making sense of heritage

East Midlands Gateway
Lockington, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

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archaeology

East Midlands Gateway
Lockington, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological trench evaluation on land between Lockington and Kegworth, Leicestershire (centred on NGR 447000 327370). The work was undertaken as part of pre-application works relating to the proposed construction of the East Midlands Gateway rail freight interchange. A total of 79 trenches were excavated across approximately 500ha of land. The majority of the evaluation trenches targeted anomalies likely to represent ditched field boundaries, which had been detected by an earlier geophysical survey.

Generally, there was an excellent level of correspondence between the geophysical survey data and the remains revealed in the evaluation trenches. The results reveal that the evaluated area contains 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.

Two roundhouses of probable mid- to late Iron Age date provide the clearest evidence of direct human occupation; activity during the Roman period was also recorded, but no unequivocal evidence of contemporary occupation is apparent. Evidence for landuse and the type of farming practised in the wider landscape is biased towards arable cultivation, although a mixed agricultural regime may be envisaged overall. Overall, the findings from the evaluation relate 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.

Earlier prehistoric remains are limited to finds of unstratified flintwork. There is 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 are overwhelmingly related to farming.

A modest artefactual assemblage was collected, including 7.84kg of pot sherds, 0.07kg of worked flint, and 0.44kg of bone. Leicester City Council Museums and Galleries has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code X.A168.2013.

The archaeological resource within the evaluated area is capable of contributing to outstanding research questions regarding evolving systems of settlement, land management, agricultural practice and use of material culture in the Trent Valley, particularly for the centuries either side of the Roman conquest.

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

The fieldwork was carried out by Natasha Brett, Callum Bruce, Jonathan Buttery, Emma Carter, Lee Eales, Hannah Holbrook, Michael Howarth, Michael Keech, Johnathan Landless, Philipp Maier, Jeanette Plummer Sires, Richard Popplewell, Andy Reid, Laurence Savage, Val Strati and Ashley Tuck. Patrick Daniel directed the fieldwork and produced this report. Illustrations were prepared by Chris Breeden and Alix Sperr. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton and Chris Swales.

The pottery was assessed by Rob Perrin; environmental processing and assessment were undertaken by Tony Scothern and Sarah Wiles. Lorrain Higbee assessed the animal bone assemblage, with other finds reported on by Lorraine Mepham.

The evaluation could not have occurred without the support and co-operation of local landowners and farmers, principally Charles Coaker, Paul Rhodes and Kevin Hall; Wessex Archaeology expresses its gratitude to them.

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Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of evaluation trenching on land at Lockington and Kegworth, in Leicestershire, centered on NGR 447000 327370 (**Figures 1**-**4**) hereafter 'the Site'. The work was undertaken as part of pre-application works relating to the proposed construction of the East Midlands Gateway rail freight interchange.

1.1.2 The Site lies in an area of archaeological potential confirmed by previous fieldwalking and geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2014a and b). Following discussions between CgMs and the planning archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC) a first phase trenched evaluation was proposed, targeted on the results of the geophysical survey and blank areas. Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2014c) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met, which was approved by CgMs and LCC.

1.2 Area of evaluation

1.2.1 A total of 79 trenches were excavated, which were widely dispersed across a large area measuring approximately 3km east to west by 3.2km north to south. The main concentration of trenches lay within land bordered to the north by the A50 and to the south by East Midlands Airport. The course of the M1 and the village of Hemington provided, respectively, the eastern and western boundaries of this concentration.

1.2.2 A secondary array of trenches lay to the east, forming a linear sweep to the south of Kegworth, between the M1 and the A6. These trenches correspond with the proposed route of the A6 Kegworth bypass.

1.2.3 All of the evaluation trenches were located within farmland, with arable cultivation predominating.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluated area contains two distinct topographic zones; the 50m contour serves as an approximate boundary between them. The 50m contour follows a north-west to south-east course hereabouts, and lies just to the south of Hemington and Lockington, and continues through the western side of Kegworth. To the north of the 50m contour lies the gravel terrace and floodplain of the confluences of the Soar and Trent. The land hereabouts is predominantly flat, with alluvial and glaciofluvial substrate predominating. To the south of the 50m contour, the land surface is higher and more undulating. Ground level rises, at first gently and then steeply, from approximately 35-38m AOD up to just

over 90m AOD towards the southern boundary of the project area, where the plateau upon which East Midlands Airport is situated lies.

1.3.2 The slope along which the 50m contour runs is cut by a steep-sided valley running northwards from the plateau. The village of Lockington is situated at the point where this valley reaches the Trent floodplain. A similar steep-sided valley runs just inside the western site boundary, to the village of Hemington, which, like Lockington, is situated at the edge of the Trent floodplain. These small valleys create fairly steep east- and west-facing gradients within the general trend of the north-facing slope that occupies the southern half of the evaluated area.

1.3.3 The underlying solid geology comprises Permo-Triassic sandstone. In the southern half of the evaluated area, from approximately south of Lockington, the soils are slowly permeable, mainly coarse, loams of the Hodnet association. The remainder of the soils comprise fine loams of the Wharfe association, over river alluvium. In the lowest parts of the evaluated area coarse loamy and sandy soils of the Wick 1 association overlie glaciofluvial or river terrace drift (SSEW, 1983; CgMs 2013 appendix 7).

2 HISTORICAL AND 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 prepared prior to the evaluation (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 evaluated 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 (Hughes 2000). 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 evaluated 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 (the latter two 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 WW2 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 in the development area (Wessex Archaeology 2014a), the results of which informed the location of the trenching array (**Figures 1**-**4**). 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; these were not targeted by evaluation trenches.

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.

2.3.3 A programme of archaeological fieldwalking has been undertaken within two fields (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.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- *to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;*
- *to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
- *to test the results and interpretation of the geophysical survey by excavating trenches targeting both geophysical anomalies and 'blank' areas;*
- *to evaluate the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the local landscape;*
- *to make available the results of the work.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 Excavation and recording was carried out with regard to established guidelines (IfA 2013a). Full details of the fieldwork methodology are presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2014c).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 It was originally proposed to excavate 83 trenches, but during fieldwork concerns were raised regarding live services within two proposed trenches; consequently neither was excavated. A further five proposed trenches could not be excavated during the fieldwork programme due to the presence of standing maize.

4.1.2 Conversely, three trenches (Trenches 97-99) that had not formed part of the original scheme were excavated. This was done in order to define the extent of archaeological remains encountered in neighbouring trenches. In total 79 trenches were excavated.

4.1.3 As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number. Hence, contexts 100-199 were reserved for use within Trench 1, contexts 200-299 were allocated to Trench 2, contexts 1000-1099 were within Trench 10, etc.

4.1.4 The results of the evaluation programme are presented below; the trenches are not discussed in numerical order, as the trench numbering followed no obvious pattern. Instead, this section is structured according to the position of the trenches in the landscape, using the land above and below the 50m contour as a primary division.

4.2 River Trent floodplain

4.2.1 There were two main concentrations of archaeological evaluation trenches excavated within the River Trent floodplain: one to the north of Lockington (Trenches 34-52 and 82), and one just to the south of the village (Trenches 66-79, plus Trenches 83 and 97).

North of Lockington (Trenches 34-52, and 82; Figures 1 and 8)

4.2.2 A curvilinear strip of 19 trenches was proposed for land north of Lockington. In the event, concerns regarding live services within Trenches 34 and 38 prevented their excavation. Very little of archaeological interest was recorded in the remaining 17 trenches. Parallel linear features thought to represent the plough-truncated remains of ridge and furrow cultivation were present within some of the trenches. One of these features was excavated and recorded in Trench 49: **4905**. The feature was 1.6m wide, 0.2m deep with a broad, shallow profile containing a single fill of artefactually sterile homogeneous mid-brown silty clay. Such characteristics are typical of furrows, and support the same interpretation for other similar and neighbouring features.

4.2.3 Two intercutting features were present within the eastern end of Trench 35: **3505** and **3507** (**Figure 16a** and **Plate 1**). The earliest, **3505**, measured 1.3m wide by 0.58m deep and was filled with an artefactually sterile reddish brown silt sand. It had been cut on its western side by **3507**, which measured 0.8m wide by 0.24m deep and contained a similarly sterile dark greyish brown sand silt. The position of these features corresponds with a north-south running geophysical anomaly, and probably represents a recut field boundary of unknown date.

4.2.4 A similar soil profile was recorded in the majority of the trenches positioned north of Lockington, with a 0.3m-thick dark greyish brown sandy ploughsoil overlying an abundantly gravelly dark brown sandy silt subsoil, which was typically around 0.2-0.3m thick. Sondages were dug within a number of trenches in this area, in order to characterise the geoarchaeological substrate and assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the river terrace deposits (**Figures 16a-d** and **Plates 1-2**). Sondages in

Trenches 35, 40, 44 and 50-52 revealed that the abundantly gravelly subsoil commonly overlay an accumulation of loose yellowish gravelly sands containing striations of panning and gravel wash lines. A less gravelly 'running' (i.e. waterlogged) sand was typically encountered below this, at around 1-1.2m below the current ground surface, at which point excavation was halted. The geoarchaeological deposits seem characteristic of fluvial deposition in a floodplain environment, with no buried land surfaces or other features of substantial archaeological importance revealed.

4.2.5 Trench 82 was positioned to investigate a broad east-west aligned geophysical anomaly. No archaeological remains were revealed in the trench, although two layers of clay (**8202**, **8203**), together around 0.7m thick, were present along the full length of the trench, sealed beneath the topsoil and overlying the natural alluvial sand (**Figure 16d**). It is likely that these clays are resultant of impeded drainage, with the east-west geophysical anomaly representing a former watercourse or embayment. This is probably associated with the extant field boundary to the west, which shares the alignment of the anomaly.

South of Lockington (Trenches 66-79, plus Trenches 83 and 97; Figures 2, 9 and 10)

4.2.6 On the floodplain fields to the south-east of Lockington, geophysical survey revealed four discrete areas of archaeological potential. Each comprised a concentration of linear anomalies, thought to represent ditched field boundaries forming rectilinear enclosure complexes. Pottery dating evidence from these enclosures spanned the mid- to late Iron Age and Roman period, with the emphasis on pre-Roman wares.

4.2.7 The northernmost of the enclosure complexes south of Lockington was targeted by Trenches 74-79 and Trench 97. The principal enclosure within the complex measured at least 38m east-west by 36m north-south. Its defining ditch was investigated within Trench 76, where it was numbered **7609** (**Plate 3**). Ditch **7609** measured 1.35m wide by 0.3m deep, and was filled with a mid-greyish brown clayish silt found to contain large quantities of charred cereal remains (barley, hulled wheat, and emmer or spelt). The boundary represented by ditch **7609** continued for around 200m towards the south-east. Trenches 74 and 75 intersected the extension of the boundary, which consisted hereabouts of two or three parallel ditches. Their presence may indicate that the boundary was marked by multiple contemporary ditches, or that the precise line of the boundary drifted over time. Within Trench 75 three ditches coinciding with the boundary could be seen. One of these was excavated: ditch **7506** was 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep and contained an archaeologically sterile yellow grey sand. Ditch **7504**, lying 18m to the south, was probably not part of the boundary, but may have been part of a contemporary scheme of land allotment. It was very similar in appearance to ditch **7506**. Within Trench 74, two manifestations of the boundary could be seen. The excavation of the northernmost of these (**7404**) revealed a 1m-wide and 0.5m-deep ditch, filled with an artefactually sterile dark grey brown silt (**Plate 4**).

4.2.8 Additional smaller features such as gullies and discrete maculae were excavated in ditches 76 and 77; pottery of Roman date was recovered from some of these. The presence of such remains suggests that this enclosure complex may have hosted domestic occupation during the Roman period. Within Trench 76, a small pit (**7611**), cut by a 0.23m-deep north-south aligned gully (**7607**), was recorded in the intervention which had investigated enclosure ditch **7611**. Both of these smaller features contained pottery of Roman date, and were thought to have been cut by ditch **7611**. To the north, a possible pit or ditch terminal (**7716**) was recorded extending beyond the northern limit of Trench 77. The feature measured 2.1m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a single fill of mid-brown sandy silt. A group of intercutting features was visible around 7m to the west, where two small postholes (**7705** and **7707**), the fills of which were cut by a later gully

(**7709**), the fill of which had in turn been cut by a pit (**7711**), were investigated (**Figure 16e**). Around 18m to the south, a prominent linear geophysical anomaly was detected within the centre of the enclosure defined by **7609**. The same anomaly was investigated within Trench 97, where a broad, shallow cut (**9703**) measuring 2.2m wide by 0.44m deep and filled with a markedly dark grey brown silt was excavated (**Figure 16f**). No dating material was recovered. To judge by its position and alignment, a ditch recorded in Trench 76 (**7604**) may have formed a westward extension of feature **9703**. Ditch **7604** was 2.9m wide by 0.37m deep, and was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt.

4.2.9 Trench 78 was excavated approximately 170m to the north-east of the enclosure complex described above; it was opened in order to prospect for significant geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits. Excavation of the trench proceeded to 1.5m below the current ground surface (**Figure 18a**). The exposed soil profile comprised a mid-yellowish orange silty sand at the base of the trench overlain by a 0.4m thickness of mid-yellowish brown silty sand, overlain by a 0.6m-thick subsoil layer consisting of dark reddish brown sandy silt, sealed by a 0.3m-thick grey brown sandy silt ploughsoil. These deposits conformed to expectations considering the river terrace location of Trench 78. No archaeological remains other than a pair of east-west aligned furrows were present in the trench.

4.2.10 The westernmost of the enclosures located in the floodplain fields to the south of Lockington was targeted by Trench 79 (**Figure 17** and **Plates 5** and **6**). The enclosure ditch (**7906**) was found to be 1.95m wide by 0.9m deep and filled with a 0.3m-thick basal clay fill (7909), overlain by a 0.38m-thick secondary fill of reddish grey brown silty sand (7908). Large fragments (40 sherds weighing 2.1kg) of a substantial jar with combed decoration were found within this deposit, along with remains of spelt and emmer wheat, and weed seeds of oat/brome grass. The jar was sealed beneath an extensive spread of brownish grey silty sand (7907), 0.52m thick, which formed the tertiary fill of **7906** and had overspilled beyond the ditch. Ditch **7910** lay on the south-western side of **7906**. The two ditches shared the same alignment, although ditch **7910** was a slighter feature, measuring just 0.7m wide by 0.35m deep. Ditch **7910** may have represented an earlier manifestation of the enclosure ditch represented by **7906**, although the sequential relationship between the two cuts was somewhat obscure. Within Trench 79, a north-south aligned hedgeline was also investigated: **7904**. No dating evidence was recovered from this small feature (0.9m wide by 0.4m deep) but to judge by its position and alignment it likely represents a grubbed out portion of an extant field boundary visible to the north and south.

4.2.11 Approximately 400m to the south-east of the jar findspot was the third of the floodplain enclosure complexes located to the south of Lockington; this was investigated by Trenches 70-73. The most prominent element within the complex was formed by geophysical anomalies appearing to define a plot of land measuring approximately 35m north-west by 21m south-east. Excavations within Trench 71 revealed that its boundary ditch (**7104**) had been recut on at least two occasions (**7107** and **7109**). The final manifestation of the boundary was 1.3m wide by 0.6m deep and contained a reddish brown clayish sand from which heat-affected 'pot-boiler' stones were recovered (**Figure 18b** and **Plate 7**). Feature **7111** may have formed an internal division within the plot of land defined by boundary ditch **7104**. However, it proved to be poorly defined, and was interpreted as a hedgeline when excavated. The feature measured 1.8m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a reddish yellow sand little different from the surrounding natural substrate. A second plot of land lay just to the east. This measured around 17m east to west by 15m north to south; its northern boundary ditch was investigated within Trench 70 (**7006**). The ditch (**7006**) was 1.6m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt found to contain pottery of probable Iron Age date. A north-west to south-east aligned ditch which had not been detected by the geophysical survey was

excavated at the southern end of ditch 70: **7004**. This measured 0.67m wide by 0.26m deep and was filled with an archaeologically sterile fill of greyish brown sand. To judge by its position and alignment, ditch **7004** may have represented a south-eastward continuation of ditch **7104**, although no clear manifestation of this was apparent in the geophysical survey data. A rather obscure sequence of intercutting pits and other features was exposed in Trench 72 (**Figure 18c**). The earliest of these was a pit (**7210**) measuring at least 1.2m in diameter and filled with a reddish brown silty clay. This was seemingly overlain by a sequence of a further three pits and ditches: **7212**, **7215** and **7208**. The fill of the uppermost of these, (7209, found within **7208**), contained evidence of burning, perhaps indicative of contemporary occupation. This collection of features had been cut through by a well-defined north-east to south-west aligned gully (**7204**), which measured 0.57m wide by 0.22m deep, and was filled with a light greyish brown sandy silt.

4.2.12 The fourth of the floodplain enclosure complexes located south of Lockington lay within a teardrop-shaped field encircled by the M1 and A453; this was investigated by Trenches 66-69. A north-east to south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly formed a prominent element within the enclosure complex. Trench 68 revealed the anomaly to consist of two parallel ditches: **6804** and **6806** (**Plate 8**). Ditch **6806** was the earliest of these; it measured 1.5m wide by 0.5m deep and was filled with a greyish brown clay silt. Ditch **6806** had been recut on its eastern side by ditch **6804**. This measured 1.8m wide by 0.65m deep. A total of five linear features were identified in Trench 67 (**Plate 9**). All but the southernmost (**6710**) of these corresponded with geophysical features. Ditch **6710** was approximately 3m wide by at least 0.7m deep, but section collapse precluded full excavation and recording. To the north, features **6704** and **6706** appear to define a double-ditched trackway leading into the south-east corner of a rectangular field. These ditches were approximately 1.5m and 1.3m wide respectively, up to 0.6m deep and filled with brown/grey clayish sandy silt (**Figure 18d** and **Plate 10**). Ditch **6706** probably represented a recut of ditch **6708**, which lay to its north and contained pottery of Iron Age date. Of the three anomalies investigated with Trench 69, two were resultant of natural disturbance (**6903** and **6907**). The third feature, **6905**, represented a field system element, a ditch aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 2.28m wide by 0.4m deep and filled with an artefactually sterile grey brown clay silt. Trench 66 contained a minor and artefactually sterile north-south aligned gully (**6604**), measuring 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep, along with extensive modern disturbance, namely a large brick-filled pit, probably the remains of a drain access chamber (**Plate 11**).

4.3 Above the 50m contour

4.3.1 The evaluation trenches dug into the higher, undulating ground above the 50m contour focussed on four principal areas:

- South of Church Lane (Trenches 1-13 and 53-56; **Figures 3, 5 and 6**)
- The airport boundary (Trenches 58-60; **Figures 3 and 7**)
- North of Field Farm (Trenches 57, 64, 65, 80 and 81; **Figures 2, 3 and 11**)
- The A6 Kegworth Bypass (Trenches 13-33; **Figures 4 and 12-15**)

South of Church Lane (Trenches 1-13 and 53-56; Figures 3, 5 and 6)

4.3.2 Church Lane is a minor road linking Hemington and Lockington. From Church Lane, the land rises southwards from around 38m AOD to over 70m in the area where Trenches 1-8 were located. These trenches targeted the larger of the two principal clusters of linear

geophysical anomalies identified on the elevated ground south of Church Lane. The survey results suggested a regular coaxial field system, which had a more irregular grouping of enclosures appended to its eastern side. Trenches 4 and 5 were placed within the co-axial portion of the enclosure complex. Trench 4 exposed three east-west aligned boundaries: **404**, **408** and **412**. The most southerly of these, **412**, corresponded with a prominent anomaly representing the southern boundary of the enclosure complex. This feature was rather poorly defined, and appeared to measure approximately 1.3m wide by 0.6m deep; it was filled with a pale grey brown silt clay. Around 6m to the north lay ditch **408**, which measured 1.2m wide by 0.25m deep, and was filled with a pale brown grey silty clay. Ditch **408** had been recut on its northern side by ditch **406**, which shared the characteristics of its precursor. The most northerly of the ditches within Trench 4 (**404**) measured 0.96m wide by 0.13m deep, and was filled with a light brown silty clay.

4.3.3 A second prominent east-west anomaly lay some 18m to the north of ditch **412**. Interventions were dug across this where it passed through Trenches 5 and 6. Within Trench 5 it numbered **518**, and was found to measure 3m wide by 1.1m deep and to be filled with a succession of orange brown and grey clays and silts (**Plate 12**). Almost 0.5kg of pottery, most of Romano-British manufacture, was recovered from the upper reaches of the feature. Where investigated in Trench 6 the feature (here numbered **604**) had diminished somewhat, measuring just 1.2m wide by 0.2m deep.

4.3.4 Some 17m to the north of the co-axial boundary represented by features **518** and **604**, lay a third east-west boundary, investigated by sondages in Trenches 5 and 6. Within Trench 5 the feature was numbered **504**, where it measured 1.05m wide by 0.25m deep, and was filled with a dark brown sandy clay. Where investigated in Trench 6 the feature was numbered **606** and measured 0.7m wide by 0.25m deep: it was filled with a mid-greyish brown silt.

4.3.5 The results of the geophysical survey suggested that a right-angled length of ditch had been dug in the south-eastern corner of the co-axial arrangement, forming, in effect, a south-pointing triangle. This feature was intercepted in Trench 6, where it was numbered **610** (**Figure 18e**). Ditch **610** measured 2.7m wide by at least 0.46m deep (its base was not reached within the sondage), and was filled with a pale brown silty sand from which pottery of Romano-British manufacture was recovered. On its southern edge, ditch **610** had been cut through a curvilinear ditch (**612**) measuring at least 1.5m wide (the full width not exposed within the trench) by 0.28m deep. Pottery of Iron Age date was recovered from ditch **612**'s reddish brown silty sand fill. Although this earlier feature had not been detected by the geophysical survey, its probable extension to the south-east was apparent within the survey data, with a 60m-long north-west to south-east-aligned feature identified. This was intercepted at the southern end of Trench 8, where a boundary defined by a sequence of three ditches (**804**, **806** and **808**) was revealed (**Figure 18f**). Together these measured some 6m wide and attained a maximum depth of 1.1m. Fills tended to be brown silty clays or sandy silts. No finds were recovered during excavation. Finally with regard to Trench 6, an east-west aligned ditch (**608**), not apparent in the geophysical survey data, was excavated at the southern end of the trench. This measured 1.5m wide by 0.26m deep and was filled with a dark brownish black silty sand from which Romano-British pottery was collected.

4.3.6 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were positioned to investigate the irregular grouping of enclosures appended to the eastern side of the more co-axial arrangement principally exposed in Trenches 4 and 5. The geophysical survey results suggest a large quantity of ditched field divisions in this area; consequently it is rather difficult to distinguish the extent of the original plots from later subdivisions and appendages. A meandering ditch perhaps defined a somewhat sub-rectangular field measuring 60m east to west by 45m north to

south. This was intercepted in Trench 1 (where it was numbered **112** – see **Plate 13**), Trench 3 (**305**) and Trench 2 (**207**). Where excavated, the feature's width varied from 1.4m to 2.6m, and it attained a maximum depth of 0.63m. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the feature; its fill tended to be markedly darker than those encountered hereabouts (**Plates 14** and **15**). A very large quantity of charred plant remains, in particular those of cereals, was recovered from ditch **207**.

4.3.7 A trio of north-south aligned features were exposed in the western half of Trench 1. These may have served to define triangular plots appended to the west of the large sub-square field described directly above. Of these, **100** (**Plates 16** and **17**) and **119** (**Plate 18**) corresponded with geophysical anomalies, whereas **104** (recut by **106**) was not detected by the survey (**Figure 18g**). The widths of these features varied from 0.65m to 2m; cut **119** was the deepest, measuring 0.7m from lip to base. All of the features were filled with a similar grey brown silt clay. Pottery of Romano-British manufacture, including mortaria sherds, was recovered from ditch **119**.

4.3.8 Two stone-built features were exposed in this part of the enclosure complex. Structure **310** was around 0.8m wide but the majority of its original extent probably lay beyond the northern edge of Trench 3 (**Plate 19**). Structure **310** consisted of a wall or setting constructed from a single course of unfaced mudstone rubble. The geophysical data offers no indication of this feature's form or function. The second stone-built structure was a rubble-built well collar exposed towards the eastern end of Trench 2 (**Plate 20**). The feature, **205**, had a diameter of 1.2m; the well aperture was 0.8m across. At least four courses of unfaced mudstone rubble were exposed. Excavation of the well's uppermost fill revealed a dark brown clay silt, at least 0.35m thick, from which pottery of Roman date was recovered. This feature would have lain outside of the large sub-square field described above (defined by cuts **112**, **207** and **305**), lying some 17m to the east of its eastern boundary.

4.3.9 A substantial field division was recorded nearby in Trench 7: **704** (**Plate 21**). This measured 4.2m wide by 1.1m deep and was filled with a grey brown clayish silt, from which pottery of possible late Iron Age or Roman date was recovered. Ditch **704** shared the north-east to south-west orientation of both ditch **610** and the eastern boundary of the large sub-square field described above, although the original extent of the land parcel that ditch **704** helped to define is not apparent.

4.3.10 An east-west orientated geophysical anomaly was investigated in Trench 53, which was located in the modern field to the east of the one in which Trenches 1-8 were located. The feature, numbered **5305**, was 2.1m wide by 0.7m deep (**Plate 22**). It contained a 0.5m-thick lower fill of greyish brown sandy silt overlain by a 0.2m-thick layer of reddish brown silt. A fragment of struck flint from the uppermost fill was the only artefact recovered from this feature. To judge by its position and alignment, it may represent the eastward continuation of any one of a number of boundaries investigated in the field to the west, or, lying at right angles to existing hedgelines, it may be a grubbed-out field division of more recent date.

4.3.11 Approximately 250m to the south-west of the enclosure complex targeted by Trenches 1-8, geophysical survey recorded a small collection of anomalies apparently representing a minor plot measuring 16m north-south by at least 24m east-west. This area was targeted by Trench 10. The southern boundary of the plot was numbered **1006**, and proved to be 0.97m wide by 0.44m deep. The feature contained a 0.2m-thick lower fill of dark grey brown clay silt overlain by an upper fill of brownish yellow clay silt. No datable material was recovered. The northern boundary of the small plot was defined by **1010**, which had been cut on its southern side by furrow **1008** (**Figure 18h**). These features were each

around 1.5m wide, with **1010** being the deepest at 0.44m from lip to base. No datable material was recovered from either feature. Around 40m to the north-west of Trench 10 lay Trench 9; three features were recorded in this trench. One (**908**) was seemingly a natural anomaly, whilst the other two (**904** and **906**) were seemingly associated with a grubbed out field boundary, visible in the geophysical data and on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1880s up until the 1960s.

4.3.12 The second principal cluster of geophysical anomalies identified on the elevated ground south of Church Lane lay around 370m south-east of the enclosure complex targeted by Trenches 1-8, and was located immediately west of the modern bridleway running south from Lockington and past the area of woodland known as The Dumps. Geophysical survey revealed a possible sub-square enclosure, measuring 80m north south by at least 55m east-west. Two ring-shaped anomalies, each around 12m in diameter, lay within this enclosure. The assemblage perhaps represents a farmstead comprising two roundhouses set within a ditched enclosure. The northern edge of the putative enclosure was targeted by Trench 54; the boundary ditch was identified and excavated: **5407**. It measured 1.8m wide by 0.6m deep. It contained a 0.3m-thick lower fill of brownish yellow silty clay overlain by a similar thickness of dark brownish grey silty clay. Pottery of uncertain date was recovered from the upper fill. The southern edge of the putative enclosure was targeted by Trench 56, which revealed two parallel east-west aligned ditches set some 0.2m apart. The more southerly of these was excavated: **5606** (**Plate 23**). This feature measured 1.6m wide by 0.45m deep and was filled with an artefactually sterile dark brownish grey sandy silt.

4.3.13 An intervention was placed across the easternmost of the two possible roundhouses within Trench 55 (**Figure 19a** and **Plate 24**). The ring ditch (**5509**) measured 1.55m wide by 0.7m deep, and had a flared 'U'-shaped profile; three fills were recorded. The basal fill consisted of reddish brown silty clay, overlain by a 0.2m-thick accumulation of orange grey silty clay. The uppermost fill (0.4m thick) consisted of dark yellowish brown silty clay, which had been cut through by a later feature (**5510**) thought to represent either a recutting of the ring ditch or a pit cut into the infilled ring ditch. This feature contained a brownish yellow silty clay fill. Pottery of probable mid- to late Iron Age date was recovered from both features. To judge by the profile of the ring ditch and the nature of its fills, the feature probably represents a drip gully dug to alleviate drainage around a house site, rather than a structural foundation trench.

4.3.14 Several discrete features were visible in Trench 55, and these are assumed to be associated with the roundhouses. Pit/posthole **5504** was located within the western roundhouse. It was sub-circular in plan, measured approximately 0.5m in diameter by 0.22m deep, and was filled with an artefactually sterile greyish brown silty clay.

4.3.15 Trenches 11 and 12 were dug to determine how far to the east remains associated with the possible farmstead extended. Both trenches were archaeologically blank, suggesting that the settlement was focussed on the area examined by Trenches 54-56.

The airport boundary (Trenches 58-60; Figures 3 and 7)

4.3.16 Adjacent to the boundary fence of East Midlands Airport, geophysical survey identified a north-east to south-west aligned rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 120m by 68m. Two interventions were dug into its ditch. Within Trench 58 the ditch had been recut; its earliest manifestation (**5811**) was 1.3m wide by 0.5m deep, and filled with a yellowish grey silty clay found to contain a sherd of samian pottery (**Plate 25**). Ditch **5811** was recut on its southern side by ditch **5809**, which was 1.4m wide by 0.5m deep, and filled with an artefactually sterile dark brown grey silty clay. Within Trench 60, the boundary ditch

consisted of a single cut: **6004 (Figure 19c** and **Plate 26)**. This measured 2.3m wide by 0.5m deep, and was filled with a dark brown grey silty clay from which pot-boilers, animal bone and Romano-British pottery were recovered. Sherds of Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria were recovered from the stripped ground surface of Trench 60, supporting the Roman date for the use of the enclosure. A pair of linear features probably representing subdivisions within the enclosure was excavated in Trench 59. The westernmost of these, **5910**, measured 4.6m wide by 0.6m deep and contained a dark grey brown clay silt fill from which a quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered (**Plate 27**). The easternmost subdivision had been renewed: the earlier ditch (**5906)** measured 1.4m wide by 0.75m deep and was recut on its eastern side by ditch **5908** (**Figure 19b** and **Plate 28**). This measured 0.9m wide by 0.44m deep and was filled with a dark reddish brown clay silt. Within Trench 60, a north-south aligned hedgeline was also investigated: **6008**. No dating evidence was recovered from this small feature (0.74m wide by 0.3m deep) but to judge by its position and alignment, it likely represents a grubbed out portion of an extant field boundary visible to the south. In addition, ditch **6008** appears to correspond with a field boundary depicted on the 1884 6-inch Ordnance Survey map. Where investigated at its intersection with ditch **6004**, ditch **6008** appeared to be the later feature.

4.3.17 High numbers of cereal remains were noted in the samples from ditches **5811** and **5910**.

4.3.18 To return to Trench 58, a pair intercutting smaller features (**Figure 19d**) was recorded just to the south of ditch **5809**. A pit or ditch terminal (**5806**) extended beyond the eastern edge of the trench. The feature measured around 1.4m wide by 0.4m deep, and was filled with a light greyish brown silty sand. Gully **5804** crossed the trench on a dog-leg shaped course, and cut through feature **5806**. The dog-legged gully measured 0.55m wide by 0.29m deep, and contained a light brown sandy silt fill. No finds were recovered from either feature.

4.3.19 Pottery from the airport boundary ditches is predominantly of Roman date, with a focus on the 3rd to 4th century. This area seems to have been formed an intensive focus of domestic activity. In addition, the airport boundary ditches accounted for much of the regional and Continental pottery imports recovered during the evaluation trenching.

North of Field Farm (Trenches 57, 64, 65, 80 and 81; Figures 2, 3 and 11)

4.3.20 A total of five trenches were dug to the north of Field Farm.

4.3.21 Geophysical anomalies defining a *c.* 400m-long, north-west to south-east aligned field system were recorded to the north-west of Field Farm. During fieldwork, a standing maize crop prevented the excavation of all but one of the trenches targeting these anomalies. Trench 57 was located over a sub-square-enclosure, measuring 26m by 26m, apparently appended to the northern end of the boundary complex. Two interventions were excavated across the ditch defining the sub-square enclosure, one on its western side and one on its eastern side. In the western slot the ditch (here numbered **5704**) was 1.2m wide by 0.4m deep and filled with a brownish red sandy clay from which bone and potentially prehistoric pottery were recovered (**Plate 29**). In the eastern slot the ditch was numbered **5706** and measured 2.4m m wide by 0.8m deep, and contained a similar fill from which bone, struck flint and prehistoric pottery was recovered (**Plate 30**). Both ditches had a similar flared, inverted bell-shaped profile. The sampled fill of ditch **5706** contained remains of emmer wheat.

4.3.22 A third feature was present in Trench 57, lying between the ditches described above and so contained within the sub-square enclosure. This was a pit or ditch terminal, the full extent of which lay beyond the northern limit of excavation. The feature, numbered **5710**,

was 1.3m wide by at least 1.9m long, and attained a maximum depth of 0.36m. It contained two fills; the basal deposit was a 0.16m-thick accumulation of orange red silty clay, overlain by a 0.2m thickness of reddish brown sandy silt. All of the pottery from Trench 57 was in a quartz-tempered fabric, thought to be mid- to late Iron Age in date.

4.3.23 Located around 400m to the south-east of Trench 57, Trench 64 was positioned to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies thought to represent ditches flanking a trackway; both shared the same north-east to south-west alignment. In the event, the course of only the easternmost of these could be discerned in the trench. Feature **6403** measured 0.48m wide by 0.15m deep and was filled with a light brownish grey silty clay from which fragments of clay tobacco pipe and pottery of post-medieval date was recovered. It seems likely that this feature represents the grubbed-out northern continuation of an extant field boundary and trackway visible to the south. This boundary was seemingly shortened prior to the production of the 1884 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, as that document shows no field division at this location.

4.3.24 Trenches 80 and 81 were excavated to evaluate the local geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential. Trench 80 was located 250m to the north-east of Field Farm. Natural geological deposits within this trench consisted of dark brownish pink silty clay containing frequent fragments of greenish stone, probably representing the decayed head of the underlying sedimentary bedrock. This was overlain by a deposit of orangey brown clayish silt, which increased in thickness from over 0.3m at the northern end of the trench to at least 1m thick at its southern end (**Plate 31**). Safety considerations forced a halt to the excavation of the trench at this stage, and so the maximum thickness of this deposit (8001) was not established. A small assemblage of pottery dating from the Roman to medieval/post-medieval period was recovered from deposit **8001**. This material seemingly represents a colluvial accumulation within a hollow in the ancient land surface.

4.3.25 Trench 81 lay around 375m to the north of Trench 80. The soil profile recorded within Trench 81 consisted of reddish pink clay containing frequent fragments of greenish stone, probably representing the decayed head of the underlying sedimentary bedrock, overlain by a 0.25m thickness of brownish orange silty sand subsoil, which was in turn overlain by 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (**Plate 32**). No archaeological features or deposits of heightened palaeoenvironmental potential were present in Trench 80 or 81.

The A6 Kegworth Bypass (Trenches 13-33 and 98-99; Figures 4 and 12-15)

4.3.26 A total of 21 trenches were excavated along the proposed course of the Kegworth bypass, which runs eastwards from the M1 on the southern side of Kegworth to the A6. A standing maize crop prevented the excavation of a further two trenches along the route. Overall, relatively few remains were encountered within these trenches. Features of note are described moving from west to east along the bypass route.

4.3.27 Two trenches (32 and 33) were excavated in the westernmost field, which contained pasture at the time of fieldwork. North to south aligned earthworks representing ridge-and-furrow cultivation were visible within the field, and linear features corresponding with the furrow bases were visible in both trenches (**Plate 33**). One of these furrow bases was excavated: **3205**. The feature was 0.2m deep, had a broad, shallow profile, and contained an artefactually sterile orange brown sandy silt fill.

4.3.28 Approximately 550m further along the course of the proposed bypass route lay Trench 25, positioned to investigate a north-east to south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly. During excavation of this trench it became apparent, from the appearance of the

corresponding feature and information received from a concerned local farmer, that the geophysical anomaly represented a service trench of modern date, namely a water pipe.

4.3.29 Trench 20 lay a further 380m along the bypass route, and contained a small concentration of archaeological features, none of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies. Pottery recovered from the features probably dates to the mid- to late Iron Age.

4.3.30 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**2005**) crossed the northern end of the trench (**Plate 34**). Upon excavation, the feature proved to be 0.73m wide by just 0.08m deep; it contained a brown silty clay fill from which pottery of uncertain but possibly prehistoric date was recovered. A pit and a pit/ditch terminal (and **2009** and **2007**) lay a short way to the south-west. These were both around 1.3m in diameter by 0.2m deep. Both contained a brown silty clay from which fire-cracked 'pot-boiler' stones were recovered, with Iron Age pottery also present within feature **2007** (**Plate 35**). The final feature recorded with Trench 20 was a north-south aligned ditch (**2011**) crossing the middle of the trench. Upon excavation the feature proved to be 0.3m wide by 0.09m deep; it contained an artefactually sterile brown silty clay fill. Following the identification of the archaeological remains in Trench 20 a further two trenches were opened, one to the north (Trench 99) and one to the south (Trench 98) in order to delimit the extent of any further remains. Both trenches were archaeologically blank, suggesting that the area of archaeological activity revealed in Trench 20 was relatively discrete.

4.3.31 At the eastern end of the bypass route, Trenches 13 and 14 intercepted a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a former field boundary. Within Trench 14, the feature was numbered **1406**; it measured 0.6m wide by 0.19m deep and was filled with brown silty clay with ash and cinder inclusions. Within Trench 13, the feature was numbered **1304**; it measured 1.23m wide by 0.12m deep and contained a similar fill to that recorded in 1406, although no ash or cinder inclusions were present within this intervention. A land division is depicted in this location on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey mapping of 1884; it was seemingly removed at some point in the interval between the production of the 1966 and 1969 Ordnance Survey mapping.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A quantification of the artefactual assemblage recovered from the trenches appears below. The finds are essentially utilitarian in nature. The pottery assemblage predominantly dates to a few centuries either side of the Roman invasion. Bone is under-represented within the assemblage, probably due to the poor preservation conditions offered by the local soils – see **Tables 1** and **2**.

Table 1: Count and weight of artefactual assemblage by find type

Material	Count	Weight (gm)
Pottery	712	7840
Flint	17	139
Bone	152	434
Clay pipe	4	6
Glass	1	14
Slag	72	1
Stone	36	2352

Table 2: Weight (gm) of artefactual assemblage by find type and context

	Finds Type							
Context	Bone	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pot	Slag	Stone	*Total*
102					16			*16*
108	16							*16*
115					612			*612*
116					282			*282*
1200					4			*4*
121					158			*158*
1301					12			*12*
1306					30			*30*
1402			18					*18*
1601			4		12			*16*
2002			20		38			*58*
2005	24		14		40			*78*
2008			12		10		338	*360*
204	2		4		36			*42*
208					70		740	*810*
209			2		80			*82*
2201				14				*14*
2301					2			*2*
301					88			*88*
306					52		906	*958*
308					16		12	*28*
407					26			*26*
411			14		604			*618*
5000					36			*36*
509							356	*356*
517	86				410			*496*
519					192			*192*

	Finds Type							
Context	Bone	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pot	Slag	Stone	*Total*
5306			2					*2*
5402		4			56			*60*
5406					16			*16*
5504	12				24			*36*
5507	14							*14*
5508					60			*60*
5509					24			*24*
5707	10		8		132	72		*222*
5802					4			*4*
5810					24			*24*
5901					12			*12*
5905					18			*18*
5911					750			*750*
6001					62			*62*
6005	170				154			*324*
609					238			*238*
611					188			*188*
613					22			*22*
6403		2			40			*42*
6600			22					*22*
6602					4			*4*
6700					30			*30*
6709					48			*48*
7001			8					*8*
7006					42			*42*
705					20			*20*
7112			1					*1*
7205			2					*2*
7209					82			*82*
7606					290			*290*
7610					274			*274*
7901					4			*4*
7907					276			*276*
7908					1824			*1824*
7909	2				28			*30*
8001					36			*36*
801	30				36			*66*
8204	68							*68*
9700					16			*16*
U/S TR 10					52			*52*

	Finds Type							
Context	Bone	Clay pipe	Flint	Glass	Pot	Slag	Stone	*Total*
U/S TR 11			8		128			*136*
Grand Total	*434*	*6*	*139*	*14*	*7840*	*72*	*2352*	*10857*

5.2 The pottery

5.2.1 Pottery was recovered from 31 of the 79 trenches. Ten contain only medieval, or post-medieval/modern pottery, and four others have Roman together with post-medieval or modern pottery. The total assemblage of Roman or earlier pottery comprises 608 sherds, weighing just under 7.4kg and with an estimated vessel equivalent, based on rims, of a little over 45. There are also 30 sherds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery. **Table 3** shows the Roman and earlier pottery by trench. Medieval pottery occurs in Trenches 12, 54 and 80 and post-medieval and modern in Trenches 1, 3, 10 (unstratified), 11 (unstratified), 13, 16, 23, 50, 64 and 66.

Table 3: Pottery totals by trench (Roman and earlier)

Trench	Sherd count	Sherd wt. (g)	Rim %
1	122	1026	115
2	34	200	15
3	9	100	14
4	105	729	24
5	44	601	55
6	49	447	8
7	1	22	
8	7	36	
10 US	1	15	8
20	11	88	
38	2	4	
55	24	114	
57	19	130	
58	1	24	
59	39	762	52
60	22	191	22
67	7	78	
70	26	43	
72	24	83	
76	16	558	84
79	43	2118	8
80	1	6	
97	1	16	4
Total	*608*	*7391*	*409*

Fabrics

5.2.2 The pottery fabrics are classified according to principal inclusions, or known sources, the latter comprising Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNVCC), Central Gaulish

samian ware (CGS) and Mancetter-Hartshill products. Some shell-gritted fabrics are present, but much of the other pottery is quartz-tempered with variations in the size of the quartz grains. The same fabric can occur in differing colours, with reduced-firing colours predominating. Variations also occur in core edge, core and internal surface colour. Mica is also present in most of the pottery and is especially visible in some sherds. A number of fairly distinct fabrics were identified in addition to those from the known sources (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Pottery fabric totals

Fabric	Sherd count	Sherd wt. (g)	Rim %
Large quartz, much mica	268	3409	30
Dark reddish brown, much mica	9	48	
Brownish-grey, dark grey, black, mica	45	365	58
Brownish-grey, oxidised core edges, mica	1	20	7
Grey, mica	30	746	39
Brownish-grey	11	83	7
Greys	74	732	37
Black, mica, cf BB1	42	329	32
Buff	9	75	15
Cream	2	17	14
Reddish-yellow	29	164	9
Shell, black	15	100	35
Shell, dark greyish-brown, buff interior	9	223	50
Shell, reddish-yellow, grey core	10	105	8
Derbyshire?	27	266	26
Mancetter-Hartshill	21	697	45
LNVCC	2	5	
CGS	8	39	4
Total	*608*	*7391*	*409*

5.2.3 The fabric with large pieces of (mainly white) quartz and noticeable mica occurs in a range of colours from buff through to black. The quartz grains in the other fabric with much visible mica are more even in size and the fabric colour is not as varied. The more standard fabric with less mica occurs in a range of brownish-grey to black colours. The brownish-grey fabric with oxidised core edges and mica may be the same as the standard fabric but occurs in a distinctive form, while the other brownish-grey fabric is coarser. The grey ware with mica and the other grey wares generally contain finer quartz grains and are a more uniform lead grey in colour, though some sherds have a different core colour. The black fabric with mica is distinctive in that it occurs in forms which appear to be imitating ones commonly found in black burnished ware (BB1). Some of the buff-coloured sherds also have visible mica but the cream and most of the reddish-yellow wares do not contain much, if any, mica. These oxidised fabrics tend to have smaller quartz grains.

5.2.4 The three shell-gritted fabrics vary in colour, hardness and form. The other noticeable fabric is distinguished by being very hard and coarse and occurs as buff, reddish-yellow, greyish-red or grey coloured sherds. It is possible that this is Derbyshire ware (Gillam 1939; Jones and Webster 1969; Tomber and Dore 1998, 125).

Forms

5.2.5 A minimum number of 45 vessels were identified, based on rims and where sherds provided a greater degree of certainty. **Table 5** shows the forms by fabric group.

Table 5: Vessel forms by fabric

Fabric	J	J/B	B	D	B/D	BKR	M	Total
Large quartz, much mica	3	1						4
Brownish-grey, dark grey, black, mica	4		2	1				7
Brownish-grey, oxidised core edges, mica	1							1
Grey, mica	3							3
Greys	4		1	1	1			7
Black, mica, cf BB1	2			1				3
Buff	1							1
Cream			1					1
Reddish-yellow	1					1		2
Shell, black	1							1
Shell, dark greyish-brown, buff interior	1							1
Shell, reddish-yellow, grey core	2							2
Derbyshire?	3	1						4
Mancetter-Hartshill							5	5
CGS				2	1			3
Total	*26*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*5*	*45*

5.2.6 Jars comprise over half the total, but other forms are well represented and the number of mortaria is interesting. One of the jars in the fabric with large quartz inclusions is very poorly hand-made with variable thickness, a lumpy surface and marks where attempts have been made either to smooth the surface or where pieces of clay have been pressed into the surface. Both this and another jar in the same fabric have little or no neck. The two other vessels in this fabric, one first thought to be a cremation urn, have crude external combing or scoring. The buff ware jar (possibly originally grey ware) has horizontal square-shaped rouletting and one of the grey ware jars is a narrow-mouthed type. One of the shell-gritted jars is a large storage-type vessel, one has a curved-over rim and two others have lid-seated rims; one of the latter has external horizontal rilling. The jar in the brownish-grey fabric with oxidised core edges and mica has a rim form similar to 'Dales-type' ware vessels (Loughlin 1977, 93-6).

5.2.7 Three dark grey ware bowls have flanged rims while the dish, and that in grey ware, both have flat rims. The dish in the black ware similar to BB1 has a bead rim and burnished lattice and basal loop decoration. The two CGS dishes are forms 18/31 or 31. The buff ware bowl has a flanged rim and traces of a slip or painted decoration and the reddish-yellow ware beaker has rouletted decoration. One of the Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria has a vertical line of red paint. This and another mortarium are wall-sided types while the other three have bead and flange rims – the mortarium sherds may be from only two vessels.

Sources

5.2.8 Derbyshire Ware was produced in the Roman kilns to the north of Derby, which was the site of a fort and small town in Roman times, and it is likely that these and other kilns in the vicinity of Derby (Swan 1984, 134-5) were the source for much of the quartz-gritted Roman pottery from the sites. Pottery could have also reached the area from the Roman town which existed at Leicester to the south, which also had local kilns (Swan 1984, 141).

5.2.9 The fabric with large quartz grits is likely to have been produced locally. The shell-gritted pottery is probably also of local manufacture, although lid-seated, shell-gritted ware jars are very common on sites in Northamptonshire. The black ware vessel with a curved rim is similar in form, though not the precise fabric, to Bourne/Greetham ware products (Bolton 1968), but also has some similarities with so-called 'Trent Valley' ware vessels (Todd 1968). Most 'Dales-type' ware appears to have been produced in kilns in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, but a more local source is possible. The two regionally-traded wares (LNVCC, Mancetter-Hartshill) and the continental import (CGS) are all from well-known sources.

Date

5.2.10 The overall date range would appear to be from the late Iron Age up to the 3rd century AD. Some of the pottery with large quartz inclusions could be mid- to late Iron Age in date, and some of the Roman forms continue into the 4th century AD.

Activity/occupation characteristics

5.2.11 The range of fabrics and forms suggests both utilitarian and domestic activity with material originating from local, regional and continental sources. The pottery could have been obtained from markets within the Roman towns or transported to the area using roads and rivers. A known Roman road (Margary 1973, 182) runs south-east from Derby towards the River Trent and it is thought that another road may have run north from Leicester to points on the Trent.

5.2.12 The areas evaluated were widely dispersed and the following sections attempts to identify any varying aspects of the assemblages.

North of Lockington (Trenches 34-52 and 82)

5.2.13 Only Trenches 38 and 50 contained pottery. That in Trench 38 comprises two Roman body sherds and in Trench 50 two post-medieval sherds.

South of Lockington (Trenches 66-79, 83 and 97)

5.2.14 Trenches 66, 67, 70, 72, 76, 79 and 97 contained pottery. **Table 6** shows the fabrics represented.

Table 6: Roman and earlier pottery fabrics from South of Lockington

Fabric	Sherd count	Sherd wt (g)	Rim %
Large quartz, much mica	98	2288	8
Grey, mica	8	36	34
Greys	2	20	4
Shell, dark greyish-brown, buff interior	9	223	50

5.2.15 Much of the pottery in the fabric with large quartz inclusions comprises the base of a jar, initially thought to be a cremation vessel. This and another jar in the same fabric have crude combed decoration. The grey ware with mica includes a narrow-mouthed jar and there is also a sherd from a dark grey flanged bowl. The shell-gritted ware comprises sherds from a lid-seated jar with external rilling. This vessel is very hard and has numerous accretions on its surface, possibly resulting from use or depositional factors.

The dating is obviously mixed, with an emphasis on the pre-Roman period. Trenches 67, 70, 72 and 79 only contain pottery in the fabric with large quartz inclusions. Trench 66 only contains one post-medieval sherd. Essentially utilitarian activity is suggested.

South of Church Lane (Trenches 1-13 and 53-56)

5.2.16 Trenches 1-8, 10-13, and 54-5 contained pottery. **Tables 7** and **8** show the fabrics and forms represented, respectively. Trenches 12-13 and 54 only contained post-Roman pottery.

5.2.17 The trenches in this area contained a large proportion of the total assemblage, including 29 of the 45 vessels identified. All the fabric groups are represented. Most of the fabric with large quartz inclusions comprises the poorly hand-made jar with varying thickness and a lumpy surface (Trench 4).

Table 7: Roman and earlier pottery fabrics from South of Church Lane

Fabric	Sherd count	Sherd wt. (g)	Rim %
Large quartz, lot mica	148	932	22
Brownish grey, dark grey, black, mica	17	133	6
Grey, mica	19	170	16
Brownish grey	1	22	
Greys	73	728	32
Black, mica, cf BB1	42	329	32
Buff	4	59	15
Cream	2	17	14
Reddish yellow	27	158	9
Shell, black	15	100	35
Shell, reddish yellow, grey core	10	105	8
Derbyshire?	24	234	16
Mancetter-Hartshill	6	271	22
LNVCC	1	4	
CGS	6	13	4
Total	*395*	*3275*	*231*

Table 8: Roman and earlier vessel forms from South of Church Lane

Fabric	J	J/B	B	D	B/D	BKR	M	Total
Large quartz, much mica	1	1						2
Brownish-grey, dark grey, black, mica	2		1	1				4
Grey, mica	2							2
Greys	4			1	1			6
Black, mica, cf BB1	2							2
Buff	1							1
Cream			1					1
Reddish-yellow						1		1
Shell, black	1							1
Shell, dark greyish-brown, buff interior	1							1
Shell, reddish-yellow, grey core	2							2
Derbyshire?	2							2
Mancetter-Hartshill							2	2
CGS				1	1			2
Total	*18*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*29*

5.2.18 The date range is similar to that for the assemblage as a whole. Trenches 4 and 55 would appear to date to the mid- to late Iron Age period, as they only contained fabrics with the large quartz inclusions. This area would appear to be the most intensively occupied and a range of activities is suggested, both utilitarian and domestic.

5.2.19 Post-Roman pottery from the trenches comprises two medieval in Trench 12, one medieval in Trench 54, one post-medieval in Trench 10 (unstratified), four post-medieval in Trench 11 (unstratified), three post-medieval in Trench 13, and three modern in each of Trenches 1 and 3.

The airport boundary (Trenches 58-60)

5.2.20 All three trenches contained pottery. *Table 9* shows the fabrics represented. There are ten vessels, comprising a Derbyshire ware jar, the 'Dales-type' jar, a grey ware jar, two jars in grey ware with mica, a samian ware dish or bowl, a grey ware flanged bowl and three Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria. The date range is primarily Roman, probably 3rd–4th century AD. This area also seems to have been fairly intensively occupied, with perhaps more of an emphasis on domestic activity.

Table 9: Roman pottery from Airport Boundary

Fabric	Sherd count	Sherd wt. (g)	Rim %
Large quartz, much mica	1	19	
Brownish-grey, dark grey, black, mica	16	149	37
Brownish-grey, oxidised core edges, mica	1	20	7
Grey, mica	9	250	
Brownish-grey	6	29	
Greys	2	18	5
Buff	5	16	
Reddish-yellow	2	6	
Derbyshire?	2	17	2
Mancetter-Hartshill	15	426	23
LNVCC	1	1	
CGS	2	26	
Total	*62*	*977*	*74*

North of Field Farm (Trenches 57, 64, 65, 80 and 81)

5.2.21 Only Trenches 57, 64 and 80 contained pottery, with that in Trench 64 comprising three post-medieval sherds. Trench 80 produced one grey ware sherd and three of medieval date. Trench 57 contained 19 sherds of the fabric with large quartz inclusions; a mid to late Iron Age date seems likely.

The A6 Kegworth Bypass (Trenches 13-33 and 98-99)

5.2.22 Only Trenches 13, 16 and 30 contained pottery. Trench 13 only produced three post-medieval sherds and Trench 16 only three post-medieval or modern sherds. The pottery in Trench 20 comprises two sherds of the fabric with large quartz inclusions and four in a dark reddish-brown ware with a lot of mica; these probably date to the mid- to late Iron Age period.

Potential

5.2.23 The areas south of Church Lane, south of Lockington and along the airport boundary produced the most pottery and these, therefore, appear to have the most potential in terms of definite occupation features and activity and, consequently, an understanding of their nature and chronology. The other three areas appear to have limited potential beyond an indication of some activity, with the area north of Lockington probably having the least potential. If further work takes place the identification of local and regional fabrics on the various sites will add to existing knowledge of their distributions, while the possible mid- to late Iron Age pottery could be of regional significance.

5.2.24 If no additional work is carried out, the following vessels warrant illustration. The colour codes refer to the Munsell Soil Color Chart (1971 edition).

1 Jar. Large quartz inclusions. Black to dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) with light brown (7.5YR6/4) and reddish brown (5YR5/3) patches. Trench 4, pit **410**, fill 411.

2 Jar. Shell gritted ware. Light brown (7.5YR6/4) and dark greyish brown (10YR4/2) externally. Accretions. Trench 76, ditch **7607**, fill 7606.

3 Jar. Grey (N7, 10YR7/1) ware with mica, light brown (7.5YR6/4) surface in places and pinkish grey (7.5YR6/2) to light brown (7.5YR6/4) internally. Trench 5, ditch **518**, fill 519. cf. Brassington 1971, fig. 10, 194; Brassington 1980, fig. 11, 352; Birss 1985, fig. 115, 32.

4 Jar. Reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6). ? Derbyshire ware. Trench 5, ditch **518**, fill 519. cf. Gillam 1939, fig.2; Brassington 1971, figs 10-11, 226-52.

5 Narrow-mouthed jar. Grey (N6, 10YR6/1) ware with mica. Trench 76, pit **7611**, fill 7610.

6 Jar. Light brownish grey (10YR6/2) ware with mica, with reddish yellow (5YR7/6) core edges and a light grey (N7, 10YR7/1) core. 'Dales-type'. Trench 60, ditch **6004**, fill 6005. cf. Loughlin 1977, fig.2.

7 Dish. Black burnished ware with mica. Light brownish grey (10YR6/2) patches. Trench 1, ditch **114**, fill 115. cf. Brassington 1967, fig. 7, 36.

8 Dish or bowl. Grey ware (10YR6/1) with mica. Trench 1, ditch **114**, fill 115.

9 Dish or bowl. Very pale brown (10YR8/3) ware with dark brown (10YR3/3) paint/slip? Trench 3, ditch **307**, fill 308. cf. Brassington 1971, fig. 7.

10 Mortarium. White. Trench 5, ditch **516**, fill 517.

11 Mortarium. White. Light red (5YR6/6) paint. Trench 1, ditch **119**, fill 121.

5.3 The animal bone

5.3.1 Animal bone was recovered from Iron Age and Roman features located in Trenches 2, 5, 8, 20, 55, 57, 59, 60, 79 and 82. The assemblage comprises 139 fragments. However, once conjoining fragments are taken into account, this falls to 129. The material is highly fragmented and biased in favour of more robust elements that survive better in poor soil conditions, for example teeth and the dense ends of long bones.

5.3.2 Only ten fragments are identifiable to species. The identified bones were recovered from topsoil in Trench 8, a pit/posthole 5504 and ring ditch **5509** in Trench 55, ditches **5706**, **5910**, **6004** and **7906** in Trenches 57, 59, 60 and 79, and from the surface of the natural in Trench 82.

5.3.3 The four identified sheep/goat bones include two fragments of humerus, one from **5504** and the other from **6005**, and a mandible and loose Dp4 tooth from **5507**. The three cattle bones are all from **6005** and include a mandible, skull fragment from **6005** and distal radius. Horse teeth were recovered from **801** and **5911**, and a distal radius from **6005**. Fragments of tooth crown, probably pig, were recovered from bulk samples collected from ditch **7906** (J. McKinley pers. comm.).

5.3.4 The evaluation results suggest that soil conditions across the development area are largely unfavourable for bone preservation, and that the animal bone assemblage is biased towards robust elements.

5.4 Flint and other finds

Worked flint

5.4.1 The worked flint consists largely of waste flakes, with one single-platform core (Trench 66 topsoil), and one fairly crudely made end scraper (enclosure ditch **5706**). In the absence of chronologically distinctive tool types, this small group can be dated broadly as Neolithic/Bronze Age.

Stone

5.4.2 The stone consists entirely of burnt but otherwise unworked pebbles, in a fine-grained sandstone.

Other finds

5.4.3 Other finds comprise very small quantities of clay tobacco pipe (plain stem fragments), glass (post-medieval green wine bottle, probably 18th or 19th century), and slag (fuel ash slag, from pyrotechnical activity but not necessarily metalworking, undated).

Table 10: Finds other than pottery by context (number / weight (gm))

Context	Animal Bone	Worked Flint	Stone	Other Finds
108	3/16			
204	2/2	1/4		
208			9/740	
209		1/2		
306			18/906	
308			1/12	
411		1/14		
509			4/356	
517	106/86			
801	1/30			
810				1 slag
Tr 11 unstrat		1/6		
2005	2/24			
2008		1/12	4/338	
2201				1 glass
5306		1/2		
5402				1 clay pipe
5504	1/12			
5507	1/14			
5707	4/10	1/8		
5911	1/10			
6005	26/170			
6403				3 clay pipe
6600		1/22		
7909	4/2			
8204	2/68			
7105				1 slag
Total	*153/444*	*8/70*	*36/2352*	

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 General

6.1.1 A series of 18 bulk samples were taken from a range of features of probable prehistoric and Romano- British date within a number of the evaluation trenches within four areas (South of Lockington, South of Church Lane, Airport Boundary and North of Field Farm) to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups (**Table 11**):

Table 11: Sample provenance summary

Area	Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
South of Lockington	Prehistoric, RB /?RB	7	115	Ditch, pit/linear
South of Lockington	Undated	1	20	Gully
South of Church Lane	?Prehistoric	2	33	Ditch, pit
South of Church Lane	RB + ?RB	4	64	Ditch
Airport Boundary	RB + ?RB	2	29	Ditch
North of Field Farm	Prehistoric	2	30	Ditch
Totals		*18*	*291*	

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, the residue fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 12**. Four of the samples were processed in two parts and the results of each part have been tabulated separately. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were low to moderately high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material exhibited varying degrees of preservation.

6.3 South of Lockington

6.3.1 A moderately high number of glume base fragments, including some identifiable to those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and some identifiable to those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), and a few weed seeds including seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) were recovered from ditch **7906** in Trench 79. These were found in association with large fragments of a comb-decorated jar.

6.3.2 Three of the six samples from Romano-British and potentially Romano-British ditches and a pit/linear produced large quantities of charred cereal remains, in particular that from ditch **7609** in Trench 76. The cereal remains included barley grain fragments and hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain and glume base fragments. Again a number of the glume base fragments were identifiable as those of emmer wheat and a number as those of spelt wheat. The moderately small weed seed assemblages included seeds of oat/brome grass, vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.). There were also a few stem fragments.

6.3.3 No charred plant remains were recovered from the undated gully **6604** in Trench 66.

6.4 South of Church Lane

6.4.1 The small assemblages recorded from possible prehistoric ditch **5407** in Trench 54 and pit **5505** in Trench 55 included low numbers of glume base fragments, seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and stem fragments.

6.4.2 A very large quantity of charred plant remains, in particular those of cereals, was recorded in the assemblage from Romano-British ditch **207** in Trench 2. Moderate amounts were observed in the samples from ditch **518** in Trench 5 and ditch **704** in Trench 7. The cereal remains included barley grain fragments, hulled wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments and awns of oats (*Avena* sp.), a few of the hulled wheat grains showed traces of germination. Some of the chaff elements derived from spelt and emmer wheat.

6.4.3 The weed seed assemblages included seeds of oats, brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea, docks, scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) and runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). There were also a number of stem fragments.

6.5 Airport boundary

6.5.1 High numbers of cereal remains were noted in the samples from ditches **5811** and **5910** in Trenches 58 and 59 respectively. The cereal remains included hulled wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain fragments. A few of the grains showed traces of germination. The chaff elements again included those identifiable as being those of spelt wheat and some as those of emmer wheat. The weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass, vetch/wild pea and docks.

6.6 North of Field Farm

6.6.1 The samples from prehistoric enclosure ditch **5706** in Trench 57 contained small assemblages of plant remains. They included indeterminate grain fragments, glume base fragments and seeds of oat/brome grass and rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.). A few of the glume base fragments were identifiable as being those of emmer.

6.7 Summary

6.7.1 The assemblages appear to be reflective of general settlement waste and activities, particularly in the areas South of Lockington, South of Church Road and Airport Boundary.

6.7.2 Remains of hulled wheat generally appear to be predominant within these assemblages. Although spelt wheat is typically the dominant wheat over much of the country during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Greig 1991), emmer wheat has also been recorded with spelt in other assemblages from Romano-British deposits from other sites in the area such as Dunston's Clump (Jones 1987; Monckton 2006), A453 widening Site 28 (Wyles in prep.) and the Margidunum Hinterland (Stevens 2014).

6.7.3 The weed seeds are typical of those found in grassland, field margins and arable environments, while the stem fragments may be reflective of the burning of turves, as was suggested for a number of the assemblages from the Margidunum Hinterland (Stevens 2014) and the A453 widening Site 28 (Wyles in prep.).

6.8 Wood charcoal

6.8.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 12**. Very small quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were retrieved from these samples.

6.9 Further potential

6.9.1 The analysis of some of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment, and local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques during the Romano-British period.

6.9.2 The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the local area, such as Dunston's Clump (Jones 1987: Monckton 2006), A453 widening Site 28 (Wyles in prep) and the Margidunum Hinterland (Stevens 2014).

6.9.3 There is no potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide information on the species composition and the management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site due to the small quantity of material recovered.

Proposals

6.9.4 A number of the charred plant assemblages should be considered for analysis if further work takes place on the Site. These include the assemblages from ditches **207**, **5811**, **5910**, **7609** and **7906**.

6.9.5 No further work is proposed on the wood charcoal assemblages.

Table 12: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Analysis
South of Lockington												
?Bronze Age												
Jar-related Deposit												
7906	7908	13	19	15	20	-	A	Glume base frags inc. emmer + spelt	C	*Avena/Bromus*	1/1 ml	?P
Romano-British and ?Romano-British												
Ditches												
6704	6705	16	10	30	15	B	C	Hulled wheat grain frags,, glume base frags inc. spelt	B	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Avena/Bromus, Rumex, Poa/Phleum,* stems	1/2 ml	
	6705	16*	10	10	25	-	C	Glume base frag	-	-	<1/<1 ml	
6804	6803	17	20	50	70	C	B	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags	C	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex*, stems	<1/<1 ml	
7609	7608	14	20	40	40	A	A*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base frags inc. emmer + spelt	B	*Avena/Bromus, Rumex*, stems	2/5 ml	?P
7906	7909	15	10	5	20	C	A	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags inc. spelt	B	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Medicago/Trifolium, Poa/Phleum*	<1/<1 ml	?P
7104	7105	8	16	10	10	C	A	Indet. grain, glume base frags	C	*Avena/Bromus*	0/1 ml	
Pit/Linear												
7208	7209	7	10	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	1/2 ml	
Undated												
Gully												
6604	6605	18	10	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	
	6605	18*	10	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	
South of Church Lane												
?Prehistoric												
Ditch												
5407	5408	6	9	5	40	-	C	Glume base frag	C	*Chenopodium*, stems	<1/1 ml	
	5408	6*	6	10	25	-	C	Glume base frag	-	-	0/<1 ml	
Pit												
5505	5504	5	18	15	65	-	B	Glume base frags	-	-	0/1 ml	
Romano-British and ?Romano-British												
Ditches												

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Analysis
207	209	1	10	100	45	A**	A**	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, few germinated, glumes base and spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer, *Avena* awns	A*	*Avena, Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex, Tripleurospermum, Raphanus,* stems	2/3 ml	?P
518	523	3	16	10	40	C	B	Barley and hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags inc. emmer + spelt	C	*Avena/Bromus, Rumex, Vicia/Lathyrus*, stems	<1/<1 ml	
704	705	4	18	80	70	C	A	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags inc. emmer + spelt	-	stems	<1/2 ml	
808	810	2	20	15	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Airport Boundary												
Romano-British and ?Romano-British												
Ditches												
5811	5810	10	19	25	40	C	A	Hulled wheat + ?free-threshing wheat grain frags, glume base frags inc. spelt	B	*Avena/Bromus*	0/<1 ml	?P
5910	5911	11	10	35	30	A	A*	Hulled wheat grain frags, few germinated, glume base and spikelet fork frags inc. emmer + spelt	B	*Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex*	1/2 ml	?P
North of Field Farm												
Prehistoric												
Enclosure ditch												
5706	5707	9	10	10	50	-	C	Glume base frags inc. emmer	C	*Avena/Bromus*	0/<1 ml	
	5707	9*	10	50	15	-	-	-	C	*Lolium/Festuca*	0/<1 ml	
	5707	12	10	5	50	C	C	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags inc. emmer	-	-	-	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: P = plant,

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 There was a high degree of correspondence between the results of the geophysical survey and the trenching programme. The combined results of the investigations reveal that the evaluated area contains a dispersed scatter of enclosure complexes and ditched field systems. These seemingly had an agricultural function, and date from the centuries either side of the Roman conquest. The roundhouses within Trench 55 are the only positively identified domestic structures, although the well in Trench 3 and the relatively substantial pottery assemblage from Trenches 1-8 and 58-60 may also signal occupation in the area or the immediate vicinity.

7.1.2 The remains are the product non-elite subsistence farmers. There was no marked change in this signature as a consequence of the Roman conquest, although there was perhaps a shift to higher and so less flood-prone ground. During the Roman period, pottery produced elsewhere in Britain and as far afield as the Continent did make its way to the Site in limited quantities, but the artefactual assemblage does not generally reflect a wholesale adoption of Roman culture. By this time, the evaluated area may have lain within the territory of a villa and associated settlement known to have existed nearby to the north-east of Lockington.

7.1.3 It is thought that the gaps between the concentrations of features at least partly reflect genuine absences of archaeological remains within the landscape, although plough truncation has undoubtedly diminished the local archaeological resource.

7.1.4 There was scant evidence for earlier prehistoric activity, apart from a small quantity of flintwork. Little or none of this was found in situ. No remains associated with the Bronze Age barrow cemetery and ritual centre known immediately to the north of Lockington (Hughes 2000) were recorded within the evaluated area.

7.1.5 Post-Roman remains largely consisted of traces of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, former field boundaries and medieval and post-medieval potsherds which made their way onto the land by manuring. Remains of this period reflect the fact that the evaluated area overlaps with the former open fields associated with the villages of Kegworth, Hemington and Lockington.

7.1.6 None of the eleven trenches dug to characterise underlying geoarchaeological strata encountered deposits of obviously high palaeoenvironmental potential.

7.2 Archaeological trenches

7.2.1 The trenching programme has validated the results of the preceding geophysical survey by confirming that, where detected, geophysical anomalies were correctly located and interpreted. There was a high degree of correspondence between the results of the survey and trenching programmes: where evaluation trenches targeted apparent archaeological anomalies, archaeological features were almost always found at the matching locations. There were a few exceptions (such as in Trench 64), but conversely, archaeological remains that had not been signalled in the geophysical data were occasionally encountered in the evaluation trenches. Such remains were generally limited in scale, although some fairly substantial ditches did elude detection at the survey stage (such as **104**, **107** and **6710**). This tended to occur within areas that contained the greatest density of archaeological remains. No remains of substantial size or archaeological value were recorded in those trenches that tested geophysically blank areas.

7.2.2 The geophysical survey and trenching programme have revealed that the evaluated area contains a dispersed scatter of enclosure complexes and ditched field systems. These seemingly had a role in the agricultural exploitation of the land upstream of the Soar/Derwent/Trent confluence in the centuries either side of the Roman conquest. There was little evidence for earlier prehistoric activity; a small quantity of flintwork was collected, although this was overwhelmingly, if not exclusively, found redeposited in later contexts. The utility of such material is generally limited to confirming a human presence in the landscape in earlier prehistory.

7.2.3 The emergence of ditched land boundaries is generally taken to imply greater territoriality, an expansion of settlement and agriculture, and a more careful approach to land management. Root causes are uncertain, but may include a growing population and an increasing emphasis on land-hungry pastoral agriculture (Knight and Howard 2004b, 79; 107). The ditched enclosures investigated in the evaluation areas probably formed bases for the agricultural exploitation of the wider landscape; their role in contemporary settlement is more uncertain, with only the roundhouses in Trench 55 signalling direct human occupation. The roundhouses seem to sit within a rectilinear enclosure of at least 0.44ha, an arrangement seemingly typical of the local mid- to late Iron Age (Knight and Howard 2004b, 95; Thomas 2011, 145), this date being congruent with the pottery recovered in the evaluation. No other obvious house remains were recorded during the fieldwork. Together, the well and the large quantity of ceramics recorded in the area targeted by Trenches 1-8 suggest that people once lived there. However, the pottery may be associated with short-term or transient activities, and the well could have provided water exclusively for livestock.

7.2.4 Although no substantial indicators of arable agriculture such as quernstones or crop-drying kilns were observed during fieldwork, the quantities of cereal remains recovered from some features point to cereal cultivation and processing occurring locally. Hulled wheat generally appears to be predominant within these assemblages. The largest concentrations of cereal remains were recovered from south of Lockington, south of Church Lane, and close to the airport boundary. The plant remains indicate grassland and arable fields, with the assemblages reflective of general settlement and associated waste disposal activities.

7.2.5 The absence of faunal remains from the ditches might indicate a lack of animal husbandry, with the emphasis instead on arable agriculture. However, the size of the animal bone assemblage is at least partly due to hostile preservation conditions in the slightly acid soils that predominate locally (Cranfield University 2014). A mixed agricultural regime overall might be envisaged. The evaluation has revealed remains capable of clarifying the type of agricultural practices undertaken and the nature of the surrounding environment.

7.2.6 The gaps between the enclosures merit some consideration. The enclosures may have existed in clearings within woodland, which has left no obvious archaeological trace. However, preliminary results from the environmental remains suggest grassland and arable fields; the investigated remains may therefore represent pockets of survival within a once cleared and intricately divided fieldscape. In some areas, such as close to the airport boundary, and on the Kegworth bypass, the shallowness of some features in relation to their width would imply that plough truncation has impacted upon archaeological horizons. Sustained woodland clearance along the Trent Valley from later prehistory into the Roman period is evident within palaeoenvironmental evidence (Knight and Howard 2004b, 83; Knight, Howard and Leary 2004, 122). Further study, particularly palynological analysis of any suitable deposits, would help establish to what extent this process had affected the evaluated area, and throw greater light on patterns of landuse within it.

7.2.7 Some evidence of shifts in foci of activity across the local landscape is apparent in the evaluation results. A Bronze Age barrow cemetery containing the findspot of the Lockington hoard is known immediately north of the evaluated area (Hughes 2000). Little or no evidence of the attendant population was recorded, either in the adjacent fields (Trenches 35-52) or elsewhere in the evaluated area. Pottery of likely Iron Age date was recovered from most if not all of the enclosure complexes, indicating an extensive albeit light settlement pattern during later prehistory. No clear preference for one topographic zone over another is immediately apparent.

7.2.8 Fairly strong indications of continuity (or recurrence) of activity from later prehistory to the Roman period was evident in the area south of Church Lane (Trenches 1-8). Conversely, there is no evidence that the roundhouses in Trench 55 continued to host occupation within the Roman period, although the dataset is admittedly limited. Similarly, there was no evidence of the use of the enclosure investigated by Trench 57 extending beyond the Iron Age.

7.2.9 Overall, the findings from the evaluation relate to a non-elite rural culture engaged in agricultural exploitation of the local landscape. This signature did not alter markedly as a consequence of the Roman conquest. Some contact with long-distance trading networks is evident from the Roman pottery assemblage, but on the whole the artefactual assemblage suggests a rather limited adoption of Roman material culture, with no great pretence to *Romanitas* on the part of the native population.

7.2.10 The two 'sites' from which the greatest concentrations of Roman finds were recovered were to the south of Church Lane and the airport boundary; both are located on high ground with extensive views of the Trent Valley to the north (**Plates 21** and **36**). Their location, and the general absence of contemporary remains from below the 50m contour, may reflect the gradual retreat from the increasingly flood-prone zones of the Trent Valley, which is thought to have occurred in the Roman period (Knight, Howard and Leary 2004, 117; 128).

7.2.11 A villa with adjacent settlement complex has been recorded less than a mile to the north-east of Lockington (Knight, Howard and Leary 2004, Fig. 6.12). The Romano-British enclosures within the project area may have been associated with this site, with some of the enclosures possibly representing outlying agricultural facilities within part of a larger estate administered from the villa.

7.2.12 The evaluation encountered no obvious evidence of occupation post-dating the Roman period. Instead, post-Roman remains generally consisted of traces of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, along with a low quantity of medieval and post-medieval ceramics, likely to be a result of manuring. The evaluated area seemingly coincided with the open fields associated with the villages of Kegworth, Hemington and Lockington. These villages date from the late Saxon period (CgMs 2013), and have continued to form the template of rural settlement in the evaluated area subsequently. A radical reconfiguration of settlement and use of the local landscape seemingly followed the Roman period.

7.3 Geoarchaeological trenches

7.3.1 A total of eight trenches (no.s 35, 40, 44, 78, 80, 81, 82 and 83) were dug to characterise the underlying geoarchaeological deposits, and to evaluate the local palaeoenvironmental potential. Sondages were also dug within Trenches 50-52 for the same purpose. In most cases, the exposed deposits conformed to expectations based on the location of the trench, with a deep sequence of alluvial sands and gravels exposed on the floodplain land, and a shallow overburden covering the decayed head of the underlying sedimentary

bedrock encountered above the 50m contour. The significant thickness of subsoil recorded within Trench 80 was striking, however. Such a deposit would be capable of masking underlying remains from geophysical prospection, although none were visible in Trench 80. None of the trenches contained features capable of obviously assisting with the reconstruction of the ancient environment, such as buried ground surfaces, peat deposits or palaeochannels containing organic-rich fills.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 The combined results of the geophysical survey and trenching programme have provided a much better understanding of the buried archaeological component of the landscape likely to be affected by the proposed development. The archaeological investigations have together been largely successful in indicating the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the affected landscape. Moreover, the extent, condition, depth, character and quality of the buried archaeological component has been reasonably well characterised. A basic understanding of the date of many of the enclosures has been gained; further work should be able to clarify this to some extent, although the preponderance of locally made 'native' wares within the pottery assemblage does not allow for great chronological precision.

7.4.2 The results presented in this report are of value in that they provide a snapshot of changing patterns of landuse, over a topographically varied area, covering a period of at least three millennia. The data from the evaluation is also useful in that it provides a grounding for any further stages of archaeological mitigation. The evaluated area has been found to contain an archaeological resource capable of contributing to outstanding research questions regarding evolving systems of settlement, land management, agricultural practices and use of material culture in the Trent Valley, with particular regard to the centuries either side of the Roman conquest (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012). Further investigations should provide conclusions of greater resolution.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Leicester City Council Museums and Galleries. Leicester City 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 will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

8.2.1 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 Leicester City Council Museums and Galleries, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; IfA 2013a; IfA 2013b).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with both the project-specific internal Wessex Archaeology site code (**101402**) and the Leicester City Council Museums and Galleries accession code (**X.A168.2013**); a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- two cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- three files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the Society of Museum Archaeologists' selection, retention and dispersal guidelines (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 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.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: context summary tables

TRENCH 1 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
100	Cut	NE - SW linear ditch	0.65	0.7
101	Fill	Dark grey Silty sand	0.65	0.4 - 0.7
102	Layer	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish grey clayish sandy silt		0 - 0.4
103	Layer	Natural. Dark red silty clay		0.4
104	Cut	NE - SW linear ditch	0.8	1
105	Fill	Light brownish grey silty clay	0.8	0.5 - 1
106	Cut	Ditch	1	0.3
107	Cut	NE - SW linear ditch	1.47	0.39
108	Fill	Light mid grey silty clay	1.47	0.4 - 0.8
109	Layer	Dark grey silty clay, subsoil		0.2 - 0.4
110	Cut	South facing shallow ditch	0.99	0.5
111	Fill	Mid brown silty clay	0.99	0.4 - 0.6
112	Cut	Ditch	1.40	0.9
113	Fill	Brown black silty clay	1.40	0.7 - 0.9
114	Fill	Dark grey silty clay	1.40	0.6 - 0.7
115	Fill	Dark brown silty clay	1.40	0.4 - 0.7
116	Cut	Ditch		
117	Fill	Light greyish clay		
118	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay	1	0.3
119	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.7
120	Fill	Secondary fill	2.34	0.2
121	Fill	Secondary fill	1.8	0.5
122	Cut	Re-cut of 119	0.8	0.4
123	Fill	Secondary fill		0.5 - 0.9

TRENCH 2 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.35m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
201	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.27
202	Layer	Subsoil		0.27 - 0.35
203	Layer	Natural		0.35
204	Fill	Fill of well	(Dia) 1.36	0.35
205	Struc	Stone well	1.36	
206	Cut	Cut for well	1.36	0.35
207	Cut	Ditch	2.62	0.63
208	Fill	Secondary fill	2.62	0.64
209	Fill	secondary fill	1.02	0.28

TRENCH 3 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.43m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
301	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.27
302	Layer	Subsoil		0.27 - 0.43
303	Layer	Natural		0.43
304	Layer			0.57
305	Cut	Ditch	>2.40	>0.2
306	Fill	Fill of ditch 305		
307	Cut	Ditch	1.2	0.3
308	Fill	Fill of ditch 307		
309	Cut	Cut for wall 310	0.82	0.12
310	Struc	Sandstone wall	0.79	0.12
311	Fill	Possible bonding for wall 310		0.12

TRENCH 4 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.65m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
401	Layer	Topsoil		0.28

402	Layer	Subsoil		0.58
403	Layer	Natural		0.61
404	Cut	Cut	0.96	0.13
405	Fill	Fill of 404	0.96	0.13
406	Cut	Ditch	1	0.27
407	Fill	Secondary fill	1	0.27
408	Cut	Ditch	0.9	0.25
409	Fill	Secondary fill	0.9	0.25
410	Cut	Ditch	0.95	0.25
411	Fill	Secondary fill	0.95	0.25
412	Cut	Ditch	1.3	0.86
413	Fill	Secondary fill	0.5	0.15
414	Cut	Ditch re-cut	1.3	0.86
415	Fill	Secondary fill	1.3	0.86

TRENCH 5 **Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.4m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
501	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.2
502	Layer	Subsoil		0.2 - 0.4
503	Layer	Natural		0.4
504	Cut	Ditch	1.05	0.65
505	Fill	Secondary fill	1.05	0.65
506	Fill	Furrow fill	0.55	0.8
507	Cut	Furrow cut	0.55	0.7
508	Cut	Terminal	0.4	0.25
509	Fill	Fill of 508	0.4	0.25
510	Cut	Gully	0.34	0.05
511	Fill	Secondary fill	0.34	0.05
512	Cut	Gully	0.6	0.1
513	Fill	Secondary fill	0.6	0.1
514	Cut	Pit		0.5
515	Fill	Secondary fill		0.4 - 0.5
516		Not issued		
517		Not issued		
518	Cut	Ditch	3	1.1
519	Fill	Uppermost fill	3	0.83
520	Fill	Secondary fill		0.07
521	Fill	Secondary fill	0.12	
522	Fill	Secondary fill	0.45	0.22
523	Fill	Primary fill	0.86	0.52

TRENCH 6 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.5m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
601	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.3
602	Layer	Subsoil		0.3 - 0.5
603	Layer	Natural		0.5
604	Cut	Ditch	1.2	0.2
605	Fill	Secondary fill	1.2	0.2
606	Cut	Furrow	0.7	0.25
607	Fill	Secondary fill	0.7	0.25
608	Cut	Ditch	1.5	0.26
609	Fill	Secondary fill	1.5	0.26
610	Cut	Ditch. Not fully excavated	2.3	Unknown
611	Fill	Secondary fill	2.3	Unknown
612	Cut	Linear feature	>2	0.2
613	Fill	Secondary fill	>2	0.2

TRENCH 7 **Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.4m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
701	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.25
702	Layer	Subsoil		0.25 - 0.4

703	Layer	Natural		0.4
704	Cut	Ditch	4.2	1.1
705	Fill	Secondary fill	4.2	1.1

TRENCH 8 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
801	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.25
802	Layer	Subsoil		0.25 - 0.46
803	Layer	Natural		0.46 - 0.62
804	Cut	Ditch cut	1.2	0.89
805	Fill	Secondary fill	1.2	0.89
806	Cut	Ditch	1.7	0.6
807	Fill	Secondary fill	1.7	0.6
808	Cut	Ditch	3.3	1.1
809	Fill	Secondary fill	3.3	1.1
810	Fill	Secondary fill	3.3	1.1

TRENCH 9 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.5m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
901	Layer	Natural		0.54
902	Layer	Subsoil		0.22 - 0.54
903	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.22
904	Cut	Gully	0.91	0.53
905	Fill	Secondary fill	0.91	0.53
906	Cut	Modern feature	0.6	0.08
907	Fill	Secondary fill of 906	0.6	0.08
908	Cut	Possible terminal	0.47	0.25
909	Fill	Secondary fill	0.47	0.25

TRENCH 10 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.3m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1001	Layer	Topsoil		
1002	Layer	Subsoil		
1003	Layer	Natural		
1004	Fill	Upper fill	0.97	0.2
1005	Fill	Lower fill		0.22
1006	Cut	Ditch cut	0.97	0.42
1007	Fill	Fill of furrow 1008	0.7	0.18
1008	Cut	Furrow	0.7	0.18
1009	Fill	Secondary fill	1.4	0.46
1010	Cut	Ditch cut	1.4	0.46

TRENCH 11 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.42m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1100	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.28
1101	Layer	Subsoil		0.28 - 0.42
1102	Layer	Natural		0.42

TRENCH 12 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.32m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1200	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.32
1201	layer	Natural		0.32

TRENCH 13 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1301	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.3
1302	Layer	Subsoil		0.3 - 0.6
1303	Layer	Natural		0.6
1304	Cut	Ditch	0.77	0.15

1305	Fill	Secondary fill	0.77	0.15
1306	Fill	secondary fill 1307	0.46	0.15
1307	Cut	Plough scar	0.46	0.15

TRENCH 14 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.62m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1401	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.34
1402	Layer	Subsoil		0.34 - 0.62
1403	Layer	Natural		0.43
1404	Layer	Natural		0.62
1405	Deposit	Cinder	0.6	0.09
1406	Cut	Furrow	0.6	0.19
1407	Fill	Fill of furrow	0.6	0.19
1408	Cut	Plough scars	0.4	0.06
1409	Fill	Fill of plough scar	0.4	0.06

TRENCH 15 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.67m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1501	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.36
1502	Layer	Subsoil		0.36 - 0.67
1503	Layer	Natural		0.67
1504	Layer	Natural		0.69
1505	Cut	Geological shift	4.25	0.4
1506	Fill	Fill of geological shift	4.25	0.4

TRENCH 16 Length = 8.2m; depth to natural = 0.5m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1601	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.33
1602	Layer	Subsoil		0.33 - 0.48
1603	Layer	Natural		0.48+

TRENCH 17 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.38m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1701	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.30
1702	Layer	Subsoil		0.30 - 0.38
1703	Layer	Natural		0.38

TRENCH 18 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.48m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1801	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.33
1802	Layer	Subsoil		0.33 - 0.48
1803	Layer	Natural		0.48
1804	Layer	Natural		0.48

TRENCH 19 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.49m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1901	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.3
1902	Layer	Subsoil		0.3 - 0.49
1903	Layer	Subsoil		0.49
1904	Layer	Natural		0.49 - 0.60
1905	Layer	Natural		0.6

TRENCH 20 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2001	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.43
2002	Layer	Subsoil		0.43 - 0.55
2003	Layer	Subsoil		0.55 - 0.60
2004	Layer	Natural		0.6
2005	Cut	Gully	0.73	0.08

2006	Fill	Secondary fill	0.73	0.08
2007	Cut	Pit	0.4	0.21
2008	Fill	Fill of pit 2007	0.4	0.21
2009	Cut	Pit	1.2	0.2
2010	Fill	Fill of pit 2009	1.2	0.2
2011	Cut	Gully	0.3	0.1
2012	Fill	Secondary fill	0.3	0.1

TRENCH 21 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.59m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2101	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.38
2102	Layer	Subsoil		0.38 - 0.59
2103	Layer	Subsoil		0.66
2104	Layer	Natural		0.59

TRENCH 22 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.35m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2201	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.28
2202	Layer	Subsoil		0.28 - 0.39
2203	Layer	Subsoil		0.33
2204	Layer	Natural		0.35

TRENCH 23 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2301	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.40
2302	Layer	Natural		0.4
2303	Layer	Natural		0.4

TRENCH 24 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2401	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.3
2402	Layer	Subsoil		0.3 - 0.4
2403	Layer	Natural		0.4 - 0.5

TRENCH 25 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2501	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.3
2502	Layer	Subsoil		0.3 - 0.4
2503	Layer	Natural		0.4 - 0.5

TRENCH 26 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2601	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.3
2602	Layer	Subsoil		0.3 - 0.4
2603	Layer	Natural		0.4 - 0.5
2604	Cut	Furrow	0.75	0.03
2605	Fill	Fill of furrow	0.75	0.03

TRENCH 27 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2701	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.2
2702	Layer	Subsoil		0.2 - 0.4
2703	Layer	Natural		0.4 - 0.42

TRENCH 28 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)
2801	Layer	Topsoil		0 - 0.2
2802	Layer	Subsoil		0.2 - 0.34
2803	Layer	Natural		0.34 - 0.36

TRENCH 29 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.45m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2901	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
2902	Layer	Subsoil		0.15
2903	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCHES 30 & 31 Not excavated due to standing maize crop

TRENCH 32 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.28m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3201	Layer	Topsoil		0.2
3202	Layer	Subsoil		0.08
3203	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 33 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.25m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3301	Layer	Topsoil		0.15
3302	Layer	Subsoil		0.1
3303	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 34 Not excavated due to presence of live services

TRENCH 35 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.63m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3501	Layer	Topsoil		0.41
3502	Layer	Subsoil		0.22
3503	Layer	Natural		-
3504	Layer	Natural		-
3505	Cut	NE-SW ditch	1.3	0.58
3506	Fill	Fill of 3505	1.3	0.58
3507	Cut	NE-SW ditch	0.8	0.24
3508	Fill	Fill of 3507	0.8	0.24
3509	Layer	Natural		0.7+
3510	Layer	Natural		0.2+

TRENCH 36 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.46m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3601	Layer	Topsoil		0.28
3602	Layer	Subsoil		0.18
3603	Layer	Natural		-
3604	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 37 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.5m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3701	Layer	Topsoil		0.31
3702	Layer	Subsoil		0.19
3703	Layer	Natural		-
3704	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 38 Not excavated due to presence of live services

TRENCH 39 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.44m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3901	Layer	Topsoil		0.24
3902	Layer	Subsoil		0.2
3903	Layer	Natural		-
3904	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 40 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4001	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
4002	Layer	Subsoil		0.3
4003	Layer	Natural		0.26
4004	Layer	Natural		-
4005	Layer	Subsoil		0.09+
4006	Layer	Natural		0.11
4007	Layer	Natural		-
4008	Layer	Natural		-
4009	Layer	Natural		0.38+

TRENCH 41 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.36m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4101	Layer	Topsoil		0.24
4102	Layer	Subsoil		0.12
4103	Layer	Natural		-
4104	Layer	Natural		-
4105	Layer	Subsoil		0.12

TRENCH 42 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.57m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4201	Layer	Topsoil		0.27
4202	Layer	Subsoil		0.3
4203	Layer	Natural		-
4204	Layer	Natural		-
4205	Layer	Natural		-
4206	Layer	Natural		-
4207	Layer	Subsoil		0.16
4208	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 43 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.45m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4301	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
4302	Layer	Subsoil		0.15
4303	Layer	Natural		-
4304	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 44 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4401	Layer	Topsoil		0.29
4402	Layer	Subsoil		0.3
4403	Layer	Natural		-
4404	Layer	Natural		-
4405	Layer	Natural		0.22
4406	Layer	Natural		0.28
4407	Layer	Natural		0.22
4408	Layer	Natural		0.88+

TRENCH 45 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.56m

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4501	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
4502	Layer	Subsoil		0.26
4503	Layer	Natural		-
4504	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 46 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.54m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4601	Layer	Topsoil		0.34
4602	Layer	Subsoil		0.2
4603	Layer	Natural		-
4604	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 47 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.66m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4701	Layer	Topsoil		0.32
4702	Layer	Subsoil		0.24
4703	Layer	Natural		-
4704	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 48 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.61m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4801	Layer	Topsoil		0.37
4802	Layer	Subsoil		0.24
4803	Layer	Natural		-
4804	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 49 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.52m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4901	Layer	Topsoil		0.31
4902	Layer	Subsoil		0.21
4903	Layer	Natural		-
4904	Layer	Natural		-
4905	Cut	Furrow	1.6	0.2
4906	Fill	Fill of furrow 4905	1.6	0.2
4907	Cut	Furrow	1.87	-
4908	Fill	Fill of furrow 4907	1.87	-

TRENCH 50 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.64m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5000	Layer	Topsoil		0.24
5001	Layer	Subsoil		0.4
5002	Cut	Furrow	2.18	0.18
5003	Fill	Fill of furrow 5002	2.18	0.18
5004	Layer	Natural		0.3
5005	Layer	Natural		0.08+

TRENCH 51 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5100	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
5101	Layer	Subsoil		0.3
5102	Layer	Natural		0.2
5103	Layer	Natural		0.2+

TRENCH 52 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.68m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5200	Layer	Topsoil		0.28
5201	Layer	Subsoil		0.4
5202	Layer	Natural		0.5

5203	Layer	Natural		0.1+
5204	Cut	Cut of natural feature	0.75	0.11
5205	Fill	Fill of natural feature	0.75	0.11

TRENCH 53 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.5m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5301	Layer	Topsoil		0.28
5302	Layer	Subsoil		0.22
5303	Layer	Natural		-
5304	Layer	Natural		-
5305	Cut	Field boundary ditch	2.1	0.7
5306	Fill	Lower fill of field boundary ditch 5305	2	0.5
5307	Fill	Upper fill of field boundary ditch 5305	2.1	0.2

TRENCH 54 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.34m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5401	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
5402	Layer	Subsoil		0.04
5403	Layer	Natural		-
5404	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 5405	1.4+	0.18
5405	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.4+	0.18
5406	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch 5407	1.8	0.6
5407	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.8	0.6
5408	Fill	Lower fill of enclosure ditch 5407	1.3	0.26

TRENCH 55 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5501	Layer	Topsoil		0.35
5502	Layer	Subsoil		0.25
5503	Layer	Natural		-
5504	Cut	Pit/ posthole	0.5	0.22
5505	Fill	Fill of pit/ posthole 5504	0.5	0.22
5506	Fill	Upper fill of ring ditch 5509	0.35	0.38
5507	Fill	Middle fill of ring ditch 5509	1.04	0.22
5508	Fill	Lower fill of ring ditch 5509	0.65	0.4
5509	Cut	Roundhouse ring ditch	1.55	0.7
5510	Cut	Pit	1.2	0.4
5511	Fill	Fill of pit 5510	1.2	0.4

TRENCH 56 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.4m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5601	Layer	Topsoil		0.26
5602	Layer	Subsoil		0.13
5603	Layer	Natural		-
5604	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch 5606	1.6	0.45
5605	Fill	Lower fill of enclosure ditch 5606	0.75	0.12
5606	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.6	0.45

TRENCH 57 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5701	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
5702	Layer	Subsoil		0.1
5703	Layer	Natural		-
5704	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.2	0.4
5705	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 5704	1.2	0.4
5706	Cut	Enclosure ditch	2.4	0.8
5707	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 5706	2.4	0.8
5708	Fill	Upper fill of pit/ ditch terminal 5710	1.3	0.2
5709	Fill	Lower fill of pit/ ditch terminal 5710	0.8+	0.2
5710	Cut	Pit/ ditch terminal	1.3	0.36

TRENCH 58 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.45m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5801	Layer	Topsoil		0.35
5802	Layer	Subsoil		0.1
5803	Layer	Natural		-
5804	Cut	Gully	0.55	0.29
5805	Fill	Fill of gully 5804	0.55	0.29
5806	Cut	Pit/ ditch terminal	1.4	0.4
5807	Fill	Lower fill of pit/ ditch terminal 5710	1.4	0.4
5808	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 5809	1.4	0.5
5809	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.4	0.5
5810	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 5811	1.3	0.5
5811	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.3	0.5

TRENCH 59 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.45m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5901	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
5902	Layer	Subsoil		0.15
5903	Layer	Natural		-
5904	Cut	Shallow feature	2	0.1
5905	Fill	Fill of shallow feature 5704	2	0.1
5906	Cut	Internal division ditch	1.4	0.75
5907	Fill	Fill of ditch 5906	1.4	0.75
5908	Cut	Internal division ditch. Recut of 5906	0.9	0.44
5909	Fill	Fill of ditch 5908	0.9	0.44
5910	Cut	Internal division ditch	4.6	0.6
5911	Fill	Fill of ditch 5910	4.6	0.6

TRENCH 60 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.44m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
6001	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
6002	Layer	Subsoil		0.14
6003	Layer	Natural		-
6004	Cut	Enclosure ditch	2.3	0.5
6005	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 6004	2.3	0.5
6006	Cut	Modern field boundary ditch (=6008)	0.2+	0.3
6007	Fill	Fill of modern ditch 6006	0.2+	0.3
6008	Cut	Modern field boundary ditch (=6006)	0.74	0.3
6009	Fill	Fill of modern ditch 6008	0.74	0.3

TRENCHES 61-63 Not excavated due to standing maize crop

TRENCH 64 Length = 18m; depth to natural = 0.4m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
6400	Layer	Topsoil		0.28
6401	Layer	Subsoil		0.12
6402	Layer	Natural		-
6403	Cut	Field boundary ditch	0.48	0.15
6404	Fill	Fill of field boundary ditch 6402	0.48	0.15

TRENCH 65 Length = 15m; depth to natural = 0.3m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
6500	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
6501	Layer	Natural		0.25+

TRENCH 66 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.48m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**

6600	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
6601	Layer	Subsoil		0.18
6602	Layer	Disturbed ground		0.2
6603	Layer	Natural		-
6604	Cut	Gully	0.6	0.3
6605	Fill	Fill of gully 6604	0.6	0.3

TRENCH 67 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.55m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
6700	Layer	Topsoil		0.33
6701	Layer	Subsoil		0.22
6702	Layer	Subsoil		0.18
6703	Layer	Natural		-
6704	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.5	0.6
6705	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 6704	1.5	0.6
6706	Cut	Enclosure ditch (recut of 6708)	1.3	0.6
6707	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 6706	1.3	0.6
6708	Cut	Enclosure ditch	0.85	0.32
6709	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 6708	0.85	0.32
6710	Cut	Ditch	3	0.7+
6711	Fill	Fill of ditch 6710	3	0.7+

TRENCH 68 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.95m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
6800	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
6801	Layer	Subsoil		0.65
6802	Layer	Natural		-
6803	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 6804	1.8	0.65
6804	Cut	Enclosure ditch (recut of 6806)	1.8	0.65
6805	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 6806	1.5	0.5
6806	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.5	0.5

TRENCH 69 Length = 25m; depth to natural = 0.7m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
6900	Layer	Topsoil		0.24
6901	Layer	Subsoil		0.46
6902	Layer	Natural		-
6903	Cut	Natural feature	1.28	0.34
6904	Fill	Fill of natural feature 6903	1.28	0.34
6905	Cut	Ditch	2.28	0.4
6906	Fill	Fill of ditch 6905	2.28	0.4
6907	Cut	Natural feature	0.9	0.6
6908	Fill	Fill of natural feature 6907	0.9	0.6

TRENCH 70 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.62m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7001	Layer	Topsoil		0.32
7002	Layer	Subsoil		0.3
7003	Layer	Natural		0.14+
7004	Cut	Ditch	0.67	0.26
7005	Fill	Fill of ditch 7004	0.67	0.26
7006	Cut	Ditch	1.6	0.3
7007	Fill	Fill of ditch 7006	1.6	0.3

TRENCH 71 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.4m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7101	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
7102	Layer	Subsoil		0.1
7103	Layer	Natural		-
7104	Cut	Ditch	1.5	0.44
7105	Fill	Lower fill of ditch 7104	0.95	0.18

7106	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 7104	1.1	0.26
7107	Cut	Ditch	2	0.57
7108	Fill	Fill of ditch 7107	2	0.57
7109	Cut	Ditch	1.3	0.6
7110	Fill	Fill of ditch 7109	1.3	0.6
7111	Cut	Hedgeline	1.8	0.3
7112	Fill	Fill of hedgeline 7111	1.8	0.3

TRENCH 72 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.42m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7201	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
7202	Layer	Subsoil		0.12
7203	Layer	Natural		-
7204	Cut	Gully	0.57	0.22
7205	Fill	Fill of gully 7204	0.57	0.22
7206	Cut	Ditch terminal	0.8	0.22
7207	Fill	Fill of ditch terminal 7206	0.8	0.22
7208	Cut	Pit/ ditch terminal		
7209	Fill	Fill of pit/ ditch terminal 7208		
7210	Cut	Pit	1.2+	0.34
7211	Fill	Fill of pit 7210	1.2+	0.34
7212	Cut	Pit	1.35	0.54
7213	Fill	Lower fill of pit 7210	0.5	0.07
7214	Fill	Upper fill of pit 7210	1.35	0.48
7215	Cut	Pit	1.1	0.24
7216	Fill	Fill of pit 7215	1.1	0.24

TRENCH 73 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.55m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7301	Layer	Topsoil		0.2
7302	Layer	Subsoil		0.35
7303	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 74 Length = 15m; depth to natural = 0.54m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7401	Layer	Topsoil		0.24
7402	Layer	Subsoil		0.3
7403	Layer	Natural		-
7404	Cut	Cut of field boundary ditch	1	0.5
7405	Fill	Fill of field boundary ditch 7404	1	0.5

TRENCH 75 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7501	Layer	Topsoil		0.4
7502	Layer	Subsoil		0.2
7503	Layer	Natural		-
7504	Cut	Cut of field boundary ditch	0.5	0.3
7505	Fill	Fill of field boundary ditch 7504	0.5	0.3
7506	Cut	Cut of field boundary ditch	0.5	0.3
7507	Fill	Fill of field boundary ditch 7506	0.5	0.3
7508	Cut	Natural feature	0.77	0.3
7509	Fill	Fill of natural feature 7508	0.77	0.3

TRENCH 76 Length = 56m; depth to natural = 0.8m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7601	Layer	Topsoil		0.34
7602	Layer	Subsoil		0.5
7603	Layer	Natural		-
7604	Cut	Ditch	2.9	0.37
7605	Fill	Fill of ditch 7604	2.9	0.37
7606	Fill	Fill of gully 7607	0.62	0.23

7607	Cut	Gully	0.62	0.23
7608	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch 7609	1.35	0.3
7609	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.35	0.3
7610	Fill	Fill of pit 7611	0.6	0.24
7611	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.24

TRENCH 77 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.65m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7701	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
7702	Layer	Subsoil		0.35
7703	Layer	Natural		-
7704	Fill	Fill of posthole 7705	0.28	0.24
7705	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.24
7706	Fill	Fill of posthole 7707	0.15	0.1
7707	Cut	Posthole	0.15	0.1
7708	Fill	Fill of gully 7709	0.56	0.16
7709	Cut	Gully	0.56	0.16
7710	Fill	Fill of gully 7711	0.7+	0.3
7711	Cut	Gully	0.7+	0.3
7712	Fill	Fill of pit 7713	0.6+	0.3
7713	Cut	Pit	0.6+	0.3
7714	Cut	Ditch	2.3	0.5
7715	Fill	Fill of ditch 7714	2.3	0.5
7716	Cut	Ditch terminal/ pit	2.1	0.3
7717	Fill	Fill of ditch terminal/ pit		

TRENCH 78 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.93m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7801	Layer	Topsoil		0.33
7802	Layer	Subsoil		0.6
7803	Layer	Natural		0.58+

TRENCH 79 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.55m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
7901	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
7902	Layer	Subsoil		0.25
7903	Layer	Natural		-
7904	Cut	Cut of modern field boundary ditch	0.9	0.4
7905	Fill	Fill of modern field boundary ditch	0.9	0.4
7906	Cut	Enclosure ditch	1.95	0.9
7907	Fill	Lower fill of enclosure ditch 7906		0.3
7908	Fill	Middle fill of enclosure ditch 7906		0.38
7909	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch 7906		0.52
7910	Cut	Enclosure ditch (Recut by 7906)	0.7	0.35
7911	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch	0.7	0.35

TRENCH 80 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = at least 0.85m, over 1.3 at s. end of trench**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
8000	Layer	Topsoil		0.3
8001	Layer	Subsoil		0.55
8002	Layer	Subsoil/ natural interface		0.19
8003	Layer	Natural		0.11+

TRENCH 81 **Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.58m**				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
8100	Layer	Topsoil		0.33
8101	Layer	Subsoil		0.25
8102	Layer	Natural		0.53+

TRENCH 82 **Length = 50 m; depth to natural = 0.5m**

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width (m)	Depth (m)
8201	Layer	Topsoil		0.24
8202	Layer	Subsoil		0.26
8203	Layer	Natural		0.5
8204	Layer	Natural		0.1+

TRENCH 83 Length = 50m; depth to natural = 0.5m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
8300	Layer	Topsoil		0.29
8301	Layer	Subsoil		0.2
8302	Layer	Natural		0.4
8303	Layer	Natural		0.3
8304	Layer	Natural		0.12+
8305	Cut	Gully		0.65
8306	Fill	Fill of gully		0.65

TRENCH 97 Length = 15.6m; depth to natural = 0.9m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
9700	Layer	Topsoil		0.22
9701	Layer	Subsoil		0.24
9702	Layer	Natural		0.7+
9703	Cut	Ditch	2.2	0.44
9704	Fill	Fill of ditch 9703	2.2	0.44
9705	Layer	Humic layer		0.4
9706	Layer			0.2+

TRENCH 98 Length = 30m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
9801	Layer	Topsoil		0.4
9802	Layer	Subsoil		0.2
9803	Layer	Natural		-

TRENCH 99 Length = 30m; depth to natural = 0.6m				
Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
9901	Layer	Topsoil		0.4
9902	Layer	Subsoil		0.2
9903	Layer	Natural		-

10.2 Appendix 2:OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

East Midlands Gateway - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-174691

Versions				
View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Rachel Williams	r.williams@wessexarch.co.uk	14 March 2014
View 2	2	David Loeb	j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk	2 May 2014

Completed sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/2

Validated sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/2

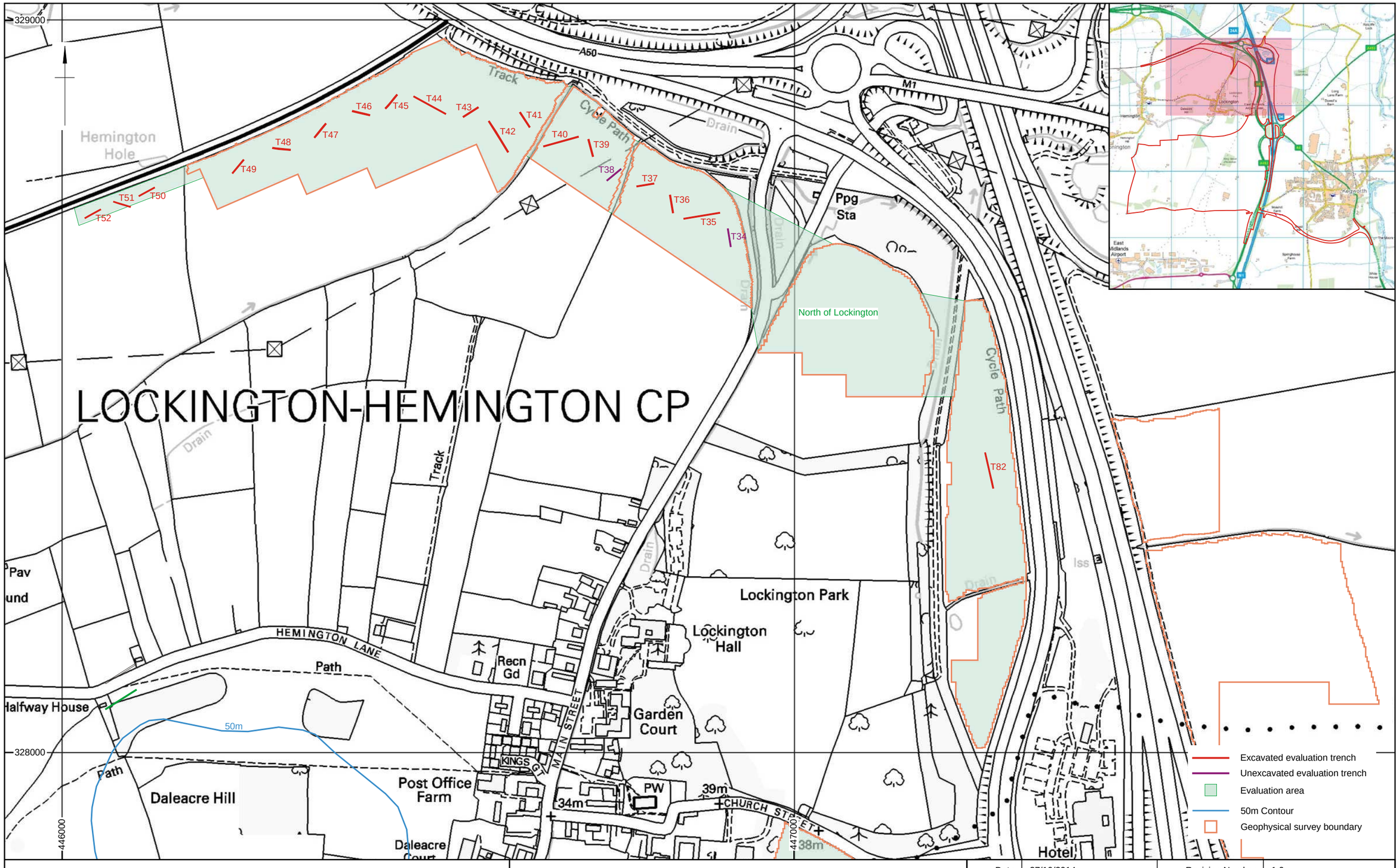
File submission and form progress			
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Grey literature | Upload images | Upload boundary file | Update project entry | Printable version

Email Leicestershire HER about this OASIS record

OASIS: Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2014 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 1 October 2014
Cite only: http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/formctl.cfm?OID=wessexar1-174691 for this page

LOCKINGTON-HEMINGTON CP

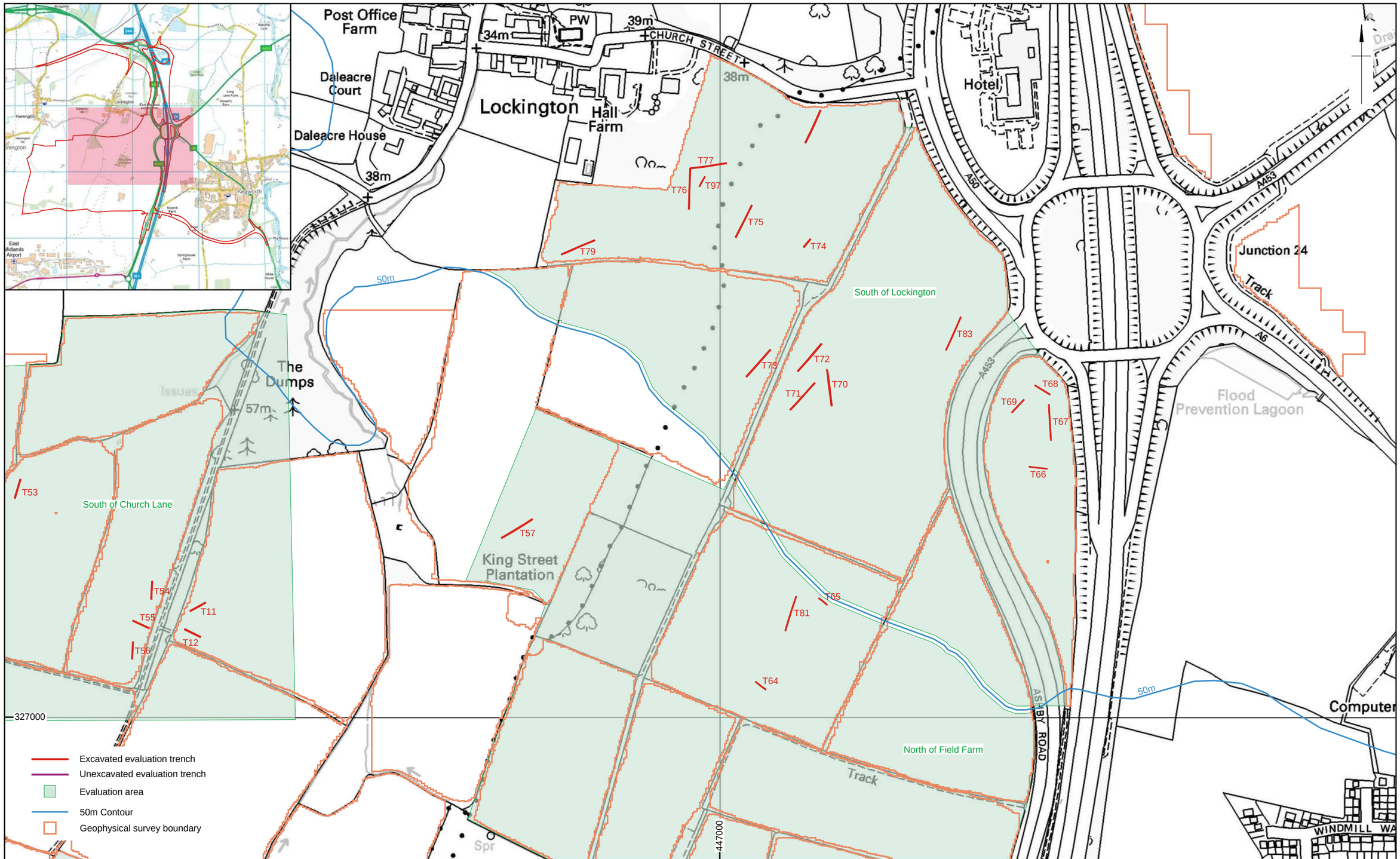


Wessex Archaeology

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:5000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Site and trench location: North of Lockington

Figure 1

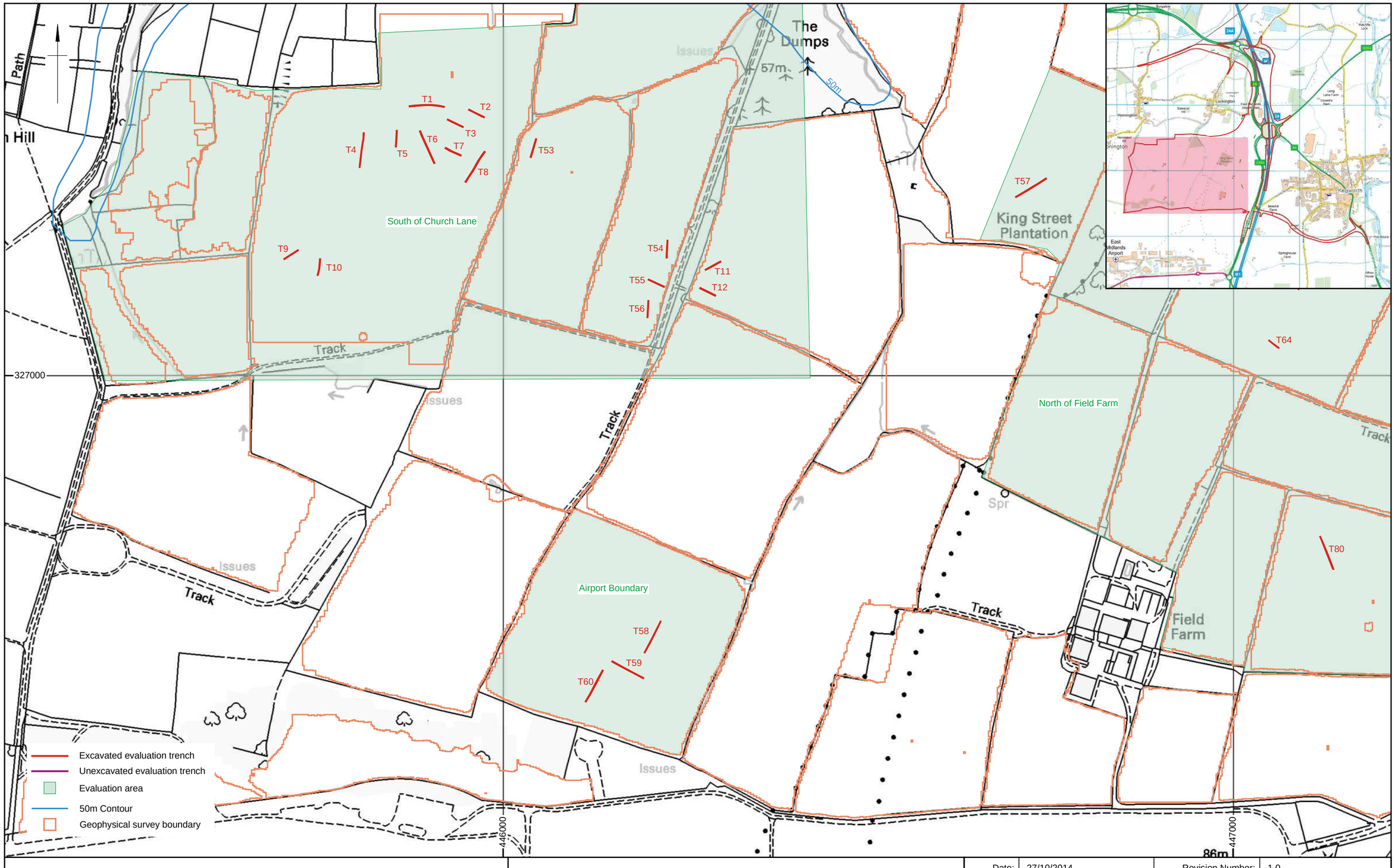


Wessex Archaeology

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:5000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Site and trench location: South of Lockington and North of Field Farm

Figure 2



Wessex Archaeology

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:5000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Site and trench location: South of Church Lane, Airport Boundary and North of Field Farm

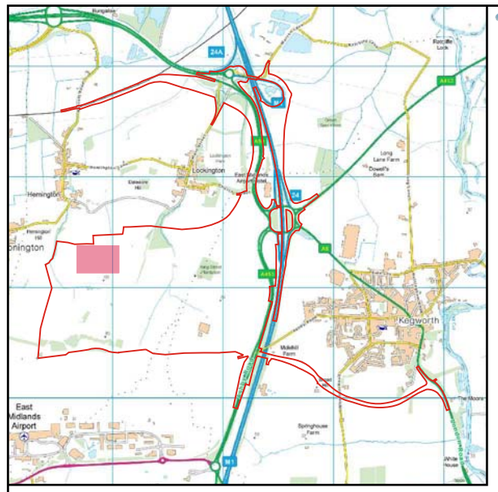
Figure 3

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:5000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Site and trench location: Kegworth Bypass

Figure 4



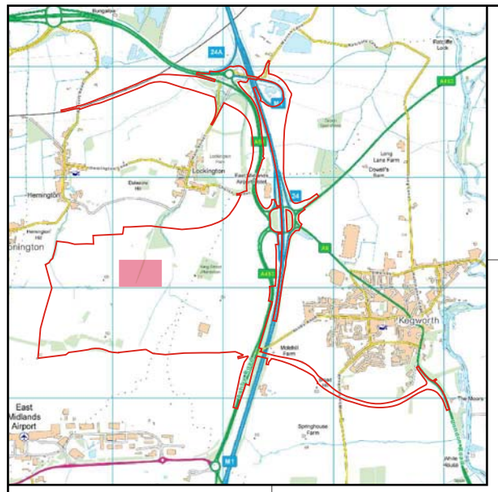
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: South of Church Lane (East)

Figure 5



Furrow
T54
5405
T11
5509
5505
T55
T12
T56
5606
327200
327100
446100
446200
446300

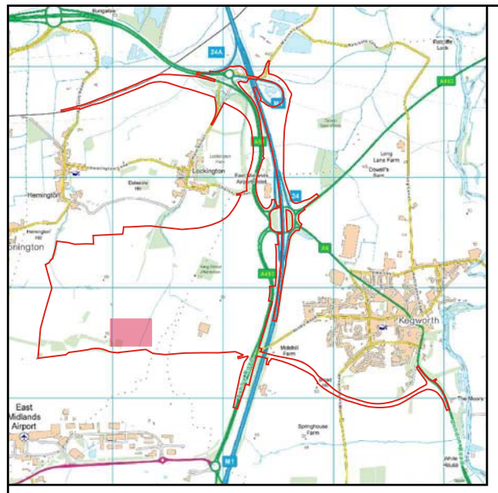
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:800 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: South of Church Lane (West)

Figure 6



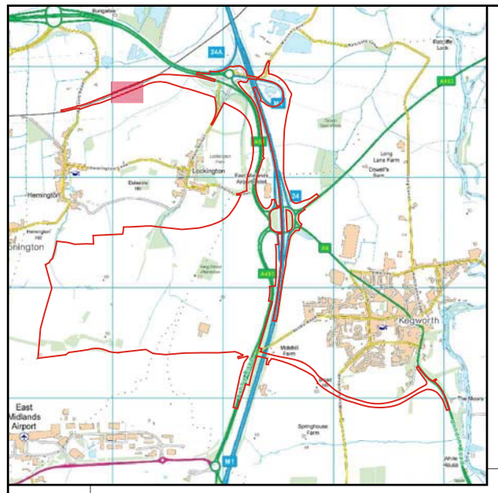
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:750 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: Airport Boundary

Figure 7



328800

T49
4905
4907

5002
T50
Furrow

T51

T52
5204

446000

446200

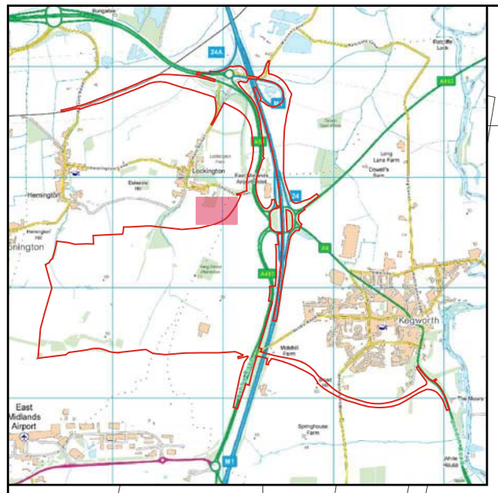
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:750 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: North of Lockington (West end)

Figure 8



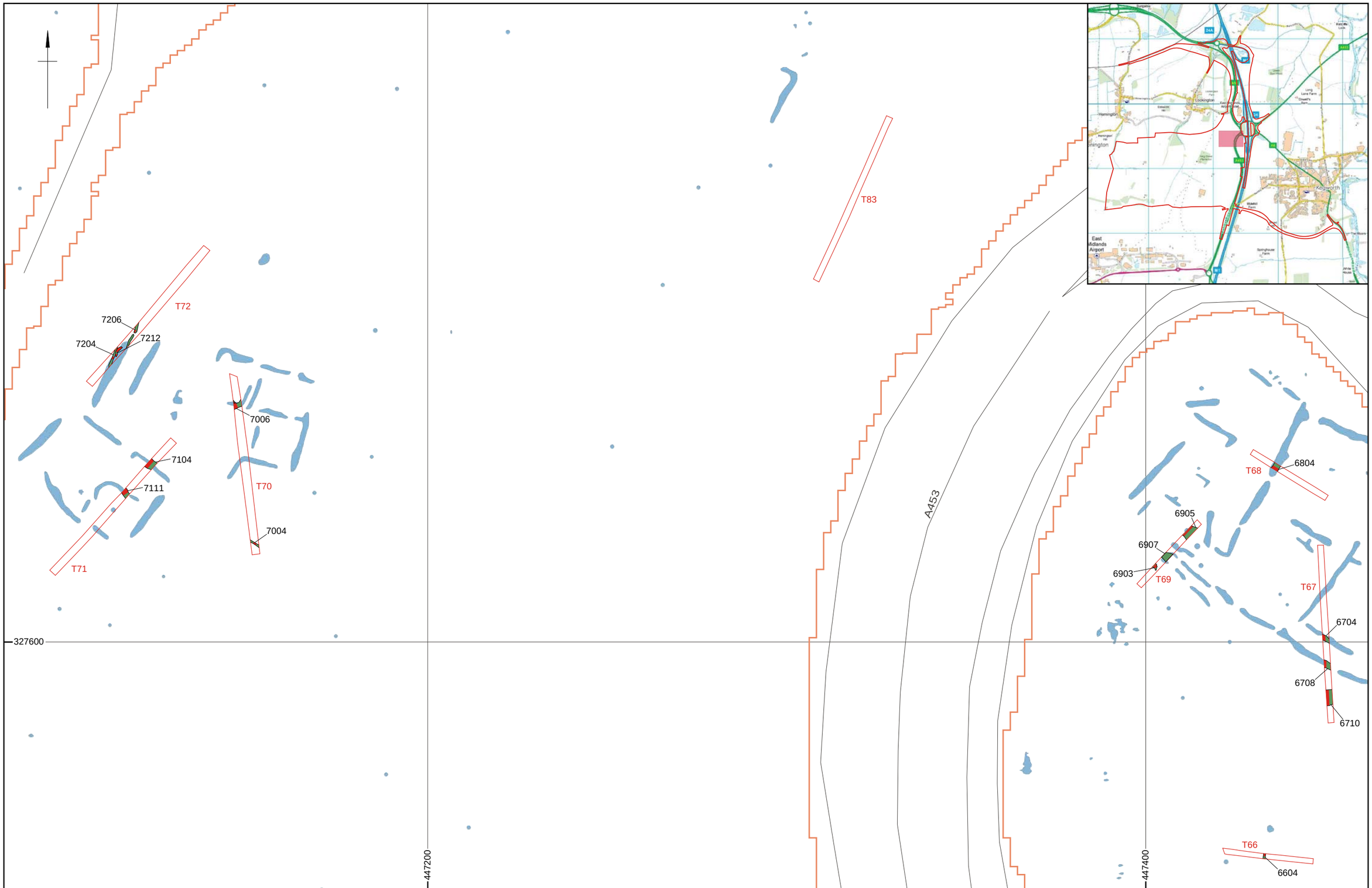
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: South of Lockington (west)

Figure 9



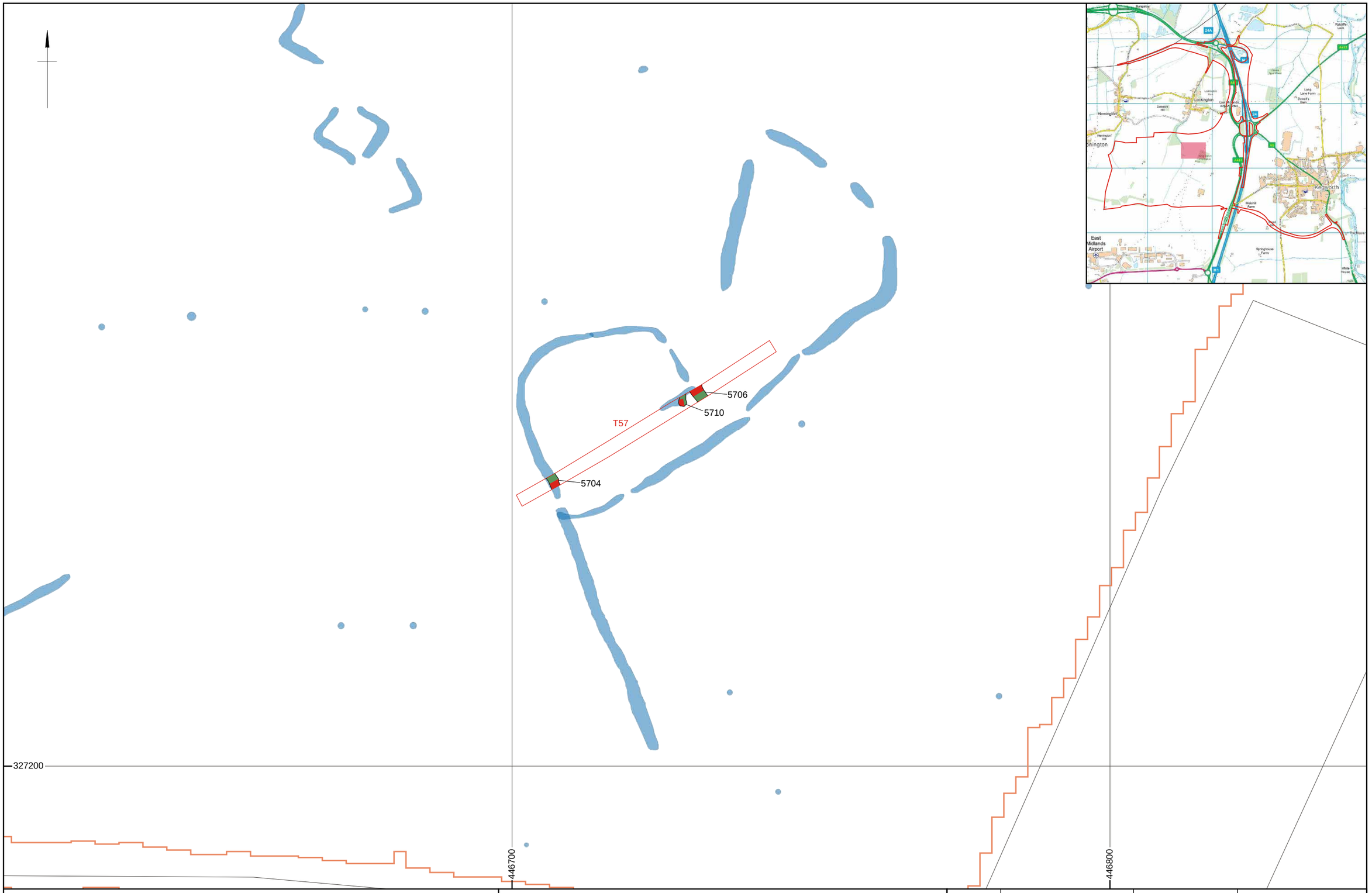
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: South of Lockington (east)

Figure 10



Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:600 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: North of Field Farm (west)

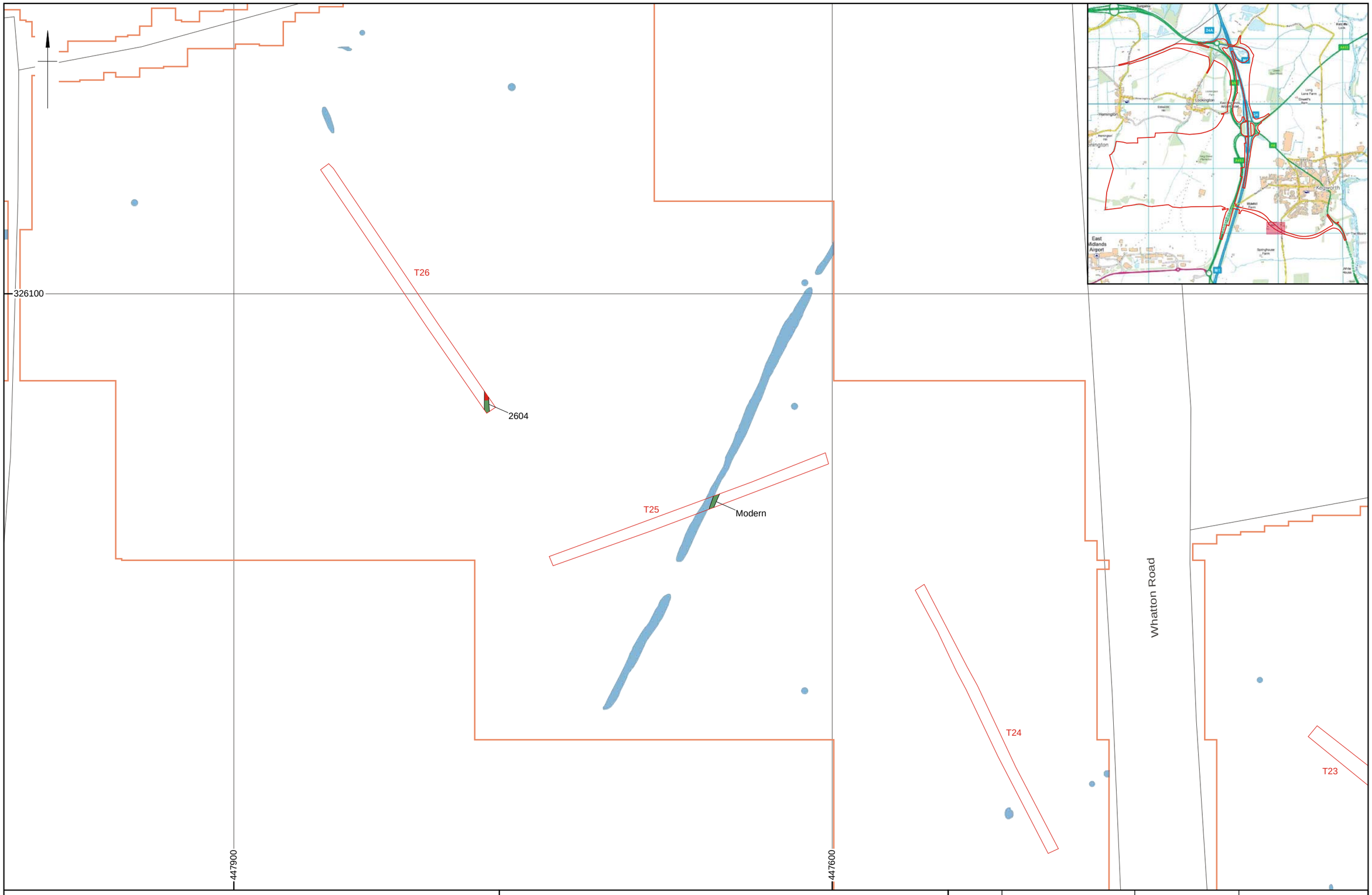
Figure 11

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:600 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: Kegworth Bypass (West)

Figure 12



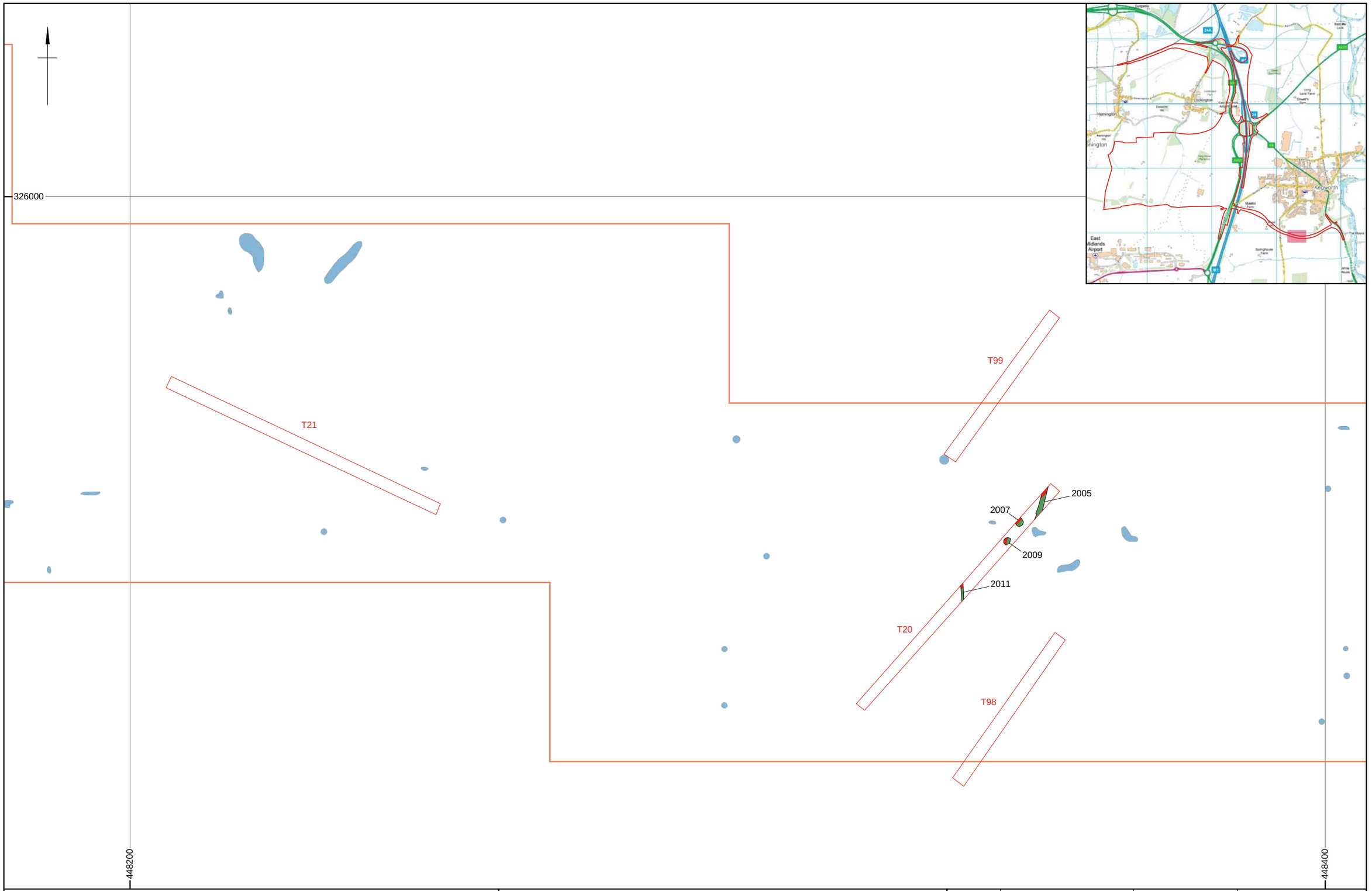
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:600 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: Kegworth Bypass (West)

Figure 13



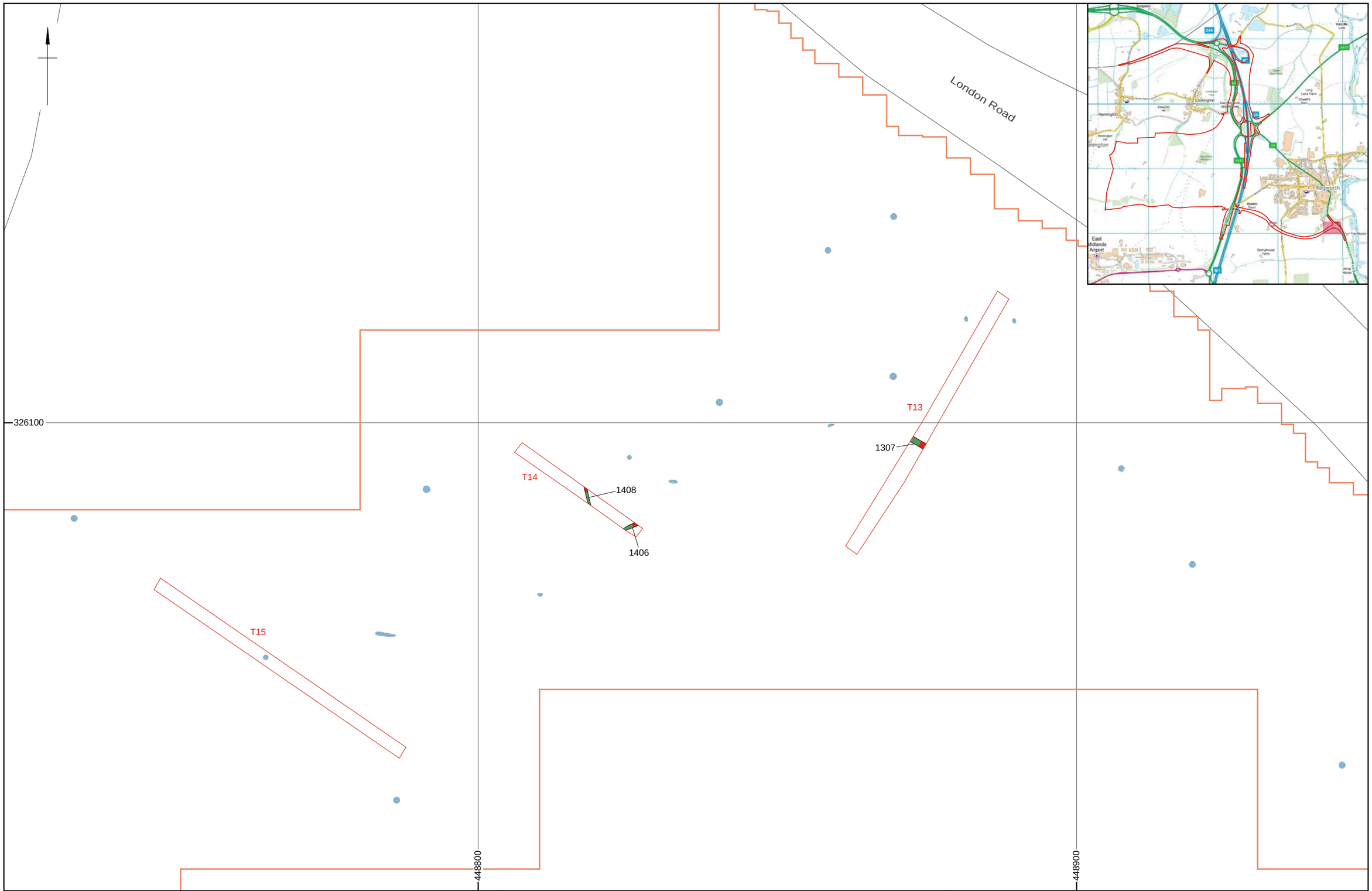
Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:600 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: Kegworth Bypass (East)

Figure 14



Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench
Geophysical anomaly
Archaeological feature
Archaeological excavation

Date:	27/10/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:600 @ A3	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Excavation plan: Kegworth Bypass (East)

Figure 15

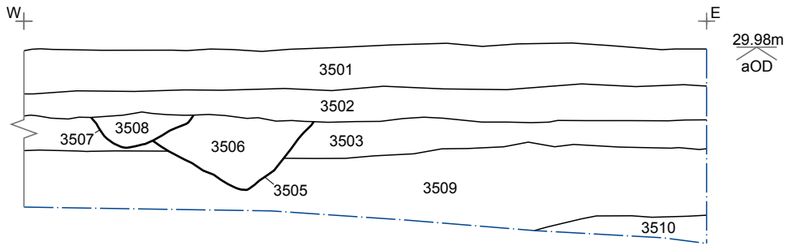


Figure 16a: South facing section through ditches **3505**, **3507** and adjacent floodplain deposits 1:50

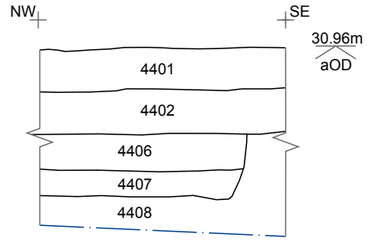


Figure 16b: South west facing section through floodplain deposits revealed in trench **44** 1:50

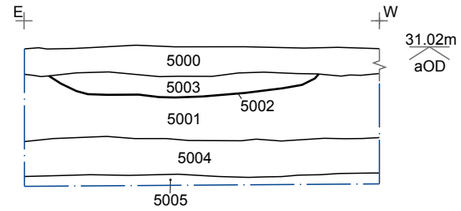


Figure 16c: North facing section through floodplain deposits revealed in trench **50** 1:50

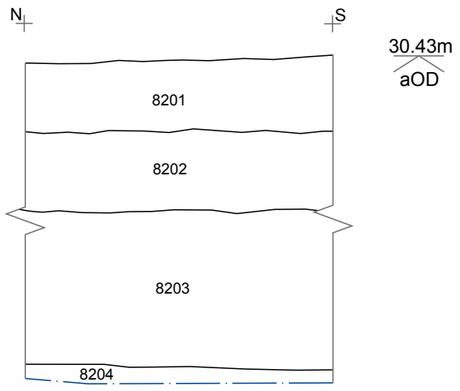


Figure 16d: West facing section through floodplain deposits revealed in trench **82** 1:20

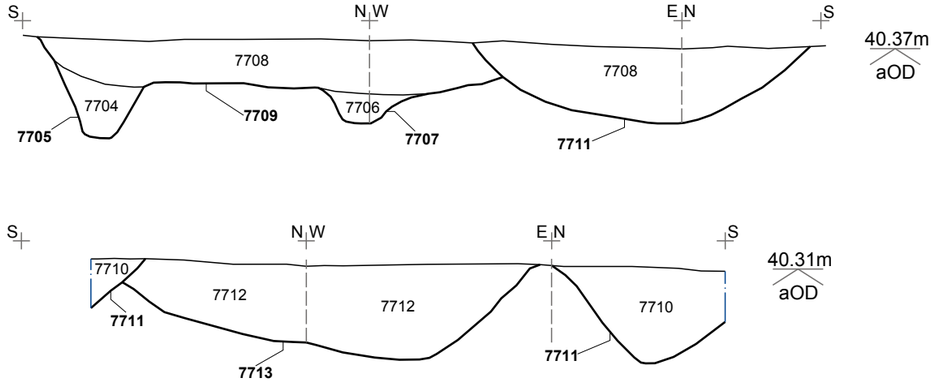


Figure 16e: Section through intercutting features in trench **77 (1**) and trench **77 (2)** 1:20

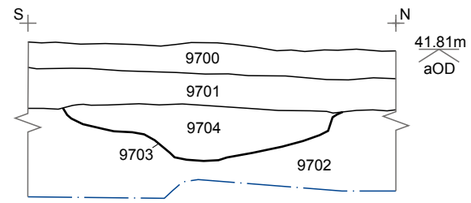
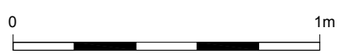


Figure 16f: East facing section through ditch **9703** 1:50



Date:	24/10/2014	Revision Number:	0
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Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

0 2m

Archaeological feature | Excavated slot | Jar

Date:	24/10/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan and section - 1:50 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Location of jar within ditch **7906**, and South facing section through ditches **7906** and **7910**

Figure 17

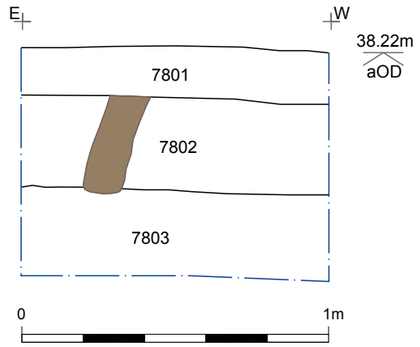

Figure 18a: North facing section through floodplain deposits revealed in trench **78** 1:20

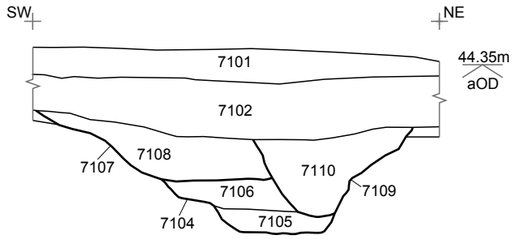

Figure 18b: South east facing section through ditches **7104**, **7107** and **7109** 1:50

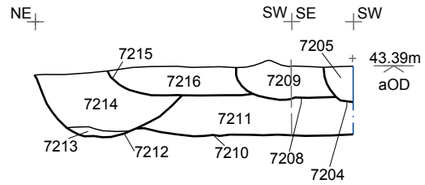

Figure 18c: Section showing intercutting features in trench **72** 1:50

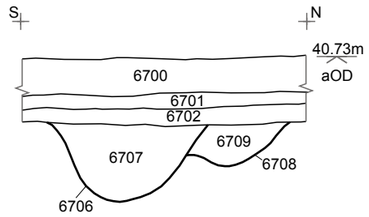

Figure 18d: East facing section through ditches **6706** and **6708** 1:50

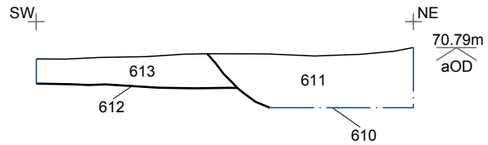

Figure 18e: South east facing section through ditches **610** and **612** 1:50

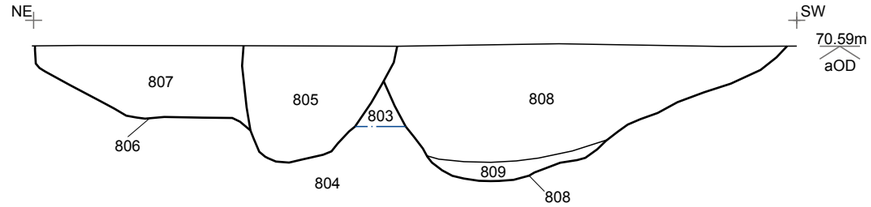

Figure 18f: North west facing section through ditches **804**, **806** and **808** 1:50

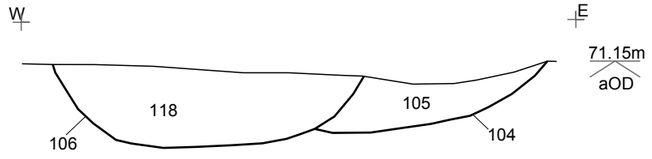

Figure 18g: South facing section through ditches **104** and **106** 1:50

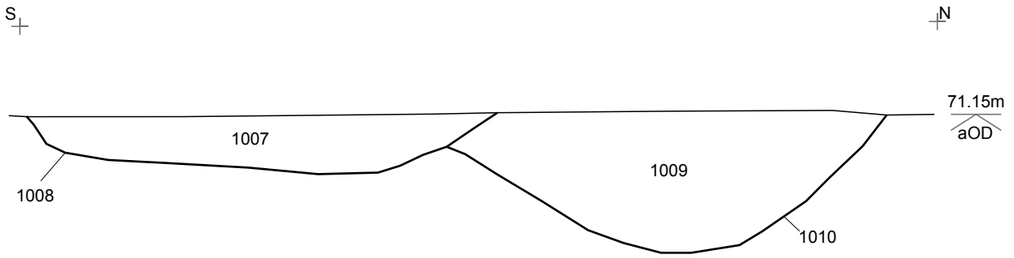

Figure 18h: East facing section through furrow **1008** and ditch **1010** 1:50

Modern land drain

Date:	24/10/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Figures 18 a,g,h - 1:20 @A3 Figures 18 b,c,d,e,f, - 1:50 @A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

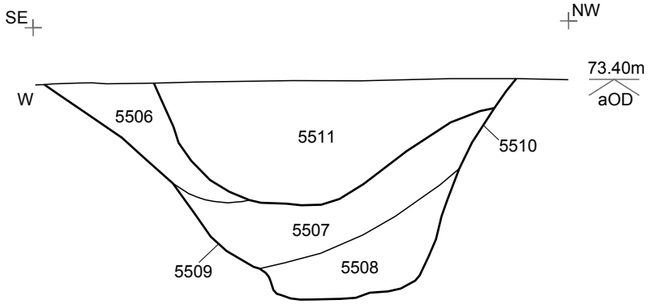

Figure 19a: North east facing section through ring ditch **5509** and feature **5510**

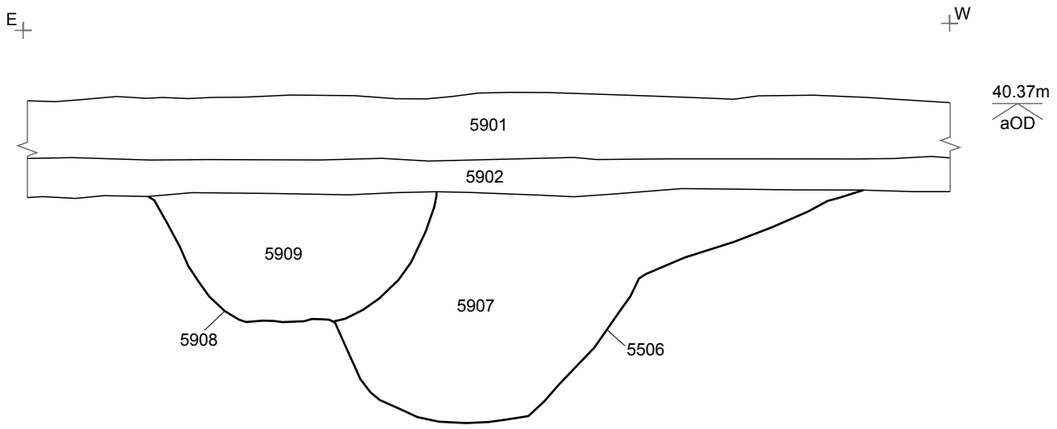

Figure 19b: North facing section through ditches **5906** and **5908**

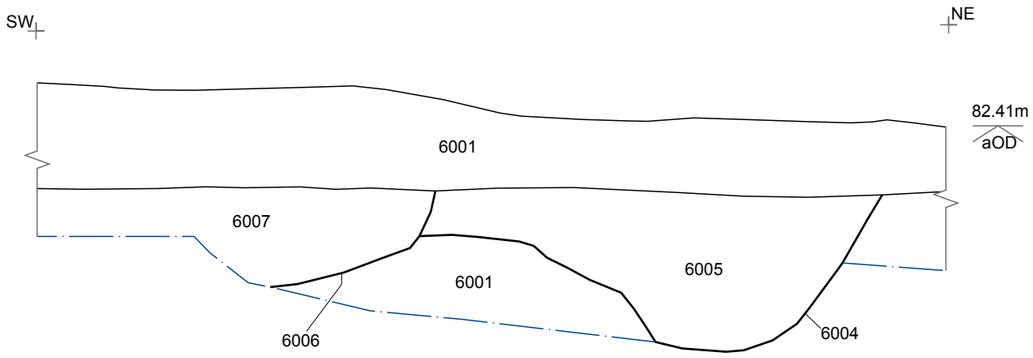

Figure 19c: South east facing section through ditches **6004** and **6006**

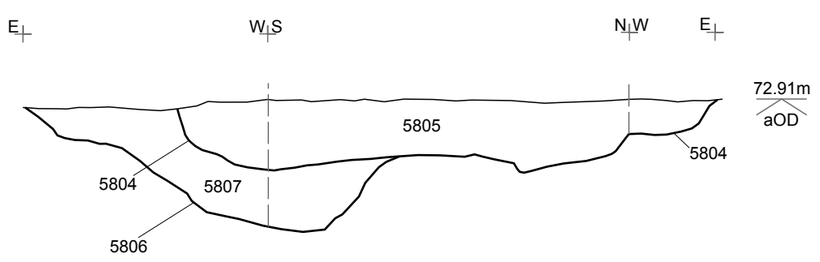

Figure 19d: Section through features **5804** and **5806** in trench **58**

Date:	24/10/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	All sections 1:20 @A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 1: South facing section through ditches **3505**, **3507** and adjacent floodplain deposits

Plate 2: South facing section through floodplain deposits revealed in **Trench 40**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 3: East facing section through ditch **7609**

Plate 4: North-west facing section through ditch **7404**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 5: South facing section through ditches **7906** and **7910**

Plate 6: Emma Carter excavating the jar in ditch **7906**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 7: South-east facing section through ditches **7104**, **7107** and **7109**

Plate 8: North-east facing section through ditches **6804** and **6806**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 9: Features exposed in **Trench 67** prior to excavation, from the south

Plate 10: East facing section through ditch **6704**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 11: Modern feature in **Trench 66**, from the north-east

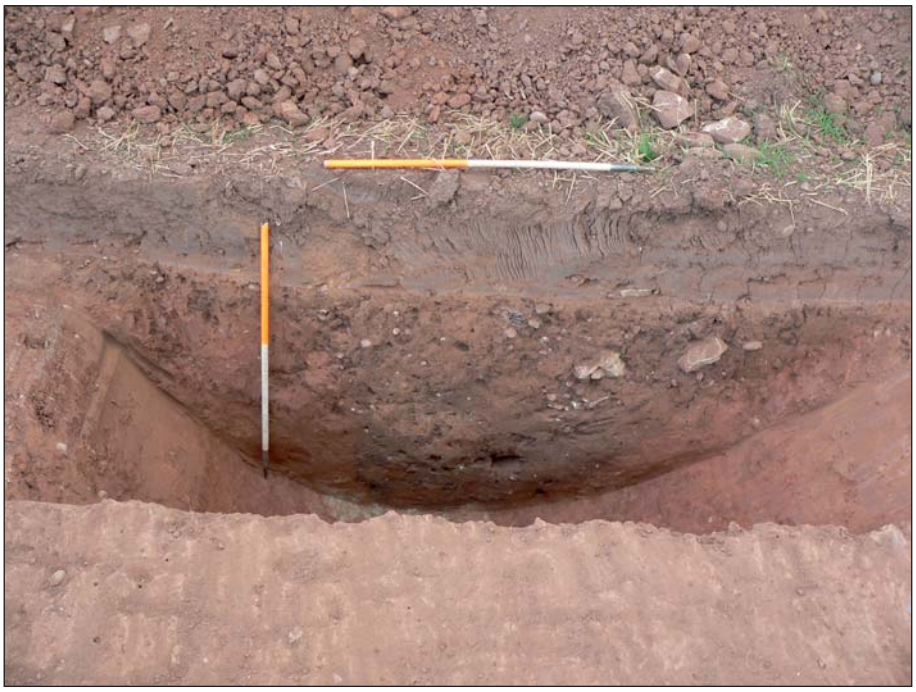

Plate 12: West facing section through ditch **518**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 13: North facing section through ditch **112**

Plate 14: Ditch **207** prior to excavation, from the north-west

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 15: South-west facing section through ditch **207**

Plate 16: North facing section through ditch **100**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 17: Callum Bruce excavating in **Trench 1**, ditch **100** in the foreground, from the east

Plate 18: South facing section through ditch **119**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 19: Stone structure **310**, from the south-east

Plate 20: Well **205**, from the south-east

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 21: South-west facing section through ditch 704

Plate 22: South-east facing section through ditch **5305**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 23: West facing section through ditch **5606**

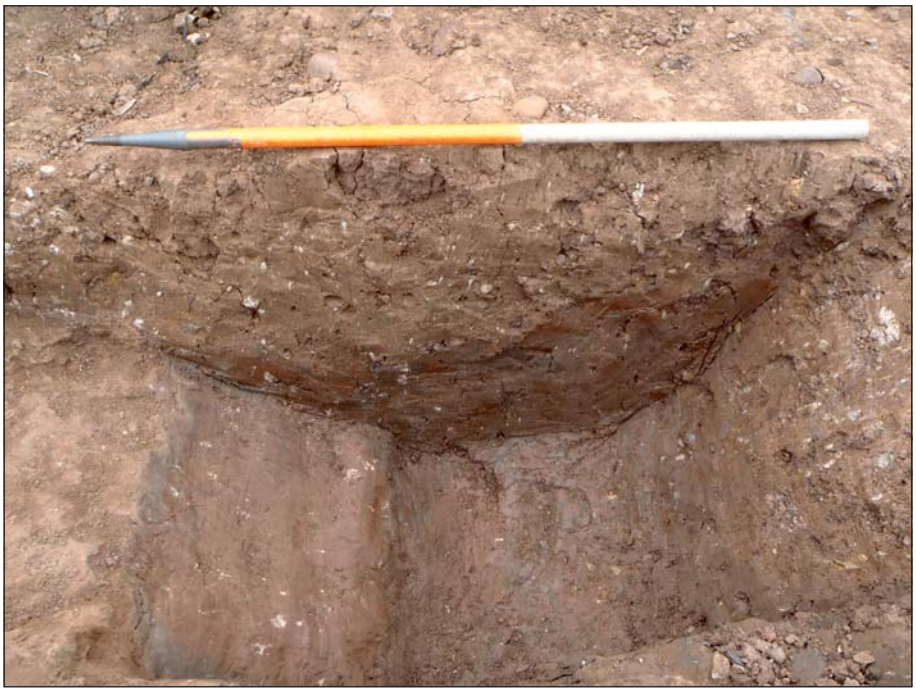

Plate 24: North-east facing section through ring ditch **5509** and feature **5510**

Date:	22/010/14	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101402\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval Report		

Plate 25: North-west facing section through ditch **5811**

Plate 26: South-east facing section through ditches **6004** and **6006**

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Plate 27: North facing section through ditch **5910**

Plate 28: North facing section through ditches **5906** and **5908**

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Plate 29: North-west facing section through ditch **5704**

Plate 30: South-east facing section through ditch **5706**

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Plate 31: Substantial thickness of subsoil **8001** in **Trench 80**, from the north-east

Plate 32: Soil profile at north end of **Trench 81**, from the west

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Plate 33: **Trench 33**, ridge and furrow earthworks and soilmarks, from the north-east

Plate 34: Ditch **2005** prior to excavation, from the north-east

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Plate 35: South-east facing section through feature **2007**

Plate 36: Opening **Trench 2**, looking northwards to the Trent Valley and Ratcliffe-on-Soar power station

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