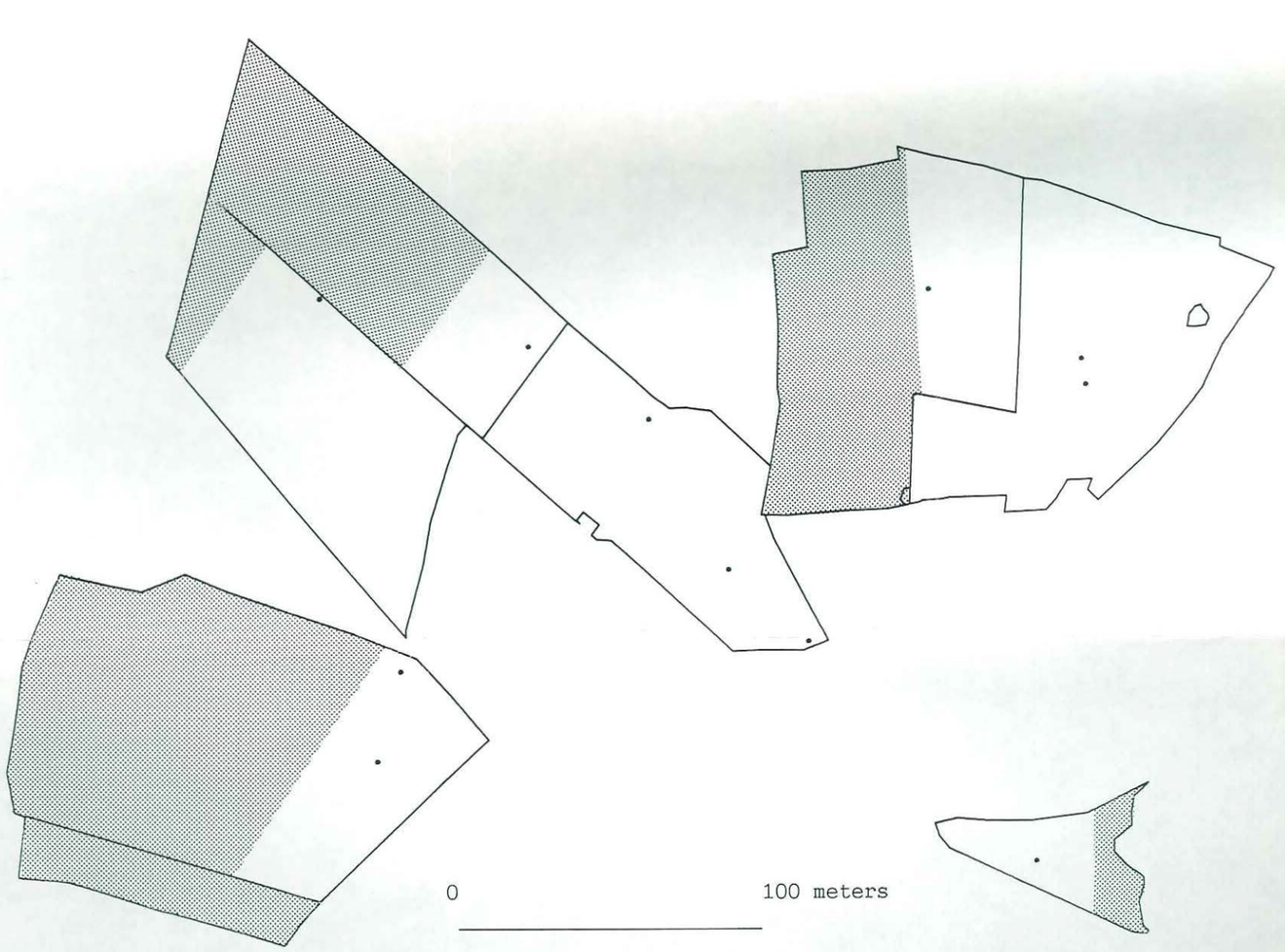


Figure 8 Site N: Aston Cursus, distribution of finds from fieldwalking.
Areas not walked shown shaded

8.3 Medieval



8.2 Romano-British

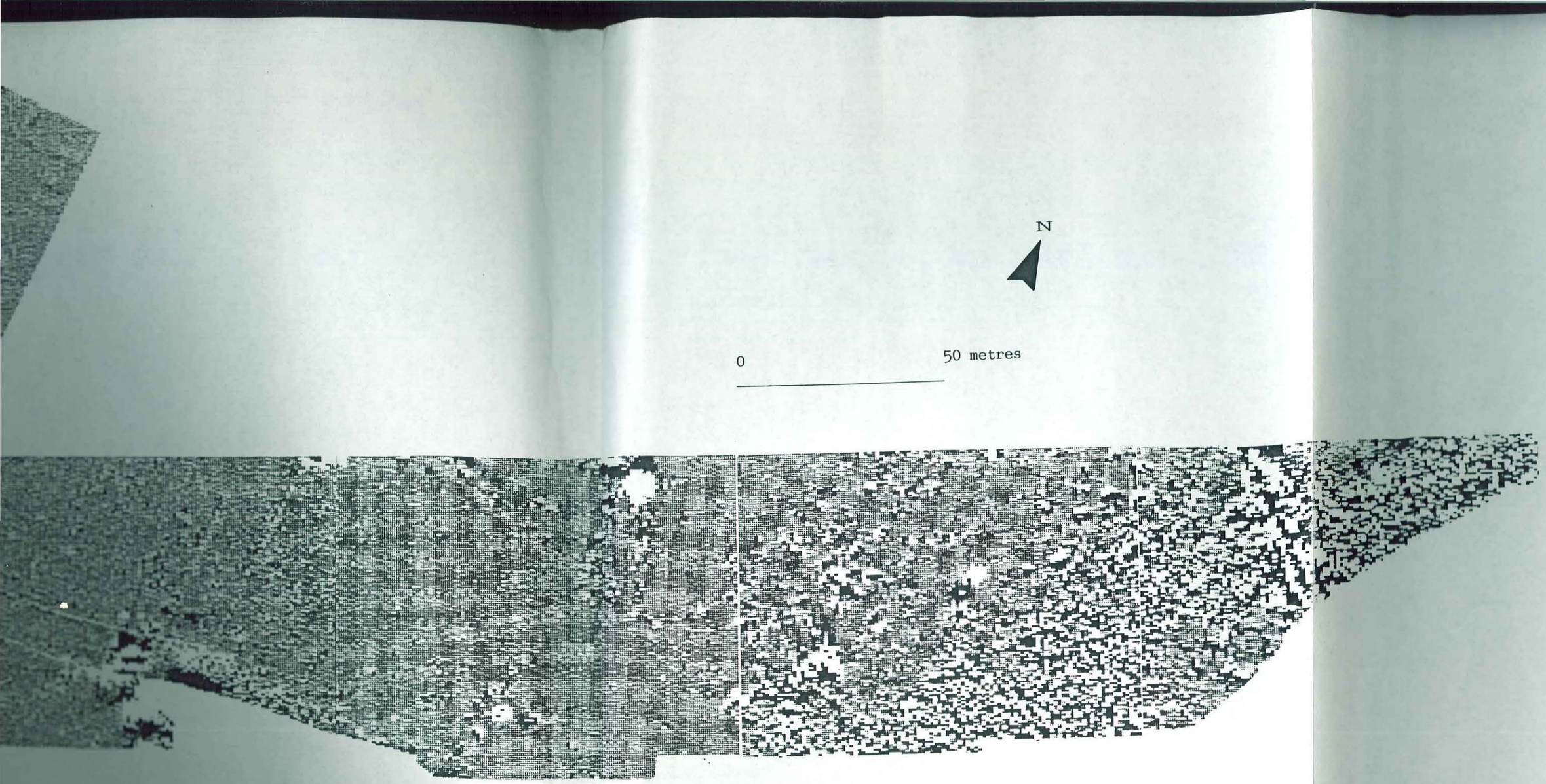


Figure 9 Site N: Aston Cursus, magnetometer survey

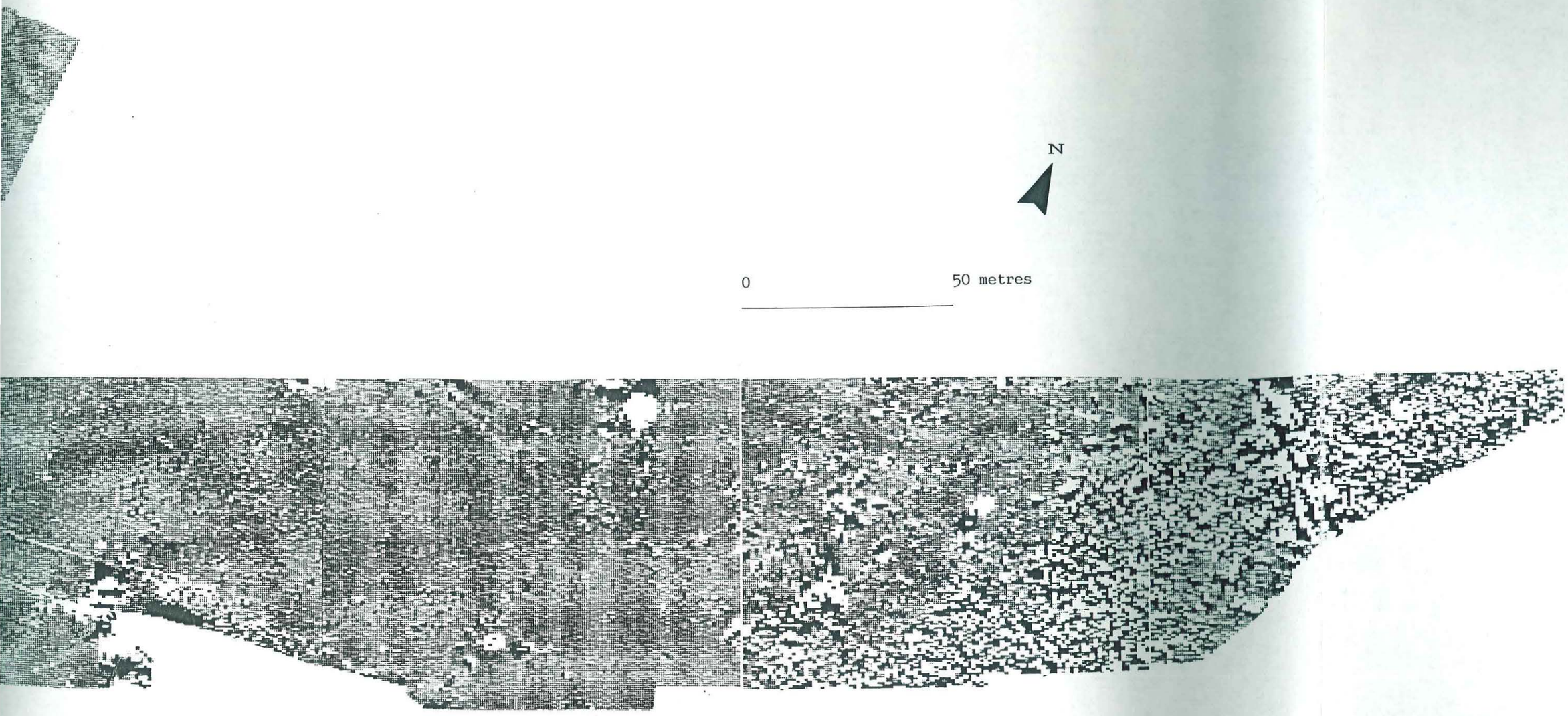


Figure 9 Site N: Aston Cursus, magnetometer survey

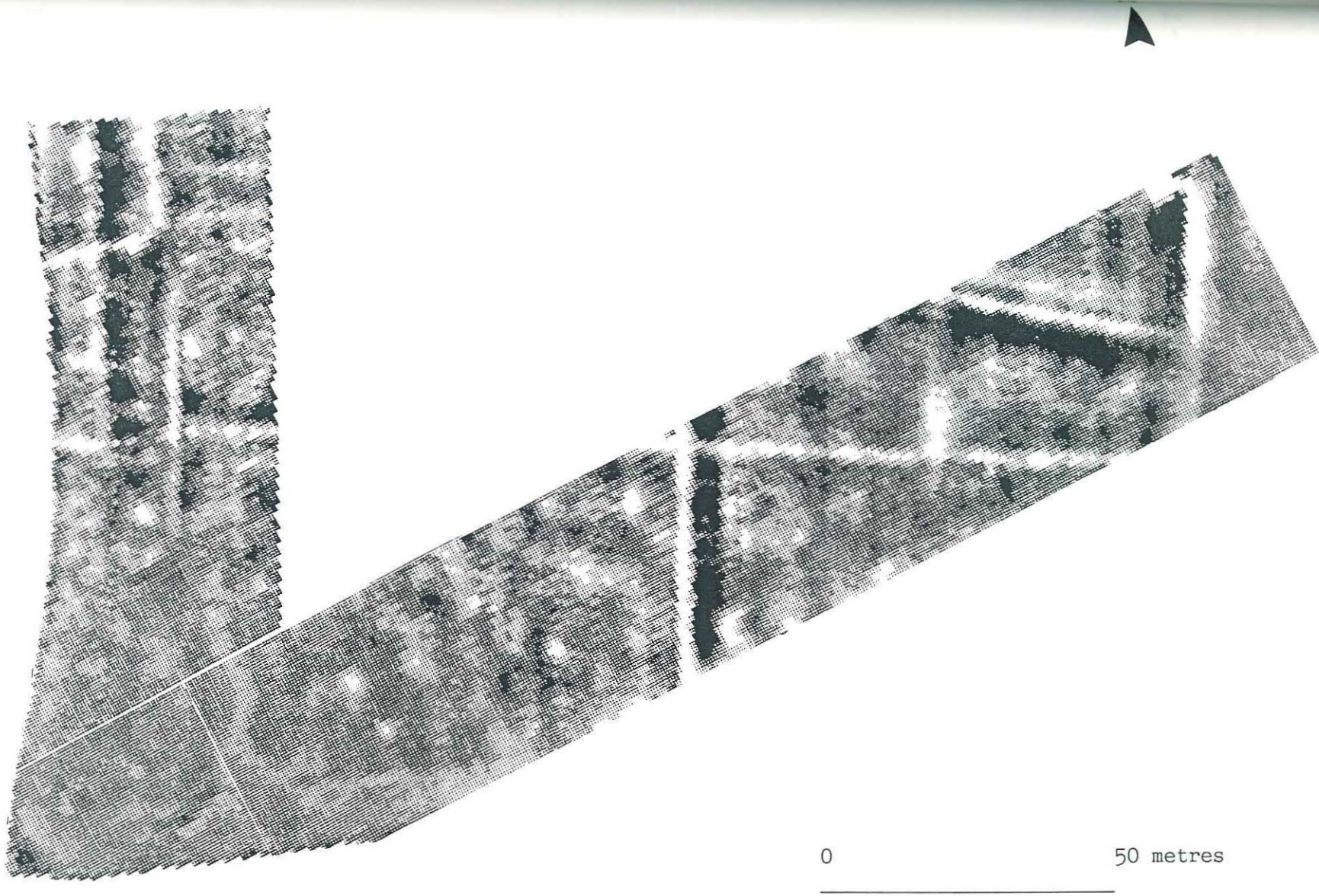


Figure 10 Site N: Aston Cursus, resistivity survey within fields 9532, 9311 and 1427

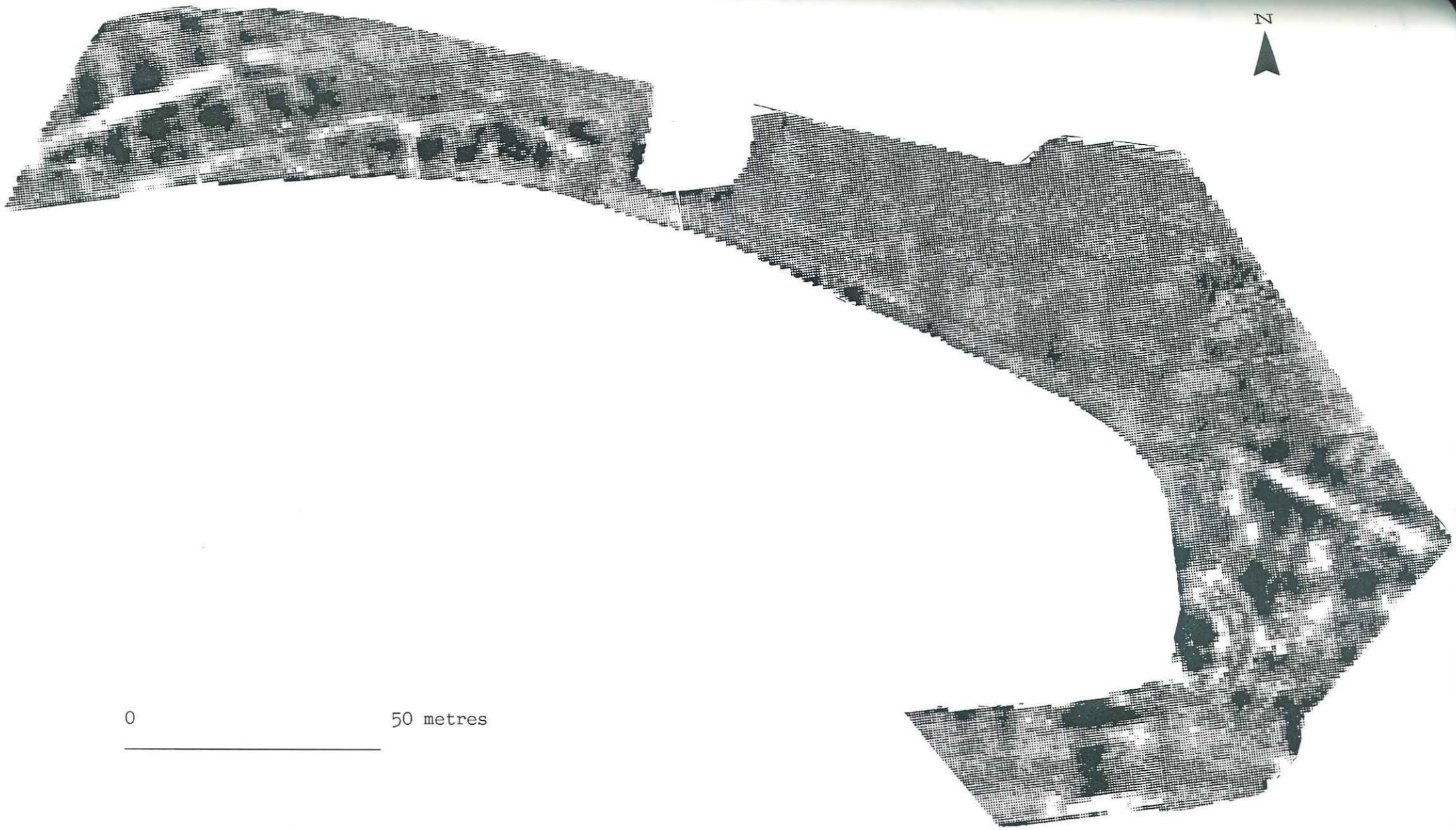


Figure 11 Site N: Aston Cursus, resistivity survey of hengiform monument within field 0005

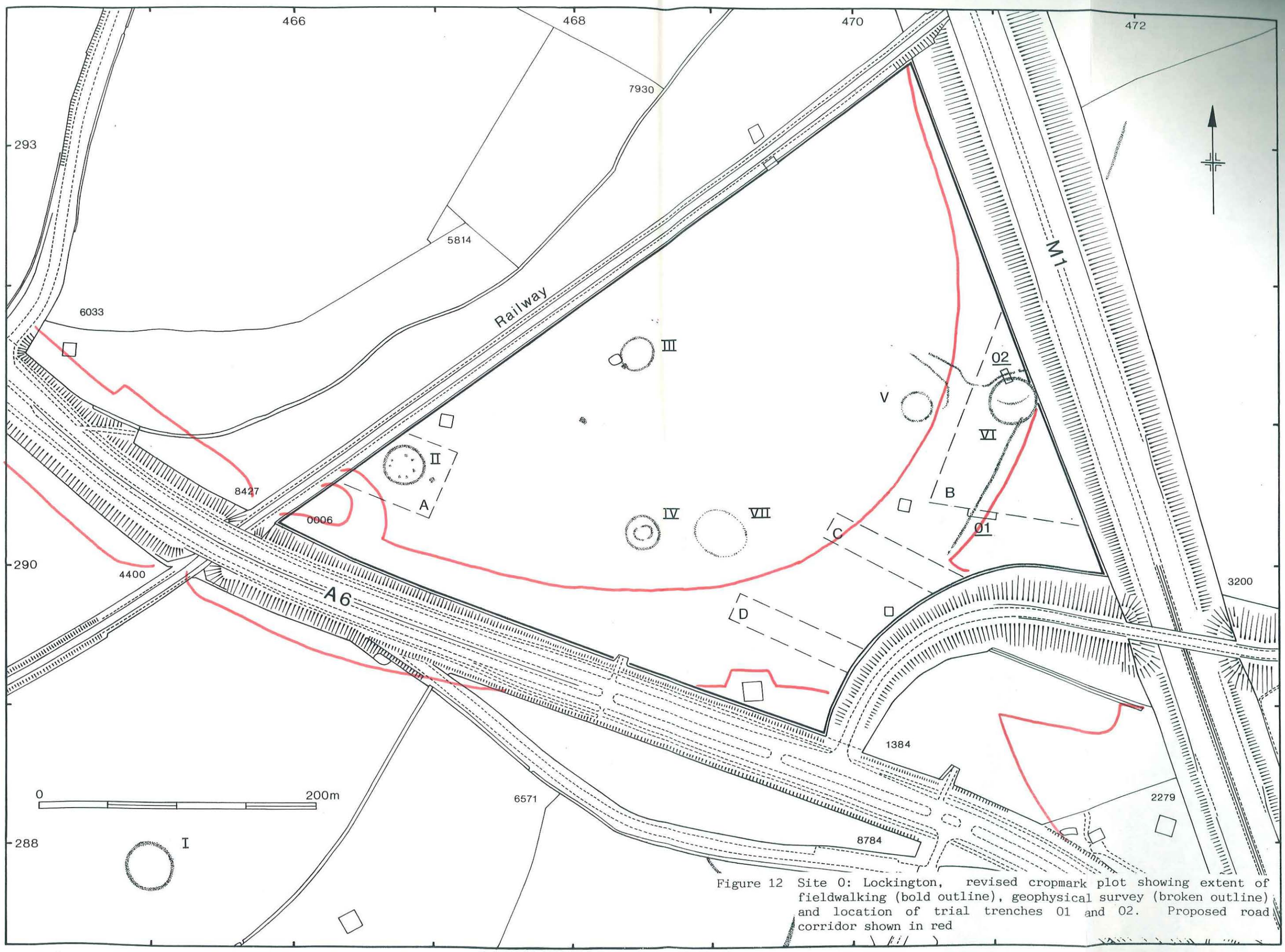


Figure 12 Site 0: Lockington, revised cropmark plot showing extent of fieldwalking (bold outline), geophysical survey (broken outline) and location of trial trenches 01 and 02. Proposed road corridor shown in red

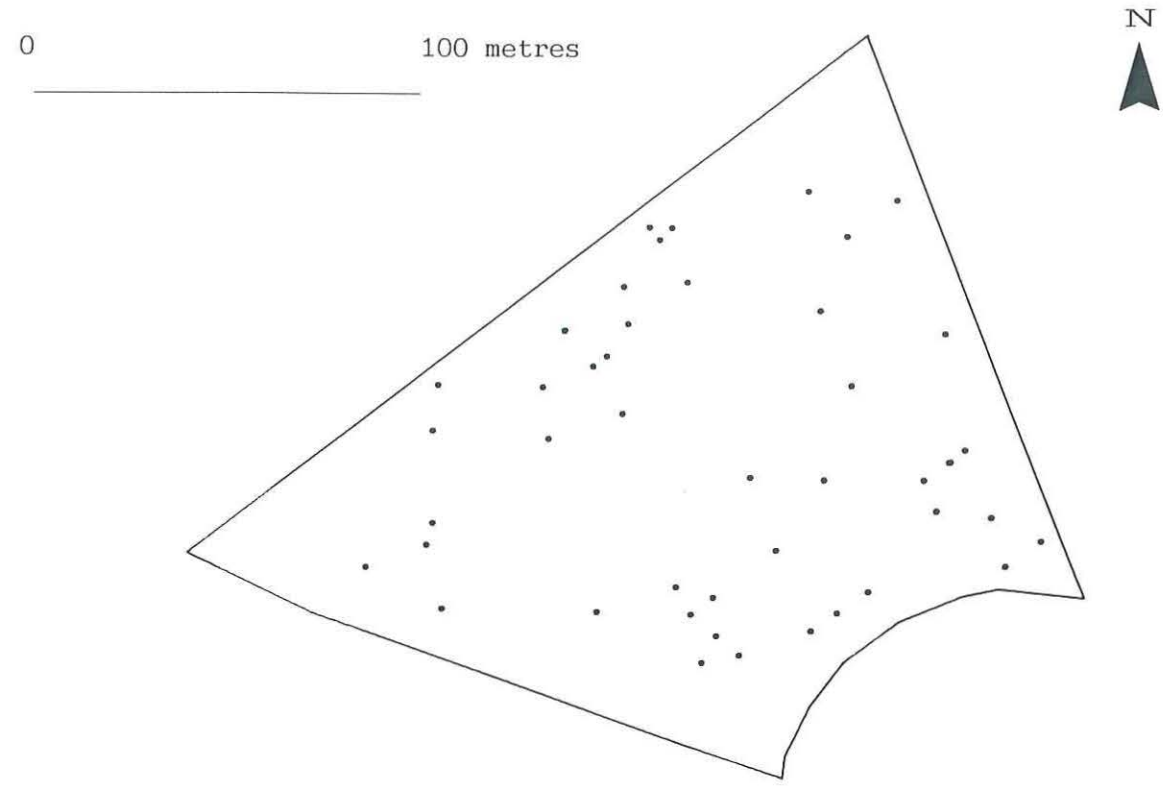
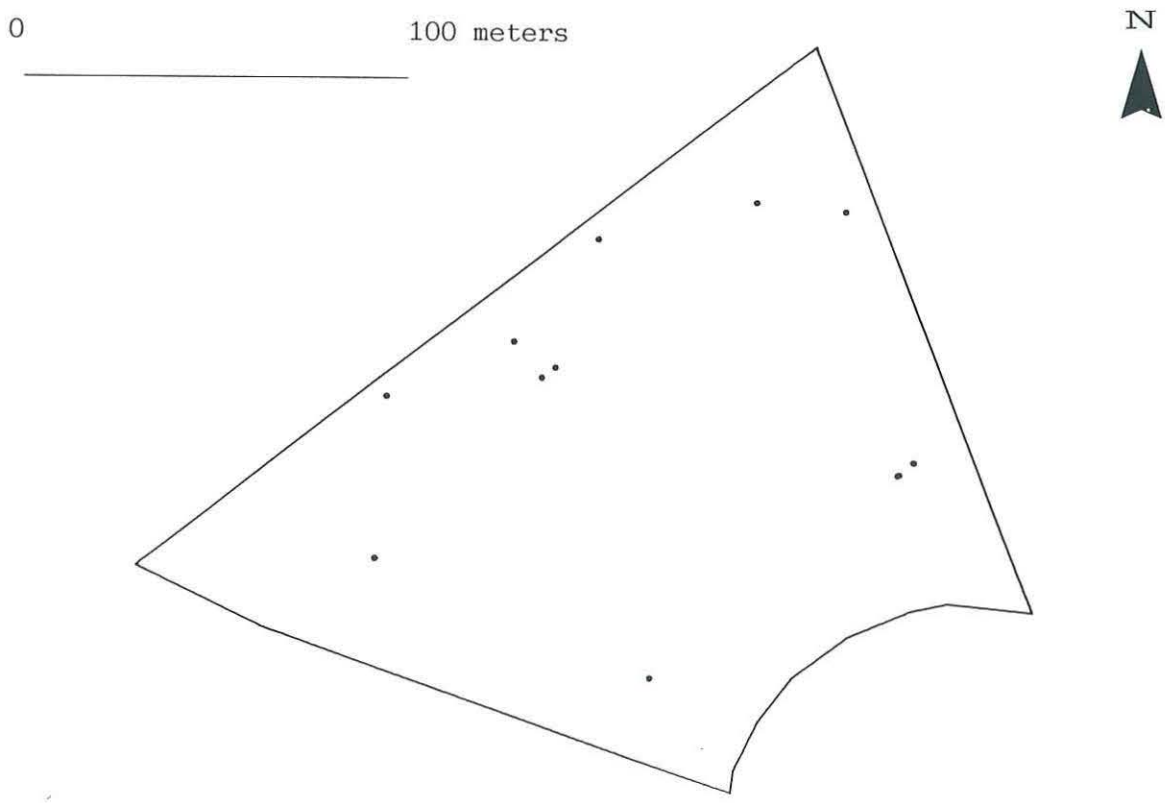
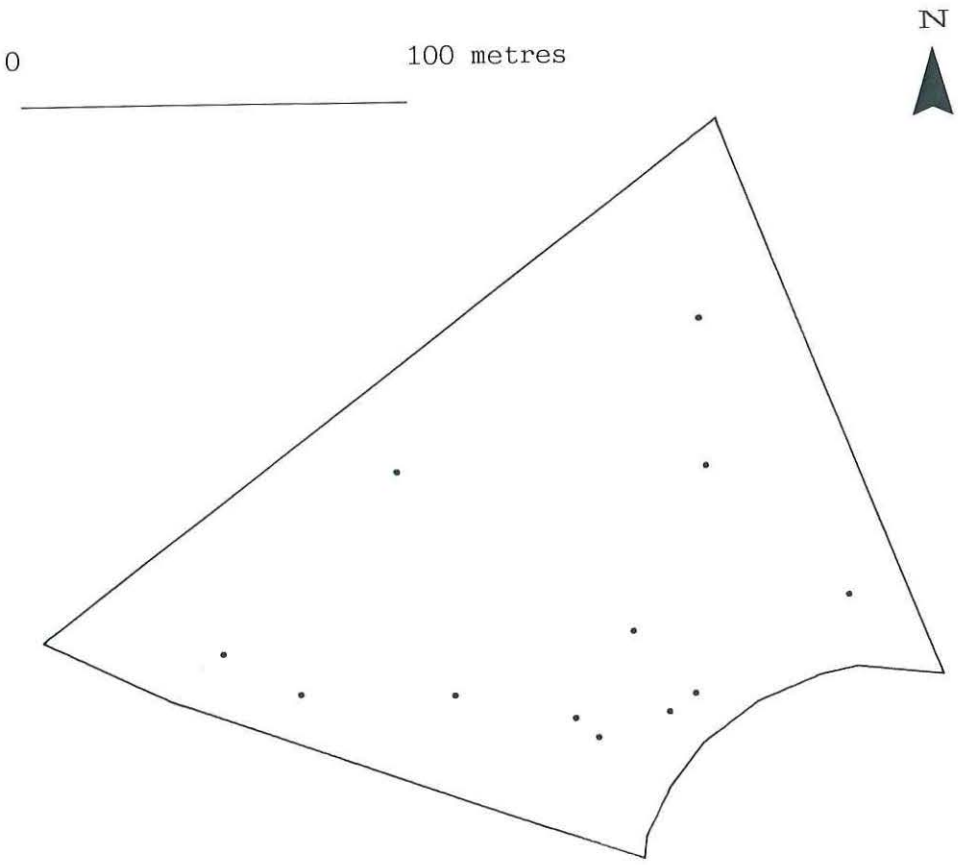


Figure 13 Site 0: Lockington, distribution of finds from fieldwalking. Areas not walked shown shaded



13.1 Prehistoric



13.2 Medieval

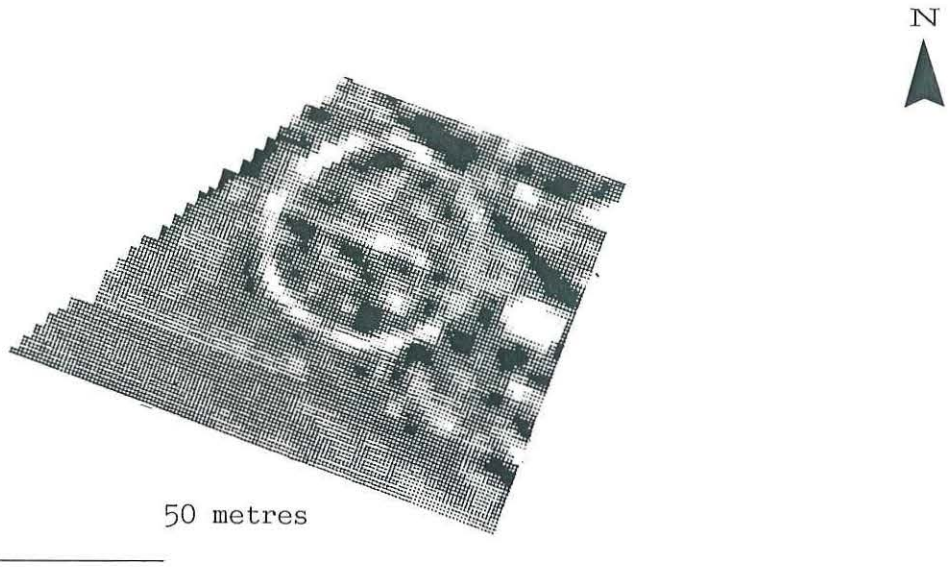


Figure 14 Site 0: Lockington, resistivity survey area A

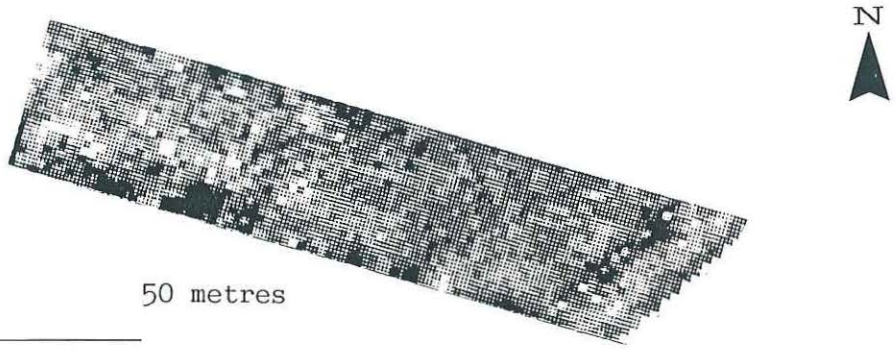


Figure 15 Site 0: Lockington, resistivity survey area C

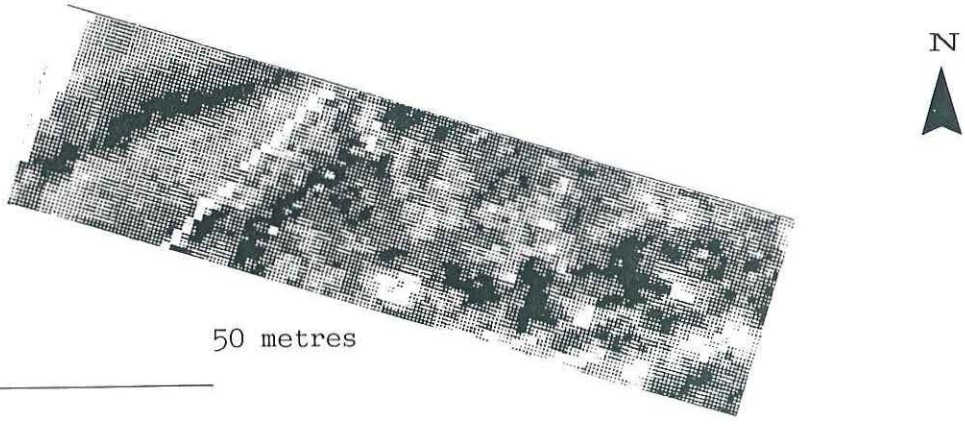


Figure 16 Site 0: Lockington, resistivity survey area D

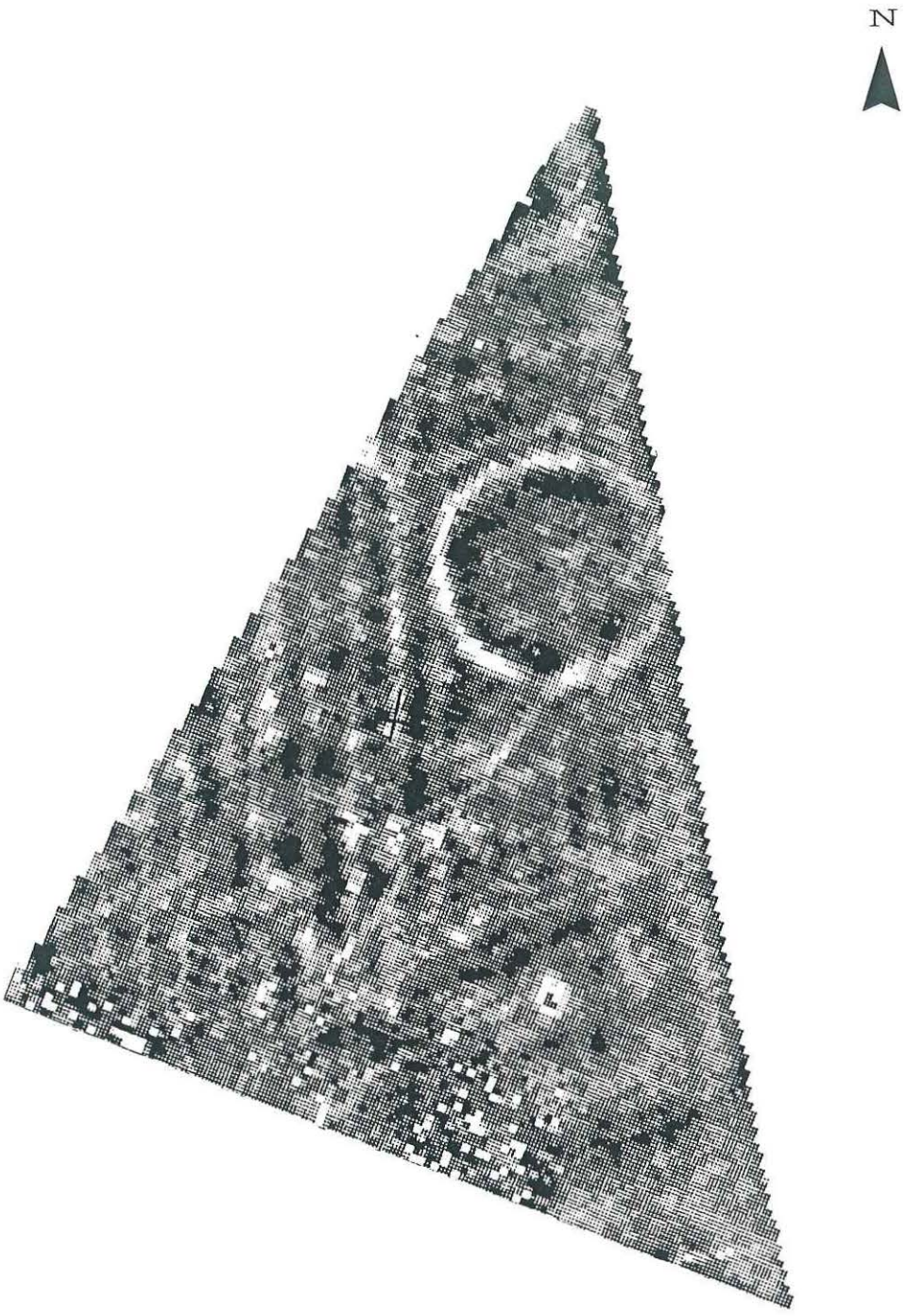


Figure 17 Site 0: Lockington, resistivity survey area B

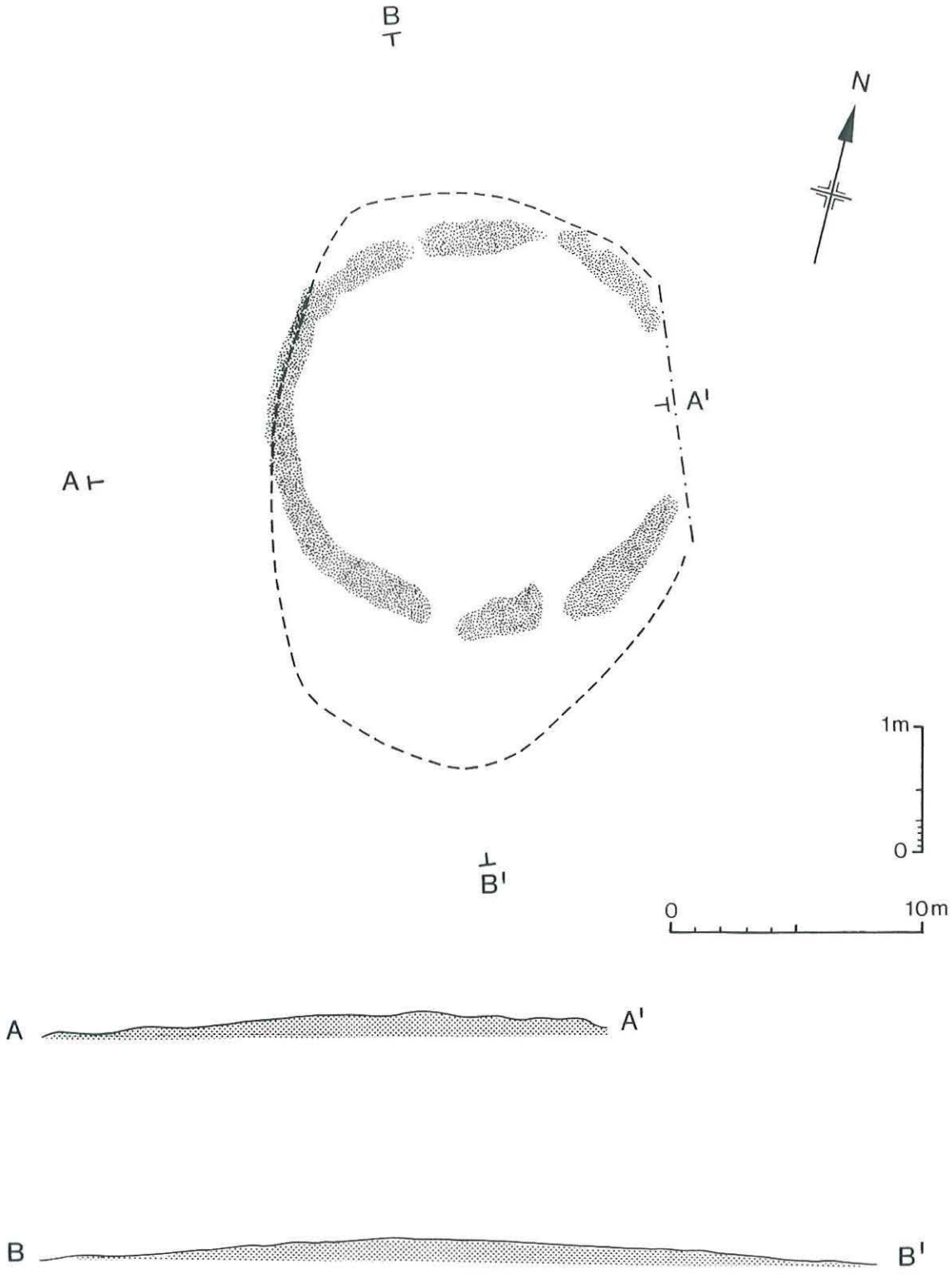
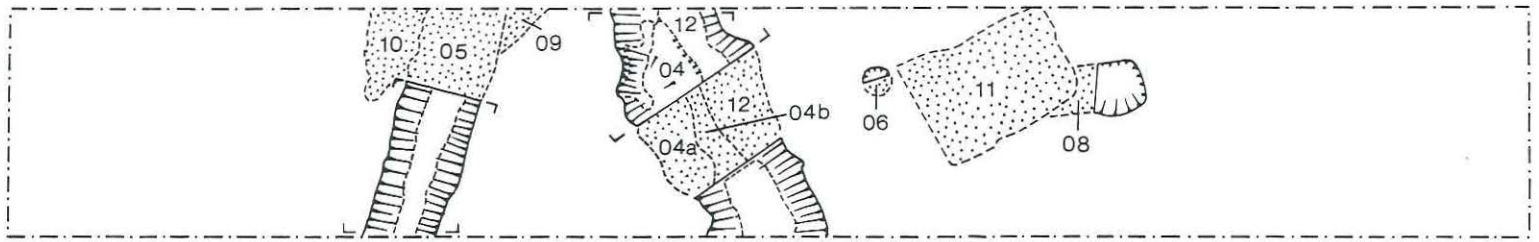
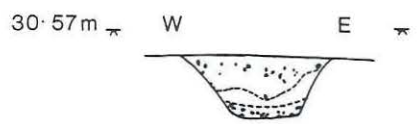
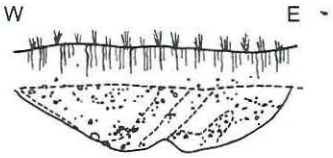


Figure 18 Site O: Lockington, plan of barrow VI showing the extent of the ring-ditch indicated by the geophysical survey (stipple) and the extent of the mound recorded by the EDM survey (broken line). Below are profiles A-A' and B-B' across the mound.

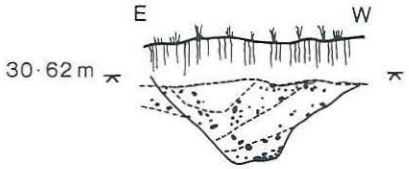




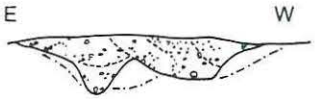
05 Section



04/12 Section



05 Section



04/12 Section

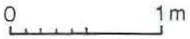
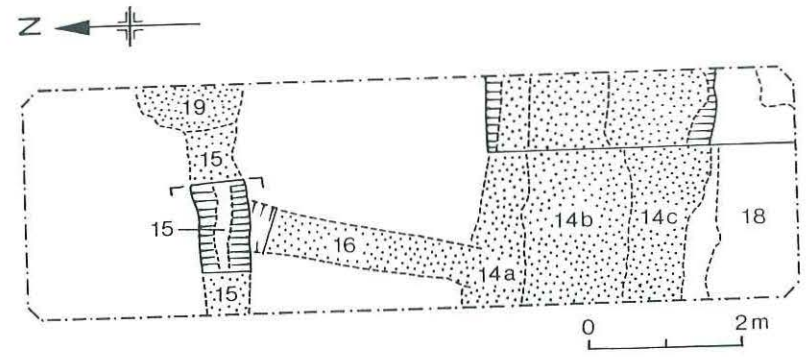


Figure 19 Site 0: Lockington, area 01; plan and sections



15 Section

Figure 20 Site 0: Lockington, area 02; plan and sections

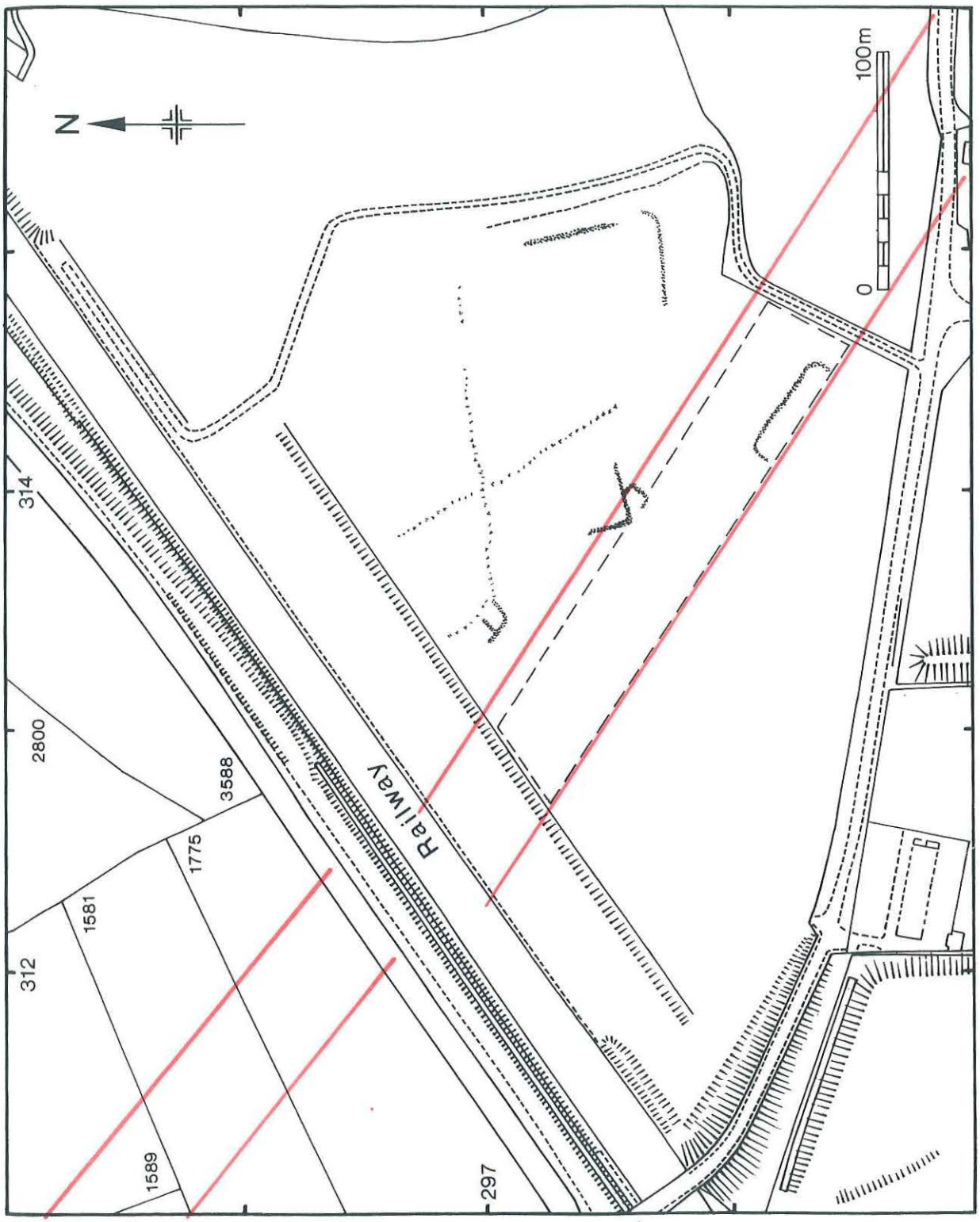


Figure 21 Site G: Buckford Bridge, revised cropmark plot showing extent of geophysical survey (broken outline). Proposed road corridor shown in red

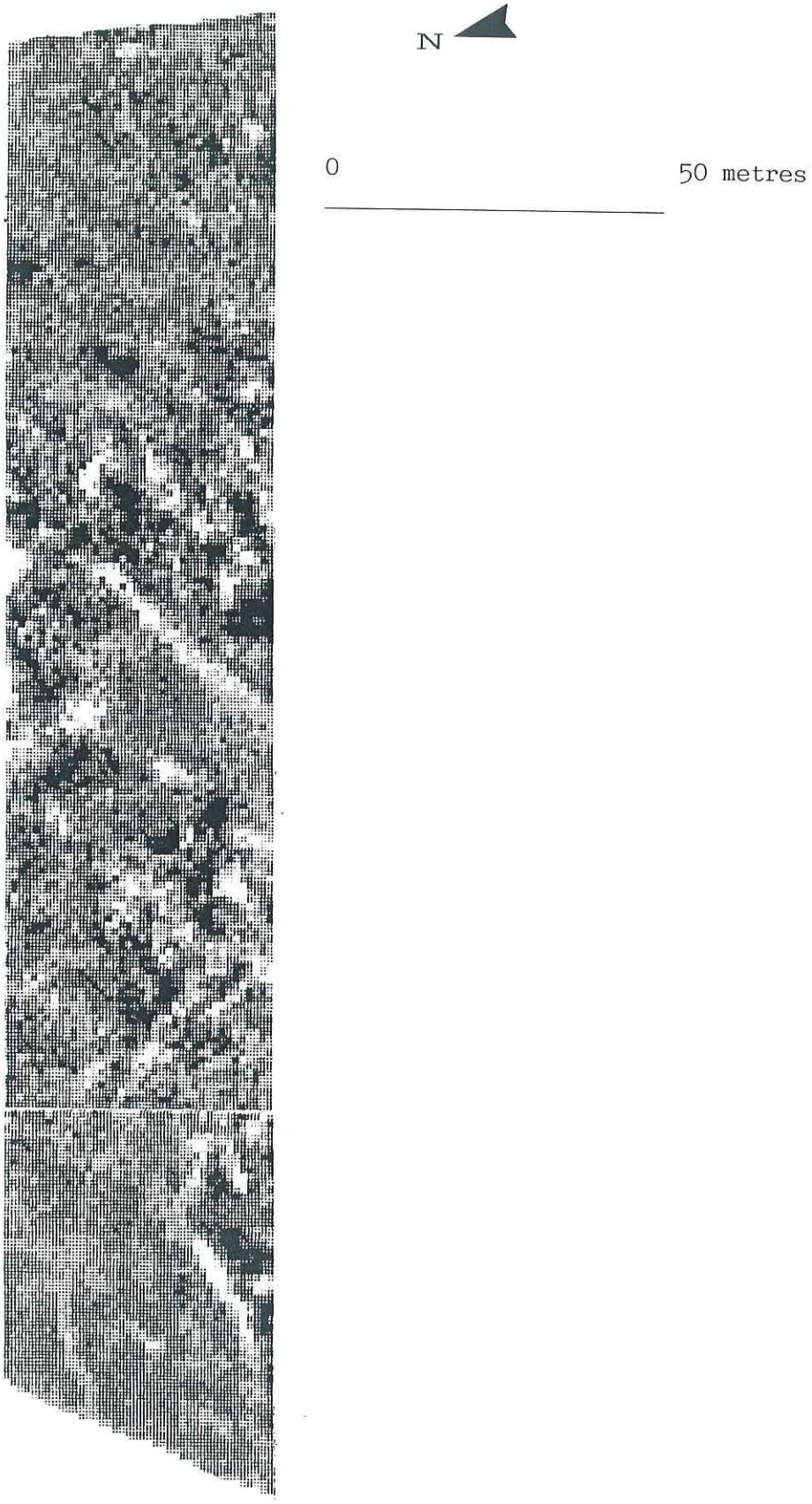


Figure 22 Site G: Buckford Bridge, resistivity Survey

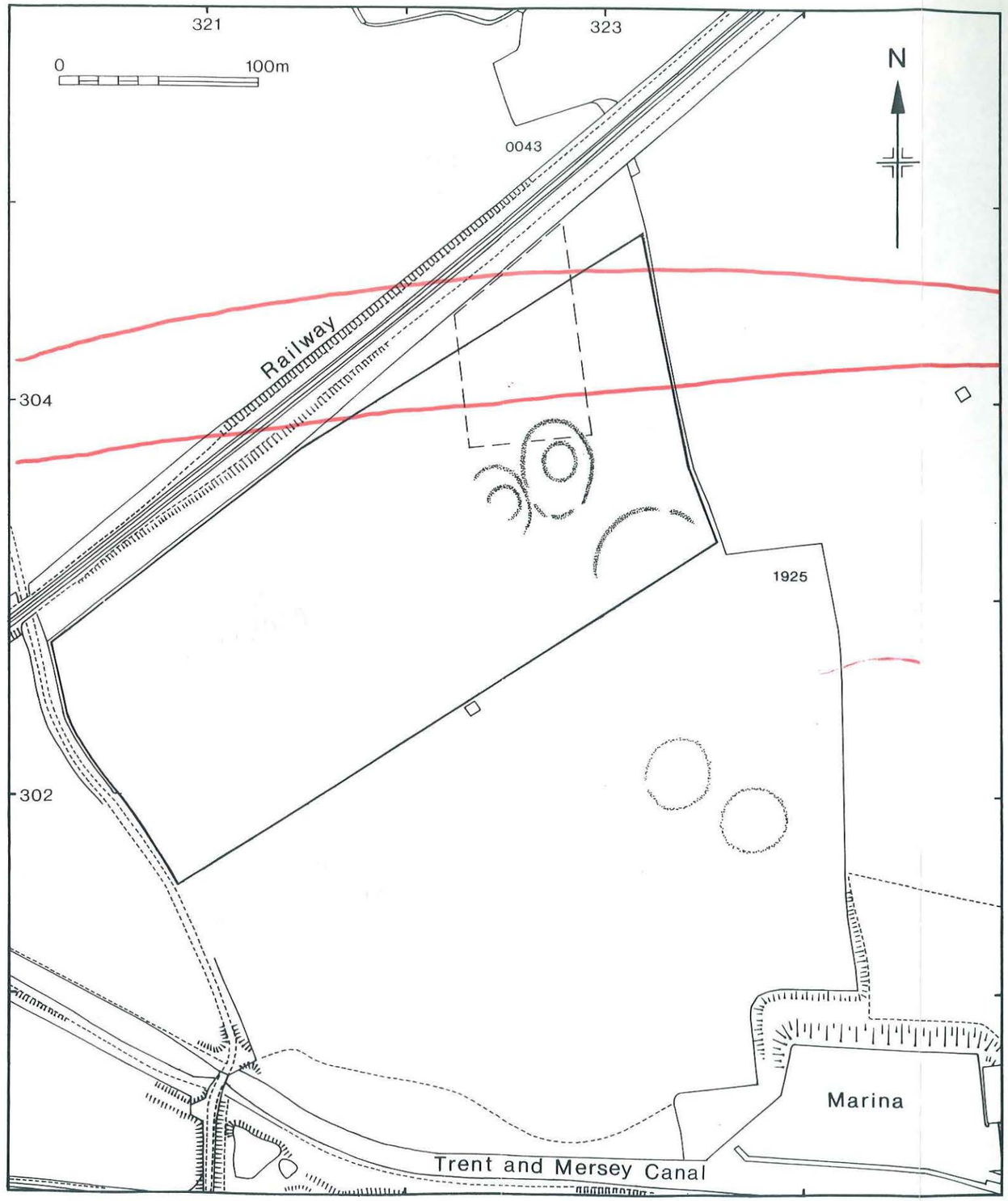


Figure 23 Site H: Stenson Farm, revised cropmark plot showing extent of fieldwalking (bold outline) and geophysical survey (broken outline). Proposed road corridor shown in red

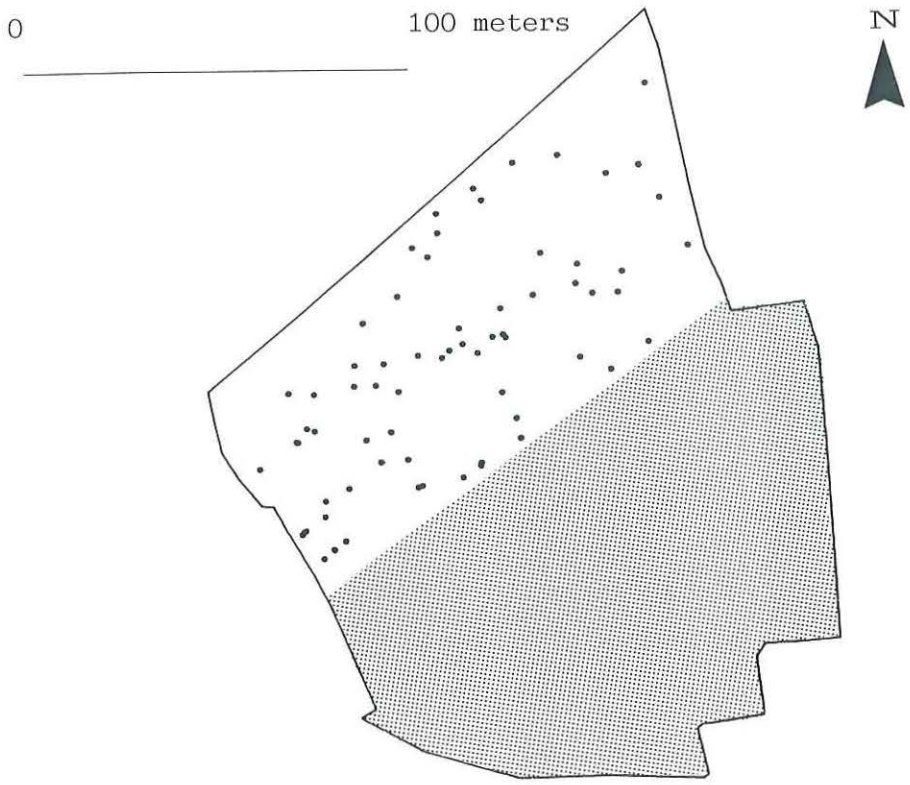
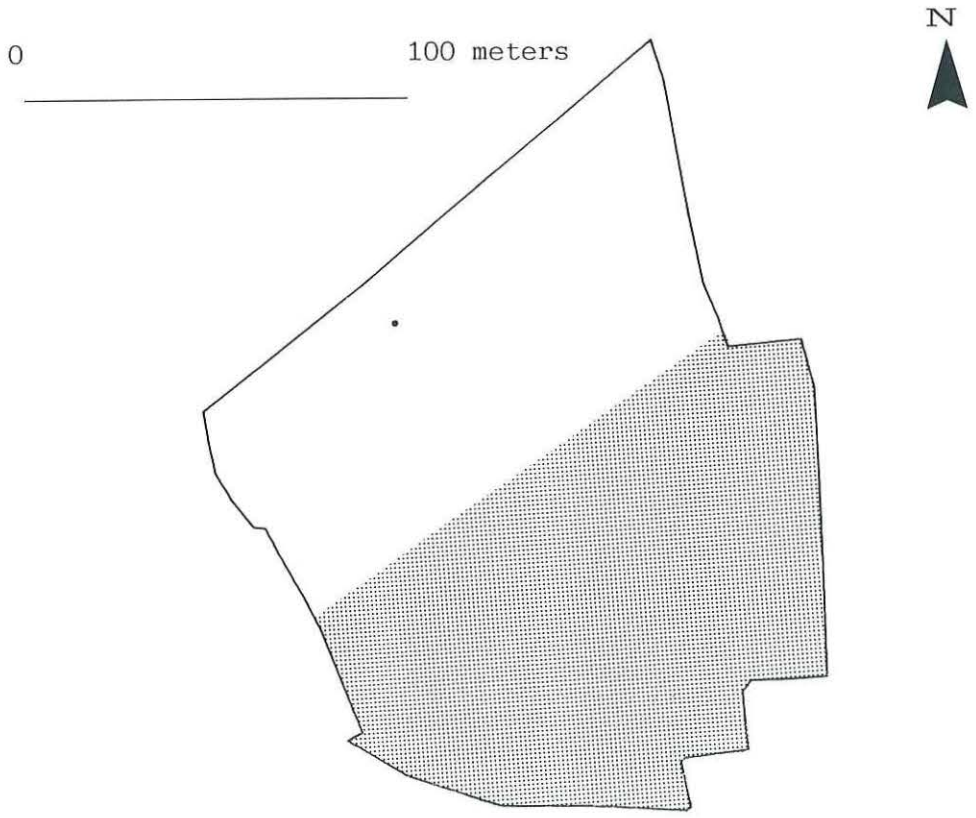
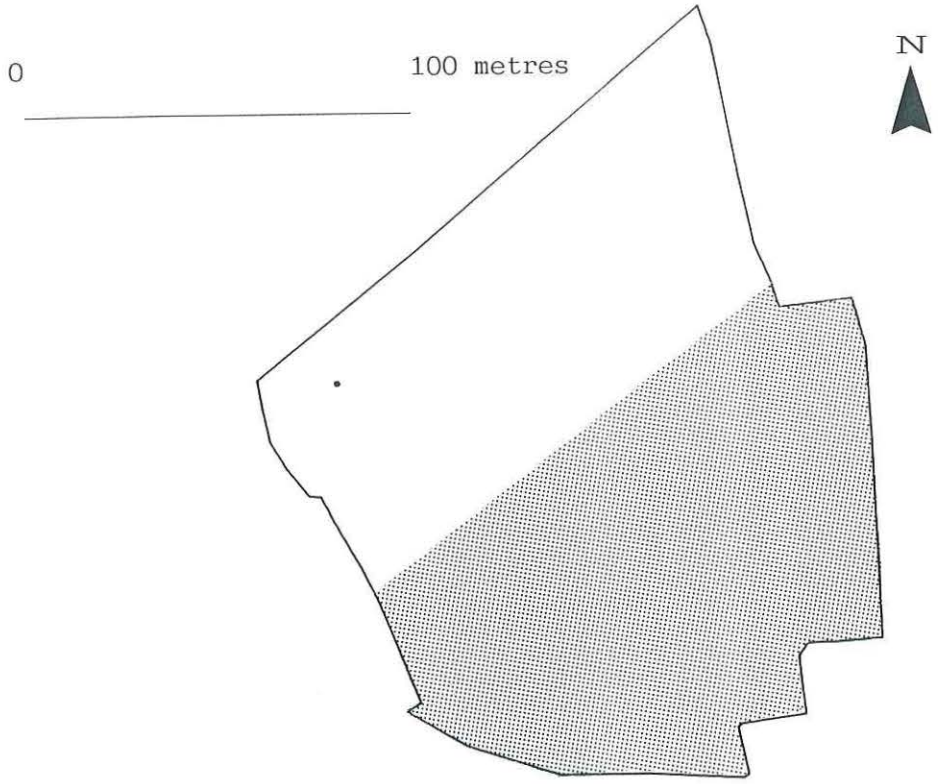


Figure 24 Site H: Stenson Farm, distribution of fieldwalking finds. Areas not walked shown shaded



24.1 Prehistoric



24.2 Romano-British

24.3 Medieval

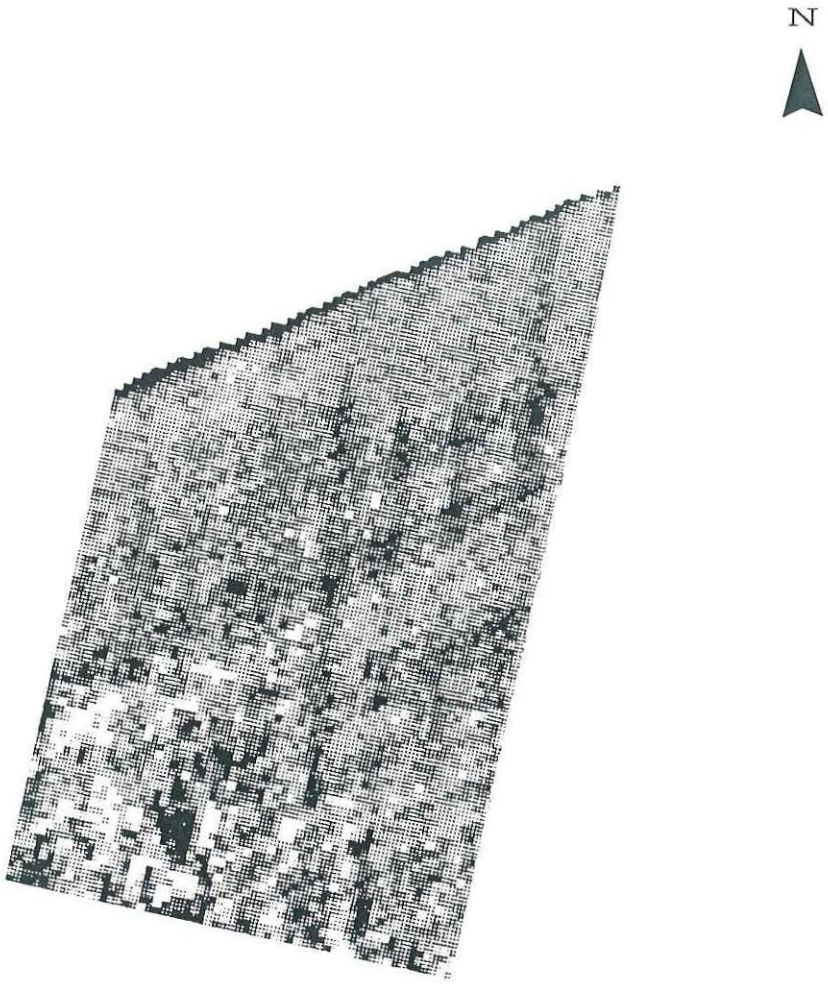


Figure 25 Site H: Stenson Farm, resistivity Survey

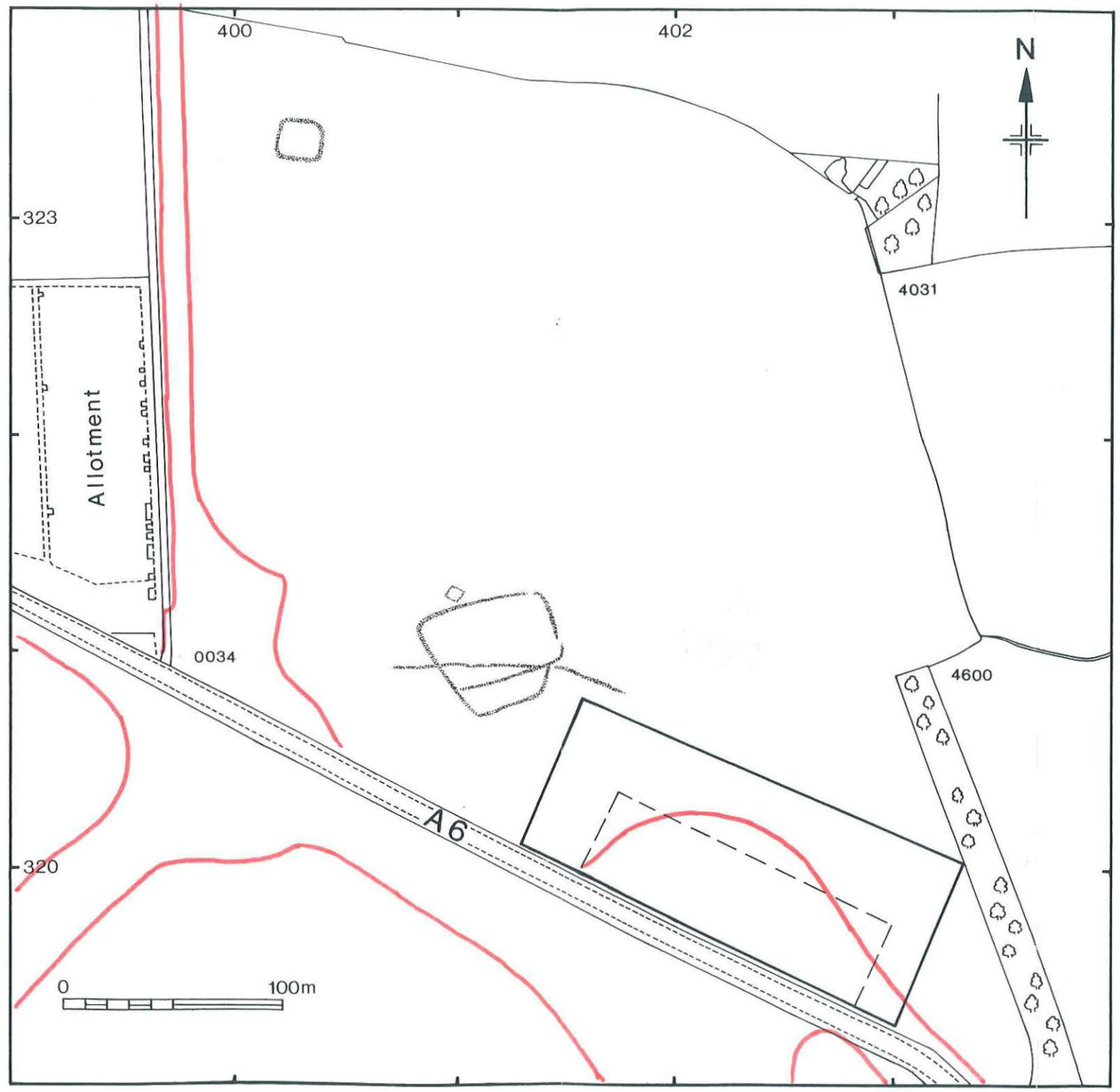


Figure 26 Site L: Elvaston, revised cropmark plot showing extent of fieldwalking (bold outline) and geophysical survey (broken outline). Proposed road corridor shown in red

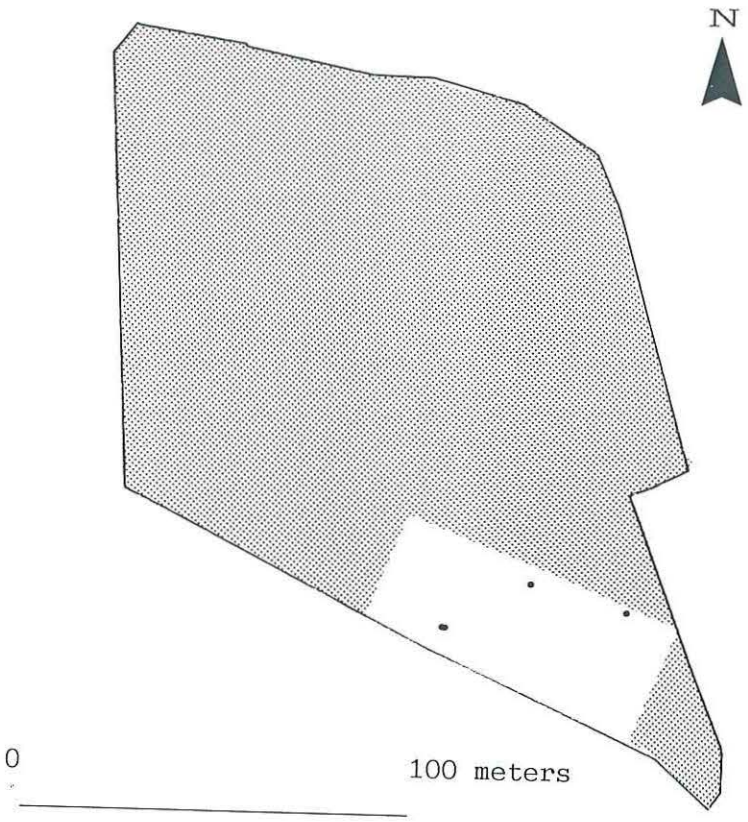
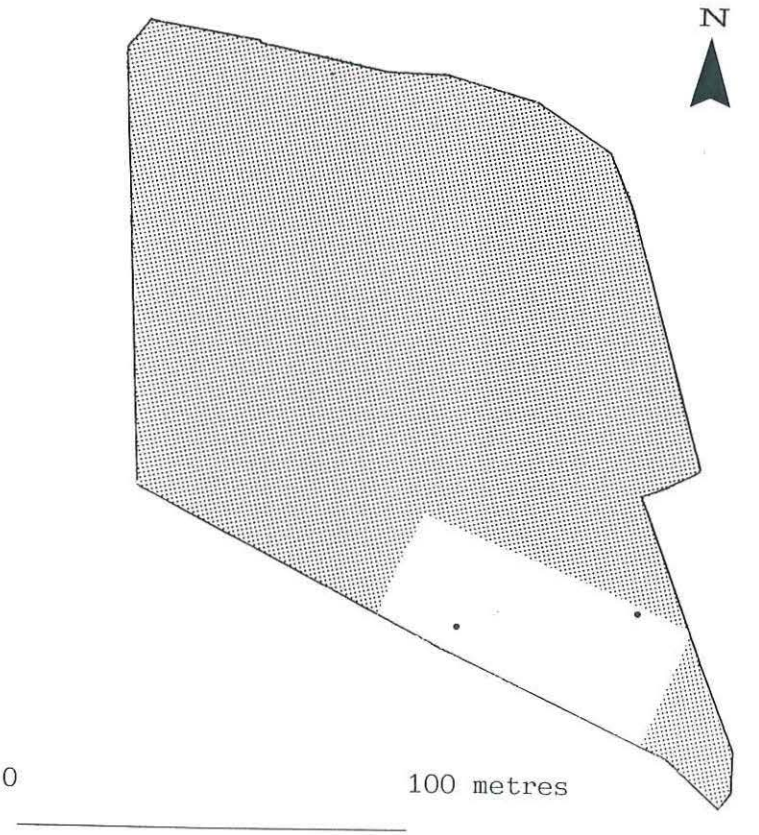


Figure 27 Site L: Elvaston, distribution of finds from fieldwalking. Areas not walked are shaded



27.1 Medieval

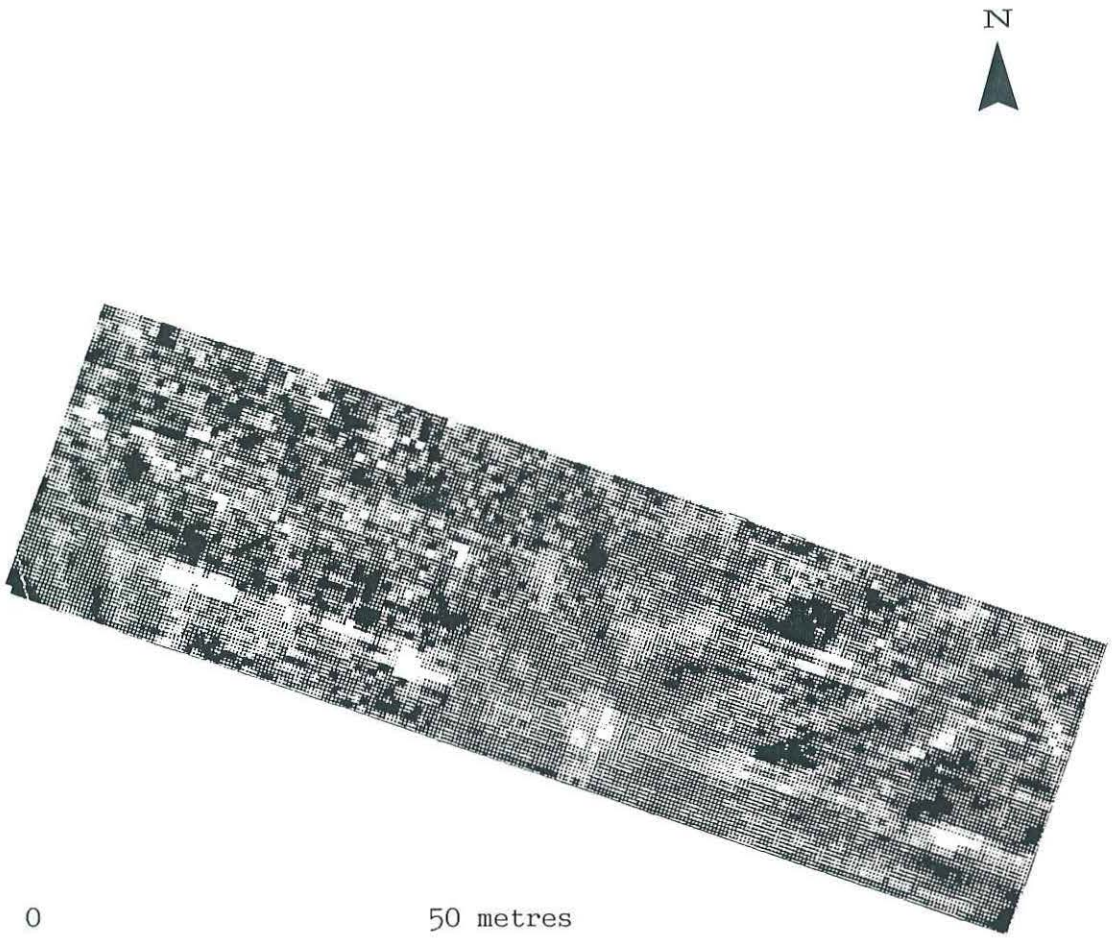


Figure 28 Site L: Elvaston, resistivity Survey

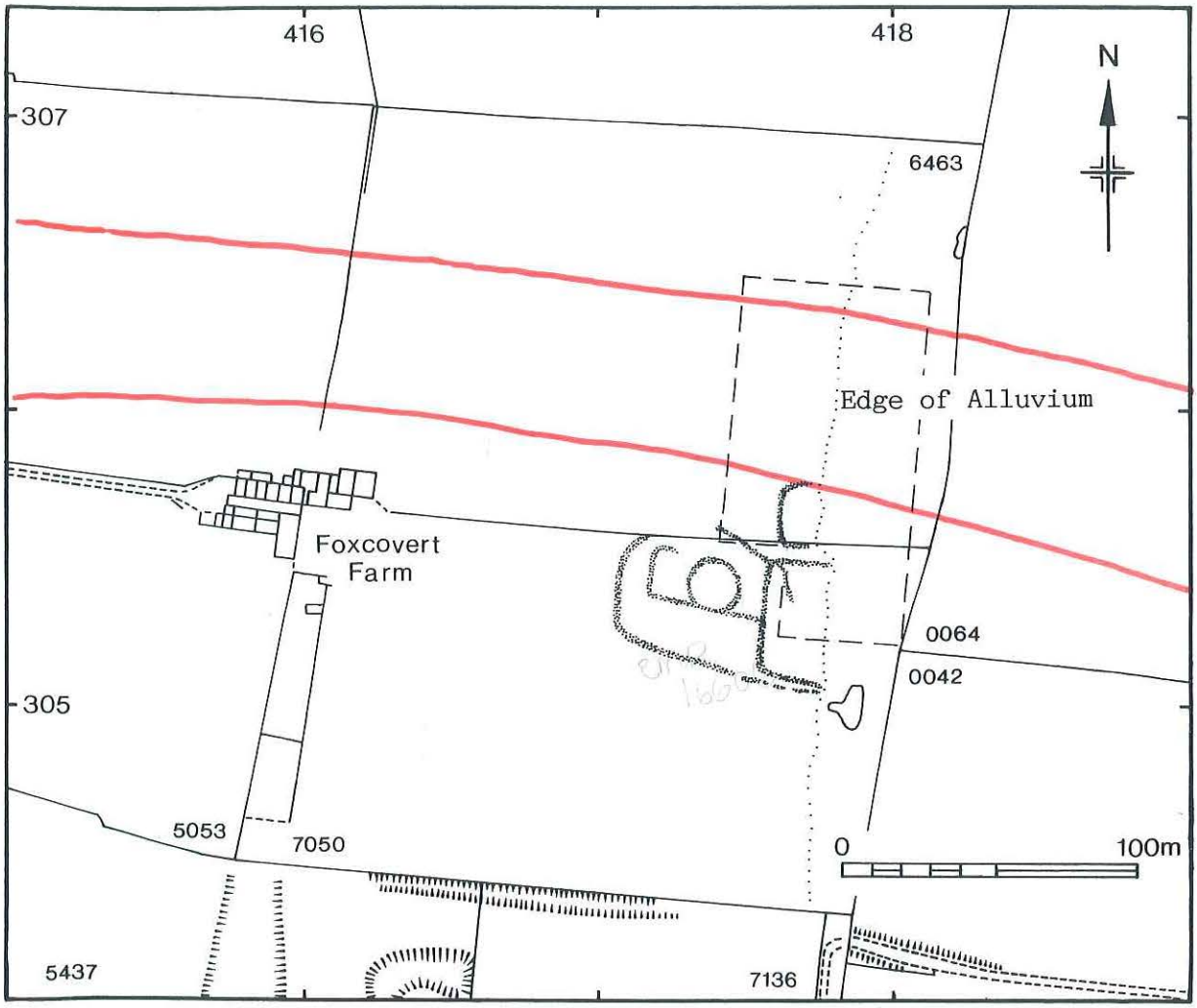


Figure 29 Site M: Foxcovert Farm, revised cropmark plot showing extent of geophysical survey (broken outline). Proposed road corridor shown in red

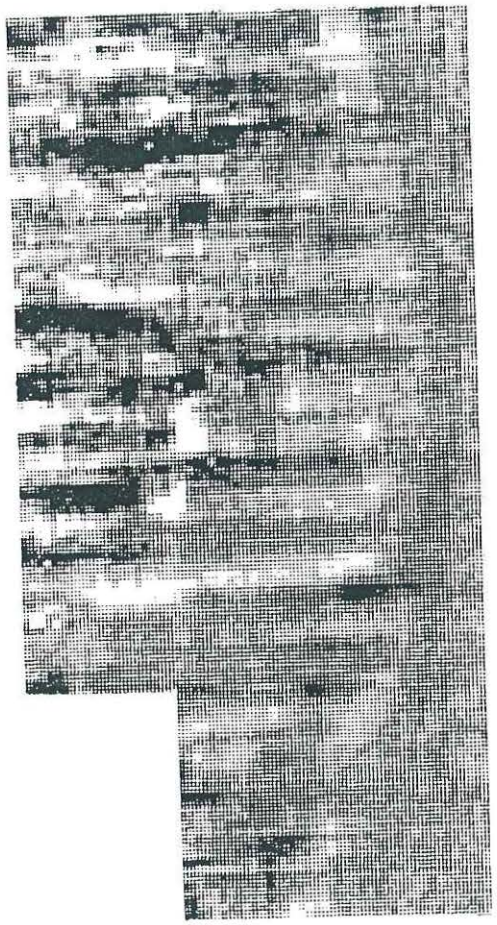


Figure 30 Site M: Foxcovert Farm, resistivity survey

Appendix 1 - Other Known Archaeological Sites

Other Known Archaeological Sites

A number of other archaeological sites are known along the route of the Derby Southern Bypass and are discussed in summary below. Sites E and K are described in greater detail in the June 1992 assessment report *Archaeology of the Derby Southern Bypass*. Site P was not considered by the assessment, as it was beyond the geographical scope of that report.

These site were not examine during the present programme of evaluation, either due to lack of time, or because it was not possible to gain access to the land. Nevertheless, they are included here in an appendix to draw attention to their existence and as they will require consideration during the drafting of a final scheme of treatment for archaeological sites along the bypass.

Sites of National Importance

Site P: Potlock Cursus and Adjacent Cropmark Features

This well documented cropmark complex comprises early prehistoric ceremonial features, including a cursus and a number of ring-ditches, together with later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains. Parts of the cropmark complex adjacent to the threatened area are scheduled as an ancient monument (Derbyshire SAM 251).

Significant archaeological remains, including a swathe across the Neolithic cursus, will be affected by the construction of an new surface water drain for the bypass.

The known archaeological remains offer the potential to address the two primary research objectives proposed for the archaeological programme, that is the change form communal monuments into settlement and field landscapes and the relationship between Briton and Roman (EoP, 36). Mitigation involving excavation prior to construction is therefore, likely to be required.

Sites of Local Importance

Site E: Rykneild Street Roman Road

The carriageway crosses the line of Rykneild street Roman road close to the new junction with the A38, the modern road following the line of the Roman Route. The construction of an access road for new industrial development has already removed some of the area of archaeological potential. Nevertheless, some possibility of remains of the Roman road, the precise line of which is not known in the immediate area, may survive. It is therefore, likely that a watching-brief will be required during construction.

Site K: Chellaston Hill Cropmarks

A possible ring-ditch, perhaps the remains of a ploughed-out barrow has been noted in this area, though it has not been possible to verify the precise location. Mitigation involving a watching-brief during construction may be required.