



East Midlands Gateway, Leicestershire

Woodland Survey Report and Archaeological Fieldwalking Report
Phase 2



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March 2017



**East Midlands Gateway,
Leicestershire**

**Woodland Survey Report and
Archaeological Fieldwalking Report
Phase 2**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a second phase of woodland survey and a scheme of archaeological fieldwalking over the area of the proposed East Midlands Gateway development, on land between Lockington and Kegworth, Leicestershire (centred on NGR 445547 326897). The surveys were carried out as part of evaluation works relating to the proposed construction of the East Midlands Gateway rail freight interchange. The woodland survey area comprises c.19.4 ha across Fields 24, 31, 34, 35, 36 and 37. Fieldwalking took place within Field 43 which measured approximately 6.4 ha in area.

The woodland survey was conducted between the 16th January 2017 and the 18th January 2017. Features were photographed with a Canon Eos 350D and recorded with a Leica Zeno 20 GPS where conditions allowed. Earthworks that were positively identified as being potentially significant were also planned by hand at a scale appropriate to the size of the feature. The woodland survey successfully established the presence of ridge and furrow and the presence of a pre-19th century arable field. The survey also recorded features not previously identified in the LiDAR assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016c).

The fieldwalking was carried out on the 19th January 2017, with excellent levels of ground visibility. The Field was divided into 20 m transects and finds collected within 2 m wide corridors, with all collected finds individually located using a Leica Viva DGPS. The majority of finds encountered on site were fragments of modern white fineware and as per the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was not collected. However, some post-medieval material was recorded, mostly consisting of earthenware and glass. A single piece of flint was recovered. In the north-west corner of the site a dense distribution of clay pigeon fragments made the identification of archaeological finds more difficult. There were no apparent concentrations of material that would suggest meaningful correlations between artefact findspots and the locations of known archaeological remains.

The fieldwalking succeeded in its aims of determining the range, quality and quantity of the ploughsoil artefactual assemblage within Field 43. However, no likely locations of sub-surface remains were identified.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under Wessex Archaeology project code **115290**. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service with the following accession number (**X.A168.2013**). An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition under code **wessexar1-279141**.



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Thanks are extended to Richard Clark, Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, who provided curatorial support and guidance.

Jack Laverick, Matt Tooke and Mary Marshall carried out Phase 2 of the woodland survey between the 16th and the 18th of January 2017. Phase 2 was reported on by Jack Laverick. The LiDAR analysis was carried out by Richard Milwain. Andrew Norton managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

The fieldwalking was carried out by Jack Laverick and Mary Marshall on the 19th January 2017. This report was written by Jack Laverick, with GIS and illustration work by Alix Sperr. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological fieldwalking on land between Lockington and Kegworth, Leicestershire (centred on NGR 445573 326865– hereafter ‘the Site’). The fieldwalking was carried out as part of evaluation works relating to the proposed construction of the East Midlands Gateway rail freight interchange (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site has been subject to a Desk Based Assessment (DBA, CgMs 2013), as well as previous phases of non-intrusive survey comprising; geophysical survey, field walking, LiDAR and woodland survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014a and b; 2016a-c). Archaeological evaluation, test pitting and excavation have also been carried out (Wessex Archaeology 2014c; Wessex Archaeology 2016d-e). A summary of these works can be found within Section 2 of this document.
- 1.1.3 This report builds on the earlier LiDAR and Woodland Survey Report (Wessex Archaeology 2016c), with the woodland survey targeted on previously unrecorded features identified within that report.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Phase 2 surveys are located at the western limit of the Site. The Site lies generally within agricultural land, although it is bounded to the south and south-east by East Midlands Airport and by light industry on the outskirts of Kegworth, and its extreme northern boundary abuts the Derby to Nottingham railway line and the A50. The M1 motorway forms part of the eastern boundary of the Site, running north to south. The eastern portion of the Site is further subdivided by the A50 and the A453, both of which are dual carriageways, and the single carriageway A6 runs through the eastern part of the Site, along with the southbound access from the M1 onto the A50.
- 1.2.2 The woodland survey area comprises c.19.4 ha across Fields 24, 29, 31, 34, 35 and 36. Fieldwalking took place within Field 43, measuring approximately 6.4 ha in area (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.3 The underlying solid geology comprises Permo-Triassic sandstone. The soils are slowly permeable, mainly coarse, loams of the Hodnet association.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises the local historical and archaeological background as presented in the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2013).

2.2 Historical background

- 2.2.1 The River Trent has been a highly mobile river and has left the remains of earlier channels, tributaries and streams across its floodplain. Evidence of palaeochannels has been identified by geophysical survey and an examination of aerial photographs within the project area. These palaeochannels potentially contain palaeoenvironmental deposits and buried ancient land surfaces, with a likelihood for *in situ* lithics.
- 2.2.2 Relatively numerous records of prehistoric material are noted in the vicinity. A loose concentration of Mesolithic activity appears to exist near the north-eastern part of the evaluated area, and Neolithic material is noted near to its northern part. To the north-west, Bronze Age remains have been recorded, including barrows and the site of the Lockington hoard. It has been suggested that the barrow cemetery at Lockington acted as a focal point for a dispersed Bronze Age community, whose occupation sites are not yet well understood (*op. cit.* 102). An Iron Age/early Romano-British settlement is known to exist adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of the evaluated area, as well as a 3rd to 4th-century villa. Early and Middle Saxon pottery is known from the western side of the Soar valley, and pottery is also recorded near to the north-east of the Site.
- 2.2.3 Kegworth, Lockington and Hemington date from the late Saxon period. These settlements border the project area, and it is likely that it overlaps with their medieval open fields. Lockington's open fields were enclosed in the early 17th century, and those of Kegworth and Hemington were enclosed in the late 18th century. Field Farm, Warren Farm, and Tiny Cottage (all since demolished) are depicted on 19th-century maps, but otherwise the Site remained in agricultural use throughout the industrial and modern periods, although infrastructure relating to the World War II Castle Donington airfield extended into its south-western portion. The Warren Farm area has since become a gravel quarry.

2.3 Geophysical survey

- 2.3.1 Geophysical survey was carried out across the wider development area (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) in the winter of 2013-2014. The survey demonstrated the presence of anomalies of likely, probable and possible archaeological interest. The potential archaeological remains included several enclosure complexes, at least one of which appeared to contain ring gullies of roundhouses. Strongly magnetised anomalies were identified within the western part of the Site. These are thought to be World War II bomb storage facilities associated with the RAF Castle Donington.
- 2.3.2 The geophysical survey also identified a number of possible late medieval, post-medieval and more recent landscape features including possible former field boundaries, the remains of a parish boundary ditch, areas of earthwork and ploughed-out ridge and furrow, and the remains of old quarry pits. In addition, the survey identified a number of areas underlain by 'superficial deposits', some of which coincide with the soil/cropmarks mapped by the Trent Valley Geoarchaeology mapping project. Areas identified as being underlain by 'superficial deposits' have the potential to contain palaeochannels and palaeoenvironmental deposits, as well as buried ancient land surfaces with a potential for *in situ* lithics.

2.4 Preliminary fieldwalking

- 2.4.1 In January 2014, a preliminary programme of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken within two fields lying in the south-western part of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). This exercise recovered material dating from the 16th century onwards. The presence of this material in the ploughsoil is indicative of manuring and does not represent settlement activity.



2.5 Phase 1 fieldwalking

2.5.1 Fieldwalking was conducted during the 18th-28th January 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). Finds included Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, large quantities of ceramic building material and worked flint. Fragments of clay pipe and glass were also recovered. The majority of finds were post-medieval in date and are believed to be the result of manuring and domestic waste disposal.

2.6 Trench evaluation

2.6.1 In the autumn of 2014, 79 trenches were excavated across the wider development area (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). The majority were positioned to investigate anomalies detected during the earlier geophysical survey. The evaluation trenching recorded an excellent level of correspondence between the geophysical survey data and the remains revealed in the trenches. The evaluated area was found to contain a dispersed scatter of enclosure complexes and ditched field systems. These had a role in the agricultural exploitation of this part of the Trent Valley in the centuries either side of the Roman conquest.

2.6.2 Two roundhouses of probable mid- to late Iron Age date provided the clearest evidence of direct human occupation; activity during the Roman period was also recorded, but no unequivocal evidence of contemporary occupation was apparent. Overall, the findings from the evaluation related to non-elite rural culture engaged in agricultural exploitation of the local landscape. No great change in circumstances followed as a consequence of the Roman conquest.

2.6.3 Earlier prehistoric remains were limited to finds of unstratified flintwork. There was little evidence of post-Roman activity, when the project area would have lain within the open fields surrounding the villages of Lockington, Kegworth and Hemington. Medieval and post-medieval remains were overwhelmingly related to farming.

2.6.4 Further evaluation trenching works were conducted in 2016. In Field 30, to the north-east of Field 43, Romano-British enclosures, indicative of an agricultural exploitation of the landscape, were excavated in four out of fifteen trenches. A series of Romano-British pits were also excavated close to a field boundary, which contained a copper alloy hair pin and evidence for malting. Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow was also recorded on site suggesting a continuation of agricultural activity after the Romano-British enclosures fell out of use. There was no evidence to suggest pre-Romano-British activity on site.

2.6.5 Additional trenches were also opened in 2016 in Field 35 and Field 36. A total of 23 trenches were excavated across the two fields, however, most proved to be archaeologically blank. The most significant feature recorded was a right-angled linear anomaly in Trench 216 which revealed a large assemblage of late prehistoric pottery, including a Scored Ware bowl, and animal bone. This feature was also explored in trench 217 however the artefactual assemblage here only contained 28 fragments of animal bone.

3 METHODOLOGY FOR PHASE 2 SURVEYS

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the Phase 2 woodland survey were:



- *to conduct a detailed survey which covers as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for artificial obstructions;*
- *to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any earthworks within the Site; and*
- *to determine the general nature of the remains present and confirm the interpretation suggested by LiDAR analysis.*

3.1.2 The aims of the fieldwalking were:

- *to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;*
- *to determine the approximate date or date range of any archaeological remains, by means of artefactual evidence;*
- *to determine the approximate extent of any archaeological remains;*
- *to determine the nature of activity or activities that any archaeological remains represent; and*
- *produce a report which will present the results of the fieldwalking in sufficient detail, to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Woodland survey methodology

3.2.1 The woodland survey employed a mixture of measured survey and photographic survey in order to 'ground truth' the data outlined in the LiDAR assessment. Site plans of an appropriate scale were used as a basemap to mark the position of any identified features and the position of any photographic viewpoint. All work was carried out in accordance with Historic England Guidelines (2015).

3.2.2 Where the density of woodland and scrub allowed a metric survey was carried out with features recorded using a Leica Zeno 20 GPS. Whilst not as accurate as a Leica Viva DGPS the Zeno model is able to attain significantly greater accuracy within wooded areas. In areas where metric survey was not possible due to dense vegetation cover, all features had representative sections and plans hand drawn at a scale appropriate to the size of the feature on the ground. Where possible drawing points were recorded using the Leica Zeno 20 GPS at the highest possible accuracy.

3.2.3 The photographic survey comprised two-levels of recording. The first level recorded the general character and nature of the Site, with the second level made consisting of detailed shots of individual features. The location of photographs was recorded on appropriately scaled mapping showing the location and direction of shot.

3.2.4 Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 350D 8mp digital camera. The photographic record was made in tandem with the measured survey.

3.3 Fieldwalking methodology

3.3.1 A series of transects covering the field were set out using a Leica Viva DGPS with marker canes every 20 m, each with a 2 m wide collection corridor. The transects were generally set out to run parallel to the southern field boundary. Transects were walked in a north-west to south-east direction.



- 3.3.2 Finds were collected according to the criteria set out in the WSI.
- 3.3.3 The findspots of all collected artefacts were located by a Leica Viva DGPS, generally accurate to ± 0.03 m. All finds were bagged at the point of discovery, with each bag marked with a unique small find reference number.
- 3.3.4 Standard Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording sheets were used to record surface conditions, topography etc. for each of the fieldwalked plots, with the locations of any conspicuous artefact concentrations or finds of significance also noted. A digital camera was used to record the progress of the archaeological work and general field conditions.

3.4 Fieldwalking conditions

- 3.4.1 The fieldwalking was carried out on the 19th January 2017. Weather conditions were cold and wet, with overcast lighting, which benefitted artefact recovery.
- 3.4.2 The field did not appear to have been recently ploughed, with crop in the early stages of growth covering the entire field which reduced surface visibility (**Plate 1**). However the crop was not so high as to prevent survey and artefact recovery.

4 PHASE 2 WOODLAND SURVEY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The woodland survey was carried out between the 16th and 19th of January 2017 in order to conduct a second phase of walkover survey. Two quarry pits and ridge and furrow earthworks features were investigated in Field 36 (**1046, 1047 and 1048; Figure 3**). The extent of ridge and furrow was recorded by GPS, and a hand drawn section was drawn at a scale of 1:100 to provide a representative profile.

4.2 Woodland survey results and interpretation

Field 36

- 4.2.1 Field 36 is a mostly open area of fallow land with a series of quarry pits located to the west. LiDAR data identified the presence of significant ridge and furrow within the land parcel.
- 4.2.2 The ridge and furrow was evenly spaced with approximately 7 m between the top of each ridge and spanning the entire width of the field (**Figure 3**). It is well defined and, with the exception of the quarrying activity (**Plate 2**), well preserved. A representative section of the ridge and furrow was drawn at a scale of 1:100 (**Figure 3**).
- 4.2.3 Although the quarry pits (**1047 and 1048**) are recorded on historic mapping a 1:1000 plan was produced (**Figure 3**) in order to fully record the features. The quarry pits were closely located to each other and measured approximately 150 m x 75 m.
- 4.2.4 No other archaeological features were identified within Field 36.

Fields 34, 35 and 37

- 4.2.5 In Field 35 LiDAR had identified a 115 m long linear feature that follows a similar alignment to the eastern extent of **1046**, the ridge and furrow earthworks in Field 36. However, no such feature was visible during the second phase of surveys possibly because it was obscured by ground conditions.



4.2.6 Field 37 is almost entirely covered by crop. LiDAR data identified a long linear feature to the south that was interpreted as a possible former field boundary. This was confirmed during the survey, however, the feature was not accessible being located on the other side of an approximately 1-2 m wide watercourse (**Plate 3**).

4.2.7 There was nothing located in Field 34 to confirm the presence of the linear feature (**1051**) or the pond identified on historic mapping (**1052**). The field was mostly in use for crop growth (**Plate 4**).

Field 31

4.2.8 A concrete track runs the length of Field 31 to the north before curving round towards the area where LiDAR had identified a series of 'L'-shaped structures. The bowed linear feature located to the west of Field 31 may have been caused by a combination of logging activity and overgrown bramble patches creating the appearance of an earthwork. No evidence for a curving earthwork in this area was seen (**Plate 5**).

4.2.9 The possible 'L'-shaped structures, suggested to have been part of the former airfield, proved to be no longer extant and appear to be divided into bays by bramble patches. The only evidence of former structures visible was a small section of wall within one of the bays and possible concrete foundations (**Plates 6 and 7**); it is possible that additional structural remains are still extant beneath the overgrown brambles. The area appears to be in use for logging and clay pigeon shooting with two modern cabins located in the northernmost bay.

4.2.10 A curving earthwork bank follows the road just south of the former structures and possibly relates to the construction of the concrete track rather than representing a former field boundary (**Plate 8**).

Field 24

4.2.11 Field 24 was the most heavily wooded area visited during the Phase 2 surveys. LiDAR data identified a section of former field boundary (**1055**) in the eastern part of the field and was interpreted as part of a path previously recorded on historic mapping.

4.2.12 In the west of the Site additional features were recorded that proved to be part of a teardrop shaped feature defined by an approximately 1.5m steep bank either side of a concrete track (**Plate 9**). There was some evidence to suggest that structures once existed either on or adjacent to the bank (**Plate 10**). A pathway appeared to run through the centre of the feature in a NW-SE direction with the bank being considerably less steep at both ends.

4.2.13 In the LiDAR survey (Wessex 2016c), the dense woodland obscured a previously unidentified possible extraction pit to the west of **1055** (**Plate 11**). Similarly, a bank and ditch field boundary, still extant, was noted running east-west through most of the land parcel (**Plate 12**).



4.3 Conclusions

- 4.3.1 The second phase of survey confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow in Field 36, which remain in a good state of preservation despite evidence of quarrying activity. All archaeological features identified in the LiDAR assessment were investigated, however, not all proved to be visible on the ground.
- 4.3.2 The woodland survey recorded a complex teardrop shaped bank feature not identified in the LiDAR survey and that may represent a feature related to the former RAF Castle Donington airfield. The woodland survey was able to identify a possible extraction pit that was also not visible on the LiDAR assessment, due to it being obscured by heavy woodland.

5 PHASE 2 FIELDWALKING

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 Finds were collected and individually recorded in the field (two or more finds found in the same spot were recorded under one number). All non-archaeological finds (e.g. unworked flint and stone) have been eliminated from this assemblage, along with a small quantity of undatable finds (animal bone, slag and undiagnostic metalwork). For each waypoint the following information has been recorded: material type, quantification (count and weight) and broad date range, together with a brief identification – e.g. for pottery, the broad ware type.
- 5.1.2 Table 1 summarises the overall totals of finds by material type, and a full list of all finds is included as Appendix 1. The following section gives a brief overview of the assemblage, which is almost entirely of post-medieval/modern date.

Table 1: Finds totals by material type

Material Type	Number	Weight (g)
Ceramic Building Material	10	660
Clay Pipe	1	5
Glass	19	237
Pottery	54	730
<i>Medieval</i>	1	12
<i>Post-medieval</i>	53	718

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery was the most commonly occurring material type (54 sherds, weighing 730 grammes). With the exception of a single medieval sherd, the assemblage is entirely of post-medieval/modern date.
- 5.2.2 *Medieval*
- 5.2.3 The single medieval sherd is in a coarse, pale-firing sandy ware, probably a Nottingham ware of 12th-14th century date.

Post-medieval

- 5.2.4 This chronological group makes up the overwhelming majority of the pottery assemblage, and is dominated by coarse redwares, including black-glazed examples. There is one sherd of Midlands Purple ware, and one of Midlands Yellow ware. All these are commonly occurring types across the Midlands. Midlands Purple ware is the earliest, dated as late 14th to 16th century; other wares fall later in the post-medieval period, the redwares extending at least up to the 19th century.
- 5.2.5 Alongside the coarsewares are sherds of English stonewares (including Nottingham/Derby types), of 18th century or later date, while refined wares of the 19th and 20th centuries (pearlware and whiteware) are also present in small quantities.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 All of the CBM is of post-medieval/modern date. Of the ten fragments recovered, five are salt-glazed stoneware drainpipe fragments. The remainder comprises four flat roof tile fragments and one brick fragment.

5.4 Glass

- 5.4.1 All the glass recovered is of post-medieval/modern date, and includes both vessel (17 fragments) and window glass (two fragments). The vessel glass is all from containers, of which the majority are bottles. One of these is a fragment from an octagonal green wine bottle of 18th century date (Dumbrell 1983, 87–90), but the remainder all appear to be from machine-made bottles of 19th or 20th century date, probably all beverage bottles. There is also one paste jar, and another possible jar in clear glass. One of the two window glass fragments is frosted.

5.5 Other finds

- 5.5.1 The only other find was a single piece of clay tobacco pipe stem.

5.6 Discussion

Medieval finds

- 5.6.1 Medieval finds are limited to a single fragment of pottery. It represents less than 1% of the total assemblage by weight, and 1.2% by count. No significant interpretations can be made from the medieval assemblage recovered from Site.

Post-medieval finds

- 5.6.2 Post-medieval material dominates the total artefactual assemblage: 100% of the total ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage is post-medieval in date, with 99% of the pottery assemblage of the same period (by weight in both instances). All of the glass, and clay pipe assemblages are post-medieval in date (self-evident in the case of the latter find type).
- 5.6.3 Manuring and domestic waste disposal are thought to account for the presence of this material, and it is not thought to be of any utility with regard to site prospection.



5.7 Conclusions

- 5.7.1 The fieldwalking has succeeded in its aims of determining the range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence within the Site, at least so much as it appears on the ground surface. Given the nature and character of the assemblage, the great majority of the material seems to have made its way onto the ground surface by manuring, and so the project can also be said to have successfully determined the nature of the activities reflected by the ploughsoil assemblages. However, considering such taphonomic processes, it is doubtful whether the fieldwalking has succeeded in meeting its objectives of determining the approximate extent and date of any buried archaeological remains. Although broad patterns of activity in different periods can be discerned within the data, no likely concentrations of sub-surface remains have been signalled.
- 5.7.2 The fieldwalking has therefore not proved effective as a technique of site prospection. The reasons for this probably lie in the generally low levels of usage of durable material culture in the local area in the past (as corroborated by the evaluation results).

6 STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Museum

- 6.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service. The Council has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **X.A168.2013**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

6.2 Preparation of archive

- 6.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Leicestershire County Council Museums Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 6.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code (**115290/X.A168.2013**), and a full index will be prepared.

6.3 Selection and retention

- 6.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.
- 6.3.2 In this instance, as an assemblage of fieldwalked material, the finds can be regarded as unstratified. The assemblage consists almost entirely of commonly occurring types of relatively recent date. All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is proposed. The assemblage is considered to have little or no potential for further research, and is not recommended for long-term curation.
- 6.3.3 The strategy for selective retention, once agreed with the recipient museum, will be included in the project archive, and any dispersal of finds from the archive will be documented.



6.4 Security copy

- 6.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.
- 6.4.2 The digital records will be submitted to the HER, with a copy retained in the Wessex Archaeology security-copied and backed-up digital archive storage facility, under its designated Wessex Archaeology project code **115290**.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1: List of all finds recovered

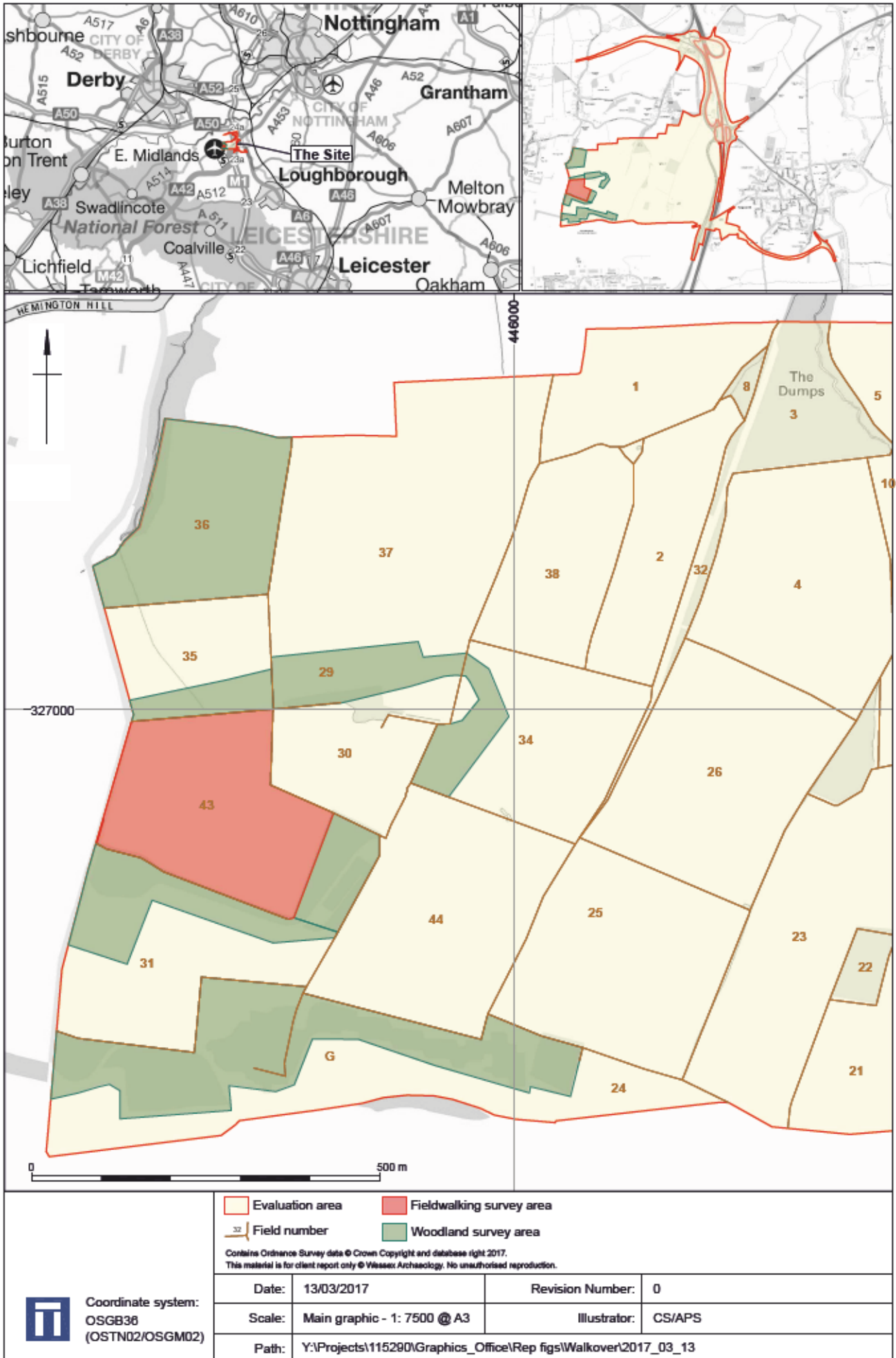
Find No	Material Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Description	Date
1	POTTERY	2	14	Refined whiteware, 1 transfer printed plate	post-medieval
2	POTTERY	1	1	Refined whiteware	post-medieval
5	POTTERY	1	1	Refined whiteware, transfer printed	post-medieval
6	POTTERY	2	16	Post-med black-glazed redware; handle	post-medieval
7	CBM	1	22	roof tile	post-medieval
10	POTTERY	1	6	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
11	GLASS	1	20	brown bottle	post-medieval
12	POTTERY	2	20	English stoneware; cylindrical jars	post-medieval
13	GLASS	1	1	blue vessel	post-medieval
15	POTTERY	1	6	English stoneware, probably Notts-type	post-medieval
16	POTTERY	1	6	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
17	GLASS	1	11	green wine bottle neck	post-medieval
18	GLASS	1	4	green wine bottle neck	Post-medieval
19	GLASS	1	1	blue bottle	post-medieval
22	POTTERY	1	7	Refined whiteware, transfer printed	post-medieval
23	CBM	1	198	brick	post-medieval
25	POTTERY	1	16	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
26	GLASS	1	9	brown bottle	post-medieval
28	POTTERY	1	29	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
29	POTTERY	2	9	Refined whiteware	post-medieval
30	POTTERY	1	6	English stoneware, Bristol glaze	post-medieval
31	GLASS	1	9	pale blue vessel	post-medieval
32	POTTERY	1	17	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
33	POTTERY	1	13	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
34	POTTERY	1	19	Post-med black-glazed redware; jug handle	post-medieval
35	POTTERY	1	3	Refined whiteware	post-medieval
35	GLASS	1	3	window	post-medieval
37	POTTERY	1	35	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
39	POTTERY	1	12	med coarse	medieval



40	GLASS	1	10	blue rectangular bottle	post-medieval
41	CLAY PIPE	1	5	stem	post-medieval
42	POTTERY	3	46	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
43	POTTERY	1	34	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
44	POTTERY	1	17	English stoneware, blacking bottle neck	post-medieval
45	GLASS	1	10	green wine bottle	post-medieval
46	POTTERY	1	6	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
47	POTTERY	1	17	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
48	POTTERY	1	5	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
48	POTTERY	1	1	Refined whiteware	post-medieval
49	POTTERY	1	20	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
50	GLASS	1	13	window, frosted	post-medieval
51	POTTERY	1	2	Pearlware	post-medieval
51	GLASS	1	1	green beverage bottle, embossed	post-medieval
53	POTTERY	1	37	English stoneware, Notts-type	post-medieval
55	POTTERY	1	34	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
56	GLASS	1	12	pale blue rectangular bottle	post-medieval
57	GLASS	1	12	small green bottle	post-medieval
58	POTTERY	1	9	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
59	POTTERY	1	4	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
60	POTTERY	1	14	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
61	POTTERY	1	13	Midlands Yellow	post-medieval
62	POTTERY	1	7	Post-med black-glazed redware; jug handle	post-medieval
63	POTTERY	1	4	Yellow ware	post-medieval
63	POTTERY	1	8	Refined whiteware	post-medieval
63	GLASS	1	9	green bottle	post-medieval
64	GLASS	1	26	green wine bottle (octagonal)	post-medieval
65	POTTERY	1	30	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
66	CBM	1	34	drainpipe, salt glazed	post-medieval
67	CBM	1	36	drainpipe, salt glazed	post-medieval
68	POTTERY	1	26	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
70	CBM	1	165	drainpipe, salt glazed	post-medieval





71	GLASS	1	5	pale blue/green vessel	post-medieval
72	POTTERY	1	34	English stoneware	post-medieval
74	POTTERY	1	30	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
75	POTTERY	1	5	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
76	POTTERY	1	5	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
76	POTTERY	2	7	Refined whiteware	post-medieval
77	CBM	3	111	roof tile	post-medieval
78	GLASS	1	36	clear square bottle/jar	post-medieval
79	POTTERY	1	52	Post-med black-glazed redware	post-medieval
80	CBM	1	40	drainpipe, salt glazed	post-medieval
82	CBM	1	54	drainpipe, salt glazed	post-medieval
83	GLASS	1	45	clear paste jar	post-medieval
85	POTTERY	1	22	Post-med black-glazed redware; bowl rim	post-medieval
86	POTTERY	1	5	Midlands Purple	post-medieval



Location of fieldwalking and woodland surveys

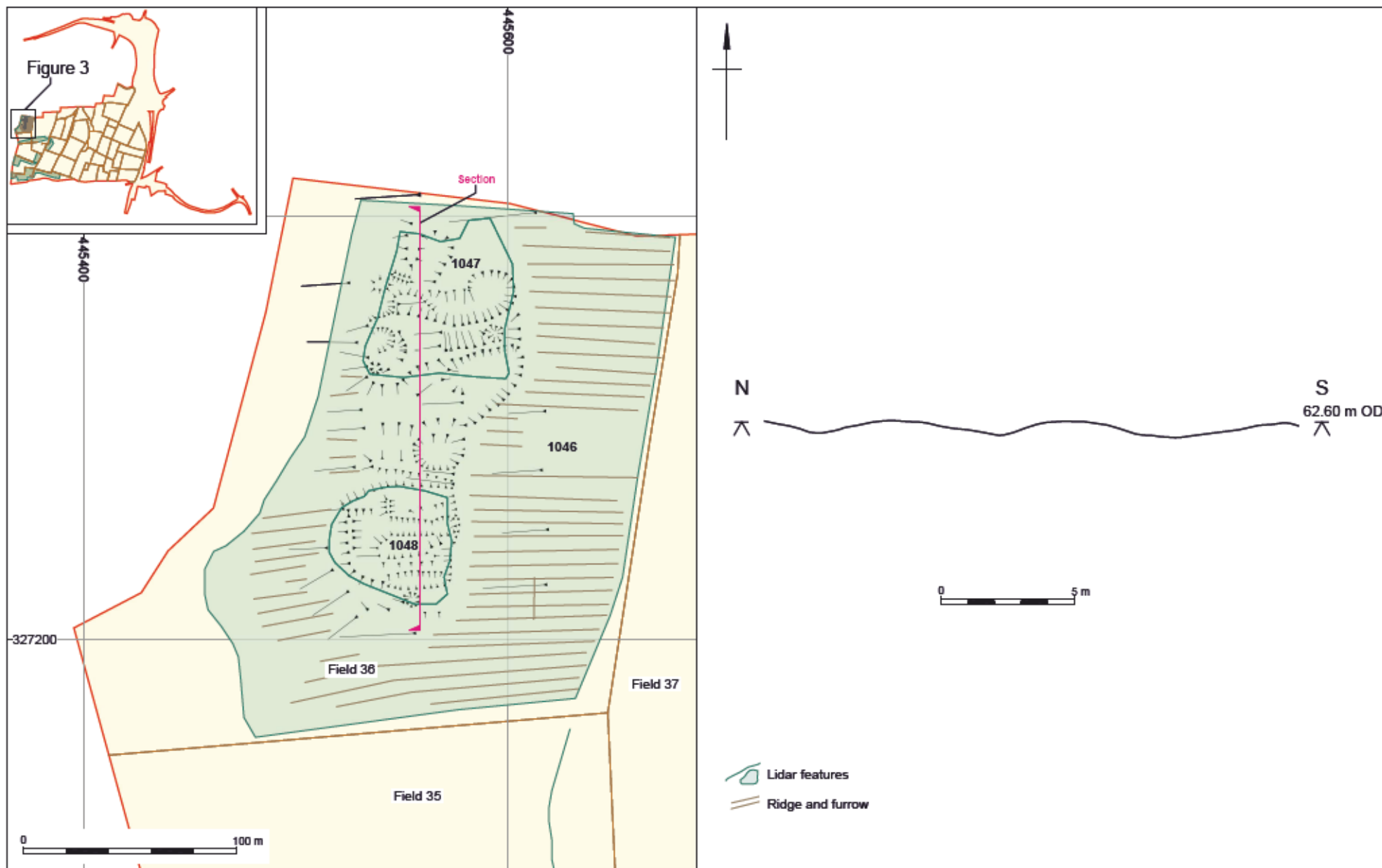
Figure 1




<p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p> 	 Lidar features <small>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>	
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	Scale: 1: 5000 @ A4	Illustrator: APS
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Location of phase 2 walkover survey areas

Figure 2



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	Scale:	Plan - 1:2500, Section - 1: 50 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
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Plan of earthworks in Field 36 and representative section of ridge and furrow earthworks

Figure 3

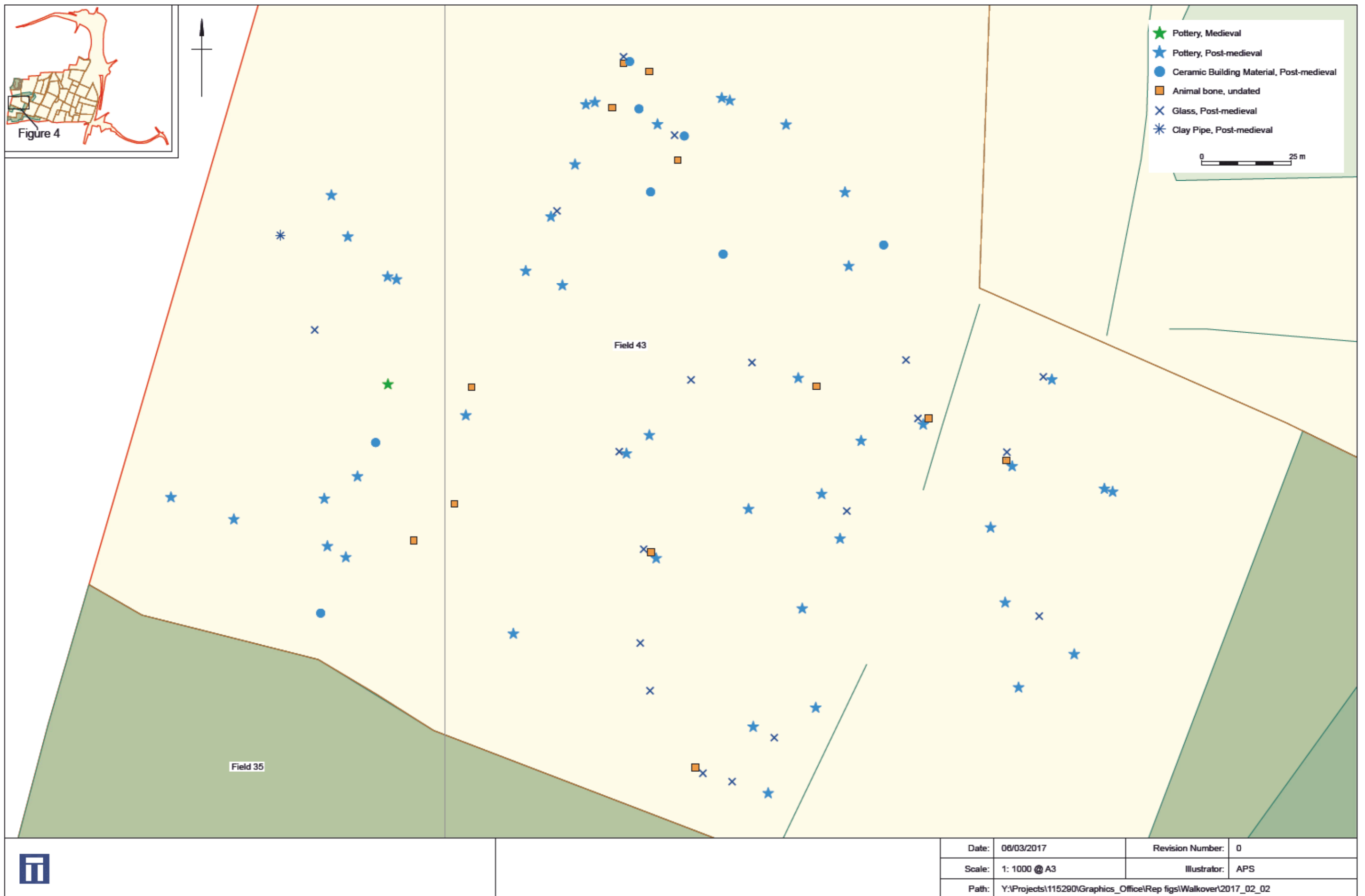


Figure 4: Distribution of fieldwalking finds

Figure 4



Plate 1: View of Field 43, looking west



Plate 2: View of quarrying activity, looking south east


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Plate 3: View of possible former field boundary in Field 29, looking south



Plate 4: View of Field 34, looking south


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Plate 5: Area of hardstanding in Field 31, looking south



Plate 6: Surviving wall in Field 31, looking east


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Plate 7: View of concrete track running through centre of Field 31, possible concrete foundations visible on the right



Plate 8: View of curving bank adjacent to concrete track


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Plate 9: Section of teardrop feature and concrete track



Plate 10: Remains of possible structure located next to bank of teardrop feature



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Plate 11: View of possible extraction pit obscured by dense woodland, looking south



Plate 12: Bank and ditch representing possible former field boundary in Field 24, looking east

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