

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Fieldwalking survey on land to the east of Pulford Drive, Scraptoft and Thurnby, Leicestershire. NGR: SK 656 051 centre

Jon Coward



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Jon Coward

For GVA Grimley

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1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking was carried out in March 2010 by ULAS for GVA Grimley on land to the east of Pulford Drive, Scraptoft and Thurnby, Leicestershire (SK 656 051 centre) in advance of proposed development. The fieldwalking survey showed a sparse scatter of medieval and later material, and only six lithic pieces, which were however in two tight clusters. The archive will be deposited with LMARS under accession code X.A40.2010 in due course.

2. Background

The proposed development area is on the eastern edge of Leicester although situated in Scraptoft and Thurnby parishes in Harborough District. The application area (Figure 1) covers an area of c.12.6ha, mainly comprising two fields either side of Thurnby brook, with c.100m of a field to the north, and a small part of the corner of a field to the north-east. The fields either side of Thurnby brook slope gently towards it; to the north the land starts to climb steeply up to the ridge to the north and north-east.

3. Historical Background

An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the area was prepared by ULAS (Coward, 2010). The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland indicates that there are no known archaeological sites located in the assessment area itself. However, the site is situated adjacent to an area rich in archaeological remains, mainly of Roman, Saxon, and medieval date.

4. Aims

The overall aim of the survey was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area targeted for evaluation.

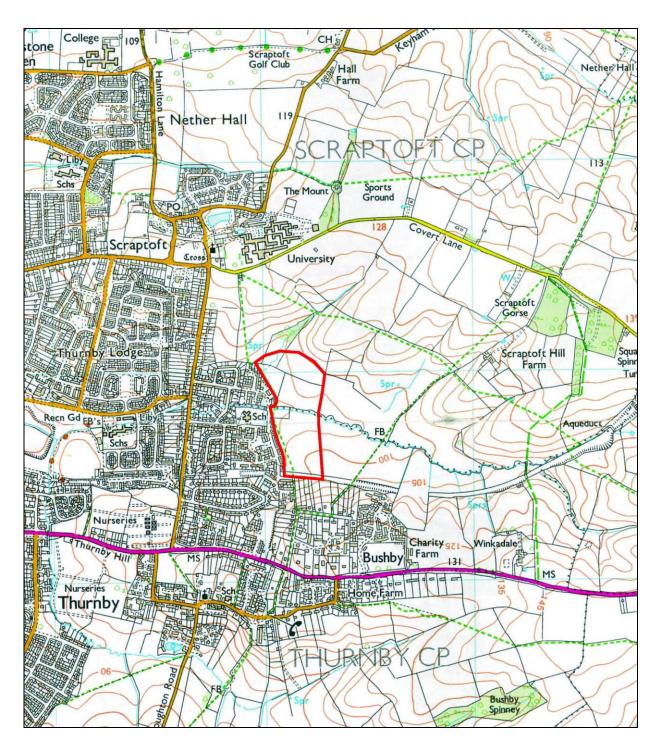


Figure 1 Survey area

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5. Methods

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicated that the underlying geology was likely to consist of Mercia Mudstone Group across most of the application area, with alluvial cover either side of Thurnby Brook. The area was walked at 20m transects, each transect being scanned for potential artefacts 1m either side of the transect line, giving a sample of c. 10% of the area. Finds were plotted using handheld GPS units which were showing an average accuracy of approximately 6-7 metres. Ground conditions were good; although the

crop (brassica or rape) was well through, it was not advanced enough to significantly hamper visibility, and light conditions were good, being bright but overcast. Potential artefacts were recovered, bagged, and logged. Material which was clearly 18th century or later was not recovered

6. Results

6.1 Prehistoric to Roman material

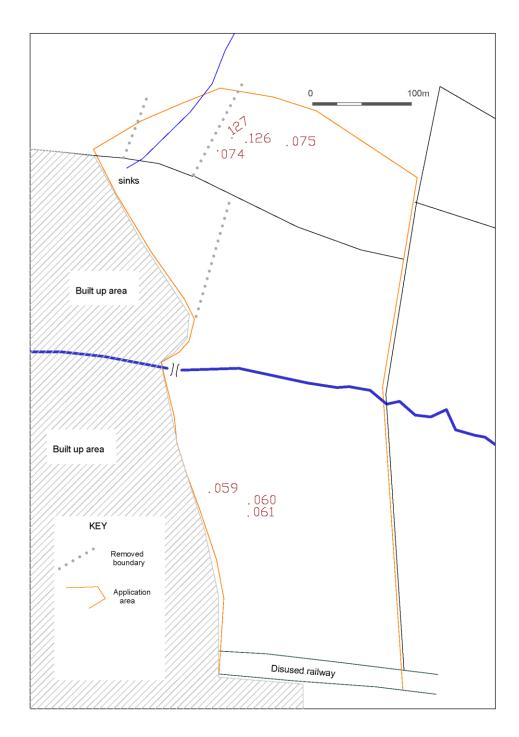


Figure 2 Lithics, plus single Roman sherd (127) North to top. See finds report for detailed identifications.

Although small in number, the lithics are concentrated in two areas, one group of three to the south and the other group of three on the slope of the hillside to the north. A single sherd of Roman pottery (Fig. 2, 127) was located to the north of the area.

6.2 Medieval material

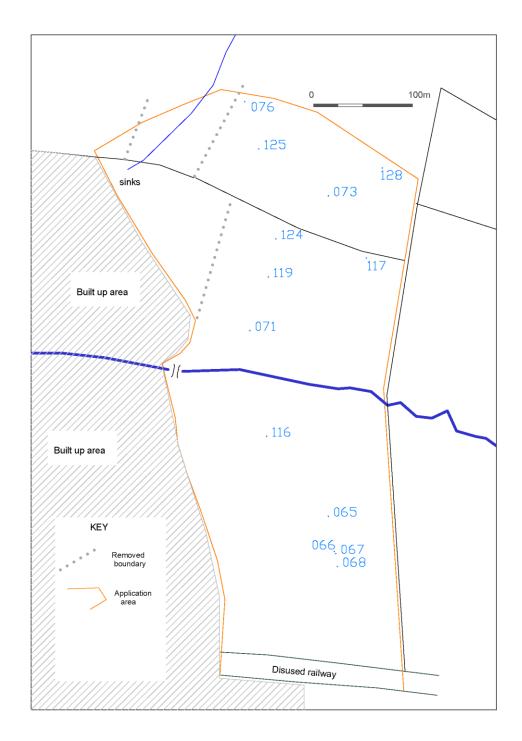


Figure 3 Medieval artefacts North to top. See finds report for detailed identifications

The medieval material (13 sherds) is more dispersed, with a cluster in the south field.

6.3 Post-medieval and modern material

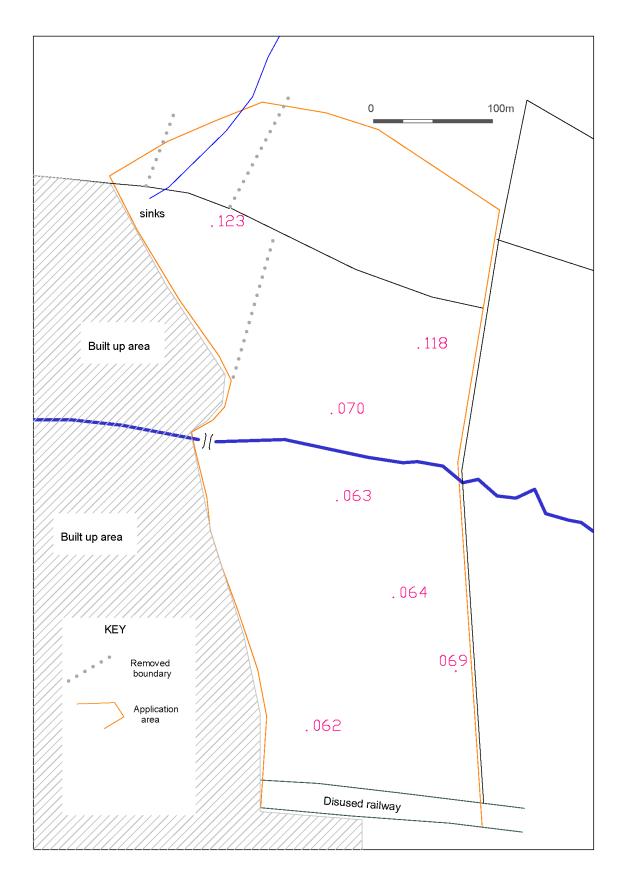


Figure 4 Post-medieval and modern material. North to top.

The material post medieval and modern is both sparse and dispersed. The modern material shown will underestimate the real distribution, as modern material was not retrieved deliberately.

7. Discussion

A low density of material was recovered form the fieldwalking survey. Some limited evidence of activity during the prehistoric peiod was recovered including a Mesolithic artefact on the basis of the bladelet technology and heavy patination. The remaining five flints are also likely to be prehistoric, and are possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. A single Roman sherd was located to the north. This may be associated with other Roman material known from north of the area (HER Ref MLE 2280). The medieval, post-medieval and modern material is likely to have been introduced by manuring the fields.

8. Archive

The archive consists of the finds, and a *pro-forma* fieldwalking survey diary sheet. It will be archived with Leicestershire County Council under accession code X.A40.2010 in due course.

The report is listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.. Available at: http://oasis.ac.uk/

ID	OASIS entry summary
Project Name	Land east of Pulford Drive, Scraptoft and Thurnby, Leicestershire
Summary	An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking was carried out in March 2010 by ULAS for GVA Grimley Ltd, on land east of Pulford Drive, Scraptoft and Thurnby, Leicestershire (SK 656 051 centre) in advance of proposed development. The fieldwalking survey showed a small dispersed scatter of medieval and post-medieval material, and only 6 lithic pieces. The lithics were in two tight clusters. The archive will be deposited with LCC under accession code X.A40.2010 in due course.
Project Type	Fieldwalking
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Jon Coward
Previous/Future	Previous: desk-based assessment (Coward 2010) / Future: uncertain.
work	
Current Land Use	Agricultural farmland
(2009)	
Development Type	Housing
Reason for	PPG16
Investigation	
Position in the	Pre-planning
Planning Process	
Site Co ordinates	SK 656 051
Start/end dates of	19/03/2010 - 19/03/2010
field work	
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council,
Study Area	12.6ha
Associated project	Museum accession ID: XA.40.2010
reference codes	OASIS form ID:

9. Acknowledgements

The survey was carried out by Jon Coward and Leon Hunt. Project management was by Patrick Clay. We would like to thank Katherine Smith of GVA Grimley Ltd for her help and co-operation.

10. Bibliography

Coward, J., 2010 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land off Pulford Drive, Scraptoft, Leicestershire SK 651 048 ULAS Report 2010-062

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26.03.2010

Appendix 1: The Finds

The Flint Lynden Cooper

One flint, find number 126, is prehistoric and dated to the Mesolithic period on the basis of the bladelet technology and heavy patination. The remaining five flints are also likely to be prehistoric, and are possibly Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.

The Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds

Deborah Sawday

The nineteen sherds of pottery, weighing 220 grams, were catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Connor and Buckley, 1999). One Roman sherd was present, whilst the remainder dated predominantly to the medieval period, and was in local fabrics typical of those found in the region. Two fragments of modern ceramic building material were also recorded.

The results of the analysis are shown below (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1: The Roman and later pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

Fabric Common Name		Sherds	Weight
	Roman		
GW	Grey ware	1	5
	Medieval		
PM	Potters Marston	4	38
CS	Coarse Shelly ware	1	2
CC1/CC2	Chilvers Coton 1/2	4	16
MS3	Medieval Sandy ware 3	2	27
MP2	Midland Purple 2	1	15
CW2	Cistercian ware 2	1	27
Post	Medieval/Modern		
EA1/2/EA	Earthenwares	4	84
SW5	Brown Salt Glazed	1	6
	Stoneware		
	Totals	19	220

Table 2: The finds by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grms	Comments
	Pot - unless stated otherwise			
59	Flint	1		Scraper
60	Flint	1		Secondary flake
61	Flint	1		Retouched blade
62	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	50	Jar rim
63	EA1	1	26	Oxidised – brown glaze
				internally
64	EA - Earthenware	1	3	?Ceramic building material –
				tile, modern
65	MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	1	15	Medieval
66	CC1 – Chilvers Coton ware 1	1	1	Medieval
67	PM – Potters Marston	1	4	Abraded, medieval
68	CW2 – Cistercian ware 2	1	27	Later medieval or possibly early
				post medieval
69	EA	1	31	?Modern field drain
70	SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	6	Modern

71	CC1	1	8	Medieval
72	Stone			Discarded
73	PM	1	13	Jar rim – abraded, medieval.
74	Flint	1		Tertiary flake
75	Flint	1		Flake with notch
76	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	1	2	Abraded, inclusions leached out, medieval.
116	MS3	1	12	Bowl rim with inscribed wavy line decoration, medieval.
117	CC2– Chilvers Coton ware 1	1	5	Highly fired, crawled glaze, medieval.
118	EA	1	2	Modern flower pot
119	CC2	1	2	Medieval
122	Flint			Natural - discarded
123	EA2 - Earthenware 2	1	6	Post medieval/modern
124	MP2 – Midland Purple ware 2	1	15	Medieval
125	PM	1	16	Everted bowl with horizontal thumbed strip, medieval.
126	Flint	1		Tertiary bladelet
127	GW – Grey ware	1	5	Roman
128	PM	1	5	Abraded, medieval

Bibliography

Connor, A., and Buckley, R., 1999 Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester, Leicester Archaeology Mon. 5.

Site/ Parish: Land east of Pulford Drive,	Submitter: J. Coward, P. Clay
Scraptoft, Leics.	Identifier: L. Cooper/D. Sawday
Accession No.: X.A40.2010	Date of Identification: 22.3.10
Document Ref: scraptoft1.docx	Method of Recovery: field walked
Material: flint, pottery & misc. finds	Job Number: 10-633
	Site Type: unknown, edge of medieval
	village

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