



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
Land at Bescaby Lane, Waltham on the
Wolds, Leicestershire.**

NGR: SK 80734 2504

By Tim Higgins



ULAS Report No 2017-020

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An Archaeological Evaluation
Land at Bescaby Lane Waltham on the Wolds,
Leicestershire

NGR: SK 80734 25042

Tim Higgins

For: Davidsons Ltd

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An Archaeological Evaluation Land at Heather Lane, Ravenstone, Leicestershire.

Tim Higgins

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation Land at Bescaby Lane, Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire, (SP 80734 25042) in February 2017. Trenches were excavated to evaluate an area for a proposed new residential development in fields located on the north side of the Bescaby Lane. Two of the trenches located in the south-west corner of the development close to the High Street contained a scatter archaeological features. The features comprised gullies ditches and post holes but their date remains uncertain, however they were found below the medieval ridge and furrow. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A16.2017.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at land west of Bescaby Lane, Waltham on the Wolds Leicestershire (SK 80734 25042) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). This was undertaken in order to ensure that any archaeological items are investigated and recorded.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to planning permission being sought for residential development with access on land north-west of Bescaby Lane, Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire, subject to planning conditions (see Figures 1 and 2). The Leicestershire County Council Senior Planning Archaeologist as advisor to the planning authority has requested a programme of archaeological work. It was proposed by that an initial phase of trial trenching is undertaken to ensure that there would be satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording of any possible remains.

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document forms the report for an archaeological evaluation, with an assessment of the potential impact on buried archaeological remains from groundworks associated with future development.

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching, which took place between the 1st and 3rd February 2017. It follows a strategy for the work devised by ULAS, which was set out in the Design Specification for archaeological evaluation Land at Bescaby Lane, Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire (SK 80734 25042) (Patrick Clay 2017, hereinafter 'Specification'. The trial trenching was undertaken to provide a *c.* 3% sample of the 2.5ha area.

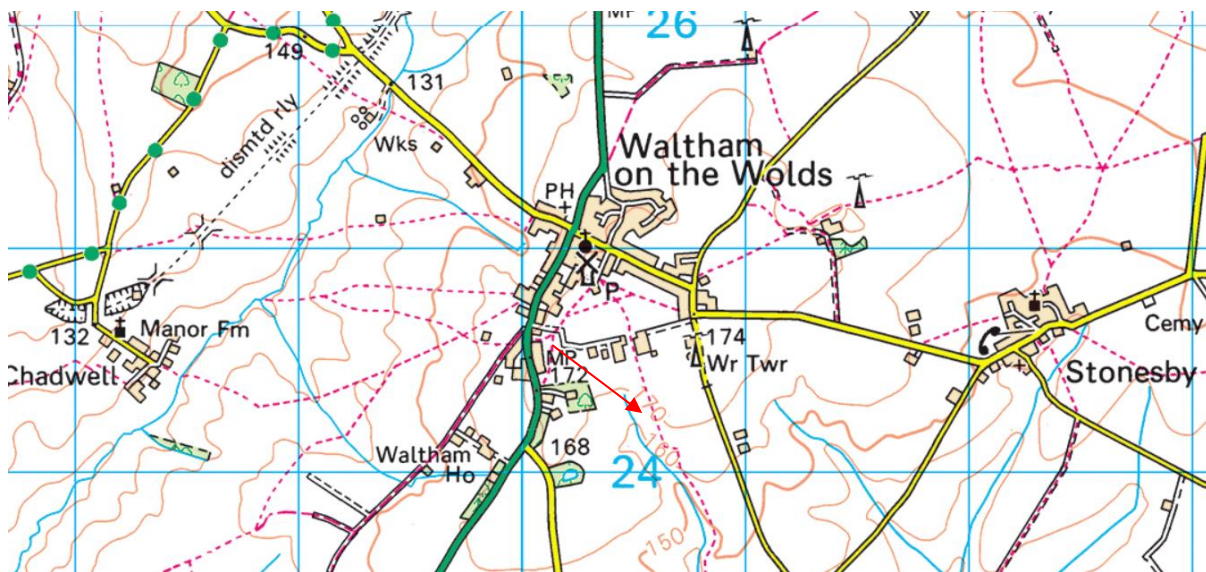


Figure 1: Site location

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2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

Waltham on the Wolds lies in the Waltham and Thorpe Arnold Civil Parish in the Melton Borough of Leicestershire, 5 miles north-east of Melton Mowbray. The assessment area is located at the eastern end of the village, of the northern side of Main Street and north-west of Bescaby Lane, at a height of c.172m O.D to the north-east, sloping slightly down to the south-east. The south-western extent of Bescaby Lane, south of the application area lies within the Waltham on the Wolds Conservation Area. There are some scattered properties, some historic and others more modern, on both sides of the lane set back behind hedgerows supplemented by semi mature trees. Beyond the conservation area boundary the lane continues north-eastwards towards open countryside, the former Croxton Park racecourse and the hamlet of Bescaby.

The British Geological Survey website indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be superficial clay silt, sand and gravels above a bedrock of Lincolnshire Limestone member or Grantham member sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. The Geological Phase I Site Appraisal report recorded three solid geologies across the site, comprising of Northampton Sand Formation in the south, Grantham Formation centrally and Lower Lincolnshire Limestone member in the north. Investigation by geological test pits across the site, to a maximum depth of 1.70m, indicated consistent soft, dark-brown sandy clayey topsoil to a maximum depth of 0.30 - 0.40m below ground level at which point the natural sub-strata were recorded. Notably,

no groundwater was observed within any of the test pits although drainage of any further excavation work would be a consideration (GRM/P7296/DS1, 2016).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and earthwork survey has been prepared (Baker 2016; Slater 2016; Speed 2016). The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the development area is located near to known heritage assets including the historic core of the settlement of Waltham on the Wolds, a Conservation Area, with the village itself containing a number of listed buildings. The development area itself contains well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks. The Roman Road (King Street Lane MLE3814) runs through the village centre, approximately 50m to the south-west of the application area and there have been a number of small-scale archaeological investigations in the vicinity that have revealed evidence for Roman occupation. An archaeological evaluation and strip map and sample excavation undertaken on land close to Mere Road in 2016, has revealed evidence for Iron Age/Roman occupation in the form of pits and linear features containing sherds of pottery. The application area contains a series of well-preserved medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, which were subject to topographic survey in 2016. A report on the survey is included on the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (MLE22736). The site has been subject to a programme of geophysical survey, which has recorded a number of pits and linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin, which appear to pre-date the medieval earthworks. Further investigation is required in order to establish the character, extent and significance of these features. The results from geophysical survey of the development area has detected anomalies of possible archaeological origin

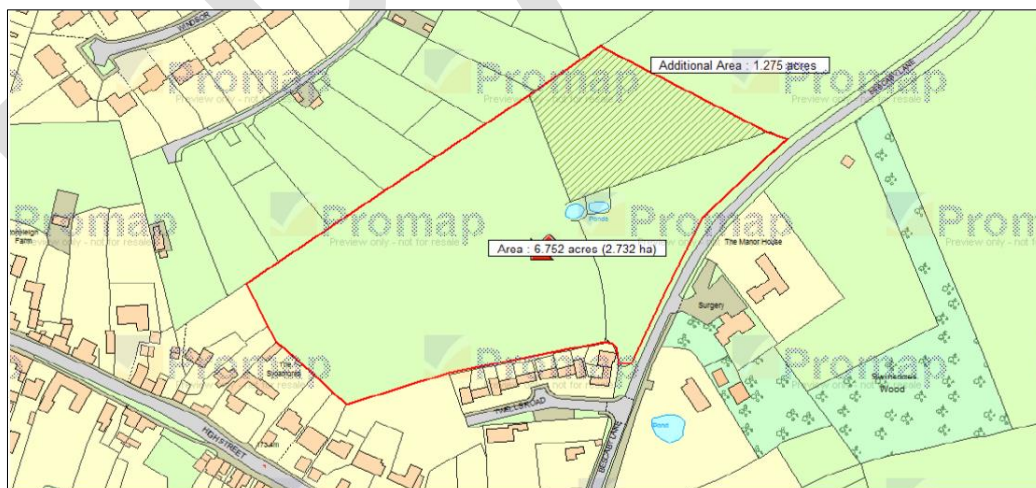


Figure 2 Plan of Development Area (supplied by client)

4. Aims and Objectives

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation trenches were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site as indicated by the geophysical survey
- To establish the nature and extent of any existing disturbance and intrusion to subsurface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance
- To enable the clients to establish a schedule for archaeological risks

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation trenches were:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Leicestershire.

4.1 Research Aims

While the nature, extent and quality of archaeological remains within the areas of investigation for the project remain unknown until archaeological work is undertaken, it is possible to determine some initial objectives derived from *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012) and *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006).

The archaeological evaluation was identified as having the potential to contribute to the following research aims.

The Iron Age - Roman Periods (Willis 2006; Taylor 2006; Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012)

There are Iron Age - Roman sites within the study area including enclosures and evidence of pottery manufacture. The evaluation may contribute to knowledge on Iron Age – Roman transitions in rural settlement, industrial activity, landscape and society. Artefacts may identify trade links and economy.

5. Methodology

Prior to any machining of trial trenches, general photographs of the site areas were taken.

The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeological deposits or the natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or

finds by hand cleaning. The trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and then were backfilled and leveled at the end of the evaluation.

The work followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (hereinafter WSI Clay 2016) and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2013).

Since the WSI was produced the area has been slightly reduced and Trench 14 will no longer be within the revised application area (Figures 2-3).

6. Results

The results of all excavated trenches are presented below in Table 1. For easier cross-referencing the results of the trenches will be presented below according to each specific area of the site that was evaluated.

Table 1 Trench Summaries

Trench	Length (m)	Height of Trench base (m OD)	Natural Substratum	Notes	Min. depth to archaeology/natural (m)
1	c.30	174.66	Light bluish grey clay mixed with patches of yellow brown silty clay	Negative trench. Several limestone and ceramic pipe land drains	0.34
2	c.30	173.65	Light bluish grey clay mixed with patches of yellow brown silty clay. Mid brown clay and sand	Negative trench.	0.35
3	c.30	173.68	Light bluish grey clay mixed with patches of yellow brown silty clay. Mid brown clay and sand	Negative trench. Single ceramic pipe land drain	0.32
4	c.29	173.65	Abundant angular limestone pebbles mixed with matrix yellow brown silty clay mixed grey brown clay	Negative trench	0.35
5	c.30	172.70	Light bluish grey clay mixed with patches of yellow brown silty clay. Mid brown clay and sand. Abundant angular limestone pebbles mixed with matrix yellow brown silty clay mixed grey brown clay	Negative trench	0.26
6	c.30	172.74m	Abundant angular limestone pebbles mixed with matrix yellow brown silty clay mixed grey brown clay	Negative trench	0.28
7	c.29	173.53	Light bluish grey clay mixed with patches of yellow brown silty clay	Negative trench. Several limestone and ceramic pipe land drains	0.47
8	c.30	173.64	Mid yellowish brown clay with lenses of grey blue clay	Negative trench	0.36

			with patches of iron-pan and manganese		
9	c.30	172.35	Mid yellowish brown clay with lenses of grey blue clay with patches of iron-pan and manganese	Negative modern land drains or service trench	0.65
10	c.27	172.35	Mid yellow brown silty clay with grey blue clay.	Negative modern land drains or service trench	0.65
11	c.30	173.64	Mid yellowish brown clay with lenses of grey blue clay with patches of iron-pan and manganese	Negative trench	0.36
12	c.30	174.65	Mid yellowish brown clay with lenses of grey blue clay with patches of iron-pan and manganese	A NW - SE gully feature found at western end of the trench	0.36
13	c.30	174.64	Mid brownish yellow clay mixed with iron stone angular pebbles	Two ditch and gully. Four post hole features	0.36
14	c.30	173.67	Abundant angular limestone pebbles mixed with matrix yellow brown silty clay mixed grey brown clay		0.33

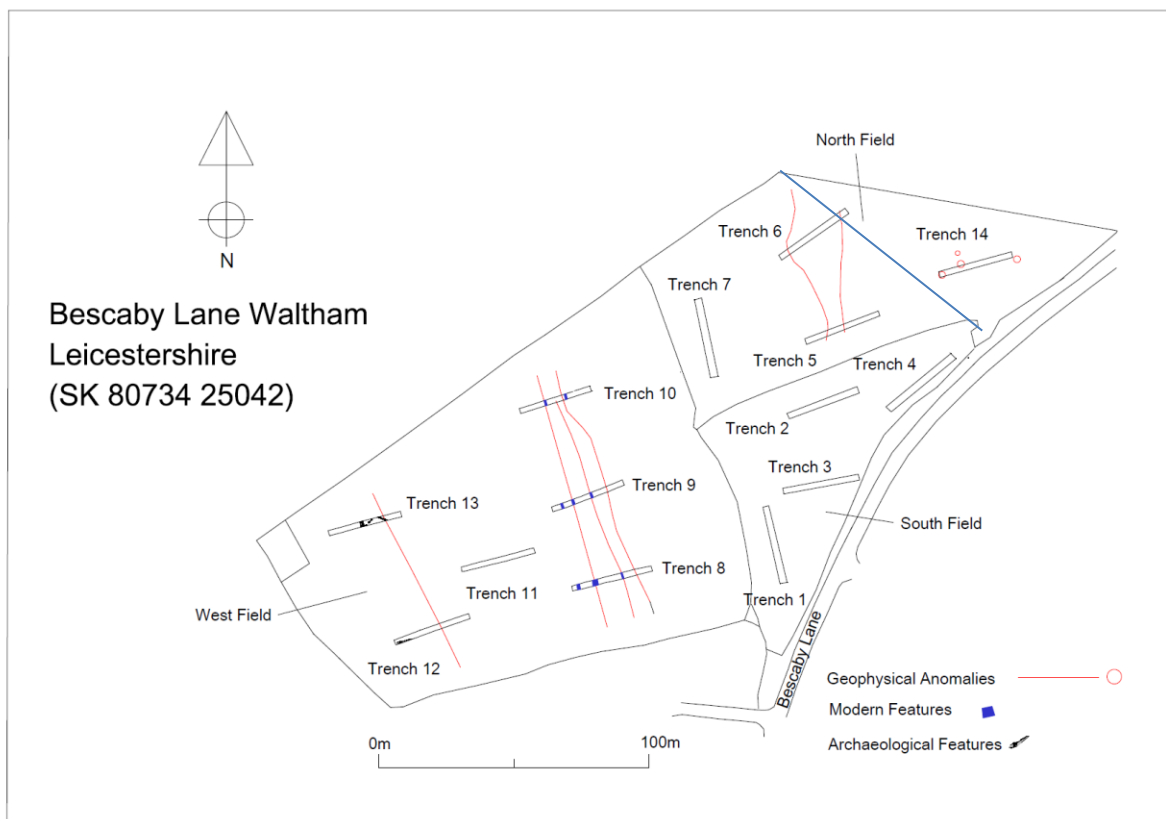


Figure 3 Trench Plan. Revised north-eastern boundary in blue.

Trenches

A total of 14 trenches was excavated in the north, south and west fields of the development area.

South Field

Within the south-eastern part of the development area six trenches, numbered 1 to 6, were opened (see Figure 3). No archaeological finds or deposits were located within any of the trenches. The natural substratum was generally reached after around 0.20m-0.50m of topsoil and subsoil had been removed. The only features revealed were field drains observed within trenches 1 and 2. The field drains typically orientated north-east to south-west and east to west. They comprised of ceramic pipes or narrow channels filled with medium to large size angular limestone rubble.

The underlying natural substratum varied within the field. In the south-west half of the field the natural substratum comprised light bluish grey clay mixed with patches of yellow brown silty-clay found within trenches 1 and 3 (see Plate 3 below). The north-east half of the field appeared to have an underlying natural substratum comprising limestone angular gravel (see Plate 2 below)

Both underlying naturals were typically sealed under of top soil and subsoil layers that had a combined depth of between 0.35m to 0.50m. The topsoil and subsoils stripped within these trenches were general clean and contained no finds.

North Field

This area was located within the north-eastern half of the development area where four trenches, numbered 5 to 7 and 14, were opened (see Figure 3). No archaeological finds or deposits were located within any of the trenches. The natural substratum was generally reached after around 0.25m-0.50m of topsoil and subsoil had been removed. As with the south field the only features revealed were field drains observed in trench 7. The field drains were like those found in south field and were typically orientated north-east to south-west and east to west. They again comprised of either between ceramic pipes or narrow channels filled with medium to large size angular limestone rubble.

The underlying natural substratum was again found to be variable within the field. In the western half of the field the natural comprised light bluish grey clay mixed with patches of yellow brown silty clay found within trench 7. The north east half of the field appeared to have underlying natural substratum comprised limestone angular gravel Trenches 5, 6 and 14 (see Plates 3 and 4 below). Trenches 5, 6 and 14 were specifically placed in locations that targeted potential archaeological features or anomalies that were detected during the geophysical survey. The survey suggested that they were possible positive linear or circular cut features of archaeological origin. Which indicated potential ditches or pits. No features were observed with these trenches, however the all three trenches coincided with underlying natural stratum comprising limestone rubble. It is thought that origin of these geophysical anomalies detected during the survey could be geological.

West Field

Six trenches were excavated in the western half of the development and the trenches were numbered 8 to 13 (see Figure 3). The natural substratum was generally reached after around 0.35m-0.83m of topsoil and subsoil had been removed. The underlying natural substratum found in all the trenches comprised mid yellowish brown clay with lenses of grey blue clay with patches of iron-pan and manganese.

The eastern half of the field appears to be on a natural incline down towards the south east corner of the field. The three trenches (trenches 8, 9 and 10) located within this half of the field contained colluvial deposits up 0.55m deep which have infilled the natural incline.

These trenches (8, 9 and 10) were also specifically placed in locations that targeted potential negative archaeological features or anomalies that were detected during the geophysical survey. The survey suggested that they were possible linear banks or earthworks of archaeological origin (Figure 4).

As with some of the trenches excavated within the south field north fields the only features revealed were field drains observed in trenches 8, 9 and 10. The field drains were like those found in south and north fields and were typically orientated north to south. They again comprised narrow channels filled with medium to large size angular limestone rubble (Trench 8 Plate 5). One of the features appeared to be possible service trench back filled with clay and found within Trenches 9 and 10 (Plates 6 and 7). Some of these modern features appear to be coinciding with negative linear anomalies detected during geophysical survey and it is thought that origin of these anomalies.

An additional three trenches were excavated on the west side of the field and two of them (Trenches 12 and 13) targeted another geophysical negative linear anomaly (Figure 4). No features were found in the either trench that directly coincided with anomaly but archaeological features were uncovered.

Trench 12 was located in the south-west corner of the field and was also orientated north east to south west direction (Figure 4 and 5).

A single linear feature [01] located towards the west end of the trench was a medium sized gully or ditch aligned west to east. This ditch had a narrow 'U' shaped profile, moderate sloping sides and a rounded base (Figure 7 section 1.05 and Plate 9). The feature spanned the width of the trench and measured 0.48m in wide, and 0.17m in depth. The ditch contained a two fills; a primary fill (02), which consisted of mid-brown yellow silty clay mixed with, rare pebbles; and secondary fill that comprised mid-yellow brown clay silty sand that contained a single iron nail fragment.

Trench 13 was located towards the north-west corner of the development area and was orientated north east to south (Figure 4 and 6). Towards the centre of the trench two intercutting parallel linear features or ditches [15] and [17] were observed on a south-west to north-east alignment (Figure 6 and Figure 7 section 1.04).

The parallel ditches [15] [17] were found running north to south across the centre of the trench. A section excavated across feature [15] revealed a moderately deep profile that steep regular sloping sides and a narrow 'U' shape cut at the base and measured 1.15m wide and 0.44m deep (Figure 7 section 1.04). The feature contained two fills; a primary fill (19) and consisted of mid yellow brown silty-clay mixed with occasional charcoal flecks; a secondary fill (16)

comprised mid yellow and reddish brown silty clay that contained charcoal flecks and animal bone. Environmental samples taken from this deposit contained evidence cereal grains that included wheat and barley.

Excavations of the second parallel ditch [17] revealed a linear feature with a moderately deep 'U' shaped profile with rounded base that measured 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. This ditch appeared to be a truncated ditch [15]. It contained a single fill (18) that comprised mid yellow and reddish brown silty-clay mixed with flecks of charcoal. Directly to the east of the parallel ditches was a linear group post-holes ([07] (08), [09] (10), [11] (12) and [13] (14) see Figures 6 and 7 sections 1.03 1.04). All the post-holes were sub oval in shape with vertical sides and flat bases. They measured between 0.30m and 0.50m in diameter and between 0.05m and 0.30m deep. The fills comprised mid-yellowish brown silt clays mixed with charcoal flecks. Two fragments of fired clay were recovered from post-hole [14] (13).

A single medium size linear feature [04] located towards the east end of the trench aligned north-west to south-east and was believed to be a perhaps a ditch. It had a narrow 'U' shaped profile, with moderate sloping sides and a rounded base (Figure 7 sections 1.01, 1.02 and Plate 10). The feature spanned the width of the trench and measured 0.75m in wide, and 0.20m in depth. The ditch contained a two fills; a primary fill (05), which consisted of mid-yellow grey silty-clay mixed with, rare pebbles; and secondary fill that comprised mid-yellow brown clay silty sand that contained animal bone fragments. Environmental samples taken from this deposit contained evidence cereal grains that included wheat and barley.

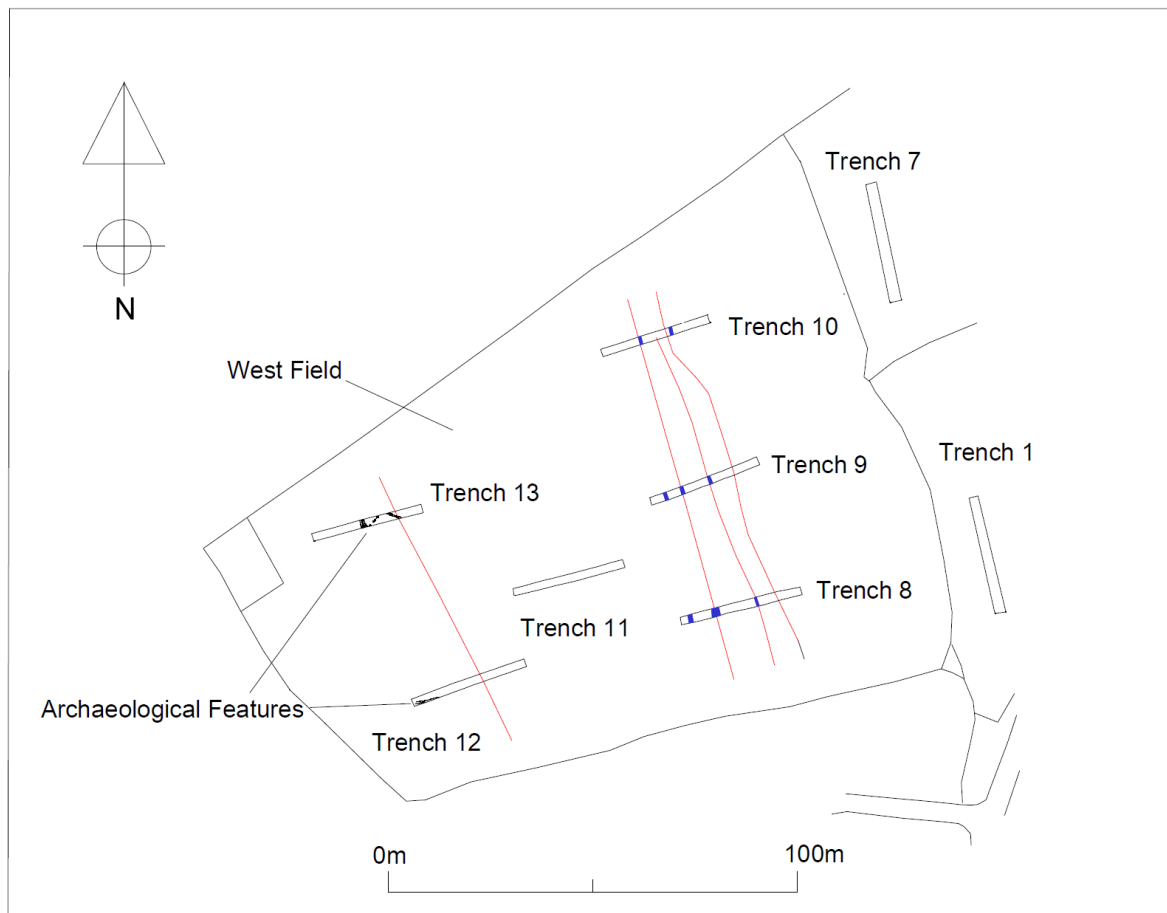


Figure 4 West Field Archaeological Features

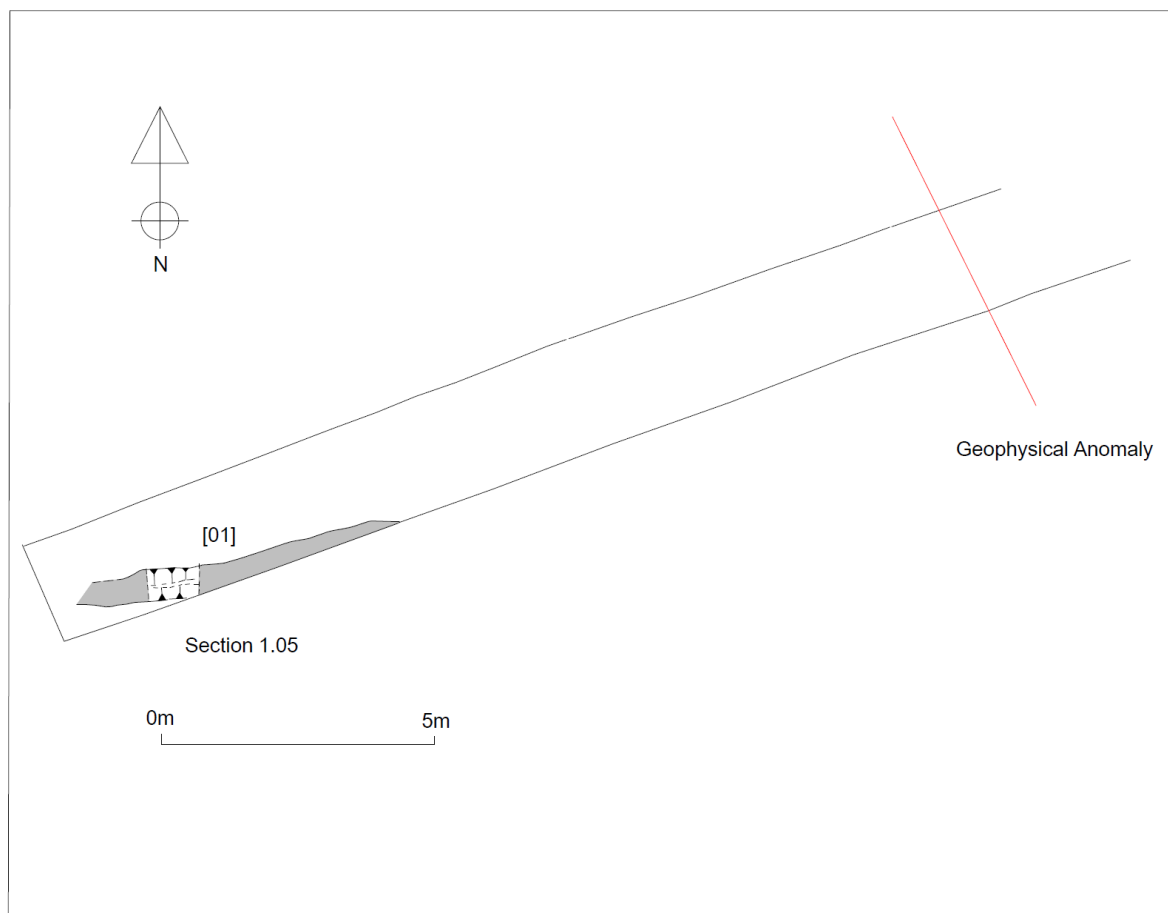


Figure 5 Trench 12

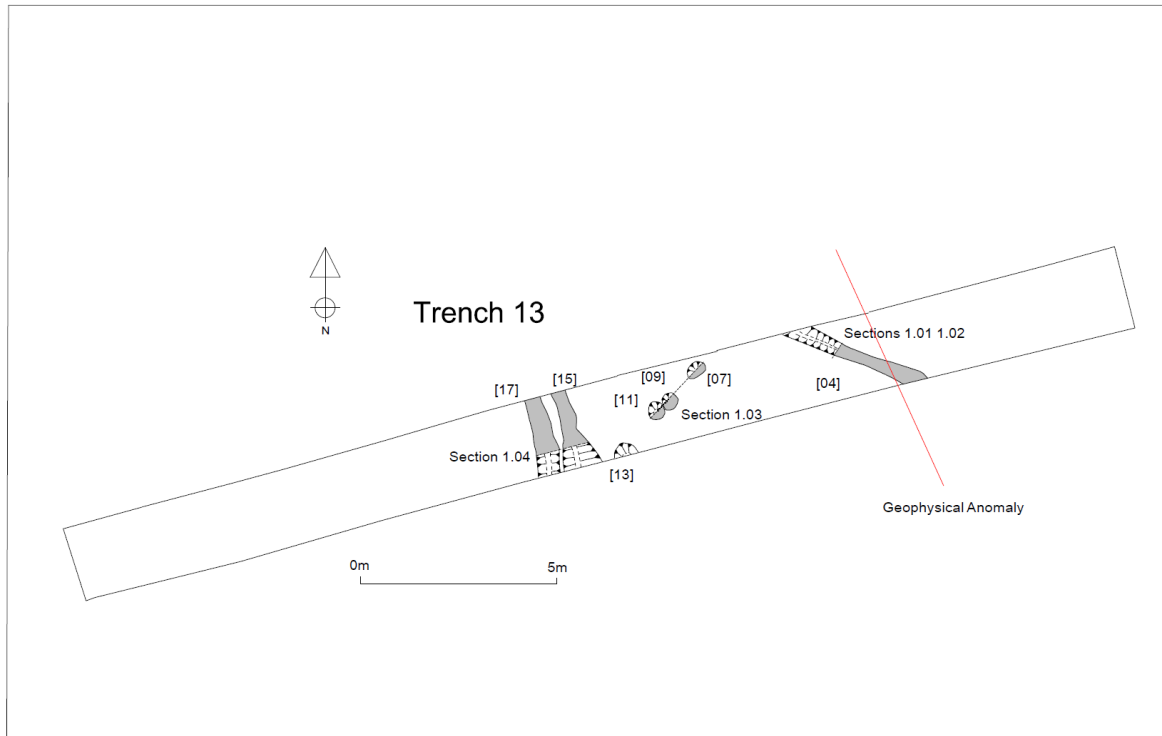


Figure 6 Trench 13

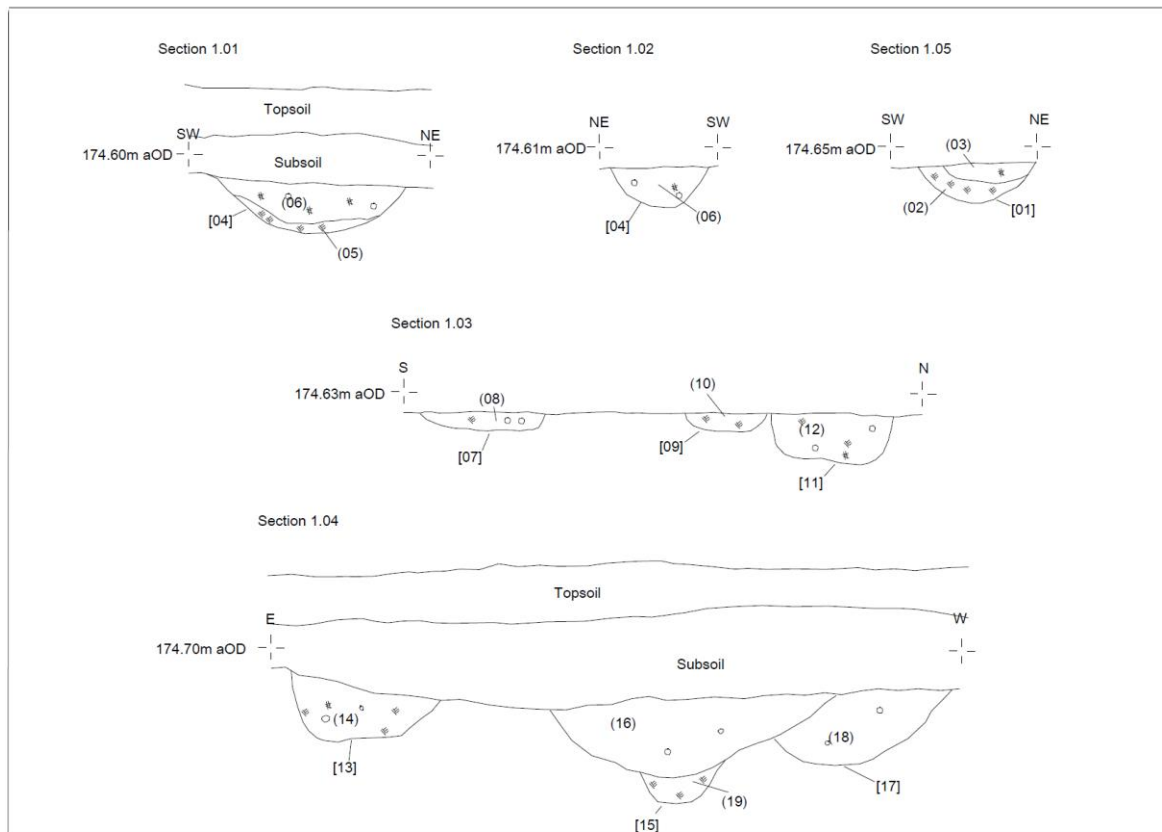


Figure 7 Sections

7 The Finds *Nicholas J. Cooper*

No datable evidence was retrieved from the excavated archaeological features found in trenches 12 and 13.

Fired Clay

Two fragments of fired clay 5g were recovered from post-hole [14] (13) Trench 13.

Metal Finds

One possible iron nail shaft fragment was found within gully [01] (03) Trench 12

Animal Bone

Animal bone comprises six fragments of large mammal tooth and from gully [04] (06) Trench 13. An additional 20 fragments, mainly of teeth from a large mammal were recovered from ditch feature [15] (16) with some of the surrounding preserved. The overall condition of the bone fragments suggest that the preservation of animal bone on site would be very poor.

8 Environmental Samples

Rachel Small

Introduction

During an evaluation bulk samples were taken from a gully (06)[04] and a ditch (16)[15] which are thought to be possible medieval features at the back of properties that fronted onto the High Street, however, no pottery was recovered which would have securely dated the contexts. The results of the analysis of the charred plant remains recovered from these samples are presented together with a discussion of what this can tell us of about the diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site.

Methodology

The samples were sandy clay and were processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry before being sorted for plant remains using a x10-40 stereo microscope. All the residues were air dried and the fractions over 4mm were sorted in their entirety whilst the fractions under 4mm were only scanned for remains. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and names follow Stace (1991). Remains were recorded based on the minimum number of remains as follows: whole grains, or grain fragments which included the embryo, were counted as one; rachis internodes were counted as one; whole legumes, i.e. containing two cotyledons, were counted as one; and, seed fragments were counted as one except for those which had clearly fragmented from a larger specimen.

Results

Both of the samples contained low concentrations of charred plant remains – sample 1 contained 3.5 items per litre and sample 2 contained 1 item per litre (Table 2). Based on Hubbard and Azm's (1990) criteria, the specimens were poorly preserved and were only identifiable by gross morphology and they only showed signs of slight distortion. Modern rootlets and uncharred seeds were present in the samples in moderate densities, which suggests the contexts were disturbed to an extent.

Grains were the most numerous type of plant remain in the samples. Only a small proportion could be identified to family/species due to the poor preservation. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were present but it was not possible to differentiate between hulled/naked and straight/twisted grains. Wheat (*Triticum spp.*) grains were also present and their rounded form is suggestive of free-threshing type which would fit with the interpretation of the features being medieval in date. Three free-threshing wheat rachis internodes were present in sample 1, however, the poor preservation did not allow for differentiation between bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum* type). A small number of wild seeds were identified including small and large grass (*Poaceae*) seeds, one fragment of which was reminiscent of *Bromus* sp., also vetch (*Vicia spp.*) seeds. The latter two are common agricultural weeds, and vetch may be indicative of the use of crop-rotation practices.

Table 2: Charred plant remains present in samples 1 and 2

Sample	1	2	
Context	6	16	
Cut	4	15	
Grain			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (free-threshing type)		2	Free-threshing type wheat
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (free-threshing type)	1		Likely free-threshing type wheat
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	5		Barley
cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>		2	Likely barley
Cereal	16	1	Cereal
Chaff			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (free-threshing type) rachis	3		Free-threshing type rachis
Wild seeds			
Poaceae (small)	4	1	Small grass
Poaceae (large)	2		Large grass
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	4	1	Vetch
Indet.		3	Indeterminate wild seed
Total	35	10	
Volume of sample (L)	10	10	
Items per litre	3.5	1	

Charcoal fragments over 2mm in length, and therefore suitable for identification, were common in the samples, however, analysis of the species present was not undertaken.

Discussion

The samples either represent partially cleaned grain that was accidentally burnt or a mixture of processes: waste (rachis and seeds) from the final stages of processing the grain for consumption that were used on the fire as tinder and grains that were spilled during the cooking process. The food items consumed, barley and wheat, can be considered food 'staples'. It is possible that crop rotation practises were employed in the fields in which these crops grew.

The results are typical of many medieval East Midlands sites and are not uncommon but they add to the growing body of knowledge for the region. The low concentration and poor preservation of the remains does not warrant further environmental analysis.

9 Discussion

Two out of the fourteen evaluation trenches (Trenches 12 and 13 Figure 4) contained sufficient archaeological evidence to suggest light spread of activity was confined to the south-western corner of the development area. The archaeological evidence recorded from the evaluation reflects activity in the form of ditches and post-holes. Four relatively medium size ditches were found within the trenches ([01] (Trench 12), [04], [15], [17] (Trench 13)). In addition post holes were also observed within Trench 13. Presumably the ditches and post holes may relate to some form of boundary activity for fields or plots. The date of these features is uncertain as no datable finds were recovered from the features but they were found below the medieval ridge and furrow. Some animal bone were found associated within their fills and cereal grains found within environmental samples perhaps suggests domestic occupation from this period nearby. The cereal grains also suggest a potential medieval date for these features

Owing to their location these potential boundary ditches could rear of potential properties that may have fronted on to the High Street located to the east.

The trenches located on the south and east sides of the development contained no archaeological features which suggests perhaps a general absence of archaeological activity in these areas.

10. Conclusion

Two out of the five evaluation trenches (Trenches 12 and 13 Figure 3) contained sufficient archaeological evidence to suggest light spread of activity was confined to the south-western corner of the development area. The archaeological evidence recorded from the evaluation reflects activity in the form of ditches that predate the medieval ridge and furrow.

11. Archive

The site archive will be held by *Leicestershire Museums Service, under accession no. X.16.2017.*

The site archive consists of:

- 1 Unbound A4 copy of this report
- 14 A4 Trench recording sheets
- 16 context sheets
- 3 Drawing sheets
- 1 A4 Photo record sheet
- A4 Colour digital contact print 1 CD of digital photos

The archive will be held by Leicestershire Museum Service under the accession number X.A16.2017.

12. Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work to the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)* database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York (Appendix 1). A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, in due course.

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15. Acknowledgements

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09/02/2017

Appendix 1

OASIS data entry

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-324177		
	Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation Land at Bescaby Lane, Witham on the Wolds, Leicestershire.		
	Start/end dates of field work	01-02-2017 - 03-02-2017		
	Previous/Future Work	Earthwork survey Geophysical Survey		
	Project Type	Evaluation		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Pasture		
	Monument Type/Period	None		
	Significant Finds/Period	None		
	Development Type	Residential		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Pre Planning Condition		
	Planning Ref.	Planning Ref: 16/00793/UT		
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	Heather Lane, Ravenstone, Leicestershire LE14 4AY		
	Study Area	2.5 ha		
	Site Coordinates	SK 80734 25042		
	Height OD	172m AOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority (LCC)		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Patrick Clay		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Tim Higgins		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Davidsons Ltd		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	LCC Mus Service	LCC Mus Service	LCC Mus Service
	ID (Acc. No.)	X.A16.2017	X.A16.2017	X.A16.2017
	Contents	Animal bone, fired clay, metal	Photos	Evaluation records Field Notes
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	An Archaeological Evaluation		
	Author	Higgins, T.		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2016-020		
	Date	1/02/2017 to 3/02/2017		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		

Trench Photos



Plate 1 Trench 3 South Field



Plate 2 Trench 4 South Field



Plate 3 Trench 5 North Field



Plate 4 Trench 6 North Field



Plate 5 Trench 8 Limestone Field Drains



Plate 6 Trench 9 Modern Service Trench



Plate 7 Trench 10 Modern Service Trench



Plate 8 Trench 13 Archaeological features



Plate 9 Trench 12 Gully feature [11]



Plate 10 Trench 13 Gully feature [04]



Plate 11 Trench 12 Post Holes

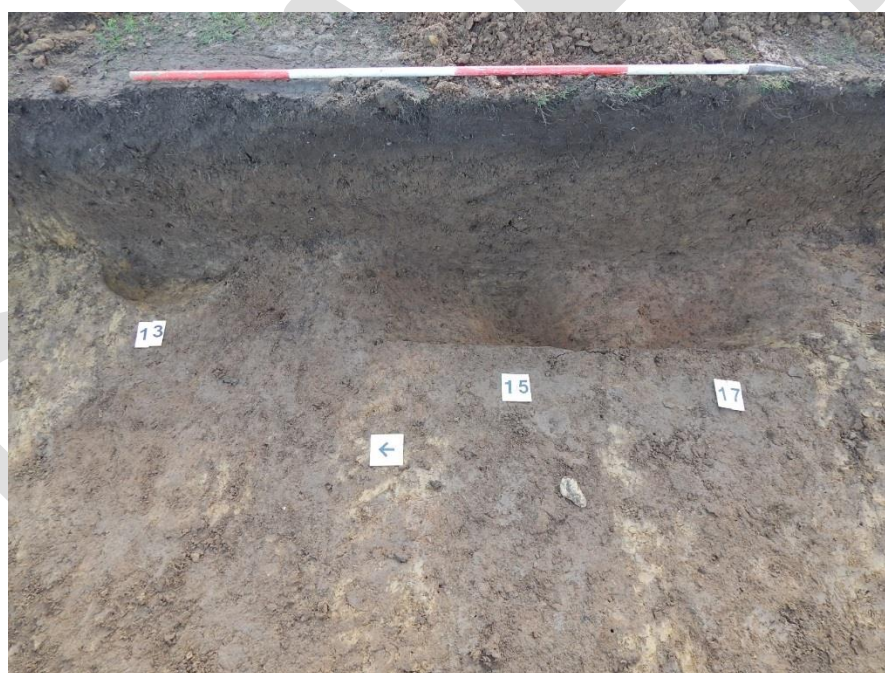


Plate 12 Trench 12 Post-hole and ditches



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