

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
LAND OFF LEICESTER ROAD, LUTTERWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE**

Planning Reference: Pre-planning
NGR: SP 5474 8604
AAL Site Code: LUTT 14

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On behalf of Hillbase Limited

By
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Allenarchaeology



Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction.....	2
2.0 Site Location and Description.....	2
3.0 Planning Background.....	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
5.0 Methodology	3
6.0 Results	4
Trench 1 (Figure 3).....	4
Trench 2 (Figure 3).....	5
Trench 3 (Figure 4).....	6
Trench 4 (Figure 4).....	6
Trench 5 (Figure 5).....	8
Trench 6 (Figure 5).....	8
Trench 7 (Figure 6).....	9
Trench 8 (Figure 6).....	9
7.0 Discussion and Conclusions.....	9
8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology.....	10
9.0 Acknowledgements	10
10.0 References.....	10

List of Plates

Plate 1: Section of shallow ditch [104]. Looking northwest, 1m and 0.3m scales	5
Plate 2: Pit [205]. Looking southeast, 2m scale.....	6
Plate 3: Pit [403]. Looking northeast, 0.3m scale.....	7
Plate 4: Furrow [405] and drain [409]. Looking west, 2m scale	8
Plate 5: Representative section of Trench 5. Looking west, 1m scale	8
Plate 6: Representative section of Trench 7. Looking northwest, 1m scale	9

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Pottery.....	11
Appendix 2: Context Summary List	12
Appendix 3: Figures	15

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location with proposed development area in red.....	15
Figure 2: Evaluation trenches superimposed on geophysical survey interpretative plot (AAL 2013b)	16
Figure 3: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 1 and 2	17
Figure 4: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 3 and 4	18
Figure 5: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 5 and 6	19
Figure 6: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 7 and 8	20

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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Landmark Planning Limited on behalf of Hillbase Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Leicester Road in Lutterworth, Leicestershire prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- A desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey by magnetometry has previously been undertaken for the site and the trial trench evaluation is intended to supplement that document in order to further determine the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if a known Roman road crosses the site or lies further to the west, beneath the existing Leicester Road.
- The archaeological evaluation revealed a series of features related to medieval and post-medieval agriculture, mainly land drains and furrows. A single ditch or gully may be of Anglo-Saxon date, although this attribution is based on the date of a single pottery sherd and no further evidence for activity from this period was revealed.
- No evidence for the Roman road was encountered within the trenches.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Landmark Planning Ltd on behalf of Hillbase Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land off Leicester Road in Lutterworth, Leicestershire prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- 1.2 The works were undertaken in line with a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2014) and followed the national guidelines set out by the Institute for Archaeologists in '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IfA 1999, revised 2001 and 2008). All relevant English Heritage guidelines on archaeological best practice were followed (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/heritage-science>).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service within six months of the completion of the report where it will be accessible under the museum accession code X.A72.2014.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development site (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is located in Lutterworth, in the administrative district of Harborough District Council. The village is located approximately 19km to the south of Leicester and 11km north of Rugby (Figure 1). The site itself is located c.1.5km north of the centre of Lutterworth and to the east of Leicester Road, centred on NGR SP 5474 8604. The site is bordered by hedgerows beyond which are agricultural fields to the north, industrial units to the south, Leicester Road to the west and the M1 motorway to the east (Figure 2).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain by glacial till (www.maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The site is largely flat with a slight rise towards its eastern end and is at c.132m above Ordnance Datum.

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application will be submitted to Harborough District Council for construction of a residential development. A desk-based assessment was prepared to support this application (AAL 2013a). This identified a moderate archaeological potential for the site, and in order to provide information to further characterise the archaeological resource, the client opted to commission an archaeological evaluation by geophysical survey. The geophysical survey identified little of potential archaeological interest, beyond medieval ridge and furrow (AAL 2013b); however due to the potential for a Roman road to cross the site the Leicestershire County Council Archaeological Officer (LCCAO) requested a programme of evaluation trenching to test the geophysical survey results and provide further information concerning the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.
- 3.2 The relevant planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A preceding desk-based assessment identified the site as being of archaeological interest (AAL 2013a), particularly for the prehistoric and Roman periods, with numerous scatters of prehistoric lithic material identified in the vicinity of the site, as well as cut features of Bronze Age date to the west of the site. Significant quantities of Roman pottery have also been recorded nearby. There was a Roman road which connected Leicester to the small Roman town of Tripontium, south of Lutterworth. The line of this road may either follow Leicester Road on the western site boundary or pass through the site itself.
- 4.2 The site is well beyond the historic core of Lutterworth or the neighbouring village of Bitteswell, and the presence of faint traces of ridge and furrow on the site suggests it was agricultural land in the medieval period, persisting through to the present day.
- 4.3 While the site is in the parish of Lutterworth, it lies some distance from the historic core of the town and actually lies closer to Bitteswell, the medieval core of which is 800m to the southwest of the site. The settlements of both Lutterworth and Bitteswell are listed in the Domesday Book of 1086AD (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 4.4 Lutterworth was without a railway connection until 1899 when the Great Central Railway opened its main line from the north to London. The railway passed across the eastern end of the site and, although closed in 1966, survives as low embankment. Two railway structures survive on the site in the form of a small brick built structure and a culvert.
- 4.5 Much of the surrounding area continued as agricultural land although light industry developed to the south in Lutterworth during the 20th century. One such industry holds an important place in international history as the place where Frank Whittle developed the jet engine. What remains of Ladywood Works, the offices and buildings where the work was carried, out are preserved 750m to the south as a Grade II* Listed Building.
- 4.6 The latter half of the 20th century saw development gradually spreading northwards from the centre of Lutterworth. Housing was developed along the western side of Leicester Road while light industry and offices developed along the eastern side of Leicester Road, including the current land use immediately to the south of the site.
- 4.7 A geophysical survey by magnetometry was undertaken by Allen Archaeology on the site in April 2013, revealing few anomalies of potential archaeological interest (AAL 2013b). This comprised an area of probable ridge and furrow agricultural activity in the western half of the site. The survey did not identify any evidence of the putative Roman road that may run through the site.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The evaluation entailed the investigation of eight trenches, each measuring 50m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2).
- 5.2 Topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket in spits no greater than 0.1m in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeological significant horizon or the uppermost natural horizon (geology) was exposed. All further excavation was undertaken by hand.

- 5.3 Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 2. Three digit numbers within square brackets in this report reflect cut features (e.g. furrow [104]).
- 5.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn to scale, in section (at scale 1:20), with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights being displayed. All planning was undertaken with a survey grade GPS instrument receiving RTK corrections to provide centimetre accuracy. Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow. A selection of these images is reproduced below.
- 5.5 All finds of all classes were collected, processed, analysed and reported on as appropriate. The spoil from the excavated trenches were examined for further artefact recovery. Finds collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number, while registered finds were 3D located and bagged individually with the deposit context number and small find number. All finds have been processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of Allen Archaeology Limited. These were then submitted for specialist assessment as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study.

6.0 Results

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.1 Natural geology 102 was encountered across Trench 1 at a depth of approximately 0.55m below the current ground surface. It comprised yellow/orange silty clay and sealed a further geological deposit 103 which comprised compact orange/grey clay. The natural geology was sealed by a layer of mid orange brown silty clay 101 which formed a buried soil approximately 0.28m thick. Topsoil 100 formed the uppermost deposit within the trench and was composed of mid/dark brown clayey silt which was 0.26m thick.
- 6.2 Three features were identified in Trench 1: a gully or ditch [104], a furrow [108] and a shallow possible furrow [106]. Features [104] and [106] were orientated broadly north to south and furrow [108] was orientated northwest to southeast.
- 6.3 Feature [104] was located at the south-western end of the trench. It was linear in plan, had a sharp break of slope, shallow concave sides and a flat base (Plate 1). It measured 0.50m wide and 0.26m deep and was filled with light grey/orange silty clay with occasional pebbles and small stone inclusions 105. A single sherd of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon period pottery was retrieved from this feature, dated between the 5th to 8th centuries AD.



Plate 1: Section of shallow ditch [104]. Looking northwest, 1m and 0.3m scales

- 6.4 Feature [106] was located midway along the trench. It was linear in plan, with a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a flat base. It measured 1.30m wide, 0.10m deep and was filled with mid blue grey clayey silt with occasional small broken stone fragment inclusions 107.
- 6.5 Feature [108] was located a short distance to the south of furrow [106]. It was linear in plan, had a sharp break of slope, shallow sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 3). It measured 1.74m wide and 0.33m deep and was filled with mid blue grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions 109.
- 6.6 Both features [106] and [108] looked morphologically similar to furrows but their differing orientation suggests that they are unlikely to have belonged to the same phase of activity.

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

- 6.7 The underlying natural geology of Trench 2, 202, was composed of yellow/orange silty clay. This was overlain by a buried soil comprising mid brown moderately compacted clayey silt 201 with a thickness of 0.15m. Above layer 201 was the topsoil, 200, which was composed of mid/dark brown clayey silt and was 0.12m thick. Three cut features were exposed within the trench: a modern pit [203], an undated pit [205] and a land drain [207].
- 6.8 Pit [203] was located midway in Trench 3. It was sub-circular in plan, had a sharp break of slope, slightly concave sides and an undulating base. The entire feature was not observed within the trench and it extended beyond the trench to the north. Within the trench it measured 2.10m long, 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep. Pit [203] was filled with orangey brown silty clay 204 with occasional small stone inclusions. Modern pottery and clay pipe fragments were recovered from 204 but not retained.
- 6.9 Pit [205] was located towards the western end of the trench. Its sides had a sharp break of slope and were moderately steep and it had a concave base (Plate 2). The entire feature was not observed within the trench and it extended beyond the limits of the trench to the south. Within the trench it measured 1.40m long, 0.87m wide and 0.05m deep. Pit [205] was filled with orangey brown clayey silt 206 with occasional small stone inclusions.



Plate 2: Pit [205]. Looking southeast, 2m scale

Trench 3 (Figure 4)

- 6.10 A natural geological deposit 302 comprising mid orange brown clay, was the earliest deposit encountered across the trench. It was overlain by a 0.15m thick buried soil comprising mid yellowish brown clayey silt 301. This was overlain by topsoil 300, comprising dark greyish brown silt which was 0.20m thick. There were three features within the trench, two land drains [303] and [307] and a modern pit [305], all cut into the natural geology.
- 6.11 Drain [303] was located midway in Trench 2 and was orientated northwest to southeast. The drain was linear in plan, had a sharp break of slope, steep straight sides and a flat base (Plate 4). It measured 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled with mid blue grey silty clay which had occasional small stone inclusions 304.
- 6.12 Pit [305] was located at the northern end of the trench. It was oval in plan, c.2.6m long and extended beyond the eastern side of the trench. It was filled with modern rubble material including early modern brick, mortar, early modern pottery and ceramic drain fragments, all contained within mid brown silty clay 306. The pit is located in the same position as a positive magnetic anomaly in the geophysical survey report (AAL 2013b).

Trench 4 (Figure 4)

- 6.13 Natural geology 402 was encountered across Trench 4 at a depth of approximately 0.35m below the current ground surface. It comprised light orangey brown clay with areas of orangey brown sandy clay. The natural geology was sealed by an layer of mid / dark brown clayey silt 401 approximately 0.15m thick, which in turn was sealed by a layer of topsoil 400 which formed the uppermost deposit within the trench. Topsoil was composed of dark brown clayey silt and was 0.20m thick. Within the trench a number of features were exposed. Five northwest – southeast orientated linear features were recorded, two of which were furrows ([405] and [411]) and three were land drains ([409], [410] and [412]). There was also a possible pit, [403].

- 6.14 Pit [403] was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. The full extent of the pit was not visible within the excavation area as it extended beyond the limits of the trench at the northern side. It was irregular in plan with a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a flat base. The feature measured 3.10 long, 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep within the trench. It may have been a pit or the terminus of a furrow. It was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt 404 with small stone inclusions. A small fragment of Roman pottery was retrieved from this feature, a colour coat fragment from a beaker or a jug and the slip had been heavily abraded.



Plate 3: Pit [403]. Looking northeast, 0.3m scale

- 6.15 Furrow [405] was located west of pit [403]. The shallow furrow was linear in plan, had a sharp break of slope, gently sloping sides, a flat base and was 2.5m wide and 0.10m deep (Plate 4). It was filled with mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small stone and pebble inclusions 406/408 and was cut by land drain [409], which was not excavated and had the same orientation as furrow [405]. The feature contained four sherds of pottery, spanning a time period from the medieval to the post-medieval periods. The pottery assemblage consisted of a sherd of Potters Marston pottery from a jug or jar (1100–1300AD), a sherd of medieval local type pottery (1200–1500AD), a sherd of Midlands Yellow ware from a jug or bowl (1550–1650AD) and a sherd of Black-glazed ware also from a jug or bowl (1550–1750).



Plate 4: Furrow [405] and drain [409]. Looking west, 2m scale

Trench 5 (Figure 5)

- 6.16 Natural geological deposit 502 comprising light orangey brown clay was the earliest deposit encountered across Trench 5 at a depth of approximately 0.40m below the current ground surface. It was overlain by a 0.20m thick subsoil comprising mid brown clayey silt 501. This was overlain by a 0.20m thick layer of topsoil 500, composed of dark greyish brown silt. Two northwest to southeast orientated linear features were observed within the trench: land drain [503] and furrow [504].



Plate 5: Representative section of Trench 5. Looking west, 1m scale

Trench 6 (Figure 5)

- 6.17 The natural geology of Trench 6, 602, was composed of yellow/orange clay. This was overlain by an undated subsoil comprising mid orangey brown clayey silt 601 with a thickness of 0.10m.

Above 601 was a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil, 600, a mid/dark brown clayey silt. Seven north – south orientated furrows were exposed within the trench, [603] and [605]-[610]. One of these was sample excavated to verify interpretation.

- 6.18 Furrow [603] was linear in plan, had a sharp break of slope, slightly concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid orangey brown silty clay 604 with occasional small stone inclusions and was 1.67m wide and 0.25m deep. Two sherds of pottery were retrieved from furrow [603]. Both sherds are of post-medieval date, one being a sherd of black-glazed ware, the other a rim fragment of Potters Marston ware.

Trench 7 (Figure 6)

- 6.19 The natural geology of Trench 7, 702, a mid orange brown clay. This was overlain by a 0.15m thick subsoil which comprised mid orangey brown clayey silt 701. Above layer 701 was a 0.30m thick topsoil layer, 700, which was composed of dark greyish brown clayey silt. Five cut features were exposed within the trench, comprising two land drains, [703] and [706], and three furrows, [704], [705] and [707].



Plate 6: Representative section of Trench 7. Looking northwest, 1m scale

Trench 8 (Figure 6)

- 6.20 Natural geological deposit 802 comprising light orangey brown clay was the earliest deposit encountered across Trench 8 at a depth of approximately 0.30m below the current ground surface. It was overlain by a 0.1m thick buried soil layer of mid brown clayey silt 801 and was sealed by a 0.15m thick topsoil layer 800, composed of dark greyish brown clayey silt. Two northwest to southeast orientated land drains were observed within the trench, [803] and [804].

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 A number of cut features were identified at the site. Mainly they appear to be agricultural in nature, largely being plough furrows of a probable medieval date and later ceramic land

drains. The differing orientations of what appear to be two furrows in Trench 1 could suggest different phases of strip fields at the site.

- 7.2 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the site, dating mainly to the medieval and post-medieval periods, although a small sherd of Roman pottery and a sherd dating to the Anglo-Saxon period were also recovered. A number of the pottery sherds were heavily abraded, possibly resulting from them being located within former ploughsoil deposits.
- 7.3 Of note may be ditch or gully [104] in Trench 1. The feature produced a single sherd of 5th to 8th century pottery and it is conceivable that this feature dates to the Anglo-Saxon period. There was no further evidence of activity at the site during this period however and a single sherd of pottery is of limited interpretive potential, other than to attest activity of this date in the general area.
- 7.4 There was no evidence for the postulated Roman road within the trenches. It seems likely therefore that the road runs either further to the west or beneath the line of Leicester Road.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The methodology employed during the evaluation was effective in assessing the likely presence of archaeological remains at the site. It has confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and has shown the putative Roman road does not cross the site.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank Landmark Planning Ltd and their client Hillbase Limited for this commission.

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Appendix 1: Pottery

By Dr. Anne Irving

The Pottery

Table 1: Summary of the Pottery

Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
CC	Roman Colour Coat	CC	R	R	1	1	2
BL	Black-glazed wares	MB	1550	1750	2	2	18
EMSAX	Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon wares	-	400	750	1	1	35
MEDLOC	Medieval local types	-	1200	1500	1	1	7
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	MY	1550	1650	1	1	6
PM	Potters Marston ware	PM	1100	1300	2	2	23
				TOTAL	8	8	91

Table 2: Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
105	EMSAX+++ +++++		Jar/ bowl	1	1	35	Near profile	Flat top rim; external wiping; soot and carbonised deposit
404	CC		Beaker/Jar	1	1	2	BS	Abraded; rusticated decoration?
406	PM		Jug/ jar	1	1	16	BS	?ID
408	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS	
408	MEDLOC	Abundant quartz tempered	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7	BS	Abraded
408	MY		Hollow	1	1	6	BS	
604	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS	Abraded
604	PM		Jug/ jar	1	1	7	Rim	

Spot Dating

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3: Spot dates

Context	Date	Comment
105	5 th to 8 th	Date on a single sherd
404	Roman	Date on a single sherd
406	12 th to 14 th	Date on a single sherd
408	17 th to 18 th	Date on a single sherd
604	17 th to 18 th	Date on a single sherd

Appendix 2: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay	Subsoil
102	Layer	Firm, mid orange/yellow brown, slightly silty clay	Natural geology
103	Layer	Firm, mid orange grey clay	Natural geology
104	Cut	Linear, shallow sloping, concave base. Contains 105	Furrow
105	Fill	Firm, light greyish orange silty clay. Occasional rounded stones	Fill of [104]
106	Cut	Linear, concave sides, flat base. Contains 107	Furrow
107	Fill	Friable, mid bluish grey clayey silt. Patches of orange yellow clay. Occasional stone flecks and fragments	Fill of [106]
108	Cut	Linear, very shallow concave sides, flat base. Contains 109	Furrow
109	Fill	Friable, mid bluish grey clayey silt. Occasional sub rounded stones	Fill of [108]

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable, dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable, mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt	Subsoil
202	Layer	Firm, mid orange/yellow brown, slightly silty clay	Natural geology
203	Cut	Semi-circular, very shallow sloping sides, uneven base. Contains 204	Modern pit
204	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	Fill of [203]
205	Cut	Elongated oval, concave sides and base. Contains 206	Pit/furrow terminus
206	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown clayey silt. Occasional sub-rounded stones	Fill of [205]
207	Cut	NW-SE orientated linear	Land drain

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown silt	Topsoil
301	Layer	Friable, mid yellow brown clayey silt	Subsoil
302	Layer	Firm, mid to light orange brown clay	Natural geology
303	Cut	Linear, steep sloping sides, flat base. Contains 304	Land drain
304	Fill	Firm, mid bluish grey silty clay. Occasional small stones	Fill of [303]

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
305	Cut	Oval. Contains 306. Not excavated	Modern pit
306	Fill	Unsorted, modern rubble. Limestone, mortar and brick fragments. Not excavated	Fill of [305]
307	Cut	SW-NE linear	Land drain

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt	Topsoil
401	Layer	Friable, mid to dark brown clayey silt	Subsoil
402	Layer	Firm, mid to light orange brown clay. Patches of darker orange brown sandy clay	Natural geology
403	Cut	Irregular, very shallow concave sides, flat base. Contains 404	Pit
404	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown clayey silt. Patches of mid orange brown clayey silt and occasional sub-rounded stones	Fill of [403]
405	Cut	Linear, very shallow sides, uneven base. Contains 406. Same as [407]; bisected by a modern land drain (not excavated)	Furrow
406	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones.	Fill of [405]
407	Cut	E-W orientated linear	Furrow
408	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones.	Fill of [407]
409	Fill	Modern land drain bisecting furrow [405]. Not excavated.	Land drain
410	Cut	E-W orientated linear	Land drain
411	Cut	E-W orientated linear	Furrow
412	Cut	E-W orientated linear	Furrow

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown silt	Topsoil
501	Layer	Friable, mid brown clayey silt. Patches of orange clayey silt	Subsoil
502	Layer	Firm, mid to light orange brown clay. Patches of mid blue clay	Natural geology
503	Cut	NW-SE orientated linear	Land drain
504	Cut	NW-SE orientated linear	Furrow

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
600	Layer	Friable, mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt.	Topsoil
601	Layer	Friable, mid orange brown clayey silt.	Subsoil
602	Layer	Firm, mid to light yellow orange clay.	Natural geology

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
603	Cut	Linear, shallow concave sides, flat base. Contains 604	Furrow
604	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	Fill of [603]
605	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow
606	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow
607	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow
608	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow
609	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow
610	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow

Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
700	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt	Topsoil
701	Layer	Friable, mid orange brown clayey silt	Subsoil
702	Layer	Firm, mid orange brown clay	Natural geology
703	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Land drain
704	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow
705	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Furrow
706	Cut	N-S orientated linear	Land drain
707	Cut	E-W orientated linear	Furrow

Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
800	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt	Topsoil
801	Layer	Friable, mid brown clayey silt	Subsoil
802	Layer	Firm, mid orange brown clay. Occasional sub- rounded stones	Natural
803	Cut	NW – SE linear	Land drain
804	Cut	NW – SE linear	Land drain

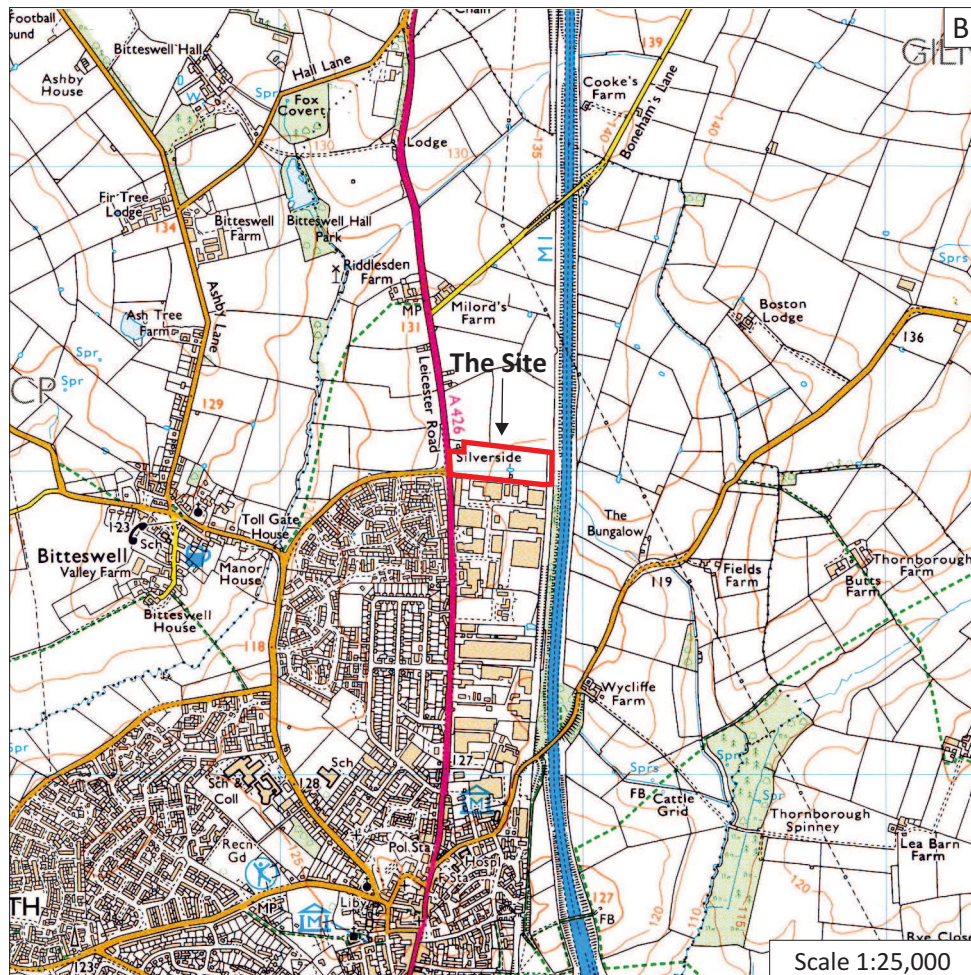
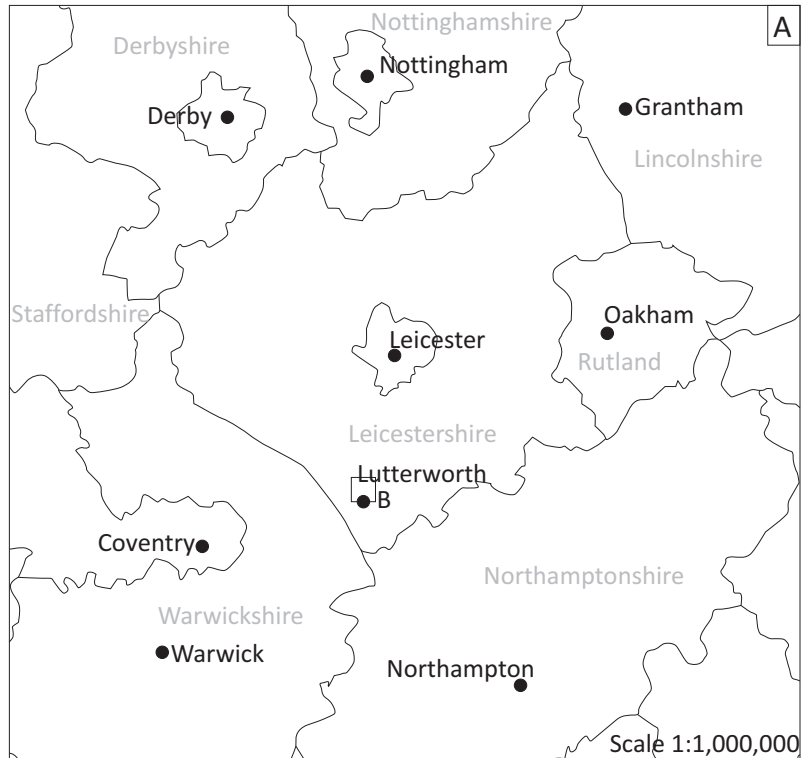
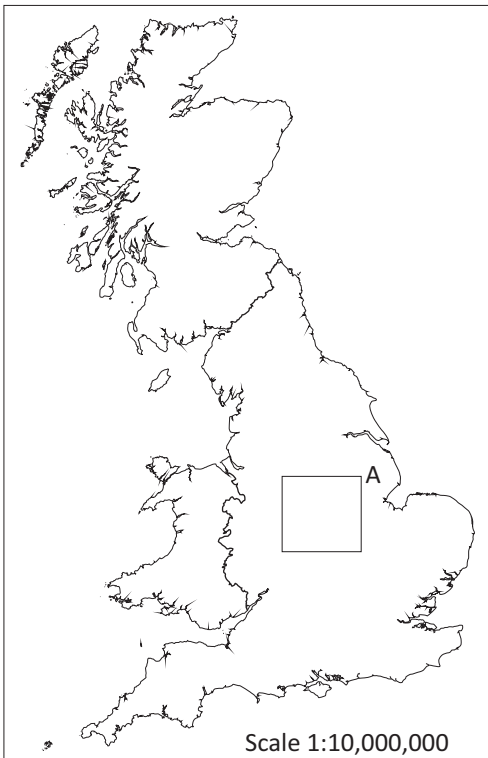
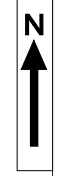


Figure 1: Site location with proposed development area in red
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Site Code	LUTT 14
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	I Pringle
Date	02/05/14

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Key

- Site location
- Archaeological feature
- Positive magnetic anomaly
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of magnetic noise
- Area of magnetic noise
- Examples* of individual dipolar responses
Indicative of ferrous or highly fired material
*smaller responses omitted for clarity

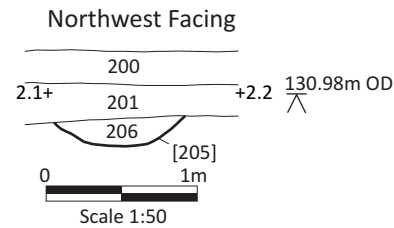
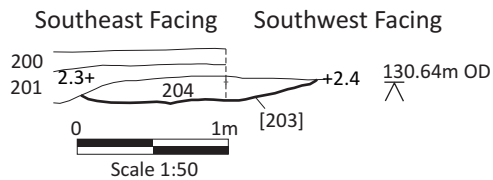
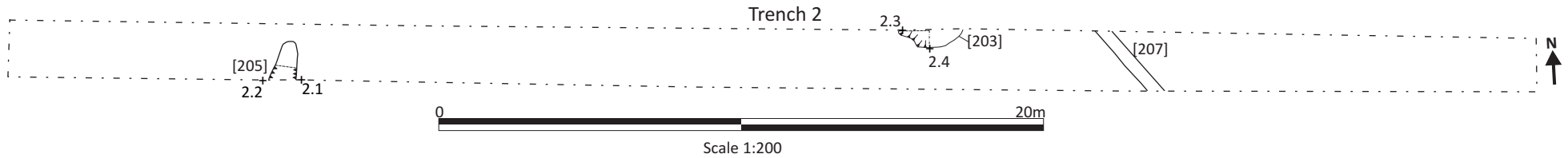
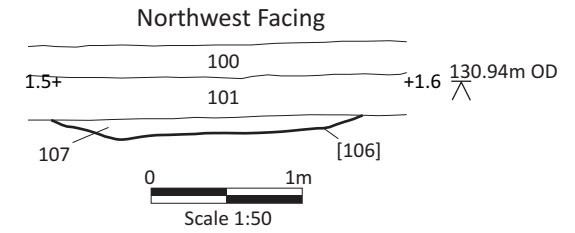
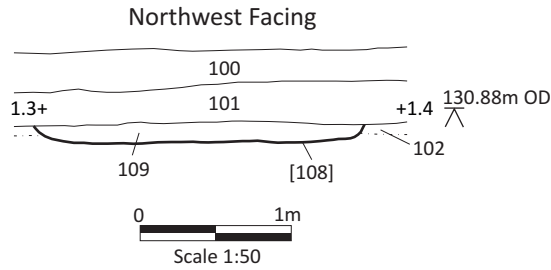
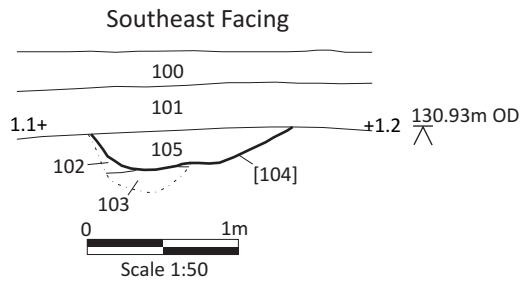
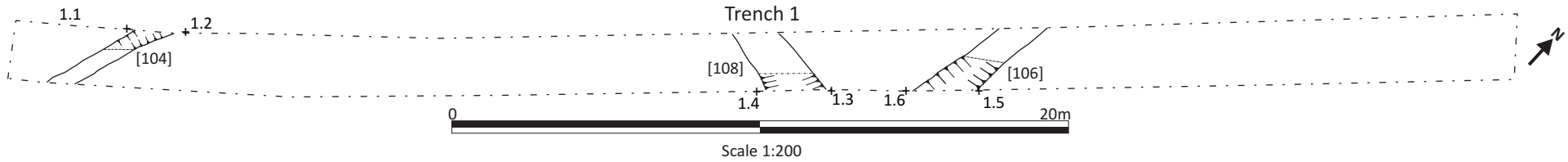
Site Code	LUTT 14
Scale	1:2,000 @ A4
Drawn by	A Mulcahy
Date	08/05/14

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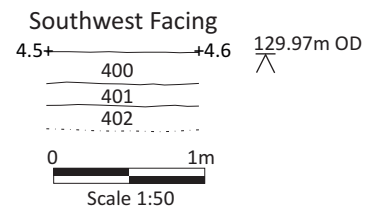
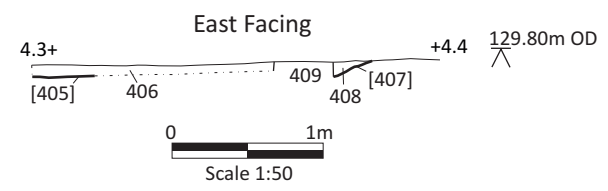
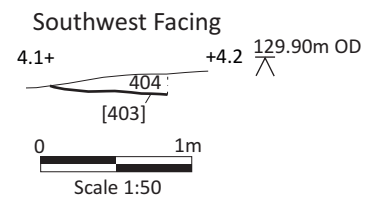
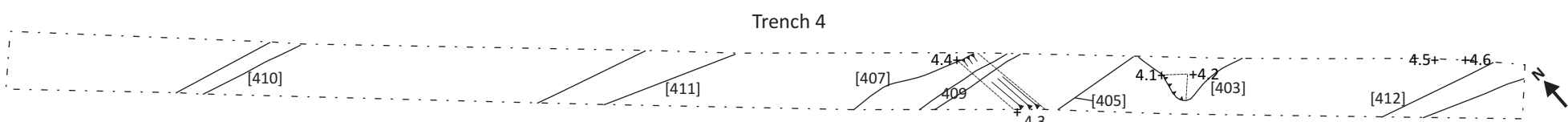
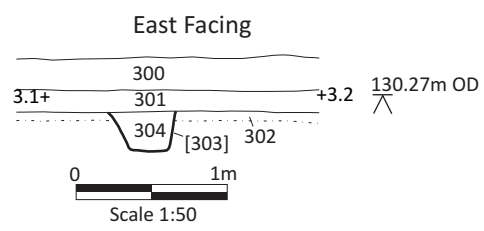
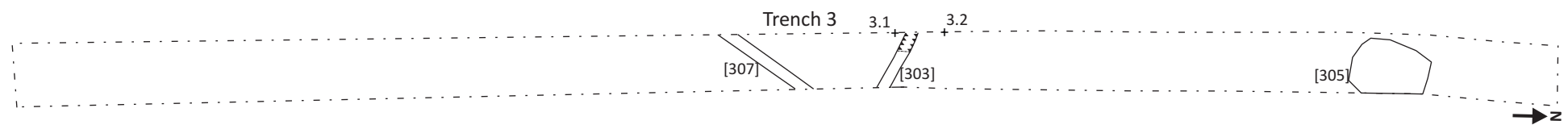
Figure 2: Evaluation trenches superimposed on geophysical survey interpretative plot (AAL 2013b)



Site Code	LUTT 14
Scale	1:200 and 1:50 @ A4
Drawn by	A Mulcahy
Date	16/05/14

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Figure 3: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 1 and 2



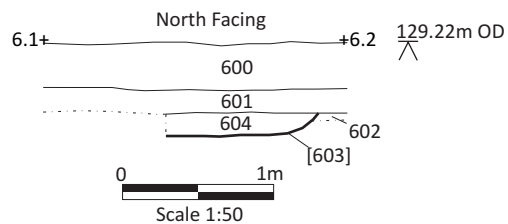
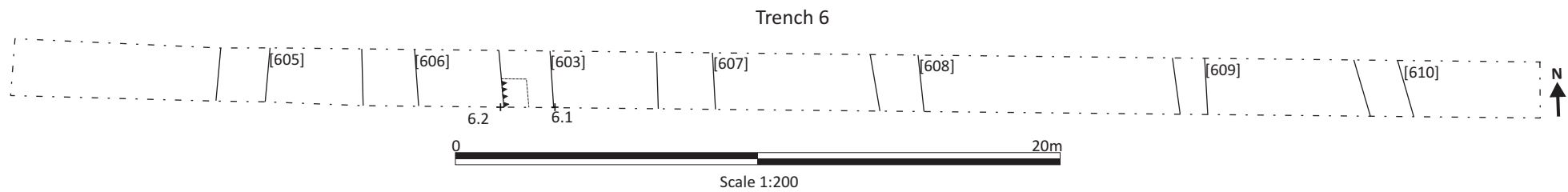
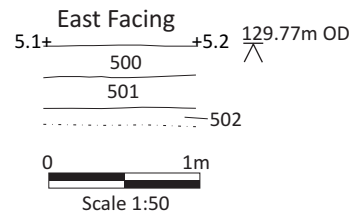
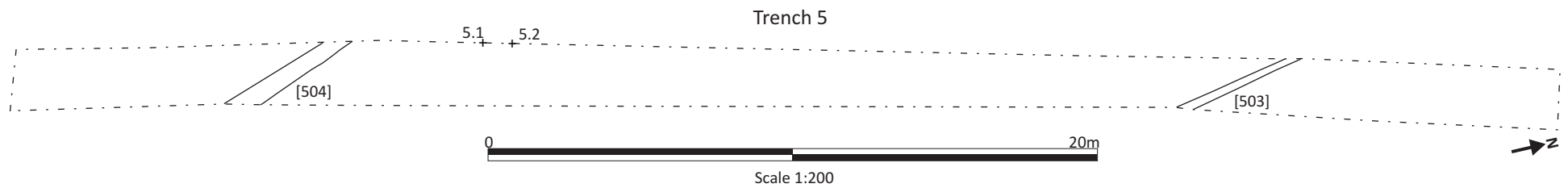
Site Code	LUTT 14
Scale	1:200 and 1:50 @ A4
Drawn by	A Mulcahy
Date	16/05/14

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Figure 4: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 3 and 4



Site Code	LUTT 14
Scale	1:200 and 1:50 @ A4
Drawn by	A Mulcahy
Date	16/05/14

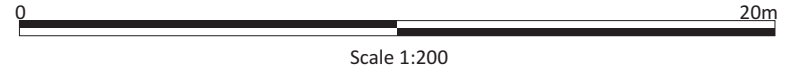
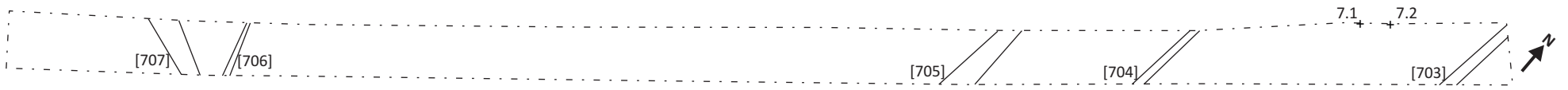
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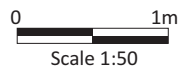
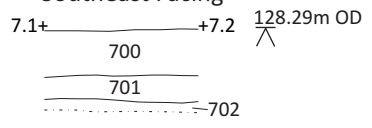
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Figure 5: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 5 and 6

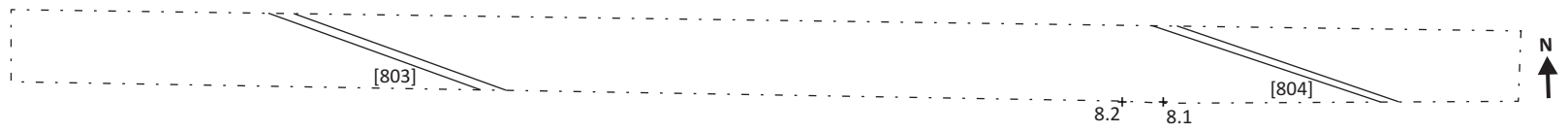
Trench 7



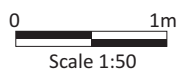
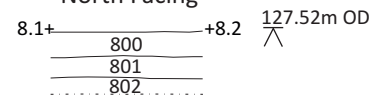
Southeast Facing



Trench 8



North Facing



Site Code	LUTT 14
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Figure 6: Plans and selected sections of Trenches 7 and 8



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