

WOWL/01



LAND EAST OF MELTON ROAD, WALTHAM ON THE WOLDS, LEICESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
on behalf of Barwood Homes Limited

October 2017

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Archaeological field evaluation, via trial trenching, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on Land East of Melton Road, Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire.

The investigation revealed evidence of a circular or pennanular late Iron Age feature, a ditch and pit of Romano-British date and undated ditches probably relating to land division. Two large parallel, probable boundary ditches were also identified. A scatter of discrete features included two containing burnt bone. Evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture was recorded along with a post-medieval ditch.

A recovered artefact assemblage included prehistoric and Romano-British pottery, flint tools and debitage, modified stone and bone. A discoidal flint knife of later Neolithic date was recovered from subsoil deposits.

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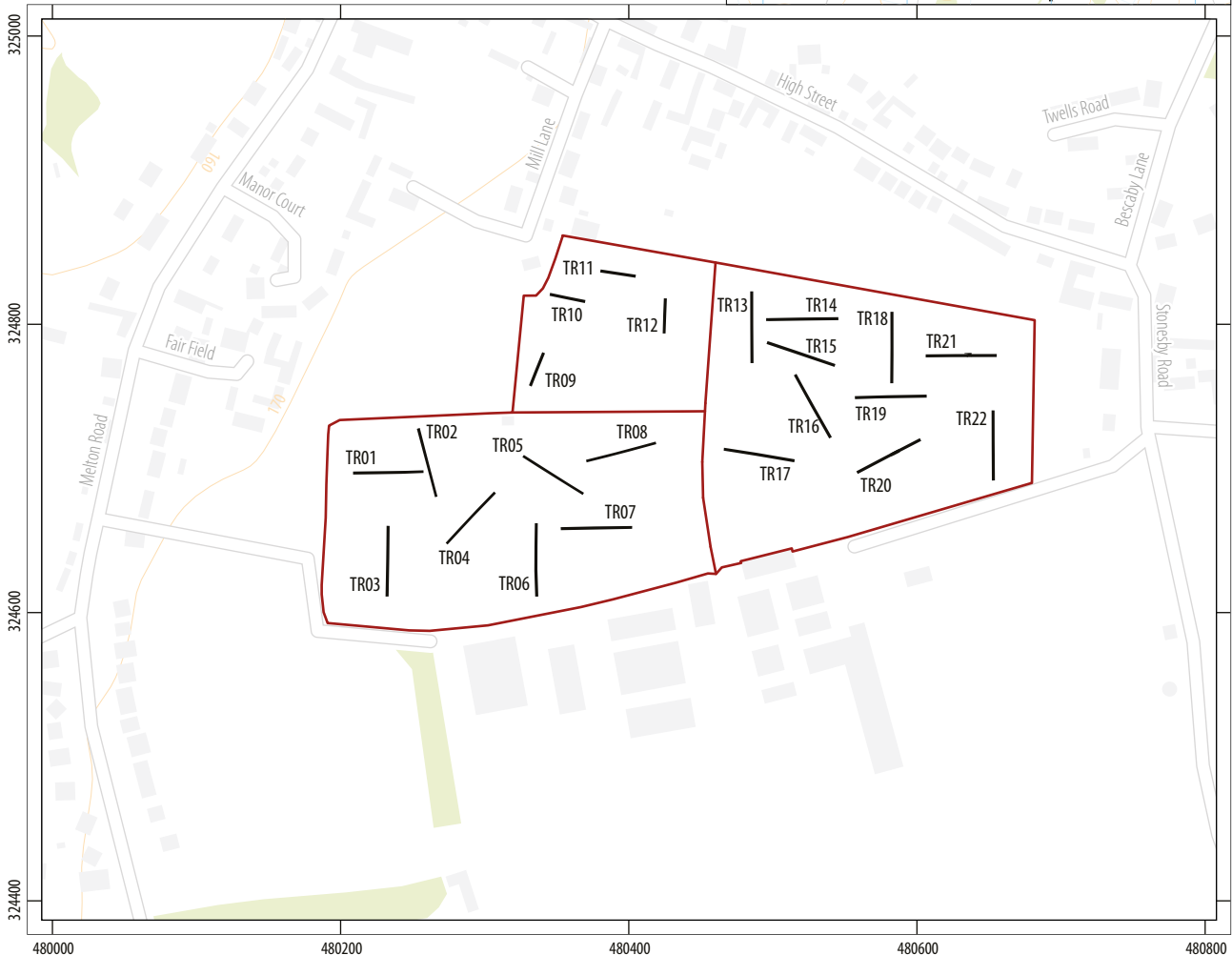
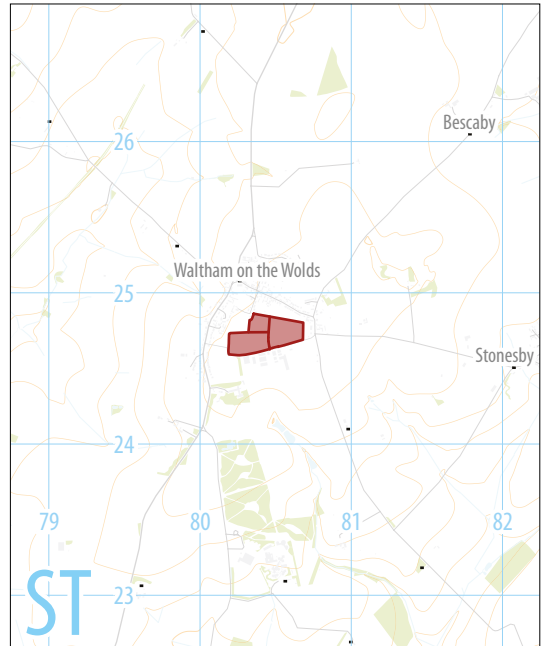
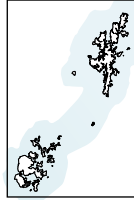
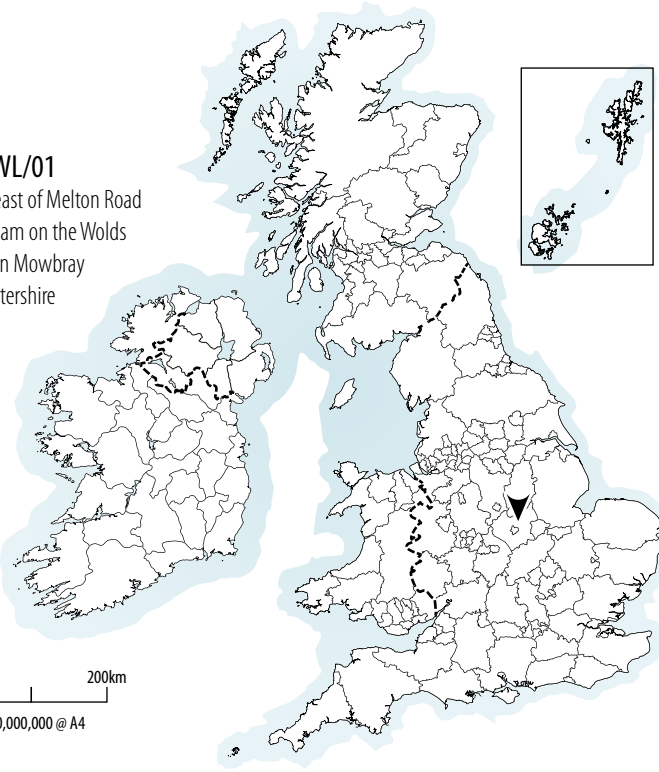
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WOWL/01
 land east of Melton Road
 Waltham on the Wolds
 Melton Mowbray
 Leicestershire

0 200km
 1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 100m
 1:5,000 @ A4

— development boundary
 — trench location



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LAND EAST OF MELTON ROAD, WALTHAM ON THE WOLDS, LEICESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological site investigation on land East of Melton Road, Waltham on the Wolds, Leicestershire.

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Barwood Homes Ltd (the client) are proposing residential development of the site. Headland Archaeology was commissioned by the client, through their agents, EDP, to carry out the archaeological works in order to inform planning proposals.

The developer intends to submit a planning application for proposed residential development of the site and the archaeological advisor to the planning authority (Theresa Horton) indicated that an archaeological evaluation would be required in order to inform the application.

A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2017) and approved by the Archaeological Advisor. All works were undertaken in accordance with this document.

1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

The development area is located on the southern periphery of Waltham on the Wolds, centred at SK 8045 2474 (Illus 1). It comprises three fields within a single contiguous block of agricultural farmland east of Melton Road and south and west of Waltham High Street. The site is bound to the south by Fairfield Industrial Estate and Manor Farm. The site measures c.9ha and is relatively flat, ranging between 176m AOD in the west to 178m AOD in the east.

A geophysical survey was undertaken at the site on the 6th and 7th July. At this time, sugar beet was growing in two of the fields with the third being under permanent pasture. Part of the survey was restricted due to the presence of overgrown vegetation, farm machinery, bales and other agricultural paraphernalia around the margins of all three fields.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises sandstone, limestone and ironstone of the Northampton Sand Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (NERC 2017). The soils are classified in the Soilscape 7 association being characterised as freely draining, slightly acidic soils (Cranfield University 2017).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Baseline information collected by the client's archaeological consultant (Vallender 2016) has identified that there are no previously recorded designated or non-designated heritage assets within the proposed development area. The alignment of a lane with adjacent dwellings is recorded running north/south through the east of the site on an 1825 map and there may be sub-surface remains of these features. Low ridge and furrow earthworks are also recorded in Field 2, the northernmost field, although they are described as in poor condition.

In July 2017 Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a magnetometer survey within the site (Webb 2017). The survey identified a single anomaly of probable archaeological origin – a rectilinear anomaly interpreted as forming the south-western corner of an enclosure of unknown date located in the west of Field 1. A curvilinear anomaly within Field 3 may also have been of archaeological potential. Anomalies indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation were noted throughout the western half of the site.

Further geophysical survey, immediately south-west of the site, has recorded rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies, indicative of

probable enclosures, suggested to be of possible Romano-British date (Richardson 2015).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the development proposal by establishing the extent, nature and importance of any heritage assets within the affected area (following the National Planning Policy Framework).

The primary objectives were identified as follows:

- › determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site;
- › determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits and their potential significance;
- › determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
- › investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the areas to be disturbed by the proposed development;
- › determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits from the proposed development; and
- › disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the The East Midlands Archaeology Research Framework and East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands. Evidence retrieved during the works has been analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The results of the evaluation will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, allowing the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any potential impacts on the historic environment in line with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

3 METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and method statement and in accordance with the following documents:

- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)

- › Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b)

Twenty-two trenches (18 measuring 50m x 2.1m and four measuring 25 x 2.1m) were excavated across three fields to provide an approximately 2% representative sample of the site (Illus 2) with the work carried out between the 1st and 11th August 2017. Prior to excavation, utility plans were consulted and a cable avoidance tool was used to check for the presence of potential buried services. Trenches in Field 2 were positioned to avoid public footpaths and a buried service.

Trenches were excavated using a 20t tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket to depths where archaeological features were identified or geological deposits encountered. Test sondages were mechanically excavated if appropriate to check the stratigraphic sequence.

In agreement with the archaeological advisor, a machine sondage was excavated through a large linear feature in Trench 20, to assist understanding and potentially aid recovery of dateable material and 100% excavation of the features containing burnt bone in Trench 22 to prevent further damage to the exposed remains.

Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets and a representative sample of features identified were subsequently excavated by hand to determine form, function and retrieve dateable material.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate or digitally surveyed.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The recorded contexts were assigned unique numbers and recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma trench and context record sheets. Digital and black and white photographs were taken of all trenches and identified features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan of the trenches and recorded features was digitally produced. Digital surveying was undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

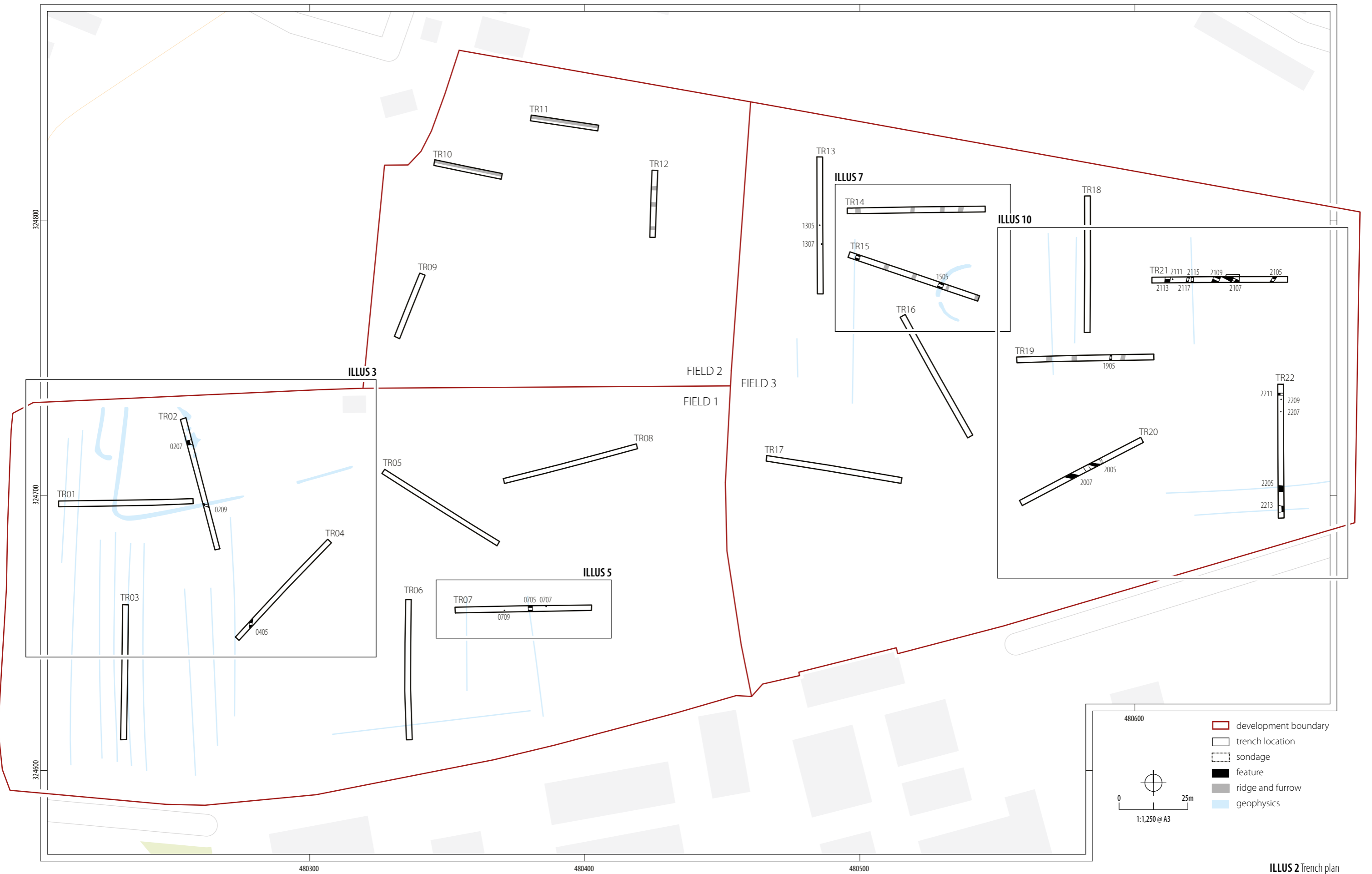
4 RESULTS

Results are presented by field and trench with a preceding summary and description of the general stratigraphy across the entire site. Archaeological remains were generally encountered between 0.40 and 0.45m below ground level.

A summary of trenches and recorded contexts is presented as Appendix 1, with finds and environmental assessments as Appendix 2 and 3.

4.1 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

The soil profile across the site displayed general consistency and was of a brown-earth type.



ILLUS 3

FIELD 2

FIELD 1

FIELD 3

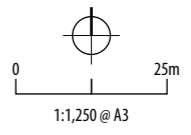
ILLUS 7

ILLUS 10

ILLUS 5

480600

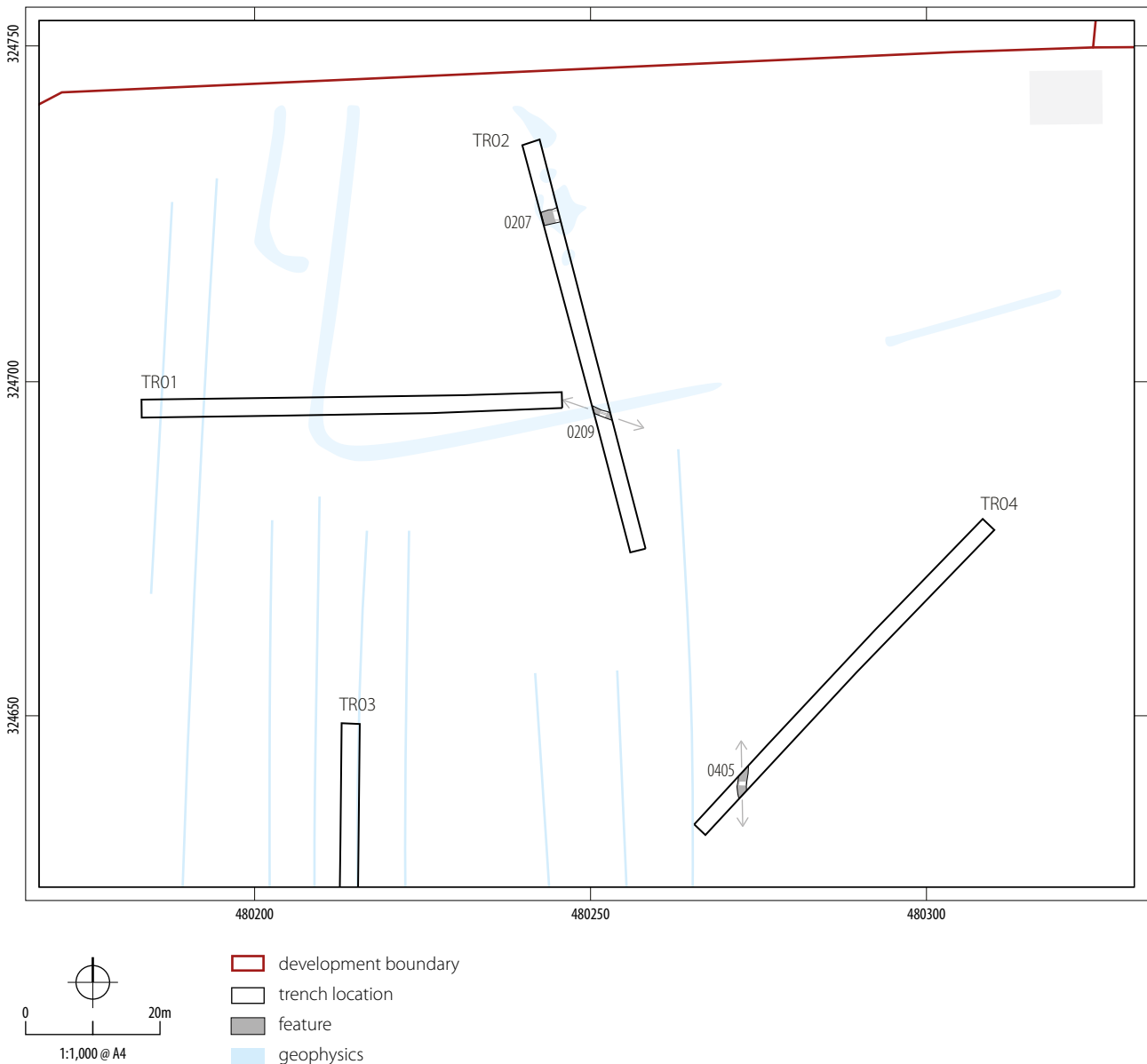
- development boundary
- trench location
- sondage
- feature
- ridge and furrow
- geophysics



480300

480400

480500



ILLUS 3 Detailed plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 4

The earliest deposit encountered was of geological origin and comprised a generally mid yellow-brown clayey sand containing frequent iron-stones (eg 0803, 0903, 2003). This was encountered between 0.40–0.45m below ground level. The geological deposits were heavily east-west plough scarred in both Fields 1 and 3, with plough scars spaced 25–30cm apart. Coal, cinders and charcoal were noted within the plough scars.

Overlying the geological deposits was a light yellowish-brown clayey sand subsoil (eg 0802, 0902, 2002), measuring between 0.20–0.25m deep. This was in turn sealed by the top/ploughsoil which varied in thickness from 0.15m thick in Field 1 to 0.28m in Field 3.

Modern plastic, rope and iron objects (eg tractor machinery, bolts, screws etc.) were frequently observed in the ploughsoil with a general paucity of post-medieval and modern ceramics noted.

Trenches in Field 2 were much shallower than Fields 1 and 3 (Maximum 0.35m deep) with a noticeable lack of artefactual material of any period, including modern finds.

Artefacts recovered from subsoil deposits included pottery, flint tools and debitage, in particular, a discoidal flint knife recovered from Trench 5 (E 480350, N 324692 – see Illus 16). Flint debitage and tools were found to be present in most all of the trenches. Topsoil and subsoil finds are more fully detailed in the finds assessment (Appendix 2).

4.2 FIELD 1

Field 1, measuring approximately 3.5ha was located to the west of the site and was under a beet crop. A farm track and debris lay along the eastern edge. A total of eight trenches, each measuring 50m in length were opened in the field to test geophysical anomalies and provide wider coverage. Three trenches contained archaeological remains (Illus 3).



ILLUS 4 View of pit [0207] looking east

Trenches with Romano-British remains

In the north-western area of the field, in Trench 2, a linear feature [0207] was identified orientated east-west (Illus 4) and corresponding with a geophysical anomaly suggested to be of possible archaeological origin. The feature extended beyond the limits of the trench and measured 1.72m wide x 0.20m deep. A primary fill (0206), 0.05m thick was recorded in the base of the feature. The composition of the secondary fill (0205) suggested a probable former organic content, from which pottery sherds dating to the late Iron Age and Roman periods were recovered together with a lithic of Mesolithic date. The function and form of the feature could not be positively attested due to its limited exposure and the dimensions did not suggest a ditch cut. A secondary use of the feature for the disposal of waste is tentatively suggested, possibly in a pit type feature. The primary function of the feature remains undetermined.

Within Trench 7 (Illus 5), a north-south orientated probable boundary ditch [0705] measuring 1.55m wide and 0.48m deep was recorded (Illus 6). The ditch had a generally 'V' shaped profile and contained a primary fill (0710) likely deriving from erosion and collapse of upcast, sealed by a secondary fill (0704). A relatively large amount of pottery of Romano-British date was recovered from (0704), suggesting the deposit derived from a combination of dumping of material and general sedimentation. No specific phases of this were evident in a probably transformed, relatively homogenised deposit.

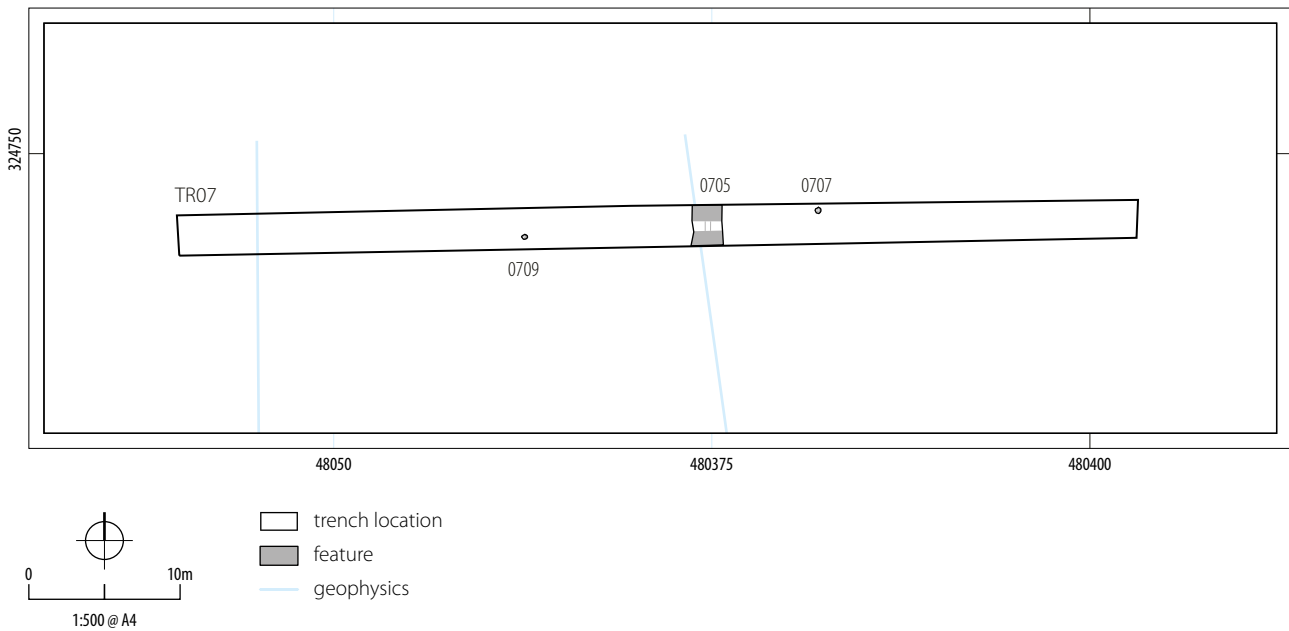
Trenches with undated and agricultural remains

Also recorded within Trench 7, two post-holes [0707 and 0709] were identified, measuring 0.35mØ x 0.13m deep and 0.27mØ and 0.09m deep respectively. No positive associations or function could be attributed to the features.

In Trench 2 (Illus 3), a north-west/south-east orientated ditch [0209] measuring 0.79m wide and 0.40m deep was identified. The ditch contained a single, heterogeneous fill (0208) which suggested a degree of backfilling of the feature. No dateable material was recovered from the feature and it was interpreted as a possible former field ditch.

Within Trench 4, a north-south orientated cut [0405], measuring 0.90m wide and 0.05m deep contained a single fill (0404), very similar to subsoil deposits. The base of the cut was very uneven and it was interpreted as relating to agricultural use of the land, probably the remains of ridge and furrow.

Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6 and 8 recorded no archaeological features though artefactual material (pottery and flint) was recovered from subsoil deposits during stripping.



ILLUS 5 Detailed plan of Trench 7

4.3 FIELD 2

Field 2 lay under rough pasture and measured approximately 1.4ha. Four 25m long trenches were excavated (Illus 2).

Trenches within the field were comparatively shallow, reaching an average depth of 0.35m BGL. Remnants of east-west orientated ridge and furrow remains were identified in Trenches 10, 11 and 12 [e.g. 1205]. The furrows measured between 1.20 and 1.40m wide. In Trench 12, a 3–4cm variance in topography was noted on the trench profile between furrows and potentially surviving ridge remains, indicative of exceptionally poor overall survival of the ridge and furrow remains, which were barely visible within the field.

A single sherd of pottery of Roman date was recovered from Trench 11 subsoil.

4.4 FIELD 3

Field 3 (Illus 2) measured approximately 3.7ha and lay under a beet crop, with the southern perimeter largely covered by hay bales and farm machinery. A total of 10 trenches, each measuring 50m in length were excavated, targeted over geophysical anomalies and to provide wider coverage.

Trenches with Prehistoric remains

Orientated broadly north-south within Trench 15, a linear feature [1505] measured 1.82m wide and 0.55m deep was identified as a ditch and extended beyond the limits of the trench (Illus 7). The feature correlated with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly suggested to be of possible archaeological origin.

The ditch appeared to contain a single fill of greyish brown slightly silty, clayey sand (1504) (Illus 8 and 9) and was observed to containing manganese fragments and frequent Iron Oxide staining, indicative

of probable seasonal waterlogging and the likely transformation of the deposit through fluctuating water levels. Pottery dating to the late Iron Age was recovered from the deposit together with flint and daub like material.

Trenches with undated remains

In the south-east of the field (Illus 10), in Trench 22, two large, parallel east-west orientated ditches [2205 and 2213] were identified which corresponded with possible agricultural anomalies identified by geophysics. The ditches were spaced 5m apart. A section through the southernmost ditch [2213] revealed this to be 2.3m wide and 0.68m deep. The ditch contained two fills (Illus 11), a primary fill (2214) suggesting erosion and collapse of upcast and sides of the cut, was sealed by a deposit (2212) indicative of slow, gradual sedimentation within the ditch. No dateable material was recovered from either deposit.

Further west in Trench 20, two large, parallel ditches were also identified [2005 and 2007] and are believed to represent continuations of those identified in Trench 22. These were orientated slightly more north-west/south-east, suggesting a slight curve to the overall orientation of the features.

With the agreement of the archaeological advisor, a machine sondage to a depth of 1.00m BGL was excavated across the eastern of the two ditches [2005]. This revealed the ditch to be at least 2.50m wide and greater than 0.68m deep. The base of the feature was not reached with two deposits visible in plan and the ditch remaining 1.10m wide. This suggests a more substantial depth to the feature. The two fills (2004 and 2008) were commensurate with the primary and secondary fills identified in [2213]. No dateable material was recovered. Ditch [2007] measured approximately 2m wide and lay 5.40m to the south of [2005].

Located at the northern end of Trench 22, a further ditch [2211] measuring 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep, contained a single clayey



ILLUS 6 Ditch [0705], north facing section

sand fill (2210). The ditch was interpreted as representing a heavily truncated agricultural boundary. No dateable material was retrieved from the feature.

Also located in Trench 22, two small subcircular features [2207 and 2209] lay some 4m apart. Both features appeared heavily truncated measuring 0.26 x 0.23 x 0.05m and 0.38 x 0.32 x 0.08m respectively. The southern feature (2207) was clipped on the southern edge by plough scarring. Both features contained unidentifiable burnt bone fragments and charcoal, with a greater density of material present in [2209] (Illus 12). The features contained insufficient bone with no diagnostic elements, as may be expected in a cremation, to determine whether it was human, and the features could represent discrete deposits of fire rakings. Environmental samples yielded no further archaeological evidence (Appendix 3).

To the west, in Trench 19, a broadly north-south orientated ditch [1905] was recorded, measuring 0.78m wide and 0.23m deep. The ditch contained a single clayey sand fill (1904) representing slow, gradual sedimentation. No dateable material was recovered from the ditch.

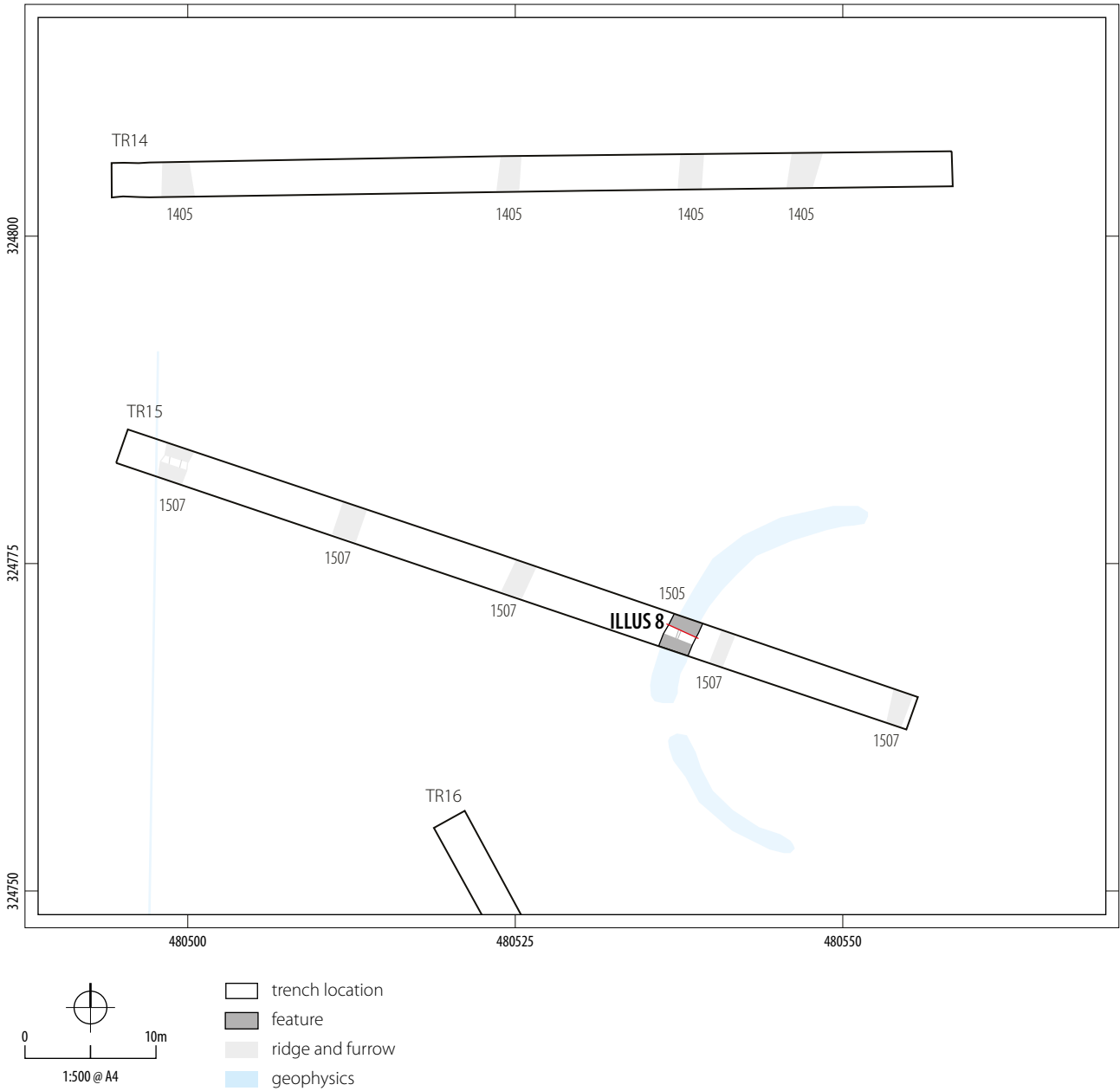
Located towards the north-western corner of the field, Trench 21 contained 5 linear features identified as ditches (Illus 10) with a further post-medieval ditch also identified which is discussed below. At the eastern end of the trench, a north-east/south-west orientated ditch [2105] was recorded, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.34m deep, containing a single brownish grey clayey sand fill (2104) which derived from general sedimentation. A paucity of inclusions was noted with no dateable material recovered.

Also orientated north-east/south-west, ditch [2109] measured 2.30m wide and 0.51m deep. A section positioned through the ditch identified a single fill of mid-brownish grey clayey sand (2108) (Illus 14). Several limestone blocks, between 0.20 and 0.40m long, were noted in the deposit together with frequent small ironstones and occasional charcoal fragments. It is possible, however, that the clays identified in the base of the feature may represent part of a primary fill indicating a potential greater depth to the ditch. No dateable material was recovered from (2108).

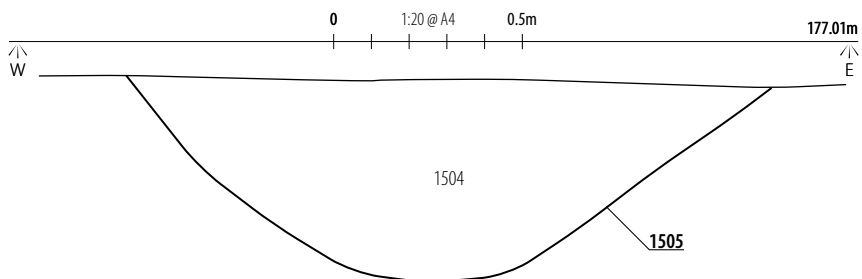
To the west of ditch [2109], a north-south orientated cut [2115] was identified which corresponded with a potential agricultural geophysical anomaly. The cut measured 0.87m wide and 0.35 deep with a 'V' shaped profile (Illus 13) and was interpreted as a ditch. The ditch contained a single fill (2114) from which lithics indicative of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age date were recovered. The lithics were recovered from the top of the deposit at the interface with the subsoil.

Adjacent to [2115] a further broadly north-south orientated ditch [2117] measuring 0.83m wide and 0.23m deep was recorded. The ditch contained a single fill of gradually sedimented clayey sand (2116) with no artefactual material recovered.

At the far western end of the trench, a final ditch [2113] orientated north-south and measuring 2.04m wide and 0.42m deep contained a fill of brownish grey clayey sand (2112) with very few inclusions other than small iron-stones. Adjacent to [2113], a probable post-hole, measuring 0.35m Ø was recorded in plan.



ILLUS 7 Detailed plan of Trenches 13, 14 and 15



ILLUS 8 South facing section through [1505]



ILLUS 9 View of section through [1505] looking north

To the west of the field, in Trench 13, two post-holes [1305 and 1307] were recorded which may have been associated with each other, possibly as part of a former fence line (Illus 2).

Trenches with Post-medieval and agricultural remains

Also located within Trench 21, a north-west/south-east orientated ditch [2107] was recorded (Illus 15). The edges of the ditch extended beyond the limits of the trench edges, indicating a relatively broad feature, with a sondage revealing the base at a depth of 0.60m. The fill of the ditch contained a large number of roughly hewn limestone blocks between 0.20 and 0.40m long, stones and fragments, initially presumed to represent a potential in-situ feature. The sondage revealed this not to be the case and the stones represented a probable single episode of dumping of material within the ditch, possibly related to field clearance. Flint debitage, animal bone and coal was recovered from the fill (2106).

In Trenches 14 and 15 (Illus 7), a series of broadly north-south linear features [1405 and 1507] were test excavated and identified as ridge and furrow remains. The features survived variably but where present, displayed an approximate 5m spacing, were between 1.20 and 1.50m wide and approximately 0.10m deep. Coal and cinder fragments were sporadically observed within the fills of the furrows. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from subsoil within Trench 14.

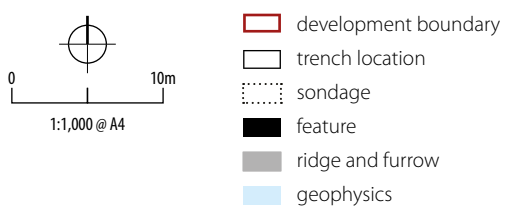
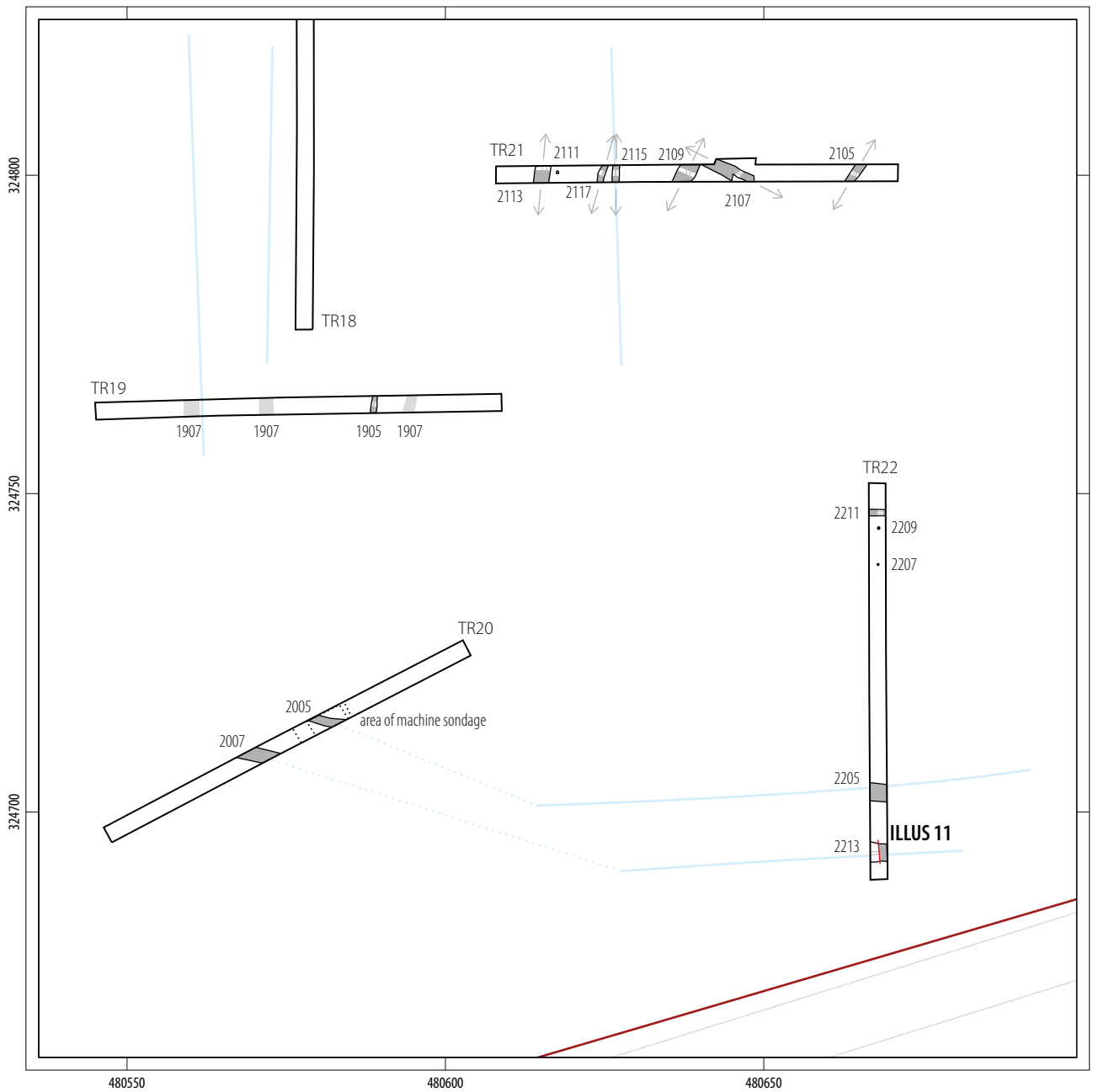
Trench 19 (Illus 10) also recorded 3, north-south orientated furrows [1907] surviving to a maximum of 1.80m in width and a slightly greater depth of 0.19m. A stone land drain was also identified in Trench 19.

Trenches 16, 17 and 18 contained no archaeological remains, with stone land drains identified in Trenches 16 and 17. A portable saddle quern or rubbing stone was recovered from Trench 17 subsoil.

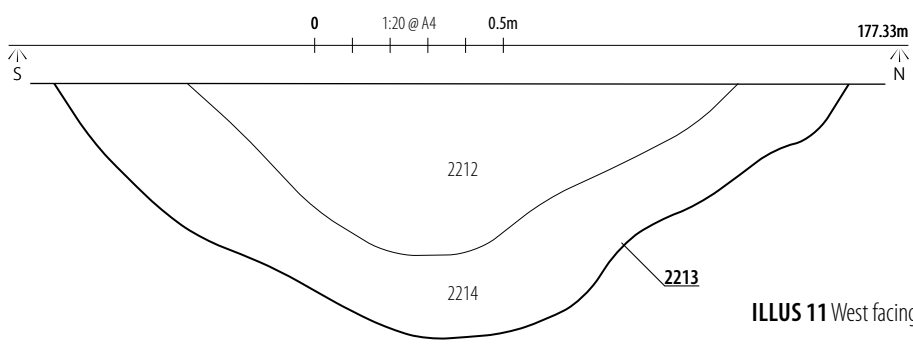
5 DISCUSSION

Dense plough scarring was readily observable across both Fields 1 and 3. Evidence of cinders, coal and lime fragments suggest relatively intensive later post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. The truncated nature of discrete features and widespread distribution of artefacts recovered from subsoil deposits would seem to confirm intensive arable agricultural use of the land for a protracted time.

The correlation between geophysical anomalies and identified archaeological remains was generally good, but with features identified being much more substantial than geophysics interpretation initially suggested. However, a positive anomaly, indicative of a potential enclosure in the vicinity of Trench 1, was not identified, possibly suggesting that this existed as a trace within top or subsoil deposits. Overall, the nature of the fills of the majority of features, being somewhat similar to the surrounding geological deposits, may have masked the full extent of these during geophysical survey.



ILLUS 10 Detailed plan of Trenches 19, 20, 21 and 22



ILLUS 11 West facing section through [2213]



ILLUS 12 Plan view [2209]
ILLUS 13 N facing section through [2115]
ILLUS 14 NE facing section through [2109]
ILLUS 15 General view [2107] with stone dump in foreground

An apparent dichotomy in the distribution of archaeological remains between Fields 1 and 3 can be observed. Romano-British remains appear to be focused within Field 1, with subsoil scatters of pottery of the period seemingly concentrated towards the north-west (with the exception of some pottery recovered from a ditch located in Trench 7 towards the south-east of the field). Prehistoric and undated remains were focused in Field 3, though again sub-soil finds of lithics and debitage were widespread across both Fields 1 and 3.

Trench 15 provided the only positively dateable prehistoric feature, late Iron Age, which appears to represent part of a larger curvilinear feature, potentially a circular or pennanular feature, which could be projected to a size of some 20m diameter. Artefacts recovered from the feature suggest a level of occupation activity, but further interpretation can only be speculative at this stage.

A ditch [2115] in Trench 21 did yield prehistoric flint, suggesting a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date for the feature. However, the flint was recovered at the interface with the subsoil and cannot be taken as entirely secure dating for the feature.

A number of undated ditches of variable size were recorded, including five in Trench 21, though none of these were observed to continue into other trenches in the field. The geological deposits identified on the site proved to be relatively free draining with an overall lack of drainage ditches evidenced across the site. The concentration of ditches within Field 3 would appear to suggest a localised and discrete area of activity, more focussed on land division.

The two large parallel ditches recorded in Trenches 20 and 22 are of particular interest and possibly represent boundary ditches or land division. Clay (2006) points out that long distance double and triple ditch boundary systems start to appear in Leicestershire from

the later Bronze Age. In the absence of any dateable material or knowledge of the full extent of the features identified during the investigation, such a suggestion can at present only be speculative and only further work could explicate dating and function.

The relatively high level of lithics recovered from the site (debitage or flint tools present in the majority of trenches) would also suggest the potential for prehistoric occupation in close proximity or on the site, though the level of plough truncation may potentially have eroded any such discrete remains.

Two discrete features [2207, 2209] identified in Trench 22, probably representing the deposition of fire rakings, may also suggest occupation in the vicinity, though dating or the precise function or nature of the deposits cannot be attested at this point.

Positively dated Romano-British activity was identified within Field 1. This appeared to take the form of a reasonably large ditch, possibly a land division of some form and probable pit feature, utilised for the disposal of waste.

The density and good condition of the pottery (i.e. a lack of abrasion) recovered from the ditch, strongly suggests primary deposition and would indicate that occupation of the period was not located any great distance from the feature. A small scatter of subsoil pottery finds towards the north-west of the field could suggest that occupation may be towards this area, though the overall plough disturbance of the site would remain a caveat to such interpretation.

The Roman pottery dating is also broad, from the 1st to 4th centuries, possibly suggesting an element of phases of occupation during the period, though this cannot be defined at this stage.

Recent geophysical survey to the immediate west of Field 1 (Richardson 2015), suggested as Romano-British in date, could potentially be associated with the features identified in Field 1 during this investigation, further suggesting a potential focus, more towards the western area of the field.

6 CONCLUSION

Archaeological evaluation of land east of Melton Road, Waltham of the Wolds has successfully identified archaeological features of Prehistoric and Romano-British date, potentially related to occupation on the site, within the wider locale and probable elements of wider land division and agricultural use.

The evaluation has corroborated and refuted elements of the geophysical survey, the latter with regard to a potential enclosure in Field 1, but also revealed a greater density of archaeological remains than the survey suggested, particularly identifying potential agricultural anomalies as substantial ditches.



ILLUS 16 Disoidal flint knife from Trench 5 subsoil

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8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH AND CONTEXT REGISTER

DBGL = Depth below ground level

| TR01 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| | E-W | 50 | 1.8 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 0101 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | 0-0.23 | | |
| 0102 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | 0.23-0.40 | | |
| 0103 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | 0.40 (LOE) | | |
| Summary: No Archaeological Remains | | | | |

| TR02 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| | NNW-SSE | 50 | 1.8 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 0201 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | 0-0.23 | | |
| 0202 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | 0.23-0.40 | | |
| 0203 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | 0.40 (LOE) | | |
| 0204 | VOID | ---- | | |
| 0205 | Mid brownish grey, slightly silty, clayey sand containing ironstones and charcoal fragments – fill of 0207 | 0.40 | | |
| 0206 | Light brownish yellow, sandy clay containing frequent small ironstones – fill of 0207 | 0.40 | | |
| 0207 | Linear feature, 1.72m wide x 0.20m deep, E-W orientation, uneven base – Indeterminate function cut. | 0.40 | | |
| 0208 | Mottled grey-brown and yellow-brown clayey sand containing frequent small ironstones and rare charcoal flecks – fill of 0209 | 0.40 | | |
| 0209 | Linear cut, NW-SE orientation, 0.79m wide x 0.40m deep - ditch | 0.40 | | |
| Summary: 1 x ditch, 1x cut feature | | | | |

| TR03 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| | N-S | 50 | 1.8 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 0301 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | 0-0.24 | | |
| 0302 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | 0.24-0.40 | | |
| 0303 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | 0.40 (LOE) | | |
| Summary: No Archaeological Remains | | | | |

| TR04 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| | NE-SW | 50 | 1.8 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 0401 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | 0-0.22 | | |
| 0402 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | 0.22-0.40 | | |
| 0403 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | 0.40 (LOE) | | |
| 0404 | Mid-brownish orange, clayey sand containing frequent ironstones-Fill of 0405 | 0.40 | | |
| 0405 | Linear feature, N-S orientation 0.90m wide x 0.05m deep, uneven base – Probable agricultural fur-row | 0.40 | | |
| Summary: 1 linear feature. Prob. Ridge and furrow | | | | |

| TR05 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|--|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| | NW-SE | 50 | 1.8 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 0501 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | 0-0.22 | | |
| 0502 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | 0.22-0.40 | | |
| 0503 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | 0.40 (LOE) | | |
| Summary : Discoidal Knife recovered from subsoil, No Archaeological Features | | | | |

| TR06 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|------------|
| | N-S | 50 | 2.10 | 0.42 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 0601 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | | | 0-0.24 |
| 0602 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | | | 0.24-0.42 |
| 0603 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | | | 0.42 (LOE) |
| Summary: No archaeological remains | | | | |

| TR07 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|--|---|-------|-------|------------|
| | E-W | 50 | 2.10 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 0701 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | | | 0-0.23 |
| 0702 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | | | 0.23-0.40 |
| 0703 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | | | 0.40 (LOE) |
| 0704 | Mid-greyish brown slightly silty, clayey sand, containing frequent pottery sherds, occasional iron-stones and charcoal fragments – Fill of 0705 | | | 0.40 |
| 0705 | Linear cut, N-S orientation, steep sides, pointed base 1.55m wide x 0.48m deep – ditch cut | | | 0.40 |
| 0706 | Light brownish grey, slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small ironstones and rare char-coal flecks – fill of 0707 | | | 0.40 |
| 0707 | Circular cut 0.35mØ, 0.13m deep – Probable post-hole | | | 0.40 |
| 0708 | Light greyish brown clayey sand containing occasional small ironstones and rare charcoal flecks – fill of 0709 | | | 0.40 |
| 0709 | Circular cut, 0.27m Ø, 0.09m deep – Probable post-hole | | | 0.40 |
| 0710 | Light greyish brown clayey sand and ironstones, 0.15m thick, 1.20m wide containing rare charcoal flecks and occasional manganese fragments. – Fill of 0705 | | | 0.40 |
| Summary: 2 x probable post-holes, 1 x ditch. | | | | |

| TR08 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---------|---|-------|-------|-----------|
| | NE-SW | 50 | 2.10 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 0801 | Top/ploughsoil: Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, clayey sand containing frequent small sub-rounded stones/gravel and modern debris | | | 0-0.23 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------|
| 0802 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown clayey sand containing frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones/gravel, occasional small limestone fragments, CBM, coal and cinders | 0.23-0.40 |
| 0803 | Geological deposit: Mid-brownish yellow slightly clayey sand with ironstones and gravel | 0.40 (LOE) |
| Summary: No archaeological remains. | | |

| TR09 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | N-S | 25 | 2.10 | 0.35 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 0901 | Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small stones | | | 0-0.15 |
| 0902 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown, Slightly clayey silty sand containing occasional small ironstones and rare coal/cinders fragments | | | 0.15-0.30/35 |
| 0903 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, slightly clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.30/0.35 (LOE) |
| Summary: No archaeological remains. | | | | |

| TR10 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---|---|-------|-------|------------|
| | E-W | 25 | 2.10 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 1001 | Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small stones | | | 0-0.12 |
| 1002 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown, Slightly clayey silty sand containing occasional small ironstones and rare coal/cinders fragments | | | 0.12-0.35 |
| 1003 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, slightly clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.35 (LOE) |
| Summary: No archaeological remains – partially exposed R F Remains noted. | | | | |

| TR11 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---|---|-------|-------|------------|
| | E-W | 25 | 2.10 | 0.35 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 1101 | Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small stones | | | 0-0.18 |
| 1102 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown, Slightly clayey silty sand containing occasional small ironstones and rare coal/cinders fragments | | | 0.18-0.35 |
| 1103 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, slightly clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.35 (LOE) |
| Summary: No archaeological remains – partially exposed R F Remains noted. | | | | |

| TR12 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|-------|-----------|
| | N-S | 25 | 2.10 | 0.35 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 1201 | Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand containing occasional small stones | 0–0.18 | | |
| 1202 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown, Slightly clayey silty sand containing occasional small ironstones and rare coal/cinders fragments | 0.18–0.35 | | |
| 1203 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, slightly clayey sand and ironstones | 0.35 (LOE) | | |
| 1204 | Light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones and rare coal and cinder fragments – fill of 1205 | 0.35 | | |
| 1205 | Series of three linear features, c.5m spacing, 1.1-1.80m wide, E-W orientation – Ridge and Furrow system – observed continuing in Trenches 10 and 11 | 0.35 | | |
| Summary: Ridge and furrow system. | | | | |

| TR13 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|-------|-----------|
| | N-S | 50 | 2.10 | 0.45 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 1301 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | 0–0.25 | | |
| 1302 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | 0.25–0.45 | | |
| 1303 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | 0.45 (LOE) | | |
| 1304 | Light greyish brown, Clayey sand, containing frequent small ironstones and rare charcoal flecks – fill of 1305 | 0.45 | | |
| 1305 | Sub-circular cut, 0.35 x 0.30 x 0.13m, steep west side, more gradual east, pointed base – probable post-hole | 0.45 | | |
| 1306 | Light greyish brown clayey sand occasional charcoal flecks and ironstones observed – fill of 1307 | 0.45 | | |
| 1307 | Circular feature – recorded in plan – 0.37mØ – probable post-hole | 0.45 | | |
| Summary : 2 x probable post-holes. | | | | |

| TR14 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---------|--|-----------|-------|-----------|
| | E-W | 50 | 2.10 | 0.45 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 1401 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | 0–0.28 | | |
| 1402 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | 0.28–0.45 | | |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------|
| 1403 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | 0.45 (LOE) |
| 1404 | Mid greyish brown, clayey sand containing ironstones – fill of 1405 | 0.45 |
| 1405 | Series of linear features, N-S orientated, spaced approx.5m apart, 1–2m wide – Ridge and furrow remains | 0.45 |
| Summary: Ridge and Furrow remains. | | |

| TR15 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---|--|------------|-------|-----------|
| | NNW-SSE | 50 | 2.10 | 0.45 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 1501 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | 0–0.27 | | |
| 1502 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | 0.27–0.45 | | |
| 1503 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | 0.45 (LOE) | | |
| 1504 | Dark greyish brown, slightly silty, clayey sand containing occasional small ironstones, frequent char-coal fragments, Fe ₂ O ₃ stains – fill of 1505 | 0.45 | | |
| 1505 | Linear cut, NE-SW orientation, 1.82m wide x 0.55m deep, steep sides, concave base – ditch cut | 0.45 | | |
| 1506 | Light greyish brown, clayey sand containing frequent Ironstones – fill of 1507 | 0.45 | | |
| 1507 | Series of broadly N-S orientated linear features, c.1.50m wide – Tested to 0.10m deep – Ridge and furrow remains | 0.45 | | |
| Summary: 1 x ditch, ridge and furrow remains. | | | | |

| TR16 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---|--|------------|-------|-----------|
| | NW-SE | 50 | 2.10 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | DBGL (M) | | |
| 1601 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | 0–0.25 | | |
| 1602 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | 0.25–0.40 | | |
| 1603 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | 0.40 (LOE) | | |
| Summary: Stone land drains observed – no archaeological remains | | | | |

| TR17 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|------------|
| | E-W | 50 | 2.10 | 0.44 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 1701 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | | | 0–0.25 |
| 1702 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | | | 0.25–0.44 |
| 1703 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.44 (LOE) |
| Summary: No archaeological remains. | | | | |

| TR18 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|------------|
| | N-S | 50 | 2.10 | 0.45 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 1801 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | | | 0–0.25 |
| 1802 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | | | 0.25–0.45 |
| 1803 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.45 (LOE) |
| Summary: No archaeological remains. | | | | |

| TR19 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---------|--|-------|-------|------------|
| | E-W | 50 | 2.10 | 0.45 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 1901 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | | | 0–0.26 |
| 1902 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | | | 0.26–0.45 |
| 1903 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.45 (LOE) |
| 1904 | Mid greyish brown, clayey sand containing rare charcoal flecks and frequent small ironstones – fill of 1905 | | | 0.45 |
| 1905 | Linear cut, NE-SW orientation, steep sided slightly concave base, 0.78m wide x 0.23m deep – Ditch cut | | | 0.45 |
| 1906 | Mid-brownish grey clayey sand containing frequent ironstones – fill of 1907 | | | 0.45 |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| 1907 | Series of 3 linear features, Broadly N-S orientated, 1.8m wide, tested to 0.19 deep, spacing c.5m apart – Ridge and furrow remains | 0.45 |
| Summary: 1 x ditch, ridge and furrow remains. | | |

| TR20 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|-------|------------|
| | NE-SW | 50 | 2.10 | 0.43 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 2001 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | | | 0–0.26 |
| 2002 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | | | 0.26–0.43 |
| 2003 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.43 (LOE) |
| 2004 | Mid greyish brown clayey sand, containing rare charcoal flecks, frequent small ironstones – Fill of 2005 | | | 0.45 |
| 2005 | Linear cut – NW-SE orientation, C.2.5m wide x >0.68m deep, steep sided – Ditch cut | | | 0.45 |
| 2006 | Mid greyish brown clayey sand, containing rare charcoal flecks, frequent small ironstones | | | 0.45 |
| 2007 | Linear cut – recorded in plan only – NW-SE orientation, min. 2.75m wide – Ditch cut | | | 0.45 |
| 2008 | Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay, containing frequent ironstones and rare charcoal fragments – nor fully excavated – fill of 2005 | | | 1.00 |
| Summary: 2 x large ditch cuts. | | | | |

| TR21 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---------|--|-------|-------|------------|
| | E-W | 50 | 2.10 | 0.45 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 2101 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | | | 0–0.27 |
| 2102 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | | | 0.27–0.45 |
| 2103 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.45 (LOE) |
| 2104 | Mid-brownish grey clayey sand containing frequent small ironstones and rare charcoal fragments – fill of 2105 | | | 0.45 |
| 2105 | Linear cut, SW-NE orientation, 1.15m wide x 0.34m deep, steep sides concave base – ditch cut | | | 0.45 |
| 2106 | Mid-brownish grey clayey sand containing frequent limestone blocks, stones, fragments, occasional charcoal fragments and small ironstones – fill of 2107 | | | 0.45 |

| | | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|--|------|
| 2107 | Linear cut – NW-SE orientated, >2m wide x c.0.60m deep, steep sides, concave base – ditch cut | 0.45 | 2210 | Light greyish brown clayey sand, containing occasional ironstones – fill of 2211 | 0.45 |
| 2108 | Mid-brownish grey clayey sand, containing frequent small ironstones and occasional charcoal flecks – fill of 2109 | 0.45 | 2211 | Linear feature – E-W orientated, 0.90m wide x 0.12m deep, gradually sloping sides, slightly uneven flat base – Ditch | 0.45 |
| 2109 | Linear cut, N-S orientated, 2.3m wide x 0.51m deep, gradually sloping sides, broad concave base – Ditch cut | 0.45 | 2212 | Dark greyish brown, clayey sand containing frequent small ironstones and occasional charcoal flecks – secondary fill of 2213 | 0.45 |
| 2110 | Mid-brownish grey clayey sand frequent charcoal fragments observed – Fill of 2111 | 0.45 | 2213 | Linear feature, E-W orientated, 2.3m wide(Max) x 0.68m deep, steep sides, concave base – Ditch | 0.45 |
| 2111 | Circular cut – recorded in plan – 0.35Ø – Probable post-hole | 0.45 | 2214 | Dark brown, sandy clay containing ironstones – Primary fill of 2213 | 0.45 |
| 2112 | Light brownish grey clayey sand, containing frequent small ironstones and occasional charcoal flecks – fill of 2113 | 0.45 | Summary: 3 x ditches, 2 x possible cremations. | | |
| 2113 | Linear feature – N-S orientated, 2.04m wide x 0.42m deep, gradually sloping sides, uneven, tending flat base – ditch cut | 0.45 | | | |
| 2114 | Mid-brownish grey clayey sand – containing occasional ironstones and rare charcoal flecks – fill of 2115 | 0.45 | | | |
| 2115 | Linear feature – N-S orientated, 0.87m wide x 0.35m deep, steep sides, pointed base – ditch | 0.45 | | | |
| 2116 | Mid greyish brown clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones and manganese flecks, rare charcoal flecks – fill of 2117 | 0.45 | | | |
| 2117 | Linear feature – N-S orientation 0.83m wide x 0.23m deep, gradually sloping sides concave base – Ditch | 0.45 | | | |

Summary: 6 x ditches, 1 x probable post-hole.

| TR22 | ORIENTATION | L (M) | W (M) | AV. D (M) |
|---------|--|-------|-------|------------|
| | N-S | 50 | 2.10 | 0.40 |
| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION | | | DBGL (M) |
| 2201 | Topsoil: Mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey, silty sand containing occasional small stones and modern debris (plastic, coal, cinders, rope – rare glazed modern pottery) | | | 0–0.28 |
| 2202 | Subsoil: Light greyish brown slightly clayey sand, containing occasional small ironstones, lime frag-ments, coal, cinders and modern debris | | | 0.28–0.45 |
| 2203 | Geological deposit: Mid brownish yellow, clayey sand and ironstones | | | 0.45 (LOE) |
| 2204 | Dark greyish brown, clayey sand containing frequent small ironstones and occasional charcoal flecks – fill of 2205 | | | 0.45 |
| 2205 | Linear feature – recorded in plan only – 2.19m wide E-W orientation – ditch | | | 0.45 |
| 2206 | Dark greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional burnt bone and frequent charcoal fragments – fill of 2207 | | | 0.45 |
| 2207 | Sub-circular cut, 0.26 x 0.23 x 0.05m, heavily truncated, gradually sloping sides, concave base – possible cremation cut | | | 0.45 |
| 2208 | Dark grey sandy clay containing frequent burnt bone and charcoal fragments – fill of 2209 | | | 0.45 |
| 2209 | Sub-circular cut, 0.38 x 0.32 x 0.06m, gradually sloping sides, concave base – cut for possible cre-mation | | | 0.45 |

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

| TR | FEATURE | POTTERY (PH) | | POTTERY (ROM) | | POTTERY (MEDI) | | POTTERY (MOD) | | LITHICS | STONE | CBM | IND WASTE | SPOT DATE |
|----|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | COUNT | WGT | COUNT | WGT | COUNT | WGT | COUNT | WGT | | | | | |
| 01 | subsoil 0102 | – | – | 7 | 16g | – | – | 1 | 5g | 2 | – | – | – | Rom + mod |
| 02 | linear 0207 | 10 | 62g | 4 | 14g | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | Rom |
| 02 | subsoil 0202 | 1 | 4g | 6 | 50g | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | Rom |
| 02 | topsoil 0201 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | PH |
| 03 | subsoil 0302 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | LIA – E Rom |
| 04 | subsoil 0402 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | PH |
| 05 | subsoil 0502 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | L Neol |
| 07 | linear 0705 | 47 | 153g | 35 | 164g | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | Rom |
| 07 | subsoil 0702 | – | – | 1 | 8 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | PH |
| 08 | subsoil 0802 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | PH |
| 09 | subsoil 0902 | – | – | 2 | 4g | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | Rom |
| 11 | subsoil 1102 | – | – | 1 | 2g | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Rom |
| 13 | subsoil 1302 | – | – | 1 | 6g | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | Rom |
| 14 | subsoil 1402 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 9g | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | Medi |
| 15 | linear 1505 | 3 | 6g | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 16g | – | LIA – E Rom |
| 15 | subsoil 1502 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 83g | ? |
| 15 | topsoil 1501 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | PH |
| 17 | subsoil 1702 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | PH |
| 18 | topsoil 1801 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | PH |
| 21 | linear 2115 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | Neol – EBA |
| | TOTAL | 64 | 243G | 57 | 264G | 1 | 9G | 1 | 5G | 23 | 1 | 16G | 83G | – |

TABLE A2.1 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating

The finds assemblage numbered 123 sherds (521g) of pottery, 23 lithics, one stone find, 16g of ceramic building material and 83g of industrial waste. These were found in 14 separate trenches, most deriving from subsoil or top-soil. The Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and modern periods were all represented. The most unusual find was a later Neolithic discoidal knife with edge polish. The finds are summarised by feature in Table A2.1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

Methodology

All the finds were hand-collected during excavation. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014; Watkinson & Neal 2001). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies

(Barclay et al 2016; PCRG 2010; Darling 1994; Slowikowski et al 2001). The Roman pottery was recorded using national fabric codes (Tomber & Dore 1998) and using the recommended Leicester type series.

Prehistoric pottery

A total of 64 sherds (243g) of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery were retrieved from five features in four separate trenches. The majority of the assemblage is comprised of variants of local Black Surfaced Ware (BSW), largely deriving from linear [0705] (0704). These included some distinctive sherds with incised ‘reeded’ type decoration, from linear [0705] (0704) and from the subsoil in Trench 2.

Body sherd fragments (D), a blackish slightly sandy voided fabric with organic inclusions, were recovered from linear features [0207] (0205) and [1505] (1504). Three sherds of a late Iron Age Sandy ware (Q1) were retrieved from the subsoil in Trench 3.

| FABRIC CODE | FABRIC | DATING | SHERDS | WGT |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| BSW | Black surfaced wares | Late Iron Age/early Roman | 50 | 168g |
| D | Indeterminate voids group | Late Iron Age/early Roman | 11 | 57g |
| Q1 | Quartz sand | Late Iron Age/early Roman | 3 | 18g |
| TOTAL | | | 64 | 243G |

TABLE A2.2 Prehistoric pottery type series (fabrics after Tomber & Dore 1998)

Romano-British pottery

A total of 57 sherds (264g) of Roman pottery were retrieved in total from the evaluation, the majority (41 sherds) were of largely undiagnostic varying sandy grey ware types (GRS). Fragments of sand and grog tempered ware (UNS GS) from linear [0704] (0704) date to around the 1st century AD and probably derive from a local clay source.

| FABRIC CODE | FABRIC | DATING | SHERDS | WGT |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| GRS | Sandy grey ware | 1st–4th AD | 41 | 158g |
| UNS GS | Unsourced sand and grog tempered | 1st AD | 6 | 66g |
| UNSWH | Unsourced white ware | Roman | 2 | 4g |
| OXFRS | Oxford red slipped ware | 3rd–4th AD | 2 | 10g |
| NVWW | Upper Nene Valley white ware | 2nd AD | 1 | 8 |
| RUST | Rusticated ware | 1st AD | 1 | 5g |
| VERWH | Verulamium white ware | 1st–2nd AD | 1 | 6g |
| CGSTN | Central Gaulish Terra Nigra | 1st BC–1st AD | 3 | 7g |
| TOTAL | | | 57 | 264G |

TABLE A2.3 Roman pottery type series (fabrics after Tomber & Dore 1998)

Sherds of Terra Nigra (CGS TN) were noted from linear [0705] (0704) and the Trench 1 subsoil, including fragments of a cornice rim beaker (Darling & Precious 2014) dating to the 1st century AD and most likely imported from Central Gaul. There was also a body sherd of rusticated grey ware (RUST) of 2nd century date from linear [0705] (0704).

Other pottery types include two fragments of Oxford Red Slipped Ware (OXF RS) from linear [0207] (0205) the Trench 2 topsoil and a single sherd of Verulamium White Ware (VER WH) from Trench 13. A curious body sherd with white surfaces and varying inclusions (UNS WH) from Trench 9 is possibly a Mancetter-Hartshill fabric.

Medieval pottery

A single sherd (9g) of a Chilvers Coton White Ware (CC1) jug base was noted from the subsoil in trench 14. It can be dated to c 1250–1300. A production site for this ware is known near Nuneaton, Warwickshire (Lucas 1989).

Modern pottery

A single sherd (5g) of unglazed, modern red earthenware was found in the subsoil of Trench 1. It is of 18th century or later date.

Lithics

A total of 23 lithics, weighing 797g, were retrieved from 11 trenches. Sixteen of these lithics were found in subsoil or topsoil and seven were found spread across four linear features [0207] (0205), [0705] (0704), [1505] (1504) and [2115] (2114).

The lithics are composed of seven cores, five pieces of debitage and 11 tools. The assemblage is prehistoric but is multi-period. The highlight of the assemblage is a later Neolithic discoidal knife with edge polish, from the subsoil of Trench 5. The earliest period represented is the Mesolithic, from a retouched blade from linear [0207] (0205). A couple of fairly amorphous, multi-directional cores are likely to be Bronze Age, these include an example from topsoil of Trench 2 and linear [1505] (1504).

The assemblage does not include many small pieces or a high ratio of debitage and the dating of the assemblage is mixed which indicates more than one period of activity. The interpretation of these characteristic fits with sporadic activity throughout prehistory, low level knapping industry or chance loss.

Coarse stone

A single stone artefact weighing 6.2kg was found in the topsoil of Trench 17. Its cross section is broadly plano-convex with the convex side being natural and unworked side. The other face is worn smooth with a shallow concave shape. This smooth surface is a working surface for what is probably a small portable saddle quern. It is small enough that it could have been used as a rubber and it would have made a good working surface. These type of tools were used from the Neolithic into the Iron Age.

Ceramic building material

Fired clay weighing 16g was retrieved from linear [1505] (1504). Its function is not entirely clear but one concave surface may have been caused by finger impressions, with impressions from wattle or a tuyere opening to a furnace.

Industrial waste

The subsoil of Trench 15 contained a dense fragment of slag, weighing 83g. It may derive from ironworking.

Discussion

The earliest finds are the lithics and saddle quern though these are all clearly residual. They include an unusual later Neolithic discoidal knife. Other finds are diagnostic of the Mesolithic period and the Bronze Age.

The majority of the material dates from the Romano-British period from at least as early as the 1st century AD to at least as late as the 3rd century. Some types recovered may date back into the late Iron Age and these were the only types found in liner feature [1505] potentially giving an earlier date to this feature, but the sherds are few (3 sherds, 6g) and may be later in date and therefore do not provide reliable dating evidence. There is no firm evidence that there was activity at the site in the pre-Roman Iron Age. There is some scant evidence for industry during this period in the general area of Trench 15 in the shape of a piece of iron slag and a few fragments of fired clay.

There is no evidence for activity after the late Roman period. Single residual sherds of medieval and modern pottery point towards low level agricultural activity in the area.

Recommendations for further work

The Romano-British period provides the only area of interest in this assemblage however, as it stands the assemblage is too small to be of much value. Should further fieldwork be undertaken to characterise the activity during this period, then the finds assemblage should be reevaluated in the light of any new material.

Recommendations for archive

The material should be retained for archive. The modern pottery sherd could be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (Brown 2007) and the specific requirements of Leicestershire County Museum (LCC 2014).

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Finds catalogue

| TR | FEATURE | CONTEXT | QTY | WGT (G) | MATERIAL | OBJECT | DESCRIPTION | SPOT DATE |
|----|--------------|---------|-----|---------|----------------|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 01 | subsoil 0102 | 0102 | 2 | 5 | Pottery (Rom) | CGSTN | Terra Nigra? | c1stBC – AD c1st |
| 01 | subsoil 0102 | 0102 | 2 | 47 | Lithics | core and tool | core fragment and indeterminate pieces with probable abrupt edge retouch | – |
| 01 | subsoil 0102 | 0102 | 3 | 5 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | Sandy greyware | c1st–4th |
| 01 | subsoil 0102 | 0102 | 2 | 6 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | Sandy greyware | c1st–4th |
| 01 | subsoil 0102 | 0102 | 1 | 5 | Pottery (Mod) | Red Earthenware | unglazed | – |
| 02 | topsoil 0201 | 0201 | 1 | 58 | Lithics | core | multidirectional amorphous platform core | – |
| 02 | subsoil 0202 | 0202 | 1 | 4 | Pottery (PH) | BSW | – | – |
| 02 | subsoil 0202 | 0202 | 1 | 17 | Lithics | core | exhausted platform core | – |
| 02 | subsoil 0202 | 0202 | 3 | 11 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | Sandy greyware | c1st–4th |
| 02 | subsoil 0202 | 0202 | 1 | 11 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | Pale grey/white fabric | c1st–4th |
| 02 | subsoil 0202 | 0202 | 2 | 28 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | Query hard fired roman greyware or medieval | c1st–4th |
| 02 | linear 0207 | 0205 | 2 | 11 | Pottery (PH) | BSW | Un sourced sandy greywares/black surfaced ware. Some incised/rouletted decoration on the surface | c1st |
| 02 | linear 0207 | 0205 | 8 | 51 | Pottery (PH) | Fabric D | voided fabric with black organic inclusions | – |
| 02 | linear 0207 | 0205 | 2 | 4 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | Sandy greyware | c1st–4th |
| 02 | linear 0207 | 0205 | 2 | 10 | Pottery (Rom) | OXF RS | Oxford red slipped ware | c3rd–4th |
| 02 | linear 0207 | 0205 | 1 | 1 | Lithics | tool | small blade with very fine right lateral edge retouch and a possible notch | Meso |
| 03 | subsoil 0302 | 0302 | 3 | 18 | Pottery (PH) | Q1 | micaceous sandy fabric with frequent quartz and small black (organic?) inclusions | LIA–e Rom |
| 04 | subsoil 0402 | 0402 | 3 | 1 | Lithics | tool and debitage | Flake and two tools. One tool may be a preform, the other takes the form of a small notched lake | – |
| 05 | subsoil 0502 | 0502 | 1 | 7 | Lithics | tool | broken flake, missing proximal end, small inverse notch to distal end | – |
| 05 | subsoil 0502 | 0502 | 1 | 70 | Lithics | tool | Discoidal flint knife. Bifacially and invasively flaked with edge polish | later Neolithic |
| 07 | subsoil 0702 | 0002 | 1 | 11 | Lithics | tool | medial fragment with alternating lateral retouch | – |
| 07 | – 0702 | 0702 | 1 | 8 | Pottery (Rom) | NVWW | Upper Nene Valley white ware | 2nd |
| 07 | linear 0705 | 0704 | 47 | 153 | Pottery (PH) | BSW | abraded | LIA–e Rom |
| 07 | linear 0705 | 0704 | 1 | 2 | Pottery (Rom) | CGSTN | Query Terra Nigra | c1stBC – AD c1st |
| 07 | linear 0705 | 0704 | 1 | 2 | Lithics | debitage | flake fragment | – |
| 07 | linear 0705 | 0704 | 27 | 91 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | Sandy greyware | c1st–4th |
| 07 | linear 0705 | 0704 | 1 | 5 | Pottery (Rom) | RUST | Rusticated greyware | C1st |
| 07 | linear 0705 | 0704 | 6 | 66 | Pottery (Rom) | UNSGS | Un sourced grog and sand tempered ware | c1st |
| 08 | subsoil 0802 | 0802 | 1 | 4 | Lithics | tool | notched flake, deep notch to the distal end, enhances left lateral point, small amount of inverse right lateral retouch, fairly acute | – |
| 09 | subsoil 0902 | 0902 | 1 | 2 | Pottery (Rom) | GRS | highly fired | c1st–4th |
| 09 | subsoil 0902 | 0902 | 1 | 3 | Lithics | tool | small flake with coarse, inverse retouch to distal edge | – |
| 09 | subsoil 0902 | 0902 | 1 | 2 | Pottery (Rom) | UNSWH | Coarse sandy 'whiteware' with a pink buff fabric and a white core | Rom |
| 11 | topsoil 1102 | 1102 | 1 | 2 | Pottery (Rom) | UNSWH | Un sourced whiteware | Rom |
| 13 | subsoil 1302 | 1302 | 1 | 6 | Pottery (Rom) | VERWH | Query Verulamium whiteware | c1st–2nd |
| 14 | subsoil 1402 | 1402 | 1 | 9 | Pottery (Medi) | CC1 | Chilvers Coton Whiteware | 1250–1300 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|------|---|-------|------------------|----------------------|---|---------------|
| 14 | subsoil 1402 | 1402 | 2 | 25 | Lithics | tool and debitage | Distal end scraper and a flake. The scraper has abrupt distal end retouch and a small right lateral notch | — |
| 15 | topsoil 1501 | 1501 | 1 | 22 | Lithics | core | Frost shattered flake used as core? | — |
| 15 | subsoil 1502 | 1502 | — | 83 | Industrial Waste | Fe slag | dense lump | — |
| 15 | linear 1505 | 1504 | 2 | 346 | Lithics | core | amorphous multidirectional platform core and an atypical multiplatform core | — |
| 15 | linear 1505 | 1504 | 3 | 6 | Pottery (PH) | Fabric D | black organic/grog tempered fabric | LIA—e Rom |
| 15 | linear 1505 | 1504 | — | 16 | CBM | Fired clay | small fragments, one has a concave surface | — |
| 17 | subsoil 1702 | 1702 | 1 | 6,200 | Stone | saddle quem | small portable stone with concave grinding surface | — |
| 18 | topsoil 1801 | 1801 | 1 | 45 | Lithics | debitage | indeterminate chunk, possible core fragment | — |
| 21 | linear 2115 | 2114 | 3 | 47 | Lithics | core, debitage, tool | platform/bipolar core, flake and an invasively retouched tool, may be a preform, acute scalar flakes removed from ventral | Neolithic—EBA |

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Two bulk sediment samples, <5 litres in size, were recovered during an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land East of Melton Road, Waltham on the Wolds, Lincolnshire. The samples were taken from shallow pits. In addition to the bulk samples one further deposit was sampled for hand collected bone. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material in indicating the character and significance of the deposit.

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 250µm 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 x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006) and Zohary et al (2012) nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, using modern reference material and with reference to Schmid (1972), and Hillson (1992). Measurements are taken as per von den Dreisch (1976). Ageing criteria are recorded using various methods outlined in Amorosi (1989).

The colour of the burnt bone was also recorded in order to infer the temperature range the bone was exposed to during burning.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables A3.1 (Retent samples) and A3.2 (Flotation samples). There was no material present sufficient for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating. The majority of samples had varying proportions of modern roots.

Wood charcoal

Mineralised rectilinear oak charcoal was present in both bulk samples (Tables A3.1 and A3.2). The fragments were insufficient for AMS dating.

No other charred plant remains were present.

Hand collected bone

A small assemblage (50.2g) of unburnt indeterminate hand collected bone was recovered from context (2106), the fill of linear [2107]. The material was highly fragmented and in poor condition. No diagnostic or countable elements were present and it was not possible to classify the material beyond indeterminate medium/large sized mammal. The paucity of remains precludes further analysis.

Burnt bone

Burnt bone was recovered from contexts (2206) and (2208), the fills of pits [2207] and [2209] respectively.

| Context | | 2206 | 2208 |
|---------------------|---------------|--|------|
| Sample | | 001 | 002 |
| Sample Vol (l) | | <5 | <5 |
| Retent Vol (l) | | 0.11 | 0.2 |
| Burnt bone mammal | Qty | + | ++ |
| | Wgt (g) | <1 | 6.9 |
| Charcoal | Qty | ++ | ++ |
| | Max size (mm) | 16 | 13 |
| Sufficient for AMS? | | N | N |
| Comments | | Sediment coated mineralised rectilinear charcoal fragments; oak in both samples. | |

Key: += rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

TABLE A3.1 Retent sample results

| Context | | 2206 | 2208 |
|---------------------|---------------|--|---|
| Sample | | 001 | 002 |
| Total flot Vol (ml) | | <5 | <5 |
| Charcoal | Qty | + | ++ |
| | Max size (mm) | <1 | 4 |
| Sufficient for AMS? | | N | N |
| Comments | | Rectilinear charcoal fragments; possible oak | Sediment coated rectilinear charcoal fragments; possible oak, uncharred root fragments ++ |

Key: += rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 10mm is sufficient for identification and AMS dating

TABLE A3.2 Flotation sample results

Pit [2207] Burnt bone observed within the 250µm retent measured and comprised less than 10% of this retent fraction. No fragments exceeded 1mm and therefore were not examined macroscopically. As a result it was not possible to ascertain if the bone was human or not. The fragments were whitish-grey in colour which inferred that the bone was exposed to temperatures between 400°C and 650°C (Mays 2010: 322).

Pit [2209] The single fragment of bone (0.5g) collected from the 10mm retent measured 2cm in length by 0.8cm in width. It was not possible to identify which skeletal element this was from or whether it was human. Of the 24 fragments (6.4g) from the 5mm retent, two could be identified as long bone fragments due to the characteristic curve of the exterior of the bone. Two fragments were also identified as cranial as they were flatter and thinner

than the rest of the assemblage and had meningeal grooves. As with the fragment recovered from the 10mm retent, it was not possible to positively identify these fragments as human.

One of the long bone fragments from the 5mm retent appeared to have been fractured post-mortem as there was a sharp edge on the proximal or distal end of the fragment. This area was also lighter in colour and showed no signs of healing. Furthermore, the break was clean which indicated that the bone was dehydrated for a period before fracturing which is characteristic of post-mortem trauma (Byers 2010: 288). Microscopic examination of the broken surface did not reveal any striations or hesitation cuts associated with being cut by a knife which further supported the fact the break was caused by a fracture.

Burnt bone was also identified in the 250µ retent and comprised approximately 10%. As none of these fragments exceeded 1mm they were not examined macroscopically.

The burnt bone from Pit [2209] was completely white in colour which concluded that it was exposed to temperatures between 650°C and 800°C (Mays 2010: 322).

Discussion

The burnt bone collected from each context had no diagnostic indicators present that would infer that they were from human cremations. The expected amount of material from an adult cremation would produce between 1kg and 3kg of ash, depending on body size (Mays 1998: 220). As neither context produced a comparative volume of burnt bone, it was not possible to ascertain if the bone was human or animal.

The unburnt faunal assemblage does not offer any significant information relating to site economy. Preservation was poor with high fragmentation and the presence of the material in a ditch suggests that the material was residual.

The paucity of remains precludes further analysis.

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