

SPLL19



# LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, LUTTERWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PLANNING REF. 15/00865/OUT

commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership  
on behalf of Gazeley

September 2019



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part of the **RSK** Group





## PROJECT SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on Land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Coventry Road, Lutterworth. The evaluation identified a series of undated ditches representing potential phases of drainage and agricultural land use. Post-medieval ridge and furrow was evidenced indicative of two separate field systems. Post-holes, of more recent date suggested former fence lines.

No dateable artefactual material was recovered.

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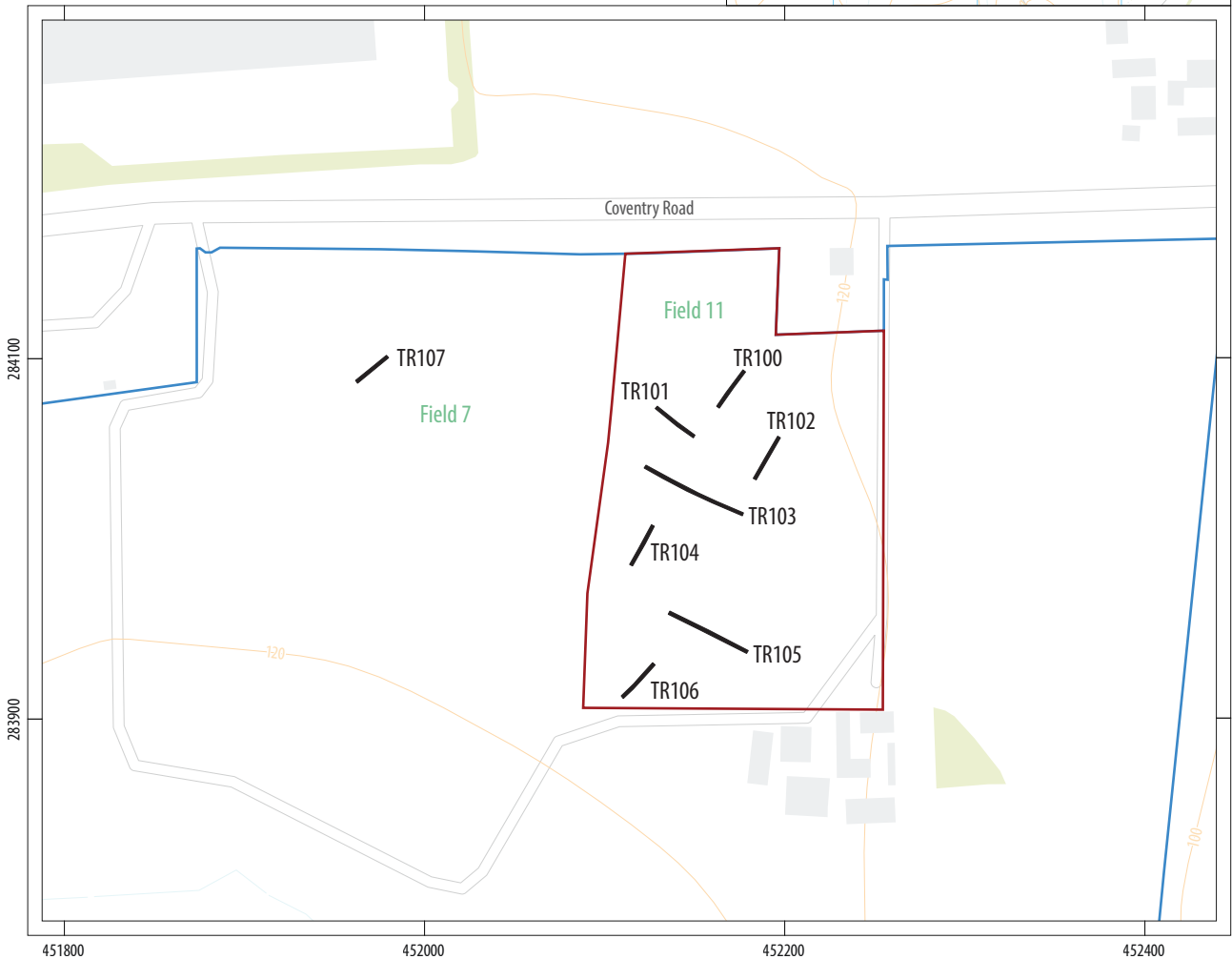
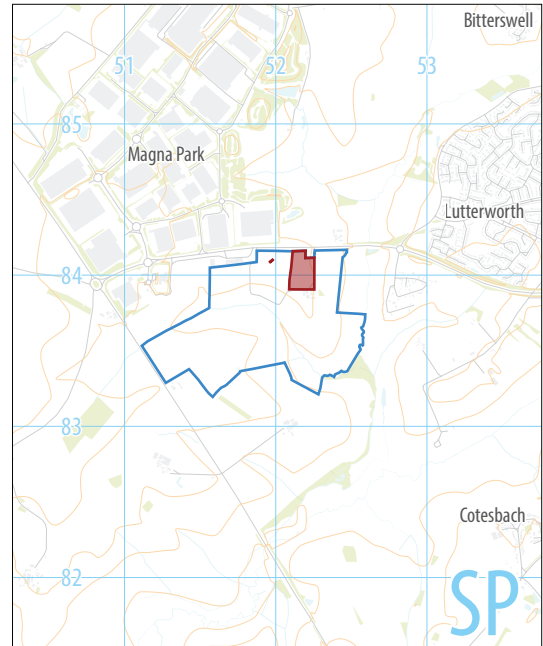
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Lutterworth Mitigation TR100–107  
 Land near A4303  
 Lutterworth  
 Leicestershire



0 200km  
 1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 80m  
 1:4,000 @ A4

- ▭ development boundary
- ▭ full development boundary
- trench location



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# LAND ADJACENT TO GLEBE FARM, LUTTERWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Gazeley (the client), through their agents, the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Lutterworth, Leicestershire. Outline planning consent (ref15/00865/OUT) was granted in July 2018 for the erection of storage, distribution buildings and other associated infrastructure. In relation to this consent, three conditions were attached with regard to heritage and archaeology matters.

Leicestershire County Council's 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 any heritage assets including archaeological remains present on the site.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by EDP (Vallender 2019) in accordance with the Leicestershire County Council brief for field evaluation (2015). In response to these documents an Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2019) and approved by the archaeological advisor.

#### 1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located approximately 2km to the southwest of the market town of Lutterworth in Leicestershire (NGR 452076 284019 site centre) (Illus 1) and is bound by the A4303 Coventry Road to the north. To the east, west and south the site is bound by farmland.

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 overall proposed development

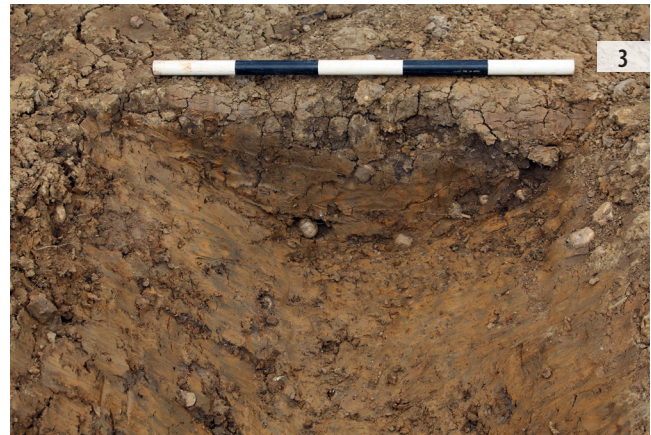
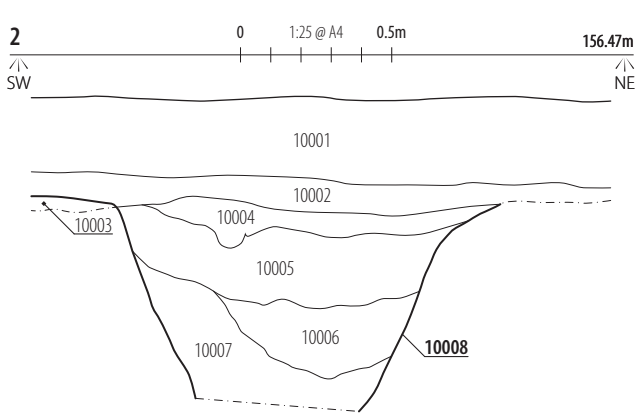
area. A small watercourse (Padge Hall Brook) flows from west to east through the centre of the site to the south of the shooting range. Geological information for the site in the form of an extract from the BGS DIGIMAP-50 Series, shows that the site is underlain by Jurassic aged bedrock strata of the 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 (NERC 2019).

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.

The fields subject to this evaluation lie immediately to the north-west of Glebe Farm, denoted as Fields 7 and 11, and at the northern extent of the overall proposed development area, bounded by Coventry Road to the north.

#### 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



**ILLUS 2** South-east facing section through ditch [10008]    **ILLUS 3** South-east facing section through [10011]

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 (Attwood 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 to the south of the site believed to relate to agricultural infill.

On the basis of these findings a trial trench evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor. This targeted the limited number of anomalies of 'uncertain origin'. Of the 68 trenches one (Trench 33), provided evidence for archaeological activity, which was located to the immediate north of Glebe Farm, where a ditch dating to the Roman period was recorded (Blackburn 2015).

The evaluation also identified deep alluvial deposits associated with the Padge Hall Brook and extensive areas of land fill which extend up to 4m below the current ground surface with evidence of truncation. The overall site potential was assessed as low.

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.

### 1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of this phase of trial trenching were set out within the WSI and AMS and were primarily to further investigate the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits in the area

of Trench 33 and identify the potential nature of any required mitigation for this area.

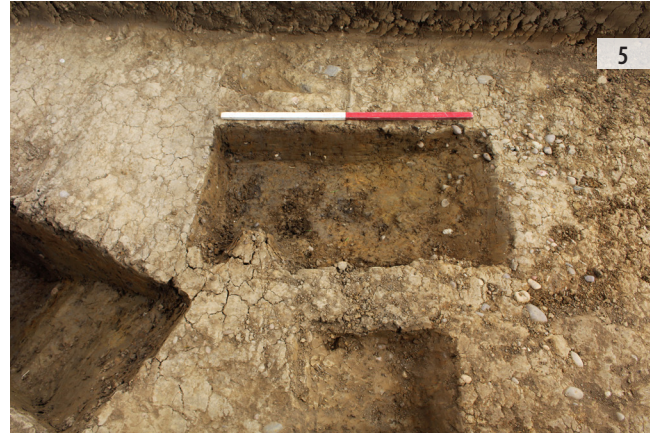
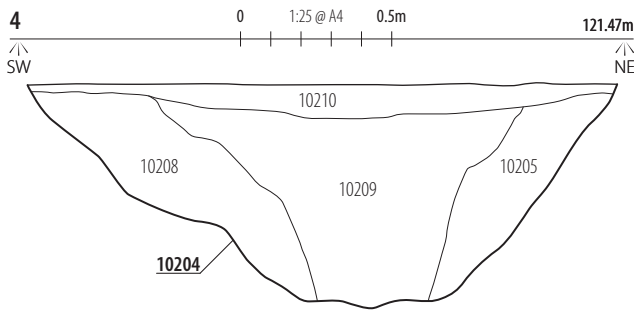
The overall aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- › 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 be analysed with regard to the East Midlands Research Strategy (Knight 2012) and 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.

## 2 METHOD

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 8 trenches in total, 7 within Field 11 (in proximity to Trench 33), with a further Trench within Field 7. Trenches measured between 25 and 60m in length. Trenches within Field 11 were positioned to give greatest potential to establish any associated remains with the ditch previously identified In Trench 33. At the request, and in consultation with the archaeological advisor, Trenches 103 and 105 were slightly extended to the east and south respectively, to further establish whether archaeological features continued in these areas.



**ILLUS 4** South-east facing section through ditch [10204] **ILLUS 5** General plan view, ditches [10204] and [10207] **ILLUS 6** South-west facing section through ditch [10504]

The archaeological works were carried out between the 5th and 7th August 2019. Prior to excavation, utility plans were consulted and a cable avoidance tool was used to check for the presence of potential buried services.

All trenches were excavated using a 13.5tonne, tracked, 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket. Excavation was undertaken under archaeological supervision to depths where archaeological horizons or geological deposits were identified.

Exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets and a representative sample of features identified was subsequently excavated by hand to determine form, function and retrieve any dateable material. Hand excavation of several probable natural features was also undertaken to confirm their origin as non-archaeological and assist understanding of the site and formation.

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. A black and white print photographic record was compiled, together with digital photographs, at 16mp resolution, 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 planning and surveying was undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

The works were carried out in accordance with the WSI and AMS.

### 3 RESULTS

Results are presented below, with a summary of all recorded contexts provided as Appendix 1.

#### 3.1 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

The earliest deposits encountered in both Field 7 and 11 comprised glacial drift deposits (eg.10603), mixed clays with occasional patches of sandy gravels.

Overlying these, a shallow subsoil formation (eg 10602) survived variably between 0.05 and 0.15m deep, in places reduced to little more than a plough-soil/geology interface. Fragments of coal, ceramic building material, post-medieval glazed pottery and clay pipe stem were observed in small numbers within the deposit.

This was in turn sealed by a 0.30m deep, plough-soil (eg 10601). Similar post-medieval artefactual material to that observed within the subsoil, including white and blue & white glazed ceramic sherds were also noted within the plough-soil. Also observed was a relative density of iron oxide staining of the plough soil, suggesting degrees of probable seasonal waterlogging, the layers below creating impermeable, reducing conditions causing precipitation of the iron oxide.

An absence of any artefactual material earlier than the post-medieval period was noted within both the subsoil and plough-soil deposits.

### 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES (ILLUS 7)

Located in Trench 100, toward the north end of the field, a broadly east-west oriented ditch [10008] measured 1.25m wide. Excavation ceased at 1.10m below ground level (bgl) due to health and safety considerations, at which point the ditch measured greater than 0.72m deep and a sequence of four fills (10004, 10005, 10006, 10007) were identified (Illus 2). The fills generally indicated lower energy, gradual, general sedimentation with the exception of (10006), a stoney, silty clay, potentially representing the collapse and ingress of up-cast. The fills displayed elements of gleying and precipitation of iron oxides and manganese, suggesting seasonal waterlogging. No dateable material was recovered from any of the fills of the ditch.

Approximately 7m to the south-west, a further ditch [10013] measured 1.52m wide and was oriented north-west/south-east and recorded in plan.

Approximately 11m south-west, a further ditch [10011] was also oriented north-west/south-east (Illus 3). The ditch measured 0.52m wide and 0.22m deep, containing two fills (10009, 10010), both indicative of lower energy gradual sedimentation. Iron-oxide staining and manganese precipitation within the deposits was indicative of probable seasonal waterlogging. The ditch is likely to have functioned as a drainage feature.

In Trench 102, to the south-east, a NNW-SSE oriented ditch [10204] was identified as a probable continuation of ditch [10013] from Trench 100. A section placed through the ditch revealed it to measure 1.88m wide and 0.72m in depth and contain a sequence of four fills (10205, 10206, 10207, 10208) (Illus 4). The fills suggested lower energy, prolonged, gradual sedimentation. No dateable artefactual material was recovered.

Truncating [10204], a north-west/south-east linear cut [10207] measured 0.47m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single, homogeneous silty clay fill (10207) (Illus 5). No dateable material was recovered from the ditch which was interpreted as a shallow drainage feature.

Located at the northern end of Trench 104, a broadly east-west oriented ditch [10410] measured 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep, containing a single homogeneous fill (10411) indicative of gradual sedimentation.

Approximately 6m south of this, a further ditch [10404] was oriented slightly more north-east/south-westerly and measured 0.37m wide by 0.11m deep. A single homogeneous fill (10405) suggested gradual sedimentation of a shallow drainage feature. Neither ditch contained any dateable material.

Approximately 1.60m north of ditch [10404], two, small, c0.20m diameter, post-holes, [10406] and [10408], suggested the presence of a former fence line. No dateable material was present within the single fills of each post-hole.

Within Trench 105, a slightly north-east/south-west oriented ditch [10504] was recorded. The width of the ditch varied between 0.91 and 1.59m, widening toward the northern extent within the trench (Illus 6). The ditch measured 0.20m deep and contained two fills. A primary fill (10505) appeared similar to the surrounding geology and is likely to have derived from the general sedimentation, erosion and weathering of the cut and up-cast. Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from the deposit. The secondary fill (10506) was much greyer in colour, suggesting a former organic component, with iron oxide staining throughout, suggesting probable seasonal waterlogging. No dateable material was retrieved from the fill. The feature is likely to have functioned as a drainage ditch.

A single, relatively recent post-hole [10607], still containing the decaying remnant of the timber post-base, was recorded cutting furrow remains in Trench 106.

### 3.3 RIDGE AND FURROW REMAINS

The remains of a ridge and furrow field system, oriented east-west, was identified in Field 11, in all trenches other than Trenches 104 and 105. The furrows varied in survival between approximately 1 and 2.50m wide and were regularly spaced between 4 and 5m apart. The furrows were observed to cut through the surviving subsoil and truncate an earlier ditch in Trench 100. Clay pipe stem, ceramic building material, coal fragments, glass shards and sherds of glazed post-medieval ceramic (white/blue & white) were variably observed within the furrow deposits but not retained.

Remnants of furrows, oriented north-south, were recorded in Trench 107, Field 7.

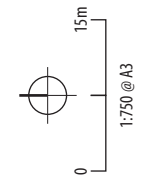
## 4 DISCUSSION

The general stratigraphy of the site was suggestive of extensive, more recent arable agriculture, potentially truncating earlier archaeological remains. Artefactual evidence observed within subsoil and plough-soil layers was indicative of post-medieval activity with a noticeable lack of any earlier artefactual indicators. The plough-soil also suggested seasonal waterlogging occurred on the site, a factor which may have affected land use through time. Ridge and furrow remains also suggested substantial arable use of the site from the post-medieval period onwards.

Ditches identified across Field 11 indicated a potential for phases of agricultural land use with variable orientations of the ditches identified. One physical relationship, clearly indicating two phases of ditches was identified within Trench 102, though these, and all of the other ditches, remain undated.

The ditches were predominantly shallow features and evidenced lower energy deposition, with little or no cultural material within fills. This would suggest that the ditches, and land use, was associated predominantly with agriculture, not located in direct proximity to settlement, with the ditches largely functioning as drainage features. The impermeable nature of the underlying, predominantly clay drift geology would support such an hypothesis.





ILLUS 7 Plan of Field 11 showing extrapolations of potential ditch configurations



From extrapolations of the ditches (Illus 7), two potential co-axial type arrangements can be postulated. Ditches in Trenches 102, 104 and 105, were all shallow, relatively ephemeral features and despite potential later truncation are unlikely to have been particularly substantial originally. The three ditches could be suggested to form a north-east/south-west oriented grid-like system, probably serving to parcel and drain the land.

Similar, shallow ditches within Trenches 100 and 104 could also be suggested to indicate a similar drainage pattern on a north-west/south-east orientation, but this is more speculative.

The remaining two ditches in Trenches 100 and 102, were much more substantial features and more likely to be associated with phases of specific land division or the creation of defined fields. The steep sides and width of the ditches could also be suggested to function relative to managing stock within areas of pasture, though this cannot be positively attested. Again, the fills of the features were culturally sterile with no indication of direct proximity to settlement, indicating a probable agricultural function, likely to be associated with both drainage and land management.

The apparent requirement to drain the site with ditch systems would suggest that it may have existed as more marginal land in the past, potentially subject to seasonal agricultural use.

None of the features could be positively associated with the Romano-British period ditch identified during previous evaluation, with no supporting evidence for direct occupation of the period identified within subsoil or plough-soil deposits.

The evaluation has identified features which were not suggested by geophysical survey of the site. This is likely due to the fills of the features largely comprising material similar to the surrounding geological deposits, with a distinct lack of any cultural material which may have highlighted the potential position of features.

## 5 CONCLUSION

Archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Glebe Farm, Lutterworth has identified a series of ditches, indicating phases of agricultural use of the land, potentially moving between both pasture and arable function. No further evidence of Romano-British occupation or use of the land could be attested.

## 6 REFERENCES

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- Knight D, Vynwe B, Alen C 2012 *East Midlands Heritage; An updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*
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- Vallender J 2019 *Symmetry Park, Lutterworth: Written Scheme of Investigation* [unpublished client document] Environmental Dimension Partnership Ref: edp2307\_r022

## 7 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 TRENCH REGISTER

LOE – Limit of excavation

DGBL – Depth below ground level

TR100	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	25	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10001	Dark, brownish-grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional glazed ceramics, CBM, coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		
10002	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM, coal fragments – Subsoil	0.25–0.35		
10003	Mixed brownish-grey, yellowish brown and grey slightly sandy clays and patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift deposit	0.35+ (LOE)		
10004	Mid grey silty clay containing occasional gravel, rare manganese, frequent iron oxide precipitation, occasional grit, – lower energy general sedimentation fill of 10008	0.35		
10005	Light yellowish-brown silty clay containing rare rounded gravel, manganese flecks and charcoal flecks – low energy gradual sedimentation in 10008	0.35		
10006	Light brownish-grey stoney, silty clay large medium and small angular and sub-angular stones, occasional rounded gravels, rare charcoal flecks, 0.24m thick, fill of 10008, possible collapse of up-cast.	0.35		
10007	Mid brownish-grey gritty, silty clay containing occasional large, medium and small stones, rare rounded gravels, occasional manganese flecks and rare charcoal flecks, 0.70m wide >0.37m deep – general sedimentation of ditch 10008	0.35		
10008	Linear cut, NW-SE orientation, steep sides, 1.25m wide, >0.72m deep Agricultural field ditch	0.35		
10009	Mid brownish-grey silty clay containing occasional rounded gravels, rare charcoal flecks, Iron oxide staining throughout, 0.10m thick, upper fill of [10011]	0.35		
10010	Mottled, yellow brown and brownish grey silty clay containing frequent gravels, grit, occasional manganese flecks and rare charcoal fragments – Low energy primary filling of ditch [10011]	0.35		
10011	Linear cut, Broadly N-S orientation, slightly irregular/uneven base, gradually sloping sides – Drainage ditch	0.35		
10012	Light grey silty clay, recorded in plan, gravels, charcoal observed – Upper fill of [10013]	0.35		
10013	Linear cut, 1.52m wide – recorded in plan only – ctn of ditch in TR102	0.35		
10014	Mid brownish-grey silty clay fill of furrows	0.25		
10015	Linear features, E-W orientation, 1.5-2m wide spaced c5m apart – furrow remnants	0.25		

Summary: 3 x ditches, Ridge and furrow remnants

TR101	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	25	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10101	Dark, brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional glazed ceramics, CBM, coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		
10102	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM, coal fragments – Subsoil	0.25–0.35		
10103	Mixed brownish grey, yellowish brown and grey slightly sandy clays and patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift deposit	0.35+ (LOE)		
10104	Mid brownish-grey silty clay fill of furrows	0.25		
10105	Linear features, oriented E-W, 2-2.5m wide, spaced c5-6m apart, furrow remnants	0.25		

Summary: Ridge and furrow remnants

TR102	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	25	1.8	0.3
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10201	Dark, brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional glazed ceramics, CBM, coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		
10202	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM, coal fragments – Subsoil	0.25–0.35		
10203	Mixed brownish grey, yellowish brown and grey slightly sandy clays and patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift deposit	0.35+ (LOE)		
10204	Linear cut NW-SE orientation, 1.88m wide, 0.72m deep, steep eastern side, more gradual west, concave base – Field boundary/drainage ditch	0.35		
10205	Mid orangey-brown silty clay containing occasional small medium and large sub-rounded stones, iron oxide staining, manganese flecks, charcoal and fired clay or CBM fragments – fill of ditch [10204]	0.35		
10206	Mottled yellow and grey-brown silty clay containing occasional gravels, rare manganese and charcoal flecks – fill of [10207]	0.35		
10207	Linear cut, broadly E-W oriented, 0.47m wide x 1.16m deep – shallow drainage ditch	0.35		
10208	Mid orangey-brown silty clay containing small, medium and large sub-rounded stones, iron oxide staining, manganese and charcoal flecks – fill of [10204]	0.35		
10209	Dark greyish-blue silty clay containing occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones, manganese flecks and frequent iron oxide staining throughout – fill of [10204]	0.35		
10210	Mid greyish-brown silty clay containing occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones and manganese flecks – fill of [10204]	0.35		
10211	Mid brownish-grey silty clay fill of furrows	0.25		
10212	Linear cuts, 1.8-2m wide, spaced 5-6m apart, E-W oriented – furrows	0.25		

Summary: 2 x ditches, Ridge and furrow remnants



TR103	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	60	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10301	Dark, brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional glazed ceramics, CBM, coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		
10302	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM, coal fragments – Subsoil	0.25–0.40		
10303	Mixed brownish grey, yellowish brown and grey slightly sandy clays and patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift deposit	0.40+ (LOE)		
10304	Mid brownish-grey silty clay fill of furrows	0.25		
10305	Linear features, E-W orientation, 2-2.5m wide, c5m spacing, Furrow remains	0.25		

Summary: Ridge and furrow remnants

TR104	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	25	1.8	0.35
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10401	Dark, brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional glazed ceramics, CBM, coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		
10402	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM, coal fragments – Subsoil	0.25–0.35		
10403	Mixed brownish grey, yellowish brown and grey slightly sandy clays and patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift deposit	0.35+ (LOE)		
10404	Linear cut, broadly E-W oriented, 0.37m wide x 0.11m deep, concave base, shallow sloping sides – drainage ditch	0.35		
10405	Mid greyish-brown silty clay containing small and medium sub-rounded stones and occasional manganese flecks – single fill of [10404]	0.35		
10406	Circular cut, 0.20m diameter, 0.18m deep, steep slightly tapered sides, slightly concave base – Post-hole	0.35		
10407	Mid brownish grey silty clay containing rare small sub-rounded stones – single fill of [10406]	0.35		
10408	Circular cut, 0.19m diameter, 0.17m deep, steep slightly tapered sides, flat base – post-hole	0.35		
10409	Mid brownish-grey silty clay containing rare sub-rounded small stones – single fill of [10408]	0.35		
10410	Linear cut, ENE-WSW orientation, 0.52m wide x 0.15m deep, concave base, shallow gradually sloping sides – Shallow drainage ditch	0.35		
10411	Mid greyish-brown silty clay containing occasional small, medium and large sub-rounded stones and manganese flecks – single fill of [10410]	0.35		

Summary: 2 x ditches, 2 x post-holes

TR105	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10501	Dark, brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional glazed ceramics, CBM, coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		

10502	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM, coal fragments – Subsoil	0.25–0.40
10503	Mixed brownish grey, yellowish brown and grey slightly sandy clays and patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift deposit	0.40+ (LOE)
10504	Linear cut, broadly N-S orientation, 1.35m wide x 0.20m deep, Slightly irregular concave base, shallow slightly irregular gradually sloping sides – drainage ditch	0.40
10505	Mid orangey-brown silty clay containing occasional small, medium and large rounded stones, frequent iron oxide staining, manganese flecks and rare charcoal flecks – Primary fill of [10504]	0.40
10506	Dark brownish-grey silty clay containing occasional small, medium and large rounded stones – secondary fill of [10504]	0.40

Summary: Ditch

TR106	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NE-SW	25	1.8	0.40
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10601	Dark, brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, occasional glazed ceramics, CBM, coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		
10602	Mid-brownish grey silty clay containing rare gravel, frequent charcoal fragments, occasional CBM, coal fragments – Subsoil	0.25–0.40		
10603	Mixed brownish grey, yellowish brown and grey slightly sandy clays and patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift deposit	0.40+		
10604	Mid greyish-brown silty clay fill of furrows	0.25		
10605	Linear features, E-W orientation 1.10-1.80m wide, spaced c5m apart – Furrows	0.25		
10606	Mid brownish-grey silty clay containing rare rounded gravel, decaying timber post remains – fill of [10607] in situ decay of base of post	0.25		
10607	Sub-circular cut, 0.29 x 0.26m, 0.19m deep, steeply sloping tapered sides to slightly pointed base – post-hole (cut into furrow deposits)	0.25		

Summary: Ridge and furrow remnants, modern post-hole

TR107	ORIENTATION	L (M)	W (M)	AV. D (M)
	NW-SE	50	1.8	0.3
CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DBGL (M)		
10701	Mid brownish-grey silty clay containing occasional rounded gravel, charcoal fragments, ceramics, cbm, glass and coal fragments – Plough-soil	0–0.25		
10702	Light greyish-brown silty clay containing frequent rounded gravel, iron oxide staining, occasional charcoal fragments, coal and rare CBM fragments – subsoil	0.25–0.40		
10703	Mottled grey, yellow and brown clays with patches of sandy gravels – Glacial drift	0.40+ (LOE)		
10704	Mid Brownish-grey silty clay fill of furrows	0.25		
10705	Linear features, N-S orientation, c1.50m wide, spaced c4m apart – Furrow remnants	0.25		

Summary: Ridge and furrow remnants







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