

**STOUGHTON,
LEICESTERSHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION BY TRIAL
TRENCHING**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

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Quality Assurance

This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on the preparation of reports.

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FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATIONS

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology has been appointed by The Co-operative Estates to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Stoughton, Leicestershire, in support of a planning application for the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion Plant. The site lies within a landscape where Prehistoric and Roman artefacts were noted, indicating a potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to survive within the area of the proposed development (Evans 2013).

The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken over 5 days between December 2nd and December 6th, 2013. The evaluation involved the machine excavation of 11 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m. The presence of archaeological features and finds were recorded in 5 trenches and 6 trenches were devoid of archaeology but contained land drains, evidence of tree boles, rooting and recent soil dumping.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank The Co-operative Estates, for commissioning the project, and for all assistance throughout the work. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would also like to thank Leicestershire's planning archaeologist Theresa Hawtin for her assistance throughout the project. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would also like to extend their thanks to all staff at the Stoughton site for their help during this project. The evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by Juan Moreno, Chris Timmins and Fred Neville-Jones. The report was written by Juan Moreno and the drawings were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Phil Evans, Senior Project Manager for WAA. The report was edited by Phil Evans, Senior Project Manager for WAA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In December 2013, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were commissioned by The Co-operative Estates (hereafter referred to as 'the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on 1.8 hectares of land adjacent to Houghton Lodge, Leicestershire LE7 9GB (NGR SK 661 024; Figure 1), in support of a planning application for the construction of an anaerobic digestion plant. The proposed area of works lies to the east of the village of Stoughton. Pursuant to consultation with Leicestershire Council's Planning Archaeologist, a programme of archaeological investigation, prior to development is required. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following approved standards and guidance (IFA 2008), and a written scheme of investigation (Evans 2013), approved by the Leicestershire planning archaeologist prior to work commencing on site.
- 1.1.3 This report outlines the evaluation works undertaken on-site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological works.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

2.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology in response to a request by the client, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area. Following acceptance of the WSI by Leicestershire Council's local planning archaeologist, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The WSI was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA 2008), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 THE FIELD EVALUATION

2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of 11 trenches covering 594 m² of the proposed 1.8 hectare development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development. The evaluation trenches were set out in a manner to best inform on the archaeological potential of the site and within the areas of greatest ground disturbance. All work was conducted according to the recommendations of the IFA (2008).

2.2.2 In summary, the main objectives of the field evaluation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that is useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.3 The trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision to the level of the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, depending on which was encountered first. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and all features were investigated and recording according to the Wardell Armstrong Archaeology standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (Giecco 2012).

- 2.3.4 Archaeological finds were encountered and retained.
- 2.3.5 Deposits that were suitable for environmental sampling were retained.
- 2.3.6 After excavation and recording of the 11 evaluation trenches and consultation with the Leicestershire Council's planning archaeologist, the trenches were backfilled.
- 2.3.7 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition, English Heritage: 1991).

2.4 THE ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification, and according to the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire Heritage and Arts Service, with copies of the report sent to the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA SLE-A, CP10663.
- 2.4.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, and Leicestershire County Council, supports the Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 The proposed development site encompasses approximately 1.8 hectares and is located to the east of the village of Stoughton, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 661 024). The development site lies on undulating ground at a height of 130.1m AOD at the south-eastern entryway to the site. The site comprises of built up made ground, rough ground with the main area of the site consisting of agricultural fields.
- 3.1.2 The solid geology is the Charmouth Mudstone Formation – Mudstone (BGS). The overlying soils consist of slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soils (Magic.defra.gov.co.uk).

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 3.2.1 The site lies within a landscape where Roman and prehistoric activity is common and topographically appears to be favourable for occupation during these periods. The closest known heritage assets to the area of the proposed development are detailed below:

MLE9258: Mesolithic blades found west of Corn Close - Several worked flints were identified in 2002 - a long orange blade (perhaps an end scraper), a snapped blade and a shorter blade. A natural flint was also found, with retouch along two edges.

MLE8682: Roman pottery from north-west of Cricket Ground - Fieldwalking in 1996 recovered a scatter of nine sherds of Roman pottery, which may represent occupation. The field is adjacent to a possible Roman road.

MLE8683: Flint scatter north-west of Cricket Ground - A small, thin flint scatter (mostly blades and flakes) was recorded during a fieldwalking survey in 1996.

MLE16940: Worked flint (Bronze Age) from north-west of Bushby Spinney (Stoughton Estate Survey Field 9) - A significant amount of flint was found during fieldwalking in 1993, including 1 blade core, a blade, blade end scraper, snapped blade, 51 flakes, 8 flake cores, 4 retouched flakes and a scraper. The finds suggest a flint working site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken over 5 days from December 2nd and December 6th 2013. The evaluation involved the machine excavation and the cleaning by hand of 11 trenches totalling 594 m² (Figure 2). The trenches were set out to cover areas of greatest ground disturbance within the proposed development area. The presence of archaeological features and finds were recorded in 5 trenches and 6 trenches were devoid of archaeology but contained land drains, evidence of tree boles, rooting and a soil mound of a more recent nature.

4.2 RESULTS

4.2.1 Across the site the topsoil consisted of loose friable grey brown sandy clay and sticky and firm red brown silty clay (001). The topsoil varied in depth from 0.0 to 0.30m across the site. The subsoil deposit below (002) consisted of a loose to moderately firm yellow orange brown to grey brown silty clay. The subsoil also varies in depth between 0.16 and 0.39m across the site overlying the natural clay (003: Appendix 1: Table 1). Details of each context are provided in Appendix 1: Table 2.

4.2.2 Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 9 and 11.

4.2.3 TRENCH 2: Trench 2 (Appendix 2: Figure 3) was oriented north-west to south-east along the southern portion of the site. The topsoil consisted of red brown soft and friable loam (201) above subsoil consisting of orange brown medium to firm and plastic silty clay (202). The underlying natural substrate consisted of orange brown firm and plastic clay.

At the north-west end of Trench 2 a shallow linear feature [205] measuring 2m x 1m x 0.15m was revealed. The cut (205) was oriented east-west and had gradual and shallow sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (204) consisted of firm and plastic dark grey brown clay with rounded pebbles and occasional angular stones at the base of the fill. A piece of potentially worked flint, a flint bladelet and bone were also present in the fill.

An additional linear feature [207] measuring 2m x 1m x 0.15m was also located at the north-west end of Trench 2. The cut [207] sloped gradually with a shallow straight sided break towards a rounded base. The fill (206) consisted of firm plastic dark grey brown silty clay containing the occasional rounded pebbles. There were no finds present in the fill.

- 4.2.4 TRENCH 3: Trench 3 was oriented east west, roughly parallel to Houghton Lane to the south of the site. The topsoil (301) consisted of greyish brown loose clayey sand. The subsoil (302) below this horizon consisted of a yellowish brown and moderately firm sandy clay overlying firm brownish yellow natural clay (303).

A single linear feature measuring 1.8m x 0.87m x 0.32m was recorded toward the western end of the trench. The cut [305] was oriented north south and had a gradual break of slope along the edges and concave sides with a gradual break to a flat base. The fill (304) consisted of moderately firm light grey brown sandy clay that contained occasional well rounded stones. Finds were absent from the fill. A modern feature (land drain) oriented north to south was noted to the eastern end of Trench 3.

- 4.2.5 TRENCH 9: Trench 9 is oriented north south and is located in the north-western corner of the site. The topsoil (901) consists of a mid brown loose clayey silt overlying subsoil (902) made up of firm grey silty clay. The underlying natural substrate (903) consisted of orange brown compact clay.

Located towards the northern end of Trench 9 there was a large linear feature [905] measuring 1.8m x 5m x 1.2m, oriented north west to south east. The cut [905] had a gradual to abrupt break along the edge with concave sides and a rounded base. The fill (904) is firm dark grey clayey silt containing small gravels and medium size stones some of which were smoothed and had a 'rolled' appearance. The fill also contained evidence of rooting, consisting of organic composition. There were no finds located in the fill. It is possible that the feature may be related to the field boundary to the north and west of Trench 9. Feature [905] is oriented toward the field boundary where a late 19th century stone and brick build structure crossing the boundary was noted. Numerous bricks were observed lying loose along the edge of the field nearest the boundary. Its function is unclear and it is not present on the historic maps.

- 4.2.5 TRENCH 11: Trench 11 (Appendix 2: Figure 3) was oriented north south and was located in the north-eastern corner of the site. A tree bole and three features were recorded. The topsoil (1101) consists of loose friable dark grey brown loam overlying subsoil (1102) made up of orange brown firm and friable clayey silt. The underlying natural substrate (1103) consists of mid orange brown firm and plastic clay.

At the northern end of Trench 11 an irregular shaped pit [1105] was revealed. After excavating, based on seams of charcoal following the course of observable rooting, the feature was determined to be the remnants of a stump or tree bole and non archaeological.

To the south of the tree bole a cut for a linear feature [1106] was revealed. The exposed length was 3m, with a width of 0.40m, and a shallow depth of 0.08m. There was a gradual break of slope; the sides were straight with a gradually rounded base. The fill (1107) consisted of firm friable dark grey brown silty clay. A single pot rim (?) sherd and flint flakes were retained from the fill. As the feature was shallow, there was insufficient volume of fill to retain for a bulk sample.

Possibly associated with Feature [1106] is Feature [1108]. The exposed length of Feature [1108] was 3m, and had a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.08m. The break of slope was sharp with steep and slightly concave sides and gradually receding to a flat base. The fill (1109) consists of firm red brown mottled dark orange and red silty clay containing occasional pebble inclusions. A single pot sherd and piece of iron slag were retained from the fill.

To the south of [1108] is a curvilinear feature [1110]. Feature [1110] is semi circular in shape measuring 3m x 0.25m x 0.08m. The break is sharp with steep slightly concave sides gradually receding to a rounded bottom. The fill (1111) consists of firm friable dark grey brown silty clay containing occasional pebble inclusions. A single flint flake was retained from the fill.

- 4.2.6 Six of the excavated trenches contained modern features (land drains, rooting and tree boles and a recent soil mound) but devoid of archaeology. Details for these trenches can be found in Appendix 1: Table 3.

5 FINDS

5.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

- 5.1.1 A total of 20 artefacts, weighing 746g, were recovered from seven contexts during the archaeological evaluation.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2008b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Leicestershire County Council Museums.
- 5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions from Don O'Meara and Dave Jackson.
- 5.1.5 Quantification of finds by context is provided in Table 4.

5.2 PREHISTORIC POTTERY

- 5.2.1 A total of two sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 4g, were recovered from an unstratified deposit in Trench 9 (Table 4). The pottery is in poor condition and the sherds would have originally comprised one fragment (20.1mm (L) x 1.9mm (W)). No decoration is visible on the sherds.
- 5.2.2 The handmade sherds comprise a poorly fired clay matrix of soft to moderate compaction with one reduced (black) surface and one oxidised (mid orange to red) surface. The sherds are thin-walled with a regular finish and appear to comprise poorly sorted, frequent grog inclusions. Large pitting (1.83mm –3.38mm Ø) is visible in the oxidised surface as a result of the decomposition of the organic temper (Orton *et al* 2001, 70). As a result, the sherds have a soapy or greasy texture. Other inclusions visible in section comprise rare, randomly sorted unburnt flint as well as poorly sorted, fine sand inclusions (<1mm Ø).
- 5.2.3 The sherds are of probable later Iron Age to early Romano-British date (100 BC – AD 50). The sherds are too small to discern a vessel type, although vessel types from this period include corrugated and conical vases, pedestalled urns and cordoned pots (Gibson 2002, 135).

5.3 ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

- 5.3.1 A total of five sherds of Romano-British pottery, weighing 58g, were recovered from four deposits in Trench 11 (Table 4). The sherds are generally in good condition with a total of two rim fragments and three body sherds recovered from the deposits.
- 5.3.2 Four sherds recovered from deposits (1102) (1107) and (1109) comprise a well-fired clay matrix of hard compaction with reduced surfaces (mid grey). The sherds appear to be wheelthrown and all sherds have regularly-sorted, frequent sand inclusions (c.1mm – 1.5mm Ø). Diagonal linear decoration is evident on one body sherd recovered from (1102) and part of a possible carinated shoulder from a jar was recovered from (1109).
- 5.3.3 The sherds likely comprise locally produced sandy grey ware (GRS), of probable later 1st to late 4th Century date.
- 5.3.4 One sherd recovered from deposit (1105) comprises a badly abraded, oxidised, thin-walled body sherd with no decoration visible on the surfaces. It likely comprises locally produced oxidised ware and has been given a general date of 1st to 4th Century AD (Tomber & Dore 1998).

5.4 GLASS

- 5.4.1 A single glass artefact, weighing 62g, was recovered from an unstratified deposit in Trench 4 (Table 4).
- 5.4.2 The artefact comprises a complete, clear cylindrical bottle measuring 80.6mm (H) x 30.7mm (Ø) with a small, degraded rubber stopper in the interior. Two seams are visible along the body of the bottle, indicating a mould was used in its manufacture. There are no stamps or insignia visible on the bottle and the object is in good condition.
- 5.4.3 The bottle is likely of later Post-medieval to modern date.

5.5 FLINT (DAVE JACKSON)

- 5.5.1 Eight worked flint artefacts, weighing 31g, were recovered from five deposits (Table 4).

5.6 SLAG (DON O'MEARA)

- 5.6.1 From Trench 8 a fragment of unstratified slag was recovered. This 580 gram fragment was c.130mm x 100mm x 40mm. In shape the fragment was roughly convex. When examined with a hand magnet the sample showed a weak magnetic susceptibility; that is to say a slight pull was felt when the

magnet was held against some parts of the sample, but a magnet suspended near the sample was not influenced by the presence of the sample until within a few millimetres. The slag was a reddish brown on the convex side (presumably the lower aspect). The upper (flat) aspect was a dark purple brown with occasional reddish brown flecks (c.10% of the surface area). The flow pattern evident on the surface may be indicative of tap slag but within a small fragment of this nature furnace slag cannot be ruled out; though it can be said that this is slag material from iron-working (cf. Bachmann 1982).

The material was moderately hard when struck with a rock hammer, and internally showed small (less than 1mm) and irregular patterns of vesicles. Should the area be examined again and if more this material was found it should be collected for more detailed analysis. However, as metalworking slag is often used for road metalling/surfacing then this material, unless found in large quantities, may be far removed from its original production context, and therefore of limited archaeological interpretative value.

5.7 FAUNAL REMAINS (DON O'MEARA)

A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from context (204). The fragment was heavily abraded but appeared to be a lateral fragment of a large mammal thoracic vertebra.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 6.1.1 Quantifiable deposits encountered within archaeological features where suitable for environmental sampling, were taken and retained. A full report is forthcoming.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 During the archaeological field evaluation at Stoughton, Leicestershire 11 trenches were excavated, covering 594 m² of the proposed 1.8 hectare development area. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground archaeological remains within the planned development. The evaluation trenches were set out in a manner to inform on the potential of archaeology on the site and within the areas of greatest ground disturbance. All trenches were excavated down to the top of the natural substrate.
- 7.1.2 Four of the excavated trenches contained evidence of archaeology such as finds, features or deposits. Evidence for tree boles, tree root disturbance and plough scars were noted.
- 7.1.3 The results obtained during the trial trench evaluation confirms the site lies within a landscape where Prehistoric and Roman activity was common and where the topography appears to be favourable for occupation during these periods. The linear features identified during the evaluation reflect potential Prehistoric and/or Roman site demarcations or enclosures. Supporting evidence includes pottery sherds recovered from the linear features. Flint artefacts were also noted and retained, yet the flint finds were mainly isolates and recovered from a majority of non archaeological evaluation trenches.

It may be that the shallow nature of the main archaeological features *i.e.* linear ditches may be a result of deep ploughing. Other indications of agricultural activity were represented by plough scarring and land drains.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The purpose of this archaeological field evaluation was to establish the nature and extent of below ground remains within the proposed development area as specified by Leicestershire county Council's Planning Archaeologist. Within the proposed study area, further work may be required.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH AND CONTEXT TABLES

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Horizon
001	Topsoil: varying and undulating	Loose friable to sticky and firm grey brown to red brown sandy clay to silty clay	0.0-0.30m
002	Subsoil: varying and undulating	Loose to moderately firm yellow orange brown to grey brown silty clay	0.16-0.48m
003	Natural	Firm orange yellow to brown sandy to silty clay and clay	0.48 +

Table 1: Soil Horizons across Development Site

Trench Number	Context Number	Context Type	Description
1	101	Topsoil	Mid grey brown loose clayey sand
	102	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown moderately loose sandy clay
	103	Natural	Mid brownish yellow firm sandy clay
2	201	Topsoil	Red brown soft friable loam
	202	Subsoil	Orange brown firm plastic silty clay
	203	Natural	Orange brown firm plastic clay
	204	Fill	Firm and plastic grey-brown clay
	205	Cut	Shallow linear feature
	206	Fill	Firm and plastic grey-brown silty clay
	207	Cut	Narrow and shallow linear feature
3	301	Topsoil	Greyish brown loose clayey sand
	302	Subsoil	Yellowish brown medium firm sandy clay
	303	Natural	Brownish yellow firm clay
	304	Fill	Moderately firm light grey brown sandy clay
	305	Cut	Cut of shallow linear
4	401	Deposit	Orange clay with gravels, modern dump
	402	Deposit	Grey brown silty clay
	403	Deposit	Mid brown clay
5	501	Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown loose clayey silt
	502	Subsoil	Dark greyish yellow brown moderately firm silty clay
	503	Natural	Mid brown yellow firm and compact silty clay
6	601	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt
	602	Subsoil	Mid yellowish grey brown moderately firm silty clay
	603	Natural	Light yellowish grey firm compact clay
7	701	Topsoil	Mid brown sticky firm sandy silty clay
	702	Subsoil	Light brown moderately firm silty clay
	703	Natural	Light orange brown claggy firm clay

Trench Number	Context Number	Context Type	Description
8	801	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt
	802	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown moderately firm silty clay
	803	Natural	Mid yellowish brown firm clay
9	901	Topsoil	Loose brown clayey silt
	902	Subsoil	Compact orange brown clay
	903	Natural	Cut of shallow linear
	904	Fill	Firm dark grey clayey silt
	905	Cut	Wide, deep linear feature
10	1001	Topsoil	Light brown loose sandy clayey silt
	1002	Subsoil	Mid grey brown compact clayey silt
	1003	Natural	Brown orange firm clay
11	1101	Topsoil	Grey brown loose friable loam
	1102	Subsoil	Orange brown firm friable clayey silt
	1103	Natural	Orange brown firm plastic clay
	1104	Cut	Irregular and sub circular feature
	1105	Fill	Firm and friable red brown silty clay
	1106	Cut	Shallow linear feature
	1107	Fill	Firm and friable dark grey brown silty clay
	1108	Cut	Potential drip gully
	1109	Fill	Firm red brown mottled dark orange and red silty clay
	1110	Cut	Curvilinear ditch, potential drip gully
	1111	Fill	Firm and friable dark grey brown silty clay

Table 2: List of Contexts

Trench	Description	Soil Horizon
1	Eastern end of trench soil horizons are buried under modern soil deposits, possibly related to the construction of the adjacent barn	Topsoil 0-0.16m
		Subsoil 0.16-0.39m
		Natural 0.39m (+)
4	Trench cuts through modern soil deposits/dump possibly related to the construction of the adjacent barn. Soil horizons are buried below	Deposit
		Modern soil dump
		1.4m in depth
5	Animal burrowing, land drain and rooting noted	Topsoil 0-0.21m
		Subsoil 0.21-0.36m
		Natural 0.36m (+)
6	Land drain and tree bole noted	Topsoil 0-0.28m
		Subsoil 0.28-0.35m
		Natural 0.35 (+)
7	Void of archaeology or modern features	Topsoil 0-0.14m
		Subsoil 0.14-0.23m
		Natural 0.23-0.38m (+)
8	Land drains noted	Topsoil 0-0.17m
		Subsoil 0.17-0.32m
		Natural 0.32m (+)
10	Devoid of archaeology and modern features	Topsoil 0-0.27m
		Subsoil 0.27-0.37m
		0.37-0.41m (+)

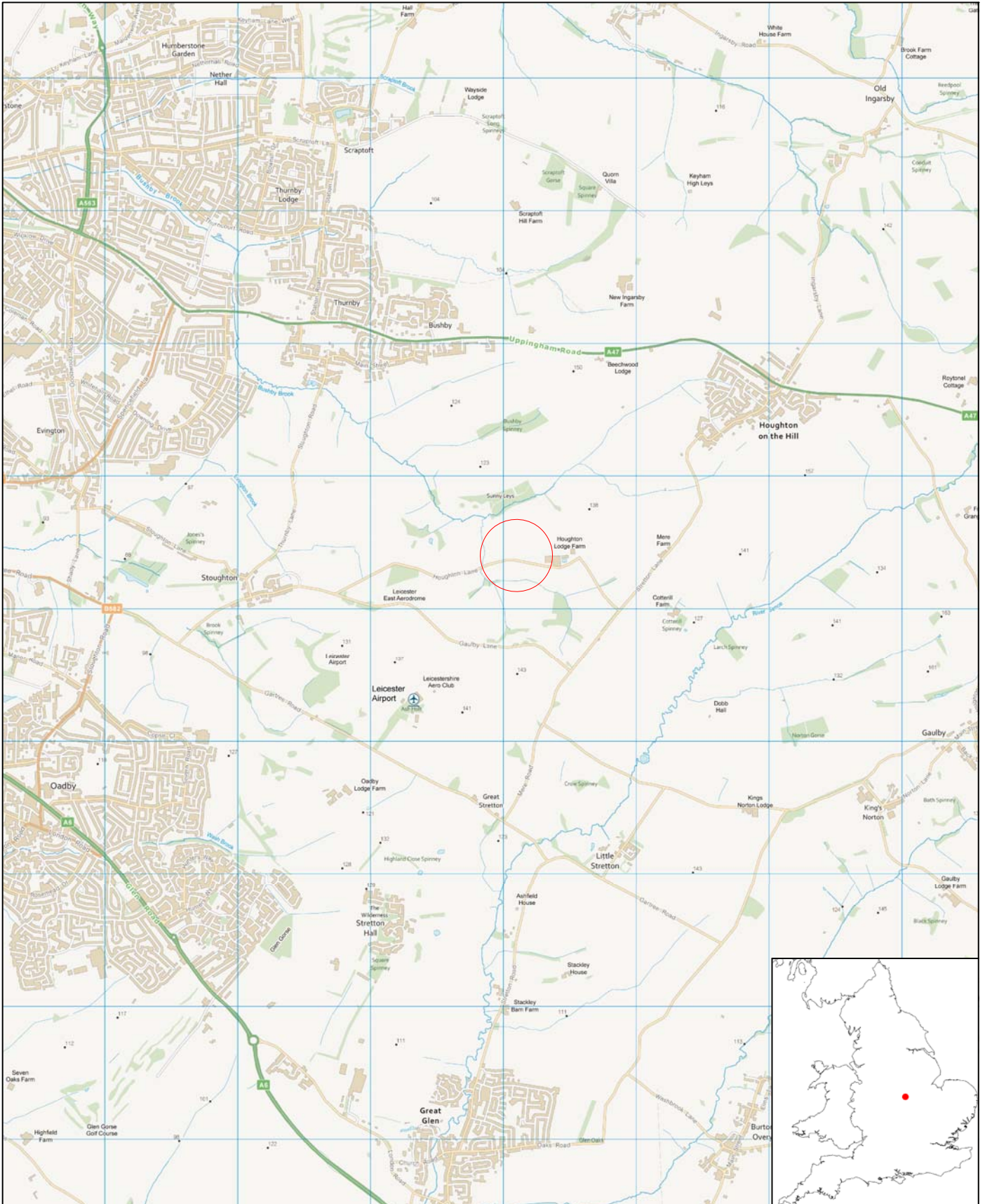
Table 3: List of Non Archaeological Trenches

Cxt	Tr No	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Notes
204	2	Animal Bone	1	29	-	Poor condition - vertebrae
204	2	Flint	2	4		
1102	11	Pottery	2	22	RB	GRS: later 1 st – late 4 th C
1105	11	Flint	2	1		
1105	11	Pottery	1	2	RB	Very abraded – locally produced oxidised ware (1 st – 4 th C AD)
1107	11	Pottery	1	10	RB	GRS: later 1 st – late 4 th C
1107	11	Flint	1	3		
1109	11	Pottery	1	24	RB	GRS: later 1 st – late 4 th C
1111	11	Flint	1	1		
U/S	7	Flint	2	22		
U/S	4	Glass	1	62	PM - M	Bottle
U/S	8	Slag	1	560	-	
U/S	10	Flint	2	2		
U/S	9	Pottery	2	4	P?	LIA-ERB grog temper

Table 4: Quantification of Finds by Context

Key*Cxt: context**Tr No: Trench Number**Qty: Quantity**Wgt: Weight**P: Prehistoric**LIA: Late Iron Age**ERB: early Romano-British**RB: Romano-British**PM: Post-medieval**M: Modern*

APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






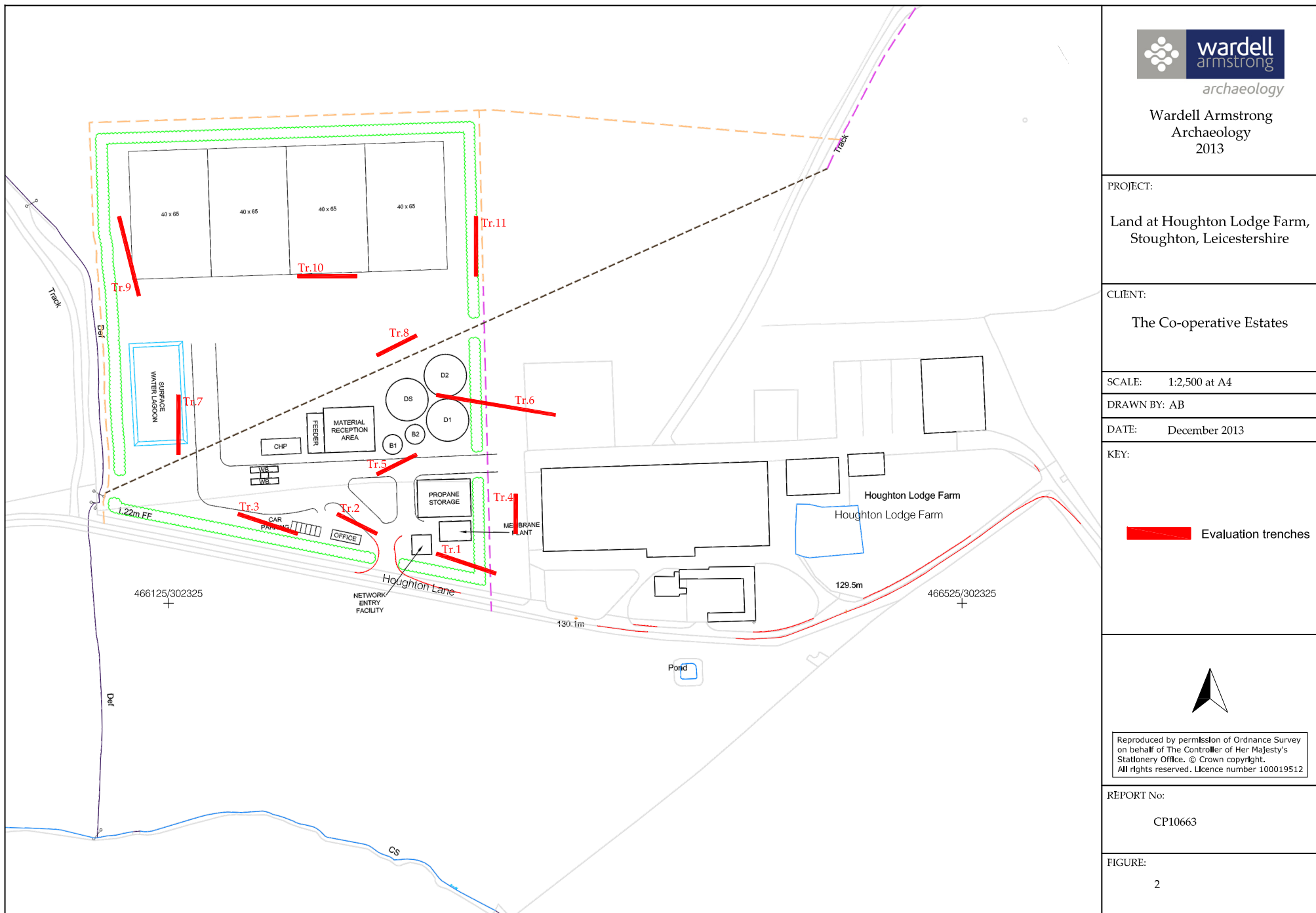
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2013</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Houghton Lodge Farm, Stoughton, Leicestershire</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP10663</p> <p>CLIENT: The Co-operative Estates</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: December 2013</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



Wardell Armstrong
Archaeology
2013

PROJECT:
Land at Houghton Lodge Farm,
Stoughton, Leicestershire

CLIENT:
The Co-operative Estates

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: December 2013

KEY:
 Evaluation trenches



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REPORT No:
CP10663

FIGURE:
2

Figure 2: Trench location plan.

PROJECT:

Land at Houghton Lodge Farm,
Stoughton, Leicestershire

CLIENT:


The Co-operative Estates

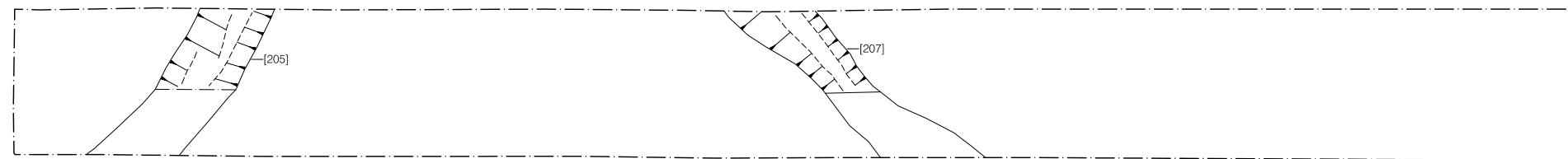
SCALE: 1:75 at A3

DRAWN BY: AB

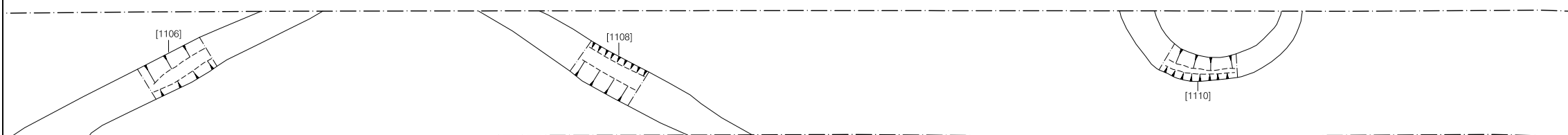
DATE: December 2013

KEY:

[200] Context numbers
 Limit of excavation



Trench 2. Plan.



Trench 11. Plan.

REPORT No:

CP10663

FIGURE:

3

Figure 3: Archaeological features identified in Trenches 2 & 11.