

**An Archaeological Field Evaluation
At Manor Farm, Drayton,
Leicestershire
(SP 832 919)**

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For

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An Archaeological Field Evaluation At Manor Farm, Drayton, Leicestershire (SP 832 921)

Leon Hunt

Summary

A field evaluation and building survey was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Manor Farm, Drayton on behalf of Mr. R. Davies in advance of proposed residential development. The study area was a working farm and farm buildings and areas of hard standing restricted access. A total of six evaluation trenches were placed around the farm on more accessible areas. The photographic survey was carried out on six stone buildings that may be converted and a further stone cart shed, which may be demolished. The evaluation revealed some archaeological features, including evidence for medieval field systems and a hedge line, which was visible on a 19th century map of the area. Isolated and undated pits were also discovered along with a linear feature of unknown date and unknown function. The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A37.2006.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Mr. Rupert Davies to carry out an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching on land at Manor Farm, Drayton, Leicestershire (NGR SP 832 921).

This archaeological work forms part of the planning proposal for the site for residential development (Planning Application No. 05/01833/FUL) and follows on from the desk-based assessment prepared for the site by ULAS (Hunt 2006). This concluded that the application area lies within an area of archaeological potential within a rich archaeological landscape containing remains from many periods from the Palaeolithic to the post medieval period.

The farm also contains farm buildings that may be converted or demolished, which have been identified as being of historic interest.

In consequence the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services, as archaeological advisers to the planning authority, detailed the need for an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area and a historic buildings photographic survey in the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Buildings Photographic Survey at Manor Farm, Drayton, Harborough, Leicestershire (02/03/06)* (hereinafter 'The Brief', Appendix 2). The work followed the *Design Specification for Archaeological Work* prepared by ULAS. (ULAS 06/594: see Appendix 3).

Location and Geology

The site lies at the northeastern end of Drayton village (Figure 1) and comprises an area of c.0.4 ha. The site consists of several farm buildings interspaced with large areas of hard standing. The site is level, with a slight rise from the access road to the main site. The buildings of historic interest lie in the south west corner of the site (Figure 3).

At the time of the field evaluation the site was a fully working farm.

Large open fields that contain faint evidence of ridge and furrow bound the site to the north. A small, uncultivated field bounds the site to the south east. This field contains a large earthwork in its north east corner.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 171 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Middle Lias silt and silty clay above clay. The site lies at a height of c. 64m O.D.

Aims and Methods

The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if present, determine their extent, character and quality of preservation. This would allow the Planning Archaeologist to assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon any archaeological remains.

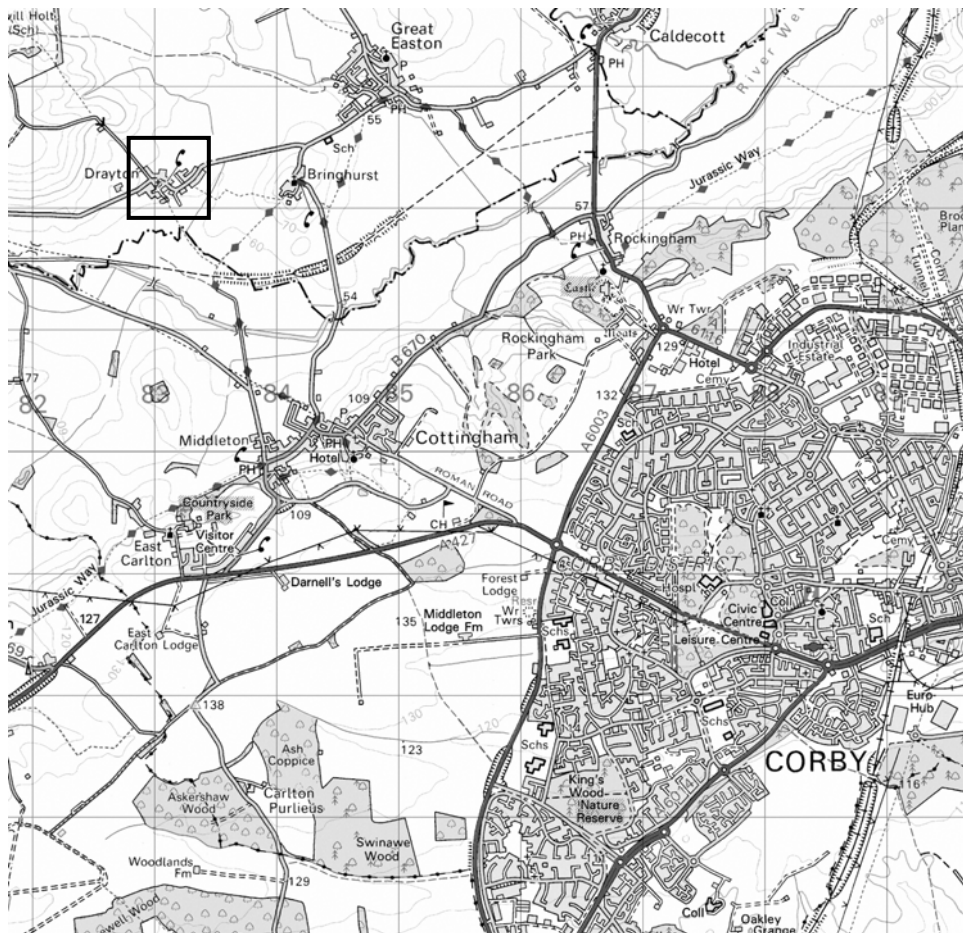


Figure 1: Location of Drayton village 1:50 000

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All work followed the *Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and adhered to the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Manager's (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual and ULAS's Health and Safety Guidelines (2001) and Health and Safety Policy (2005). The recording followed the ULAS Field Recording Manual.

The Design brief requested a 5% sample of the area. However, as the farm was still in operation with standing buildings with limited access the area available for evaluation was restricted. In view of this an initial c.2% sample was proposed comprising five 10m by 1.5m trenches and one 5m and 1.5m trench.

Further restrictions were encountered during the excavation of the trenches by the discovery of services including a large electrical cable. Due to this the trenches varied considerably in size and layout (see below), although the 2% sample area was easily achieved.

The trenches were excavated by a JCB 3CX back-actor using a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural substratum or the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first.

The Brief also required a photographic record of all main, accessible, areas of the standing buildings. This comprised the barn or cart shed in the south west of the application area, the courtyard complex and the detached field barn. The work was to be a photographic survey, as defined by the RCHME 'Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification' (RCHME, Third Edition, 1996).

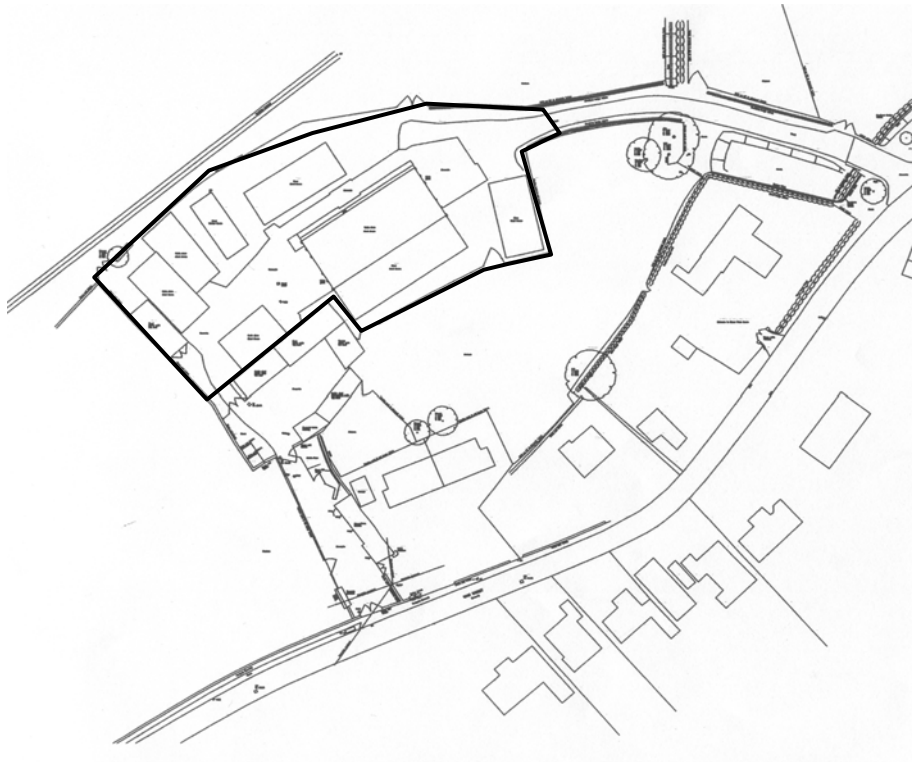


Figure 2: Plan of Study Area, Scale Unknown

The Results

Trial Trenching

The depth and consistence of the geology was very varied throughout the site. The site has several barns and outbuildings from different periods and large areas of hard standing and it was obvious that the site has been considerably truncated and levelled throughout. The natural substratum throughout the site was uniform and consisted of firm brownish yellow or orange liassic clay.

Trench 01

During the excavation of the trench it was often difficult to tell whether the natural substratum had been reached. As work progressed it became apparent that the trench contained a complex series of deposits, containing buried soils and layers that may have been the result of levelling or colluvial deposition (Figure 7a & Plate 1). In order to attempt to clarify the descriptions of these layers, the very thin layer of topsoil and grass at the top of the trench has been called 'turf' layer. The make-up layer consisted of grey mill waste hardcore. The upper topsoil consisted of yellowish grey and brown silty clay with very few small stones and was compacted under the mill waste. The subsoil was yellowish brown silty clay with iron pan flecks, whereas the buried topsoil was compacted dark yellowish brown silty clay.

Interval	0m (N)	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m	12m	14m	16m	19.3m (S)
Ground O.D	64.92m									64.93m
Turf Depth (cm)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Make-Up Layer (cm)	30	10	5	10	10	10	10	15	15	15
Buried Topsoil(cm)	18	20	20	18	20	12	30	15	15	30
Buried Subsoil(cm)	20	35	30	17	10	25	10	10	10	20
Buried Topsoil (2) (cm)	-	-	15	14	20	10	-	10	15	-
Base at (cm)	80	85	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	100

This trench was situated inside the large open barn at the eastern edge of the site (Figure 4). It was oriented north-south, was 19m long and 1.5m wide (Figure 5).

The trench contained four features; three linear features, running east to west across the trench and a small oval pit [5] close to the northern end. The three linear features were fairly equally spaced from each other, at about 2-3m.

Feature (2), towards the northern end was on a slightly different alignment to the others. It was 0.95m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a fill of yellowish brown

silty clay with occasional very small stones and charcoal flecks. The base of the feature was almost flat. Features (3) and (4) contained very similar fills to (2), but were wider, at 1.3m. Both these features contained Roman pottery dated to the first century AD.

Feature [5] consisted of an oval pit with even sloping sides and a curved base. It contained a fill (1) that consisted of crumbly yellowish brown silty clay. A piece of post-medieval brick was found within this feature.

Trench 02

The very thin layer of topsoil and grass, that overlay all other deposits has been called ‘turf’ layer. The make-up layer consisted of grey mill waste. The buried topsoil was dark brown silty clay with occasional small and medium stones. The subsoil was yellowish brown silty clay with a variety of small and medium stones.

Interval	0m(W)	2m	4m	6m	7m (E)
Ground OD	65.71m				65.68m
Turf Depth (cm)	33* (topsoil)	5	5	5	Ramp
Make-up Depth (cm)	10* (subsoil)	20	20	14	Ramp
Buried topsoil Depth (cm)	-	20	20	24	Ramp
Buried Subsoil depth (cm)	-	20	40	30	Ramp
Base at (cm)	50	-	85	-	Ramp

* Buried soils not apparent at this point.

This trench was situated to the south of the large central barn (Figure 4) and was very close to the southern fence. This restricted the working area of the machine considerably and after the discovery of the large field drain in the northern edge of the trench, the trench was abandoned and the machine moved east to excavate Trench 03. This trench was 7m long and 1.5m wide.

The sequence in the north facing section of the trench was similar to Trench 01. However, the south facing section revealed 0.4m of mill waste over buried topsoil.

The trench contained a feature (6) (Figure 6a), which appeared to have no cut. It was 0.4m wide, although the edges were very unclear. The feature was 0.2m deep and

contained yellowish brown silty clay and was not apparently different to the overlying subsoil. The fill contained a sherd of Saxon pottery, dated to between 400-650 AD.

Trench 03

This trench also contained two sequences of soils. The topsoil was dark greyish brown silty clay with rare very small stones. The subsoil was yellowish brown firm silty clay with no stones.

Interval	0m (W)	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m	12m	13.9m (E)
Ground O.D	65.63m							65.13m
Topsoil Depth (cm)	20	27	15	20	20	18	37	35
Subsoil Depth (cm)	20	15	10	10	10	20	20	20
Buried Topsoil (cm)	-	15	10	15	12	5	10	10
Buried Subsoil (cm)	-	-	10	10	5	-	-	-
Base at (cm)	70	75	80	75	45	75	90	90

This trench was also placed to the south of the large central barn a few metres to the east of Trench 02 (Figures 4 & 6b & Plate 3). The sequence in the south facing section was very similar to that of Trench 02, but the north facing section was closer to the sequence in Trench 01, with a layer of buried topsoil and subsoil under the upper soils. The trench was 13.9m long and 1.5m wide.

The trench contained many features. A series of varied cuts and fills ran across the trench at the east end from south east to north west. A box section was placed across this end of the trench in order to clarify these features (Figure 8a). A large linear cut [11] ran across most of the width of the trench, with its northern side obscured by the baulk of the trench. This cut contained a heavily compacted reddish brown silty clay fill (10) and a further steep cut [9], which itself contained a fill (7) of compacted mid-brown silty clay. Within this fill was a thin layer of yellow sand (8), which also ran along the same alignment. This fill was less than 0.05m thick.

A curved linear feature (12) lay across the centre of the trench and ran, broadly east to west, although it meandered somewhat and appeared to end in a butt-end to the north west. It varied in size from 0.2-0.6m wide and in places the edges were very vague, particularly where it met the linear features [11] and [9] at the eastern end of the trench. There appeared to be no obvious cut for this feature and the fill was very varied. The fill was mostly brown and grey silt and silty clay and contained a variety of small and large stones, charcoal chunks and very large degraded roots (Figure 8b & Plate 2). It also contained post-medieval brick and pottery and also a fragment of a Late Saxon bowl rim.

Three small stake holes lay close to the southern baulk of the trench close to the southern edge of feature (12).

Two further features ran across the trench from north to south. Feature [16] (Figure 8c) appeared to cut (12) and also a further feature (13), which lay close to the intersection of (12) and [16]. Feature [16] was 0.75m wide and 0.15-0.25m deep with a flat base and steep sides and contained a fill (14) of mid-yellowish brown silty clay that contained pieces of bone and small stones. This fill appeared to consist of solid clay at the base.

Feature [17] was 0.9m wide and 0.11m deep and was also flat based with steep sides. The fill (15) was also mid-yellowish brown silty clay.

Trench 04

The sequence observed in the sections of this trench was less complex than the previous trenches, with just a layer of topsoil and subsoil above the natural substratum. The topsoil was mid-greyish brown silty clay with a variety of stones, mainly mill waste. The subsoil consisted of yellowish brown silty clay with the odd rounded stone.

Interval	0m (E)	2m	4m	6m	8.9m (W)
Ground O.D	65.38mm				65.26m
Topsoil Depth (cm)	27	25	20	25	25
Subsoil Depth (cm)	3	20	40	40	40
Base at (cm)	30	45	65	65	65

Trench 04 was placed to the north of the open barn at the northern edge of the site. The trench was placed further east than intended to avoid underground services and was 8.7m long and 1.5m wide. During excavation a large metal strap was encountered, most likely related to the nearby electricity pylon. To avoid this the trench was realigned to the north, causing the total width of the trench in this section to measure 2m. As the work progressed east the strap was encountered once again and the trench was finished at this point.

The trench was devoid of features except for an amorphous grey patch towards the centre of the trench that contained a large piece of grey pumice.

Trench 05

The sequence observed in the sections of this trench was identical to Trench 04 except that the topsoil contained a considerable amount of mill waste.

Interval	0m (E)	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m (W)
Ground O.D	65.31m					65.38m

Topsoil Depth (cm)	15	20	25	15	20	-
Subsoil Depth (cm)	35	35	30	30	30	40
Base at (cm)	50	55	60	45	55	40

This trench was excavated in an L-shape to make maximum use of the limited space available between the barns in this area (Figure 4), as it had already been noted that the space between the further barns to the east was very limited. The east-west section was 10m long, the north-south section was 3m long. And the trench was 1.5m wide.

The trench contained a sub-circular pit, with a shallow and a steep sided cut [20] (Figures 6& 7d). The pit measured 0.6m in diameter and was 0.1m deep with a fill (19) of reddish brown silty clay. The feature contained no dating evidence.

A further linear feature ran across the trench from northwest to southeast, with an apparent return at the northwest end, which ran south. The cut [22] was shallow and was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a fill (21) of reddish brown silty clay (Figures 7b & 7c & Plate 4). The feature contained no dating evidence.

Trench 06

Trench 06 contained layers of hardcore at its northern end, which lay on top of the subsoil. The topsoil was a dark loose loam while the subsoil was a yellowish brown silty clay.

Interval	0m (N)	2m	4m	6m	8m (S)
Ground O.D	65.45m				65.63m
Topsoil Depth (cm)	-	15	20	15	20
Subsoil Depth (cm)	45	40	30*	30*	30*
Base at (cm)	45	55	60	55	60

* Under 10cm of hardcore.

This trench was 9m long and 1.5m wide and was placed partially within the stone cart shed and partially on the grassed area to the south. It contained three features, two of which were modern intrusions along with a small circular pit or post-hole with a fairly steep sided cut [24] that was 0.07m deep. The feature contained a fill (23) of yellowish brown silty clay with no finds.

Buildings Survey

In addition to the archaeological evaluation a series of ironstone barns were identified as being of historic interest. The survey encompassed three main areas: an ironstone barn or cart shed located to the west of the development site, a complex consisting of four ironstone structures grouped around a west facing courtyard and a separate barn being used as stables located to the south west (Figure 4). The barn or cart shed will be demolished during the works whilst the remaining buildings will undergo extensive conversion. Because of the historic interest the Planning Archaeologist recommended that a photographic survey be undertaken prior to any work in line with the archaeological condition on planning permission 05/01833/FUL.

The survey took place on the 3rd of April 2006 and was carried out by A Hyam and followed the guidelines prepared by the former RCHME "Recording of Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification" (RCHME, Third Edition, 1996). The level of photographic survey included items 1-6 of the RCHME specification and items 1-2 of the written survey.

Photographs were taken in 35mm format in both black and white print and colour transparency format supplemented by digital images where appropriate.

Barn/cart shed

Located in the western side of the site on a northwest to southeast alignment (Plates 5 and 6). It is constructed of coursed ironstone rubble with a wooden roof structure covered in clay pantiles. Each gable end is closed using horizontal wooden slats. Both ends are open with no evidence for the existence of doors. The eastern wall is constructed from large blocks of coursed ironstone rubble with a distinct outward lean probably caused by the weight of the roof. Most of the outer side of this wall is obscured by a modern steel framed barn. The western barn wall has been constructed in two stages. The lower 1.5m is made of narrow courses of ironstone rubble which appears to have originated as a substantial boundary wall running the from the northern edge of the site towards Main Street (Plate 7). The full barn height has then been achieved using larger coursed blocks of ironstone. The barn floor consists of a closely packed layer of ironstone chippings covered by silt.

The roof is based on a series of queen posts/struts which are fixed to tie-beams using iron stirrups. A strainer beam is located between the queen post/struts. The queen post/struts are notched to accept the principals which rise from the tie-beam. The purlins are carried on cleats fixed to the backs of the principals supporting the common rafters which are fixed at the apex to a ridge piece. In a comparative study of roof structures in Staffordshire J E C Peters suggests that such a roof was not seen until after 1820 (Peters 1988).

Courtyard complex

The complex consisted of four buildings, which have been numbered C1 to C4 in a clockwise direction for the purpose of this report.

Barn C1

Located in the northwest of the courtyard the barn is open fronted to the south (Plate 8). The north and west walls are of coursed ironstone rubble with the corner being made from alternate squared blocks some of which appear to be limestone, the remainder being ironstone. The external face of the north wall is screened by a

modern steel framed barn making inspection impossible. The east end of the north wall butts against the west end of barn C2 so that C1 uses this as its east wall. The gable of the roof is around 0.5m lower than that of adjacent barn C2. A small square window has been blocked off just below gable height in the west wall. The open south face of the barn is divided into three bays with two cast iron pillars supporting the cement tiled roof having the same wooden structure as the cart shed. The purlins of this roof have been let into the west wall of barn C2. Inside, a brick built animal trough runs along the length of the back, north, wall.

Barn C2

Located in the northeast corner of the courtyard this is the largest of the courtyard complex of barns (Plate 8). All walls are of coursed ironstone rubble with large dressed alternate quoins with a cement tile roof using the same construction method as in the cart shed roof (Plate 10).

The north wall has a central double doorway reaching the full height of the wall. To the east of the doorway is a rectangular window with an iron frame sealed by a modern roller shutter. West of the doorway is a small rectangular slit window set at head height which would originally have been open but is now blocked with modern brick. The east wall has a rectangular centrally placed window with an iron frame identical to that on the north wall. Again this is behind a modern roller shutter. At the top of the gable is a rectangular vent with a stone lintel which has been partially blocked with brick rubble. Above this vent, on the outside, is a carved and weathered ironstone face (Plate 11). The east wall appears to be partially keyed into barn C3 to the south although a distinct kink in the wall alignments can be seen at this point suggesting they are not contemporary. The south wall is partially obscured by barn C3 which uses this as its north end wall. The west wall of barn C3 butts against C2 confirming a later date for C3. Internally the gable end of C3 roof extends onto C2 roof leaving an open gable which has been crudely blocked using probable Victorian bricks laid in a random fashion. A centrally placed stable door allows access into the courtyard. The only other opening is a small rectangular slit window between the doorway and barn C3 which is similar to that on the north side which has been blocked with masonry. The west wall has a blocked rectangular window in the gable end probably made redundant when C1 was constructed. At the top of the gable end is an ironstone date plaque with the initials and date: **W.A 1693 IC.SC** (Plate 12).

Barn C3

Located on the eastern side of the courtyard complex. This is a coursed ironstone rubble barn with dressed ironstone alternate quoins at the south end. Relatively recent cement tiles are used to cover a timber roof having the same structure as the other buildings in this survey. Inside, the barn is open along its whole length and has a brick floor.

Barn C3 uses barn C2 as its northern wall as mentioned above. The west wall has two double full height doors opening onto the courtyard but with no other openings (Plate 13). A slight chamfer has been cut to round the southwestern corner where a narrow entrance gives access to a rear paddock. A narrow slit window has been blocked with brick on the otherwise featureless south wall. The eastern wall was also blank.

Barn C4

Located on the southern side of the courtyard complex this barn is detached from the others. It has coursed ironstone rubble walls on the south, west and east sides with

brick gable ends (Plate 14). The timber roof structure is the same as the other buildings in this survey but supports a Welsh slate roof. Internally the floor is of concrete, which extends continuously from the courtyard into the barn. Brick built animal troughs run along the length of the south wall.

Three metal pillars support the open fronted north side, although only the western cast iron post is original with the other two being of more modern steel. The east wall is of coursed ironstone laid up to gable height after which bricks, measuring 22cm x 7.75cm x 11cm, are used to create the gable end. No windows or openings are visible on this wall. The roof extends beyond the limit of the wall towards the corner of barn C3 to be supported by a single timber post. The south wall is a low ironstone wall without any openings and backs onto the open south paddock. The west wall is made of brick laid in English Garden Wall pattern of the same dimensions as the gable in the east wall. A shaped brick pillar forms the end support for the timber roof.

The Stables

Located to the south of the courtyard complex along the eastern side of the entrance driveway (Plate 15). This building is actually two separate phases with a large, square, coursed ironstone rubble building to the south having a narrower but longer ironstone building attached to its northern side at a later date. Both use the same continuous corrugated asbestos sheet roof over a timber roof structure consisting of a simple tie-beam and principal rafters supporting the purlins.

The earlier part of the building has a double full height door to the west opening onto the driveway. A crudely built brick buttress supports the southeast corner to prevent movement downhill towards Main Street. No windows or openings can be seen on the south and east walls.

The later part of the stables steps back from the driveway to create a narrower structure. The east and west walls butt against the north wall of the earlier building. It has two full height double doors opening onto the driveway and square central window on the eastern side. The window is timber framed and has a re-used lintel with numerous mortice holes from an earlier use. Internally there are animal troughs at the north and south ends of the building (Plate 16).

Conclusion

The evaluation showed that the construction of the farm buildings had caused considerable changes in topography across the site, particularly in the southern side of the site, where a substantial layer of hardcore, mainly comprised of grey mill waste overlay the original soils. Why there appears to be two sequences of topsoil and subsoil overlying one another in Trenches 01-03 is unclear. This may be the result of colluviation, although the land is not particularly sloped towards the south. The trenches excavated in the northern part of the site had relatively thin topsoil and subsoil and this may point to the site being levelled at some point prior to building.

Features (2), (3) and (4) in Trench 01 are likely to be evidence of medieval ridge and furrow, despite containing sherds of 1st century Roman pottery. This pottery does point to Roman activity in the vicinity, which is well attested with a villa (MLE2161) and a section of Roman road (MLE2067) to the north of the site. Features [16] and [17] in Trench 02 may also be furrows, running at right angles to those in Trench 01, although they might easily be the remnants of field boundaries.

The pits or post-hole features in Trenches 01, 02, 04 and 06; namely [5], (6), [20] and [24] are fairly meaningless in isolation. The brick in [5] can be dated to the post-medieval period and the pottery in (6) is of Saxon origin, although the feature itself had a rather indistinct fill and may have been a tree bole and related to neighbouring feature (12) (see below). The early-middle Saxon pottery is very rare and may indicate the presence of nearby activity during this period.

The linear feature [22] in Trench 04 contained no dating evidence but its shallow and relatively insubstantial nature may suggest that it is more likely to be a slot for the internal partitioning of a building, rather than a small stock enclosure.

By far the most substantial and interpretable features discovered during this evaluation are the series of features in Trench 03. Initially, feature (12) seemed vague and difficult to interpret with an uneven structure and size and a fill that contained finds from many periods including Saxon pottery, post-medieval pottery and brick and modern metal. Further investigation showed that the structure of parts of the feature resembled the remains left by trees or bushes. As this feature appears to follow the same line as cuts [11] and [9] it is most likely that these features represent a hedge line with and substantial ditch [11] to the north, which has been recut at some point and is represented by cut [9]. The tiny stake holes close to the southern baulk of Trench 03 may be evidence of the hedge having been laid at some time to hold in stock. The tree-bole type feature (6) in Trench 02, is on a similar alignment to (12) and may also represent another component of the hedge. Fill (8) is more puzzling, but its sandy nature may suggest the bedding for a drain, now removed, that lay within the edge of the ditch, possibly after the hedge had been removed.

The line of the hedge (12) and the ditch [11] can be followed into the field to the south, where a wide but shallow earthwork can still be seen leading round in a curve from the field boundary to the house to the south east (Plate?). This hedge line is visible only on the earliest available map of the area (Figure??).

The evaluation at Manor Farm has shown that there is some potential for the site to contain further archaeological features, although their nature and date may remain elusive due to truncation and disturbance brought about by the construction of the farm.

Acknowledgements

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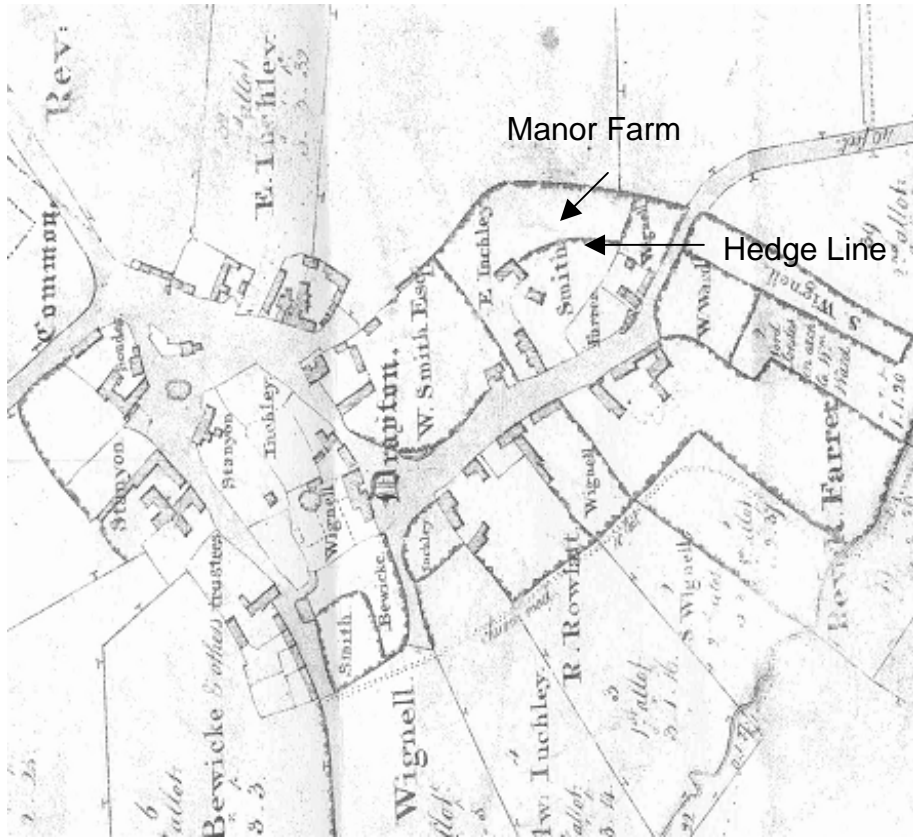


Figure 3: 1810 Enclosure Map Of Drayton, showing hedge line discovered in Trench 03. Scale Unknown

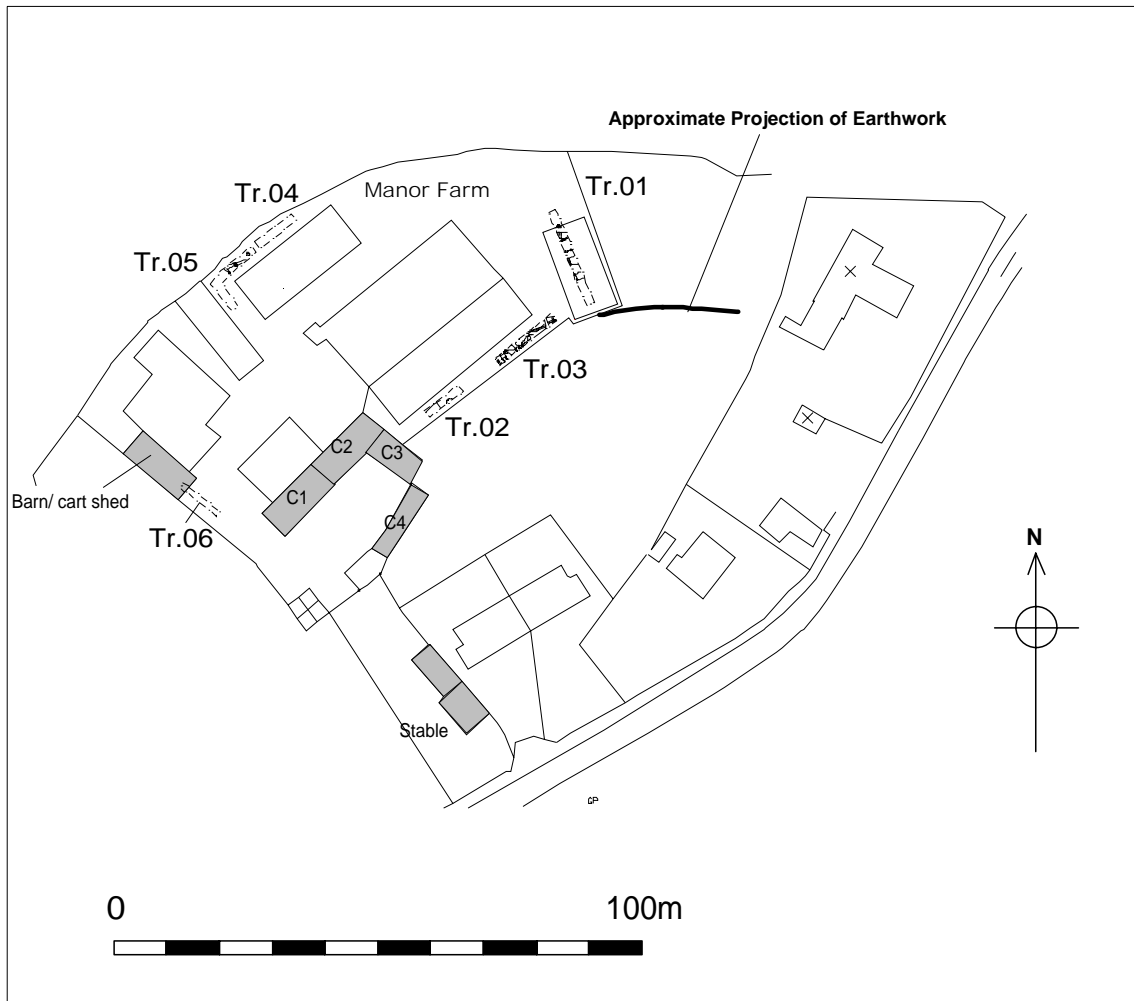


Figure 4: Plan of Manor Farm, with surveyed buildings highlighted

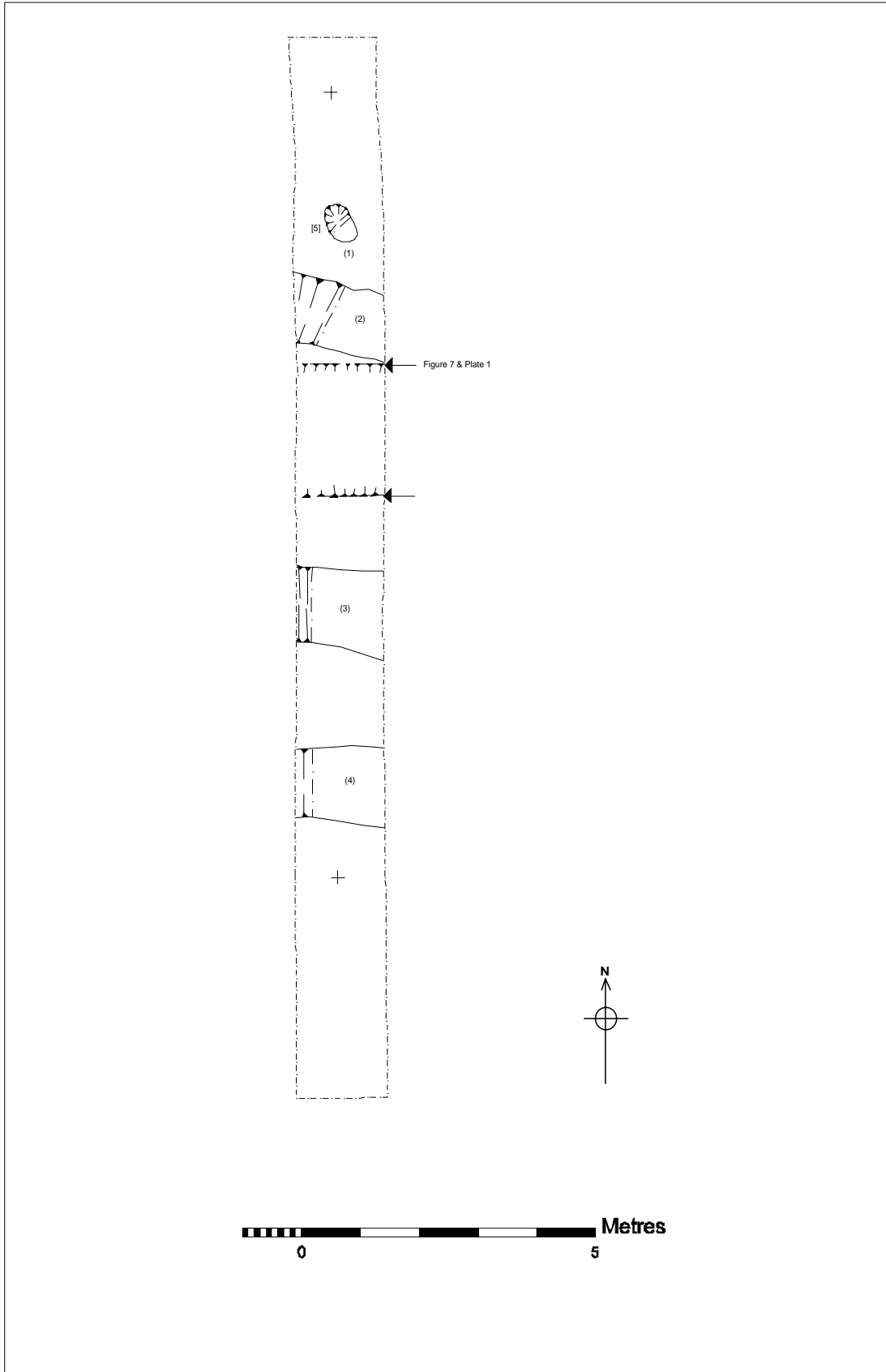


Figure 5: Post- excavation plan of Trench 01

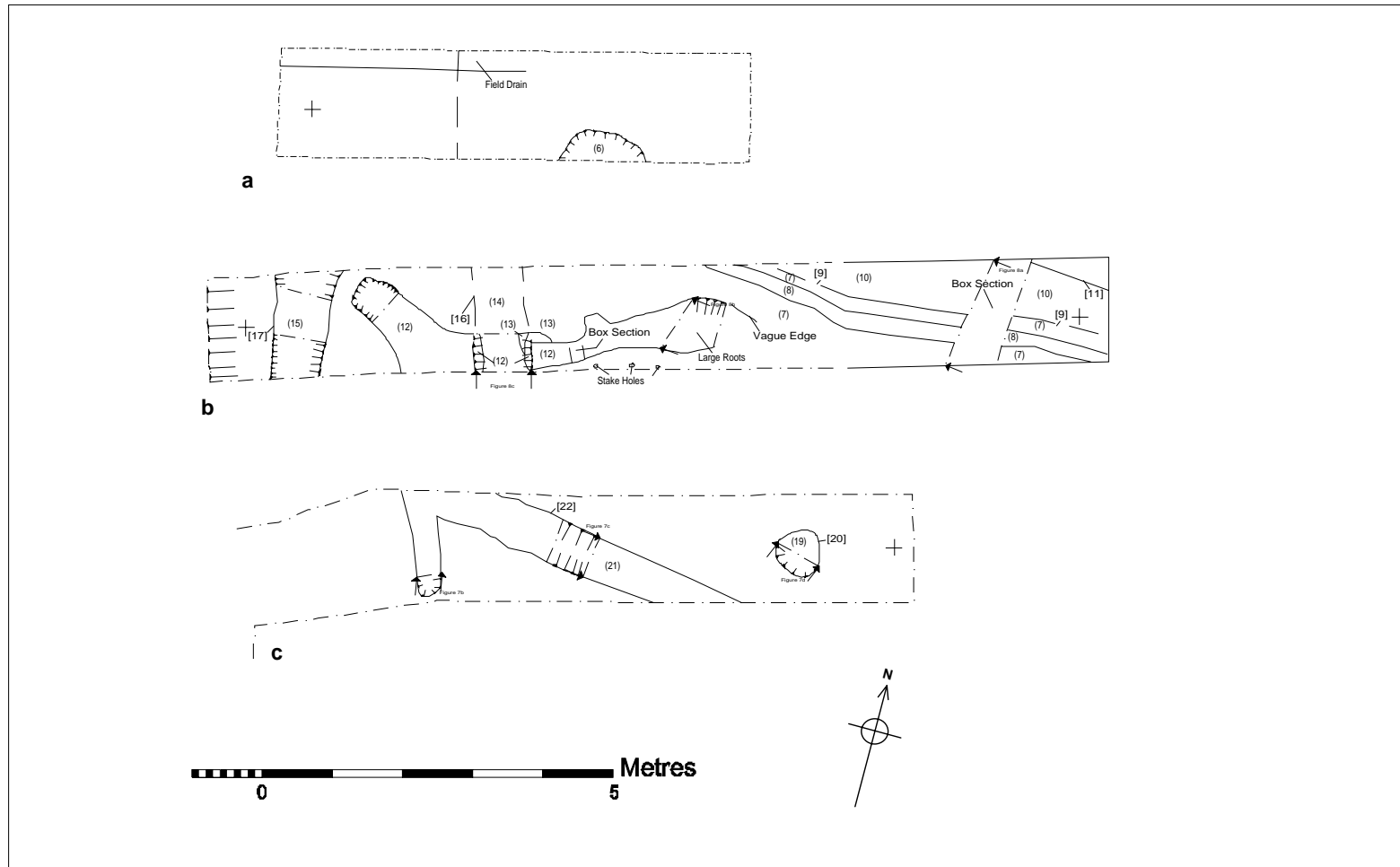


Figure 6: Post-excavation Plans: a. Trench 02. b. Trench 03. c. Trench 05

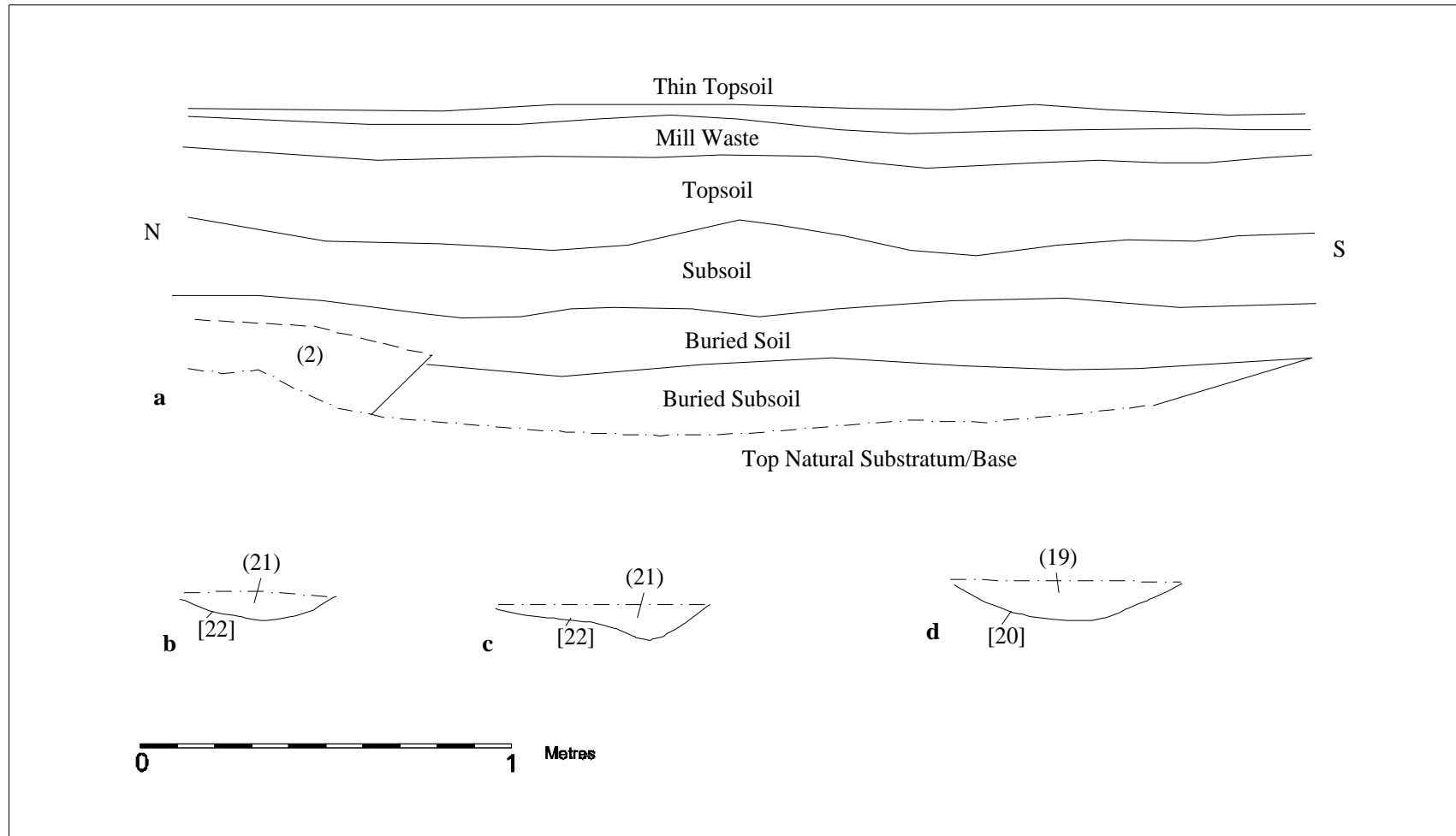


Figure 7: a. West Facing Section of Trench 01, showing soil sequence. b. South facing Section of [22]. c. West Facing Section of [22]. d. SW facing section of [20]

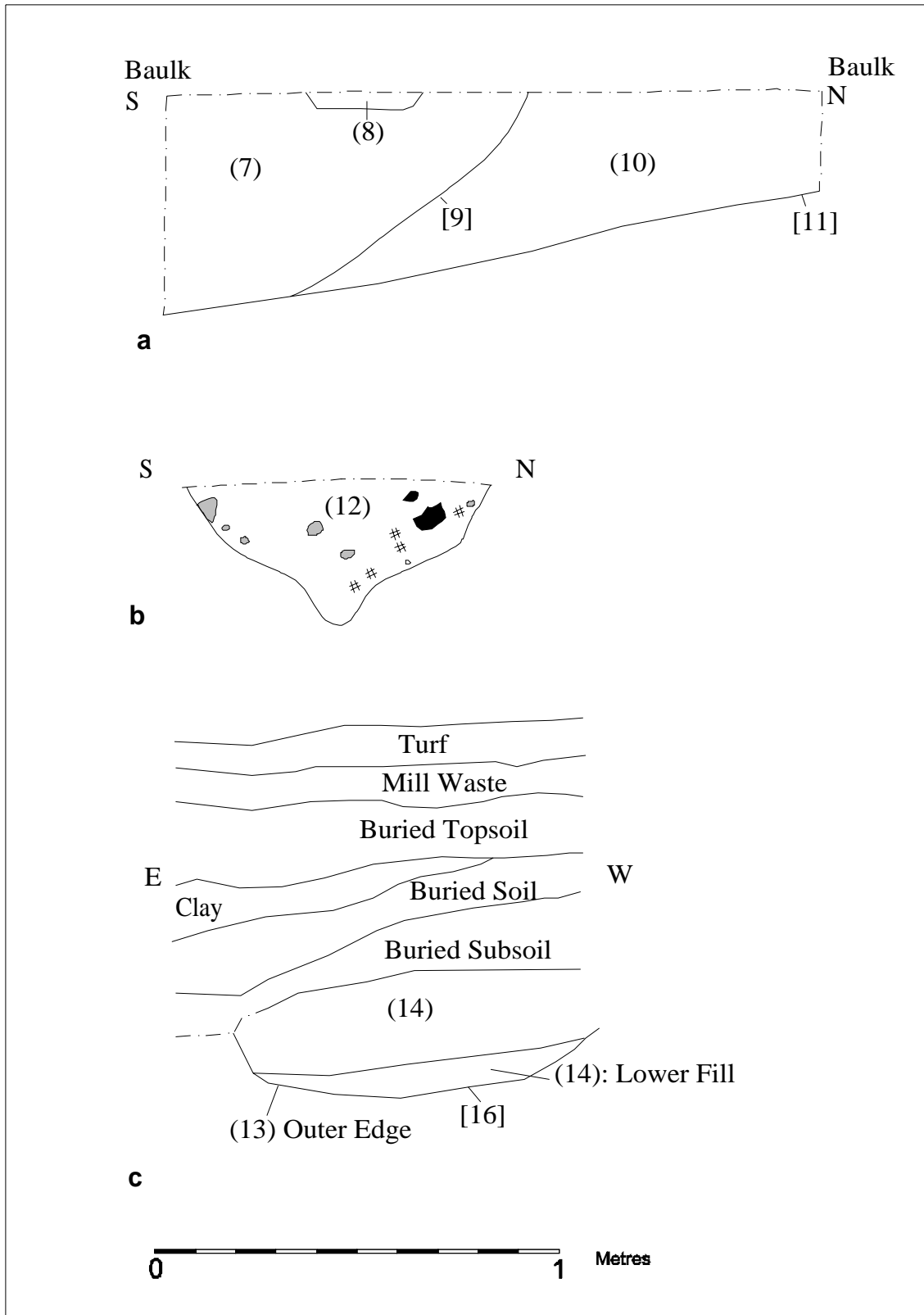


Figure 8: a. East facing box section of ditch features, Trench 03. b. East Facing Section of (12). c. North facing Section of Trench 03, showing [16].

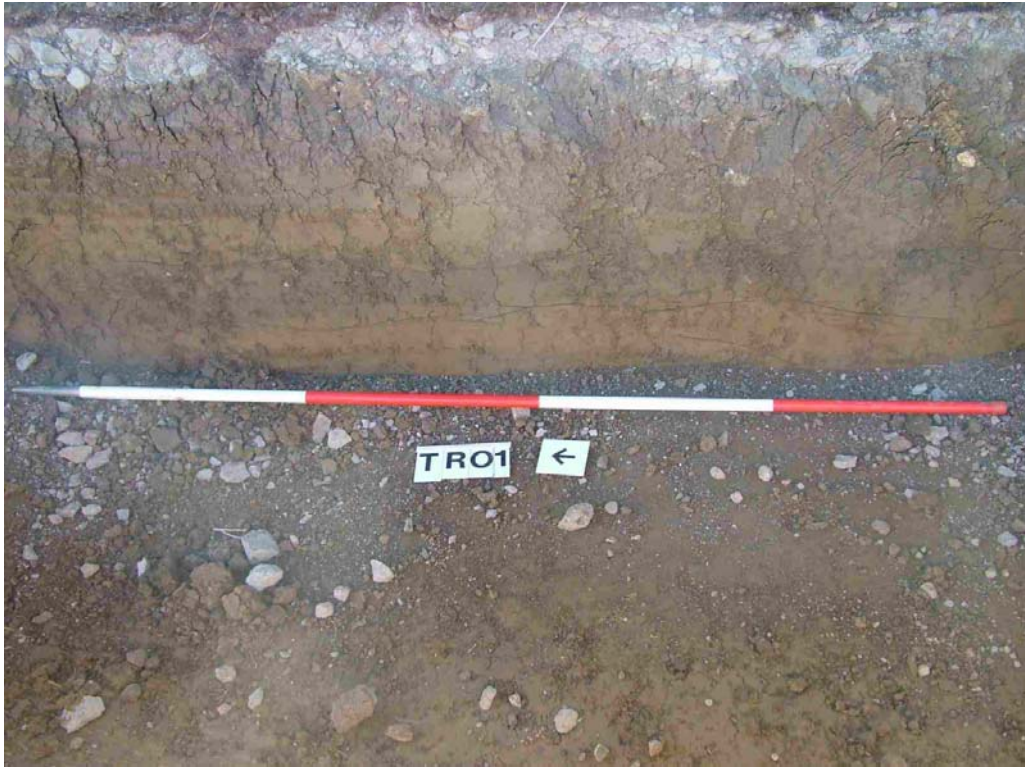


Plate 1: West facing section of Trench 01, showing buried soils



Plate 2: West facing Section of (12), showing heavy root action



Plate 3: Post-excavation photo of Trench 03, looking West



Plate 4: SE Facing Section of (21)[22], looking NW



Plate 5: Barn/ cart shed looking north. Courtyard buildings on right



Plate 6: Barn/cart shed, looking north



Plate 7: West wall of barn/ cart shed showing use of existing boundary wall, looking SE



Plate 8: Barns C1, C2, C3, looking northeastwards



Plate 9: Internal north wall of C1



Plate 10: Internal roof structure of Barn C2



Plate 11: Ironstone face on east gable of barn C2



Plate 12: Date stone on west gable of barn C2



Plate 14: Courtyard buildings. West face of barn C3 and north face of barn C4



Plate 15: West face of stables looking south east



Plate 16: Stable interior looking north

APPENDIX 1: The pottery and miscellaneous finds from an evaluation at Manor Farm, Drayton, Leicestershire.

D. Sawday

The pottery from the archaeological evaluation, eight sherds, weighing one hundred and twenty grams, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999).

Two fragments, weighing three grams, of Roman pottery, a Grog Tempered and a White ware, dating from the first and/or second centuries AD were recovered from contexts 2 and 3. A sherd of Early or Middle Saxon pottery, weighing six grams, and dating from the fifth or sixth centuries AD, if not slightly later, was found in context 6.

Context 12 produced part of a bowl rim in the early coarse Stamford fabric, ST3, dating to the eleventh or twelfth centuries. Unfortunately this sherd was residual in a context which also contained post medieval Earthenware, fabric EA1, dating from the seventeenth century. Two sherds of seventeenth or eighteenth century pottery were recovered from context 7 [9] – a wide mouthed bowl or pancheon rim in the post medieval Earthenware, fabric EA2, and a piece of rouletted Salt Glazed Stoneware, fabric SW5.

Post medieval brick was found in contexts 1 [5] and 12, and pumice in context 18. The latter stone, which is of volcanic origin, probably owes its presence on the site as a result of human intervention.

The finds provide evidence, albeit of a limited nature, of Roman, early and late Saxon and post medieval activity on the site. They hint at the early origins of what was to become the medieval village during the Saxon period, if not before.

Bibliography

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Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

Kilmurry, K., 1980. *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincolnshire, AD 850-1250*. Oxford: Brit. Archaeol. Rep. (Brit. Ser.) **84**.

Site/Parish: Manor Farm, Drayton, Leics. Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA37 2006/drayton2.doc Material: pottery & misc. finds Site Type: medieval village core	Submitter: L. Hunt Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 20.4.06 Method of Recovery: evaluation
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Context	Fabric/ware	Nos.	Grams	Comments
POTTERY				
2	WW – White ware	1	<1	Roman, 1st – 2 nd C. AD
3	GT – Grog Tempered ware	1	3	Roman – 1st C. AD
6	SX – Saxon ware	1	6	Reduced black through out

				– early/middle Saxon, circa 400-650+AD
7 [9] T3	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	38	Wide mouthed bowl or pancheon rim, 17 th - 18 th C. +
7 [9] T3	SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	30	18 th C. – rouletted decoration, 18 th C.
12	ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	1	16	Form 1 bowl rim (Kilmurry 1980), late Saxon, 11 th – 12 th C.
12	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	22	17 th C+
U/S	EA2	1	5	17 th – 18 th C. +
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL				
1 [5]	EA - Earthenware	1	11	Post medieval -? Brick
12	EA	4	184	Post medieval - brick
MISC..				
12	Metal object	1	38	Possibly Modern
18	Pumice	2	379	Of volcanic origin, probably bought on to the site.

APPENDIX 2:

**Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Buildings Photographic Survey
at Manor Farm, Drayton, Harborough, Leicestershire**

APPENDIX 3:
Design Specification for Archaeological Work

