

# border archaeology

archaeology & built heritage



## Archaeological Field Evaluation

On behalf of:

**Morris Homes (Midlands) Ltd**

Concerning:

**Franklyn Fields**

**Lutterworth Road**

**Aylestone**

**Leicester**

**LE2 8LN**

July 2018



[borderarchaeology.com](http://borderarchaeology.com)

ISO 9001 | ISO 14001 | OHSAS 18001



## REPORT SPECIFICATION

**Compilation:**

Charlotte Farrer BA  
Lyndsey Clark BSc

**Artwork:**

Holly Litherland BA (Hons.)

**Edit:**

Ross Shurety MA (Cantab.)

**Final Edit & Approval:**

George Children MA MCI<sup>f</sup>A

**Report Reference:**

BA1805LRL/REP

**Grid Reference:**

NGR: SK 56887 00396

**OS Licence Number:**

100055758

**Date:**

July 2018

*Cover: View looking south across the site at Franklyn Fields towards the Soar Valley Way*

## GENERAL ENQUIRIES

e: [info@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:info@borderarchaeology.com)

t: 01568 610101

### Administration

The Plaza, Owen Way, Leominster Enterprise Park, Leominster, HR6 0LA

### Post-Ex Facility – Leominster

Telephone 01568 610101

Email [postex@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:postex@borderarchaeology.com)

### Post-Ex Facility – Milton Keynes

Telephone 01908 533233

Email [postexmk@borderarchaeology.com](mailto:postexmk@borderarchaeology.com)

## REGIONAL OFFICES

### Milton Keynes

Common Farm  
Calverton Lane  
Milton Keynes, MK19 6EU  
t: 01908 533233

### Leeds

No1 Leeds  
26 Whitehall Road  
Leeds, LS12 1BE  
t: 0113 8187959

### Shoreditch

The Old Fire Station,  
140 Tabernacle Street,  
London, EC2A 4SD  
t: 02033 015670

### Newport

Merlin House  
No1 Langstone Business Park  
Newport, NP18 2HJ  
t: 01633 415339

### Bristol

First Floor,  
Citibase Bristol Aztec West,  
Aztec Centre, Aztec West  
Almondsbury,  
Bristol, BS32 4TD  
t: 0117 9110767

### Winchester

Basepoint Business Centre,  
Winnal Valley Road,  
Winchester, SO23 0LD  
t: 01962 832777



## Contents:

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	1
2	Introduction.....	2
3	Site Description & Geology.....	2
3.1	Soils and Geology.....	2
4	Aims & Objectives.....	4
5	Methodology.....	4
5.1	Recording.....	4
5.2	Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic Sampling.....	5
6	Results.....	7
6.1	Trench 026.....	7
6.1.1	Trench 026 – Context Table.....	10
7	Conclusion.....	12
8	Copyright.....	12
9	Bibliography.....	12
10	Appendix 1: Pottery.....	14
11	Appendix 2: Palaeoenvironmental Report.....	15
11.1	Non-Technical Summary.....	15
11.2	Introduction.....	15
11.2.1	Site Description.....	15
11.2.2	Soils and Geology.....	16
11.3	Methodology.....	16
11.3.1	Objectives of Analysis.....	16
11.3.2	Sampling Methodology.....	16
11.3.3	Personnel.....	16
11.4	Description of Results.....	17
11.4.1	Description and Implications of Materials Recovered.....	17
11.4.2	Description of Palaeoenvironmental Remains by Selected Context.....	18
11.5	Table of Results.....	19
11.6	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	19
11.6.1	Recommendations.....	19
11.7	Copyright.....	20
11.8	Bibliography.....	20
12	Appendix 3: Non-Archaeological Trenches.....	22

---

12.1 Trench 001.....	22
12.2 Trench 002.....	22
12.3 Trench 003.....	23
12.4 Trench 004.....	24
12.5 Trench 005.....	24
12.6 Trench 007.....	25
12.7 Trench 008.....	26
12.8 Trench 009.....	27
12.9 Trench 010.....	27
12.10 Trench 011.....	28
12.11 Trench 012.....	29
12.12 Trench 013.....	29
12.13 Trench 014.....	30
12.14 Trench 015.....	31
12.15 Trench 016.....	32
12.16 Trench 017.....	32
12.17 Trench 018.....	33
12.18 Trench 019.....	34
12.19 Trench 020.....	34
12.20 Trench 021.....	35
12.21 Trench 022.....	36
12.22 Trench 023.....	36
12.23 Trench 024.....	37
12.24 Trench 025.....	38
12.25 Trench 027.....	38
12.26 Trench 028.....	39
12.27 Trench 029.....	40
12.28 Trench 033.....	40
12.29 Trench 035.....	41

## 1 Non-Technical Summary

---

*This report presents the results of a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation on behalf of Morris Homes (Midlands) Ltd at a site designated for residential development at Franklyn Fields Lutterworth Road Aylestone Leicester LE2 8LN.*

*Thirty trenches were opened on a plot of land currently comprising grassland and allotment gardens, notwithstanding that only Trench 026 contained a small gully of little archaeological significance, dating to the post-medieval period (or later), no archaeology was revealed.*

*Various trenches towards the southwest corner of the site, details of which can be seen in the tabulation in Appendix 3, contained large quantities of backfilled hardcore and construction waste beneath the topsoil, most likely originating from the construction of a neighbouring housing estate between 1987 and 1992.*

---

## 2 Introduction

---

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Morris Homes (Midlands) Ltd to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) on the site designated as Franklyn Fields Lutterworth Road Leicester LE2 8LN. (*fig.1*).

Thirty trenches, constituting approximately 3.8% of the proposed development area, were opened in May 2018. This report is for submission to Grahame Appleby BA MPhil FSA City Archaeologist Leicester City Council (CALCC).

---

## 3 Site Description & Geology

---

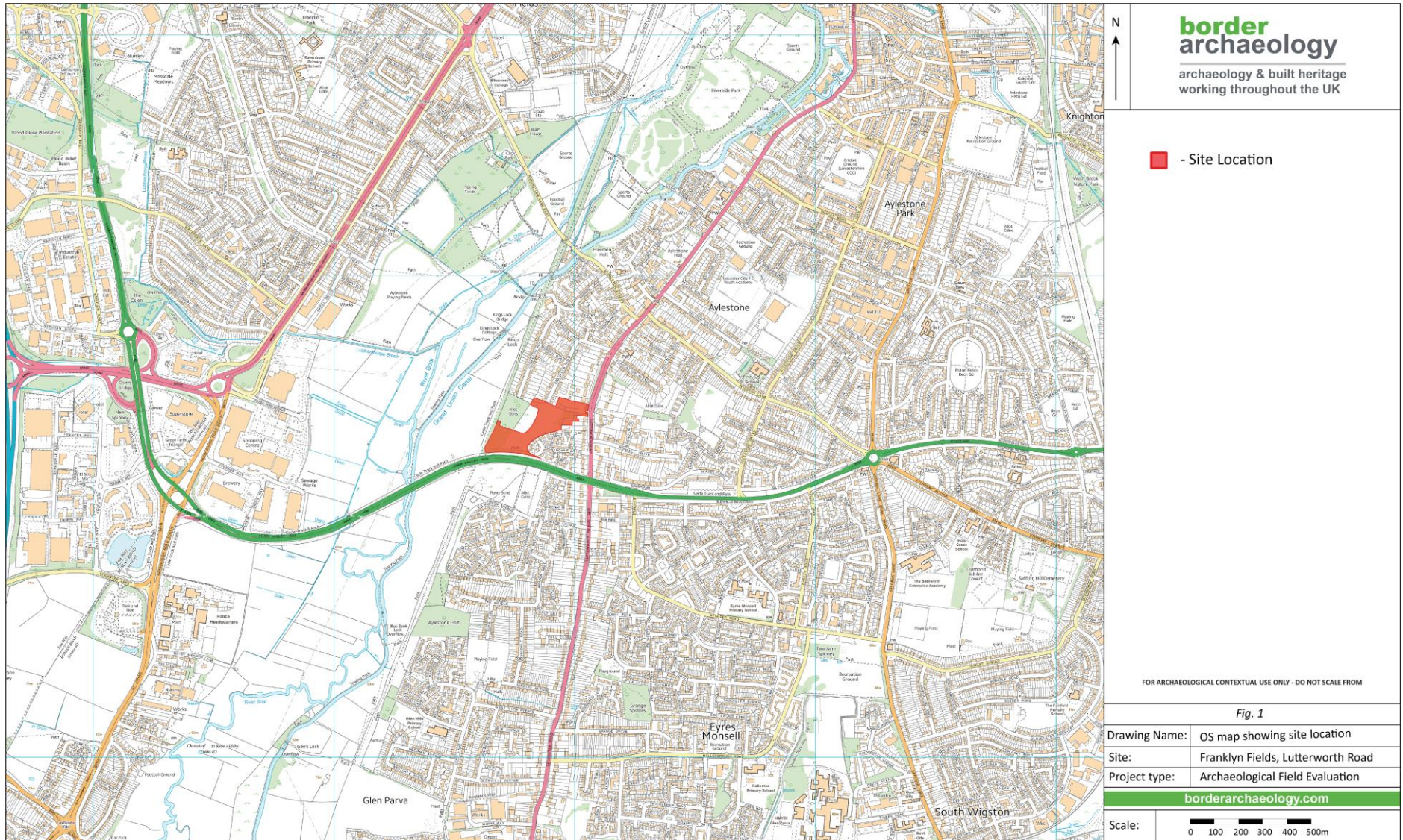
The site is located to the S of Leicester at the southern end of Franklyn Road, Aylestone, and comprises an irregularly shaped plot of grassland and allotment gardens (c.4.2ha in size) situated alongside the modern A563 Soar Valley Way. The land falls gradually from a height of c.75m AOD at the eastern boundary to c.70m AOD at the W. The Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal (later the Grand Union Canal Leicester Section) runs c.220m W of the site and the line of the former Great Central Railway adjoins its western boundary (BA 2018).

### 3.1 Soils and Geology

The site lies alongside the River Soar within a narrow band of pelo-alluvial gley soils of the FLADBURY 1 series (813b), composed of stoneless clayey soils, in places calcareous, overlying river alluvium (SSEW 1983).

The Soar Valley Formation is defined as a mainly post-Anglian fluvial terrace and alluvial deposits of the River Soar and its tributaries, mainly composed of sand, gravel and mud, and divided into six principal 'terrace' members (Eagle Moor, Knighton, Birstall, Wanlip, Syston and Hemington members), plus Holocene alluvium. Deposits include contemporaneous head, colluvium and soil deposits. Gravel is generally dominated by 'Bunter' pebbles (sandstone deposits) and flints in roughly equal proportions, plus other components including Charnian material (BGS 2018).







## 4 Aims & Objectives

The overall aim of the AFE was to characterise, as fully as possible within the parameters of the project, the extant archaeological resource, as established within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) (BA 2018). It also aimed to clarify and determine any archaeological significance relevant to themes and objectives as set out in *Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006).

## 5 Methodology

The programme of AFE was mandated by the WSI (BA 2018) and the works were carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014c). BA adheres to the *ClfA Code of Conduct* (2014a) and to *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

Trench positions were determined by survey grade GPS to the trench plan allocated in the WSI (BA 2018). The WSI sought to achieve 5% evaluation of the area through regular placement of the trenching across the site.

35 trenches of 30m length were proposed in the WSI (BA 2018); however, due to a large spoil mound within the SW part of the site, along with substantial tree-growth in this area, Trenches 030, 031, 032 and 034 could not be opened; in addition, Trench 006 was not opened due to the location of services. Trenches 001, 002, 005, 010, 025, 026, 027, 028 and 029 were all repositioned slightly or shortened due to substantial trees being present at the original trench location. Trenches 004, 007, 009, 014 and 016 were relocated due to either close proximity to other trenches, substantial tree-growth or their original positioning being located within residential properties. This meant that approximately 3.8% of the c.4.2ha site area was evaluated (*fig. 2*).

The 30 trenches were excavated by a 360° tracked machine, equipped with a 1.80m wide blade toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation was to the first significant archaeological horizon or geological natural under archaeological supervision; archaeological investigation proceeded by hand.

### 5.1 Recording

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017a). In the absence of archaeological deposits, the written record comprised a *pro-forma* trench recording sheet and representative section for each excavated trench.

The drawn record was produced on gridded, archive stable polyester film. Sections were illustrated at 1:10, feature plans were illustrated at 1:20 and trench plans were illustrated at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Temporary benchmarks (TBM) were established at appropriate locations and plans, elevations and sections contain grid and

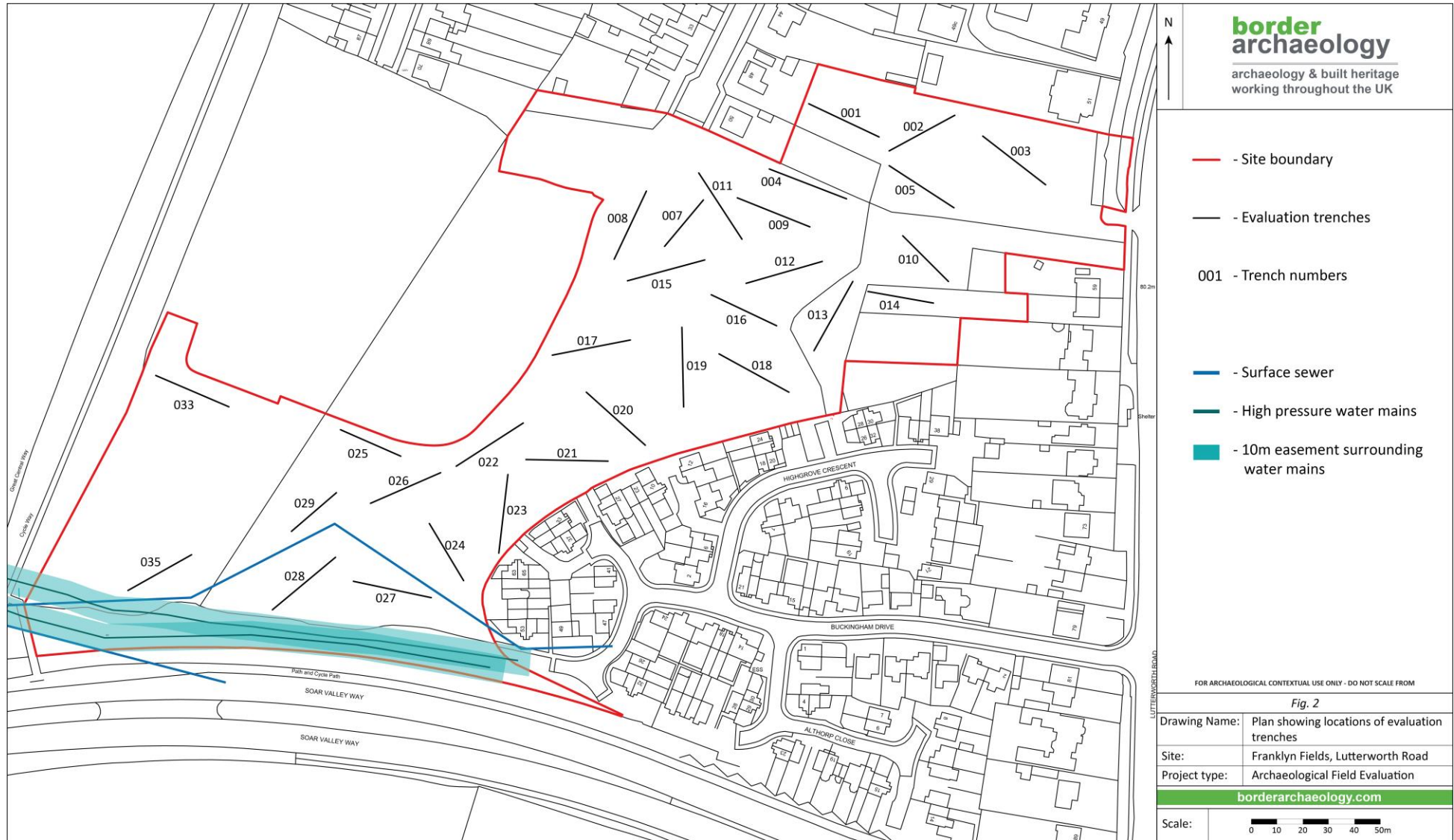
level information relative to OS data. All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A photographic record of all stratigraphic units was made using a high-resolution digital camera, comprising photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. An appropriate scale was included in each photograph and photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number, in addition to photoboards. A representative photographic record of the progress of the archaeological work was also made.

## 5.2 Palaeoenvironmental/Palaeoeconomic Sampling

Samples for palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic purposes were collected according to guidance set out by Historic England in *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017b).





## 6 Results

Of the 30 trenches, only Trench 026 contained an archaeological feature and is detailed below; however, the feature was not of archaeological significance. Full tabulated results of the remaining trenches are shown in Appendix 3.

Most trenches exhibited topsoil and subsoil overlying an alluvial deposit, whereas eight trenches, mostly towards the SW corner of site, exhibited a modern demolition waste deposit with no subsoil present; this was visible underlying the topsoil and overlying the alluvial deposit. Only in Trench 003 was there an absence of both topsoil and subsoil, with made-ground and construction waste comprising most of the stratigraphy in the trench.

### 6.1 Trench 026

Trench 026 was orientated NE-SW and located towards the SW corner of the site. A NW-SE linear gully [026004] was identified within the trench, measuring c.0.78m × c.0.63m × c.0.20m (visible dimensions) and having moderately/gradually sloping sides and a concave base, with a terminus at its NW extent; [026004] cut alluvial deposit (026003), which overlay natural (026009). Furthermore, subsoil (026002) was not present at this point in the trench and so [026004] was only seen underlying backfilled construction waste (026007) and (026006). [026004] was not seen continuing into any of the adjacent trenches (particularly Trench 025); however, the extensive construction waste disturbance in this area may have heavily impacted the survival of any other additional similar features.

Gully [026004] contained a single fill (026005), from which palaeoenvironmental evidence revealed limited domestic material, with charring of the recovered cereal grains being most likely accidental (Bunce 2018; Appendix 2); a single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered in the sampling process and dated to the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Crooks 2018; Appendix 1).

The pottery evidence (albeit limited to a single sherd) provides a later date for [026004], which suggests that it could be associated with the adjacent development. However, although (026005) underlies the construction waste deposits (026006)/(026007), the complete lack of construction debris within (026005) suggests it predates the backfill. Therefore, it is likely that the filling of gully [026004] was completed and the feature lost from the landscape prior to development; consequently, [026004] may relate to agriculture.



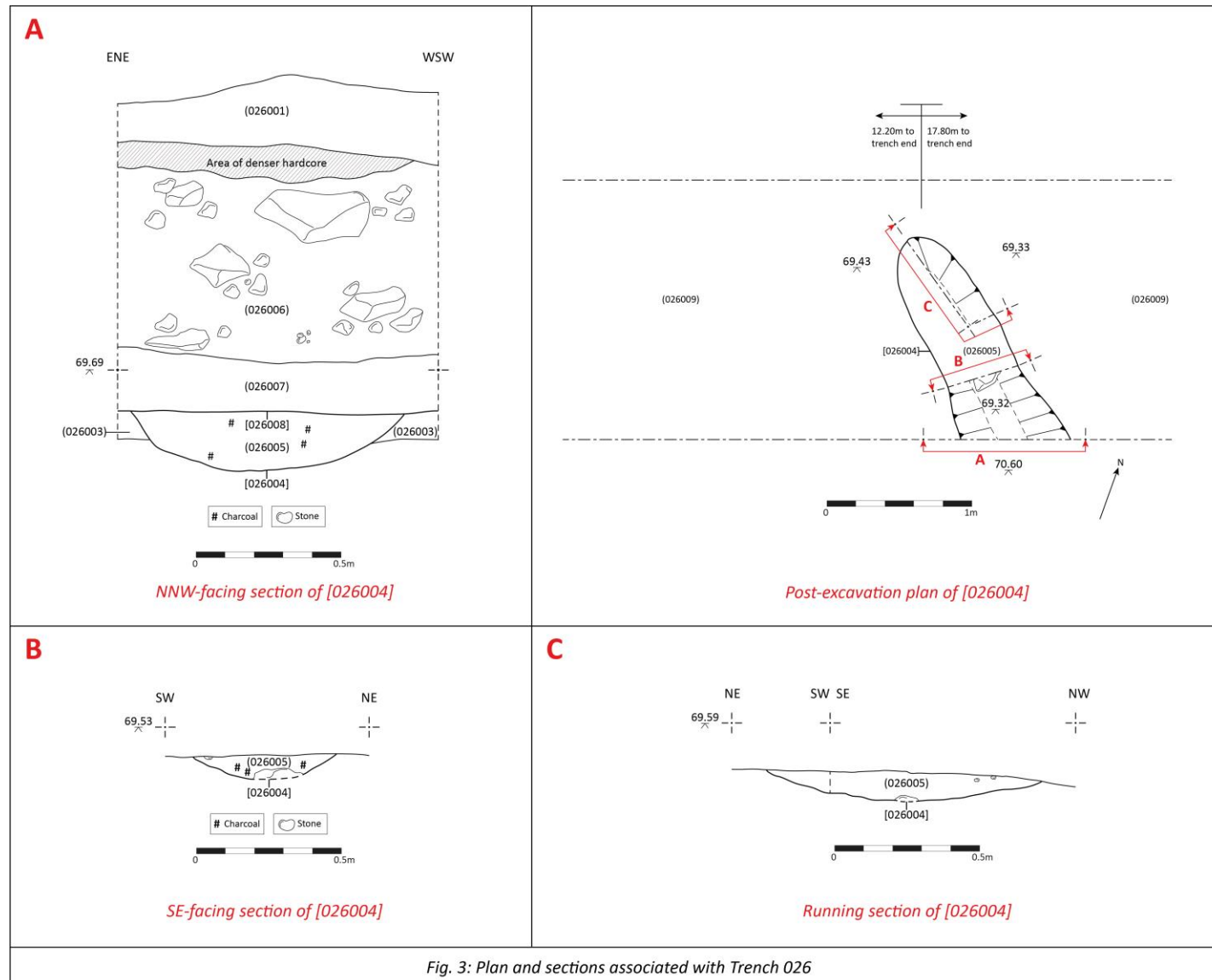


Fig. 3: Plan and sections associated with Trench 026



*Plate 1: Post-ex shot of gully [026004] looking towards the terminus*



6.1.1 Trench 026 – Context Table

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(026001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional small to medium stones; occasional charcoal flecks; c.0.13-c.0.33m thick; overlies (026002) & (026006).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(026002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.26m thick; underlies (026001); cut by [026008]; overlies (026003); unclear relationship with [026004]/(026005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(026003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; occasional charcoal flecks; c.0.63m thick; underlies (026002); overlies (026009); cut by [026004] & [026008].	-	-	-	-	-	-
[026004]	Cut	Cut of gully	Linear gully with a rounded terminus; moderate break of slope top; moderate to gradual sides; gradual break of slope base to a concave base; orientated NW-SE; >0.78m × c.0.63m × c.0.20m; cuts (026003) & (026009); truncated by [026008]; no relationship with (026002) due to modern demolition disturbance.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(026005)	Fill	Singular fill of gully [026004]	Light blue grey (with red flecking) silty clay; frequent small stones; occasional charcoal flecks; rare large stones; >0.78m × c.0.63m × c.0.20m; cut by [026008]; fills & overlies [026004].	-	-	-	-	<026001>	One 19 <sup>th</sup> Century pottery fragment from sample
(026006)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste fill of [026008]	Mid-brown red stony silt; frequent large concrete stones; occasional red brick hardcore; occasional terram/geotextile; occasional plastic/metal building waste; c.0.75m thick; underlies (026001); overlies (026007); fills [026008].	-	-	-	-	-	-
(026007)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste fill of [026008]	Mid-brown grey silty clay; rare large stones; occasional to frequent concrete waste; c.0.23m thick; underlies (026006); fills [026008].	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
[026008]	Cut	Modern demolition truncation	Modern demolition intrusion; moderate break of slope top; moderate sides; gradual break of slope base to a flat base; >18.00m x >1.80m x c.0.98m; cuts (026002), (026003) & (026005); truncates [026004].	-	-	-	-	-	-
(026009)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red sand silt clay; frequent gravel pockets; occasional light grey clay flecking; frequent orange sand linear pockets; rare charcoal flecks; underlies (026003); cut by [026004].	-	-	-	-	-	-



---

## 7 Conclusion

---

Of the 30 trenches opened, only Trench 026 contained archaeology albeit limited, constituting a post-medieval NW-SE aligned gully [026004], from which a single sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> Century pottery was recovered, most likely originating from allotments previously located on the site (Crooks 2018; Appendix 1); [026004] represents the only anthropogenic activity on the site uncovered during the course of the AFE.

Overall, the site had a large amount of modern disturbance, focussed predominantly in the SW corner, which was most likely associated with the construction of the nearby properties. This demolition waste had replaced the subsoil, with the depth of disturbance in Trench 027 being in excess of 1.28m (its full depth not being attained within the trench). Demonstrably, any previous archaeological activity has been heavily impacted by the neighbouring housing construction.

As mentioned and expected in the WSI (BA 2018), due to the close proximity to the River Soar, an alluvial deposit was present within all trenches of the AFE, which overlay the natural geology; however, the construction activity had largely truncated this deposit, particularly in the SW, although its depth was regular elsewhere throughout the site.

---

## 8 Copyright

---

Border Archaeology Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides a license to the client and the Council for the use of the report by the client and the Council in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification to use the documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies of it to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

---

## 9 Bibliography

---

Border Archaeology, 2017a, *Archaeological Field Recording Manual*.

Border Archaeology, 2017b, *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual*.

Border Archaeology, 2018, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Field Evaluation on behalf of Morris Homes (Midlands) Ltd concerning Franklyn Fields Lutterworth Road Aylestone Leicester*.

British Geological Society (BGS), *Geology of Britain Viewer*, [bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html](https://bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html) [Accessed 06.02.18].

Campbell, G., Moffett, L., & Straker, V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Historic England.

ClfA, 2014a, *Code of Conduct*.

ClfA, 2014b, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

ClfA, 2014c, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

Cooper, N. (ed.), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 13.

Lee, E., 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Historic England.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, 1983, *Soil Map of England and Wales Scale 1:250000*, Harpenden.

---

## 10 Appendix 1: Pottery

---

*Kath Crooks BA*  
*Border Archaeology*

A single sherd of post-medieval pottery (0.59g) was recovered from sample number <026001>, context (026005).

The sherd is of Transfer Printed Ware and is much abraded, with very little of the design surviving. Additionally, much of the glaze has worn away. The very worn state of the decoration means that neither the colour or design can be clearly distinguished, although it is possible that this may be floral.

Transfer Printed Wares were first produced in the later part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. If, as is thought likely, the design was originally dark blue or black, the pottery is likely to date to the early to middle part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Association with the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings which were previously present on the site is, therefore, likely.



## 11 Appendix 2: Palaeoenvironmental Report

---

*Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA*  
*Border Archaeology*

### 11.1 Non-Technical Summary

This report has been prepared by the Palaeoenvironmental Department at Border Archaeology (BA) to facilitate and elucidate the palaeoenvironmental, palaeoeconomic and palaeodietary interpretations of a feature discovered during Archaeological Field Evaluation of land proposed for residential development at Franklyn Fields Aylestone Leicester LE2 8LN.

One sample comprising 40ℓ of material was processed by flotation having originated from a gully feature of suggested post-medieval date.

The results were largely inconclusive in that only indeterminate charcoal, largely indeterminate charred cereal grains and post-medieval pottery were identified; however, the presence of post-medieval pottery can be used to confirm the date of the feature.

### 11.2 Introduction

This report details the results derived from one sample, constituting a total of 40ℓ of soil, retrieved from a gully feature.

In accordance with the WSI (BA 2018), at least 40ℓ or 100% of the deposits were intended to be sampled, with samples of at least 50ℓ being mandated for potential Neolithic to Bronze Age features. However, the feature was not considered to be prehistoric and this resulted in one sample comprising 40ℓ of material being received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department and processed through flotation, with the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material sorted and identified.

The samples were processed by means of flotation and any potential archaeobotanical remains from both the floating element and the heavier residue/retent were sorted and visually identified. The nature and interpretative significance of the recovered remains is detailed in Section 11.4.1 below.

The sample was taken in multiples of 10ℓ sample buckets and derived from one context from one feature, from which 40ℓ was taken. The results are presented by context in Section 11.4.2 below.

#### 11.2.1 Site Description

The evaluation area totalled approximately 4.2ha and comprised an irregularly shaped plot that had been intended for development that never transpired at the time the surrounding housing was developed. The land was generally

flat but fell to the W towards the valley in which the railway and canal passed. As a result of the low-lying position, flooding had been observed in living memory.

At the time of evaluation, the land was unoccupied and uncultivated, with early colonising shrubland species taking hold. It was utilised for amenity purposes, although the ground surface was occasionally extremely uneven due to previous development-related interventions.

### 11.2.2 Soils and Geology

The surrounding geology of red clay soils would have no significant taphonomic bias (SSEW 1983).

## 11.3 Methodology

### 11.3.1 Objectives of Analysis

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological evaluations is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the evaluation parameters. An additional purpose to palaeoenvironmental reporting in the case of archaeological evaluations is the recommendation of further, potentially specific, palaeoenvironmental sampling in further archaeological mitigation.

### 11.3.2 Sampling Methodology

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017) for environmental sampling and processing, with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011). On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purpose. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks (Williams 1973) with a 500µm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve any archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ( $\leq \times 10$ ). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ( $\leq \times 10$ ). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined due to limited to no variance in the species being reported.

### 11.3.3 Personnel

Flotation and primary analysis was undertaken by staff within BA's Palaeoenvironmental Department managed under the post-excavation remit of Janice McLeish MA and supervised by Robin Putland BSc MSc. The department consists of a minimum of 10 members of staff, predominantly with postgraduate palaeoenvironmental

qualifications. This work was further assisted by BA's field staff as part of a programme of Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Analysis and identification was only undertaken by the palaeoenvironmental department under the guidance of Robin Putland BSc MSc and Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA, who additionally maintains directorial control.

External and internal specialists were consulted for all archaeological finds and faunal material recovered from palaeoenvironmental samples. Archaeological, archaeometallurgical and archaeozoological assemblages from the palaeoenvironmental material were recombined with the full site assemblages to ensure unbiased and broader specialist reporting on those materials.

## 11.4 Description of Results

### 11.4.1 Description and Implications of Materials Recovered

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples. Section 11.4.2 details such information by context. Of particular note is the limited range of materials, with no faunal or molluscan material present, even though the geology would have no taphonomic influence on their survival. Additionally, no archaeobotanical material besides charred cereal grains were recovered.

#### 11.4.1.1 Finds

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner.

In this case, pottery was identified and determined to be post-medieval in date.

#### 11.4.1.2 Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection for the varying purposes.

While often relied upon for dating, in particular  $C^{14}$ , charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby wood is known to be frequently reused and charcoal redeposited. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived.

Anthracological analysis is undertaken in-house by Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA additionally utilising reference keys (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990a; 1990b). Anthracological analysis was generally undertaken at  $\times 100$  magnification although higher magnifications to  $\times 400$  were used where necessary. Lighting was by incident lighting



with transmitted lighting where necessary. Charcoal was transversally sectioned with tangential or radial sectioning undertaken where required.

Growth ring curvature and diameter size was classified by reference to Ludemann-Nelle (L-N) templates (Ludemann 2002; Nelle 2002) whereby classes I, II, III, IV & V represented diameters <20mm, 20-30mm, 30-50mm, 50-100mm and >100mm respectively. Growth ring curvature was additionally classified by reference to Marguerie-Hunot (M-H) test cards (Marguerie & Hunot 2007) whereby weak, moderate and strong curvature were categorised 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

The anthracological assemblage comprised fragments too small for identification. However, these fragments are unlikely to be wind-blown and were likely included with the charred cereal grains as dumped material.

#### 11.4.1.3 Charred Archaeobotanical Material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. Charring is generally accepted to be almost solely of anthropogenic origin and the material can therefore be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural or consumer economy and diet. Caution must be taken by the intrinsic bias a charred assemblage presents over the uncharred plant remains of palaeoeconomic utility. However, such variance is built into the study of charred plant remains.

Archaeobotanical identification is undertaken in-house utilising reference texts that include the most valid to the British assemblages (Anderburg 1994; Berggren 1969; Berggren 1981; Groningen Institute of Archaeology 2006-present; Jacomet 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000; Renfrew 1973; Schoch *et al.* 1988) with classification following Stace (Stace 2010).

Only charred cereal grains were identified and, of them, only one grain could be identified as of either wheat or barley. The condition of the grains was good with minimal puffing although the exterior had degraded and concreted adherence prevented accurate identification. Consequently, the inclusion of the charred cereal grain is of limited value.

#### 11.4.2 Description of Palaeoenvironmental Remains by Selected Context

Detailed below are the palaeoenvironmental remains from each context, an assessment of the localised palaeoenvironment reconstruction is attempted. Results for all contexts can be observed in the tables in Section 11.5 below.

- (026005)

(026005) was the fill of gully feature [026004]. It contained charred cereal grains, charcoal and post-medieval pottery; it is highly probable that the materials were included as part of domestic waste dumping. However, such domestic material would have been of fairly 'clean' waste, with no other archaeobotanics besides charcoal included. The charring of the cereal grain is therefore likely to have been due to domestic accident.

## 11.5 Table of Results

The following table details the abundance results from both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds. Weight and quantity records have been recorded but are not presented here due to the variation between materials.

Abundance key: + = rare; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant.

Context no.			(026005)			
Sample no.			026001			
Sample part			1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
Bucket no.			E15517	E15518	E15519	E15520
Sample vol. (mℓ)			600	200	400	300
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			N	N	N	N
Refloated?			N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part				
<b>Carbonised cereal</b>						
<i>Hordeum / Triticum</i>	Barley / Wheat	caryopsis				1
Cereal indet.	Indeterminate	caryopsis		4		2
<b>Charcoal</b>						
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	+	++	++	++
Indeterminate 2-4mm	Indeterminate	fragments		+		
<b>Artefactual</b>						
Ceramic/pottery	-	-			+	

## 11.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The intention of the non-specific palaeoenvironmental sampling was broadly successful in supporting the archaeological interpretation of a post-medieval gully that included dumped domestic material. The condition of the material suggests limited redeposition and that the material was dumped in one, likely as a result of domestic accidental firing and disposal.

### 11.6.1 Recommendations

Due to the nature of the materials recovered and full analysis undertaken, no further work is recommended.

Retention of the materials detailed above as an incorporation of the site archive for deposition with the museum is recommended.

### 11.7 Copyright

Border Archaeology Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides a licence to the client and the Council for the use of the report by the client and the Council in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification to use the documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies of it to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

### 11.8 Bibliography

Anderburg, A.-L., 1994, *Atlas of seeds and small fruits of Northwest European plant species: Resedaceae - Umbelliferae (part 4)*. Stockholm: Swedish Museum of Natural History.

BA, 2017, *Palaeoenvironmental Manual*. V2 Ed. Milton Keynes: Border Archaeology Ltd.

BA, 2018, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Field Evaluation at Franklyn Fields, Aylestone, Leicester LE2 8LN*. Leominster: Border Archaeology Ltd.

Berggren, G., 1969, *Atlas of seeds and small fruits of Northwest European plant species: Cyperaceae (part 2)*. Stockholm: Swedish Museum of Natural History.

Berggren, G., 1981, *Atlas of seeds and small fruits of Northwest European plant species: Salicaceae - Cruciferae (part 3)*. Stockholm: Swedish Museum of Natural History.

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. & Straker, V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Swindon: English Heritage Publishing.

Groningen Institute of Archaeology, 2006-present, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. <https://dzn.eldoc.ub.rug.nl>: online.

Hather, J., 2000, *The Identification of Northern European Woods: a guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London: Archetype Publications.

Jacomet, S., 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Basel: Institute for Prehistory and Archaeological Science.

Ludemann, T., 2002, Anthracology and forest sites - the contribution of charcoal analysis to our knowledge of natural forest vegetation in south-west Germany in: S. Thiebault (Ed.) *Charcoal Analysis: Methodological*



*Approaches, Palaeoecological Results and Wood Uses. Proceedings of the Second International Meeting of Anthracology, Paris, September 2000.* Oxford: BAR International Series 1063, Archaeopress, pp. 209-217.

Marguerie, D. & Hunot, J., 2007, Charcoal analysis and dendrology: data from archaeological sites in north-western France. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 34(9), pp. 1417-1433.

Martin, A. & Barkley, W., 2000, *Seed Identification Manual*. New Jersey: Blackburn Press.

Nelle, O., 2002, Charcoal burning remains and forest stand structure - Examples from the Black Forest (south-west Germany) and the Bavarian Forest (south-east Germany) in S. Thiebault (Ed.) *Charcoal Analysis: Methodological Approaches, Palaeoecological Results and Wood Uses. Proceedings of the Second International Meeting of Anthracology, Paris, September 2000.* Oxford: BAR International Series 1063, Archaeopress, pp. 201-207.

Renfrew, J., 1973, *Palaeoethnobotany: the Prehistoric Food Plants of the Near-East and Europe*. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd.

Schoch, W., Pawlik, B. & Schweingruber, F., 1988, *Botanical Macro-Remains; an atlas for the determination of frequently encountered and ecologically important plant seeds*. Berne & Stuttgart: Haupt.

Schweingruber, F., 1990, *Anatomy of European Woods: an atlas for the identification of European trees, shrubs and dwarf shrubs*. Bern & Stuttgart: Paul Haupt Publishers.

Schweingruber, F., 1990, *Microscopic Wood Anatomy: structural variability of stems and twigs in recent and subfossil woods from Central Europe*. 3rd ed. Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Snow and Landscape Research.

SSEW, 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Cranfield: National Soil Resources Institute.

Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Williams, D., 1973, Flotation at Siraf. *Antiquity*, 47(188), pp. 288-292.

## 12 Appendix 3: Non-Archaeological Trenches

### 12.1 Trench 001

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(001001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.63m thick; overlies (001002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(001002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; c.0.06m thick; underlies (001001); overlies (001003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(001003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown orange silty clay; very occasional stones (0.01-0.12m); c.0.45m thick; underlies (001002); overlies (001004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(001004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; occasional sand pockets; occasional chalk flecks; occasional gravel pockets; occasional light grey clay flecks; underlies (001003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.2 Trench 002

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(002001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.35m thick; overlies (002002); underlies (002005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(002002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Dark red brown clayey silt; frequent stones and organic material including roots; c.0.26m thick; overlies (002003); underlies (002001).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(002003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.55m thick; underlies (002002); overlies (002004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(002004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (002003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(002005)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Dark grey brown clay sand silt; frequent brick; modern waste, concrete; c.1.21m thick; overlies (002001).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.3 Trench 003

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(003001)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Mid- to dark grey brown clay silt sand; made-ground; frequent modern waste (brick/concrete); c.0.50–c.0.90m thick; overlies (003002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(003002)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.30m thick; underlies (003001); overlies (003003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(003003)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (003002).	-	-	-	-	-	-



## 12.4 Trench 004

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(004001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.25m thick; overlies (004002)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(004002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-grey brown silty clay; occasional stones; rare roots/organic content; c.0.62m thick; underlies (004001); overlies (004003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(004003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-orange brown silty clay; frequent gravel pockets; c.0.70m thick; underlies (004002); overlies (004004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(004004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (004003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.5 Trench 005

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(005001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.31m thick; overlies (005002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(005002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay; occasional small stones and organic material including roots; c.0.37m thick; underlies (005002); overlies (005003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(005003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.37m thick; underlies (005002); overlies (005004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(005004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (005003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.6 Trench 007

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(007001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.50m thick; overlies (007002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(007002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-brown orange silty clay; occasional small stones; frequent gravel pockets; c.0.40m thick; underlies (007001); overlies (007003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(007003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.46m thick; underlies (007002); overlies (007004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(007004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (007004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

12.7 Trench 008

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(008001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional small to medium stones; occasional roots and charcoal flecks; c.0.30m thick; overlies (008002), (008005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(008002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.35m thick; cut by [008004]; overlies (008006); underlies (008001).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(008003)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (008006); cut by [008004].	-	-	-	-	-	-
[008004]	Cut	Cut of possible roots/modern intrusion	Curvilinear shaped in plan; moderate to sharp break of slope top; moderate to steep sides; moderate to sharp break of slope base; flat to slight concave base; E to W and SSE to NNW orientation; >2.50m × c.0.60m × c.0.51m; cuts (008002), (008006), (008003); filled by (008005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(008005)	Fill	Singular fill of [008004]	Friable mid-brown grey sandy silt; frequent iron panning; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; >2.50m × c.0.60m × c.0.51m; underlies (008001); fills [008004].	-	-	-	-	-	-
(008006)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.35m thick; underlies (008002); overlies (008003); cut by [008004].	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.8 Trench 009

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(009001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.26m thick; overlies (009002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(009002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-brown orange silty clay; occasional small stones; frequent gravel pockets; c.0.38m thick; underlies (009001); overlies (009003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(009003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.63m thick; underlies (009002); overlies (009004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(009004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (009003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.9 Trench 010

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(010001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand clay silt; frequent organic matter (bark chippings/roots); occasional small stones; occasional charcoal flecks; c.0.25m thick; overlies (010002)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(010002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-brown grey silty clay; occasional small to medium stones; rare charcoal flecks; c.0.23m thick; underlies (010002); overlies (010003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(010003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.53m thick; underlies (010002); overlies (010004).	-	-	-	-	-	-



Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(010004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; occasional chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (010003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.10 Trench 011

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(011001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.34m thick; overlies (011002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(011002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-brown orange silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.29m thick; underlies (011001); overlies (011003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(011003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; rare charcoal flecks; c.0.53m thick; underlies (011002); overlies (011004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(011004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (011003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.11 Trench 012

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(012001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.26m thick; overlies (012002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(012002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-brown orange silty clay; occasional small stones; c.0.16m thick; underlies (012001); overlies (012003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(012003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.58m thick; underlies (012002); overlies (012004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(012004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets, frequent chalk flecks, frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (012003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.12 Trench 013

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(013001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.38m thick; overlies (013002), (013007)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(013002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.14m thick; underlies (013001); overlies (013004); possibly contemporary with [013006].	-	-	-	-	-	-
(013003)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (013005); cut by [013006].	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(013004)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; rare charcoal flecks; occasional roots; c.0.42m thick; underlies (013002); overlies (013005).						
(013005)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-red brown silty clay; occasional roots; occasional charcoal & chalk flecks; occasional small stones; c.0.48m thick; overlies (013007), (013003); underlies (013004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
[013006]	Cut	Cut of possible modern intrusion	Rectangular shaped in plan; slightly rounded corners; sharp break of slope top, steep sides, moderate break of slope base, to a flat/irregular base; c.2.20m × c.0.86m × c.0.31m; cuts (013003); filled by (013007); unclear relationship with (013002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(013007)	Fill	Fill of possible modern intrusion [013006]	Friable mid brown red with grey mottles; clayey silt; frequent charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; c.2.20m × c.0.86m × c.0.31m thick; underlies (013001); fill of [013006]; unclear relationship with (013002).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.13 Trench 014

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(014001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand clay silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.32m thick; overlies (014002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(014002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; rare roots; occasional small stones; c.0.26m thick; underlies (014001); overlies (014003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(014003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; occasional small stones; c.0.58m thick; underlies (014002); overlies (014004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(014004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (014003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.14 Trench 015

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(015001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots and charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; c.0.15m thick; overlies (015002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(015002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones & gravel pockets; c.0.17m thick; underlies (015001), overlies (015003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(015003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.69m thick; underlies (015002); overlies (015004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(015004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (015003).	-	-	-	-	-	-



12.15 Trench 016

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(016001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay sand silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.41m thick; overlies (016002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(016002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-yellow brown silty clay; rare small stones; c.0.12m thick; underlies (016001); overlies (016003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(016003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; rare small stones; c.0.54m thick; underlies (016002); overlies (016004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(016004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (016003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

12.16 Trench 017

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(017001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay sand silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.33m thick; overlies (017002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(017002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-brown orange silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.20m thick; underlies (017001); overlies (017003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(017003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; c.0.62m thick; underlies (017002); overlies (017004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(017004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (017003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.17 Trench 018

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(018001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.28-c.0.38m thick; overlies (018002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(018002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-brown orange silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.18m-c.0.29m thick; underlies (018001); overlies (018003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(018003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare charcoal flecks; rare small stones; c.0.70m thick; underlies (018002); overlies (018004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(018004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (018003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.18 Trench 019

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(019001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional roots and charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; c.0.28m thick; overlies (019002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(019002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.27m thick; underlies (019001); overlies (019003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(019003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare charcoal flecks; rare small stones; c.0.56m thick; underlies (019002); overlies (019004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(019004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (019003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.19 Trench 020

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(020001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.30m thick; overlies (020002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(020002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-grey orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; c.0.15m thick; underlies (020001); overlies (020003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(020003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; c.0.34m thick; underlies (020002); overlies (020004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(020004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (020003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.20 Trench 021

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(021001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.53m thick; overlies (021002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(021002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.26m thick; underlies (021001); overlies (021003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(021003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare small stones; rare sand pockets; c.0.34m thick; underlies (021002); overlies (021004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(021004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (021003).	-	-	-	-	-	-



### 12.21 Trench 022

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(022001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.23m thick; overlies (022002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(022002)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Grey/red hardcore & made-ground; frequent concrete & modern waste; c.0.52m thick; underlies (022001); overlies (022003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(022003)	Deposit	Silty clay layer	Mid-grey brown silty clay; occasional small stones; rare modern waste; c.0.11m thick; underlies (022002); overlies (022004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(022004)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; rare sand pockets; c.0.34m thick; underlies (022003); overlies (022005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(022005)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (022004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.22 Trench 023

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(023001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.30m thick; overlies (023002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(023002)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Grey hardcore in mid-brown red silty matrix; frequent modern waste; frequent medium to large stones; c.0.38m thick; underlies (023001); overlies (023003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(023003)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Mid-brown grey clayey silt; occasional modern waste; occasional large & medium stones; c.0.19m thick; underlies (023002); overlies (023004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(023004)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; rare chalk flecks; rare small stones, rare sand pockets; c.0.33m thick; underlies (023003); overlies (023005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(023005)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (023004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.23 Trench 024

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(024001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand clay silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.17m thick; overlies (024002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(024002)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Hardcore in mid-orange red silty sand matrix; frequent modern waste; concrete & large stones; c.0.73m thick; underlies (024001); overlies (024003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(024003)	Deposit	Silty clay layer	Mid-blue grey silty clay; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; occasional small modern waste/rubble backfill (brick, concrete); c.0.32m thick; underlies (024002); overlies (024004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(024004)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; c.0.61m thick; underlies (024003); overlies (024005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(024005)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (024004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.24 Trench 025

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(025001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt sand clay; occasional roots; occasional small stones; c.0.47m thick; overlies (025002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(025002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional gravel pockets; c.0.29m thick; underlies (025001); overlies (025003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(025003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; occasional sand pockets; occasional small stones; c.0.67m thick; underlies (025002); overlies (024004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(025004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (025003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.25 Trench 027

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(027001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay sand silt; occasional roots; occasional small stones; 0.29m thick; overlies (027002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(027002)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Hardcore in mid-orange red sandy matrix; frequent modern waste; frequent medium to large gravels; 0.45m thick; overlies (027003); underlies (027001).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(027003)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Mid- to dark blue grey silty clay; occasional modern waste; occasional charcoal flecks; 0.84m thick; overlies (027004); underlies (027002).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(027004)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid brown red silty clay; occasional chalk flecks; rare sand pockets; 0.25m thick; underlies (027003); overlies (027005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(027005)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; frequent sand pockets; frequent chalk flecks; frequent gravel pockets; frequent light grey clay flecks; underlies (027004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.26 Trench 028

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(028001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; c.0.35m thick; overlies (029002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(028002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-buff brown silty clay; occasional small stones; c.0.23m thick; underlies (028001); overlies (028003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(028003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-brown orange sand silt clay; occasional small stones; occasional chalk flecks; occasional sand pockets; occasional light grey clay flecks; c.0.22m thick; underlies (028002); overlies (028004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(028004)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-red orange sand silt clay; occasional small stones; occasional chalk flecks; c.0.51m thick; underlies (028003); overlies (028005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(028005)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; occasional sand pockets; occasional chalk flecks; occasional gravel pockets; occasional light grey clay flecks; underlies (028004).	-	-	-	-	-	-



### 12.27 Trench 029

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(029001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional small to medium stones; occasional charcoal flecks; c.0.33m thick; overlies (029002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(029002)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Mid-orange red clay sand silt; frequent medium hardcore/rubble/waste/stones; occasional sand pockets; occasional chalk flecks; c.0.30m thick; underlies (029001); overlies (029003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(029003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-red orange sand silt clay; occasional small stones; occasional chalk flecks; c.0.18m thick; underlies (029002); overlies (029004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(029004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; occasional to frequent small to medium stones; occasional sand pockets; occasional chalk flecks; occasional gravel pockets; occasional light grey clay flecks; underlies (029003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 12.28 Trench 033

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(033001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional small to medium stones; occasional charcoal flecks; c.0.32m thick; overlies (033002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(033002)	Deposit	Subsoil	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional pockets of small stones; c.0.18m thick; underlies (033001); overlies (033003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(033003)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones; occasional pockets of small stones; c.0.18m thick; underlies (033001); overlies (033003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(033004)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; occasional sand pockets; occasional chalk flecks; occasional gravel pockets; occasional light grey clay flecks; occasional charcoal flecks; underlies (033003).	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12.29 Trench 035

Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
				Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
(035001)	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt; occasional small stones; occasional charcoal flecks; c.0.40m thick; overlies (035002).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(035002)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Mid-orange red clay sand silt; frequent medium hardcore/rubble/waste/stones; occasional sand pockets; occasional redeposited blue clay; c.0.50m thick; underlies (035001); overlies (035003).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(035003)	Deposit	Modern demolition waste deposit	Mid-blue grey silty clay; rare small stones; occasional small hardcore/rubble/bricks (inc. concrete); c.0.15m thick; underlies (035002); overlies (035004).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(035004)	Deposit	Alluvium	Mid-red orange sand silt clay; occasional small stones; occasional chalk flecks; c.0.13m thick; underlies (035003); overlies (035005).	-	-	-	-	-	-
(035005)	Deposit	Geology	Mid-orange red silt sand clay; occasional sand pockets; occasional chalk flecks; occasional gravel pockets; occasional light grey clay flecks; underlies (035004).	-	-	-	-	-	-

Report Title		Report Reference	
Archaeological Field Evaluation on behalf of Morris Homes (Midlands) Ltd concerning Franklyn Fields, Lutterworth Road, Aylestone, Leicester LE2 8LN.		BA1805LRL/REP	
Compilation	Charlotte Farrer BA & Lyndsey Clark BSc		
Editing	Ross Shurety MA (Cantab.)		
Artwork	Holly Litherland BA (Hons.)		
Artwork approved	Holly Litherland BA (Hons.)		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	July 2018	George Children MA MCI fA