



Archaeological Trial Trenching on land east of Loughborough Road Quorn, Leicestershire October - November 2019

Report No. 19/119

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Illustrator: Olly Dindol



**Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
on land east of Loughborough Road
Quorn, Leicestershire
October - November 2019**

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No: molanort1-375536	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Loughborough Road, Quorn, Leicestershire		
Short summary	MOLA was commissioned by RPS to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of residential development on land east of Loughborough Road, Quorn. Previous geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys had registered anomalies of probable archaeological or agricultural origin (Fortuny 2018). The trial trenching identified post-medieval boundary ditches, quarrying and geological changes correlating with the proposed enclosure system. Later modern dumping and landscaping was also identified in the south-west corner and in the old quarry pit. No significant archaeological features were present		
Project type	Trial Trench Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Fortuny 2018)		
Current land use	Farm land		
Development type	Residential		
Future work	None		
Monument type/period	Post medieval ditches and quarrying		
Significant finds	Post medieval Cu button, pottery and clay tobacco pipe		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Leicestershire		
Site address	Loughborough Road, Quorn		
Postcode	LE12 8UT		
OS coordinates	SK 5526 1725		
Area (sq m/ha)	5.6 Ha		
Height aOD	45m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	RPS		
Project Brief originator	N/A		
Project Design originator	Mo Muldowney		
Project Director/ Manager	Mo Muldowney		
Project Supervisor	Alex Shipley		
Sponsor or funding body	RPS		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date (dd-mm-yyyy)	28-10-2019		
End date (dd-mm-yyyy)	04-11-2019		
ARCHIVES	Location	Content	
Physical	Leicestershire Museums X.A90.2019	Paper records, button, pottery, CTP, CBM	
Digital		Digital Photographs	
Paper		Permatrace	
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Journal/monograph or unpublished MOLA report			
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Loughborough Road, Quorn, Leicestershire		
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Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Loughborough Road Quorn, Leicestershire October - November 2019

ABSTRACT

MOLA was commissioned by RPS to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of residential development on land east of Loughborough Road, Quorn. Previous geophysical survey by Magnitude Surveys had registered anomalies of probable archaeological or agricultural origin (Fortuny 2018). The trial trenching identified post-medieval boundary ditches, quarrying and geological changes correlating with the proposed enclosure system. Later modern dumping and landscaping was also identified in the south-west corner and in the old quarry pit. No significant archaeological features were present

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by RPS to conduct a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the east of Loughborough Road, Quorn, in advance of proposed residential development (National Grid Reference SK 5526 1725 Fig 1). Following consultation on the planning application, the planning archaeologist advising Charnwood Borough Council (Mark Fennell) recommended a programme of trial trench evaluation would be required.

MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation, and all works were undertaken according to the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a). This report has been prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), the procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015) and the *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* were also adhered to (LCC 1997).

INSERT FIG 1

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, geology and topography

The survey area lies to the north of the settlement of Quorn, Leicestershire. It comprises a c5.6ha sub-rectangular parcel of former arable land situated in the south-east corner of the conjunction of Loughborough Road (west) and the A6 relief road. Adjacent to the south end of the development area is land associated with Quorn Football Club and former industrial works, now redeveloped into residences. To the east are fields under agricultural use. The site boundaries mainly comprise hedges and trees of varying maturity and thickness (Fig 1).

The geological strata of the survey area are recorded as Wanlip member sands and gravels and Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel overlying Gunthorpe Member mudstone (BGS 2019).

Topographically, the site has a shallow bowl-shaped form, sloping from north-west to south-east where the land drops to the River Soar. The highest point lies at 45m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The following archaeological background is drawn from the archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken on the development area in 2019 by RPS (Thornton 2018). It utilised the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicester and Rutland and available cartographic sources. Other evaluation and excavation reports are referenced as necessary.

The HER holds no records of activity of any period within the development area but does contain records of evidence gathered from nearby, as presented below.

Previous fieldwork

A geophysical survey was conducted on the development area (Fortuny 2018) and detected anomalies interpreted as former field boundaries and a quarry, as well as traces of ridge and furrow. A rectangular anomaly was detected in the south part of the site and is of unclear origin. It was thought to relate to a former (unmapped) structure or be of geological origin.

Thirty archaeological interventions have taken place near the development area, of which two are of most relevance to the present work: fieldwalking (HER ELE6388) along the route of the Epinal Way, which extended to the west boundary of the area, recovered prehistoric flint and medieval and post-medieval pottery but did not suggest the presence of correspondingly dated settlement or occupation. A watching brief (HER ELE6390) undertaken to the west of the site during topsoil stripping identified nothing of archaeological significance.

Prehistoric

Flint tools and evidence of flint working (knapping) have been identified 200m south-east (MLE7002) and during an evaluation on Loughborough Road in 2004. These suggest a “background noise” of Mesolithic activity.

Three unstratified early Neolithic to early Bronze age flint flakes were found during evaluation of Loughborough road in 2004.

A cropmark forming a possible ring ditch is visible on GoogleEarth imagery dating from 2006 is visible approximately 920m north-east of the site (MLE825).

Roman

Evidence for Roman period activity comprises findspots of a bow brooch (MLE7764) identified during metal detecting 60m to the south-west, and a coin (MLE9554) found 130m to the north-west. Roman coins and a pennanular brooch from circa 870m north of the site (MLE837) and a knife handle, possibly associated with this period, was found circa 900m to the north-west of the site.

Saxon and medieval

During a metal-detecting survey c140m south-east of the development area, a Saxon wrist clasp was found. This is likely to represent casual loss and is the only evidence for Saxon activity in the search area.

Evidence of former quarrying has been identified within the north of the development area by geophysical survey (Fortuny 2018) and corresponds with a feature marked on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (1882 – 1913) as “Old Sand Pit”. It is possible the quarry has medieval or post-medieval origins. There are indications from place-names on a 1752 Estate Map that quarrying was also taking place approximately 140m to the north-west and 230m to the south.

Further indication of possible medieval activity, namely ridge and furrow cultivation strips, was identified by the geophysical survey; however, the magnetic trace is slight, suggesting they may have been significantly denuded by ploughing.

The 1752 map also indicates a possible Medieval routeway, ‘Ye Deepway’, 190m to the south-east of the site.

The medieval core of Quorn lies nearly 800m to the south of the development area.

Post-medieval

In addition to the possible Medieval or Post-medieval quarrying there are plentiful records in the HER for post-medieval activity during which time Quorn expanded along the Loughborough Road towards the development area. Records include Listed and un-Listed buildings, a former railway, farmsteads, etc.

The map regression presented in the DBA (Thornton 2018) shows the development area was once divided into five smaller land parcels, separated in places by boundaries and at times there were structures present. By 1955 boundaries had been potentially and the area took on its present-day appearance, although there were still two structures in the north part of the site. These are no longer standing.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the project was to examine the potential archaeology identified by the geophysical survey (Fortuny 2018) within the proposed development area.

The objectives of the archaeological work were to establish:

- the date, nature, significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- the origin, form, function and date of the rectilinear anomalies at the south end of the development area;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- the impact of the proposed works upon any surviving archaeological remains, and to;
- inform any future excavation and/or preservation *in-situ* strategy.

3.1 Research frameworks

The broad research framework for the East Midlands is set out by Cooper (2006), supplemented by Knight, Vyner and Allen (2012). The research aims set out in these documents are commented on in Section 7.1 of this report.

4 METHODOLOGY

The works were carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Muldowney 2019), as well as with national standards given by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014b), as well as the Historic England guidance document *MoRPHE* (HE 2015).

Following a trench plan agreed with Mark Fennell fourteen trial trenches were evenly distributed across the proposed development area to provide an indication of potential spread of any archaeological features and to test the veracity of the geophysical survey (Fig 1). The trench layout excluded the area of former quarrying, which corresponds with areas selected for open space within the development. Each trench measured 50m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenches were accurately measured in using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

Machine excavation was undertaken under the direction of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Trenches were excavated by a 360° mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket 1.8m wide, to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons.

The excavated trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

Each trench was cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features. All archaeological features were investigated unless otherwise agreed.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of evaluation were fully recorded. Recording followed standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014). Deposits were described on *pro-forma* context sheets.

Archaeological features were plotted on trench plans at a scale of 1:50. Sections or profiles through features were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Overall shots of each trench were taken together with detailed shots of individual features and feature groups as appropriate. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication included a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context. Artefacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014c; Walker 1990; Watkinson and Neal 2001).

The field data was compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 General stratigraphy

The overall stratigraphy remained consistent throughout the development area with the natural substrate varying between light blue-grey clay with gravel inclusions and mid brown sands with occasional sub-rounded stones corroborating the BGS survey at an average depth of 0.36m deep. This was overlain by an interface of mixed topsoil and natural from ploughing in Trenches 3 -11 and 13 by a mid-brown-grey silty clay a maximum of 0.13m deep. This was overlain by dark brown sandy-silty loam topsoil. No subsoil was found throughout the site. Full context information can be found in the appendix.



General stratigraphy of site, Trench 2 looking south-west Fig 2

5.2 The excavated evidence

The trial trenching identified deposits associated with post-medieval quarrying, field boundaries and geological changes, which corroborated anomalies identified in the geophysical data. Owing to the high water table, the full depths of some features could not be ascertained, including a water channel and the boundary features.

Fig 3

Post-medieval

The ditched boundary excavated and recorded in Trench 10 and identified in the geophysics survey in Trench 11 is aligned on a curving north-west to south-east direction. Ditch [1006] was 2.00m wide and was at least 0.40m deep. The south-west edge was irregular and stepped before a moderate break of slope matching the other side with a steep edge (Fig 4). The lower fill (1005) was 1.9m wide and was at least 0.24m deep and a fairly loose, light grey brown, silty sandy gravel that was most likely formed from deliberate infilling of the ditch. This underlay (1004) which was 1.88m wide by 0.27m deep and a compact, dark grey brown, sandy silt with frequent sub-angular stones, likely formed from natural silting and water lain processes. This deposit contained fragments of modern pottery and Ceramic Building Material (CBM).



South-west facing profile of ditch [1006] Fig 4



North-east facing section of Trench 11 Looking south Fig 5

A ditch perpendicular to the ditch identified in Trench 10 was recorded aligned north-east to south-west in Trenches 12 and 14. The ditch [1204] was 0.90m wide and greater than 0.40m deep, true depth was not reached owing to high water table. This was deliberately backfilled by redeposited natural (1203), which comprised a compact mottled mid yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones. Within this deposit sherds of modern pottery and CBM were found.

The ditch was recorded continuing in the south-eastern end of Trench 14 as identified on the geophysical survey (Figs 3 and 6). The feature was 0.85m wide and recorded on plan (Figs 3 and 6). There were no finds recovered from this feature.

Fig 6

Post-medieval quarrying

An irregular spread [1305] was hand excavated and recorded as being 2.00m wide by 0.26m deep with gentle sides and an uneven base and filled with loose mid brown-grey with patches of gravelly silt, likely formed as a result of deliberate deposition. A machine excavated sondage was excavated in the south-west end of Trench 13 adjacent to [1305] which identified the spread as modern landscaping, this was then ploughed over.



Trench 13 showing ploughing over quarry backfill, looking north-east Fig 7

5.3 Geological variation

Trenches 1-4 targeted potential sub-rectangular enclosures suggested by anomalies in the geophysical survey. However, no archaeological features were identified in any of these trenches. Test pits were excavated in trenches 2 and 3 and identified that the anomalies were natural variations of terrace gravels and mudstone bandings as identified by the BGS and frost wedges (Figs 8 and 9).



Natural variations in Trench 2, looking north-east Fig 8

The north-eastern end of Trench 4 recorded a former watercourse aligned north-west to south-east [404] that was 4.65m wide by at least 0.28m deep. The highest deposit (405) was comprised of light yellow, firm grey clay with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded stones. The former watercourse was orientated down the slope leading into the bowl shaped depression at the centre of the site.

Fig 9

6 THE FINDS by Sander Aerts

A small assemblage of post-medieval finds were hand collected from four different fills, presented in Table 1. The assemblage comprised pottery sherds, ceramic building materials, clay tobacco-pipe stem fragments and a copper-alloy button. The pottery from fill (1306) of gully [1307] includes a fragment of china bowl and a salt-glazed stoneware storage vessel. A small fragment of transferware was retrieved from fill (1203) of ditch [1204]. Undiagnostic fragments of oxidised wares were found from fill (1004). A complete copper alloy button was found from fill (103) of quarry pit [105].

The finds assemblage is of negligible archaeological interest and has not been retained.

Table 1: Fragment count per finds category

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay pipe		CuA	
	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)	Number	Weight (g)
(103) [105]	-	-	1	6	1	3	1	1
(1004) [1006]	2	21	1	36	-	-	-	-
(1203) [1204]	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1306) [1307]	2	45	-	-	1	1	-	-

7 DISCUSSION

The archaeological trial trench evaluation identified a quarry pit that is recorded on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map as the “Old Sandpit”. The quarry pit was filled with later backfill, likely to level the land for ease of ploughing, as investigated in the trenches (Fig 7). The majority of the western portion of site has been heavily affected by quarrying that likely took place in the post-medieval period. The quarrying activity was identified in Trenches 13 and 14 with disturbance noted in Trench 1.

The post-medieval field boundaries identified in the geophysical data were recorded and correlate well with historic mapping. These ditches were similarly backfilled, most likely as an effort to increase crop output for the land. Two post-medieval field boundaries were recorded that verified the results of the geophysical survey and are identified in historic mapping (Thornton 2019, fig 5).

The anomalies recorded in the south-east of the area reflected geological changes and periglacial activities as well as modern dumping. Similar activities were noted at Olney in Buckinghamshire where frost wedges and mudstone bandings had appeared as similar results in the geophysical survey (Shiple 2019, figs 3 and 4). No significant archaeological finds or features were identified during the trial trenching.

7.1 Research agendas

Owing to the paucity of the archaeological remains within the development area, little information can be expanded upon to assist in regional research framework. Additionally, archaeological works on the A6 to the north-west of the development area also found little to no surviving archaeology suggesting that this is an area with little archaeological potential (HER ELE6390).

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MOLA

29 November 2019

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
1	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		42.84	0.35m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
101	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.35m	—
102	Natural	Medium brown sand with occ. Small sub rounded stones, geological changes in N part – yellowish brown patches of sand and gravel, ploughing in N part of trench		—
103	Fill of quarry pit [105]	Located in the SW corner of TR 1, a dark-greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks	L: 1.80m D: 0.30m	Post-Medieval CBM and CTP fragment SF 1
104	Redeposited natural	Friable, Mid brown sandy gravel, frequent sub rounded stones. redeposit of natural in the SW corner of TR1. Hard to tell if it collapsed on top of (103) or if was deposited on purpose to level out the ground	L: 1.80m W: 6.40m D: 0.05m	—
105	Cut of quarry pit	Post-medieval quarry pit, located in the SW corner of TR1. Only E side was exposed, the W side continuing under the L.O.E.	L: 1.80m D: 0.30m	—



Trench 1, looking north-east

Fig 10

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
2	50m x 1.8m NW-SE		42.28	0.36m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
201	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.34m	—
202	Natural	Light pinkish brown clay with frost wedges sometimes more sandy		—
203	Natural	Sandy gravelly layer from strong brown to very light changing through trench		—



Trench 2, looking north-west

Fig 11

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
3	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		42.28	0.38m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
301	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.34m	—
302	Interface layer	Mixed of topsoil and natural sporadically in trench	D: 0.04m	—
303	Natural	Light pinkish brown clay with frost wedges sometimes more sandy		—
304	Natural	Sandy gravelly layer from strong brown to very light changing through trench		—



Trench 3, looking south-west

Fig 12

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
4	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		42.18	0.32m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
401	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.22m	—
402	Natural	Discoloured grey orange sandy gravels owing to paleochannel in NE corner. Layer to the SW		—
403	Deposit	Light yellow grey clay, firm moderate small-med surrounded stones	D: 0.28m	—
404	Paleochannel	Wide, SE-NW		—
405	Interface	Plough soil, blue grey sandy, Natural + subsoil	D: 0.10m	—



Trench 4, looking north-east Fig 13

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
5	50m x 1.8m NW-SE		41.21	0.30m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
501	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.18m	—
502	Natural	Orange sandy gravel		—
503	Natural	Light yellow, grey blue clays		—
504	Colluvium	Mid yellow grey clay, friable		—



Trench 5, looking south-east

Fig 14

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
6	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		41.63	0.39 m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
601	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.27m	—
602	Subsoil	Light grey brown sandy silty clay		—
603	Natural	Sub-rounded stones + sandy clays		—



Trench 6, looking south-west

Fig 15

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
7	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		41.58	0.40 m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
701	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.28m	—
702	Subsoil	Sandy clay, light orange sub-rounded stones	D: 0.12m	—
703	Natural	Mottled light blue grey with sand patches. Gravels in NE end of trench		—



Trench 7, looking south-east

Fig 16

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
8	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		41.52	0.34 m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
801	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.25m	—
802	Colluvium		D: 0.04m	—
803	Nat	Light yellow grey clay		



Trench 8, looking south-west

Fig 17

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
9	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		40.91	0.34 m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
901	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.23m	—
902	Colluvium	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	D: 0.11m	—
903	Natural	Light yellow grey clay		—



Trench 9, looking south-west

Fig 18

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
10	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		40.99	0.35 m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1001	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.25m	—
1002	Colluvium	Light yellow brown sandy silts	D: 0.10m	—
1003	Natural	Light orange brown sandy clay		—
1004	Fill of ditch	Compact, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, freq. sub-angular stones, occ charcoal. Top fill of ditch [1006]	L: 1.80m W: 1.38m D: 0.27m	Modern CBM and pottery
1005	Fill of ditch	Fairly loose in parts, compact in others parts. Mixed: light greyish brown with patches of dark orange. Silty sandy gravel. Fill of [1006]. Very waterlogged, not fully excavated because of water	L: 1.80m W: 1.90m	—
1006	Cut of modern ditch	Linear, NW-SE, U-shaped, gentle sloping side on W, steep side on E. Cut of modern ditch in the middle of TR 10. Not reached the bottom because of rising water table	L: 1.80m W: 2.00m	—



Trench 10, looking south-west Fig 19

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
11	50m x 1.8m NW-SE		41.45	0.33 m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1101	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.22m	—
1102	Colluvium	Light orange brown sandy silty clay, occ. sub-rounded stones	D: 0.11m	—
1103	Natural	Sandy gravelly clay		—



Trench 11, looking north-west Fig 20

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
12	50m x 1.8m NW-SE		42.07	0.32 m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/Samples</i>
1201	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.32m	—
1202	Natural	Sandy grange with patches of gravel		—
1203	Fill of modern ditch [1204]	Compact, mottled mid creamy brown with dark patches, sandy silt, occ slate, occ sub-angular stones. Truncated by plough scars. Not fully excavated because of the rising water table	L: 1.80m W: 1.00m	CBM, modern pottery
1204	Cut of modern ditch	Linear, NE-SW, U-shaped. Located on SE corner of TR 12	L: 1.80m W: 1.00m	—



Trench 12, looking south-east

Fig 21

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
13	50m x 1.8m NE-SW		42.50	0.44 m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1301	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.31m	—
1302	Plough soil	Dark grey brown sandy silts, frequent organic inclusions	D: 0.13 m	—
1303	Natural	Dark creamy brown sandy gravel with patches of dark orange gravels		—
1304	Fill	Fill of possible furrow [1305]. Loose, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent pebbles. cut by gully [1307]. relationship more visible on NW part of section. Affected by plough scars	L: 1.80m W: 2.00m D: 0.26m	Post-medieval pot and CBM
1305	Cut of possible furrow	Cut of furrow or boundary ditch. Linear, NW-SE, concave with gentle sloping sides, uneven base.	L: 1.80m W: 2.00m D: 0.26m	—
1306	Fill of gully [1307]	Fairly loose, mottled mid greyish brown with patches of blade gravelly silt, frequent pebbles. Affected by plough scars	L: 1.80m W: 0.66m D: 0.28m	Post-medieval CTP
1307	Cut of gully	Linear, NW-SE, U-shaped with steep edges, uneven base. Truncating the E side of 1304	L: 1.80m W: 0.66m D: 0.28m	—



Trench 13, looking south-west Fig 22

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
14	50m x 1.8m NW-SE		42.34	0.40 m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/Samples
1401	Topsoil	Strong dark brown sandy silt, moderate sub rounded small stones	D: 0.40m	—
1402	Natural	Made ground		—



Trench 14, looking north-west

Fig 23