

SYML/02



LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, COVENTRY ROAD, LUTTERWORTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by db symmetry Ltd

November 2015

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project info

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project team

PROJECT MANAGER Luke Craddock-Bennett
AUTHOR Robert Blackburn
FIELDWORK Liam Delaney, Robert Blackburn
GRAPHICS Mano Kapazoglou, Rafael Maya Torcelly
SPECIALISTS Laura Bailey, Tim Holden – Environmental
Ian Rowlandson, Julie Franklin, Julie Lochrie – Finds
APPROVED BY Luke Craddock-Bennett – Project Manager



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ARCHAEOLOGY**
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MIDLANDS & WEST

Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road, Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901

midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com



PROJECT SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd during September and October 2015, at Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Coventry Road, Lutterworth, where a total of 68 trenches were excavated. One Roman ditch, and three undated, but potentially related, linear features were identified on higher ground in the north of the site. Deep alluvial deposits were identified adjacent to the line of an extant watercourse in the centre of the site. Areas of landfill were identified in the northern and eastern parts of the proposed development area. In the east of the site, landfill deposits measured up to 4.00m in depth. The depositional sequence suggested that truncation of the historical land surface had taken place prior to the deposition of landfill material. The potential for the site to contain further remains of archaeological significance is assessed as low.

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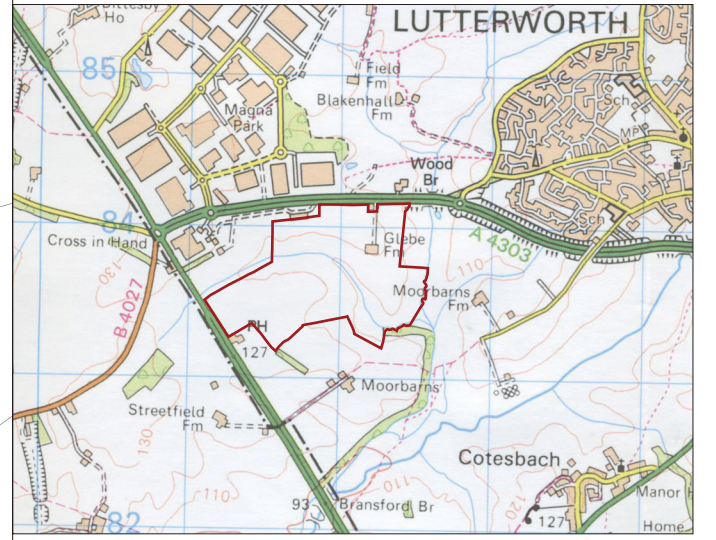
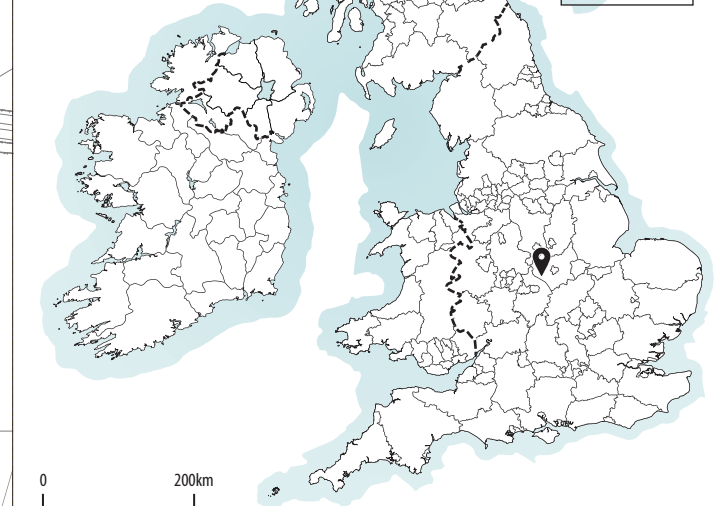
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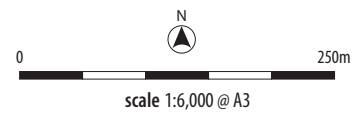


SYMMETRY PARK (SYML/02)
 land north east of A5
 Coventry Road
 Lutterworth
 Leicestershire



**HEADLAND
 ARCHAEOLOGY**
 MIDLANDS & WEST
 Unit 1, Premier Business Park
 Faraday Road
 Hereford HR4 9NZ
 01432 364 901
 www.headlandarchaeology.com

- KEY**
- development boundary
 - trench location (excavated)
 - proposed trench (unexcavated)
 - overhead cable
 - landfill area
 - field



LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, COVENTRY ROAD, LUTTERWORTH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

The client (db symmetry Ltd) has submitted an application for outline planning permission (Ref: 15/00865/OUT) for the erection of up to 278,709sqm of storage, distribution buildings (B8) with ancillary B1(a) offices, creation of access onto A4303 and emergency services only access onto the A5, formation of a lorry park, creation of SuDs facilities and other associated infrastructure, and the demolition of Glebe Farmhouse.

Leicestershire County Councils Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET), acting as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken in order to ascertain the impact of the proposed development on above and below heritage assets including archaeological remains.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd were commissioned by db symmetry Ltd through their agents the Environmental Dimension Partnership to undertake an archaeological evaluation in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2015) and agreed by the archaeological advisor to the LPA.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 24th September and 23rd October 2015.

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located approximately 2km to the southwest of the market town of Lutterworth in Leicestershire (NGR 452012 283787 site centre) (ILLUS 1). The site is bound by the A4303 Coventry Road to the north and the A5 to the west. To the east and south the site is bound by farmland.

Magna Park, an existing warehouse and logistics centre is located adjacent to the site to the north of Coventry Road. Two further employment units, Semelab and Nott Sport are located to the south of Coventry Road immediately to the north of the proposed development site boundary.

Glebe Farm farmhouse and associated farm buildings lie towards the east of the site and a clay pigeon shooting range (Spa Vale Gun Club) is located in the centre of the proposed development area. A small watercourse (Padge Hall Brook) flows from west to east through the centre of the site to the south of the shooting range. Geological information for the site in the form of an extract from the BGS DIGIMAP-50 Series, shows that the site is underlain by Jurassic aged bedrock strata of the Blue Lias Formation. This comprises thinly interbedded limestone, mudstone or siltstone within the mudstones weathering to clay near the surface. The bedrock geology is overlain over the majority of the site by deposits of Glacial Till and in part by a narrow tract of superficial alluvium deposits along the alignment of the watercourse and by Dunsmore Gravel over a small part of the south-western corner of the study site.

The land within the site is undulating with the highest points being located towards the western side (124m AOD), the northern edge (122m AOD) and around Glebe Farm at 121m AOD. A valley is located in the central area (c110m AOD), which runs east to west across the central part of the site before turning to the south.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological and heritage assessment has been prepared by EDP (2015). The report concluded that the study area contained evidence for human activity throughout the prehistoric and Roman periods. Field walking undertaken on the site in 1996 and 2003 recovered pre-historic flints and Roman pottery from the topsoil. The site also lies adjacent to the modern alignment of Watling Street roman road, and although it is unlikely that evidence for the road would be present within the site itself, it was considered possible that associated activity may be present. An Anglo-Saxon period burial was discovered during road widening to the south-west in 1961 and it was considered that further isolated burials may be present within the site.

A geophysical survey conducted by GSB Prospection (2015) indicated evidence of ridge and furrow, field boundaries and land drains. A single linear anomaly of possible archaeological origin was identified in Field 11, to the north of Glebe Farm.

The geophysical survey also identified large areas of modern, magnetic disturbance believed to relate to agricultural infill.

Areas of apparent fill placement were observed adjacent to the south-west of Glebe Farm and on the northern parts of the site adjacent to both the eastern and western sides of the site access track.

Other than agricultural usage the historical land uses at the site have included:

- a motocross track adjacent to the Padge Hall Brook in the late 1990/early 2000s, that possibly used the imported fill to create the track features;
- an inert landfill adjacent to Padge Hall Brook that last received waste in 2004;
- an area to the east of the landfill that was apparently regraded around the time of the landfill closure.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- to assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- to assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- to produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

The results of the evaluation will enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority and a suitable mitigation strategy (if required) for the proposed development to be formulated.

3 METHOD

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 68 trenches in total. All trenches measured 2.1m in width (standard machine bucket width). Trenches were arrayed to achieve the greatest spatial coverage of the site whilst avoiding services, public footpaths, ecological exclusion areas and excessive damage to future footing configurations.

All trenches were opened by a 21 tonne tracked excavator equipped with a 2.1m wide ditching bucket and were excavated in controlled spits under direct archaeological supervision. Machine excavation terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

Where appropriate a sufficient quantity of identified features were investigated and recorded. This typically involved the excavation of 50% of discrete features, and a 1m wide slot through linear features.

Where deposits continued to unsafe depths (typically below 1m), machine dug sondages and the use of a hand auger were used to evaluate the depth and composition of deposits. In the area of landfill to the south of Glebe Farm, the extreme depth of overburden (up to 4m) necessitated an alteration in the proposed trenching array; the length of trenches was reduced and only a sufficient number of trenches to understand the depth of overburden was excavated.

All trenches were backfilled by replacing the excavated material back in the hole in reverse order of excavation; followed by compressing with the excavator.

Trenches were planned using a Trimble differential GPS system. A record sheet was completed for each trench, even where no deposits of archaeological significance were present. Identified archaeological features were subject to hand excavation, carried out to a sufficient degree to meet the objectives of the evaluation.

All recording followed ClfA Standards and Guidance. All contexts were given unique numbers and recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Where appropriate, sections of archaeological features were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20. A photographic record, utilising high resolution digital data capture, supplemented by black and white negative film, was maintained during the course of the fieldwork.

4 RESULTS

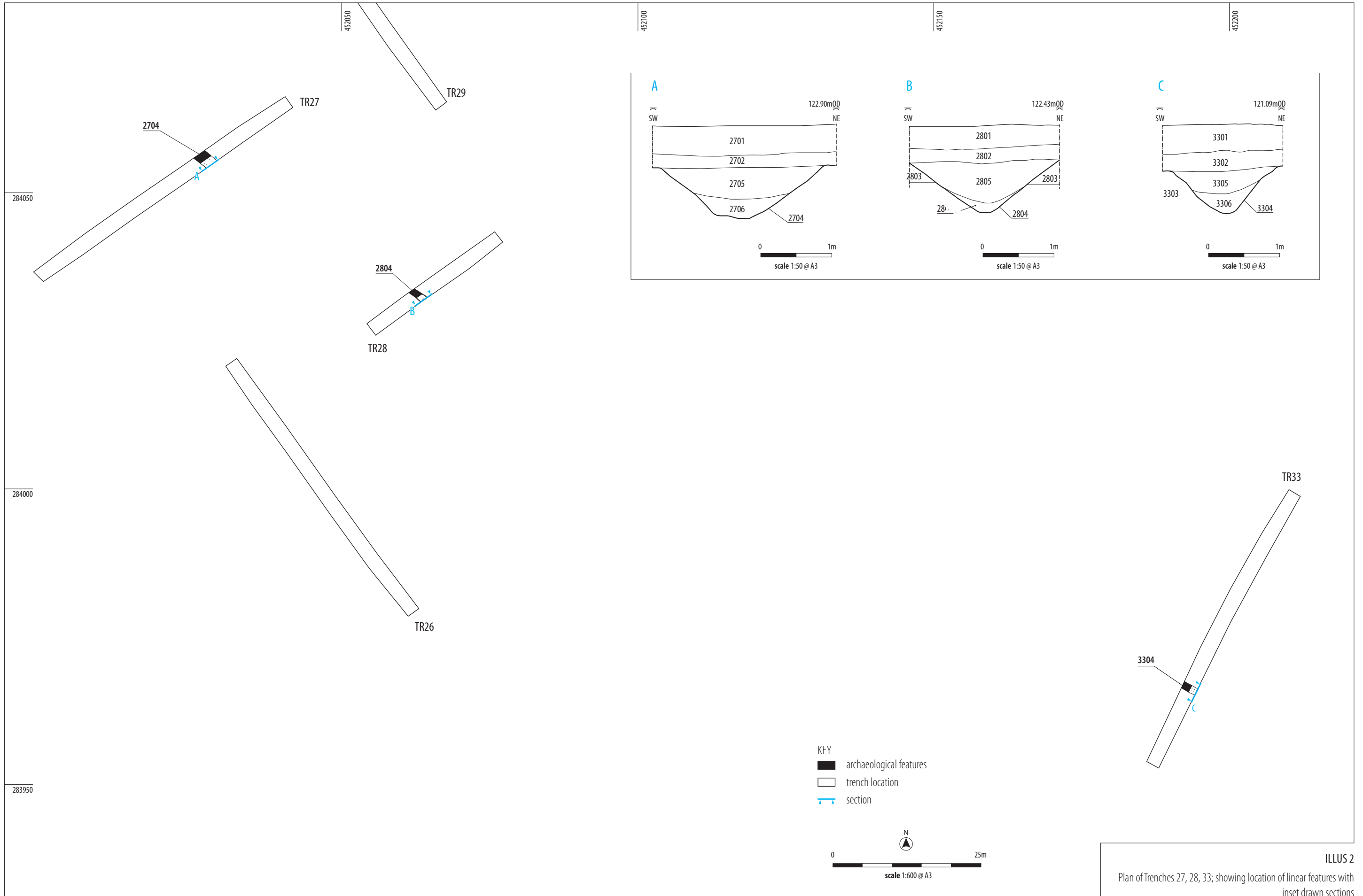
Complete trench and context descriptions are included in Appendix 1. The following section details the key evidence for human activity across the development area.

The main concentration of archaeological activity was in the north of the development area in fields 7 and 11, bordering the A4303 Coventry Road. These two fields comprised a flattish plateau with the ground falling away to the east and south respectively towards Padge Hall Brook to the south.

4.1 ROMAN

Field 11 was a large flat rectangular shaped field which at the time of excavation was under short grass vegetation. It contained two trenches (32 and 33) which were targeted on anomalies of uncertain origin, identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 33 was 50m long, aligned north-east/south-west, and was targeted across a linear geophysical anomaly orientated north-west-southeast.



ILLUS 2
Plan of Trenches 27, 28, 33; showing location of linear features with
inset drawn sections



ILLUS 3
Trench 33, section of Roman ditch, [3304], facing SE



ILLUS 4
Trench 27, section of undated ditch, [2704], facing SE



ILLUS 5
Trench 28, section of undated ditch, [2804], facing SE

Excavation confirmed the anomaly as a ditch [3304], spanning the full width of the trench (ILLUS 2). It measured 1.35m wide x 0.67m deep, with a steep sided profile narrowing to a rounded base (ILLUS 3). It contained two fills. The primary deposit (3306), comprised a firm silty clay, while the upper fill (3305), was of a more friable consistency, containing abundant flecks of charcoal. The feature was sealed by the lower plough soil (3302).

The primary fill (3306), contained eight fragments of handmade grog gritted Roman pottery, dating to the 1st century AD. The upper fill (3305), contained six sherds from a Roman Samian dish (Les Matres-des-Veyre), and seven sherds of a Roman flanged bowl, both of which can be dated to the 2nd century AD.

A single, broken, abraded grain of hulled barley was recovered from context (3305), as well as a small number of molluscs. Animal bone was also present in this deposit, including cow teeth, and fragments from a large mammal skull.

4.2 UNDATED

Field 7, to the west of Field 11, was square in shape, largely under maize cultivation in the eastern half, and with an area of potential deep landfill and disturbance along its western side. The northern half of the field was flat with the southern half dipping away gradually towards the Spa Vale Gun Club.

A series of seven trenches (25-31) were positioned along the eastern side of the field, two of which were targeted upon faint geophysical anomalies (Trenches 27 and 28).

Trench 27 measured 50m long and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. It was aligned northeast to southwest, with the trace of a potential feature running northwest to southeast at the mid-point. Excavation confirmed the presence of this anomaly, identified as a ditch [2704] (ILLUS 4) spanning the full width of the trench. It measured 2.34m wide x 0.70m deep, with a steep sided profile narrowing to a flattish, slightly irregular base.

The ditch contained two fills. The primary fill (2706), was a soft silty clay, containing charcoal traces, whilst the upper fill (2705), was of a similar composition and consistency, but of slightly darker, mid yellowish brown colour. A small piece of magnetised gravel was identified within deposit (2705), however, no dateable material was recovered.

Trench 28 measured 25m long and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. It was aligned northeast to southwest and had been positioned to target a small cluster of geophysical anomalies at its northeast end.

Excavation revealed the presence of a linear ditch running northwest to southeast, spanning the full width of the trench. It measured 2.10m wide x 0.68m deep, with a steep regular shaped profile, narrowing to a flattish base (ILLUS 2, ILLUS 5). The ditch contained two fills, the lower (2806), was a soft silty clay, with the later deposit (2805), of a similar composition, but a slightly darker, greyish brown colour. A small piece of magnetised gravel was identified within deposit (2805), however, no dateable material was recovered.

The dimensions and morphology of this feature were comparable to the ditch seen in Trench 27.

Trench 2 was located in Field 1 in the western part of the site, adjacent to the A5 (Roman Road), lying close to the line of watercourse running through the site. The trench was positioned to target two anomalous features identified on the geophysics survey. It measured 50m long and was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.00m. Upon excavation the targeted anomalies were not identified, however a linear ditch was revealed running north-south spanning the full width of the trench (ILLUS 6). The feature measured 1.00m wide x 0.35m deep with a regular v-shaped profile narrowing to a rounded base. The single fill comprised a soft sandy clay, with lenses of blueish grey clay. The feature was sealed by a lower colluvium deposit within the trench sequence. No finds or dateable material were recovered.

Trench 38 was located in Field 14 in the northeast of the site, and was positioned approximately northeast to southwest across three distinct geophysical anomalies. The trench was 50m long and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m. The three anomalies were located, and identified as two linear ditches running east-west spanning the width of the trench, and a dark deposit of modern contamination towards the western end (ILLUS 7).

Feature [3804] measured 1.04m wide x 0.37m deep, with a steep sided flat based profile. It contained a single fill (3805), comprised of a very dark grey, loose, stoney clay.

Feature [3806] measured 0.55m wide x 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill of friable silty clay [3807].

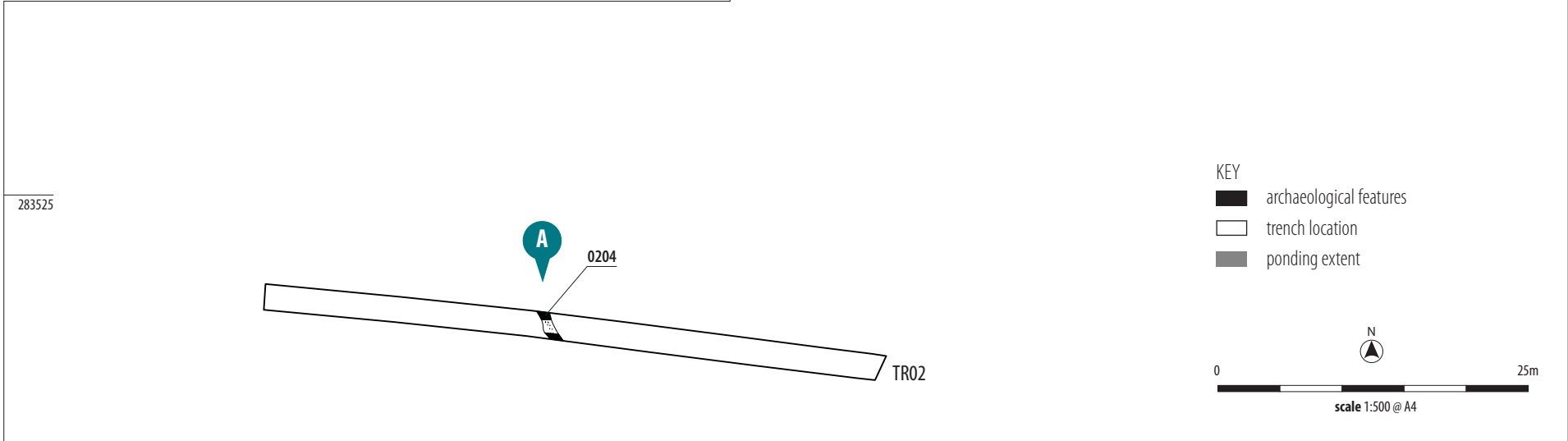
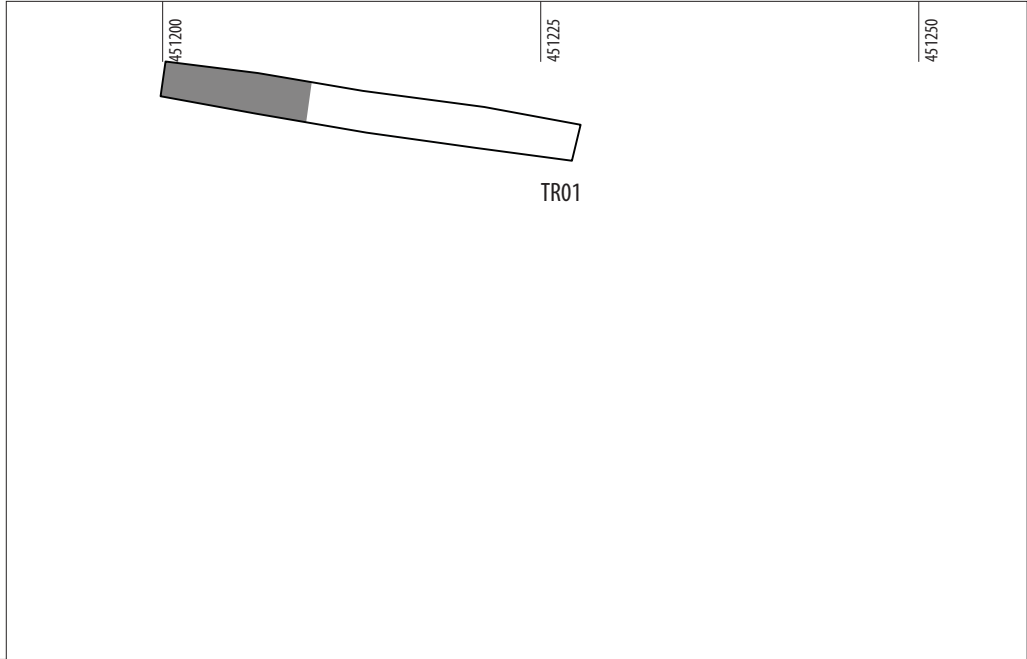
Trenches 41 and 42 were located in Field 8 in the south-east part of the site, where the geophysics survey had identified two parallel curvilinear features running east-west. This field was in a low lying part of the site close to the southern bank of Padge Hall Brook.

Trench 42 was 30m long and excavated to a depth of 0.62m. Upon excavation the southern of the two features was identified as a linear ditch [4204], spanning the full width of the trench. It measured 0.9m wide x 0.32m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (ILLUS 8), and contained a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (4205). Lying along the base of this ditch was a land drain, comprised of round clay piping and supporting brick work. This feature was also located in Trench 41, where a continuation of the feature was identified. Field drains were identified in positions corresponding to the northern feature in both trenches.

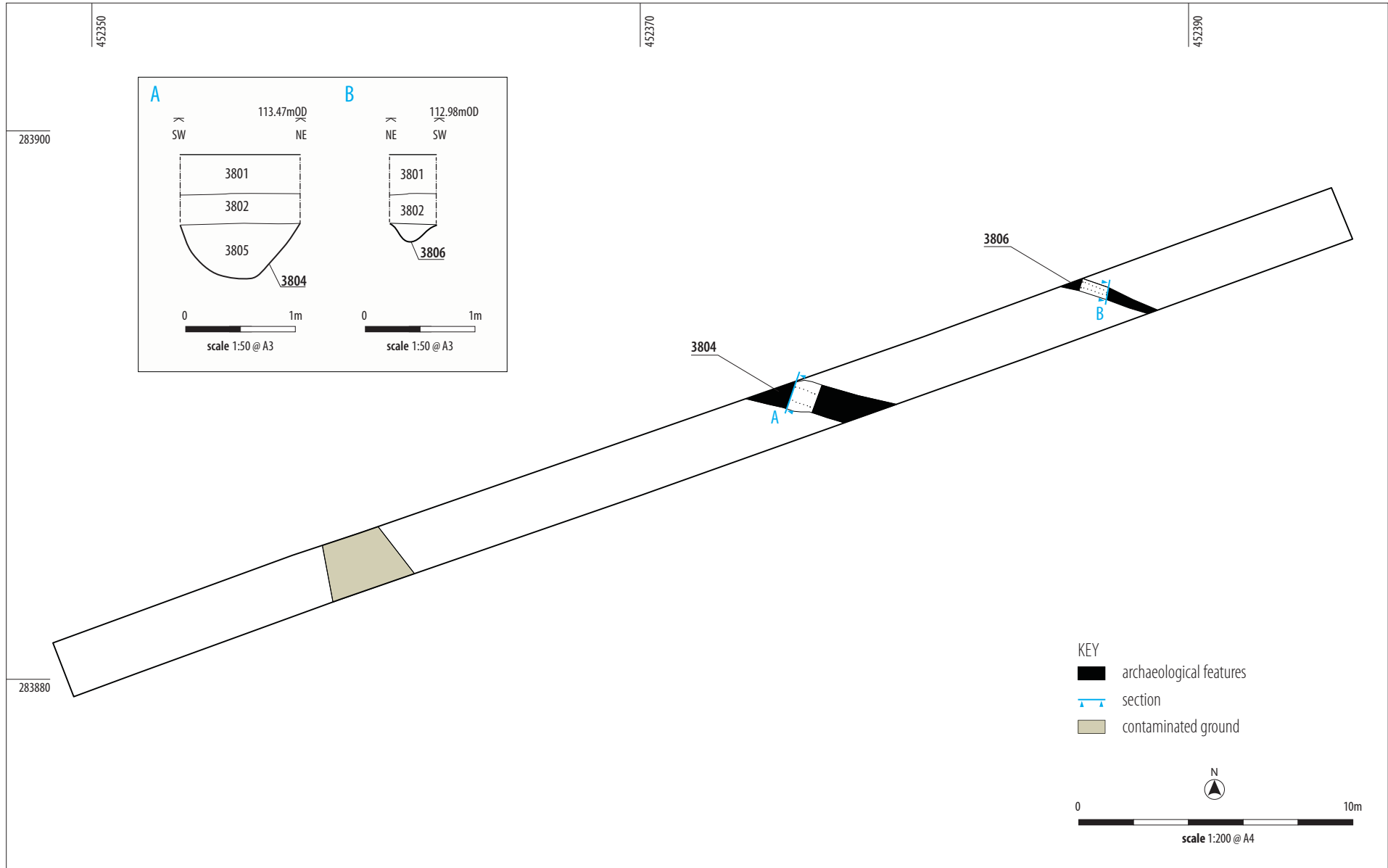
There was evidence of ploughing activity in Fields 2, 7, 14 and 13 in the form of wide furrows along the base of the trenches in the fields.

4.3 DEPOSITS OF ALLUVIUM

Padge Hall Brook flows through the centre of the site, passing to the north of Field 1, continuing through Fields 4 and 5 before turning south-east and flowing between Fields 8 and 9. Several trenches were positioned in Fields 4 and 5 targeting potential geophysical anomalies, with the additional aim of assessing the depth of alluvial deposits along the course of the extant stream.



ILLUS 6
Plan of Trenches 1 and 2, showing location of ditch [0204], and ponding deposit in Trench 1



ILLUS 7
Plan of Trench 38 showing location of features [3804], [3806] and contaminated ground

Excavation indicated that the deepest alluvial deposits were focused either side of the stream course, reaching depths of up to 2m in Trench 22 and Trench 24 (ILLUS 12, ILLUS 13). Alluvial deposits decreased in depth at increased distance from the existing watercourse.

At the western end of Field 4, Trench 17 (ILLUS 9) had been positioned over two possible geophysical anomalies. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, revealing a thin depth of topsoil (1701) overlying a thick deposit of alluvium (1702). At approximately 0.6m below ground level and extending down to the base of the trench was a soft, black, clayey silt deposit (1704), which extended along the trench in a position equating to the position of the two anomalies.

Post excavation has revealed this to be a waterlogged deposit, containing several uncharred seeds and twigs, as well as a complete horse humerus, in addition to two radii and an ulna fragment. The bone was un-fragmented, and complete articular ends were present. The bones were stained brown and in good condition, which may be attributed to the fact that they derived from a rich organic waterlogged deposit, where they were protected from erosion. Fragments of beetle were also identified within the deposit. No dating material was recovered.

4.4 DEPOSITS OF LANDFILL

Desk-based assessment of the site identified that parts of fields 6, 7, 9 and 10 had been used as landfill/regraded.

Fields 9 and 10 were investigated through a sampling strategy involving the excavation of sondages to assess the depth of landfill and to assess if the historic ground surface had survived.

Consequently a crucifix arrangement of two transects of test pits were excavated on a north-south to east-west alignment (ILLUS 10), which were photographed and recorded prior to immediate backfilling.

Along the north-south transect, the depth of landfill was shallowest at the southern tip (Trench 83), where it was approximately 1.00m. Moving north it showed an increase in depth from 3.00m in Trench 79, 3.2m in Trench 73, and 4.00m in Trench 67 (ILLUS 11). The depth decreased slightly moving into field 10 where it measured 1.80-2.00m (Trench 62).

Along the east-west transect, the deepest level was observed in Trench 74, which was excavated to a depth of 4.00m. It showed a slight decrease towards the eastern side where the recorded depths were 2.00m in Trench 71, and 0.6m at the eastern end of Trench 70.

No evidence for a buried topsoil horizon was identified suggesting that a degree of truncation of the historic soil horizon had been undertaken prior to the deposition of landfill.

On the basis of the geophysical survey results, a further area of landfill was expected in Fields 6 and 7. In Field 6, Trenches 46 and 47 contained modern landfill deposits in excess of 1.00m in depth. Due to the significant depth of the loose landfill in the trenches to the west, Trenches 48, 49 and 50 were not excavated. In Field 7, all trenches within the expected area of landfill were excavated. Landfill deposits of brick and modern debris were mixed into the topsoil

horizon which measured approximately 0.4-0.6m deep. Natural geology was identified at a depth of 0.8-1.2m beneath subsoil deposits, therefore not presenting any safety issues.

4.5 GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Trench 32 measured 25m long and was located across a concentration of geophysical anomalies at the northern end of Field 11. Excavation revealed no archaeological features, however a deposit of firm silty clay was investigated with an auger, but proved to be of natural origin.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 ROMAN

The isolated Romano-British ditch [3304], is the only dated feature on site, and is likely related to agricultural activity, as a drainage feature or field boundary. The common alignment shared by ditches [3304], [2704] [2804] and even the smaller ditch [3806] in Trench 38 suggests that they form part of the same continuous ditch feature and are likely to relate to a common axis of a Roman field system.

The pottery suggests initial use of the feature in the later 1st century, with the spot date from the upper fill suggesting activity continued into the 2nd century. The presence of Samian ware is suggestive of higher status settlement, but there is no evidence to suggest that this occupation is occurring within the proposed development site; the pottery has likely been introduced to the feature through manuring of the fields.

5.2 DEPOSITS OF ALLUVIUM

The absence of any features along the course of Padge Hall Brook is what would be expected of an area that was likely prone to seasonal flooding. The evaluation confirmed the presence of alluvial deposits up to 2.00m in depth.

The waterlogged deposit identified in Trench 17 is possibly the result of ponding or alternatively represents a former course of the brook which has subsequently migrated to its current position to the north. Excellent organic preservation was identified within the environmental samples recovered from the deposit, however, no readily dateable material was recovered to determine the age of the deposit.

Further features and deposits attest to the alluvial nature of the valley base, with an irregular linear feature possibly representing a small rivulet present in Trench 2, and potentially feeding into a waterlogged area of ponding at the western end of Trench 1.

5.3 DEPOSITS OF LANDFILL

Deep deposits of landfill up to 4.00m in depth were identified in Fields 9 and 10. No buried topsoil deposits were identified and it seems likely that a degree of truncation of the former ground surface occurred prior to the deposition of landfill material.



The landfill deposits identified in Field 7 are represented by a mixed deposit of topsoil and landfill debris measuring on average 0.4-0.6m in depth. Although no archaeological deposits or features were identified within the area of landfill, subsoil deposits were identified overlying the solid geology suggesting that landfill has been deposited on top of the historic land surface. Deeper landfill deposits were identified in Field 6, where the depth exceeded 1.00m in Trenches 46 and 47.

6 CONCLUSION

The evaluation has succeeded in determining the location and extent of the archaeological remains within the site. It has confirmed that the geophysical survey is an accurate guide to the location and extent of archaeological remains in the proposed development area, and that large parts of it contain no archaeology at all.

The evaluation has confirmed the presence of a ditch feature dated to the Roman period in the northeast of the proposed development area. The lack of any associated features and its projected presence across a large area of modern farmland suggests that it is agricultural in origin and likely to represent the remains of a field system. The discontinuous nature of the feature as a geophysical anomaly may suggest that later ploughing has disturbed and truncated the feature in part. No further features dating to the Roman period were identified during the trial trenching, suggesting that the feature relates only to further land division, existing beyond the confines of the development site.

Landfill occupying Fields 9 and 10 is up to 4.00m in depth and as no buried historic land surface was identified it is likely that any archaeological deposits that may have existed in this area have been removed during the creation of the landfill area. Disturbance does not appear to be as great in Field 7 where a buried subsoil was observed beneath the landfill deposits.

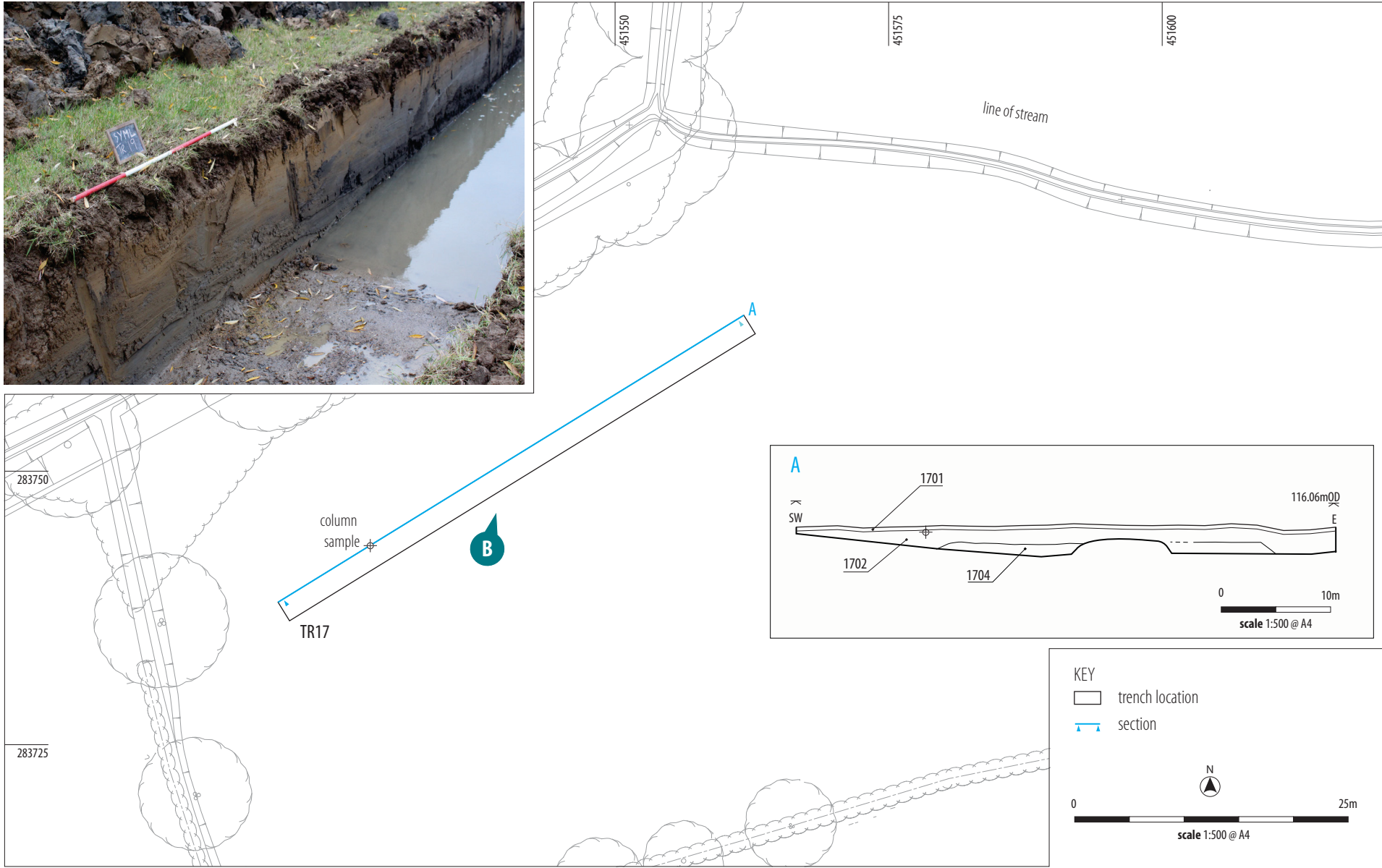
The good preservation of organic material within waterlogged deposits adjacent to Padge Hall Brook is of note, however, no material considered to be of archaeological significance was identified.

No deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Fields 1, 2 and 8 in the south of the proposed development area.

The site contains very few archaeological remains, and must be considered as having little potential to contain any additional features or evidence for settlement. The effects of ploughing and the areas of landfill over large parts of the site may have contributed to the loss of any pre-existing archaeological remains. The limited Roman activity identified is to be expected given its close proximity to Watling Street to the west.

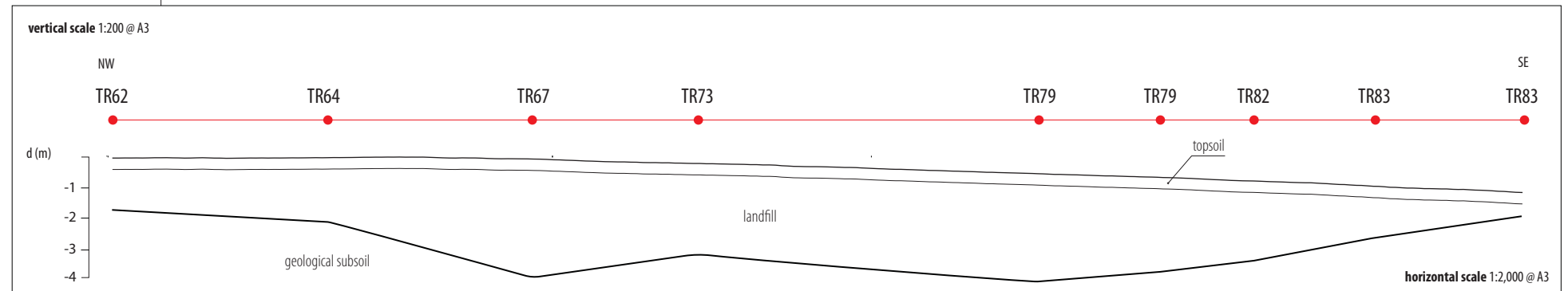
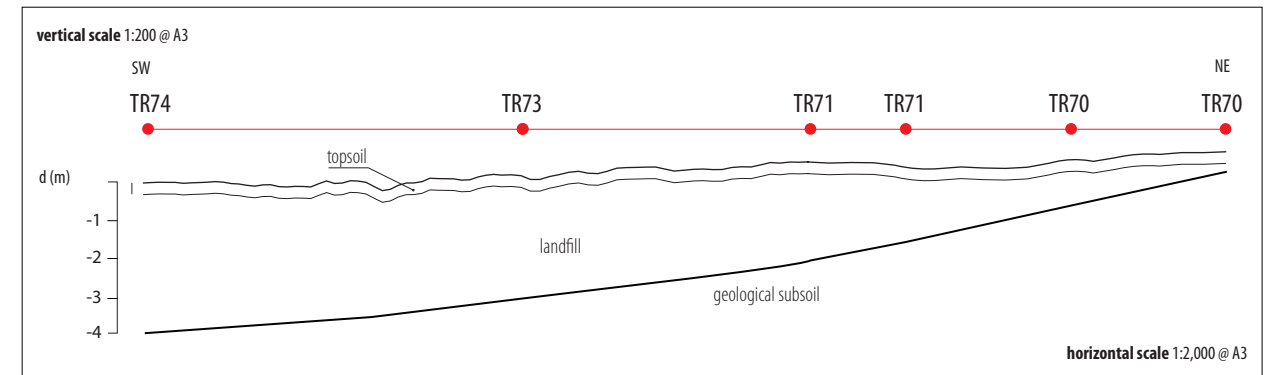
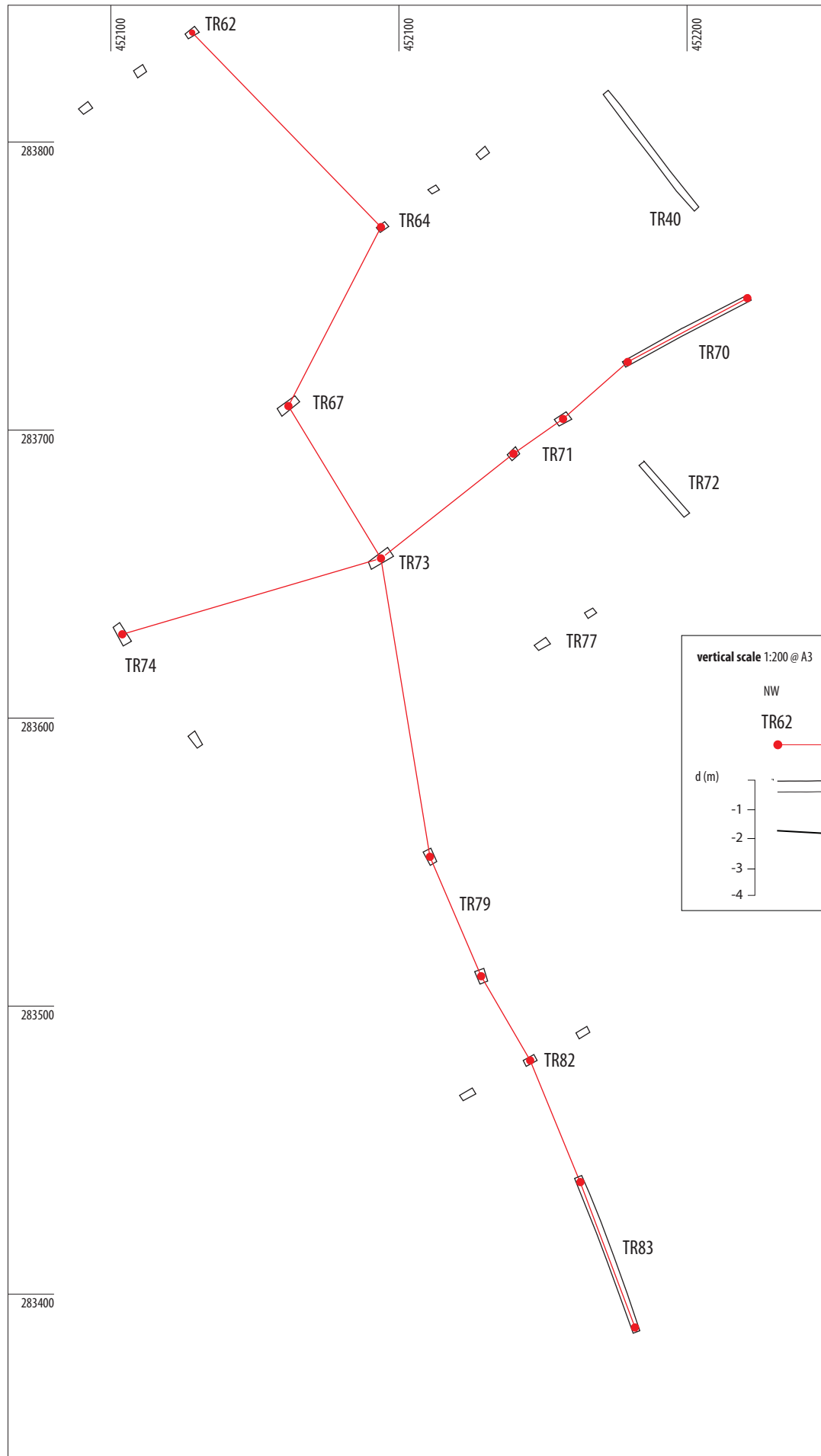
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- Knight, D et al 2012 *East Midlands Heritage; An updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*.
- Leicestershire County Council 2015 *Generic Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Trial Trenching)*.

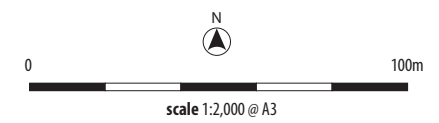


ILLUS 9

Plan of Field 4, showing Trench 17, showing trench section and photo of section deposits, including (1704)



KEY
□ trench location
— transect

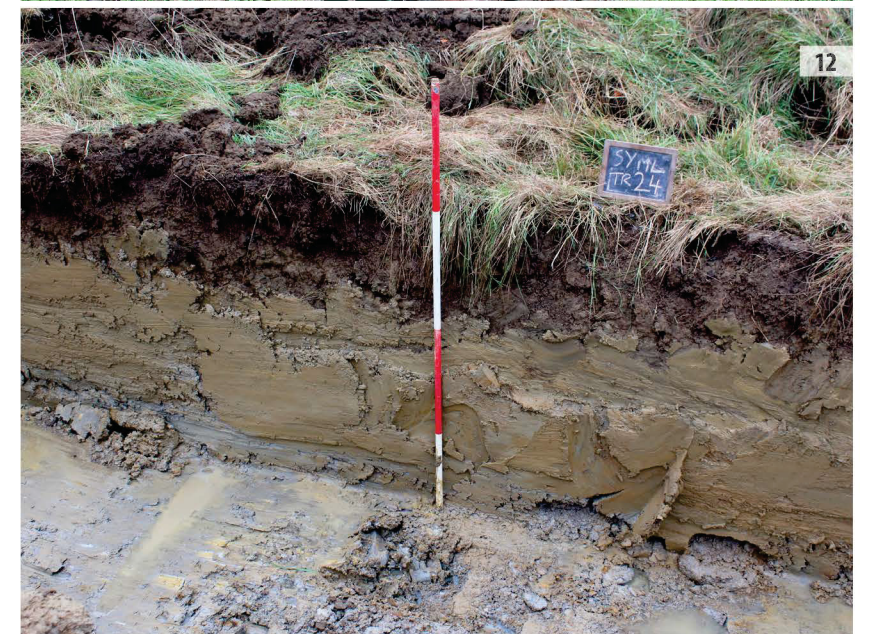


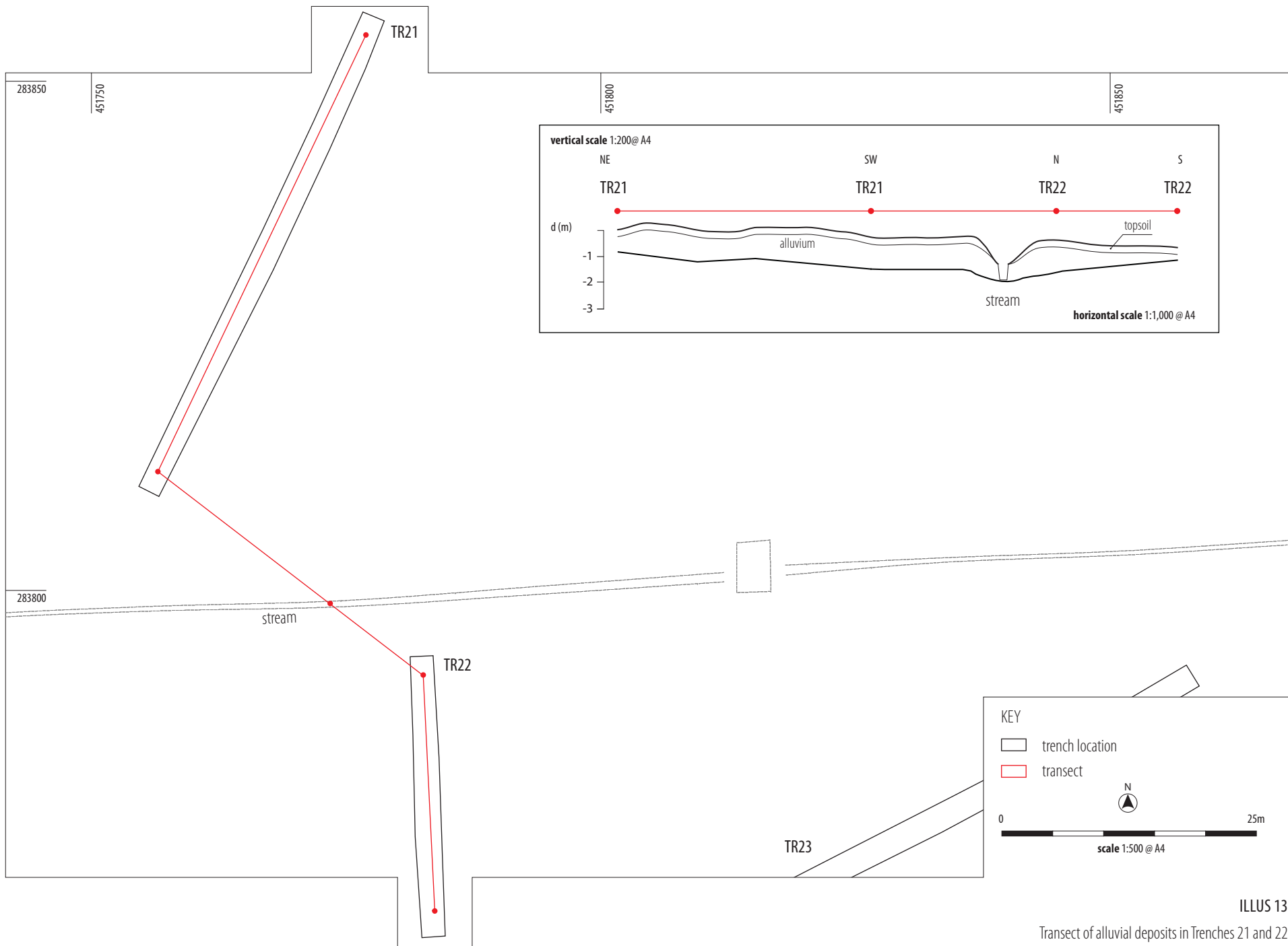
ILLUS 11

Trench 67, showing depth of landfill, facing W

ILLUS 12

Trench 24, showing depth of alluvium, facing SE





ILLUS 13
 Transect of alluvial deposits in Trenches 21 and 22

8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH REGISTER

TR01	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	25.00	2.10	0.60

Context	Description	Thickness (m)
0101	Topsoil: Dark brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.30
0102	Subsoil: Light rusty brown, friable, silty clay.	0.30-0.60
0103	Natural: Gravel, clay mix, mottled orange.	1.00+
0104	Colluvium: Blueish grey, firm, silty clay.	0.60-1.00
Summary	Colluvium resulting from location at base of hill, close to brook, may expect more gravels. Colluvium fades towards the higher ground.	

TR02	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.10	0.60

Context	Description	Thickness (m)
0201	Topsoil: Mid brown, friable/loose, silty clay.	0-0.30
0202	Subsoil: Rusty brown, friable, silty clay.	0.30-0.60
0203	Natural: Mottled,	1.00+
0204	Ditch: 1.00m wide x 0.35m deep x 2.10m > long. V-shaped profile, blunt base, 45° sides.	0.7-1.05
0205	Fill of [0204]: Soft, light brown with patches of colluvium + orange clay, clayey silty sand, occasional small stones.	0.7-1.05
0206	Colluvium: Blueish grey, firm, silty clay.	0.60-1.00
Summary	Feature [0204] likely palaeochannel as is running downhill towards brook, sealed by colluvium deposit. Deposits deeper towards Northern end as grounds falls away.	

TR03	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	25.00	2.10	0.52

Context	Description	Thickness (m)
0301	Topsoil: Greyish brown loamy soil, friable.	0-0.28
0302	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown, sandy clay, friable, mottled with orange sand.	0.28-0.42
0303	Natural: Mid/dark yellowish brown, sandy clay, firm, patches of sand seams & blueish grey clay.	0.42+
Summary	No archaeology present.	

TR04	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	25.00	2.10	0.46

Context	Description	Thickness (m)
0401	Topsoil: Greyish brown loam, friable.	0-0.27
0402	Subsoil: Mottled sandy orange in mid grey/brown clay, friable.	0.27-0.40
0403	Natural: Firm sandy clay, greyish brown, patches of sandier orange clay.	0.40+
Summary	No archaeology present. Patchy natural, sandy seams throughout, crossed with LD's.	

TR05	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	25.00	2.10	0.45

Context	Description	Thickness (m)
0501	Topsoil: Brown/grey loamy soil, friable.	0-0.27
0502	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, friable.	0.27-0.40
0503	Natural: Light/Mid yellowish brown sandy clay, firm, patches of gravel.	0.40+
Summary	No archaeology. Land drains crossing trench	

TR06	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	25.00	2.10	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness (m)
0601	Topsoil: Grey/brown loamy soil, friable.	0-0.30
0602	Subsoil: Mid orange/brown, sandy clay, friable.	0.30-0.43
0603	Natural: Light/Mid yellowish brown, sandy clay, firm, patches of blueish grey clay & sandier patches, mottled.	0.43+
Summary	No archaeology present, crossed by land drains & plough scars?	

TR07	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	25.00	2.10	0.47

Context	Description	Thickness (m)
0701	Topsoil: Greyish brown loam, friable.	0-0.30
0702	Subsoil: Orange/brown sandy clay, friable.	0.30-0.43
0703	Natural: Orange/brown sandy clay, firm.	0.42+
Summary	No archaeology present. Land drains.	

TR08	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.10	0.35
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
0801	Topsoil: Dark brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.20		
0802	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.30		
0803	Natural: Mottled, orange, very firm, silty clay.	0.30-0.35+		
Summary	No archaeology. Plough scars NE-SW.			

TR09	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.10	0.35
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
0901	Topsoil: Dark brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.20		
0902	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.30		
0903	Natural: Mottles orange, very firm,	0.30-0.35+		
Summary	No evidence of archaeology. Field drains.			

TR10	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.10	0.35
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1001	Topsoil: Dark brown, friable silty clay.	0-0.25		
1002	Subsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0.25-0.30		
1003	Natural: Mottled orange, very firm,	0.30+		
Summary	No archaeology. Plough scars			

TR11	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	SE/NW	50.00	2.10	0.48
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1101	Topsoil: Dark brown loam, friable.	0-0.30		
1102	Subsoil: Mid/Light brown, friable silty clay.	0.30-0.40		
1103	Natural: Firm clay, slightly silty, orange-light brown.	0.40+		
Summary	shallow plough scars/furrows running NE-SW			

TR12	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.10	0.36
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1201	Topsoil: Brown, friable loam soil.	0-0.22		
1202	Subsoil: Light/mid brown, firm silty clay.	0.22-0.30		
1203	Natural: Mid yellowish brown, firm clay.	0.30+		
Summary	No archaeology present.			

TR13	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.10	0.40
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1301	Topsoil: Dark grey loam soil.	0-0.26		
1302	Subsoil: Sandy/silty brown clay, friable.	0.26-0.34		
1303	Natural: Dark/mid brown, mottled firm clay.	0.34+		
Summary	No archaeology present.			

TR14	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.10	0.35
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1401	Topsoil: Dark grey, loamy soil, soft, clayish silt.	0-0.20		
1402	Subsoil: Sandy brown, silty clay, friable.	0.20-0.30		
1403	Natural: Mottled orange, firm, clay.	0.30-0.35+		
Summary	Some plough scars across trench (NE/SW). One Modern burnt out posthole. Land drain cut into one plough scar.			

TR15	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.10	0.40
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1501	Topsoil: Same as 14.	0-0.20		
1502	Subsoil: Same as 14.	0.20-0.30		
1503	Natural: Same as 14.	0.30-0.40+		
Summary	—			

TR16	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	SW/NE	50.00	2.10	0.40
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1601	Topsoil: Dark brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.20		
1602	Subsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.30		
1603	Natural: Orange, very firm	0.30-0.40+		
Summary	Grey/brown banding across trench (roughly NW/SE orientation) presumed plough scars? One has modern brick. Possible Modern burnt out posthole – fence moved back?			

TR17	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.00	1.20
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1701	Topsoil: Brown, friable.	0-0.20		
1702	Alluvium: Clean, blueish, silty clay, very firm.	0.20-1.10		
1703	Natural Clay	1.10-1.20+		
1704	Blackish brown soft clayey silt.	0.60-1.30		
Summary	Dark deposit (1704) from which 4 large thick horse bones were found, possible water borne deposit/dumping			

TR18	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	W/E	50.00	2.00	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1801	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.30		
1802	Subsoil: Light brown, firm, silty clay.	0.30-0.70		
1803	Colluvium: Greyish blue, firm, silty clay.	0.70-1.00		
1804	Natural: Mottled orange, very firm,	1.00-1.10+		
Summary	Variations in natural along base of trench.			

TR19	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	25.00	2.00	1.10
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
1901	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.30		
1902	Subsoil: Light brown, friable silty clay.	0.30-0.60		
1903	Alluvium: Firm, silty clay, greyish blue.	0.60-0.90		
1904	Natural: Orange clay.	0.90-1.10+		
Summary	Alluvium deposit thickening from south to north (close to stream course)			

TR20	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.00	0.70
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2001	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.30		
2002	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.30-0.60		
2003	Natural: Mottled, orange, clay.	0.60-0.70+		
Summary	–			

TR21	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	50.00	2.00	0.90
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2101	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.30		
2102	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.30-0.60		
2103	Colluvium: Greyish blue, firm, silty clay.	0.60-0.85		
2103	Natural: Orange, mottled, very firm,	0.85-0.90+		
Summary	Alluvium thickening towards south close to stream course			

TR22	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	25.00	2.00	1.20
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2201	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.30		
2202	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.30-0.60		
2203	Colluvium: Medium brown, firm, silty clay, sterile.	0.60-1.10		
2204	Natural orange clay	1.10+		
Summary	Evidence of thick alluvial deposit			

TR23	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.00	
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2301	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.20		
2302	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.70		
2303	Colluvium: Greyish brown, firm, silty clay.	0.70-1.00		
2304	Natural: Mottled orange clay.	1.00-1.10+		
2305	Silting: Very dark brown, soft, clayey silt.	1.10-2.00		
Summary	2305 located in lowest point of field. Related to present water channel.			

TR24	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.00	1.10
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2401	Topsoil: Brown, Crumbly/friable silty clay, roots/vegetation.	0-0.20		
2402	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, greyish brown, silty clay.	0.20-0.60		
2403	Alluvium: Orange grey, soft, silty clay at East end. Alluvium was 1.10m deep – sondage.	0.60-1.10		
2404	Natural: Stoney, brown/orange, silty clay.	1.10+		
Summary	Alluvium getting deeper towards East end, close to stream.			

TR25	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	50.00	2.00	0.70
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2501	Topsoil: Dark brown, friable, clayey silt, occasional small stones.	0-0.30		
2502	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay, occasional small stones.	0.30-0.45		
2503	Natural: Mottled orange, firm, silty clay, large stones.	0.45-0.70+		
Summary	Trench on a slope, North/South. evidence of deeper alluvial clays towards south of trench			

TR26	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.00	0.80
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2601	Topsoil: Mid brown, soft, clayey silt, occasional small stones.	0-0.40		
2602	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.40-0.50		
2603	Natural: Mottled orange, very firm, silty clay.	0.50-0.80		
Summary	Located on higher ground.			

TR27	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.10	0.65
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2701	Topsoil: Friable, greyish brown loamy silty soil.	0-0.17		
2702	Subsoil: Dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.	0.17-0.38		
2703	Natural: Mid/light yellowish brown with reddish sandy inclusions, firm silty clay, small stones, mottled.	0.38+		
2704	Cut of ditch, sharp sided, rounded base, SE/NW.	–		
2705	Fill of ditch [2704], secondary fill, friable silty clay.	–		
2706	Fill of ditch [2704], primary fill, friable silty clay.	–		
Summary	Single linear towards centre of the trench, orientation SE/NW – excavated – ditch (prehistoric/RB pottery) 2.30 x 0.70m.			

TR28	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	25.00	2.10	0.92
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2801	Topsoil: Greyish brown, friable, loamy silt.	0-0.22		
2802	Subsoil: Light to mid mixed brown silty clay, friable.	0.22-0.38		
2803	Natural: Mottled, firm,	0.38+		
2804	Cut of ditch: Sharp sided, flat base, orientated SE/NW, rough V-shaped profile.	–		
2805	Secondary deposit: Mid grey yellowish brown, silty clay, soft/ friable.	–		
2806	Primary deposit: Light yellowish brown, silty clay, soft/ friable.	–		
Summary	Single linear, orientated SE/NW, towards NE of trench [2804]. Presumably same linear as in TR 27.			

TR29	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.00	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
2901	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay, roots, slightly humic.	0-0.20		
2902	Subsoil: Mixed light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.40		
2903	Natural: Mottled orange, firm,	0.40-0.60+		
Summary	–			

TR30	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	25.00	2.00	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3001	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay	0-0.20		
3002	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay, occasional stone	0.20-0.40		
3003	Natural: Mottled orange, firm, clay	0.40-0.60+		
3004	Cut of furrow: Shallow but wide, gently sloped, flat based linear.	-		
3005	Fill of furrow: Friable, light yellowish brown, silty clay.	-		
Summary	Remains of wider furrow in base of trench running north-south			

TR31	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	25.00	2.00	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3101	Topsoil: Mid brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.25		
3102	Subsoil: Light brown, soft, clayey silt.	0.25-0.50		
3103	Natural: Mottled orange, firm clay.	0.50-0.60+		
Summary	Area of brighter orange clay at NE end of trench. Traces of furrows running N/S across trench.			

TR32	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.00	0.90
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3201	Topsoil: Greyish brown, loamy soil, friable.	0-0.31		
3202	Subsoil: Yellowish brown, silty clay, friable.	0.31-0.55		
3203	Natural: Yellowish brown, silty clay, firm,	0.55+		
3204	Natural feature: Possible geological layer or build up in hollow.	0.80+		
Summary	Large sandy clay, deep geological feature present.			

TR33	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.10	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3301	Topsoil: Greyish brown, loamy soil, friable.	0-0.39		
3302	Subsoil: Reddish brown, friable, silty clay, mottled with some sandy patches.	0.39-0.59		
3303	Natural: Light greyish brown, firm, silty clay, mottled in places, sandy inclusions, round stones.	0.59+		
3304	Cut of ditch, roughly V-shaped, steep sides	0.59-1.20		
3305	Secondary fill of ditch: Charcoal rich, plastic, light greyish brown, RB pot & animal bone.	0.59-1.00		
3306	Primary fill of ditch: Mottled light yellowish/greyish brown, firm, silty clay, RB pot.	1.00-1.20		
Summary	Single ditch of Romano-British date – probable field boundary			

TR34	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	SW/NE	50.00	2.10	0.70
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3401	Topsoil: Grey brown friable loamy soil.	0-0.26		
3402	Subsoil: Mid/light brown silty clay, friable.	0.26-0.48		
3403	Natural: Dark/mid greyish brown, very mottled & changeable, blueish grey, sandy inclusions, grey mottling and bands of blue/orange/dark brown, fine hard clay. Possible colluvium origin to clays.	0.48+		
3404	Deposit of very firm, brown, silty clay, occasional small stones: 1.10m deep x approx. 15m long x 2m+ wide. Likely Modern quarrying associated with construction of road. Film (0018-29).	0.30-1.40		
Summary	Around six visible plough scars in a very changeable clay natural. Purple glazed ware found in scar – Post-Medieval.			

TR35	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	SE/NW	50.00	2.10	0.75
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3501	Topsoil: Greyish brown, friable loamy soil.	0-0.35		
3502	Subsoil: Mottled silty clay, friable, mid brown.	0.35-0.50		
3503	Natural: Dark/light mottled fine hard clay, slightly silty, yellow/orange appearance,	0.50+		
Summary	Crossed by furrows, folds in clay, land drains.			

TR36	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.10	0.76
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3601	Topsoil: Greyish brown friable loamy soil.	0-0.27		
3602	Subsoil: Friable mid to dark silty clay, greyish brown	0.27-0.46		
3603	Natural: Dark brown firm silty clay, areas of orange sand, some mottling, some areas of a reddish brown clay	0.46+		
Summary	Possible plough scars/furrows in the NE. Baulk left in at SW end due to land drains & Modern drainage.			

TR37	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	W/E	50.00	2.10	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3701	Topsoil: Greyish brown friable loamy soil.	0-0.25		
3702	Subsoil: Mid/light orange/reddish brown, friable silty clay.	0.25-0.40		
3703	Natural: Dark reddish brown clay, firm sandy mottling inclusions – almost dark brown in places.	0.40+		
Summary	No archaeology.			

TR38	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	W/E	50.00	2.10	0.70
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3801	Topsoil: Greyish brown friable loamy soil.	0-0.27		
3802	Subsoil: Mid greyish/reddish brown, friable, silty sand, rounded stones.	0.27-0.40		
3803	Natural: Plastic/firm light/mid silty clay, orange/yellowish brown. Patches of greyish blue clay, mottled, some sandy patches.	0.40+		
3804	Linear channel, with redeposited natural.	0.30 Top		
3805	Organic rich,	1.05 Bottom		
3806	Cut of narrow linear: 0.55m wide x 0.20 m deep x 2m+ long, flat base, gradual breaks of slope.	—		
3807	Fill of [3806]: Friable, mottled orange, silty clay, no inclusions.	—		
Summary	[3806] Possible continuation of Roman ditch seen in Trench 33. Evidence of modern disturbance/features			

TR39	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.10	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
3901	Topsoil: Soft, dark brown, clayey silt.	0-0.20		
3902	Subsoil: Friable, brown/orange, silty clay.	0.20-0.40		
3903	Natural: Mottled,	0.40-0.60		
Summary	Some traces in base of trench running E/W.			

TR40	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.00	0.70
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
4001	Topsoil: Soft dark brown, clayey silt.	0-0.20		
4002	Subsoil: Orange brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.40		
4003	Natural.	0.40-0.70		
Summary	On sloping ground.			

TR41	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	30.00	2.00	1.20
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
4101	Topsoil: Soft dark brown, clayey silt.	0-0.20		
4102	Subsoil: Orange brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.50		
4103	Colluvium, firm, orange, silty clay	0.50-1.20		
4104	Natural; firm stony, mottled clay	1.20m >		
Summary	Continuation of ditch seen in trench 42, clay drain pipes			

TR42	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NNW/SSE	25.00	2.10	0.60
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
4201	Topsoil: Greyish brown loam.	0.27		
4202	Subsoil: Lighter/mid orange brown sandy clay.	0.47		
4203	Natural: Sandy gravels & clay (greyish blue).	0.52 (Start)		
4204	Cut of ditch for large land drain: built with brick supports, horseshoe land drain.	0.90		
4205	Fill of [4204]: greyish brown silty clay, frequent inclusions of charcoal, brick, mottling.	0.90		
Summary	Post medieval drainage containing field drains.			

TR44	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.00	1.00
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
4401	Topsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.20		
4402	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.20-0.45		
4403	Colluvium: Greyish blue, firm, silty clay.	0.45-0.85		
4404	Natural: Orange,	0.85-1.00		
Summary	-			

TR45	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	25.00	2.10	0.98
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
4501	Topsoil: Friable greyish brown loamy soil, mixed with debris from landfill due to ploughing.	0-0.30		
4502	Landfill: Rich black organic decomposition layer filled with Modern debris. Landfill but not subject to ploughing.	0.30-0.46		
4503	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown, friable, silty clay, small stones.	0.46-0.70		
4504	Natural: Firm mid/dark greyish brown clay. Some lighter patches with sandy mottling.	0.70+		
Summary	Two furrows can be seen, orientated roughly N/S.			

TR46	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	35.00	2.10	1.10
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
4601	Landfill: Greyish brown loamy soil with frequent inclusions of Modern debris (trash, brick, metal etc.), charcoal and other organic debris also. Friable, at base where soil hasn't been ploughed, gives a less friable appearance.	0-1.00		
4602	Natural: Yellowish brown silty clay, firm with some darker, plastic, patches of clay.	1.00+		
Summary	No archaeology present. Landfill thickening towards north-east end			

TR47	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	-	2.10	1.20+
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
4701	Landfill: Contaminated ground & landfill (debris & trash). Over 1.20m in depth. Trench abandoned.	0-1.20+		
Summary	Trench abandoned – Deep landfill & contamination.			

TR51	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NNW/SSE	50.00	2.10	-
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5101	Topsoil: Friable greyish brown loamy soil,	0-0.56		
5102	Subsoil: Greyish brown, friable, silty clay, mottled with orange sand.	0.56-0.92		
5103	Natural: Firm, yellowish brown, silty clay,	0.92+		
5104	Cut of ditch: V-shaped, steep sided, Modern	-		
5105	Fill of ditch: Greyish brown, firm/plastic, orange mottling.	-		
Summary	Many possible furrows, orientated N/S, One Modern Ditch, orientated N/S.			

TR52	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	25.00	2.10	1.20
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5201	Topsoil/landfill: Dark greyish brown, friable loamy soil, Modern debris.	0-0.30		
5202	Sandstone/fill: Reddish sandy layer, landfill.	0.30-0.50		
5203	Subsoil/landfill: Dark greyish brown silty clay, Modern debris (especially brick), friable	0.50-0.80		
5204	Possible colluvium: Dark greyish brown, silty clay, firm.	0.80-1.10		
5205	Natural: Light yellowish brown silty clay, firm with orange sandy inclusions.	1.10+		
5206	Cut of irregular pit: Cut into furrow.	-		
5207	Fill of pit [5206]: Greyish brown, silty clay.	-		
5208	Cut of ditch (possible furrow).	-		
5209	Fill of [5208].	-		
Summary	Deep trench due to landfill layers, two probable furrows orientated N/S in trench.			

TR53	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	SW/NE	50.00	2.10	1.00
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5301	Topsoil: Landfill, greyish brown, friable, loamy soil full of Modern debris.	0-0.54		
5302	Subsoil: Reddish brown, silty sand, friable,	0.54-0.74		
5303	Colluvium: Possible Colluvium, Dark greyish brown, clay, firm	0.74-0.95		
5304	Natural: Yellowish brown clay, firm, orange sand mottling.	0.95+		
Summary	At least four furrows can be seen crossing the trench, orientation N/S.			

TR54	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	W/E	50.00	2.10	1.05
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5401	Topsoil/landfill: Greyish brown, silty loamy soil, inclusions of Modern debris/rubbish.	0-0.52		
5402	Subsoil: Mid brown, silty clay, friable.	0.52-0.80		
5403	Natural: Mid yellow/orange, silty clay, firm, patches of lighter clay & mottling from sand,	0.80+		
Summary	Furrows N/S across trench.			

TR55	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	25.00	2.10	0.84
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5501	Topsoil: Greyish brown, friable, silty loamy soil, some Modern debris.	0-0.45		
5502	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown, friable, silty clay.	0.45-0.60		
5503	Natural: Dark/mid greyish brown, firm,	0.60+		
Summary	No sign of archaeological features.			

TR56	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	SW/NE	50.00	2.10	0.70
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5601	Topsoil: Greyish brown, loamy soil, friable.	0-0.52		
5602	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown, friable, silty clay.	0.52-0.60		
5603	Natural: Stony, mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay.	0.60+		
Summary	Furrows, orientation N/S, four or five across trench.			

TR57	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.10	0.80
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5701	Topsoil/landfill: Mid/dark greyish brown, friable, loamy soil. Full of Modern debris/rubbish.	0-0.44		
5702	Subsoil: Thin band of friable, light, greyish brown silty clay.	0.44-0.50		
5703	Natural: Light to mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay.	0.50+		
Summary	Possible furrows N/S.			

TR58	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	SW/NE	50.00	2.10	0.75
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5801	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown, loamy soil, friable.	0-0.30		
5802	Subsoil: Light brown yellowish, plastic/soft, silty clay.	0.30-0.50		
5803	Natural: Blue/grey clay, yellow mottling, firm,	0.50+		
Summary	No archaeology present.			

TR59	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW-SE	50.00	2.10	1.10
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
5901	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown, loamy soil, friable.	0-0.30		
5902	Subsoil: Light brown yellowish, plastic/soft, silty clay.	0.30-0.50		
5903	Natural: Blue/grey clay, yellow mottling, firm,	0.50-1.10		
5904	Landfill; mixed, stony, modern deposit	0.50-0.90		
Summary	No archaeology present, quite wet along base of trench			

TR60	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.00	0.90
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
6001	Topsoil: brown, friable, silty clay, humic with roots	0-0.25		
6002	Subsoil: Greyish brown, friable, silty clay, occasional small stones.	0.25-0.40		
6003	Landfill: Loose,	0.40-0.90		
6004	Colluvium: Blueish grey, firm, silty clay.	0.90-1.40		
6005	Natural: Mottled orange grey clay	1.40-1.60		
Summary	Colluvium only appears towards the SE end of the trench, also the landfill deposit is only evident towards SE end of trench.			

TR62	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	Ne/SW	50.00	2.00	1.8
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
6201	Topsoil: Brown, sandy silt, common small stones.	0-0.30		
6202	Lower backfill deposit: Brown, mixed,	0.30-0.80		
6203	Clay, containing bricks, rubble. Clearly extending deeper. Evidence of oil/contaminants	0.80-1.80+		
Summary	-			

TR64	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.00	-
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
6401	Topsoil: Loose, brown, sandy silt.	0-0.30		
6402	Lower backfill deposit: Brown, mixed,	0.30-1.50+		
Summary	Three sondages: One at either end, one middle. Landfill up to 1.5m, no further work due to H&S issues.			

TR67	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.00	4.00m
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
6701	Topsoil.	0-0.30		
6702	Landfill.	0.30-4.00m		
Summary	4m+ of landfill, unsafe sides, no further excavation.			

TR70	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NE/SW	50.00	2.00	0.70
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
7001	Topsoil/turf line: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0-0.20		
7002	Landfill: Cinder, brick, debris.	0.20-0.80		
7003	Lower subsoil: Brown, friable, silty clay.	0.80-1.00		
7004	Natural: Mottled orange clay	1.00-1.20		
Summary	No archaeology			

TR71	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	25.00	2.00	
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
7101	Topsoil: Stoney, light brown.	0-0.30		
7102	Landfill: Mixed stone/cement/plastic.	0.30-2.60		
7103	Natural: Greyish clay.	2.60-2.80+		
Summary	2.6m of landfill – 2.0m at East end. No in situ plough soil.			

TR72	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	25.00	2.00	1.00
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
7201	Topsoil/turf: Brown, friable.	0-0.20		
7202	Landfill: Brick, debris.	0.20-0.80		
7203	Subsoil: Light brown, friable, silty clay.	0.80-0.90		
7204	Natural: Mottled,	0.90-1.20+		
Summary	No archaeology			

TR73	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.00	-
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
7301	Topsoil: Stoney, loose, brown sandy clay.	0-0.30		
7302	Landfill: Mixed stone/cement blocks, bricks, metal.	0.30-3.00+		
Summary	Sondage at Eastern end of trench, 3m+ no evidence of in situ subsoil.			

TR74	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	NW/SE	50.00	2.00	-
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
7401	Topsoil: Brown,	0-0.30		
7402	Landfill.	0.30-3.70+		
Summary	Very Deep deposit of landfill. 2			

TR77	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	-	25.00	2.00	2.00m
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
7701	Brown, loose topsoil,	0-0.40		
7702	Landfill	0.40-2.00		
Summary	No evidence of in situ plough soil/ground surface.			

TR79	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	50.00	2.00	3.00m>
Context	Description	Thickness (m)		
7901	Topsoil: Sandy, brown.	0-0.30		
7902	Landfill ; Very deep deposit of landfill, mixed, stony modern fill	0.30-3.00+		
Summary	3m+ of landfill at S end/ 3.8m at north end. No sign of natural. Stopped because of unsafe depth/collapsing sides.			

TR82	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	E/W	50.00	2.00	2.30
Context	Description			Thickness (m)
8201	Topsoil: Turf line, mid brown, friable, silty clay.			0-0.40
8202	Landfill: Mixed layers of			0.40-2.00
8203	Natural: Orange/grey clay.			2.00-2.30+
Summary	Sondage. 3m of landfill in centre of tre			

TR83	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Avg D (m)
	N/S	50.00	2.00	1.00
Context	Description			Thickness (m)
8301	Topsoil: Turf line, mid brown, friable, silty clay.			0-0.25
8302	Landfill: Mixed,			0.25-0.70
8303	Brown clay natural.			0.70-1.05+
Summary	Generally, constant depth of landfill from South to North, approx. 0.5m. No evidence of archaeology or furrows.			

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

IAN ROWLANDSON, JULIE FRANKLIN, JULIE LOCHRIE

The finds assemblage amounted to 22 sherds (136g) of pottery and 1g of industrial waste. The pottery is of Roman date. It was recorded according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the Leicestershire Museum codes commonly in use (see Pollard 1999, Clark 1999 etc.). Additional codes have been introduced following City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit form codes when suitable codes were not evident (Darling and Precious 2014). A summary of the finds assemblage is given in TABLE 1. A complete catalogue is given at the end.

Trench	Pottery (Rom)		Industrial Waste	Dating
	Count	Wgt		
27	–	–	<0.5g	?
28	–	–	<0.5g	?
33	22	136	1g	AD1
Total	22	136	1g	–

TABLE 1

Summary of finds assemblage by trench

Pottery

Pottery sherds from two vessels were retrieved from ditch fill (3305), a samian form 18/31 dish and a segmental flanged bowl in an oxidised fabric. This group can be broadly dated to the 2nd century AD and the pottery was in fresh condition. Sherds from two handmade grog-gritted vessels, one with a wiped or combed surface, were retrieved from ditch fill (3306) and should be dated to the 1st century AD as vessels in this fabric occur in pre-, peri- and post-conquest groups from Leicestershire.

Finds

The only other finds were a small collection of magnetic residue recovered from samples of ditch fills in Trenches 27, 28 and 33. These appear to be magnetised gravel, and thus are not indicative of any metalworking, though might suggest some sort of burning. The material recovered from ditch 2704 (2705) includes a small fragment of iron wire which could be intrusive.

Discussion

The pottery from this site suggests activity on the site in the early to mid Roman periods. The sherds are fresh in comparison to other rural assemblage however it is difficult to support further interpretation as the assemblage was so small. It is of note that the sherds found in the primary fill of ditch [3304] (3306) are of 1st century date while those found in the secondary fill (3305) are of 2nd century date.

The pottery from this site should be retained and deposited in the relevant museum. In the event of further work on this site the pottery from these investigations should be considered in any final report. No illustration of the vessels would be necessary.

References

- Clark, R 1999 *The Roman Pottery, in Connor, A and Buckley, R Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester* Leicester Archaeology Monographs No 5, Leicester, 95-164.
- Darling, MJ 2004 *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery* Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 11, 67-74.
- Darling, MJ and Precious, BJ 2014 *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln* Lincoln Archaeological Studies No 6, Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Pollard, R 1999 *Roman Pottery in Leicestershire* Leicestershire Museums Fabric Type Series; A Concordance with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection and selected other series Unpublished research document.

Trench	Context	Notes	Sample	Qty	Wgt(g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
27	2705	ditch 2704	3	–	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	appears to be magnetised gravel with a small fragment of possible wire	–
28	2805	ditch 2804	5	–	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	appears to be magnetised gravel	–
33	3305	ditch 3304	1	–	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	appears to be magnetised gravel	–
33	3305	ditch 3304	–	6	7	Pottery (Rom)	SAM	18/31;	AD100-120?
33	3305	ditch 3304	–	7	97	Pottery (Rom)	OW3	5H.3 Oxidised segmental flanged bowl (RE0.15)	2nd
33	3306	ditch 3304	–	1	4	Pottery (Rom)	GT3	Handmade grog-gritted sherd with wiping or combed decoration	1st
33	3306	ditch 3304	–	8	28	Pottery (Rom)	GT3	Handmade grog-gritted sherd	1st

TABLE 2

Finds register

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY, TIM HOLDEN

Four 20 litre soil samples and hand collected animal bones recovered during archaeological works at symmetry park, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The site included a series of ditches dating from the early to mid-Roman period. Three of the samples were from the fills of various ditches. The fourth sample was from a deposit containing material preserved by waterlogging. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples and to characterise the assemblage as far as possible.

Methodology

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of ×10 and up to ×100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

Identifiable animal fragments were recorded, together with the preservation and any signs of modification of the bone in order to assess the quality, quantity and potential of the assemblage. Where possible fragments were identified to species level using Schmid (1972).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in **TABLE 3** (Retent samples), **TABLE 4** (Flot samples) and **TABLE 5** (Animal bone). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Wood charcoal

A small amount of heavily fragmented wood charcoal was present in all samples. No charcoal was of a suitable size for AMS dating.

Cereal grain

A single, broken and heavily abraded, hulled barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*) was present in the fill (3305) of ditch [3304].

Other plant remains

Several uncharred 'seeds' and a twig preserved by waterlogging, were present in deposit (1704). The 'seeds' included sedges (*Carex* sp.), thistles (*Cirsium* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.). The presence of sedges and bog bean indicate damp or wet ground. Knotgrass, thistles and docks are common weeds of disturbed ground.

Five large 'seeds', possibly from one of the less common members of the rose family, c.f. *Rosaceae* sp. were present in the retents.

Invertebrates

Occasional fragments of beetle were present in deposit 1704.

Molluscs

A small number of molluscs were present in the retents of deposits (3305) and (1704). The shells appeared to be fossilized and may be part of the natural strata.

Animal bone

Animal bone was hand collected from deposit (1704) and deposit (3305), which also contained Roman pottery. The condition of the bone was variable, which may be attributed to the differing depositional environments.

A whole horse humerus, 2 radii and an ulna fragment were recovered from deposit 1704. The bone was unfragmented and complete articular ends were present. The bones from this deposit were stained brown and the surface condition was excellent. The condition of the bones may be attributed to the fact that they derived from a rich, organic waterlogged deposit, where they were protected from erosion. There was no evidence of butchery on the bones.

Animal bone recovered from the fill (3305) of ditch [3304] included cow teeth, and heavily fragmented large mammal skull and long bone. Whole bones were rare and both old and modern breaks were noted. The long bone fragments were split longitudinally, probably during dismemberment of the carcass and for marrow extraction.

Discussion

The environmental assemblage offers some insight into site economy. The preservation of plant remains, particularly from deposit 1704 was good and bone preservation was excellent.

A monolith containing material from deposit 1704 was taken from Trench 17. Plant material within the monolith was well preserved by waterlogging and could provide palaeoenvironmental information if further study was warranted. The deposit appears to relate to a boggy area colonized with typical plant species for this environment. Given that there is no evidence of human activity associated with this deposit, additional work on it or the material within it is unlikely to contribute to understanding the archaeology of the site.

The recovery of animal bone together with pottery in ditch [3304] suggests that it potentially derives from a domestic context, however, the small quantities of material and lack of associated features make interpretation of the nature of the feature difficult. Romano-British activity was previously recorded at nearby Watling Street, therefore, evidence from this period is not unexpected.

Further analysis of the animal bone assemblage is unlikely to provide any further information.

References

- Cappers, RTJ, Bekker, RM & Jans, JEA 2006 *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands* Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library, Groningen.
- Schmid, E 1972 *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and Quaternary geologists* Amsterdam.

Sample	Context	Summary Interpretation	Vol	Worked stone	Magnetic residue	Mammal Bone	Marine Shell	Land Snails	Uncharred Wood	Uncharred Other	Charcoal	Charcoal size (mm)	AMS Material	Comments
1	3305	Fill of ditch [3304]	20	+	+++	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	No	-
2	2805	Fill of ditch [2804]	20	-	+++	-	-	-	-	-	++++	5	No	-
3	2705	Fill of ditch [2704]	20	-	+++	-	-	-	+	-	++	-	No	-
5	1704	Blackish brown soft clayey silt	20	+++	-	-	+++	+	+	+++	++	1	Yes	Contains large 'seeds' of Rosaceae sp.

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and +++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE 3

Retents

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Barley	Other plant remains	Charcoal Quantity	Charcoal Max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
3305	1	Fill of ditch [3304]	50	+	+	+	1	-	1 hulled barley grain, small grass seed
2805	2	Fill of ditch [2804]	10	-	-	+	1	-	-
2705	3	Fill of ditch [2704]	5	-	-	+	1	-	-
1704	5	Blackish brown soft clayey silt	50	-	++++	-	-	-	Waterlogged plant remains include Ranunculus sp., Carex sp ++, Polygonum sp. ++ Rumex sp., Cirsium sp., Potentilla sp., Menyanthes sp.

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and +++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE 4

Flotation sample results

Context	Description	Wgt (g)	Preservation	Cattle	Horse	Large mammal	Comments	Total by context
1704	Blackish brown soft clayey silt	1244	Excellent	-	4	-	Bone stained brown. Horse humerus, horse radii (left and right)x 2 and 1 ulna	4
3305	Fill of ditch [3304]	90	Poor	2	-	7	Heavily fragmented. 2 cow teeth, fragments of skull and long-bone large mammal.	9

TABLE 5

Animal bone

APPENDIX 4 DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVE CONTENTS

Document archive for: Symmetry Park, Lutterworth, Leicestershire

Site code: SYML-02

Museum accession number X.A99.2015

Contents

- 57 Trench record sheets
- 22 Context sheets
- 15 Site diary
- 1 Drawing register
- 1 Sample register
- 9 Photographic register
- 1 A3 Permatrace section drawing (1001-1003)

APPENDIX 5 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

OASIS ID: headland3-229714

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Lutterworth: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology during September and October 2015, at Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Coventry Road, Lutterworth, where a total of 68 trenches were excavated. One Roman ditch, and three undated, but potentially related, linear features were identified on higher ground in the north of the site. Deep alluvial deposits were identified adjacent to the line of an extant watercourse in the centre of the site. Areas of landfill were identified in the northern and eastern parts of the proposed development area. In the east of the site, landfill deposits measured up to 4.00m in depth. The depositional sequence suggested that truncation of the historical land surface had taken place prior to the deposition of landfill material. The potential for the site to contain further remains of archaeological significance is assessed as low.
Project dates	Start: 21-09-2015 End: 24-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SYML-002 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & Techniques	"Sample Trenches", Targeted Trenches, Test Pits"
PROJECT LOCATION	
Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH LUTTERWORTH Glebe Farm, Coventry Road, Leicestershire
Postcode	LE17 4JE
Study area	80 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 52012 83787 52.449190307819 -1.234602586982 52 26 57 N 001 14 04 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Advisor to LP
Project design originator	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project director/manager	Luke Craddock-Bennett
Project supervisor	Robert Blackburn
Type of sponsoring/funding body	client
Name of sponsoring/funding body	db symmetry Ltd

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museum Service
Physical Archive ID	X.A99.2015
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	X.A99.2015
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to Glebe Farm, Coventry Road, Lutterworth: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Blackburn, R.
Other bibliographic details	HAS 1142
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Hereford
Description	A4 client bound report
ENTERED BY	Luke Craddock-Bennett (luke.craddock-bennett@headlandarchaeology.com)
ENTERED ON	16 November 2015



SOUTH & EAST

Headland Archaeology
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 861 578

southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

MIDLANDS & WEST

Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901

midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

NORTH

Headland Archaeology
Unit 16, Hillside, Beeston Road
Leeds LS11 8ND

0113 387 6430

north@headlandarchaeology.com

SCOTLAND

Headland Archaeology
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705

scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com