

**LAND AT BROOKSBY QUARRY, MELTON ROAD, BROOKSBY,  
LEICESTERSHIRE, LE14 2LN**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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PCAS job no. 2117  
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Prepared for  
Archaeologica Ltd.  
on behalf of Tarmac Trading Ltd.

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## Non-Technical Summary

*PCAS Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Archaeologica Ltd, on behalf of Tarmac Trading Ltd, to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching, on Land at Brooksby Quarry, Melton Road, Brooksby, Leicestershire. The Site is located immediately to the south of Brooksby Grange Farm and the Permitted Brooksby Quarry. The Rearsby Brook flows to the north of the Site. The eastern fields are delimited to the north by Spinney Farm, the Permitted Quarry and Brookfield.*

*Of the one hundred and thirty-five trenches excavated, forty-three exposed archaeological features, the most significant of which were located in Areas 2, 4 and 8. The archaeological remains located in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 were sparsely distributed and consisted of undated pits, postholes and former field boundary ditches visible on the historic mapping for the site.*

*The features encountered in Area 2 closely correspond with the anomalies identified during an earlier geophysical survey and appear to represent the remains of a rectilinear enclosure, with the ditch to a possible open-sided annexe to the east. Two curvilinear features, containing prehistoric Iron Age pottery, identified in Trench 41 are likely the remains of a ring ditch, though no internal features were identified within the trenches. In addition to the settlement features identified in Area 2 another possible ring ditch was revealed in Trench 66 on the eastern side of Area 4. Again, no internal features were identified within the excavated trench and no datable material was retrieved from the ditch fills. There were three areas of archaeological activity within Area 8. The most significant of which was an isolated cremation burial in Trench 110, at the southern end of the area, which has been radiocarbon dated to the mid Bronze Age.*

*Overall, the results of the evaluation were consistent with the results of the geophysical survey, confirming the low potential and lower significance of the features in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 and the more significant remains of the enclosures/farmsteads identified in Areas 2 and 4.*

## 1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Archaeologica Ltd, on behalf of Tarmac Trading Ltd, to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching, on Land at Brooksby Quarry, Melton Road, Brooksby, Leicestershire (central NGR: SK 67472 14983, Fig. 1).

Tarmac Trading Limited are preparing an application for an extraction for an extension to the south, east and west of the Permitted Quarry, the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension. A desktop assessment and a programme of aerial assessment, desk-based assessment, geoarchaeology and magnetometry survey have been already undertaken.



**Figure 1:** Site location plan with proposed development area shown in red (NTS). OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278

## 2.0 Location and description (Figs. 1)

The Site is located immediately to the south of Brooksby Grange Farm and the Permitted Brooksby Quarry. The Rearsby Brook flows to the north of the Site. The eastern fields are delimited to the north by Spinney Farm, the Permitted Quarry and Brookfield. Fields form the remaining boundaries. The Site is centred at SK 67472 14983 (Fig 1).

The Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension amounts to 48 ha and is adjacent and to the south of the Permitted Brooksby Quarry.

## 3.0 Geology & Topography (taken from WSI – Lisboa 2018)

The Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension sits in the southern part of a broad valley aligned with the Rearsby Brooks which flows E-W and bisects the valley. The Rearsby Brook is a tributary stream which flows eastward off the Leicestershire Wolds, joining the River Wreak at Rearsby.

In the area of the Permitted Quarry and the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, the post glacial valley floor is c. 170m wide. The edge of this topographic zone is at c 66m m OD and is marked by a gentle break of slope with the ground rising on either side in an undulating fashion to an altitude of c. 80m OD.

The contemporary channel of the Rearsby Brook is straight in plan and trapezoidal in cross section and is suggested to be the result of modern engineering (Challis and Howard 1999). Aerial photographs, LiDAR and the 1848 Tithe Map show the presence of former channels across the area, particularly between Spinney Farm and the former Stables. They are shallow and sinuous and are located close to the modern, engineered channel. Prior to engineering the Rearsby Brook probably meandered in a single channels across its floodplain, as shown by the multiple but successive courses of palaeochannels exposed following the removal of the alluvium in the Plant Site and Phase 1, and are also visible in LiDAR which shows at least two sets of meandering watercourses in the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension to the west of the Plant Site in the Permitted Quarry.

The valley between the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension and the Permitted Quarry has been moderated by the deposition of a substantial blanket of alluvium in the medieval period or later. Away from the brook the land rises so most of the Site sits on a north facing slope.

The BGS information shows the Site to consist of a complex mosaic of superficial geology. A belt of alluvium runs E-W along the southern edge of the Permitted Site and the northern edge of the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, filling the hollow of the Rearsby Brook valley. Two fingers of colluvium stem southwards from this alluvial belt. The superficial geology is shown on BGS sheet and consists largely of the Oadby formation, which drapes most of the slopes, with only a small area of Thrussington, the variation being accounted by the interdigitation of these two members, both of Anglian Age.

The stratigraphy of Permitted Brooksby Quarry is relatively simple, comprising four main units above the Lias bedrock. Under the topsoil the sequence is capped by the Thrussington Till. Underlying this is the Baginton Formation, the gravels of the Thurmaston Member and the overlying sands of the Brandon Member. At the base of the sequence lies the Brooksby Sand and Gravel, where a channel has been incised into the Lias bedrock which forms the basal geology of the Site.

The stratigraphy of the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension differs in the lower deposits, as the Brooksby and Thurmaston deposits are not present in all areas but are circumscribed to a Pleistocene Incised Channel which runs NW-SE along the eastern edge of Site. Even within the incised channel the stratigraphy of the Site varies. For example, the Brooksby sand and gravels are not present all the areas of the transect modelled in that section, while in the Site of Proposed Extract the topsoil is underlain principally by the Oadby Till (rather than Thrussington Till) both were deposited in the Anglian glaciation.

Along the southern boundary of the Site, the modern narrow valley running E-W separating the south facing slope of the Permitted Quarry from the north facing slope of the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension is filled with a blanket of alluvium in excess of 1.8m deep, as shown by the excavations in the plant site. Within the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, the available borehole data shows the alluvium to reach c. 2.0m to the south of the Permitted Quarry. The alluvium is of post Saxon date, as shown by the stratigraphy of the Saxon pit and burnt mound excavated in Phase 3 and the Plant Site respectively which were buried under the alluvium.

#### **4.0 Archaeological & Historic Background** (taken from WSI – Lisboa 2018)

The large-scale archaeological investigations undertaken in the Permitted Site and in the

Extension Site allow for a model of the geoarchaeology to be drawn encompassing the whole of the area within the red line with the archaeology of the extension area and Permitted Quarry discussed separately.

## **Landscape element 1: The valley**

### *Extension Site*

The examination of the borehole data available for the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension shows substantial depths of alluvium on the edges of the Rearsby Brook in the valley at below 66m OD.

In addition, several areas of alluvial deposits were identified by the geophysics survey. One of the larger spreads of alluvial deposits sits in soil storage area south of the Plant Site with smaller deposits also apparent to the west. These deposits possibly stem from offshoots of the former channels of the Brooksby Brook. The magnetometry survey did not identify any anomalies associated with burnt mounds in the Extension Site (Gater and Stevens 2018). There are two areas of ferrous anomalies on the edge of the alluvium in this area, which one could speculate could represent burnt mounds, as they share a similar setting with the known burnt mounds in the Permitted Area. The geophysics report suggests there could potentially be a mound in the centre of Area 5, but it sits away from water (though within a flintwork cluster).

Another area of extensive alluvial deposits was identified in the easternmost area of the Extension Site, defined to the north by the Brooksby Brook. These findings mirror those of the Permitted Quarry Phase 3 immediately adjacent. The magnetometry survey did not identify any anomalies associated with burnt mounds in this area.

Consideration of the available boreholes suggests the possible presence of burnt mound remains in the area adjacent and just outside the Site where peat underlies alluvial clay.

Boreholes 11, 25, 36 and 41 show evidence of the palaeochannels shown in the Tithe map and the LiDAR data, with BH 22 showing the pool depicted in the Tithe Map and even in more recent maps.

Within the valley area of the Extension Site, a ring ditch c 25m in diameter has been tentatively identified in the north-eastern corner of Area 2, at the interface of the valley/slope. If confirmed it would be part of the same ceremonial landscape as the small ring ditch excavated in the Plant Site, in a similar topographical setting.

### *Permitted Quarry*

Along the southern edge of the Permitted Quarry, on the edges of the Rearsby Brook, a blanket of deep alluvial clay over 1.5m deep was present, infilling a narrow valley oriented E-W. The removal of this alluvial clay in the Permitted Quarry (Plant Site and Phase 1) revealed extensive evidence of prehistoric occupation along a series of palaeochannels which probably represent former courses of the Rearsby Brook.

In the western edge of the stripped belt of alluvium, in the Plant Site, a small ring-ditch, a mortuary enclosure of probable Late Bronze Age and Early Iron age, was excavated. Further east, within the Plant Site, an extensive area of materials associated with multiple burnt mounds (pits, troughs, mounds of discarded burnt stone) was identified on the northern edge of a contemporary palaeochannel. Burnt mound features refer to a set of potentially related adjacent features including a pit interpreted as a trough (i.e. water-bearing pit), and possible hearths (small pits filled with cracked stones) and a spread of heat-cracked stone resulting

from the continued discard of cracked stones from the hearths. There were four sets of features. The westernmost, Mound 1, had a timber-lined trough which was radiocarbon dated to 2470-2210 BC. Alongside this timber lined trough there were shallow pits filled with cracked stones from which small quantities of worked flint were recovered. The date for the timber-lined trough is among the earliest in the Midlands. Nearby, to the east further evidence of activity resulting in burnt mounds were found- with one trough filled with burnt stone and a characteristically shaped, crescent shaped, mound of cracked stones, resulting from the accumulation of discarded, used cracked stone (Mound 2). A third burnt mound area (mound 3) lay 50 metres to the east. It was represented by a substantial deposit of heat cracked stone which formed a mound. A flint core and worked flint were recovered from the mound. There was also a trough. The easternmost evidence of burnt mound activity was represented by a substantial mound cracked of heat stones and a pit/trough. Burnt mounds 2-4 were only sampled as they remain preserved within the Plant Site. However, trenching of Burnt mound 4 revealed a pit cut into the mounds of burnt stone. Within this pit sat a ladder which was dated to 400AD-560AD and is therefore of Saxon date. All the burnt mound activity remains in the Permitted Quarry sat on the edge of a contemporary E-W palaeochannels some of which overlaid the archaeological remains.

To the east of the Plant Site, in Extraction Phase 1, there were no further burnt mounds but three enclosures were revealed under the alluvial blanket. They had no internal features and only minimal debris was found in the fill of the features. The absence of domestic debris and internal features, and the location of the enclosures to the north of the palaeochannel within a valley bottom setting, suggests that the enclosure were built for livestock management. The few fragments of pottery recovered in the course of the excavation suggest a Middle to Late Iron Age date for the enclosures.

As was the case with the Plant Site, Extraction Phase 3 is located to the north but in close vicinity of the Rearsby Brook, but further east. The alluvium here was much thinner, in the order of 0.5m. As was the case with the Plant Site, a palaeochannel was identified in Extraction Phase 3 under the alluvium, though less extensive and with a less complex history. It was also associated with burnt mound features which were also covered by the alluvium: two areas of burnt mound activity were identified, 75metres apart at SK 6768 1566 and SK 6744 1571. There were five shallow pits, some filled with fire-cracked stones which were identified near a mound of fire cracked stones on the edge of a palaeochannel. These features reveal the presence of burnt mound activity in the area. As was the case of Mound 4 in the Plant Site, a pit had been cut in the area and a ladder was still in place on the side of the pit. Adjacent to the pit lay a cobbled surface. As was the case with the Mound 4 ladder, radiocarbon dating showed the ladder to be of Saxon date (340-540AD). There were also indications of Iron Age activity relating to pit and ditch cutting but no evidence of settlement.

## **Landscape element 2: terrace edge**

### *Within the Proposed Site*

For the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension a late prehistoric flint scatter is known mid-slope (MLE 3883). Another cluster of prehistoric worked flint known 100m to the west (MLE 3895). Both sites are set mid-slope at >75m OD. Inferring from the Permitted Quarry where similar clusters of artefacts were also identified by the same fieldwalking programme, they are not likely to be associated with contemporary settlement features are likely to be plough soil sites.

The geophysical survey undertaken in connection with the present application identified two sets of enclosures, ring ditches and a possible hearth relating to two closely set farmstead settlements in extraction Phase 16 (Area 2, Fig. 2). Several anomalies appear to form a rectangular enclosure with a possible open sided attached enclosure abutting to the east.

The western end of the enclosure seems to comprise a three-sided square shaped feature with a large pit of heart in the middle. To the east there is a C shaped anomaly and a weak ring features. A second farmstead may be present to the east. The anomalies are very weak but appear to be associated with two or three ring features and other cut features.

These settlements are similar in form to late Iron Age /small farmsteads in the gravel terrace north of the valley, the Permitted Quarry. In these sites artefactual survival is very poor. Comparison of the enclosures with the fieldwalking results for this area shows no Iron Age finds and very few Roman finds, with no clusters, suggestive of manuring rather than settlement. The weakness of the magnetic response and the presence of traces of medieval cultivation suggest that like their counterparts in the Permitted Quarry they are heavily truncated and likely to survive only as shallow features, with poor artefactual content.

In the north-east of Area 4 there is another circular anomaly, but it is magnetically weak and could simply be chance alignments. A flintwork artefact cluster is known from this area (MLE3883).

A slight cluster of Late Iron Age/Roman sherds in the NW of the Permitted quarry had been identified in the course of fieldwalking (MLE 7998). Excavation to the east in the Summer 2018 showed two substantial enclosures, one square and one circular within which were a series of pit. A number of large Scored Ware sherds some of which are possibly part of the same vessel were identified in the upper fill of the square ditch. This settlement sits just the ridge overlooking the Rearsby Brook valley to the south at the same level as the Iron Age settlement excavated in Phase 10. North of the stables, in extraction Phase 11, where the geophysical survey had indicated the presence of possible ditches and fieldwalking had recovered a small amount of Roman pottery sherds (MLE 16371), an enclosure, several round houses and a possible corn-drier type feature were revealed on stripping, indicating the presence of settlement. It may thus be that the small amount of pottery in MLE 7998 represents a similar settlement. Further to the west, in Phase 13a another Iron age farmstead was exposed by soil stripping.

The presence of a Saxon sherd within the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension has a probability of was found within a ditch, outlier of settlement. To the south a pit with burnt stone and child cremation accompanied by blue glass beads were found A couple of Saxo-Norman sherds were recovered from MLE 7998, mid-slope in the south of the Site of Proposed Development which could be the result of manuring. There could be further Saxon pits within earlier burnt mounds within the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension.

For the later medieval period, evidence of cultivation activity has been recovered on the south facing slope in the form of furrows. It confirms that the area of the Permitted Quarry and Site of Proposed Development were part of the open fields of the village of Brooksby, where extensive evidence of later medieval and post-medieval settlement activity is known. The recording of early medieval pottery sherds in the course of the fieldwalking is the result of manuring rather than settlement. The Site of Proposed Extraction is expected to have been part of the fields of the village though the presence of farmsteads is also known from late medieval manuscripts though some at least (e.g Brooksby Grange) are likely to have continued in use into the medieval period.

Ridge and furrow is extant though extremely degraded and hardly visible from the ground, in the pasture fields surrounding Spinney Farm. That was also the case in the Phase 1 when their survey was not possible using standard surveying techniques as they were not clearly discernible (too eroded). The ridge and furrow occur in areas which were meadows in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when the Tithe map was drawn up. Furrows have been identified on the slope of Extraction Phases 7-10 confirming the use of the slope in the Permitted Quarry for



arable cultivation in the medieval/early Post-medieval period. Buried furrows are apparent as linear anomalies in the magnetometry survey.

## **5.0 Current and Past Land Use** (taken from WSI – Lisboa 2018)

Land use is agricultural is largely arable with exception of four fields under pasture adjacent to the Rearsby Brook and which forming the easternmost fields of the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension.

The Schedule attached to the Tithe Map shows field names. These are typically modern enclosure names referring largely to the size and position of the fields. The fields were agglomerated towards the close of the 19th century but thereafter remained largely unchanged. The field names in the floodplain on the edge of the Rearsby Brook include 'meadow' in their name ('Top Meadow', 'Lower Meadow', 'Butchers Meadow'), though the fields now under pasture are Brooks Close, another reference to water, 'Thuns Close'. The areas on the slopes are named 'closes' or less frequently 'fields' or 'pieces'. The field names seem to indicate sensibly the use of the floodplain for meadows and the slopes for arable.

The presence of relict, very eroded, ridge and furrow in fields of the floodplain now under pasture shows that this area was under cultivation sometime in the medieval period.

## **6.0 Previous Work in the Site** (taken from WSI – Lisboa 2018)

### **Aerial Photography**

The surface geology of the Application area is largely clay with some gravel and a thin layer of alluvium in the floor of the valley of Rearsby Brook clays and alluvium are not prone to showing cropmarks.

The walkover of the Site showed no evidence of upstanding ridge and furrow in the site, though ridge and furrow was identified in aerial photographs taken prior to 1970.

### **Fieldwalking**

Fields not under pasture, all but three fields of the Application Area, were fieldwalked in 1997 by LMAS (Liddle and Knox, 1991 1997). The fields were walked using a traverse and stint methodology at 20 m intervals with selected sample areas were also walked at 5 m intervals.

Flintwork scatters Mesolithic to early Bronze age were identified in the southern fields. No distinctive clusters are apparent. The distribution is part of a noisy background of distribution within the area. Although there is a denser cluster in the field south of the Site which could potentially indicate activity areas, these scatters are comparable in size and type of flintwork represented to others within the Permitted Quarry which have been stripped and recorded. Yet in the stripped areas no evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic or early Bronze Age settlement has been found, so it is not likely that these scatters will correspond to buried contemporary features.

The Roman pottery scatters were interpreted as field remains, not indicative of settlement but fields in relative proximity of settlement. Two areas to the north and north-east of the Permitted quarry produced a much greater density of surface finds and were identified as settlement areas. The magnetometry surveys of one these areas (which sits outside the Extraction Area of the Permitted Quarry) confirmed it was indeed the case.

In the NE field, a light flint scatter a light Roman pottery scatter and a Saxon sherd were found. Like the other scatters of Roman material within the Site it is interpreted as part of the field dumping/manuring, too light to represent settlement.

Quantities of medieval pottery from the Saxo-Norman, early medieval and late medieval period were recovered from all the fields and were interpreted as the result of manuring.

## **Geophysical Survey**

A geophysical survey consisting of detailed magnetometry and magnetic susceptibility for the whole of the Site was undertaken by Sumo.

The geophysical survey consisted of magnetometry. The form, size and nature of the features producing the anomalies fall within the realm detailed magnetometer survey. This technique records cut features where the fill is magnetic, allowing the contrast between the natural background of the gravel and the more magnetic silt/sand to be recorded by the instrumentation. It records pits, hollows and ditches whether of natural or anthropogenic origin. It also records the magnetism of the different stones which became incorporated into the gravel by the movement of the ice. The interpretation of the nature of the features, whether archaeological or natural depends on their size and shape, and whether it falls into a pattern and the comparison of those patterns with known archaeological sites. The effectiveness of the technique depends on the geology but the Sumo report indicates that the technique was effective in the Site.

*Fromm Garter and Stephens (2017):*

## **Probable / Possible Archaeology**

In Area 2 several linear anomalies and trends appear to form a rectilinear 'enclosure' with a possible open-sided 'annexe' abutting to the east. The western end of the 'enclosure' may comprise a three-sided 'square' feature with a large pit (or perhaps hearth) in the middle. To the east there is a well-defined 'C-shaped' anomaly and a weak ring feature. Unfortunately, ridge and furrow cultivation has cut into many of the features, but the results would seem to indicate a small farmstead, perhaps Romano-British in date.

A second poorly-defined enclosure was visible some 80m to the north-east of the above. The ditch anomalies are little more than trends in the data, but they appear to be associated with 2-3 ring features and some other cut features. Once again, the data suggest a possible small farmstead of a similar date.

To the north of the pylon which stands in the field there are further indications of an oval feature, in the NE corner of Area 2, though the magnetic responses are poorly defined and partially masked by the shadow of the pylon.

## **Burnt Mounds**

One of the aims of the survey was to investigate if there is any evidence in the magnetic data for the presence of burnt mounds. Such features often comprised a large mound of discarded burnt stones, surrounding a former stone trough in which water was heated. Well-preserved mounds will result in a 'classic' magnetic response comprising an arc of strongly magnetic anomalies (both positive and negative in polarity) partially encompassing a quieter central area. However, in many instances the mounds were no more than piles of stones and these can be dispersed by later ploughing. Therefore, damaged burnt mounds can simply result in a cluster of ferrous-type responses, and magnetically if bricks and tiles are used to consolidate ground, or ferrous debris is scattered in a field the magnetic signature will be no

different.

At Brooksby, there are no obvious 'classic' burnt mound anomalies in the data. There are clusters of responses in Area 1, but these all lie on the line of a former field boundary and the responses are more likely to be associated with its removal. The very strong responses in the centre of Area 5 could be of interest, but they are most likely to reflect four or five large ferrous objects buried together. In fact, the anomalies are typical of infilled ponds and it is interesting to note that such a feature is marked on the Tithe map in this approximate location.

On the geophysics survey report concluded that it seemed unlikely that there are any burnt mounds in the survey area. However, they may lie under the alluvium as was the case with the Plant Site in the Permitted Quarry, which would mask at least in part the signal.

### **Uncertain**

It is inevitable that on a survey of this size some anomalies will fall into the category of uncertain origin. While some might be archaeological, for example the small curvilinear or arc-shaped responses, they could equally be agricultural effects or a consequence of the natural soils /geology. Isolated responses can be particularly difficult to interpret because although some appear pit-like, natural pockets of magnetic soil or even deeply buried ferrous objects can result in a similar signature.

### **Former Field Boundary**

Several linear anomalies and trends in the data coincide with former boundaries visible on historic mapping. These are recorded in Areas 1, 5, 6 and 8 and appear on the Tithe map of 1848 (Lisboa 2015).

### **Agricultural – Ploughing / Land Drains**

Parallel linear anomalies in the data reflect past ploughing regimes; some of the results indicate ridge and furrow cultivation patterns whilst less well-defined responses could simply be modern ploughing effects.

Land drains are visible in some of the areas, usually as a line of dipole anomalies. In Area 2 there is a network of widely spaced (approximately 35m apart) drains.

### **Natural / Geological / Pedological / Topographic**

Amorphous magnetic responses tend to be associated with localised variations in the soils or geology, and sloping topography can have a similar effect on the data. These patterns are visible in many of the survey areas and they are common in magnetic surveys. The results from the northern zones of Areas 7 and 8 clearly reflect alluvial deposits from the nearby stream (Rearsby Brook).

## **7.0 Methodology**

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of one hundred and thirty evaluation trenches measuring 50m x 2m which were sited to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified and the site as a whole, providing a 3% sample of the entire site (Fig. 2).

Though some of the trenches are targeted (see below) most trenches were not targeted

- the probable enclosures/farmsteads (T 26, 29,30, 32,33, 39, 50)

- the possible ring ditch (T 40)
- possible linear features (T 4, 11, 26, 27, 30, 31, 67, 66, 68, 98)
- the areas of alluvium including where they are associated with ferrous response T27, 51, 122, 129, 130, 133, 134)
- substantial areas of ferrous response (T9, 14, 65, 123, 124,126)
- areas of alluvium
- areas of higher densities of flintwork (62, 68, 70, 74-76, 108, 100, 103, 107, 105)

Trenches were initially machine excavated using a wheeled excavator fitted with a smooth wide ditching bucket. They were manually cleaned, and archaeological features excavated by hand. Sections (including representative sections) were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and features plotted on trench plans drawn at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200. The documentary record was supplemented by a digital photographic record, a selection of which is reproduced within this report. Horizons were recorded on standard PCAS record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept. Finds and samples were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing and dispatch to the relevant specialists.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by Archaeologica Ltd (Lisboa 2018). The fieldwork was undertaken by L. Brocklehurst and six assistants between 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2018 and 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2018.

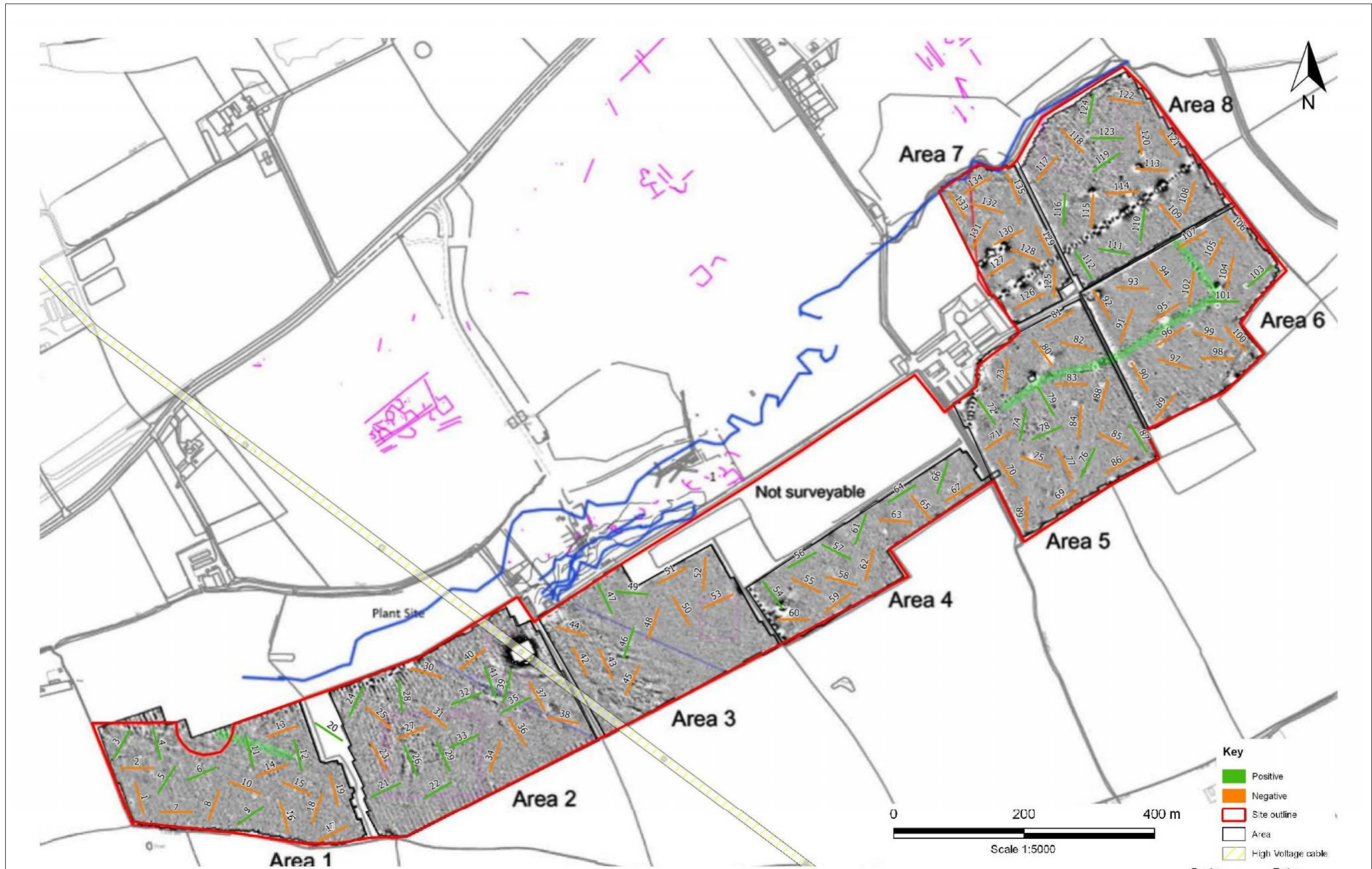


Figure 2: Site overview, indicating the position of archaeologically positive trenches

## 8.0 Results

### AREA 1

*A total of twenty trenches were excavated in Area 1 revealing a sparse amount of archaeology with furrows, land drains and modern field boundaries present.*

#### Negative Trenches

No remains of archaeological interest were located in twelve of the twenty trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.

#### Positive Trenches

##### Trench 3 (Fig. 3, Plates. 1 & 2)

*Trench 3 was orientated NE – SW and was located in the NW corner of Area 1. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (303), which was in turn overlain by 0.1.4m of alluvium (302), 0.3m of subsoil (301) and 0.24m of topsoil (300). Two NE – SW aligned plough furrows and a modern ditch were also noted at the SW end of the trench.*

Pit [304] was circular in plan with a diameter of 1m, gentle side and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay 0.14m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the pit.

Pit [306] was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.12m, gentle side and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay 0.36m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the pit.

##### Trench 4 (Fig. 4, Plate. 3)

*Trench 4 was orientated NNW – SSE and was located in the NW corner of Area 1 and targeted a possible linear feature identified on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (403), which was in turn overlain by 0.32m of subsoil (401) and 0.3m of topsoil (400). A modern ditch was noted at the southern end of the trench and an area of colluvium, 0.17m deep, was present at the north end of the trench.*

Ditch [404] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the northern end of the trench. It was 1m wide, 0.17m deep, and had gentle edges and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (405), 0.17m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

##### Trench 5 (Fig. 5, Plate. 4)

*Trench 5 was orientated NE – SW and was located on the western side of Area 1. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (502), which was in turn overlain by 0.15m of subsoil (501) and 0.3m of topsoil (500). Four NW – SE aligned plough furrows were noted along the length of the trench and a modern land drain was revealed at the southern end of the trench.*

Ditch [507] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the central part of the trench. It was 0.9m wide, 0.24m deep, and had gentle edges and a shallow concaved base. It contained a

single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (508), 0.24m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

A single fragment of a late Neolithic – early Bronze Age flint balde flake was recovered from one of the furrows (504).

### **Trench 6 (Fig. 6, Plate. 5)**

*Trench 6 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located towards the centre of Area 1. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (602), which was in turn overlain by 0.12m of subsoil (601) and 0.32m of topsoil (600). Six NW – SE aligned plough furrows were noted along the length of the trench.*

Ditch [607] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the eastern end of the trench. It was 0.76m wide, 0.24m deep, and had steep edges and a concaved base. It contained a single fill of dark grey brown silty clay (608), 0.24m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch. Ditch [607] cut a furrow lying immediately to the west, indicating that it post-dates the medieval/Post-medieval ploughing..

### **Trench 9 (Fig. 7, Plate. 6)**

*Trench 9 was orientated NW – SE and was located on the southern side of Area 1. This trench was excavated in an area, shown on the geophysical survey, as an area of substantial ferrous response. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (903), which was in turn overlain by 0.24m of subsoil (901) and 0.25m of topsoil (900). Two modern land drains and a deposit of alluvium, 0.52m deep, were also encountered within the trench.*

Ditch [904] was aligned approximately E – W towards the western end of the trench. It was 0.78m wide, 0.18m deep, and had gentle edges and a shallow concaved base. It contained a single fill of light-yellow brown silty clay (905), 0.18m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

### **Trench 11 (Fig. 8, Plate. 7)**

*Trench 11 was orientated NNW – SSE and was located towards the NE corner of Area 1 and targeted a possible linear feature identified on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (1102), which was in turn overlain by 0.08m of subsoil (1101) and 0.23m of topsoil (1100).*

Ditch [1103] was aligned approximately E – W towards the northern end of the trench. It was 0.8m wide, 0.36m deep, and had steep edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (1104), 0.36m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch. This ditch is probably the same as the modern ditch observed in Trenches 3 and 4 on the western side of Area 1.

### **Trench 12 (Fig. 9, Plate. 8)**

*Trench 12 was orientated NNW – SSE and was located on the eastern side of Area 1. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (1202), which was in turn overlain by 0.08m of subsoil (1201) and 0.23m of topsoil (1200). Two NW-SE plough furrows and a modern land drain were also encountered within the trench.*

Pit [1204] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.8m, 0.2m deep, had gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid yellow brown silty clay, 0.2m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

### **Trench 20 (Fig. 10, Plates. 9 & 10)**

*Trench 20 was orientated NW – SE and was located between geophysical Areas 1 & 2. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (2002), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (2001) and 0.28m of topsoil (2000). A single ENE - WSW aligned plough furrow was also evident towards the southern end of the trench.*

Ditch [2005] was aligned approximately ENE –WSW towards the northern end of the trench. It was 0.9m wide, 0.16m deep, and had steep edges and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2006), 0.16m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch, which was cut on its southern side by Ditch [2007].

Ditch [2007] was aligned approximately ENE –WSW towards the northern end of the trench, cutting the southern edge of Ditch [2005]. It was 0.6m wide, 0.14m deep, and had gentle edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of light-yellow brown silty clay (2008), 0.14m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

## **AREA 2**

*A total of twenty trenches were excavated in Area 2 revealing archaeological features focused in two areas. To the west in trenches 21, 22, 26, 29 & 33, and to the east in trenches 32, 35, 36, 39 & 41. Iron Age pottery was retrieved from trenches 29, 39 and 41.*

### **Negative Trenches**

No remains of archaeological interest were located in nine of the twenty trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.

### **Positive Trenches**

#### **Trench 21 (Fig. 11, Plate. 11)**

*Trench 21 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located in the SW corner of Area 2. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (2102), which was in turn overlain by 0.44m of subsoil (2101) and 0.4m of topsoil (2100).*

Ditch [2103] was aligned approximately N –S towards the centre of the trench. It was 1.1m wide, 0.34m deep, and had gentle edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2104), 0.34m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

#### **Trench 22 (Fig. 12, Plates. 12 & 13)**

*Trench 22 was orientated NNE – SSW and was located in the SW corner of Area 2. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (2202), which was in turn overlain by 0.4m of subsoil (2201) and 0.32m of topsoil (2200). A N-S modern land drain was also noted at the eastern end of the trench.*



Curvilinear Ditch [2203] lay at the western end of the trench. It was 0.8m wide, 0.4m deep, and had steep edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2204), 0.4m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

Post-hole [2205] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.32m. It was 0.26m deep with steep sides, a flat base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2206) from which no datable material was retrieved.

#### **Trench 24 (Fig. 13, Plates. 15 & 16)**

*Trench 24 was orientated NE – SW and was located in the NW corner of Area 2. Excavation of the trench revealed three features cutting the natural substrate (2402), which was in turn overlain by 0.26m of subsoil (2401) and 0.3m of topsoil (2300).*

Ditch terminus [2403] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the northern end of the trench. It was 0.4m wide, 0.09m deep, and had gentle edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2404), 0.09m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

Pit [2405] was semi-circular in plan (going beneath the eastern trench section) and where exposed was 0.9m wide. It had gentle edges, a flat base, and extended to a depth of 0.06m. It contained a single fill of red brown sandy silt, 0.9m thick, from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [2407] was semi-circular in plan (going beneath the western trench section) and where exposed was 1.1m wide. It had stepped edges, a concave base, and extended to a depth of 0.26m. It contained two fills; a primary fill of mid grey brown sandy silt with abundant magnesium flecking (2409), 0.16m thick, which was overlain by a secondary (top) fill of mid grey brown sandy silt 0.1m thick. Neither fill contained any datable material.

#### **Trench 26 (Fig. 14, Plates. 17 - 25)**

*Trench 26 was orientated NNW – SSE and was located towards the western side of Area 2. The trench targeted a possible linear feature/enclosure features identified on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed ten features cutting the natural substrate (2603), which was in turn overlain by 0.5m of alluvium (2602), 0.2m of subsoil (2601) and 0.3m of topsoil (2600).*

Pit [2604] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.6m. It had moderately sloped concaved sides to a depth of 0.21m and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (2605) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch terminus [2606] was curvilinear in plan, 0.74m wide, with moderately concaved sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch was 0.3m deep and contained a single fill of mid grey brown compact clay (2607) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch terminus [2608] was linear in plan, 0.8m wide, with moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch was 0.29m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown grey compact sandy silt (2609) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [2610] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.66m. It had shallow concave sloping sides to a depth of 0.14m and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (2611) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [2612] was linear in plan, 0.44m wide, with moderate concaved sides and a flat base. It was 0.09m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown grey silty sand (2613) from which seven fragments of undated ceramic building material was retrieved (Appendix 2 – iii).

Ditch terminus [2614] was aligned ENE-WSW and was linear in plan, 0.8m wide, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. The ditch was 0.2m deep and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (2615) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [2616] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.5m. It had shallow concave sloping sides to a depth of 0.14m and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (2617) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [2618] was oval in plan, 1.8m long, 0.5m wide with shallow concave sloping sides to a depth of 0.14m and a shallow concave base. It contained a single fill of orange/grey brown sandy silt (2619) from which no datable material (only a burnt stone) was retrieved.

Ditch [2620] was curvilinear in plan, 0.75m wide, with moderately concaved sides and concave base. The ditch was 0.35m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown clayey silt (2621) from which no datable material was retrieved. Ditch [2620] was re-cut on its southern edge by Ditch [2622].

Ditch [2622] was curvilinear in plan, 1.3m wide, with steep sloping sides and concave base. The ditch was 0.5m deep and contained a single fill of dark grey brown clayey silt (2623) from which no datable material was retrieved. Ditch [2622] was a recut of Ditch [2620], both of which appear to relate to an enclosure ditch shown on the geophysical survey.

### **Trench 28 (Fig. 15, Plates. 26 -28)**

*Trench 28 was orientated N – S and was located in the NW corner of Area 2. Excavation of the trench revealed three features cutting the natural substrate (2803), which was in turn overlain by 0.24m of subsoil (2801) and 0.3m of topsoil (2800).*

Post-hole [2804] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.44m. It was 0.1m deep with steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of light-yellow brown silty clay (2805) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [2806] was oval in plan, 0.5m wide with gentle sides to a depth of 0.1m and had a shallow concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2807) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [2808] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.1m, steep sides to a depth of 0.16m and an irregular base. It contained a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (2809) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **Trench 29 (Fig. 16, Plates. 29 - 33)**

*Trench 29 was orientated NNE – SSW and was located in the western half of Area 2. Excavation of the trench revealed five features cutting the natural substrate (2902), which was in turn overlain by 0.52m of subsoil (2901) and 0.4m of topsoil (2900). The trench targeted a possible enclosure/farmstead identified on the geophysical survey.*

Ditch [2903] was aligned NW – SE and was linear in plan, 0.6m wide, with steep sloping sides and concave base. The ditch was 0.14m deep and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2904) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [2905] was aligned NE – SW and was linear in plan, 0.66m wide, with gentle sloping sides and concave base. The ditch was 0.27m deep and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2906) from which one sherd of Iron Age pottery was retrieved.

Ditch terminus [2907] was aligned NE – SW and was linear in plan, 0.4m wide, with gentle sloping sides and flat base. The ditch was 0.06m deep and contained a single fill of dark grey brown silty clay (2908) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [2909] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.86m, gentle sides to a depth of 0.09m and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light grey brown sandy silt (2910) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [2911] was aligned NE – SW and was linear in plan, 0.9m wide, with gentle sloping sides and an irregular base. The ditch was 0.17m deep and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (2912) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **Trench 32 (Fig. 17, Plate. 34)**

*Trench 32 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located in the centre of Area 2. The trench targeted a possible enclosure/farmstead identified on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (3202), which was in turn overlain by 0.08m of subsoil (3201) and 0.33m of topsoil (3200). Two modern land drains and a furrow were also noted crossing the trench on a NW – SE alignment.*

Ditch terminus [3205] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the western end of the trench. It was 1.82m wide, 0.14m deep, and had shallow concave edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark red brown silty clay (3206), 0.14m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

### **Trench 33 (Fig. 18, Plates. 35 & 36)**

*Trench 33 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located in the centre of Area 2. The trench targeted a possible enclosure/farmstead identified on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (3302), which was in turn overlain by 0.36m of subsoil (3301) and 0.36m of topsoil (3300).*

Ditch [3303] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the eastern end of the trench. It was 1.08m wide, 0.24m deep, and had gentle sloping edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey orange brown silty clay (3304), 0.24m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

Ditch [3305] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the western end of the trench. It was 2.1m wide, 0.7m deep, and had steep edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (3306), 0.7m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

### **Trench 35 (Fig. 19, Plates. 37 & 38)**

*Trench 35 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located on the eastern side of Area 2. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (3502), which was in turn overlain by 0.14m of subsoil (3501) and 0.3m of topsoil (3500).*

Ditch [3503] was aligned approximately NNW – SSE towards the eastern end of the trench. It was 1.1m wide, 0.14m deep, and had gentle sloping edges and an irregular base. It

contained a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (3504), 0.14m deep. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the ditch.

Pit [3505] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.68m, concave sides to a depth of 0.12m and a sloping base. It contained a single fill of light grey sandy silt (3505) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **Trench 39 (Fig. 20, Plate. 39)**

*Trench 39 was orientated NE – SW and was located on the eastern side of Area 2. The trench targeted a possible enclosure/farmstead identified on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (3904), which was in turn overlain by 0.08m of alluvium (3902), 0.21m of subsoil (3901) and 0.49m of topsoil (3900).*

Ditch/linear feature [3905] was aligned approximately NW – SE towards the northern end of the trench. It was 3.4m wide, 0.1m deep, and had gentle sloping edges and a concaved base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (3906), 0.1m deep from which eight sherds of Iron Age pottery, four flint fragments (two Neolithic blades, and two late Neolithic – Bronze Age flake/scrapper) and seven cattle bones (Appendix 2). were retrieved. Thirteen flints (mostly late Neolithic – early Bronze Age including three cores, with two earlier Neolithic flakes) and eight further sherds of Iron Age pottery were also retrieved from the topsoil (3900).

### **Trench 41 (Fig. 21, Plates. 40 - 42)**

*Trench 41 was orientated NNW – SSE and was located in the NE corner of Area 2. Excavation of the trench revealed three features cutting the natural substrate (4102), which was in turn overlain by 0.15m of subsoil (4101) and 0.36m of topsoil (4100).*

Ditch/Gulley [4103] was curvilinear in plan and located towards the southern end of the trench. It was 0.42m wide, 0.3m deep, and had steep edges and a shallow concaved base. It contained a single fill of mid orange brown sandy silt (4104), 0.3m deep from which seven sherds of mid – late Iron Age pottery was retrieved. It is likely that this feature represents the remains of a drip gully of a roundhouse and is part of the same feature ([4105]) to the north.

Ditch/Gulley [4105] was curvilinear in plan and located towards the southern end of the trench, north of ditch/gully [4103]. It was 0.5m wide, 0.28m deep, and had steep edges and a shallow concaved base. It contained a single fill of mid orange brown sandy silt (4106), 0.28m deep from which eleven sherds of mid – late Iron Age pottery was retrieved. It is likely that this feature represents the remains of a drip gully of a roundhouse and is part of feature [4103] to the south.

Ditch [4107] was linear in plan and aligned NE-SW at the northern end of the trench. It was 0.7m wide, 0.2m deep, with steep edges and a moderately concaved base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown clayey silt (4108) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **AREA 3**

*A total of twelve trenches were excavated in Area 3 revealing only sparse undated archaeological remains, but frequent plough furrows.*

#### **Negative Trenches**

No remains of archaeological interest were located in nine of the twelve trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.

#### **Positive Trenches**

##### **Trench 46 (Fig. 22, Plates. 43 & 44)**

*Trench 46 was orientated NE – SW and was located towards the centre of Area 3. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (4602), which was in turn overlain by 0.16m of subsoil (4601) and 0.24m of topsoil (4600). A single NW – SE furrow was also noted crossing the central part of the trench.*

Post-hole [4603] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.38m. It was 0.05m deep with gentle sloping sides, a flat base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (4604) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Post-hole [4607] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.34m. It was 0.2m deep with steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (4608) from which no datable material was retrieved.

##### **Trench 47 (Fig. 23, Plate. 45)**

*Trench 47 was orientated NNW – SSE and was located at the northern end of the central part of Area 3. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (4702), which was in turn overlain by 0.05m of subsoil (4701) and 0.3m of topsoil (4700).*

Pit [4703] was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.71m x 0.81m and extending to a depth of 0.31m. It had a steep concaved northern edge and a steep convex southern edge with a shallow concaved base. It contained a single fill of dark brown grey silty clay (4704) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Post-hole [4705] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.43m. It was 0.21m deep with steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of dark grey silty clay (4708) from which no datable material was retrieved.

##### **Trench 49 (Fig. 24, Plate. 46)**

*Trench 49 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located at the northern end of the central part of Area 3. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate*

(4902), which was in turn overlain by 0.3m of subsoil (4901) and 0.4m of topsoil (4900). Three N – S furrows were also noted at the eastern end of the trench.

Pit [4903] was circular in plan measuring 0.65m in diameter and extending to a depth of 0.9m. It had gently sloping edges, concaved base, and contained a single fill of mid brown silty clay (4904) from which no datable material was retrieved.

## **AREA 4**

*A total of fourteen trenches were excavated in Area 4 revealing only sparse undated archaeological remains, but frequent plough furrows. Archaeology was present along the north edge of the area, specifically in Trench 64.*

### **Negative Trenches**

No remains of archaeological interest were located in eight of the fourteen trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.

### **Positive Trenches**

#### **Trench 54 (Fig. 25, Plates. 47 & 48)**

*Trench 54 was orientated NW – SE and was located on the western side of Area 4. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (5402), which was in turn overlain by 0.16m of subsoil (5401) and 0.3m of topsoil (5400). Three N – S furrows were also noted at the eastern end of the trench. A large modern ditch was also noted at the southern end of the trench.*

Pit [5403] was located towards the northern end of the trench and was oval in plan measuring 1.05m x 1.25m and extending to a depth of 0.11m. It had gently sloping edges, concaved base, and contained a single fill of mid brown silty clay (5404) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [5405] was linear in plan and aligned E-W at the northern end of the trench. It was 0.43m wide, 0.15m deep, with moderately steep edges and a concaved base. It contained a single fill of mid brown orange clayey silt (5406) from which no datable material was retrieved.

#### **Trench 56 (Fig. 26, Plate. 49)**

*Trench 56 was orientated WNW – ESE and was located on the northern boundary on the west side of Area 4. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (5602), which was in turn overlain by 0.14m of subsoil (5601) and 0.3m of topsoil (5600). Three N – S furrows were also noted at the eastern end of the trench. Four N-S aligned furrows were noted along the length of the trench.*

Pit [5603] was located towards the centre of the trench and was circular in plan measuring 0.81m x 0.75m and extending to a depth of 0.18m. It had steep concave edges, undulating base, and contained a single fill of light blue/grey sandy silt (5404) from which no datable material was retrieved.

A flint core fragment, worked in the late Neolithic – early Bronze Age, was recovered from the topsoil (5600).

### **Trench 57 (Fig. 27, Plate. 50)**

*Trench 57 was orientated NW – SE and was located on the north boundary in the centre of Area 4. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (5702), which was in turn overlain by 0.16m of subsoil (5701) and 0.3m of topsoil (5700). Two modern land drains on a N – S alignment were noted at the eastern end of the trench.*

Ditch [5703] was linear in plan and located towards the western end of the trench. It was 0.86m wide, 0.3m deep, and had steep edges and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (5704), 0.3m deep from which no datable material was retrieved. A single flint fragment was retrieved from the topsoil.

### **Trench 61 (Fig. 28, Plate. 51)**

*Trench 61 was orientated NE – SW and was located on the north boundary in the centre of Area 4. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (6102), which was in turn overlain by 0.26m of subsoil (6101) and 0.24m of topsoil (6100).*

Ditch [6103] was linear in plan and located towards the western end of the trench. It was 0.8m wide, 0.23m deep, and had steep edges and an irregular base. It contained two fills, a primary fill of mid yellow brown silty clay 0.1m deep, and a secondary (upper) fill of dark grey brown silty clay 0.13m deep. No datable material was retrieved from either fill, but a single fragment of animal bone (Sheep/goat) was retrieved from (6104), (Appendix 2 - i).

### **Trench 64 (Fig. 29, Plates. 52 - 56)**

*Trench 64 was orientated WNW – ESE and was located on the north boundary on the eastern side of Area 4. Excavation of the trench revealed five features cutting the natural substrate (6402), which was in turn overlain by 0.18m of subsoil (6401) and 0.32m of topsoil (6400). Five NW – SE aligned furrows were also noted along the length of the trench.*

Pit [6403] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was regular in plan measuring 2.9m+ x 2m+ and extending to a depth of 0.93m. It had gentle sloping western edge (eastern edge under trench bulk), concave base, and contained two fills; a primary fill of mod brown grey silty clay (6404), 0.49m thick, and a secondary (upper) fill of light brown grey silty clay (6405), 0.45m thick. No datable material was retrieved from either fill, but deposit (6405) contained 30 fragments of cattle bone and four burnt stone fragments (Appendix 2 - i).

Ditch [6406] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was linear in plan, curving slightly from NW – SE. It measured 0.95m wide x 0.44m deep, and had steep edges and a narrow concave base. It contained a primary fill of light-yellow brown sandy silt (6407), 0.44m thick, a secondary (middle) fill of dark grey blue silty clay (6408), 0.44m thick, and a tertiary (upper) fill of mid brown silty clay (6409). No datable material was retrieved from any of the ditch fills.

Pit [6410] was located to the immediate east of [6415] towards the eastern end of the trench. It was oval in plan and measured 1.2m x 0.75m and extended to a depth of 0.5m, towards the centre of the trench. It had steep sides, concave base and contained a primary fill of very dark grey clay (6911), 0.3m thick, and a secondary (upper fill) light brown grey silty clay (6412), 0.2m thick. No datable material was retrieved from either fill.

Ditch terminus [6413] was located towards the centre of the trench and was linear in plan, aligned NW-SE, and measured 0.75m wide and extended to a depth of 0.42m. It had steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of light-yellow brown sandy silt (6414) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Gully [6415] was located towards the eastern end of the trench to the immediate west of [6410]. It was aligned NW-SE and had shallow gentle sloping edges and a shallow concave base. It was 0.5m wide, 0.12m deep, and contained a single fill of mid grey silty clay (6416), 0.12m thick. No datable material was retrieved from the fill of the gully.

A late Neolithic - early Bronze Age flint flake was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 64.

### **Trench 66 (Fig. 30, Plates. 57 – 59)**

*Trench 66 was orientated NE – SW and was located in the northeast corner of Area 4 and targeted a possible linear feature identified on the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench revealed four features cutting the natural substrate (6602), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (6601) and 0.35m of topsoil (6600). A single N-S aligned furrow and modern land drain were also noted at the western end of the trench.*

Ditch [6603] was located towards the western end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NW-SE, and measured 2.5m wide and extended to a depth of 0.25m. It had gentle sloping sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay (6604) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [6607] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was curvilinear in plan and may well represent the remains of a ring ditch alongside [6613]. It was curved across the trench from NW-SE, and measured 1.34m wide and extended to a depth of 0.22m. It had gentle sloping sides, a flat base, and contained a single fill of light grey brown silty clay (6608) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [6610] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was curvilinear in plan and may well represent the remains of a ring ditch alongside [6607] and [6613]. It was curved across the trench from NE-SW, and measured 1.2m wide and extended to a depth of 0.15m. It had gentle sloping sides, a flat base, and contained two fills; a primary fill of red brown silty clay (6611), 0.7m deep, and a secondary (upper) fill of light grey brown silty clay (6612), 0.12m deep. No datable material was retrieved from either fill.

Ditch [6613] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was curvilinear in plan and may well represent the remains of a ring ditch alongside [6607] and [6610], possibly a re-cut of [6610]. It was curved across the trench from NE-SW, and measured 1.12m wide and extended to a depth of 0.13m. It had gentle sloping sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (6614), 0.13m deep, from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **AREA 5**

*A total of twenty trenches were excavated in Area 5 revealing only sparse undated archaeological remains, but frequent plough furrows and modern field boundaries/ditches.*

### **Negative Trenches**

No remains of archaeological interest were located in fourteen of the twenty trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.



## Positive Trenches

### Trench 72 (Fig. 31, Plates. 60 & 61)

*Trench 72 was orientated NE – SW and was located in the northwest corner of Area 5. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (7202), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (7201) and 0.36m of topsoil (7200). A single N-S aligned furrow ran along the eastern side of the trench.*

Ditch [7203] was located towards the southern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured 0.9m wide and extended to a depth of 0.27m. It had steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of dark brown grey silty clay (6604) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Posthole [7207] was located towards the southern end of the trench, just to the north of Ditch [7203]. It was oval in plan measuring 1.5m x 1.4m and extended to a depth of 0.2m. It contained a single fill of mid brown grey silty clay (7208) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### Trench 74 (Fig. 32, Plate. 62)

*Trench 74 was orientated NNE – SSW and was located in the northwest corner of Area 5. This trench was excavated in an area of dense flintwork identified during fieldwalking. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (7402), which was in turn overlain by 0.15m of alluvium (7402), 0.25m of subsoil (7401) and 0.3m of topsoil (7400).*

Ditch [7404] was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned ESE - WSW, and measured 1m wide and extended to a depth of 0.17m. It had gentle sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (7405) from which no datable material was retrieved; however, eleven fragments of animal bone were retrieved from the fill of the ditch (Appendix 2 - i).

### Trench 76 (Fig. 33, Plate. 63)

*Trench 76 was orientated NE – SW and was located just off the central part of the southern boundary of Area 5. This trench was excavated in an area of dense flintwork identified during fieldwalking. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (7602), which was in turn overlain by 0.04m of subsoil (7601) and 0.38m of topsoil (7600). Two N-S aligned furrows were also noted at either end of the trench.*

Ditch [7603] was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned N - S, and measured 2.45m wide and extended to a depth of 0.34m. It had concave sides, an undulating base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (7604) from which two fragments of ceramic building material, a fragment of burnt stone, 1 piece of coal and an iron object.

### Trench 78 (Fig. 34, Plate. 64)

*Trench 78 was orientated WSW – ENE and was located in the centre of Area 5. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (7802), which was in turn overlain by 0.15m of subsoil (7801) and 0.35m of topsoil (7800).*

Pit [7803] was located towards the centre of the trench on the southern bulk edge. It was oval in plan measuring 0.65m x 0.5m and extending to a depth of 0.2m. It had gentle sloping edges, a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay from which only an undatable iron nail was retrieved.

### **Trench 79 (Fig. 35, Plate. 65)**

*Trench 79 was orientated NE – SW and was located in the centre of Area 5. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (7903), which was in turn overlain by 0.18m of alluvium (7902) and 0.36m of subsoil (7901) and 0.38m of topsoil (7900). Two modern land drains were also noted at the southern end of the trench.*

Ditch [7904] was located towards the southern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned E - W, and measured 0.85m wide and extended to a depth of 0.25m. It had steep sides, a concaved base, and contained two fills; a primary fill of mid orange brown silty clay (7905) and a secondary (upper) fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (7906). No datable material was retrieved from either fill.

### **Trench 87 (Fig. 36, Plate. 66)**

*Trench 87 was orientated NW – SE and was located in the SE corner of Area 5. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (8702), which was in turn overlain by 0.14m of subsoil (8701) and 0.36m of topsoil (8700).*

Ditch [8703] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NNW - SSE, and measured 1.1m wide and extended to a depth of 0.15m. It had steep sides, a u-shaped base, and contained two fills; a primary fill of dark-mid brown/grey sandy silt, 0.46m thick, and a secondary (upper) fill of mid yellow/orange brown silty clay, 0.3m thick. Neither fill contained any datable material.

## **AREA 6**

*A total of nineteen trenches were excavated in Area 6 revealing only very sparse undated archaeological remains, but frequent plough furrows and modern field boundaries/ditches.*

### **Negative Trenches**

No remains of archaeological interest were located in seventeen of the nineteen trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.

### **Positive Trenches**

#### **Trench 101 (Fig. 37, Plates. 67 & 68)**

*Trench 101 was orientated E – W and was located on the eastern side of Area 6. Excavation of the trench revealed three features cutting the natural substrate (10102), which was in turn overlain by 0.15m of subsoil (10101) and 0.3m of topsoil (10100). A furrow and a modern land drain were also noted at the eastern end of the trench.*

Ditch [10103] was located towards the western end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured 0.6m wide and extended to a depth of 0.7m. It had steep sides, a concave base, and contained two fills; a primary fill, 0.4m thick, of mid grey brown silty clay (10104), from which two fragments of ceramic building material dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Appendix 2 – iil), and an iron object were retrieved. A secondary (upper) fill,

0.3m thick, of mid grey brown silty clay (10109) contained no datable material. Ditch [10103] was re-cut on its eastern side by ditch [10105].

Ditch [10105] was located towards the western end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured 1.75m wide and extended to a depth of 0.65m. It had steep sides, a concave (u-shaped) base, and contained a single fill of mid brown grey silty clay (10106) from which no datable material was retrieved. Ditch [10105] was a re-cut of ditch [10103] to the west.

Posthole [10107] was located at the western end of the trench, immediately to the west of Ditch [10103]. It was circular in plan measuring 0.3m in diameter and extended to a depth of 0.2m. It contained a single fill of mid brown grey silty clay (10108) from which no datable material was retrieved, but with wood (modern) still visible in section.

### **Trench 103 (Fig. 38, Plate. 69)**

*Trench 103 was orientated ESE – WNW and was located on the eastern side of Area 6, in an area of higher densities of flintwork identified during the walkover survey. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (10302), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (10301) and 0.2m of topsoil (10200).*

Ditch [1003] was located towards the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, and measured 1.28m wide and extended to a depth of 0.28m. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid brown grey silty clay (10204) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **AREA 7**

*A total of eleven trenches were excavated in Area 7 revealing no archaeological remains, just plough furrows.*

#### **Negative Trenches**

No remains of archaeological interest were located any of the trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.

### **AREA 8**

*A total of seventeen trenches were excavated in Area 8 revealing a number of archaeological features, alongside plough furrows and modern field boundaries/ditches. These were located in trenches 110 – 112, 123 and 124.*

#### **Negative Trenches**

No remains of archaeological interest were located in ten of the seventeen trenches. The trenches exposed a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural substrates. This was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.3m and 0.5m below original ground level.

#### **Positive Trenches**

### **Trench 110 (Fig. 39, Plate. 70)**

*Trench 110 was orientated NE – SW and was located towards the centre of the southern boundary to Area 8. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (11002), which was in turn overlain by 0.18m of subsoil (11001) and 0.38m of topsoil (11000). Five furrows and a modern land drain were also noted within the trench.*

Pit [11005] was circular in plan, 0.3m in diameter, 0.25m deep with gentle sides, concave base, and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (11006) which contained the heavily disturbed remains of a cremation (totalling just 25g), with no associated pottery.

The cremation was block lifted and sent for further analysis and radiocarbon dating. The human remains were analysed, with 83% of the remains being identifiable, however it was not possible to determine age or sex of the individual, or even to confirm that it was a single individual. A sample of charcoal from the environmental sample was sent for C14 dating, returning a calibrated date of 1497 – 1298 BC, giving a mid Bronze Age date for this deposit.

### **Trench 111 (Fig. 40, Plates. 71 & 72)**

*Trench 111 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located on the western side of Area 8. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (11102), which was in turn overlain by 0.24m of subsoil (11101) and 0.37m of topsoil (11100).*

Ditch/gully [11103] was located on the western side of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured 0.5m wide and extended to a depth of 0.24m. It had steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid brown grey silty clay (11104) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch/gully [11105] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured 0.48m wide and extended to a depth of 0.13m. It had steep sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of mid brown grey silty clay (11106) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **Trench 112 (Fig. 41, Plates. 73 & 74)**

*Trench 112 was orientated NW – SE and was located on the western side of Area 8. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (11202), which was in turn overlain by 0.25m of subsoil (11201) and 0.35m of topsoil (11200). A single NE-SW aligned furrow was also noted at the northern end of the trench.*

Ditch [11203] was located towards the middle of the trench, immediately north of ditch [11205]. It was linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured 0.6m wide and extended to a depth of 0.2m. It had gentle sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of dark grey brown silty clay (11204) from which no datable material was retrieved.

Ditch [11205] was located towards the middle of the trench, immediately south of ditch [11203]. It was linear in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured 0.6m wide and extended to a depth of 0.15m. It had gentle sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of dark grey brown silty clay (11206) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **Trench 116 (Fig. 42, Plates. 75 & 76)**

*Trench 116 was orientated NE – SW and was located on the western side of Area 8. Excavation of the trench revealed two features cutting the natural substrate (11602), which was in turn overlain by 0.25m of subsoil (11601) and 0.28m of topsoil (11600).*

Ditch/gully [11603] was located towards the southern of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NNE-SSW, and measured 0.6m wide and extended to a depth of 0.24m. It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and contained two fills; a primary fill of yellow brown silty sand (11604) and a secondary fill of dark grey brown clayey silt (11605), neither of which contained any datable material.

Pit [11606] was located at the southern end of the trench, was an irregular oval shape in plan, measuring 1.75m long, 1.25m wide and extended to a depth of 0.54m. The NNW side was steep and the SSE side stepped, it had a u-shaped based and contained two fills; a primary fill of mid brown silty clay (11607) and a secondary fill of dark brown grey silty clay, rich in charcoal (11608), neither of which contained any datable material. A sample of (11608) was taken for further analysis and radiocarbon dating, the results of which are still awaited at the time of writing.

### **Trench 119 (Fig. 43, Plate. 77)**

*Trench 119 was orientated ENE – WSW and was located in the centre of Area 8. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (11902), which was in turn overlain by 0.1m of subsoil (19601) and 0.32m of topsoil (11600).*

Ditch [11903] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, and measured 1.2m wide and extended to a depth of 0.6m. It had moderately sloping sides, a u-shaped base, and contained two fills; a primary fill of dark grey loamy silt (11904) and a secondary fill of mid grey brown silty clay (11905). A modern ceramic drain was revealed at the base of the ditch.

### **Trench 123 (Fig. 44, Plates. 78 - 82)**

*Trench 123 was orientated E – W and was located just to the north of the centre of Area 8. Excavation of the trench revealed five features cutting the natural substrate (12302), which was in turn overlain by 0.2m of subsoil (12301) and 0.34m of topsoil (12300). A single NNW-SSE furrow was noted at the western end of the trench. The trench was excavated in an area shown on the geophysical survey to contain areas of high ferrous response.*

Ditch [12303] was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, and measured 2.4m wide and extended to a depth of 0.3m. It had shallow concave sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of dark brown sandy silt (12304) from which no datable material was retrieved. This feature is on the same alignment as the furrow noted at the western end of the trench, and although wider than the furrow, may be another furrow feature.

Pit [12305] was located immediately to the west of [12303] at the eastern end of the trench. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.54m long, 0.7m wide and extended to a depth of 0.53m. It had near vertical sides, a u-shaped based and contained two fills; a primary fill of dark grey silty clay (12306), 0.33m thick, and a secondary fill of mid brown grey silty clay (12307), 0.2m thick. Neither fill contained any datable material.

Pit [12308] was located immediately to the northwest of [12305] at the eastern end of the trench. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.2m long, 0.7m wide and extended to a depth of 0.1m. It had concave sides, a flat based and contained a single fill of mid orange brown silty sand from which no datable material was retrieved.

Pit [12310] was located to the west of [12308] at the eastern end of the trench. It was an sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1m long, 0.8m wide and extended to a depth of 0.15m. It had moderate concave sides, a flat based and contained two fills; a primary fill of mid grey brown silty clay (12311), 0.15m thick, and a secondary fill of dark brown grey silty clay (12312), 0.15m thick. Neither fill contained any datable material.

Ditch/gully [12313] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was curvilinear in plan and was roughly aligned NNE-SSW, turning N-S. It measured 0.35m wide and extended to a depth of 0.14m. It had moderate concave sides, a concave base, and contained a single fill of dark blue grey clayey silt (12314) from which no datable material was retrieved.

### **Trench 124 (Fig. 45, Plate. 83)**

*Trench 124 was orientated NNE – SSW and was located in the NE corner of Area 8. Excavation of the trench revealed a single feature cutting the natural substrate (12402), which was in turn overlain by 0.33m of subsoil (12401) and 0.3m of topsoil (12400). The trench was excavated in an area shown on the geophysical survey to contain areas of high ferrous response and a modern pipeline was noted crossing the central part of the trench on an approximate E – W alignment.*

Pit [12405] was located towards the centre of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.35m in diameter and extended to a depth of 0.11m. It had near gently sloping sides, a concave based and contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay (12404) from which no datable material was retrieved, however a sample of charcoal from the environmental sample was sent for C14 analysis, returning a calibrated date of 2463 – 2296 BC, placing this deposit in the late Neolithic - early Bronze Age.

Figure 3: Trench 3 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

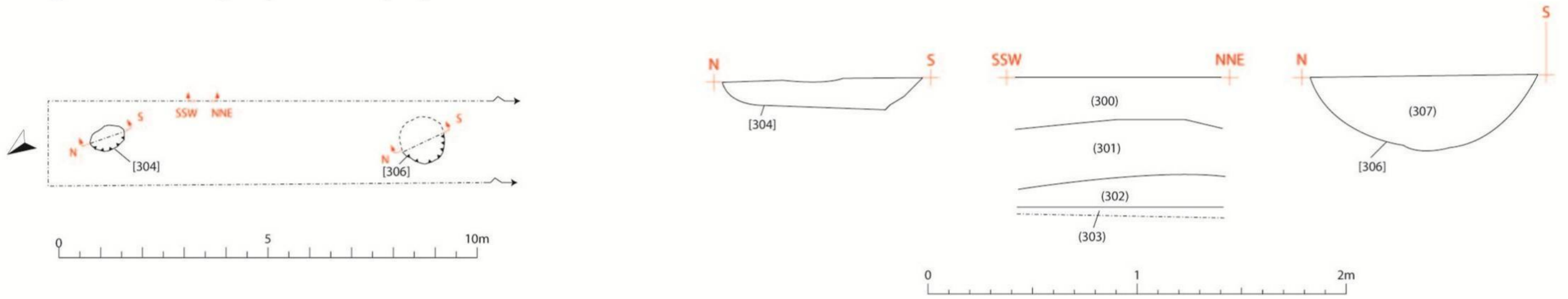


Figure 4: Trench 4 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

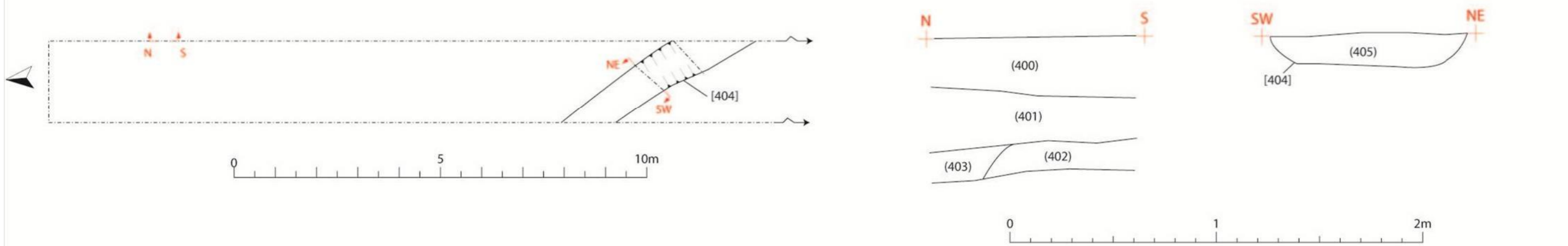


Figure 5: Trench 5 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

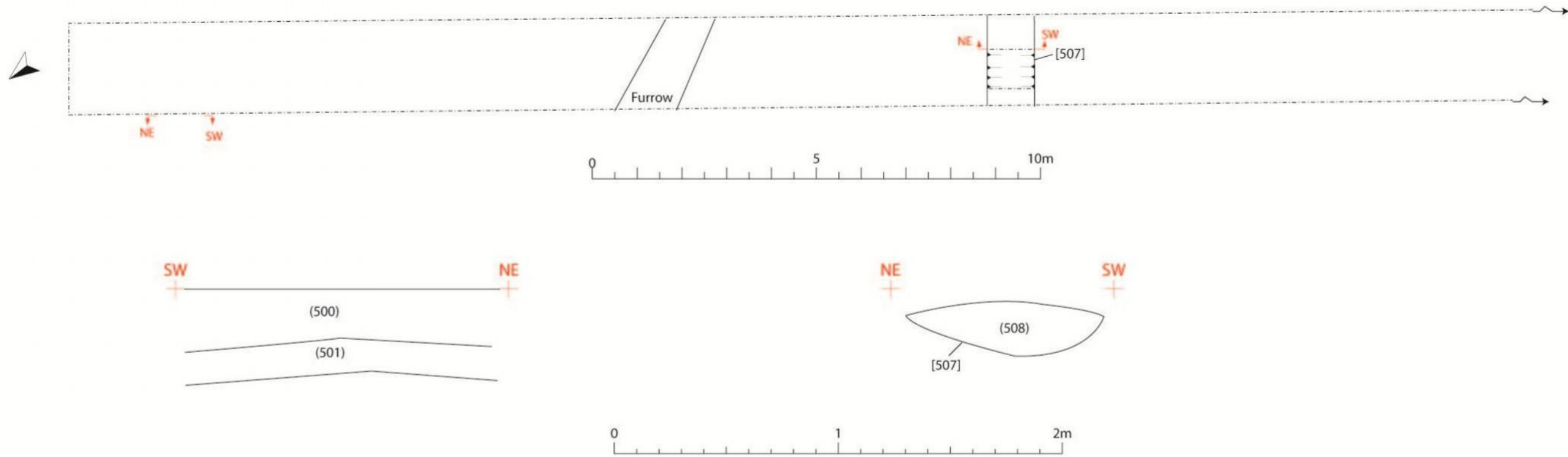


Figure 6: Trench 6 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

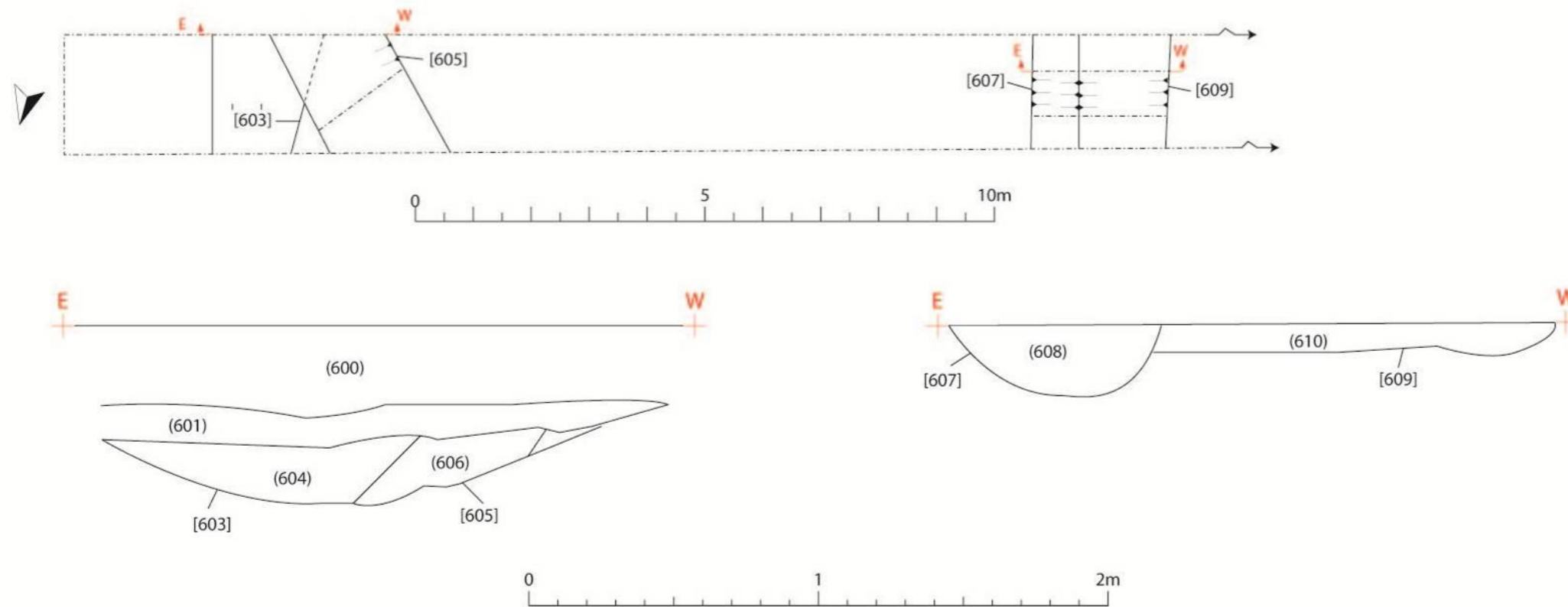




Figure 7: Trench 9 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

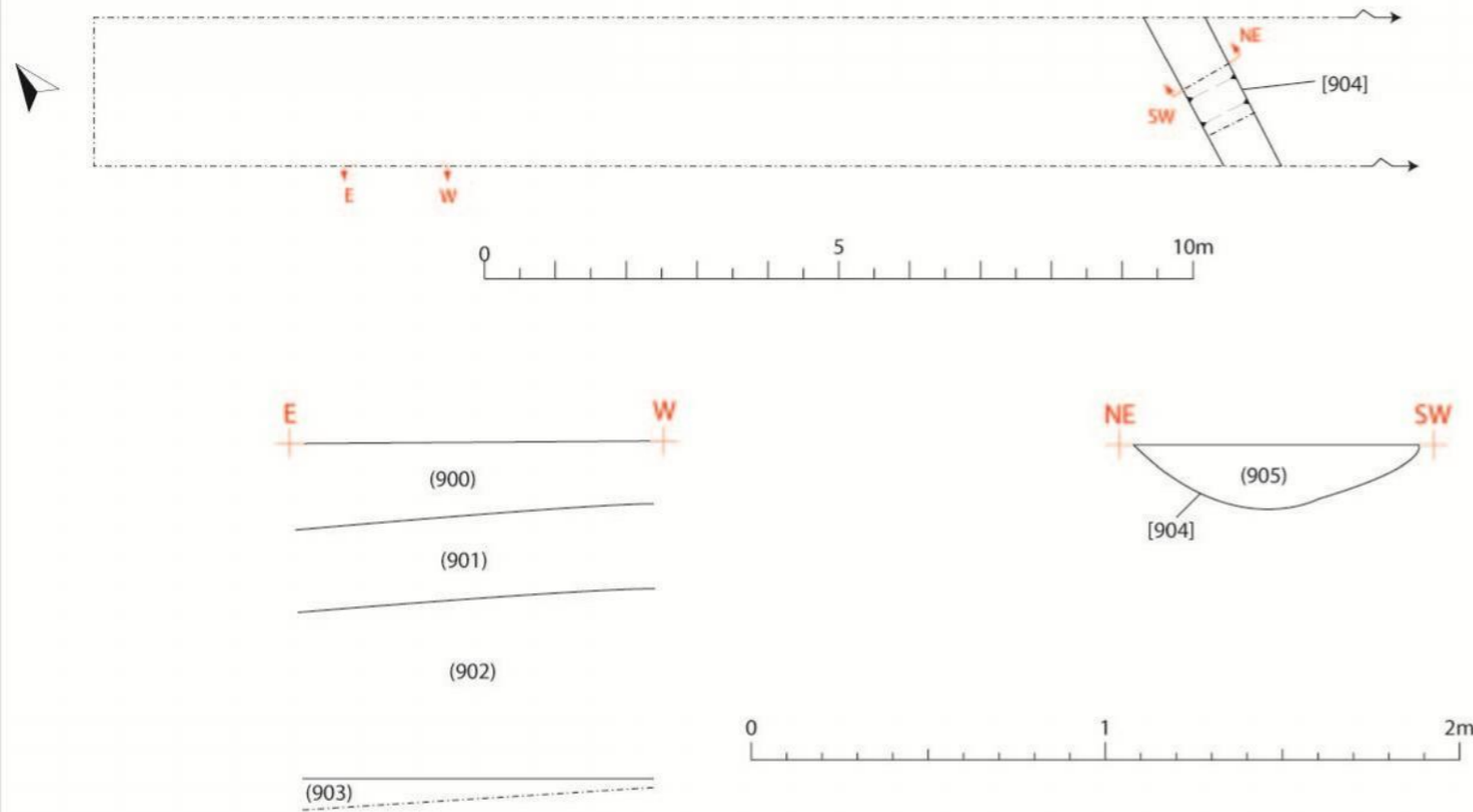


Figure 8: Trench 11 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

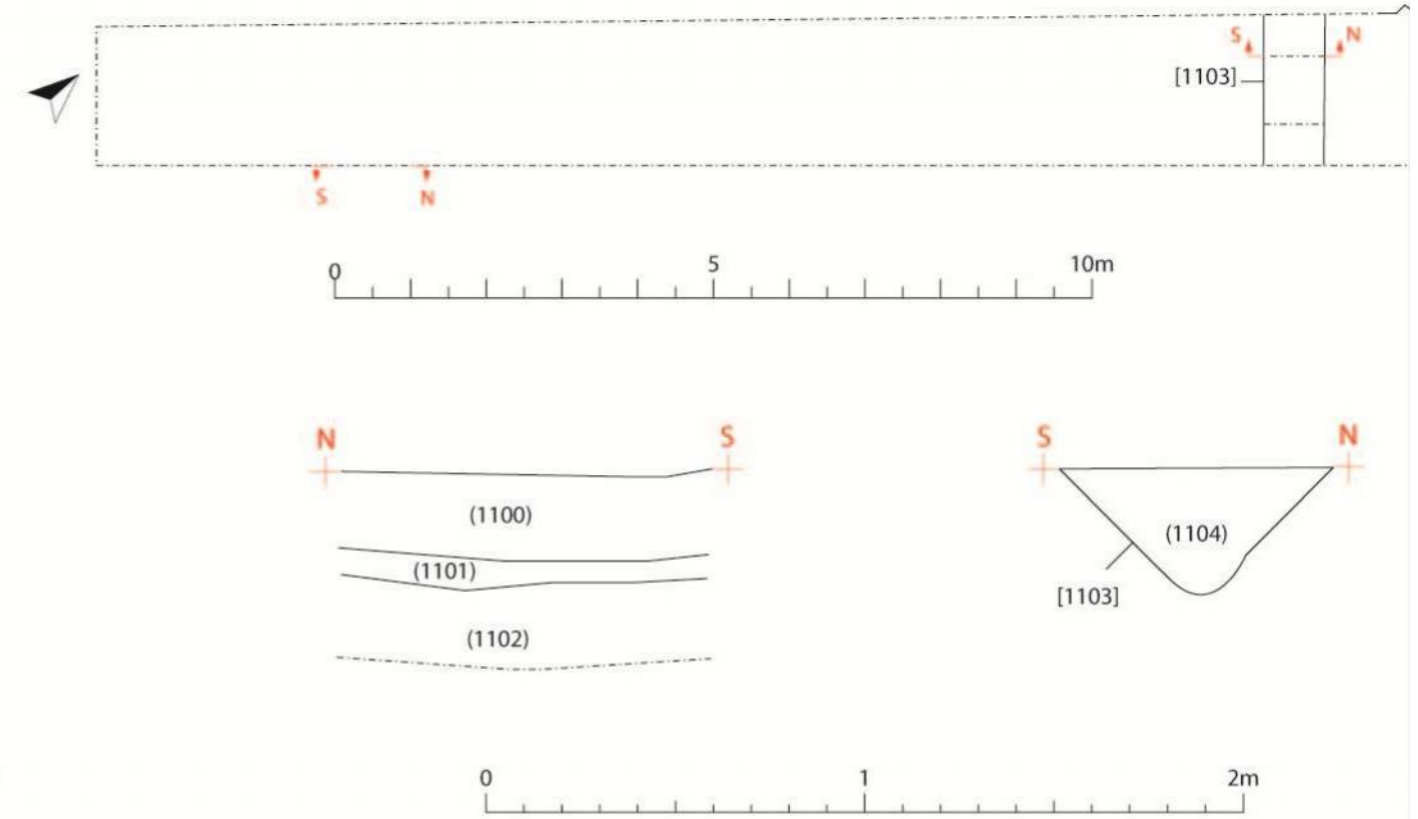


Figure 9: Trench 12 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

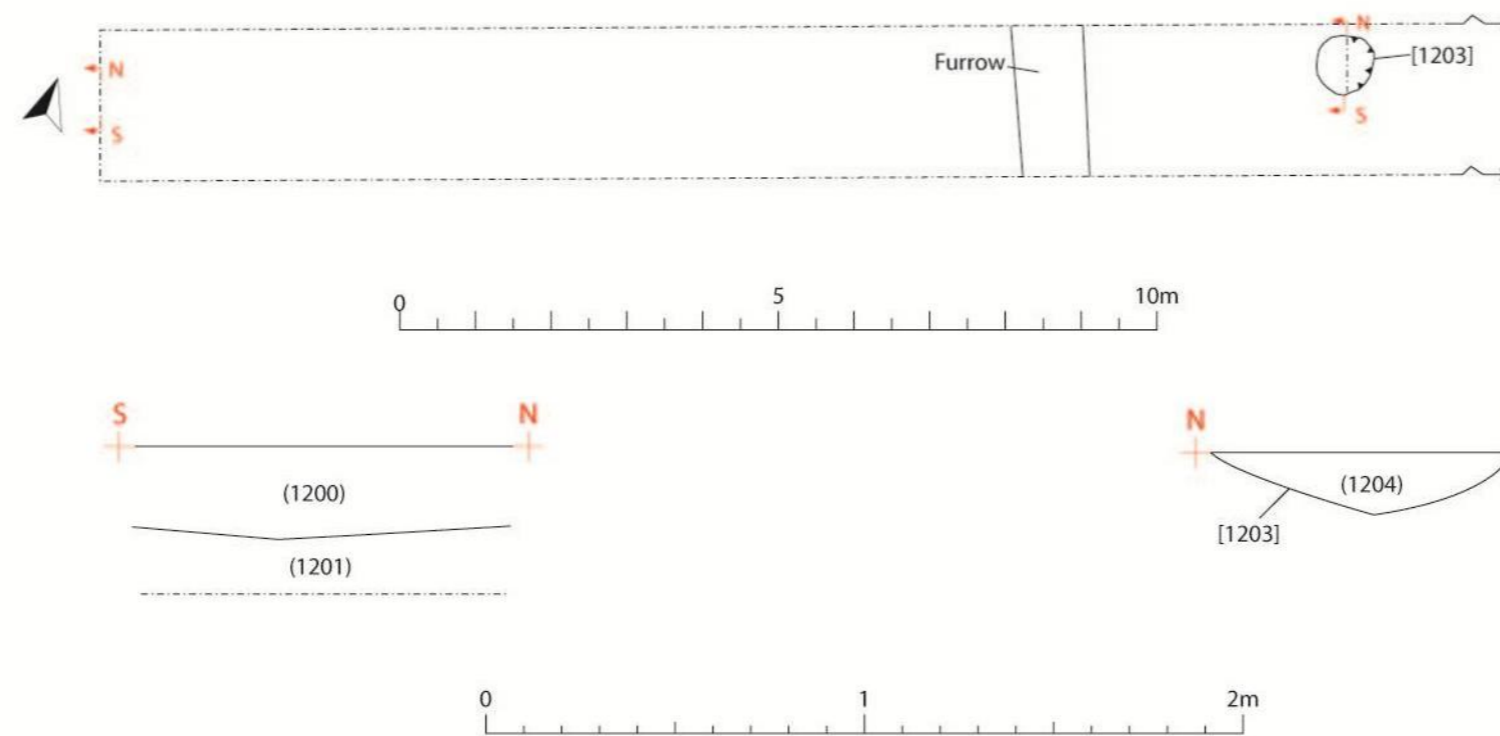


Figure 10: Trench 20 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

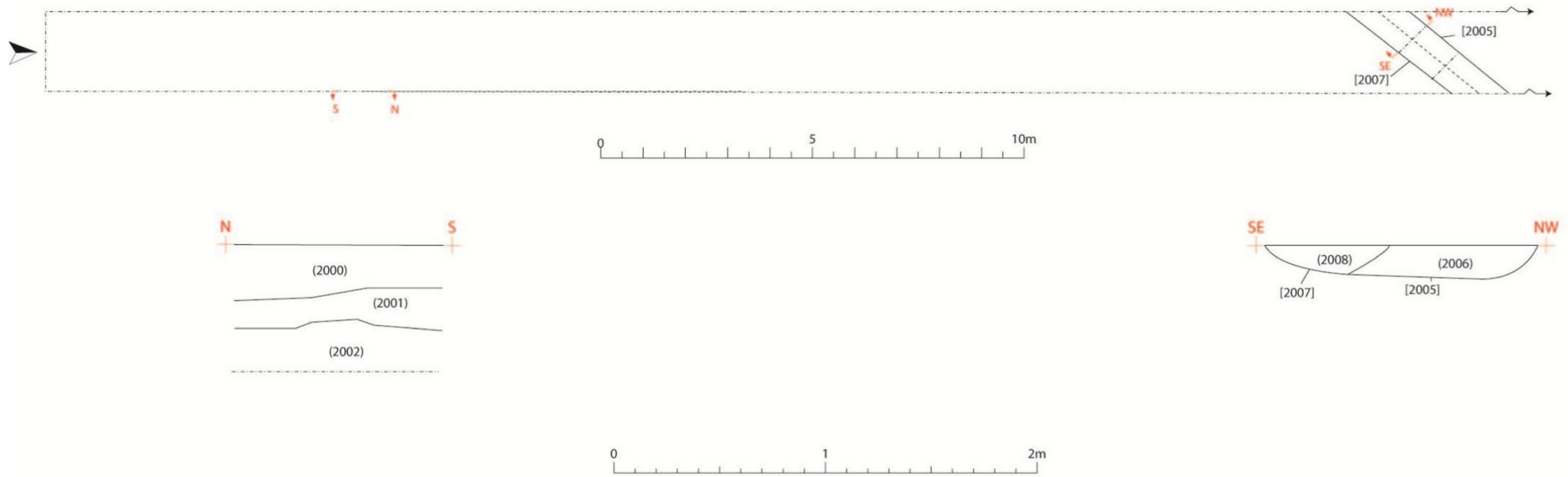


Figure 11: Trench 21 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

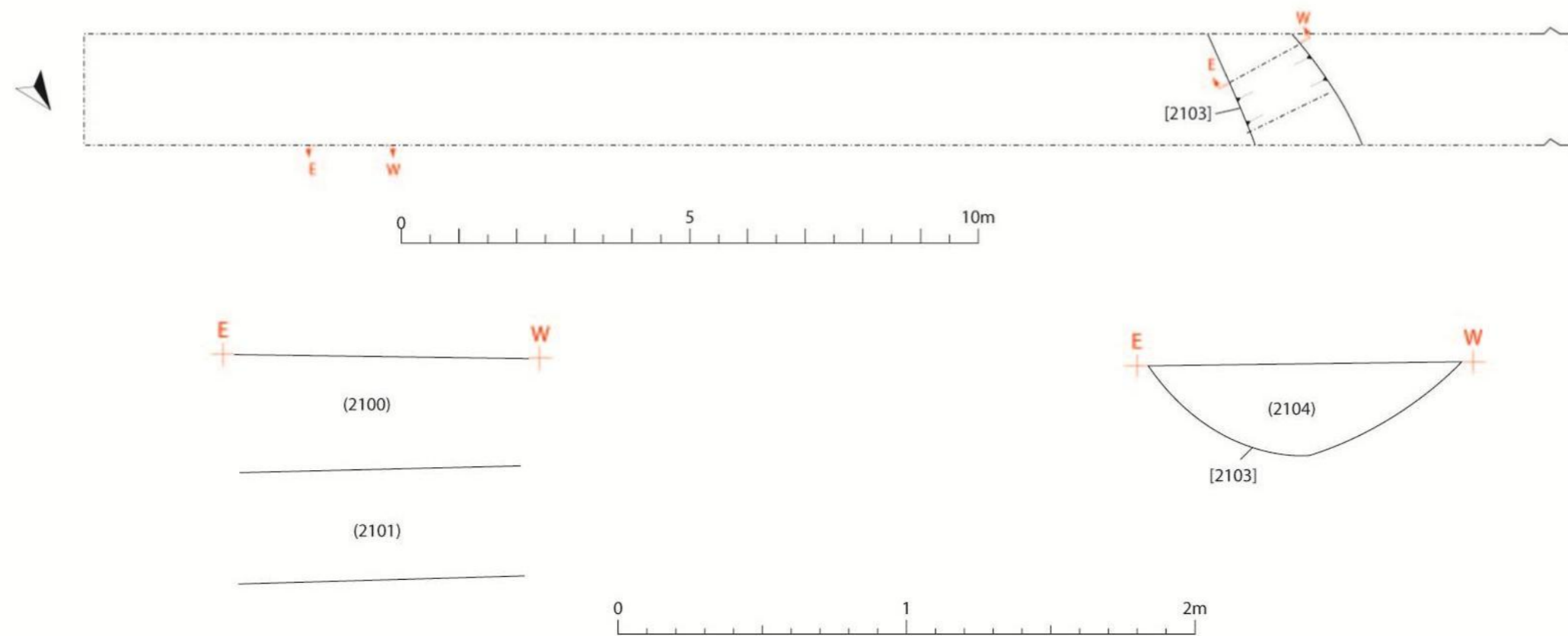


Figure 12: Trench 22 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

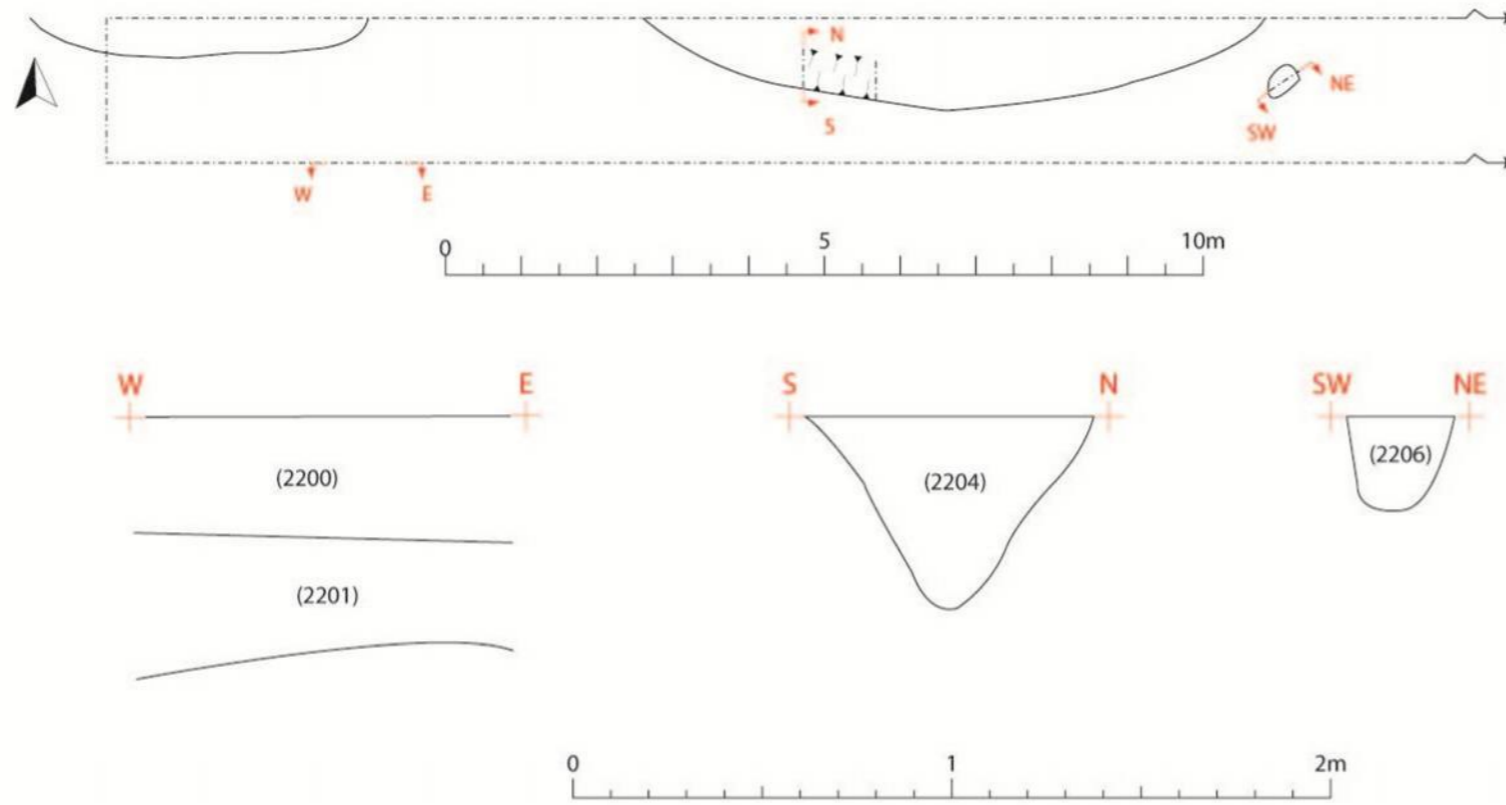


Figure 13: Trench 24 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

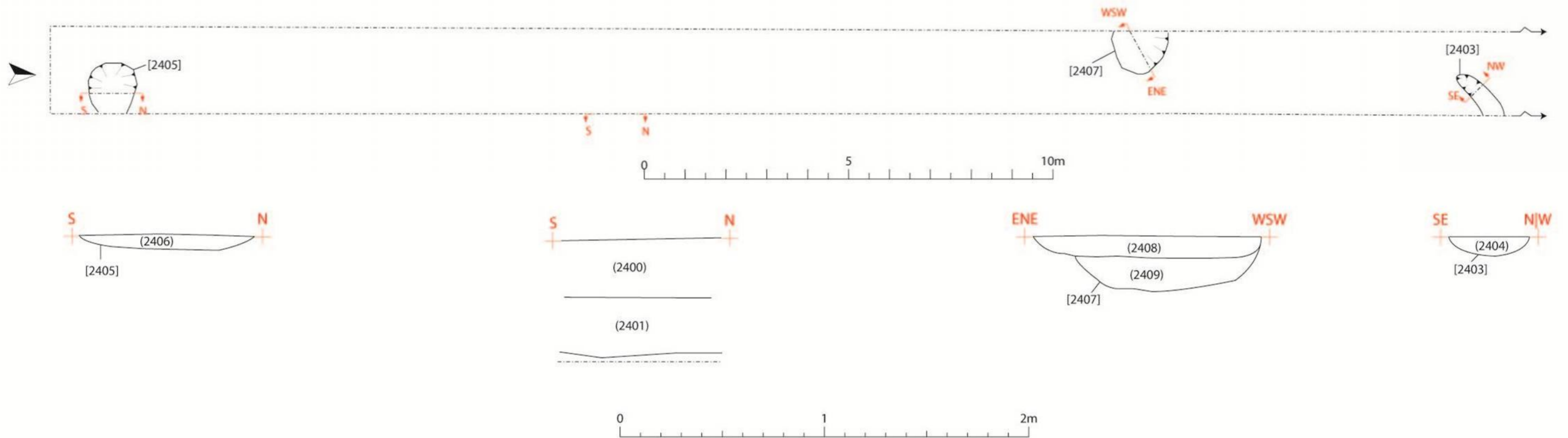


Figure 14 Trench 26 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

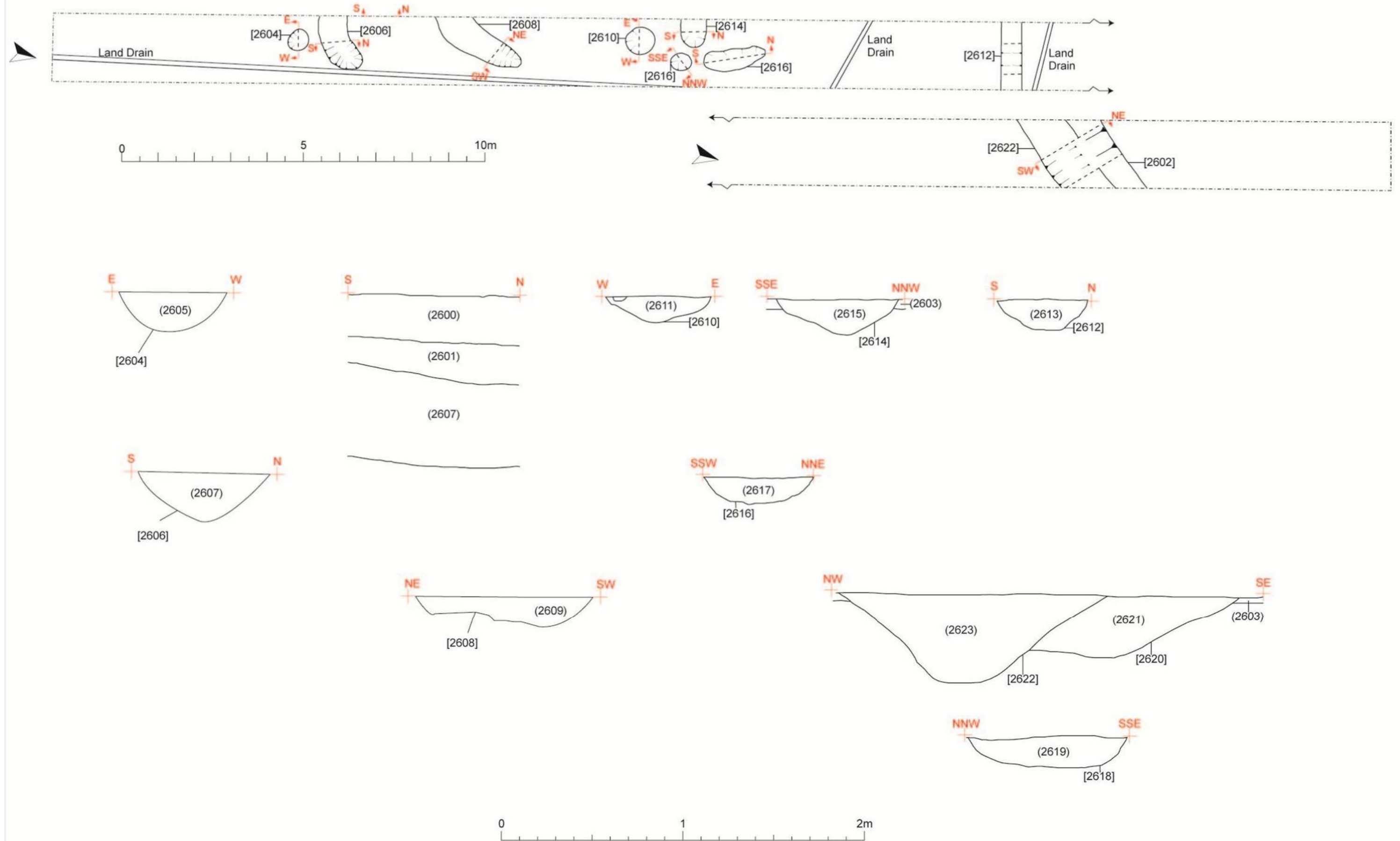


Figure 15: Trench 238 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

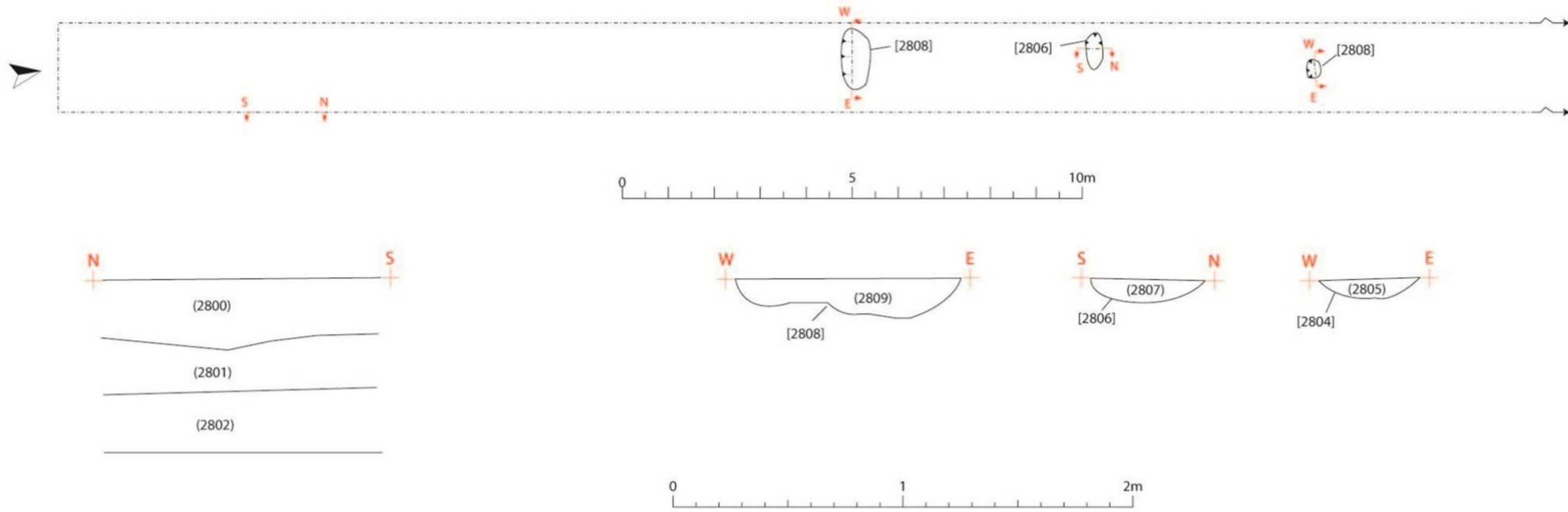


Figure 16: Trench 29 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

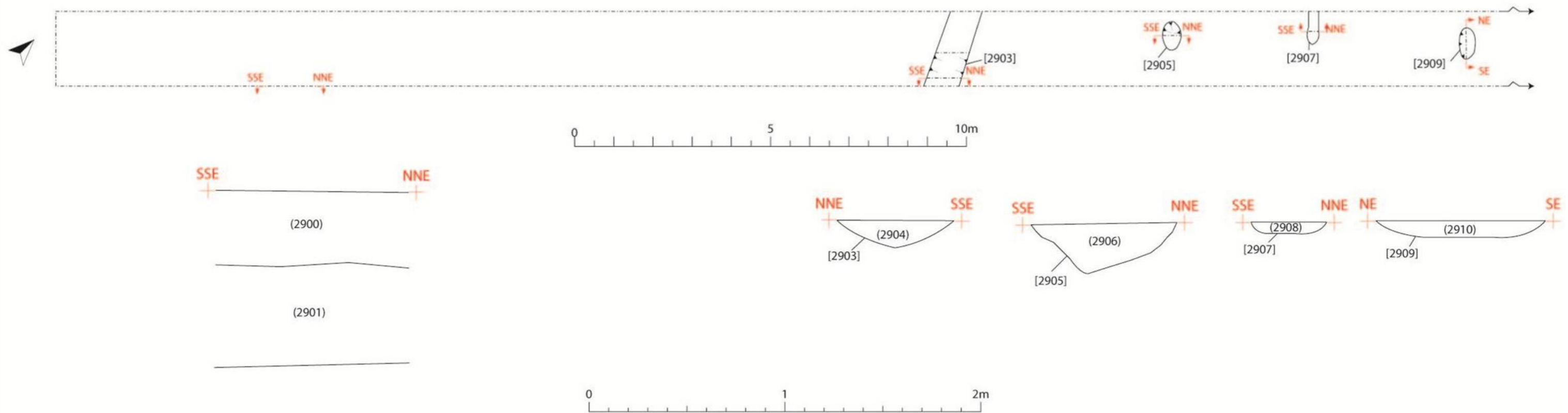


Figure 17: Trench 32 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

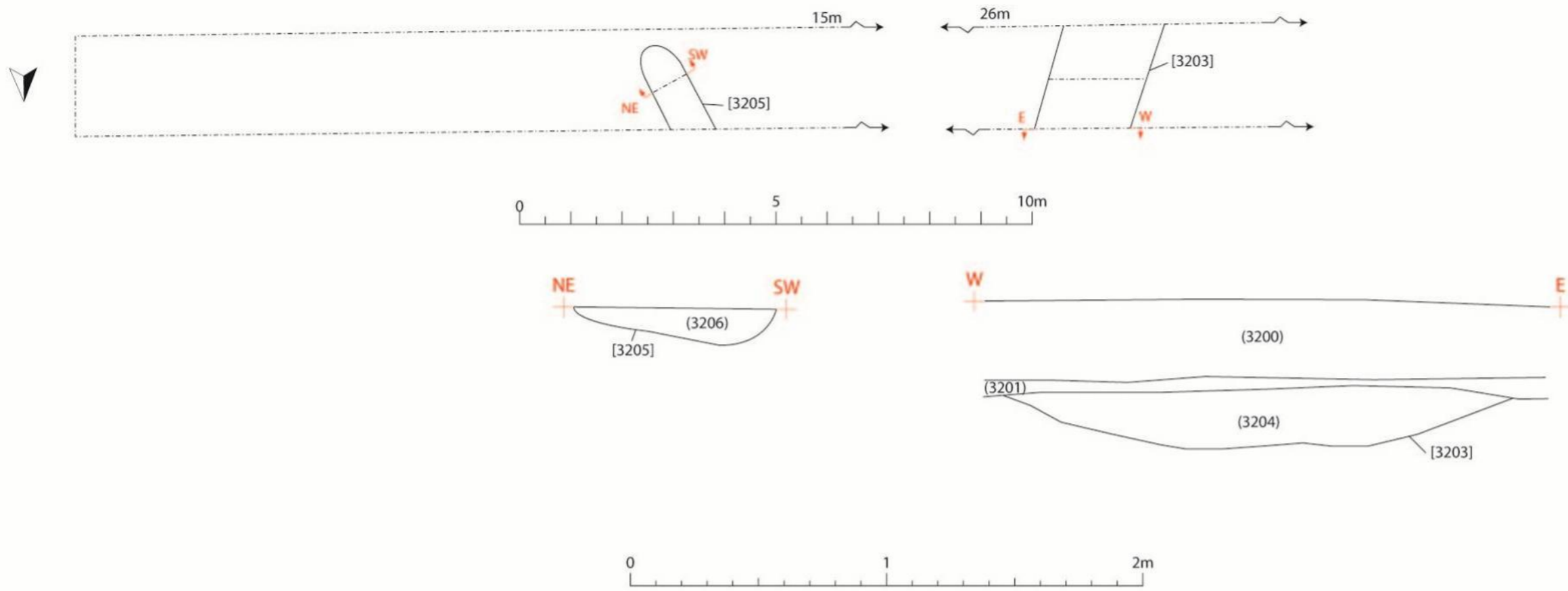


Figure 18: Trench 33 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

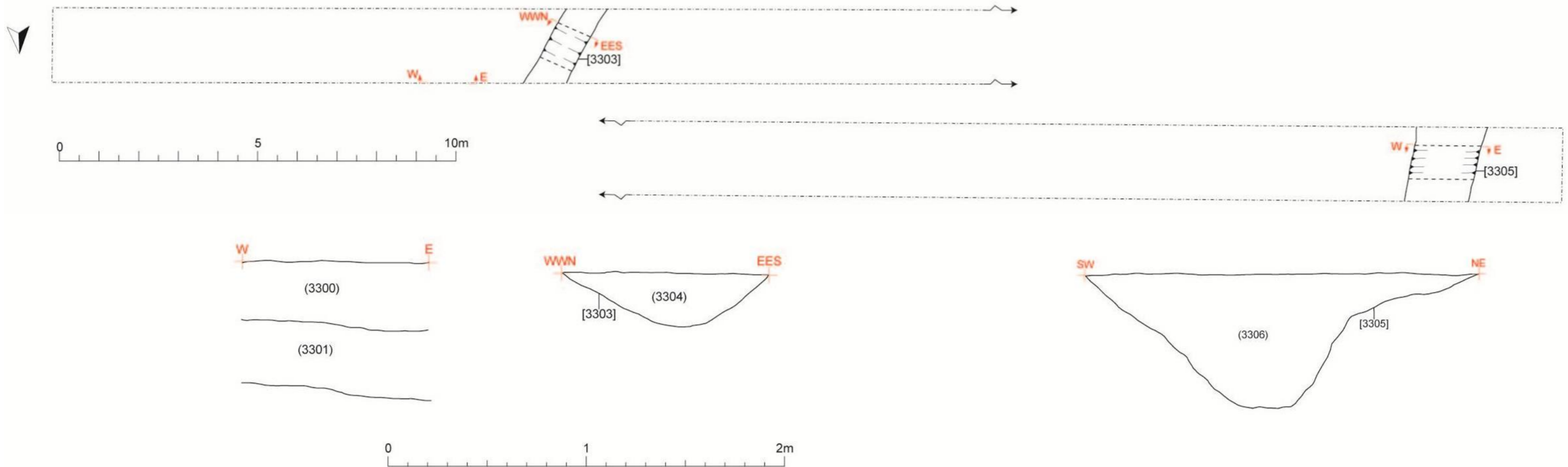


Figure 19 : Trench 35 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

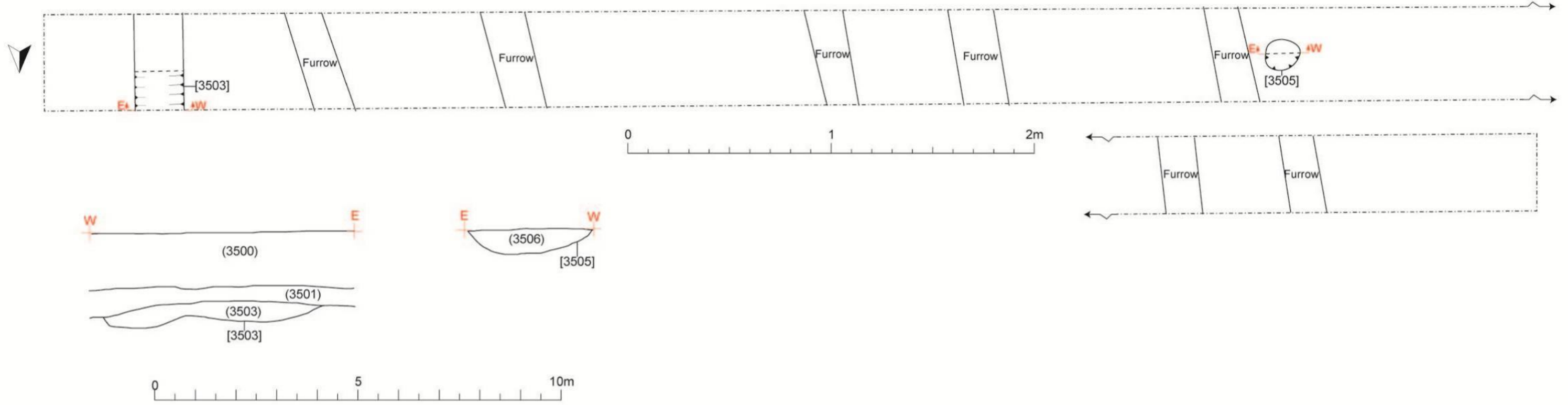


Figure 20: Trench 39 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

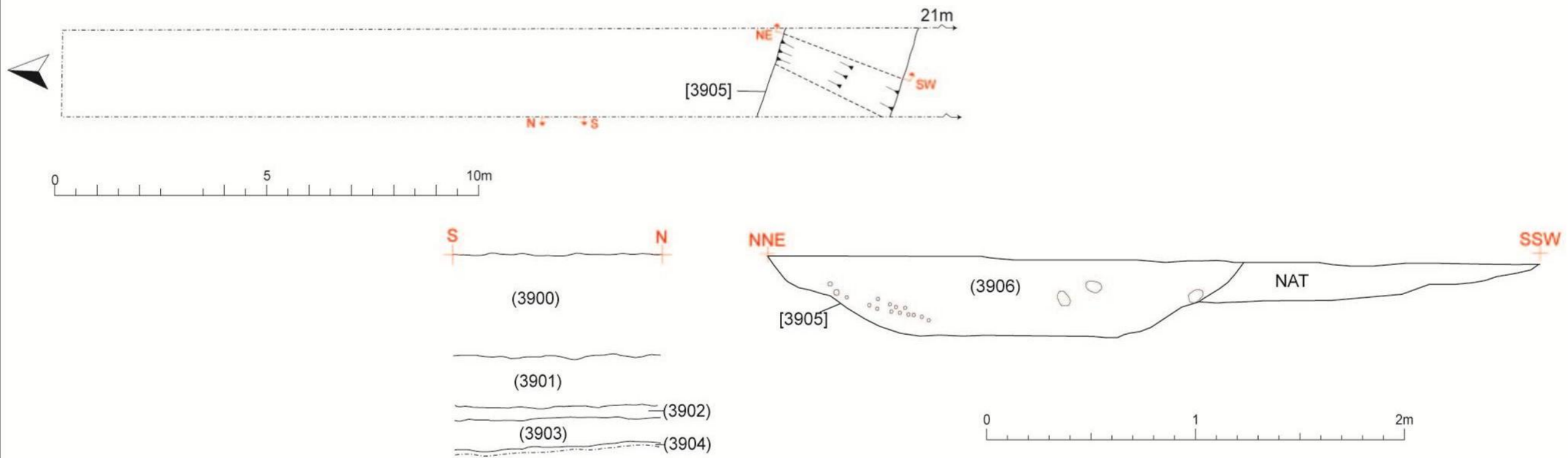


Figure 21: Trench 41 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

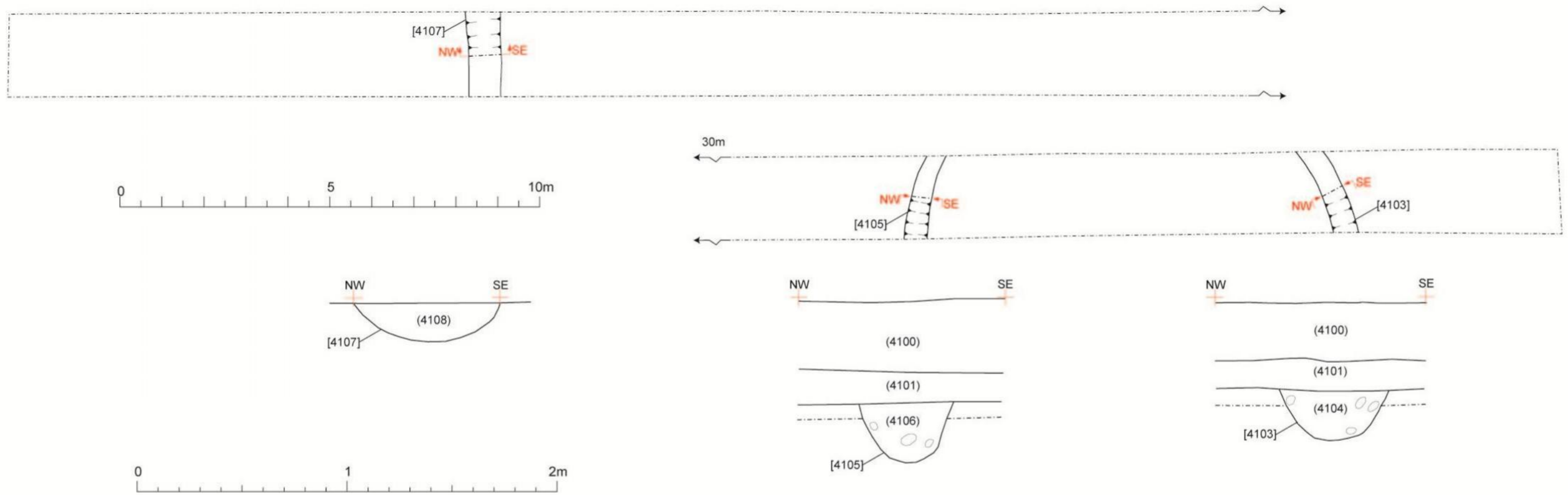


Figure 22: Trench 46 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

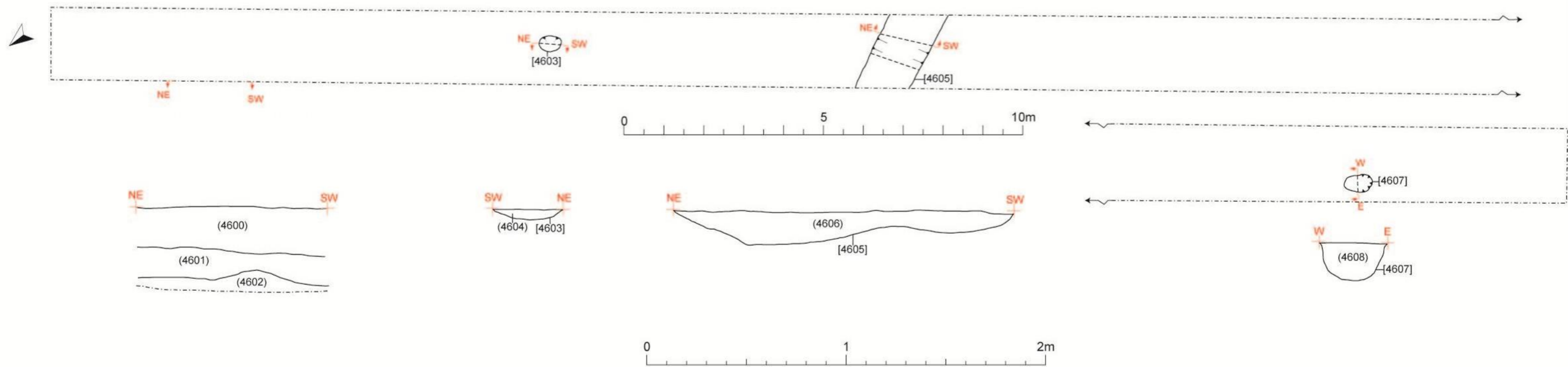




Figure 23: Trench 47 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

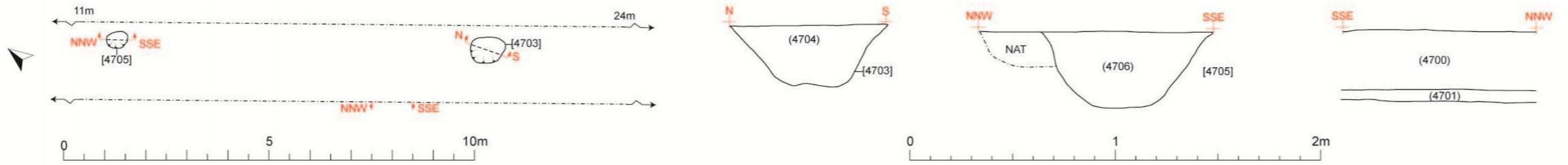


Figure 24: Trench 49 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)



Figure 25: Trench 54 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

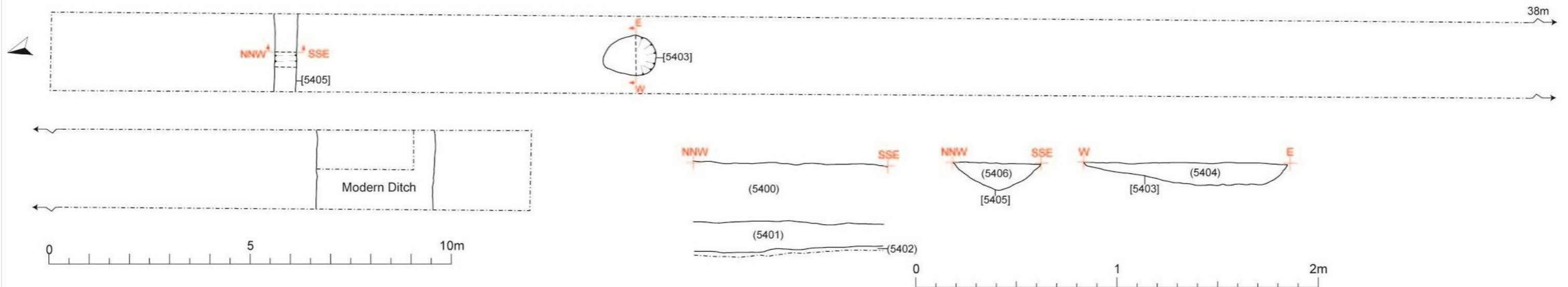


Figure 26: Trench 56 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

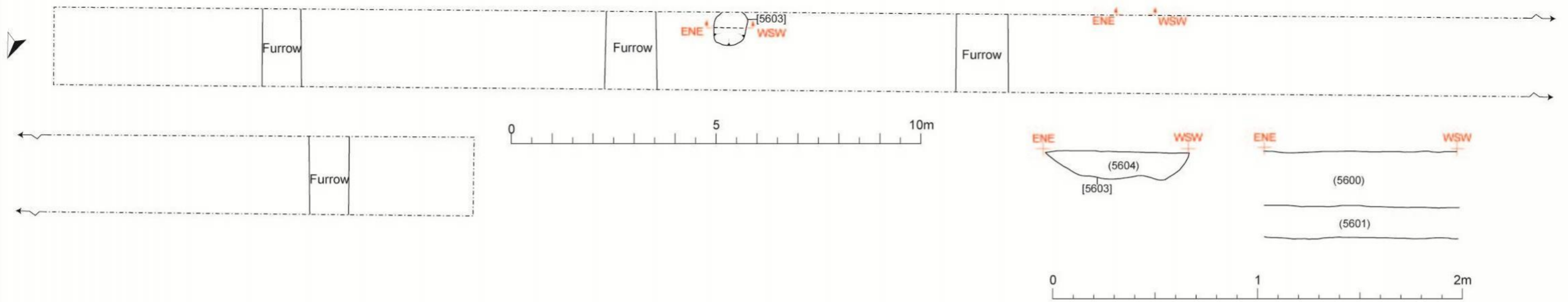


Figure 27: Trench 57 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

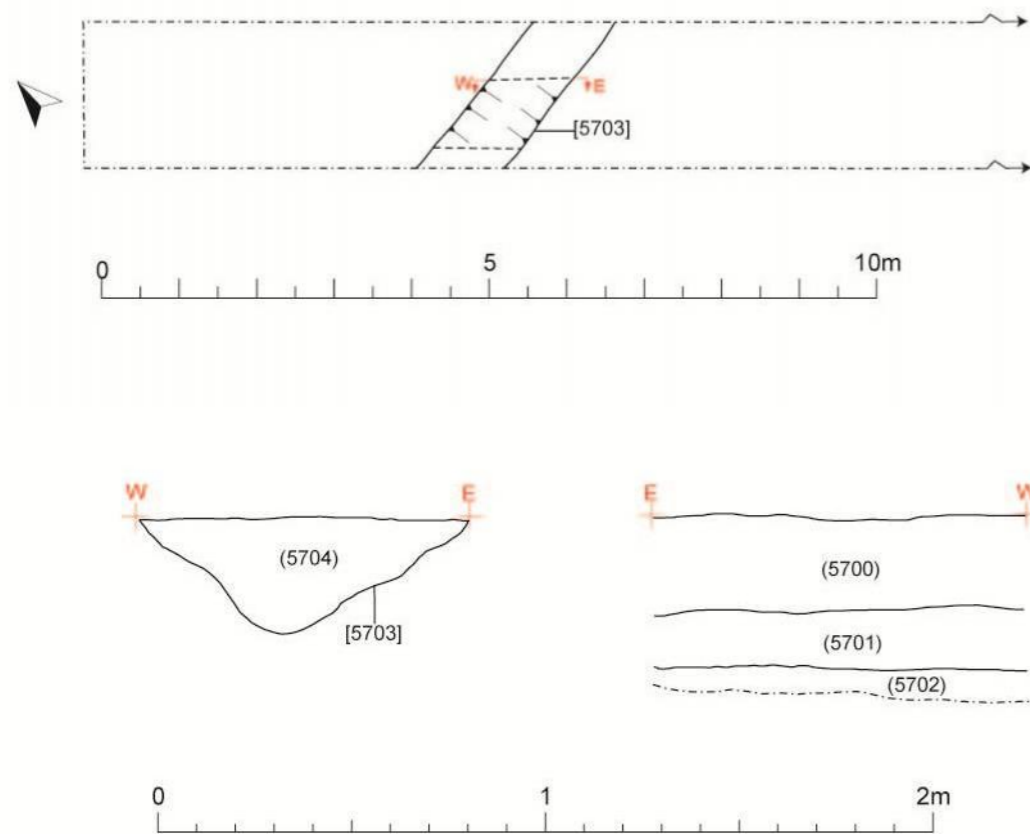


Figure 28: Trench 61 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

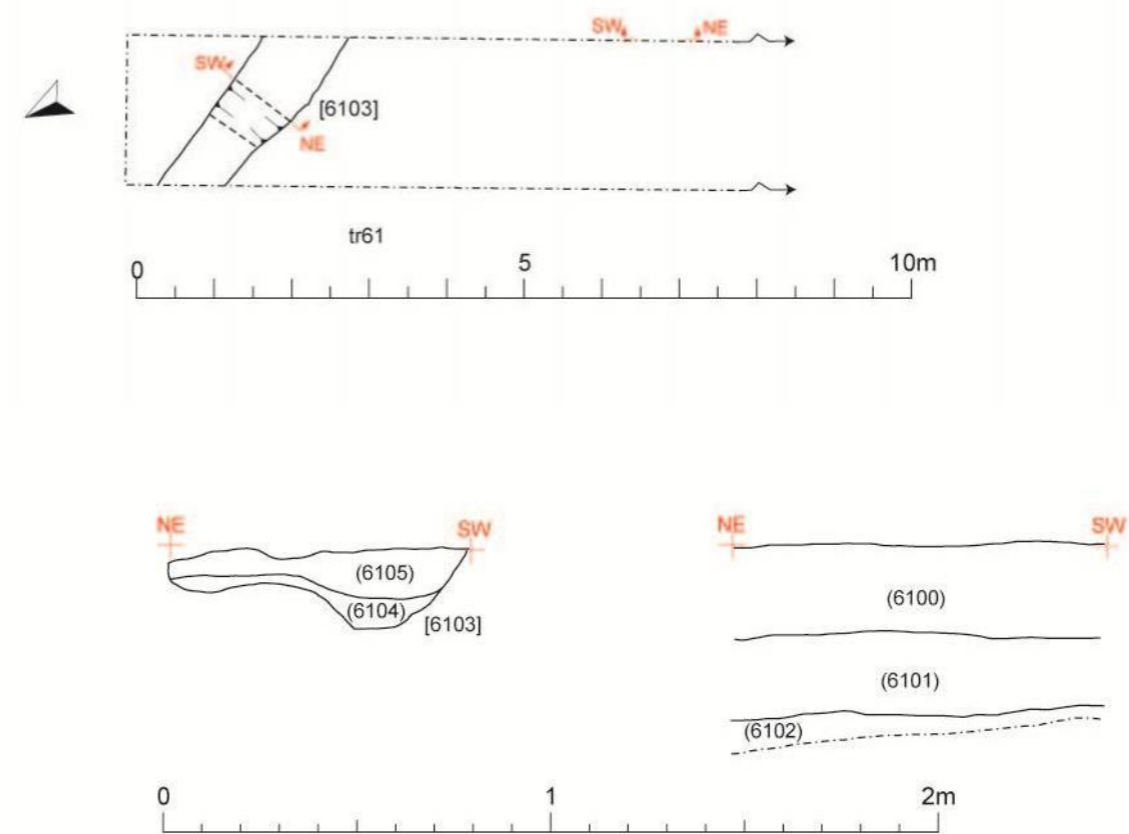


Figure 29: Trench 64 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

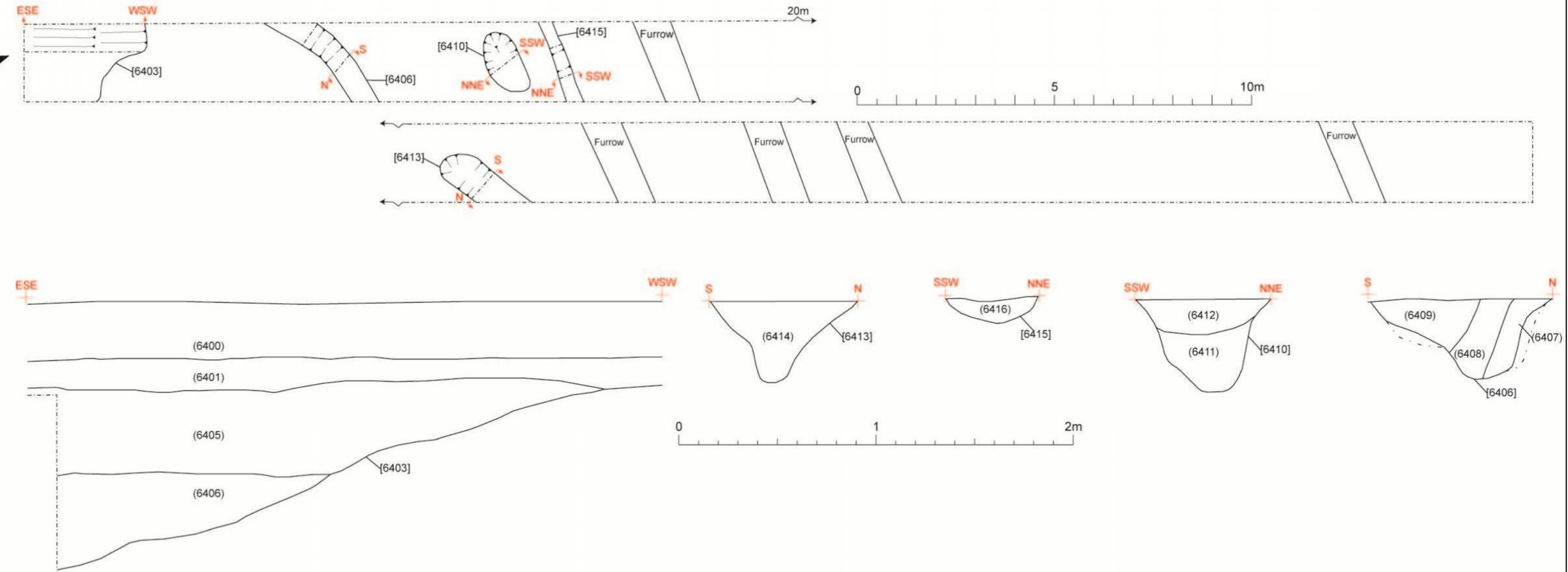


Figure 30: Trench 66 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

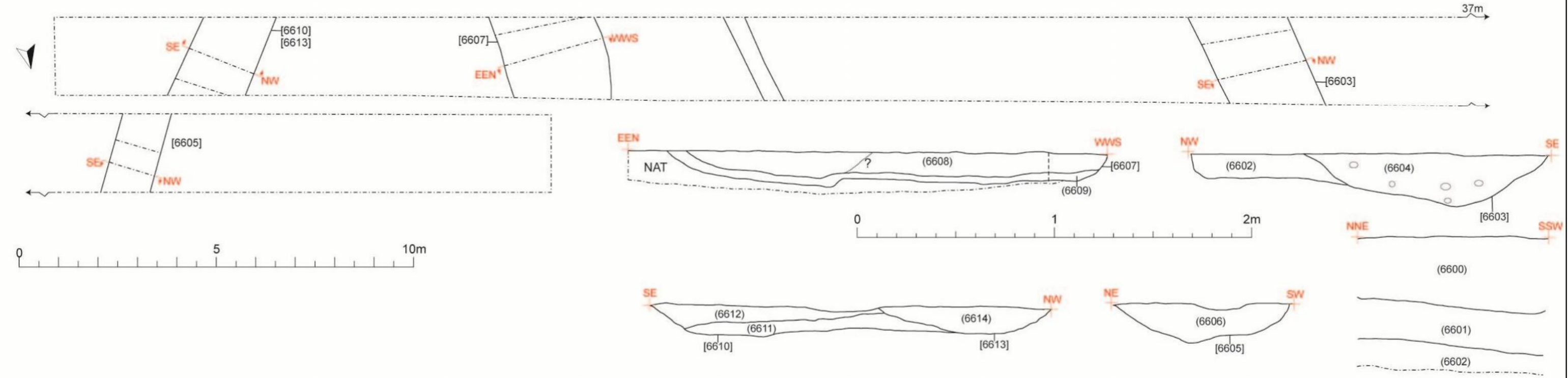


Figure 31: Trench 72 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

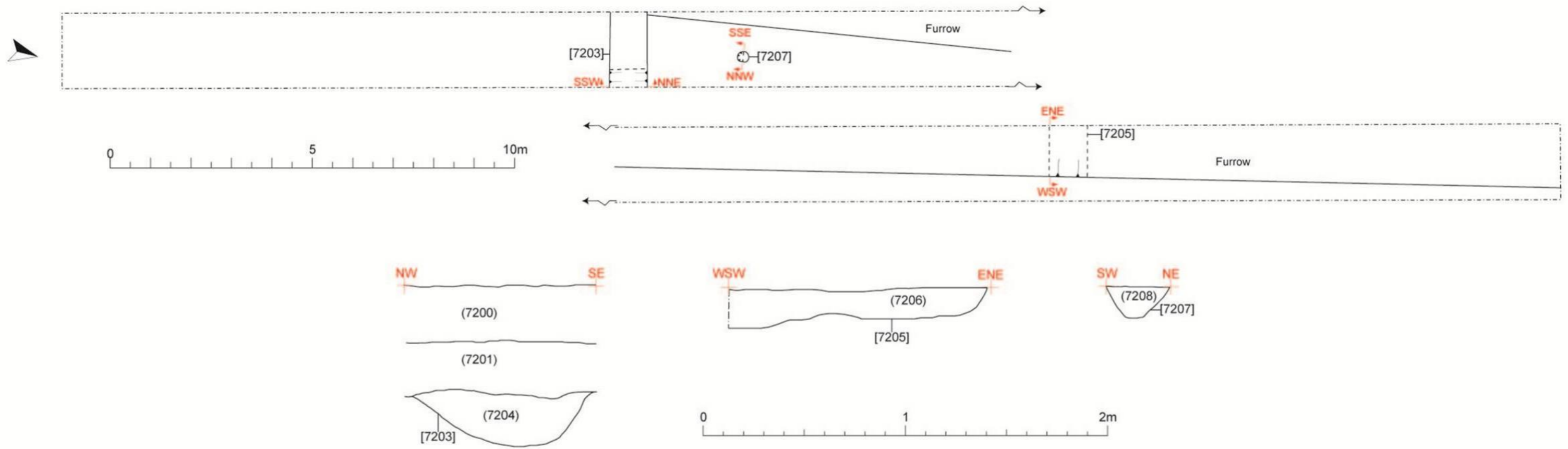


Figure 32: Trench 74 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

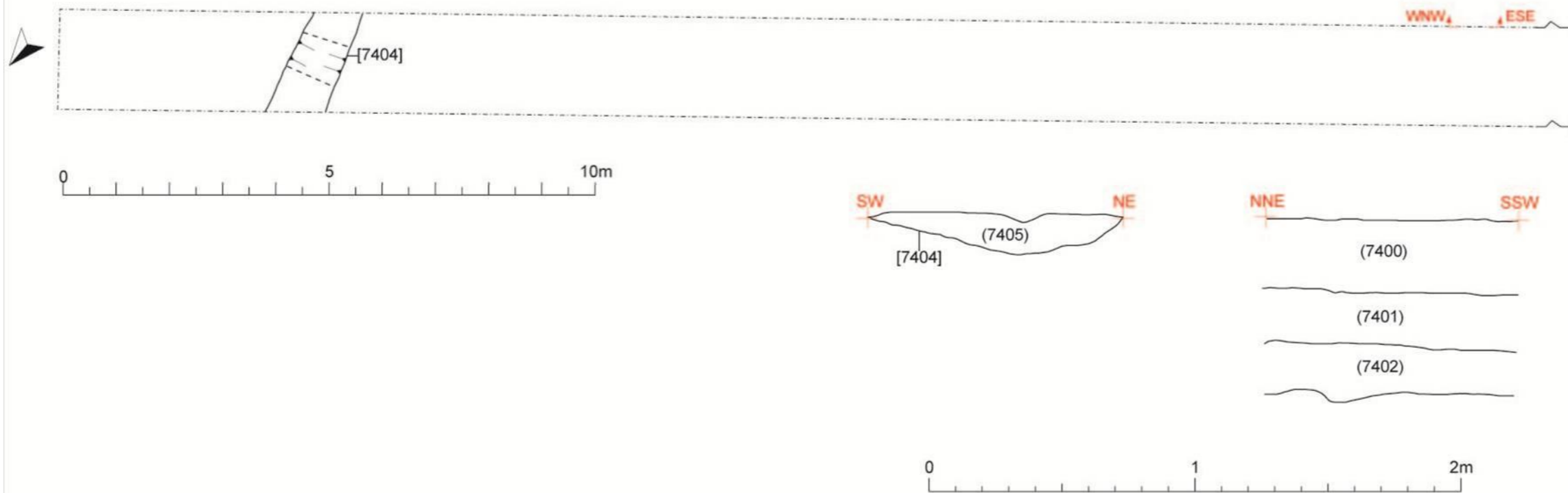


Figure 33: Trench 76 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

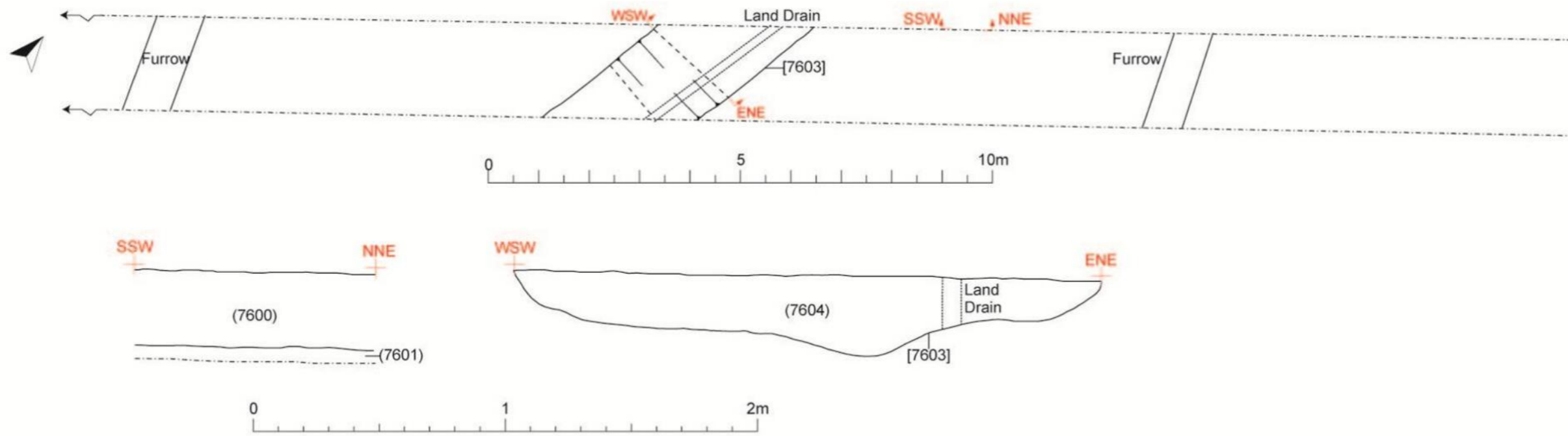


Figure 34: Trench 78 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

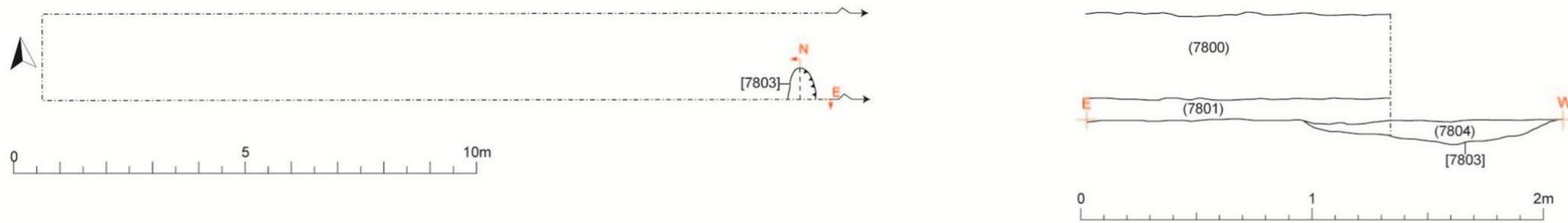


Figure 35: Trench 79 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

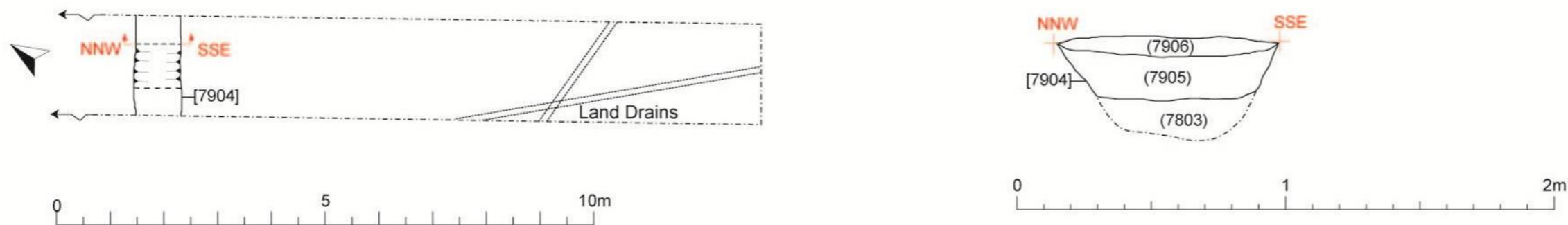


Figure 36: Trench 87 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

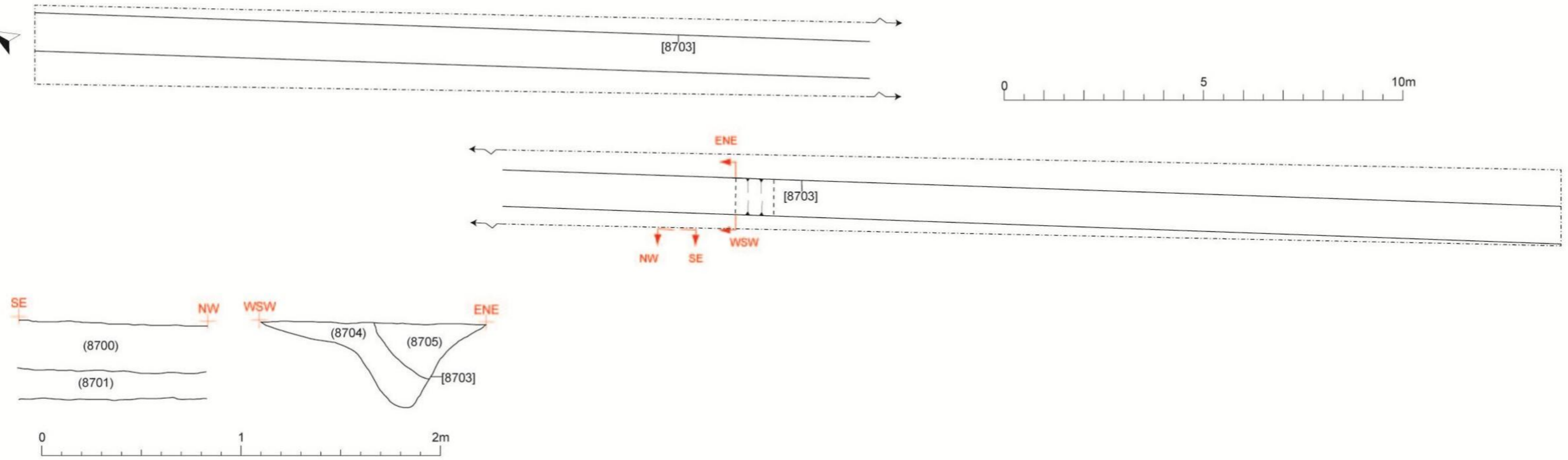


Figure 37: Trench 101 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

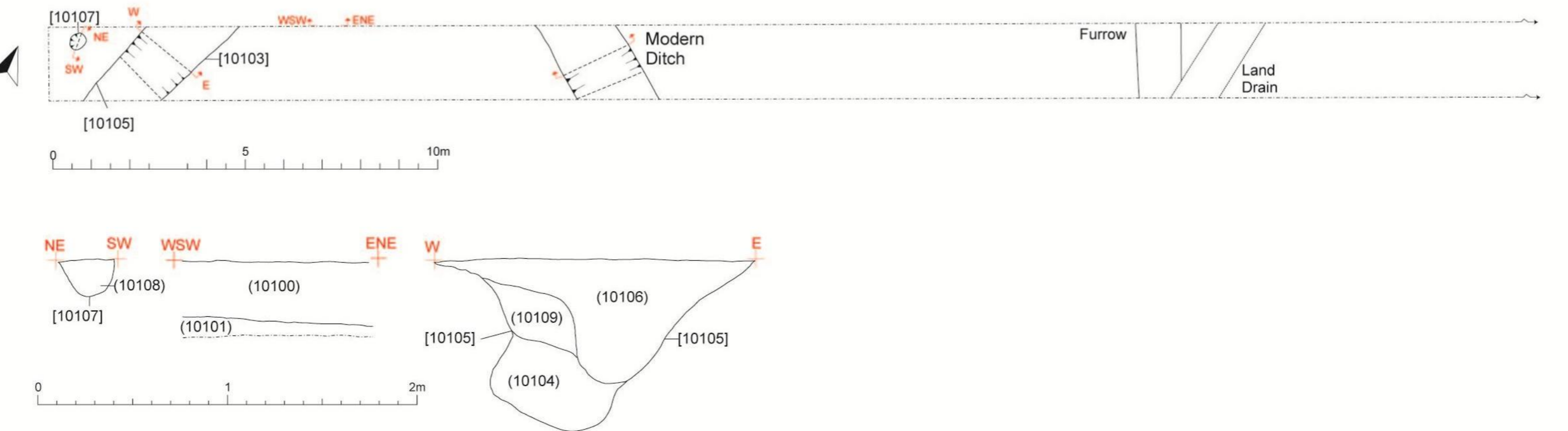


Figure 38: Trench 103 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

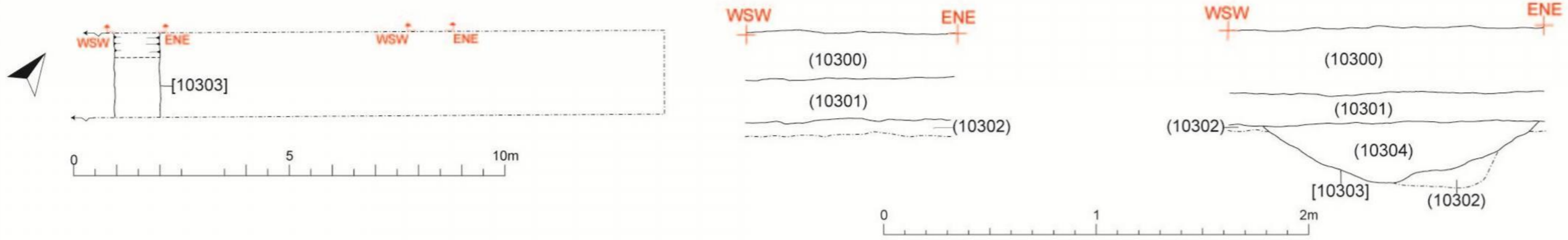


Figure 39: Trench 110 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

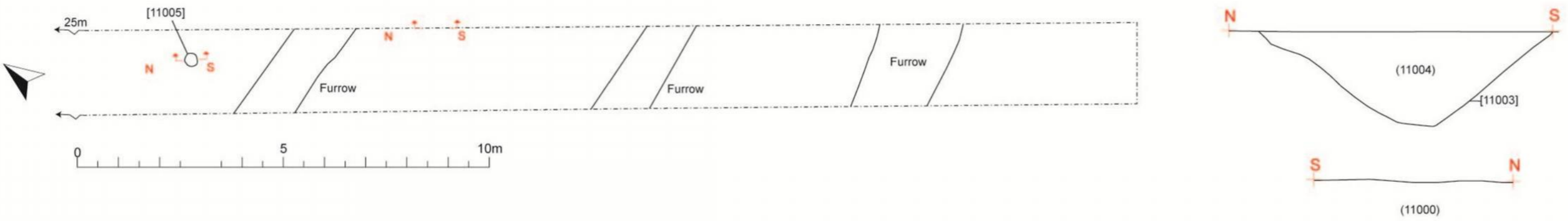


Figure 40: Trench 111 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

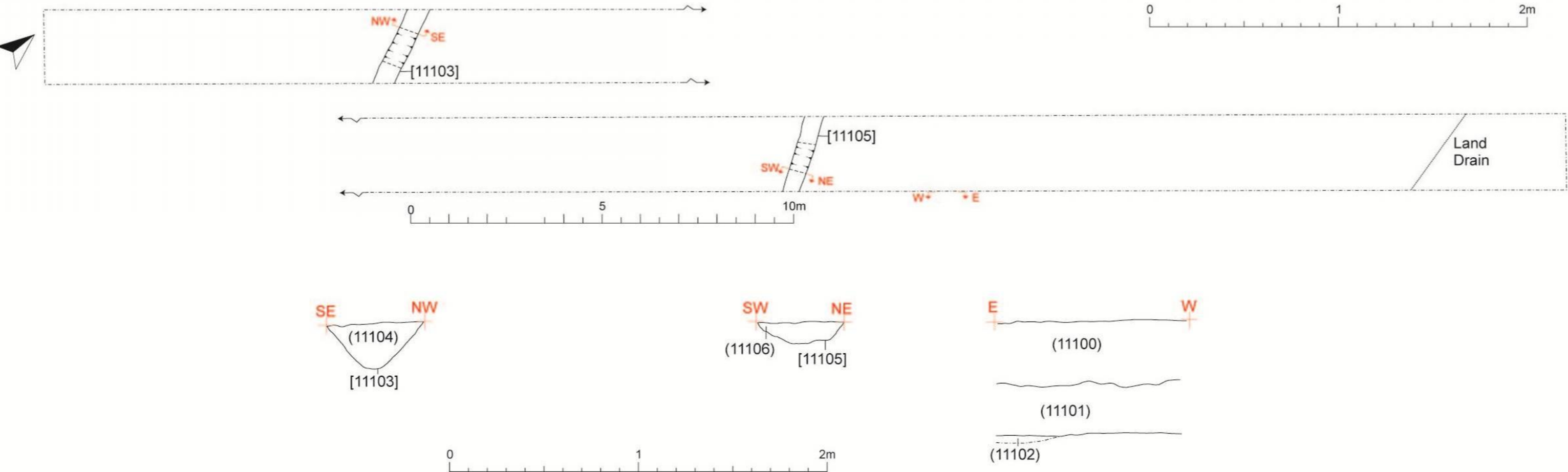


Figure 41: Trench 112 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

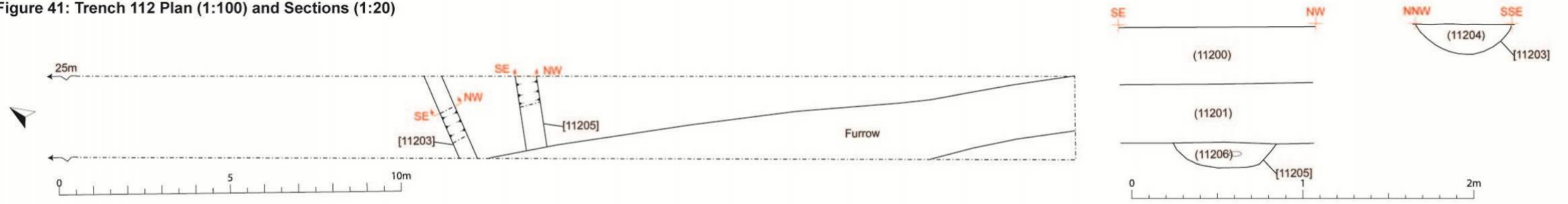


Figure 42: Trench 116 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

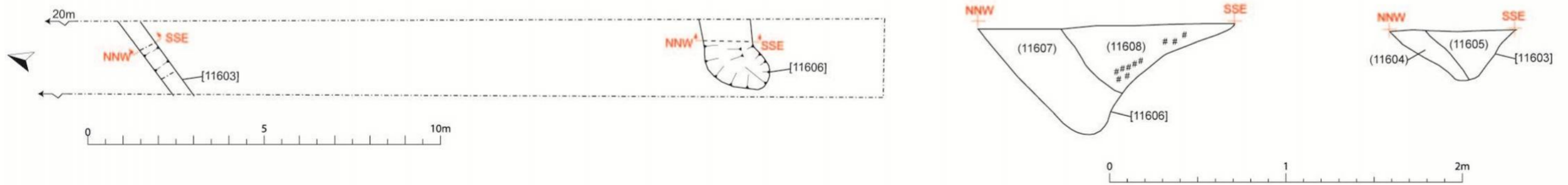


Figure 43: Trench 119 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

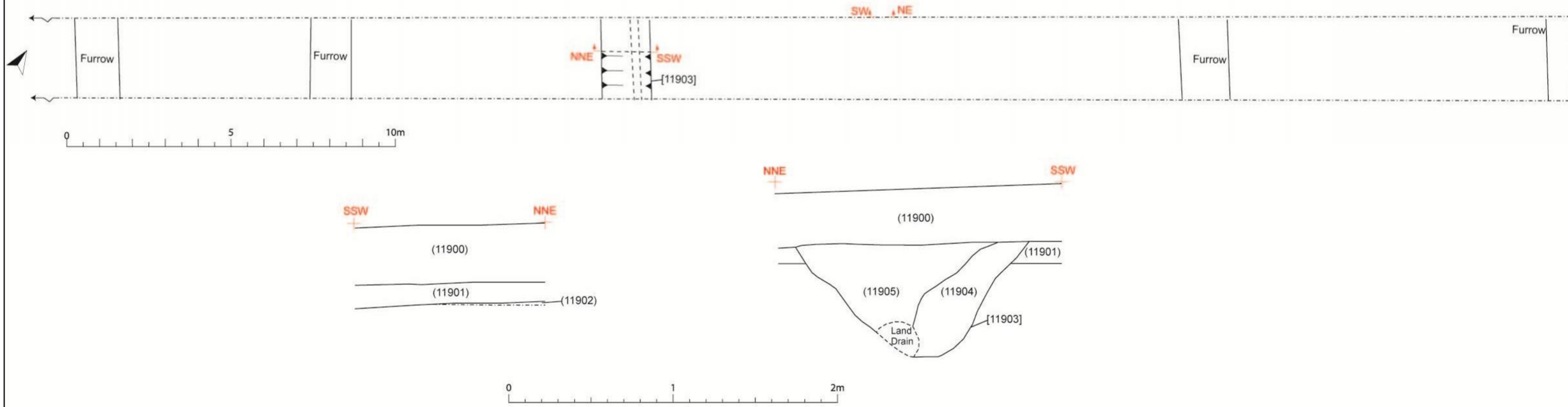




Figure 44: Trench 123 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

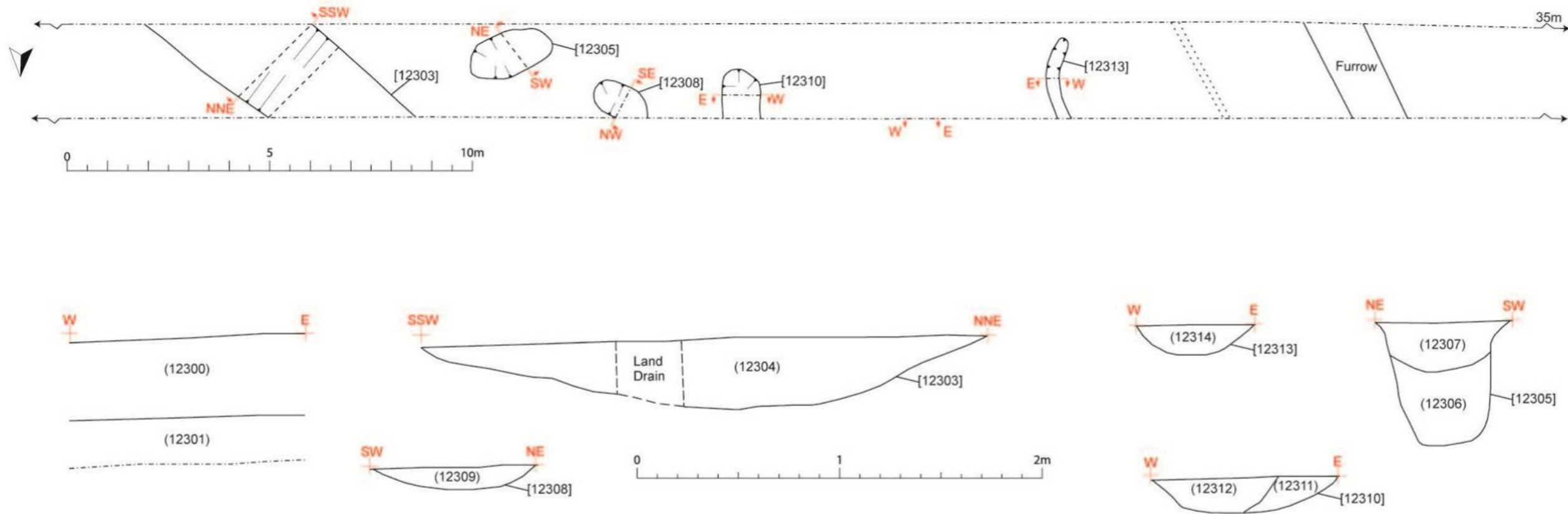


Figure 45: Trench 124 Plan (1:100) and Sections (1:20)

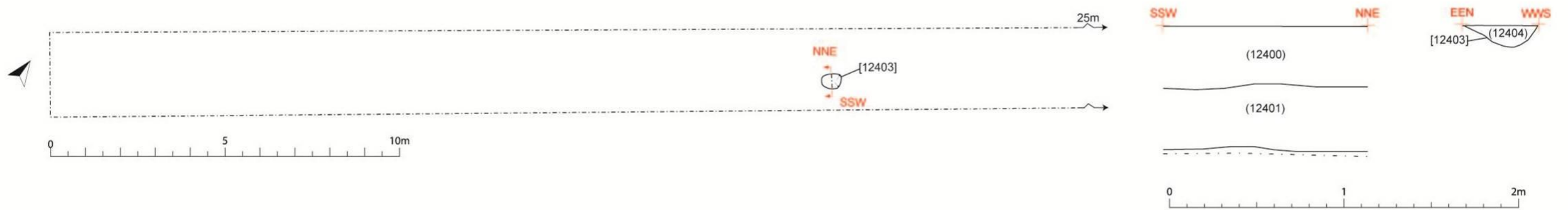




Plate. 1: Looking east at pit [304]



Plate. 2: Looking east at pit [306]



Plate. 3: Looking NW at ditch [404]



Plate. 4: Looking SE at ditch [507]



Plate. 5: Looking SE at ditch [607], cutting furrow to west



Plate. 6: Looking E at ditch [904]



Plate. 7: Looking W at ditch [1103]



Plate. 8: Looking SW at pit [1203]



Plate. 9 Looking WSW ditch [2005]



Plate. 10: Looking WSW at ditch [2007]

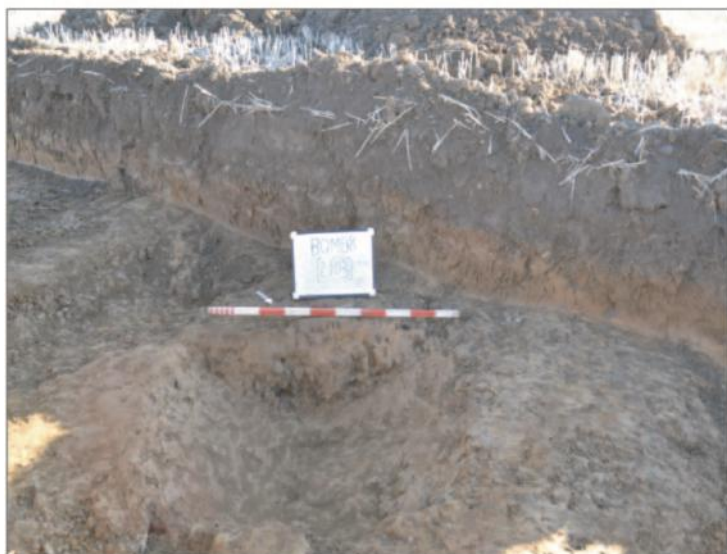


Plate. 11: Looking S at ditch [2103]



Plate. 12: Looking NW at ditch [2203]



Plate. 13: Looking SSW at posthole [2205]



Plate. 14: Looking SW at ditch terminus [2403]



Plate. 15: Looking E at pit [2405]



Plate. 16: Looking W at pit [2407]



Plate. 17: Looking S at pit [2604]



Plate. 18: Looking W at ditch terminus [2606]



Plate. 19: Looking SSW at ditch terminus [2608]



Plate. 20: Looking S at pit [2610]



Plate. 21: Looking W at ditch terminus [2612]



Plate. 22: Looking WSW at pit [2614]



Plate. 23: Looking SW at pit [2616]



Plate. 24: Looking NE at pit [2618]



Plate. 25: Looking NE at ditches [2620] & [2622]



Plate. 26: Looking S at posthole [2804]



Plate. 27: Looking W at pit [2806]



Plate. 28: Looking S at pit [2808]





Plate. 29: Looking NE at ditch [2903]



Plate. 30: Looking W at pit [2905]



Plate. 31: Looking W at ditch terminus [2907]



Plate. 32: Looking SSE at pit [2909]



Plate. 33: Looking SSW at ditch [2911]



Plate. 34: Looking SE at ditch terminus [3205]



Plate. 35: Looking N at ditch [3303]



Plate. 36: Looking N at ditch [3305]



Plate. 37: Looking N at ditch [3503] (mislabeled on board)



Plate. 38: Looking S at Pit [3505]



Plate. 39: Looking E at feature [3905]



Plate. 40: Looking SW at gully [4103]



Plate.41: Looking SW at gully [4105]



Plate.42: Looking SW at ditch [4107]



Plate.43: Looking SW at posthole [4603]



Plate.44: Looking NE at posthole [4607]



Plate.45: Looking NE at pit [4705]



Plate.46: Looking SSW at pit [4903]



Plate.47: Looking NE at pit [5403]



Plate.48: Looking ESE at ditch [5405]



Plate. 49: Looking SE at pit[5603]



Plate. 50: Looking NE at gully [5703]



Plate. 51: Looking SE at ditch [6103]



Plate. 52: Looking SE at pit [6403]



Plate. 53: Looking NW at ditch [6406]



Plate. 54: Looking NW at pit [6410]



Plate. 55: Looking NW at ditch terminus [6413]



Plate. 56: Looking NW at gully [6415]



Plate. 57: Looking SE at ditch [6603]



Plate. 58: Looking SSE at curvilinear ditch/ring ditch [6607]



Plate. 59: Looking SW at curvilinear ditch/ring ditch [6610]/[6613]



Plate. 60: Looking SE at ditch [7203]





Plate.61: Looking NW at posthole [7207]



Plate.62: Looking W at ditch [7404]



Plate.63: Looking NNW at ditch [7603]



Plate.64: Looking W at pit [7803]



Plate. 65: Looking E at ditch [7904]



Plate. 66: Looking NW at ditch [8703]



Plate. 67: Looking NE at ditches [10103] & [10105]



Plate. 68: Looking E at posthole [10107]



Plate. 69: Looking NW at ditch [10303]



Plate. 70: Looking S at cremation [11005] in Trench 110



Plate. 71: Looking SW at ditch/gully [11103]



Plate. 72: Looking NE at ditch/gully [11105]



Plate. 73: Looking NE at ditch [11203]



Plate. 74: Looking NE at ditch [11205]



Plate. 75: Looking NE at ditch/gully [11603]



Plate. 76: Looking NE at pit [11606]



Plate. 77: Looking SSE at ditch [11903]



Plate. 78: Looking N at ditch (possible furrow) [12303]



Plate. 79: Looking SSW at pit [12305]



Plate. 80: Looking NW at pit [12308]



Plate. 81: Looking N at pit [12310]



Plate. 82: Looking NE at ditch/gully [12313]



Plate. 83: Looking S at pit [12403]

## 9.0 Discussion & Conclusions

Of the one hundred and thirty-five trenches excavated, forty-three exposed archaeological features, the most significant of which were located in Areas 2, 4 and 8. Plough furrows, land drains, and modern field boundaries, revealed during the earlier geophysical survey, were noted in many of the negative trenches (see Appendix 1).

Furrows and land drains were also present in the majority of the trenches containing archaeological remains. The archaeological remains located in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 were sparsely distributed and consisted of undated pits, postholes and former field boundary ditches visible on the historic mapping for the site.

The main focus of archaeological activity appears to have been within Area 2 around trenches 21, 22, 26, 29 & 33, and to the east in trenches 32, 35, 36, 39 & 41. Iron Age pottery was retrieved from trenches 29, 39 and 41 and features were sealed by a deposit of alluvium in trenches 26 and 39).

The features encountered in these trenches (especially trenches 26 and 29) closely correspond with the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and appear to represent the remains of a rectilinear enclosure, with the ditch to a possible open-sided annexe to the east present in trench 33. No datable material was retrieved from any of these features, but Prehistoric (Iron Age) pottery was retrieved from the fill of the features associated with a second enclosure identified during the geophysical survey c. 80m to the north-east in trenches 39 and 41, and these two enclosures are likely to be contemporary with one another. Two curvilinear features identified in trench 41 are likely the remains of a ring ditch though no internal features were identified within the trenches. A third circular anomaly identified on the geophysical survey in the NE corner of Area 2 was not located in the trench excavated across it (trench 40).

In addition to the settlement features identified in Area 2 another possible ring ditch was revealed in trench 66 on the eastern side of Area 4. Again, no internal features were identified within the excavated trench and no datable material was retrieved from the ditch fills or from the fills of other ditches and pits identified in the neighbouring trench 64; which may also be related to settlement activity.

There were three areas of archaeological activity within Area 8. The most significant of which was an isolated cremation burial in trench 110 at the southern end of the area. The cremation was badly damaged, consisting of just 25g of bone in total, with no associated pottery; at the time of writing the remains are undergoing radiocarbon dating. To the west of the burial, former (undated) field boundaries and a pit were identified, and in the northeast corner of Area 8 a large boundary ditch and four undated pits were identified in trenches 123 and 124. Features identified in trenches 110 and 123 were sealed by a deposit of alluvium.

One of the aims of the earlier geophysical survey was to investigate if there is any evidence in the magnetic data for the presence of burnt mounds. The geophysics survey report concluded that it seemed unlikely that there are any burnt mounds in the survey area and the evaluation has located no sign of these features in the excavated trenches

Overall, the results of the evaluation were consistent with the results of the geophysical survey, confirming the low potential and lower significance of the features in Areas 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 and the more significant remains of the enclosures/farmsteads identified in Areas 2 and 4.

### **10.0 Effectiveness of methodology**

Intrusive evaluation was an appropriate method for gathering further information about the site's archaeological potential.

### **11.0 Project archive**

The site records, currently in the custody of PCAS, will be prepared according to published guidelines and deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

### **12.0 References**

Lisboa, I, 2018. Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, Brooksby, Leicestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of trial trenching.



## Appendix 1: Context Summary

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

#### Context No. Type Description

##### Trench 1

100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt. Moderately compacted with occasional roots and rounded small pebbles. 0.26m thick.
101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay with occasional roots and rare rounded pebbles. 0.36m thick.
102	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red clay. Firm and compact. Frequent pebbles, and occasional gravel patches throughout.

##### Trench 2

200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.24m thick.
202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
203	Cut	NW-SE aligned furrow. Broad, shallow sides and a concave base. 0.74m wide and 0.2m deep.
204	Fill	Single fill of furrow [203]. Light yellowish brown silt clay. Firm with rare charcoal and small sub-angular stones.
205	Cut	NW-SE aligned furrow. Gentle sides and a shallow concave base. 1m wide and 0.16m deep.
206	Fill	Single fill of furrow [205]. Same as (204).

##### Trench 3

300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.
301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.3m thick.
302	Layer	Alluvium. Mid grey brown silt clay. Compact with abundant small stones throughout. 0.14m thick.
303	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red silt clay with frequent patches of gravel throughout.
304	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with gentle sides and a flat base. 1m wide and 0.14m deep.
305	Fill	Single fill of pit [304]. Mid grey brown silty clay. Fairly compact with occasional rounded pebbles and sub-angular stones throughout. No finds.
306	Cut	Pit. Irregular in plan, with shallow sides and a shallow base. 1.12m wide and 0.36m deep.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
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307	Fill	Single fill of pit [306]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Compact with occasional rounded pebbles throughout.
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#### Trench 4

400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
401	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Moderately compact with occasional roots and small rounded pebbles. 0.32m thick.
402	Layer	Alluvium. Mid grey brown silt clay. Compact with abundant small stones throughout. 0.17m thick. Visible at north end of trench.
403	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
404	Cut	NW-SE orientated furrow. Gentle sides into a flat base. 1m wide and 0.17m deep.
405	Fill	Single fill of furrow [404]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm and compact with small rounded pebbles throughout.

#### Trench 5

500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.15m thick.
502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
503	Cut	NW-SE aligned furrow. Gentle sides and a flat base. 0.94m wide and 0.16m deep.
504	Fill	Single fill of furrow [503]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm and compact with occasional roots and small rounded pebbles.
505	Cut	NW-SE orientated furrow. Gentle sides and an irregular flat base. 1.04m wide and 0.12m deep.
506	Fill	Single fill of furrow [505]. Same as (504).
507	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Regular sloped sides and a shallow concave base. 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep.
508	Fill	Single fill of ditch [507]. Mid grey brown silty clay. Firm with occasional roots and rounded pebbles. Occasional fine charcoal flecks.

#### Trench 6

600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (401). 0.12m thick.
602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
603	Cut	N-S orientated furrow. Moderate sides and irregular base. 1.08m wide and 0.22m deep.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
604	Fill	Single fill of furrow [603]. Light greyish brown silty clay. Firm with occasional rounded pebbles.
605	Cut	NW-SE orientated furrow. Gentle sides and a shallow concave base. 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep.
606	Fill	Single fill of furrow [605]. Light greyish brown silty clay. Firm with occasional small rounded pebbles.
607	Cut	Modern boundary ditch. NW-SE orientated. 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep.
608	Fill	Single fill of modern ditch [607]. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Fairly firm and compact. Occasional rounded and sub-angular pebbles.
609	Cut	NW-SE orientated furrow. Gentle sides and a shallow concave base. 1.38m wide and 0.12m deep.
610	Fill	Single fill of furrow [609]. Light grey brown silt clay. Firm with fine charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles throughout.

### Trench 7

700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.
701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.26m thick.
702	Layer	Alluvium. Mid grey brown clay. Firm with frequent small pebbles throughout. 0.2m thick.
703	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).

### Trench 8

800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.22m thick.
802	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (702).
803	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).

### Trench 9

900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.25m thick.
901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.24m thick.
902	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (702). 0.52m thick.
903	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
904	Cut	E-W orientated linear. Conspicuous change of slope into a shallow concave base. 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep.
905	Fill	Single fill of linear [904]. Light yellow brown silt clay. Firmly compact with occasional small stones.

### Trench 10

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
1000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
1001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm with occasional pebbles. 0.26m thick.
1002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
<b>Trench 11</b>		
1100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.23m thick.
1101	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small rounded pebbles. 0.05m thick.
1102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
1103	Cut	E-W orientated ditch. Steep sides and a concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep.
1104	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1103]. Mid grey brown silty clay. Moderately compact. Occasional medium sized pebbles.
<b>Trench 12</b>		
1200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.2m thick.
1201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1101). 0.1m thick.
1202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (102).
1203	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with gently sloped sides and a concave base.
1204	Fill	Single fill of [1203]. Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Moderately compact. Small stones and pebbles throughout.
<b>Trench 13</b>		
1300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
1301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1101). 0.12m thick.
1302	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red clay. Firm and compact. Patches of lighter yellow brown clay and gravels.
1303	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated furrow. Gentles sides and a flat base. 1m wide and 0.14m deep.
1304	Fill	Single fill of furrow [1303]. Light yellowish brown silty clay. Fairly compact. Frequent small pebbles.
1305	Cut	NE-SE orientated ditch. Steep sides and a concave base.
1306	Fill	Single fill of ditch [1105]. Mid grey brown sily clay. Frequent small and rounded pebbles.
<b>Trench 14</b>		
1400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.36m thick.
1401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1101). 0.14m thick.
1402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (1302).

### Trench 15

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
1500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
1501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (101). 0.14m thick.
1502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (1302).
<b>Trench 16</b>		
1600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
1601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1101). 0.48m thick.
1602	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (702). 0.1m thick.
1603	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (1302).
<b>Trench 17</b>		
1700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.
1701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1101). 0.52m thick.
1702	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (702). 0.34m thick.
1703	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (1302).
<b>Trench 18</b>		
1800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
1801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1101). 0.34m thick.
1802	Layer	Alluvium. Light yellow brown silt clay. Firm with frequent rounded pebbles throughout deposit.
1803	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (1302).
<b>Trench 19</b>		
1900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
1901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (1101).
1902	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (1802).
1903	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (1302).
<b>Trench 20</b>		
2000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.
2001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm and compact with occasional small and rounded pebbles. 0.2m thick.
2002	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red clay. Firm and compact. Patches of lighter yellow brown clay and gravels.
2003	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated furrow. Gentle sides and a flat base. 1.2m wide and 0.1m deep.
2004	Fill	Single fill of furrow [2003]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with occasional small rounded pebbles.
2005	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated linear. Steep north side, whilst south side is more gentle. Flat base. 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep. Cut by [2007].
2006	Fill	Single fill of linear [2005]. Mid greyish brown silt clay. Firmly compact, with occasional small rounded pebbles.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
2007	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated linear. Gentle sides and a concave base. Cuts [2005]. 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep.

2008	Fill	Single fill of linear [2007]. Light yellowish brown sandy silt. Loose.
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#### Trench 21

2100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
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2101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silt clay. Fairly compacted with occasional small pebbles. 0.44m thick.
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2102	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid greyish red brown silty clay. Firmly compacted with small pebble inclusions.
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2103	Cut	N-S orientated ditch. Regular sloped sides and a concave base. 1.1m wide and 0.34m deep.
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2104	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2103]. Mid grey brown silty clay. Fairly compact and firm. Small pebbles throughout deposit.
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#### Trench 22

2200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
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2201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2101). 0.4m thick.
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2202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2002).
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2203	Cut	Curvilinear ditch. WNW-ESE orientated, extending from the northern baulk section. Steep sides and a narrow concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.52m deep.
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2204	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2203]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Moderately compact with occasional small pebbles.
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2205	Cut	Circular post hole. Steep sides and flat base. 0.32m in diameter and 0.26m deep.
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2206	Fill	Single fill of post hole [2205]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm and compact.
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#### Trench 23

2300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
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2301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2101). 0.54m thick.
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2302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2002).
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2303	Cut	NW-SE orientated furrow. Gentle sides and a flat base. 1m wide and 0.2m deep.
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2304	Fill	Single fill of furrow [2303]. Light yellowish brown silt clay. Fairly firm and compact.
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#### Trench 24

2400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
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### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
2401	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silt clay. Fairly compacted with occasional small pebbles. 0.26m thick.
2402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2002).
2403	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch terminus. Gentle sides and concave base. 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep.
2404	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [2403]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm but friable. Small rounded pebbles throughout.
2405	Cut	Pit. Semi-circular in plan, with gentle sides and a flat base. 0.9m in diameter and 0.06m deep.
2406	Fill	Single fill of pit [2405]. Mid red brown sandy silt. Loose with occasional small pebbles.
2407	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with regular sloped sides and a concave base. 1.1m in diameter and 0.26m deep.
2408	Fill	Upper fill of pit [2407]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Loose with occasional pebbles throughout.
2409	Fill	Primary fill of pit [2407]. Light to mid grey brown sandy silt. Moderately compact.

### Trench 25

2500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
2501	Layer	Subsoil. Mid red brown silt clay with frequent gravels throughout. 0.21m thick.
2502	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark brown red gravelly clays, with patches of mid red sands.

### Trench 26

2600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
2601	Layer	Subsoil. Mid to dark brown clay silt. Firm and compact.
2602	Layer	Alluvium. Light yellow brown sandy silt. Compact and firm.
2603	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red brown sand clay with patches of dark red clay throughout.
2604	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. 0.6m in diameter and 0.24m deep.
2605	Fill	Single fill of pit [2604]. Dark grey brown sandy silt. Firm and compact.



### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
2606	Cut	Ditch terminus. Curvilinear in plan, with moderately sloped sides and a shallow concave base. 0.74m wide and 0.3m deep.
2607	Fill	Single fill of [2606]. Mid orange brown clay. Firm and compact.
2608	Cut	Ditch terminus. Curvilinear in plan, with moderately sloped sides and a shallow concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep.
2609	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2608]. Dark brown grey sandy silt. Friable but fairly compact.
2610	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with shallow sides and a concave base. 0.66m in diameter and 0.14m deep.
2611	Fill	Single fill of pit [2610]. Mid to light grey brown sandy silt. Compact.
2612	Cut	Ditch. Moderately sloped sides and a flat base. 0.44m wide and 0.09m deep. Possibly the same as ditch [2911].
2613	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2612]. Dark brown grey silty sand. Fairly compact with occasional manganese flecks throughout.
2614	Cut	Possible pit/ditch terminus. Extends from western baulk section. Moderately sloped sides and a concave base.
2615	Fill	Single fill of feature [2614]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Friable.
2616	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with moderately sloped sides and a shallow concave base.
2617	Fill	Single fill of pit [2616]. Same as (2615).
2618	Cut	Pit. Sub-oval in plan, with shallow concave sides and a flat base.
2619	Fill	Single fill of pit [2618]. Dark orange brown grey sandy silt clay. Firm with rare small stones.
2620	Cut	Ditch. Curvilinear in plan. NNE-SSW turning ENE-WSW. Moderate concave sides and concave base. Possible enclosure ditch, re-cut by [2622].
2621	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2620]. Dark brown clay silt. Compact and firm.
2622	Cut	Ditch. Curvilinear in plan. NNE-SSW turning ENE-WSW. Steep sloping sides into a narrow concave base. Enclosure ditch. Re-cut of [2620].

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
2623	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2622]. Dark grey brown silt clay. Firm and compact.
<b>Trench 27</b>		
2700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
2701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2101).
2702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2002).
<b>Trench 28</b>		
2800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
2801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2101). 0.24m thick.
2802	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (402). 0.26m thick.
2803	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown yellow silt sand, with patches of mid red clay.
2804	Cut	Possible post hole. Circular in plan, with steep sides and concave base. 0.44m in diameter and 0.1m deep.
2805	Fill	Single fill of post hole [2804]. Light yellow brown clay silt. Fairly compact. Frequent gravel.
2806	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with gently sloped sides and a shallow base. 0.5m in diameter and 0.1m deep.
2807	Fill	Single fill of [2806]. Mid grey brown clay silt. Loose with occasional pebbles.
2808	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with steep sides and an irregular base. 0.1m in diameter and 0.16m deep.
2809	Fill	Single fill of pit [2808]. Dark grey brown sandy silt. Loose and fine. Frequent small pebbles.
<b>Trench 29</b>		
2900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
2901	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2601). 0.52m thick.
2902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2601).
2903	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Gradually sloped sides and a concave base. 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep.
2904	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2903]. Mid grey brown clay silt. Firm with occasional small pebbles.
2905	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Gently sloping sides and a concave base. 0.66m wide and 0.11m deep.
2906	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2905]. Same as (2904).
2907	Cut	Ditch terminus. Extends WNW-ESE from western bank. Gently sloping sides and a concave base. 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
2908	Fill	Single fill of terminus [2907]. Dark grey brown clay silt. Loose. Occasional stones.
2909	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. 0.86m in diameter and 0.09m deep.
2910	Fill	Single fill of pit [2909]. Light grey brown sandy silt. Loose with occasional stones and pebbles.
2911	Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch. Gently sloping sides and an irregular base. 0.9m wide and 0.17m deep. Possibly the same as ditch [2612].
2912	Fill	Single fill of ditch [2911]. Same as (2904).

#### Trench 30

3000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
3001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (2601). 0.16m thick.
3002	Layer	Alluvium. Same as (402). 0.12m thick.
3003	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2002).

#### Trench 31

3100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.33m thick.
3101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown grey clay silt. Moderately compacted with small pebble inclusions. 0.22m thick.
3102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2002).
3103	Cut	Furrow. Orientated NW-SE. Shallow sides and concave base. 2.1m wide and 0.09m deep.
3104	Fill	Single fill of furrow. Mid brown grey silty clay. Fairly compact.

#### Trench 32

3200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.33m thick.
3201	Layer	Subsoil. Dark orange brown silty sand. Firm with occasional small stones throughout. 0.08m thick
3202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (2002).
3203	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated furrow. Moderately shallow sides and a concave base. 1.82m wide and 0.22m deep.
3204	Fill	Single fill of furrow [3203]. Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Medium compaction with occasional small stones throughout.
3205	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch terminus. Extends from southern baulk. Shallow sides and a concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep.
3206	Fill	Single fill of terminus [3205]. Dark red brown sandy silt. Firm with no inclusions.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

#### Context No. Type Description

##### Trench 33

3300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.36m thick.
3301	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay. Moderately compacted. 0.36m thick.
3302	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brownish red. Occasional gravels throughout deposit.
3303	Cut	Possible furrow. Orientated NW-SE, with gently sloped sides and a concave base. 1.08m wide and 0.24m deep.
3304	Fill	Single fill of furrow [3303]. Mid grey orange brown silt clay. Moderately compacted.
3305	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Moderately steep sides and a concave base. 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep.
3306	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3305]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Compact with frequent large stones throughout deposit. Many of these had been heatcracked.

##### Trench 34

3400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
3401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (3301).
3402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3202).

##### Trench 35

3500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
3501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (3201). 0.14m thick.
3502	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark brown red clay. Compact with patches of lighter silts and sands.
3503	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated linear. Regular sides, with the northern side slightly steeper than the south, whilst it has a broad, irregular base. 1.1m wide and 0.14m deep.
3504	Fill	Single fill of linear [3503]. Dark brown grey sandy silt. Fairly firm with rare small stones within deposit.
3505	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with moderately sloped sides and a sloping concave base. 0.68m wide and 0.12m deep.
3506	Fill	Single fill of pit [3505]. Light grey sandy silt. Friable.

##### Trench 36

3600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (3800). 0.28m thick
3601	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay. Moderately compacted. 0.37m thick.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
3602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3802).
3603	Cut	Gully. Orientated N-S, with regular sloped sides and a concave base.
3604	Fill	Single fill of gully [3603]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Friable and fine. Some small pebble inclusions.

### Trench 37

3700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.
3701	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silty clay. Fairly compact with occasional small rounded stones. 0.13m thick.
3702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3802).

### Trench 38

3800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.
3801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (3601). 0.13m thick.
3802	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red clay. Firm and compact with frequent sub-angular and rounded stones.

### Trench 39

3900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.49m thick.
3901	Layer	Subsoil. Light brown clay silt. Fairly compact, with rare small pebbles within deposit. 0.21m thick.
3902	Layer	Alluvium. Mid to light grey brown. Similar to (3901), but darker in colour. Sealed archaeological deposits. 0.08m thick.
3903	Layer	Possible occupation/midden deposit. Mid yellow brown clay silt. Friable, but compact. Contained frequent waste material including pottery . 0.12m thick.
3904	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (3802).
3905	Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch. Regularly sloped sides and a concave base. 3.4m wide and 0.2m deep.
3906	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3905]. Mid grey brown sandy silt. Fairly friable with small and medium stones throughout deposit. Some of which display signs of having been heated.

### Trench 40

4000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
4001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (3201). 0.24m thick.
4002	Layer	Natural substrate. Mix of mid brown red clay and patches of lighter gravels.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
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#### Trench 41

4100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.36m thick.
4101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt. Compact with moderate amounts of small pebbles. 0.15m thick.
4102	Layer	Natural substrate. Compact yellow brownish red clay.
4103	Cut	Drip gully. Possibly the same as [4105]. Curvilinear, with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.42m wide and 0.3m deep.
4104	Fill	Single fill of gully [4103]. Mid range brown fine sandy silt. Compact with rare small pebbles.
4105	Cut	Drip gully. Possibly the same as [4103]. Curvilinear, with steep sides and a shallow concave base. 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep.
4106	Fill	Single fill of gully [4105]. Same as (4104). Sampled as it contained slag/bloom fragments.
4107	Cut	Boundary ditch. Orientated NE-SW. Moderately sloped sides and a concave base. 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep.
4108	Fill	Single fill of ditch [4107]. Mid grey brown clay silt. Compact with a moderate amount of small pebbles.

#### Trench 42

4200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
4201	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay. Moderately compacted with occasional pebbles throughout. 0.18m thick.
4203	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay. Firm and compact with gravel patches

#### Trench 43

4300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
4301	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt. Compact. 0.2m thick.
4302	Cut	Naturally formed linear. Orientated NE-SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Most likely a natural stream or channel. 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep.
4303	Fill	Single fill of natural linear. Compact light blue grey clay silt.
4304	Layer	Natural substrate. Compact orange red brown clay silt with frequent gravels.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
<b>Trench 44</b>		
4400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
4401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (4301). 0.24m thick.
4402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4304).
4403	Cut	Furrow. Orientated NNW-SSE, with moderately sloped sides and a flat base. 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep.
4404	Fill	Single fill of furrow [4403]. Light yellow brown sand silt. Firm but friable.
<b>Trench 45</b>		
4500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
4501	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with occasional rounded pebbles.
4502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4304).
<b>Trench 46</b>		
4600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.
4601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (4501). 0.16m thick.
4602	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red clay with occasional gravels throughout deposit.
4603	Cut	Post hole. Circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. 0.38m in diameter and 0.05m deep.
4604	Fill	Single fill of post hole [4603]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Friable.
4605	Cut	Furrow. Orientated NW-SE, gently sloped sides and an irregular base. 1.8m wide and 0.19m deep.
4606	Fill	Single fill of furrow [4605]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with frequent small rounded pebbles.
4607	Cut	Post hole. Circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. 0.34m in diameter and 0.2m deep.
4608	Fill	Single fill of post hole [4607]. Same as (4604).
<b>Trench 47</b>		
4700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
4701	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown red silt sand. Compact with occasional small to medium stones. 0.05m thick.
4702	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark brown red clay. Compact with patches of lighter gravels and sands.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
4703	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular in plan, with a steep northern side and a more convex southern side. Shallow concave base. 0.81m in diameter and 0.31m deep.
4704	Fill	Single fill of pit [4703]. Dark brown grey silt clay. Compact with no inclusions.
4705	Cut	Post hole. Circular in plan, moderately steep sides and a concave base. 0.43m in diameter and 0.21m deep.
4706	Fill	Single fill of post hole [4705]. Dark grey silt clay. Firm and compact.

### Trench 48

4800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.25m thick.
4801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (4701). 0.15m thick.
4802	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay with occasional gravels throughout.

### Trench 49

4900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
4901	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay with occasional pebbles throughout. 0.3m thick.
4902	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red brown silt clay. Compact with occasional gravels.
4903	Cut	Pit. Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloped sides and a concave base. 0.65m wide and 0.9m deep.
4904	Fill	Single fill of pit [4903]. Mid brown silt clay. Slightly compact with occasional pebble inclusions.

### Trench 50

5000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
5001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (4901). 0.2m thick.
5002	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay. Firm and compact with gravel patches.

### Trench 51

5100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
5101	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown red sand silt clay. Firm and friable. 0.11m thick.
5102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4702).

### Trench 52

5200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.19m thick.
5201	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (4304).

### Trench 53

5300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
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### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
5301	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt. Compact with moderate amounts of small pebbles. 0.1m thick.
5302	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange brown red clay silt. Compact. Frequent gravel inclusions.
<b>Trench 54</b>		
5400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
5401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (5301). 0.16m thick.
5402	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid to dark brown red silt clay. Compact with occasional gravels.
5403	Cut	Pit. Oval shaped in plan, with gentle sides and a concave base. 1.05m in diameter and 0.11m deep.
5404	Fill	Single fill of pit [5403]. Mid grey silt clay. Moderately compacted with rare small stones.
5405	Cut	Ditch. Orientated E-W. Moderately sloped sides and a concave base. 0.43m wide and 0.15m deep.
5406	Fill	Single fill of ditch [5405]. Mid brown orange silt clay. Moderately compact with occasional small stones.
<b>Trench 55</b>		
5500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.36m thick.
5501	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay. Compact and firm with occasional pebble inclusions.
<b>Trench 56</b>		
5600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
5601	Layer	Subsoil. Light to mid yellow brown silt sand. Firm. Rare small to medium stones. 0.14m thick.
5602	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid grey red clay. Compact with occasional patches of gravels and light yellow silts.
5603	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with moderately steep concave sides and an undulating base. 0.75m in diameter and 0.18m deep.
5604	Fill	Single fill of pit [5603]. Light blue to grey sand silt. Firm. Occasional flecks of manganese and rare small stone inclusions.
<b>Trench 57</b>		
5700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
5701	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact. 0.16m thick.
5702	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay with occasional gravels throughout.
5703	Cut	Gully. Orientated NE-SW. With stepped, but even sides and a concave base. 0.86m wide and 0.3m deep.
5704	Fill	Single fill of gully [5703]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm. Occasional small rounded stones.

#### Trench 58

5800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
5801	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt. Rare small pebbles throughout. 0.1m thick.
5802	Layer	Natural substrate. Compact orange red brown clay.

#### Trench 59

5900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
5901	Layer	Natural substrate. Light to mid yellow brown clay. Firm with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones.

#### Trench 60

6000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.29m thick.
6001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown sand silt. Compact with occasional manganese flecks and gravels. 0.13m thick.
6002	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid to dark grey red clay with patches of yellow brown silt clay. Rare gravels.

#### Trench 61

6100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.
6101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay. Frequent small rounded stones. 0.26m thick.
6102	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red clay. Firm and compact with frequent sub-angular and rounded stones.
6103	Cut	Modern boundary ditch. Orientated NNW-SSE with steep sides and an irregular concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep.
6104	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [6103]. Mid yellow brown silt clay. Firm.
6105	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [6103]. Dark grey brown silt clay. Fairly friable.

#### Trench 62

6200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.33m thick.
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### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
6201	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt. Compact with rare small pebbles. 0.12m thick.
6202	Layer	Natural substrate. Yellow brown clay. Compact.

### Trench 63

6300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
6301	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt. Compact with rare small pebbles. 0.15m thick.
6302	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid yellow brown clay. Compact, with moderate small to medium sized pebbles.

### Trench 64

6400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
6401	Layer	Subsoil. Light brown orange silt clay. Firm and compact. 0.18m thick.
6402	Layer	Natural substrate. Red clay with light yellow brown patches of silt. Compact.
6403	Cut	Large pit seen at eastern end of trench. Regular, evenly sloped western side, whilst eastern side is not seen within the trench. Base appears to be concave. 2.9m wide and 0.93m deep.
6404	Fill	Primary fill of pit [6403]. Mid brown grey silt clay. Very firm and compact with occasional medium sized stones throughout deposit.
6405	Fill	Upper fill of pit [6403]. Very similar to (6404), but a lighter brown colour and a higher silt content.
6406	Cut	Curvilinear ditch on a broadly NW-SE alignment. Steep sides into a narrow concave base. 0.95m wide and 0.44m deep.
6407	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [6406]. Light yellow brown sand silt. Fairly firm.
6408	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [6406]. Dark grey blue silt clay. Firm and compact.
6409	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [6406]. Mid brown silt clay. Firm and compact with some chalk flecks within it.
6410	Cut	Pit. Oval in plan, elongated NW-SE with steep sides and a concave base. 1.2m long, 0.75m wide and 0.7m deep.
6411	Fill	Primary fill of pit [6410]. Very dark grey silt clay. Very firm and compact.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
6412	Fill	Upper fill of pit [6410]. Light brown grey silt clay. Fairly compact with rare medium sized flints within deposit.
6413	Cut	Ditch terminus. NW-SE orientated. Extends from northern baulk section, with steep sides and a concave base. 0.75m wide and 0.42m deep.
6414	Fill	Single fill of terminus [6413]. Light yellow brown sand silt. Compact with rare small stones throughout.
6415	Cut	NW-SE orientated gully. Located to the immediate west of pit [6410]. Shallow sides and a shallow concave base. 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep.
6416	Fill	Single fill of gully [6415]. Light to mid grey silt clay. Firm and compact with rare small stones within.

### Trench 65

6500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
6501	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silt clay. Moderately compacted with occasional pebble inclusions. 0.26m thick.
6502	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay. Compact with frequent pebble inclusions.

### Trench 66

6600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
6601	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with abundant manganese and occasional sub-angular and rounded pebbles.
6602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6502).
6603	Cut	Ditch. Orientated NE-SW, with regular sloped sides and a concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.26m deep.
6604	Fill	Single fill of ditch [6603]. Light grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with frequent small pebbles.
6605	Cut	Furrow. NNW-SSE orientated, with gently sloped sides and a shallow concave base. 0.94m wide and 0.2m deep.
6606	Fill	Single fill of furrow [6605]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with occasional small rounded pebbles.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
6607	Cut	Possible ring ditch. Curvilinear in plan, with gentle sides and a broad flat base. 1.34m wide and 0.22m deep.
6608	Fill	Single fill of linear [6607]. Light grey brown silt clay. Moderately compact with occasional small pebbles.
6609	Layer	Colluvium deposited at the bottom of curvilinears [6607] and [6610]. Light grey brown silt clay. Moderately compact with abundant gravels.
6610	Cut	Possible ring ditch. Curvilinear in plan, with gentle sides and a broad flat base. 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep.
6611	Fill	Lower fill of linear [6610]. Mid red brown silt clay. Fairly compact.
6612	Fill	Upper fill of linear [6610]. Same as (6608).
6613	Cut	Linear. NNW-SSE orientated, with gentle sides and a concave base. Cuts [6610]. 0.9m wide and 0.13m deep.
6614	Fill	Single fill of linear [6613]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with occasional sub-angular and rounded pebbles.

### Trench 67

6700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.
6701	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt. Compact. 0.3m thick.
6702	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid yellow brown clay silt. Very compact.
6703	Cut	Furrow. NW-SE, gradual sides and a concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep.
6704	Fill	Single fill of [6703]. Mid orange brown clay silt. Compact with moderate gravel inclusions.
6705	Cut	Furrow. NW-SE, with gradual sides and a concave base. 2.8m wide and 0.12m deep.
6706	Fill	Single fill of furrow [6705]. Same as (6704).
6707	Cut	Furrow. NW-SE, with gradual sides and a concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.14m deep.
6708	Fill	Single fill of furrow [6707]. Same as (6704).

### Trench 68

6800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
6801	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow grey silt clay. Moderately compact with gravel inclusions. 0.2m thick.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
6802	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid grey brown red silty clay. Firm with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-angular stones.

#### Trench 69

6900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
6901	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellow brown silt clay. Firm.
6902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

#### Trench 70

7000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.26m thick.
7001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (6801). 0.16m thick.
7002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

#### Trench 71

7100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
7101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silt clay. Moderately compacted with occasional pebbles. 0.14m thick.

7102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).
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#### Trench 72

7200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.36m thick.
7201	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown grey silt. Moderately compact. 0.2m thick.
7202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).
7203	Cut	Ditch. Orientated ENE-WSW, with a steep northern side and a more gentle southern one. Concave base. 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep.

7204	Fill	Single fill of ditch [7203]. Dark brown grey silt clay. Moderately compact.
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7205	Cut	Furrow. Orientated NNW-SSE. Gradual sloped sides and a shallow concave base. 1.4m wide and 0.20m deep.
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7206	Fill	Single fill of furrow [7205]. Mid brown grey silt clay. Moderately compact.
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7207	Cut	Possible posthole. Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. 0.16m in diameter and 0.16m deep.
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7208	Fill	Single fill of post hole [7207]. Mid brown grey silt clay. Moderately compact.
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#### Trench 73

7300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
7301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (7201). 0.1m thick.
7302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
7303	Cut	Furrow. NNW-SSE orientated, with gently sloping sides and an irregular concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.16m deep.
7304	Fill	Single fill of furrow [7303]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Moderately compact, with occasional small rounded stones.

### Trench 74

7400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
7401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (7201). 0.25m thick.
7402	Layer	Alluvium. Mid to dark red brown silt. Compact, with frequent small pebbles. 0.15m thick.
7403	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).
7404	Cut	Ditch. Orientated ESE-WNW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. 1m wide and 0.17m deep.
7405	Fill	Single fill of ditch [7404]. Mid grey silt clay. Moderately compact with rare small stones and natural flints.

### Trench 75

7500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
7501	Layer	Subsoil. Possible alluvium. Dark brown grey sand silt. Firm. Occasional manganese flecks throughout.
7502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

### Trench 76

7600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
7601	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Light grey brown sand silt. Firm and compact. Rare medium stones within deposit. 0.04m thick.
7602	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).
7603	Cut	Furrow. NNW-SSE orientated, with shallow sides and an undulating concave base. 2.45m wide and 0.34m deep.
7604	Fill	Single fill of furrow [7603]. Mid grey brown sand sily. Rare medium stones throughout.

### Trench 77

7700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
7701	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium, Dark brown grey sandy silt with lighter orange sands within. 0.19m thick.
7702	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay. Firm and compact. Rare small to medium sized stones.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
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#### Trench 78

7800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.
7801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (7201). 0.15m thick.
7802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).
7803	Cut	Pit. Oval shaped in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. 0.65m in diameter and 0.2m deep.
7804	Fill	Single fill of pit [7803]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Fairly compact with rare small stone inclusions.

#### Trench 79

7900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
7901	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellow brown silt clay. Firm with rare small stones throughout. 0.36m thick.
7902	Layer	Alluvium. Mid orange brown silts with very frequent gravels throughout deposit.
7903	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark red brown clay silt. Occasional patches of gravel throughout.
7904	Cut	Ditch. Roughly orientated E-W, with steep sloping sides and a flat base. 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep.
7905	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [7904]. Mid orange brown silt clay. Firm and compact.
7906	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [7904]. Mid brown grey sand silt. Firm and compact.
7907	Layer	Silting event at southern end of trench. Most likely natural. Dark brown grey sand silt. Very firm and compact. 0.28m thick.

#### Trench 80

8000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.
8001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown clay. Firm and compact. 0.3m thick.
8002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

#### Trench 81

8100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.26m thick.
8101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (7201). 0.06m thick.
8102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

#### Trench 82

8200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
8201	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark grey red silt clay. Compact with patches of gravel.

#### Trench 83

8300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
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### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
8301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (7201). 0.25m thick.
8302	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange red silt clay. Firm with frequent gravels throughout.
8303	Cut	Furrow. Orientated NNW-SSE, with gently sloped sides and a concave base. 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep.
8304	Fill	Single fill of furrow [8303]. Mid brown grey silt clay. Moderately compact with rare small stones.

### Trench 84

8400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.
8401	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silt clay. Moderately compacted with rare stone inclusions. 0.22m thick.
8402	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark brown red silt clay. Compact.

### Trench 85

8500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.26m thick.
8501	Layer	Subsoil. Dark yellow brown sand silt. Firm with occasional small stones throughout. 0.12m thick.
8502	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark grey brown silt clay. Firm with occasional medium stones and patches of gravel throughout.

### Trench 86

8600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
8601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (7201). 0.2m thick.
8602	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange red silt clay. Firm with frequent gravels throughout.
8603	Cut	Furrow. NNW-SSE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.
8604	Fill	Single fill of furrow [8603].

### Trench 87

8700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.36m thick.
8701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (8501). 0.14m thick.
8702	Layer	Natural substrate. Light yellow brown silt clay. Compact with occasional medium to large stones.
8703	Cut	Ditch. NNW-SSE orientated, with steep sides and a v shaped, narrow concave base. 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep.
8704	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [8703]. Dark to mid brown grey sand silt. Firm with rare medium stones within deposit.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
8705	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [8703]. Re-deposited natural. Mid yellow orange brown silt clay. Compact. Rare medium stones.

#### Trench 88

8800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
8801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (7201).
8802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).
8803	Cut	Furrow. NNW-SSE orientation, with gentle sides and an irregular base. 1.04m wide and 0.2m deep.
8804	Fill	Single fill of furrow [8803]. Light yellow brown silt clay. Firm and compact with occasional small pebbles.
8805	Cut	Modern ditch. NNW-SSE, with steep sides and a narrow concave base. Pipe in the base. 1.26m wide and 0.72m deep.
8806	Fill	Single fill of modern ditch [8805].

#### Trench 89

8900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
8901	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silt clay. Firm and compact. 0.2m thick.
8902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

#### Trench 90

9000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.36m thick.
9001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (8901). 0.25m thick.
9002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

#### Trench 91

9100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
9101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (8901). 0.28m thick.
9102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (6802).

#### Trench 92

9200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.25m thick.
9201	Layer	Subsoil. Light grey brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small rounded stones. 0.05m thick.
9202	Layer	Natural substrate. Light red brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small rounded stones.

#### Trench 93

9300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
9301	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (9201). 0.26m thick.
9302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (9202).

#### Trench 94

9400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
9401	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown orange silt clay. Friable. Frequent pebbles and gravels throughout.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
9402	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red clay. Firm and compact. Patches of lighter gravels.

#### Trench 95

9500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.2m thick.
9501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (9401). 0.25m thick.
9502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (9402).

#### Trench 96

9600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
9601	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silt with occasional small stones. 0.2m thick.
9602	Layer	Alluvium. Mid to dark brown with frequent small stones. 0.14m thick.
9603	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark orange brown silt clay with occasional manganese.

#### Trench 97

9700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.
9701	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay silt with moderate amounts of small to medium stones. 0.35m thick.
9702	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid yellow brown clay with small to large gravel inclusions and manganese flecks.

#### Trench 98

9800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
9801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (9701). 0.13m thick.
9802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (9702).

#### Trench 99

9900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
9901	Layer	Subsoil. Mid to dark brown silt clay. Firm with frequent gravels. 0.37m thick.
9902	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (9603).

#### Trench 100

10000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
10001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (9701). 0.1m thick.
10002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (9702).

#### Trench 101

10100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100).
10101	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (9701).
10102	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (9702).
10103	Cut	Modern ditch. NE-SW orientated, with very steep sides and a concave base.
10104	Fill	Single fill of modern ditch [10103]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Friable.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
10105	Cut	Re-cut of modern ditch [10103]. V-shaped with steep sides and a narrow concave base.
10106	Fill	Single fill of ditch [10105]. Mid brown grey silt clay. Moderately compact with occasional pebble inclusions.
10107	Cut	Post hole. Possibly contemporary with ditch immediately to the south. Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base.
10108	Fill	Single fill of post hole [10107]. Mid brown grey silt clay. Moderately compacted with wood still visible in section.

#### Trench 102

10200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.22m thick.
10201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (9701). 0.08m thick.
10202	Layer	Natural substrate. Light to mid brown orange silt clay. Firm and compact with occasional small stones.

#### Trench 103

10300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.2m thick.
10301	Layer	Subsoil. Allubium. Light to mid yellow brown sand silt with frequent gravels throughout. 0.2m thick.
10302	Layer	Natural substrate. Light to mid red clay with gravel patches throughout.
10303	Cut	NNW-SSE orientated ditch. Regular and evenly sloped sides into a broad concave base. 1.28m wide and 0.28m deep.
10304	Fill	Single fill of ditch [10303]. Mid brown grey clay silt. Firm and compact.

#### Trench 104

10400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.18m thick.
10401	Layer	Subsoil. Mid to dark brown with occasional stones. Firm. 0.14m thick.
10402	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay with occasional gravels throughout.

#### Trench 105

10500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
10501	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown orange sand silt. Alluvial layer with frequent small to mid sized pebbles. 0.16m thick.
10502	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red orange silt clay. Firm with occasional pebbles.

#### Trench 106

10600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
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### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
10601	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (10501). 0.11m thick.
10602	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange red silt clay. Firm with occasional pebbles.
10603	Layer	Deposit of mid greenish grey silt clay located in the centre of the trench. Most likely naturally formed. Sealed by (10601). Soft edges with no apparent cut. 7.3m wide and 0.2m deep.

#### Trench 107

10700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.27m thick.
10701	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown grey sand silt. Friable. 0.1m thick.
10702	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown orange silt clay. Firm with frequent red clay patches.

#### Trench 108

10800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
10801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (11001). 0.22m thick.
10802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (11002).

#### Trench 109

10900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.27m thick.
10901	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt. Rare small pebbles throughout. 0.14m thick.
10902	Layer	Natural substrate. Compact yellow brown clay with gravel inclusions.

#### Trench 110

11000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
11001	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt. Rare small pebbles throughout. 0.18m thick.
11002	Layer	Natural substrate. Compact yellow brown clay with gravel inclusions.
11003	Cut	NW-SE orientated modern ditch. Seen on OS mapping. Steep sides into a concave base. Pipe running through the base. 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep.
11004	Fill	Single fill of modern ditch [11003]. Mid brown grey silt clay with frequent pebble inclusions.
11005	Cut	Cremation. Sealed beneath the alluvium. Block lifted on site and excavated within the office.

#### Trench 111

11100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.37m thick.
11101	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Mid yellow brown silt clay. Firm with frequent small rounded stones. 0.24m thick.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
11102	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red brown clay with yellow sandy patches and lighter gravels.
11103	Cut	NE-SW orientated gully. Steep sides and a concave base. 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep.
11104	Fill	Single fill of gully [11103]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Moderately compact.
11105	Cut	NE-SW orientated gully. Regularly sloped sides and a concave base. Runs parrallel to [11103]. 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep.
11106	Fill	Single fill of gully [11105]. Same as (11104).
<b>Trench 112</b>		
11200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.35m thick.
11201	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Same as (11101). 0.25m thick.
11202	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark grey red clay with patches of lighter silts and gravels.
11203	Cut	Slightly curving gully. NE-SW orientated, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep.
11204	Fill	Single fill of gully [11203]. Dark grey brown silt clay. Moderately compact with rare small stones throughout.
11205	Cut	Slightly curving gully. NE-SW orientated, with moderaetly sloped sides and a concave base. 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep.
11206	Fill	Single fill of gully [11205]. Same as (11204).
<b>Trench 113</b>		
11300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
11301	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm, with occasional small sub-angular stones. 0.14m thick.
11302	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small rounded stones.
<b>Trench 114</b>		
11400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.23m thick.
11401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (11301). 0.1m thick.
11402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (11302).
<b>Trench 115</b>		
11500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.5m thick.
11501	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (11301). 0.28m thick.
11502	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (11202).
<b>Trench 116</b>		
11600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
11601	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt. Firm with moderate amounts of small pebbles throughout.
11602	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red clay silt with large areas of clean gravels.
11603	Cut	Gully. NNE-SSW orientated with moderate convex sides and a concave base. 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep.
11604	Fill	Primary fill of gully [11603]. Slump. Light yellow brown silt sand. Friable.
11605	Fill	Upper fill of gully [11603]. Dark grey brown clay silt. Firm with small stones within deposit.
11606	Cut	Pit. Irregular oval in plan, with the NNW side steep, and the SSE side stepped into a narrow concave base. 1.25m wide and 0.54m deep.
16607	Fill	Primary fill of pit [11606]. Mid brown gravelly silt clay. Firm with frequent stone inclusions.
11608	Fill	Upper fill of pit [11606]. Dark brown grey silt clay. Firm with frequent charcoal and small stones throughout.

#### Trench 117

11700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.28m thick.
11701	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Mid orange brown clay silt. Firm with rare small pebbles. 0.21m thick.
11702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (11602).

#### Trench 118

11800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
11801	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellow brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small rounded stones. 0.2m thick.
11802	Layer	Alluvium. Mid grey brown clay silt. Firm with frequent gravels.
11803	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid grey brown red silt clay. Firm, with frequent gravels.

#### Trench 119

11900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
11901	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Firm with occasional small to medium stones. 0.1m thick.
11902	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay. Firm with patches of red orange silt sands and occasional small to medium sized stones.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
11903	Cut	Modern ditch. Appears on OS mapping. Orientated roughly NNW-SSE. Moderately sloping irregular sides into a steep V shaped base. 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep.
11904	Fill	Lower fill of ditch [11903]. Dark grey loam silt. Friable with rare small stones.
11905	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [11903]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm, with rare stones. Land drain running through deposit.

#### Trench 120

12000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.2m thick.
12001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (11901). 0.1m thick.
12002	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown red silt clay with occasional small stones throughout.

#### Trench 121

12100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
12101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid to light yellow brown silt clay. Firm with occasional stones. 0.12m thick.
12102	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid to dark brown red silt clay. Compact with frequent gravels and manganese.

#### Trench 122

12200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.29m thick.
12201	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (12101). 0.12m thick.
12202	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small rounded stones.

#### Trench 123

12300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.34m thick.
12301	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Seals the archaeology. Mixed deposit of light grey sand silts and mid brown sand silts. Both firm with frequent gravel inclusions. 0.2m thick.
12302	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (11902).
12303	Cut	Furrow. NNW-SSE with shallow sides and a concave base. Cuts the alluvium. 2.4m wide and 0.3m deep.
12304	Fill	Single fill of furrow [12303]. Dark brown sand silt. Firm with frequent small stones.
12305	Cut	Pit. Oval in plan with near vertical convex sides and a concave base. 1.54m long, 0.7m wide and 0.53m deep.
12306	Fill	Lower fill of pit [12305]. Dark grey silt clay. Firm, with charcoal flecks.



### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
12307	Fill	Upper fill of pit [12305]. Mid grey brown clay silt. Firm with rare stones.
12308	Cut	Pit. Oval shap in plan, shallow concave sides and a flat base. 1.2m long, 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep.
12309	Fill	Single fill of pit [12308]. Mid orange brown sand silt. Friable. No inclusions.
12310	Pit	Sub-rectangular, with moderately concave sides and a flat base. 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep.
12311	Fill	Primary fill of pit [12310]. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small to medium sized stones.
12312	Fill	Upper fill of pit [12310]. Dark brown grey silt clay. Firm with rare small to medium sized stones.
12313	Cut	Gully. Curvilinear roughly aligned NNE-SSW. Moderately concave sides and base. 0.35m wide and 0.14m deep.
12314	Fill	Single fill of gully [12313]. Dark blue grey clay silt. Firm with no inclusions.

#### Trench 124

12400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
12401	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (12301). 0.33m thick.
12402	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown orange silt clay, with occasional gravels.
12403	Cut	Pit. Circular in plan, with shallow sides and a shallow concave base. 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep.
12404	Fill	Single fill of pit [12403]. Mid grey sand silt. Loose and friable. Rare small stones and frequent charcoal flecks.

#### Trench 125

12500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.38m thick.
12501	Layer	Subsoil. Light to mid yellow brown sand silt. Occasional small stones. 0.12m thick.
12502	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange red brown silt clay. Compact with occasional patches of brown gravels.

#### Trench 126

12600	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
12601	Layer	Subsoil. Dark orange brown sand silt. Compact with rare small stones. 0.16m thick.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
12602	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid red brown silt clay with rare patches of gravels and occasional patches of fine light brown silts.
<b>Trench 127</b>		
12700	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.4m thick.
12701	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (12601). 0.1m thick.
12702	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (12602).
<b>Trench 128</b>		
12800	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.
12801	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (12601). 0.08m thick.
12802	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (12602).
<b>Trench 129</b>		
12900	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.26m thick.
12901	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (12502), but with more frequent gravel patches.
<b>Trench 130</b>		
13000	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.32m thick.
13001	Layer	Subsoil. Same as (12601). 0.1m thick.
13002	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as 13101).
<b>Trench 131</b>		
13100	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.26m thick.
13101	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid to dark grey red brown clay. Compact with occasional gravels.
<b>Trench 132</b>		
13200	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.31m thick.
13201	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Same as (13301). 0.3m thick.
13202	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (12602).
<b>Trench 133</b>		
13300	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.24m thick.
13301	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Mid grey brown silt clay. Firm with occasional small rounded pebbles. 0.4m thick.
13302	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid grey brown red silt clay. Fairly compact with frequent gravels throughout.
<b>Trench 134</b>		
13400	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.42m thick.
13401	Layer	Subsoil. Alluvium. Same as (13301). 0.5m thick.
13402	Layer	Natural substrate. Same as (13302).
<b>Trench 135</b>		
13500	Layer	Topsoil. Same as (100). 0.3m thick.

### Brooksby Quarry Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description
13501	Layer	Subsoil. Thin band of alluvium. Mid orange brown sand silt. Firm and friable with small to medium sized pebbles. 0.05m thick.
13502	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid orange brown gravel clay silt.

## Appendix 2: Specialist Reports

## I) The faunal remains analysis with summary catalogues in the appendix

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### The bone assemblage

This assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present with the total number of bones identified to each species (NISP). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken and additional counts were made for each species identified, Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) remains. Attempts were made to refit fragments where it appeared they may form one bone and this is noted in the catalogue. As this is a small assemblage, the catalogue was produced directly into a Table 2 at the end of this report.

### The assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 106g of bone, consisting of fifty elements, was recovered from this site, which is quantified in Table 1.

The remains are generally in a reasonable condition, but heavily fragmented. Some erosion and surface damage had particularly occurred in pit 6403, fill 6405, this pit fill did include potboilers that may have caused greater fragmentation and surface damage to the bone.

No canid gnawing was seen, which may indicate rapid burial of bone waste before scavengers had access to it. No burnt bone was seen.

Ctxt	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
504	Furrow 503	1	7	Mammal	1
3906	Ditch 3905	7	36	Cattle	7
6104	Ditch 6103	1	2	Sheep/goat	1
6405	Pit 6403	30	53	Cattle	30
7405	Ditch 7404	11	8	Mammal	11
Totals		50	106	Total	50

**Table 1.** Quantification of the bone assemblage

### Species, ages, modifications and discussion

Cattle and sheep/goat were identified in this assemblage, twelve fragments did not show any diagnostic features and could only be identified as 'mammal'. The cattle and sheep/goat are likely to be remains of butchering and food waste.

**Cattle** were seen in two fills. Ditch 3905, fill 3906 produced fragmenting upper molars. Pit 6403, fill 6405 yielded a single heavily fragmented metatarsal from a cow, one piece showed a probable chop mark.

**Sheep/goat** were represented by a single piece of humerus shaft from ditch 6103, fill 6104.

### **Statement of potential and recommendations for further work**

Generally preservation at this site is reasonable and some species identifications have been possible, but overall, elements are heavily fragmented from wear rather than butchering, but there is the potential that further excavations could produce more bone that could provide information on species, breeds, butchering and husbandry.

This particular assemblage has little potential to provide any further information and no further work is recommended.

### **Bibliography**

Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

**Table 2.** Catalogue of the bone from BQME18

Ctxt	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Comments
504	Furrow 503	1	7	Mammal	1		fragment		
3906	Ditch 3905	7	36	Cattle	7	adult	Upper molars and fragments of the teeth		
6104	Ditch 6103	1	2	Sheep/goat	1		Humerus shaft fragment		From primary fill
6405	Pit 6403	30	53	Cattle	30		Metatarsal fragments	?chopped	Some erosion and surface damage. Fragments refitted, proximal end of one bone. Found with pot boilers which may have added to fragmentation.
7405	Ditch 7404	11	8	Mammal	11		Fragments		Small fragments , largest 27mm.

## **II) Evaluation of archaeobotanical remains from excavations on land at Brooksby Quarry, Brooksby, Leicestershire.**

by Charles Simpson BSc (Hons) MA MRSB

### **Introduction**

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by PCAS Archaeology at Brooksby Quarry, Brooksby, Leicestershire.

The site is located reasonably close to where previous archaeological evaluations have taken place in an area where Prehistoric and Roman activity has been identified.

Three bulk samples were submitted for processing and an evaluation of their archaeobotanical content.

### **Methodology**

Samples were processed, following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980), for the recovery of biological remains except sample <299> which underwent additional pre-processing detailed below.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 250 micron mesh sieve. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and dried.

The processed flots were examined for plant macrofossils and other biological remains. The residues were sorted and re-sampled (due to large volume) where necessary. Where present, these subsamples were also examined for larger plant macrofossils and archaeological finds which were noted down and bagged.

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope using x10, x20 and x35 magnifications and the archaeobotanical remains noted were identified where possible and tabulated in Table 1 below, using the nomenclature of Stace (1997). Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g. Berggren 1981; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000).

Plant macrofossils were preserved mostly by mineralisation. There were also a few of the seeds that had undergone charring.

The abundance (x = scarce <10; xx = moderate 10-50; xxx = frequent 50-250; xxxx = super abundant >250) of each archaeobotanical type was estimated and presented in Table 1.

Roots and other plant parts, snail shells, small animal bones along with insect & arthropod remains etc. were also noted but were not removed from the flots. Any obvious modern contaminants were also noted along with any seeds that were not charred, mineral-replaced or waterlogged. The results are presented in Table 1.

Sample <299> was listed as a cremation and had been block lifted. This sample underwent additional processing prior to the processes for the recovery of biological material detailed above. The results of this are recorded below.



## Cremation Results

During the pre-processing of sample <299> (the cremation) all *visible* bone, charcoal and any other finds material types were removed before the block was carefully picked apart.

The bone fragments, all of which were fully calcined, were removed where visible and loose.

As radiocarbon dating was specified as a target from the beginning, special care was given to the recovery of all charcoal or other carbonised material.

Subsequent breakdown of the 'block' revealed the cremated remains to be confined to the very top surface and no further finds were recovered from this sample prior to floatation.

## Floatation Results

The composition of the assemblage was within the normal parameters of the site and consisted of very low densities of primarily mineralised macrofossils.

Seeds/fruits of common herb species (weeds and grassland plants) were present in the sample. They included *Betula pendula* (silver birch), *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), *Geranium molle* (dove's-foot crane'sbill), *Juncus sp.* (rushes), *Lemna sp.* (duckweed), *Myosotis arvensis* (forget-me-not), *Ranunculus sp.* (buttercups), *Stellaria media* (chickweed), *Urtica dioica* (stinging nettles) and *Viola tricolor* (wild pansy).

Whilst all the species present speak toward a low grade (possibly marginal) grassland, the numbers found of the listed seeds in samples <4> and <8> were relatively small, meaningful no conclusions can be drawn from the samples. Sample <299> (the cremation) however, showed unusually high concentrations of recovered seeds.

There were no modern contaminants noted within the sample and all hard-cased mineralised seeds passed the 'tweezer test' (Kroll 2016: 132). As such, this provided no grounds for potential weakening of any interpretation being drawn from the archaeobotanical remains.

## Other Results

Items removed from the residues of all samples are summarised in the table below.

Context & <sample> No.	Bone	Charcoal
11608 <4>	x	x
12404 <8>		
11006 <299>	x	x

## Discussion

The assemblage of plant remains from the single sample was composed predominantly of a very low density scatter of mineralised macrofossils. There was no evidence of any potential crop species or even segetal weeds apart from a very low density scatter of *Chenopodium* which are more than likely of wild origin given the complete absence of any cereal remains.

The cremation (sample <299>) provided a significant increase in seed densities. The *Geranium molle* seeds were only recovered from this sample and not encountered in any of the other samples. Whilst it is tempting to attach significance to this, a number of factors prevent this. There were only three samples processed from across the site which is insufficient for meaningful site-wide comparison. The densities of *Urtica dioica* and *Geranium molle* were high in this sample, however the seeds were not charred and are therefore unlikely directly linked to the cremation. Lastly, both species are common finds and entirely within the site's expected paleoecology.

The cremation sample also included *Lemna* sp. seeds (duckweed), again at the largest density of the three samples, which would suggest the site has previously been subjected to wetter conditions in antiquity. This is possibly as a result of seasonal flooding or pooling, given the site's location within the large catchment basin of the river Wreake.

Despite the recovery of a cremation, there is no macrobotanical evidence (from the samples provided) to indicate occupation.

All the archaeo-botanical material recovered from this site falls within the expected parameters of the site's palaeoecology.

### **Charcoal and Wood Fragments - statement of potential**

Charcoal was present in samples <4> and <299> and was carefully prepared for radiocarbon dating. The two samples were submitted to SUERC C14 labs for testing and have been allocated laboratory codes GU50360 to GU50361 (Appendix 2 - ??).

### **Recommendations**

The results from this site were average to good in nature. Future excavations at this site should certainly be accompanied by a programme of sampling and assessment of suitable deposits to establish whether more substantial levels of preservation have occurred elsewhere in the area.

No further analysis of the macro-botanical remains recovered or the sample residues is warranted.

### **Conservation**

The dried flots, and plant material from the residues, have no particular conservation requirements.

### **Retention and disposal**

All samples from the deposits considered here have been returned to Banks Newton Heritage for their retention / disposal.

### **Archive**

A paper and electronic copy of this report has been supplied to Banks Newton Heritage and a copy of the paper and electronic records pertaining to the work have been kept by Charles Simpson.

## References

Berggren, G. (1981). *Atlas of Seeds and Small Fruits of Northwest-European Plant Species with Morphological Descriptions (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, East Fennoscandia and Iceland). Part 2. Cyperaceae*. Stockholm: Swedish Museum of Natural History.

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. (2006). *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Studies 4. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

Jacomet S. (2006). *Identification of cereal remains for archaeological sites. 2nd edn*. Archaeobotany Lab. IPAS, Basel University

Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G. (1980). A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal microfossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.

Kroll, H. (2016). The plant finds of Feudvar. In Kroll, H. and Reed, K. *The Archaeobotany of Feudvar* 3. Würzburg Studies on Pre- and Early Historical Archaeology 1. University of Würzburg p. 37-194.

Martin A.C. & Barkley W.D. (2000). *Seed Identification Manual*. New Jersey: The Blackburn Press.

Stace, C. (1997). *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

**Table 1: Sample Analysis - BQME18**

	<u>Context No.</u>	>	11608	12404	11006
	<u>Spot Date</u>	>	?	?	?
	<u>Environmental Sample No.</u>	>	<4>	<8>	<299>
	<u>Volume Processed (litres)</u>		20	10	10
<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>				
<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch		x	x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen		x		x
<i>Geranium molle</i>	dove's-foot crane's-bill				xxx
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	rushes		x		x
<i>Lemna sp</i>	duckweed		x		xx
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	forget-me-not			x	
<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	buttercups			x	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed		x		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettles		x	x	xxx
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	wild pansy		x		

### III) Carbon 14 Reports

By Scottish Universities Research Centre

*RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE*  
12 February 2019

<b>Laboratory Code</b>	SUERC-84432 (GU50360)
<b>Submitter</b>	Charles Simpson
<b>Site Reference</b>	BQME18
<b>Context Reference</b>	12404
<b>Sample Reference</b>	8
<b>Material</b>	Charcoal

<b><sup>13</sup>C relative to VPDB</b>	-26.6 ‰
<b>Radiocarbon Age BP</b>	3884 ± 24

**N.B.** The above <sup>1</sup>C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

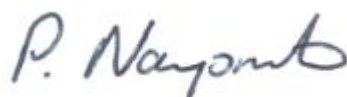
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

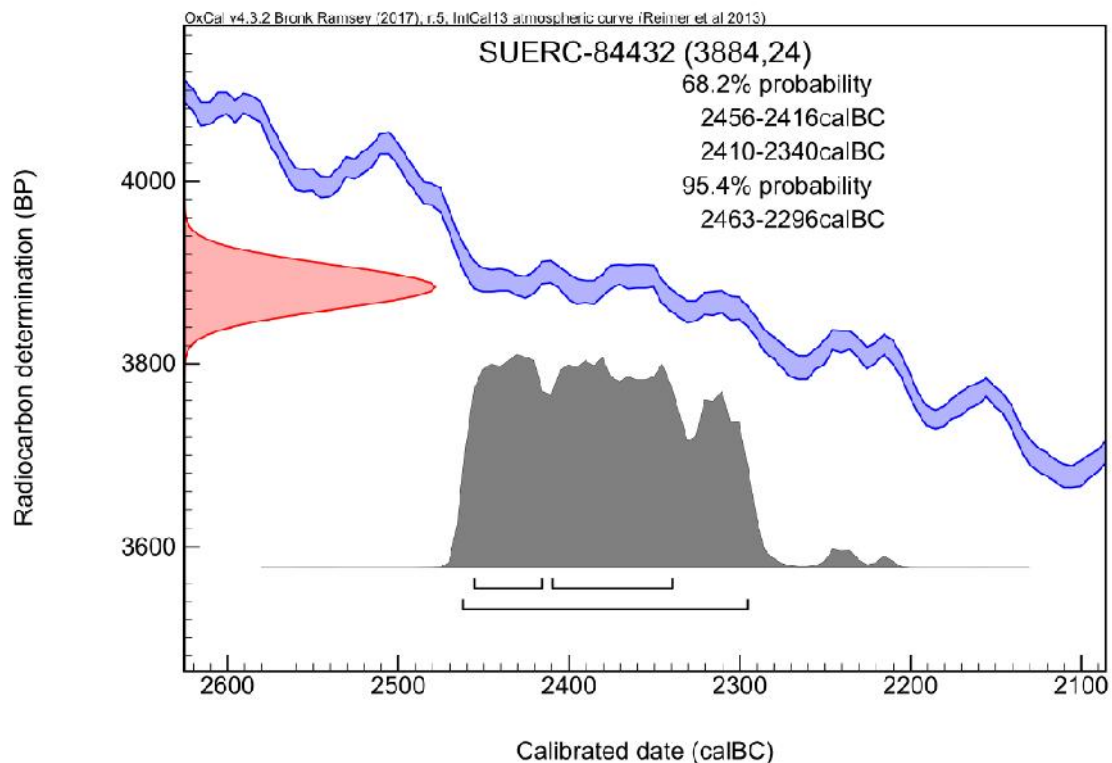
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by:



Checked and signed off by:





The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

### RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

20 February 2019

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-84576 (GU50361)

**Submitter** Charles Simpson

**Site Reference** BQME18

**Context Reference** 11006

**Sample Reference** 299

**Material** Charcoal

**$^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -25.3 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3132 ± 34

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

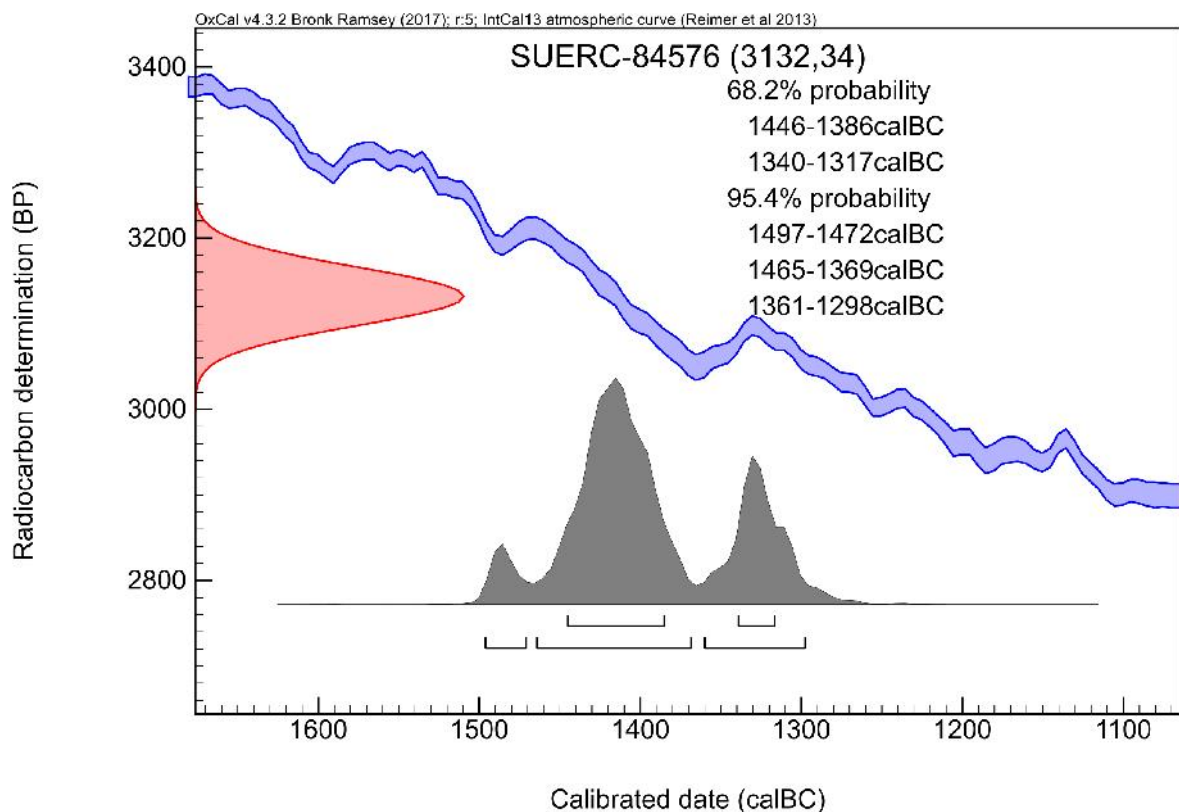
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at [suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk).

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



#### IV) A report on the Ceramic Building Material from Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, Brooksby, Leicestershire. Site Code: BQME18

Zoe Tomlinson. BSc. MSc.

### Introduction

Eleven fragments of ceramic building material and fired clay weighing a total of 125 grams were submitted for examination. The assemblage was examined both visually and where necessary under x20 binocular microscope and then recorded using nationally agreed codenames. The resulting archive was then recorded on an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001), the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2001).

A limited range of ceramic building material examined. The types are shown in Table 1.

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight (grms.)
BRK	Brick	3	34
FCLAY	Fired Clay	7	85
MISC	Unidentified	1	6
Total		11	125

Table 1. Ceramic Building Material Codenames and Total Quantities by Fragment Count and Weight.

### Condition

The material is fragmentary with some pieces in an abraded condition.

### The Ceramic Building Material

#### Trench 26

Six fragments of ceramic building material which are probably pieces of fired clay or possibly low fired handmade brick all in a marbled sandy fabric with iron or slag inclusions were recovered from ditch fill (**2613**). Some of the fragments join. Most are formless but one small piece has a possible finger impression.

#### Trench 60

Two small fragments of brick in a calcareous fabric with iron rich grains were retrieved from topsoil layer (**6000**). The two fragments join to form a corner flake of a sand moulded probably handmade brick dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20th century.

### **Trench 101**

Recovered from modern ditch fill (**10104**) was a fragment of brick in a coarse sandy fabric with iron rich inclusions. It is a fragment of sand moulded probably handmade brick dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20th century.

### **Summary and Recommendations**

This small assemblage probably represents material deposited from nearby settlement and adds little to site interpretation. I suggest the fragments of fired clay are retained for future study and the remaining fragments be discarded.

### **References**

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

2001, Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Curation, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, third version. *Archaeological Ceramic Buildings Material Group*.



## V) Iron Age Pottery

**A report on the Iron Age pottery from a scheme of archaeological investigations for the Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, Brooksby, Leicestershire (BQME18, X.A123.2018, SK 67472 14983)**

*I.M. Rowlandson*  
March 12<sup>th</sup> 2019

### Methodology

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004) using the Leicestershire Museum codes commonly in use (see Pollard 1999, Clark 1999 etc.) and Prehistoric fabric codes from recent excavations at Humberstone (Marsden 2011). Additional codes have been introduced on the basis of those recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997) and those in use for the East Midlands (Knight 1998).

### The Assemblage

The ceramics presented for assessment totalled 36 sherds (0.548kg, RE 0). The pottery consisted of a typical range of handmade Iron Age sherds, probably all from jars. Most of these sherds had irregular surface coloured and most vessels had walls in excess 7mm thick. The fabrics present were mostly sand rich variants with a few sherds showing voids from leached calcareous inclusions or small fragments of igneous rocks. Sherds from four vessels showed signs of Scored ware surface treatment. This method of finishing has been suggested by David Knight to date to the mid to late Iron Age (2002). A single fragment from a vessel with a flat base was the only other feature sherd recorded. There were no rim sherds. This small assemblage suggested Iron Age activity in the area.

A single quartz-gritted medieval or earlier post medieval sherd from a jar was recorded from context 6704. The vessel had traces of a green lead glaze on the shoulder of the vessel.

Presented below is a tabulated dating summary and description of the pottery by context. A more detailed record is preserved in the full sherd archive presented at the end of this report.

Pottery dating summary					
Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
2906	Iron Age	A basal sherd from a rock-gritted jar.	1	26	0
3900	Iron Age	A small group of rock-gritted and vesicular shell-gritted sherds.	8	41	0
3906	Iron Age	A small group of handmade sherds from rock-gritted and grog-gritted vessels.	8	37	0
4104	Mid to late Iron Age	A small group of handmade sherds including fragments from two vessels with Scored ware surface treatment.	7	166	0
4106	Mid to late Iron Age	A small group of handmade sherds including fragments from a vessel with Scored ware surface treatment.	11	262	0
6704	Medieval or post-medieval	A single quartz-gritted sherd from a jar with small traces of a green lead glaze.	1	16	0

Fabric summary							
Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
S1	Shell	Moderate-very common shell or platy voids	5	13.51%	27	4.70%	0
G1	Grog	Shelly & sandy fabric with sparse rounded grog	8	21.62%	81	14.11%	0
Q1	Quartz	Quartz sand common-abundant	6	16.22%	127	22.13%	0
Q4	Quartz	As Q1 with rare to sparse larger quartz (0.5-5mm)	7	18.92%	213	37.11%	0
R1	Rock gritted	Granitic rock (rare-mod) & quartz sand	9	24.32%	102	17.77%	0
R2	Rock gritted	Quartz sand (common-abundant) & rare granitic rock	1	2.70%	8	1.39%	0
MISC	MISC	-	1	2.70%	16	2.79%	0

### Recommendations

This pottery should be deposited with the relevant museum. No further work is required on the Iron Age pottery from this assemblage.

In the event of further work the post-Roman sherd should be sent to a specialist for identification.

### Bibliography

Clark, R., 1999, The Roman Pottery, in Connor, A. and Buckley, R., *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 5, Leicester, 95-164

Darling, M.J., 2004, Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74.

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Knight, D. 2002, A Regional Ceramic Sequence: Pottery of the First Millennium BC between the Humber and the Nene, in), Woodward, A. and Hill, J.D. (eds), 2002, *Prehistoric Britain: The Ceramic Basis*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Publication 3, Oxbow, Oxford, 119-142

Marsden, P., 2000, The prehistoric pottery, Mair Charles, B., Parkinson, A. and Foreman, S., A Bronze Age Ditch and Iron Age Settlement at Elms Farm, Humberstone, Leicester, *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. And Hist. Soc.* 74, 170-186

PCRG, 1997, The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group, Occasional Paper No1 and No2, Revised 1997

Pollard, R., 1999, *Roman Pottery in Leicestershire*. Leicestershire Museums Fabric Type Series. A Concordance with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection and selected other series. Unpublished research document.

BQME18 Pottery sherd data															
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve
2906	R1	J	-	-	FL T	HM	1			BS; IRF		1	26	0	0
3900	R1	-	-	U	-	HM	4	AB R		BS; IRF		4	12	0	0
3900	R1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	AB R		BS; IRF		1	25	0	0
3900	S1	-	-	U	-	HM	2	AB R		BS; IRF; VOIDS		3	4	0	0
3906	G1	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; OX/R/OX		3	6	0	0
3906	G1	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF		2	10	0	0
3906	R1	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF		2	13	0	0
3906	R2	-	-	U	-	HM	1			BS; IRF		1	8	0	0
4104	G1	-	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1	AB R		BS; OX/R/OX		2	38	0	0
4104	Q1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VA B		BS; R; SCRAP		1	23	0	0
4104	Q1	-	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1	AB R		BS; R		1	36	0	0
4104	Q4	-	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1	AB R		BS; IRF		1	46	0	0
4104	S1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	VA B		BS; IRF		2	23	0	0
4106	G1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	AB R		BS; IRF		1	27	0	0
4106	Q1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	AB R		BS; IRF		2	31	0	0
4106	Q1	-	-	U	-	HM	1	AB R		BS; IRF; THIN WALLED		2	37	0	0
4106	Q4	J	-	U	-	HM; SCR	1			BS; OX/R/OX		5	13 3	0	0
4106	Q4	-	-	U	-	HM	1	AB R		BS; IRF		1	34	0	0
6704	MIS C	J	-	-	-		1			BS; TRACES OF GREEN GLAZE		1	16	0	0

## VI) Finds Catalogue

Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, Brooksby, Leics

BQME18

Job 2117

X..A123.2018

### Finds Catalogue

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Action
7604	coal	2	4g	Fragments, not burnt		Discard

**VII) A report on the Finds from Brooksby Spinney Farm Extension, Brooksby, Leicestershire. Site Code: BQME18  
Zoe Tomlinson. BSc. MSc.**

**Introduction**

A small group of finds were presented for examination including an iron nail, a ferrous object and a copper alloy pin. The Site is located immediately to the south of Brooksby Grange Farm and the Permitted Brooksby Quarry.

**Ferrous Metalwork**

**Trench 22**

A small piece of ferrous metal weighing 3 grams was recovered from deposit (**2203**). It is rounded in shape and the metal core suggests that originally it was a length of metal square in section. Due to the condition of the object further identification is not possible.

**Trench 101**

A single nail was recovered from fill (**10104**) of a modern ditch it weighs 12 grams, is 73mm in length and is heavily corroded. The shaft is rectangular in section and appears to be hand-cut or possibly hand forged, most of the tip is missing. The head is oval in shape. It can be classified as a Manning Type 1B (Manning, 1985) and is likely to be a nail used in construction.

**Copper Alloy Pin**

**Trench 76**

Fill of furrow (**7604**) produced a near complete cast copper alloy pin of uncertain date. It is 84mm in length and weighs 3 grams. It has a slightly bent tapering shaft, circular in section and still has most of the tip present. It has an incomplete flat discoid head with a central shallow circular indentation with a central point. The edge of the head is broken and would probably originally been slightly larger in size. It is possible that it was originally enamelled.

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

The ferrous finds offer little to site interpretation or dating and as such may be discarded. The copper pin should be retained for future study.

**References**

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists. (2014). *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.

Manning, W H. (1985). *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum, London*. British Museum Publication.

## VIII) Assessment Of Cremated Human Remains From Brooksby Quarry, Brooksby, Leicestershire (BQME 18)

Paola Ponce & Malin Holst 8<sup>th</sup> February 2019

### Introduction

In 2018, one feature containing human burnt bone was identified during excavations by PCAS Archaeology at Brooksby Quarry, Brooksby, Leicestershire. During analysis, Context 11006, Sample <229> produced 56.2 grams of cremated human bone as well as charcoal. This document presents the objectives, methods and results of the analysis of these remains.

### Objectives

The assessment of cremated human remains aimed to determine age and sex, as well as any manifestations of disease from which the individual/s may have suffered.

### Methodology

The cremated bone was weighed and sorted into identifiable and non-identifiable bone fragments. Any identifiable fragments would be divided into four categories: skull, axial (excluding the skull), upper limb, and lower limb and long bone. Bone fragments impossible to identify as belonging to any of the above-mentioned areas was recorded as 'unidentifiable'. The degree of fragmentation as well as the colour of the bone were also recorded.

Skeletal preservation depends upon a number of factors, including the age and sex of the individual as well as the size, shape and robusticity of the bone. Burial environment, post-depositional disturbance and treatment following excavation can also have a considerable impact on bone condition. Preservation of human remains is assessed subjectively, depending on the severity of bone surface erosion and post-mortem breaks, but disregarding completeness. Preservation was assessed using a grading system of five categories: very poor, poor, moderate, good and excellent. Excellent preservation implied no bone erosion and very few or no post-depositional breaks, whereas very poor preservation indicated complete or almost complete loss of the bone surface due to erosion and severe fragmentation.

A count of the 'minimum number of individuals' (MNI) recovered from the assemblage of disarticulated human bone was carried out as a standard procedure during the assessment of cremated bone. This was conducted in order to establish how many individuals were represented in the assemblage of human burnt bones. The MNI was calculated by counting the number of repeated bone elements from either side of the skeleton.

Age is usually determined using standard ageing techniques, as specified in Scheuer and Black (2000a; 2000b) and Cox (2000). Age estimation in adults relies on the presence of the pelvis and uses different stages of bone development and degeneration in order to calculate the age of an individual (Lovejoy et al 1985; Meindl and Lovejoy 1989). Age is split into a number of categories, from foetus (up to 40 weeks in *utero*), neonate (around the time of birth), infant (newborn to one year), juvenile (1-12 years), adolescent (13-17 years), young adult (ya; 18-25 years), young middle adult (yma; 26-35 years), old middle adult (oma; 36-45 years), mature adult (ma; 46+) to adult (an individual whose age could not be determined more accurately as over the age of seventeen).

Sex determination is usually carried out using standard osteological techniques, such as those described by Mays and Cox (2000). Assessment of sex in both males and females

relies on the preservation of the skull and the pelvis and can only be carried out once sexual characteristics have developed, during late puberty and early adulthood.

Pathological conditions (disease) can manifest themselves on the skeleton, especially when these are chronic conditions or the result of trauma to the bone. The bone elements to which muscles attach can also provide information on muscle trauma and excessive use of muscles. All bones were examined macroscopically for evidence of pathological changes according to the descriptions provided by Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín (1998) and Ortner (2003).

## Results

A summary of the analysis of the cremated skeletal material is provided in Table 1 of the Appendix. As summarised in Table 1, the cremated bone assemblage from Sample <299> was in a good state of preservation, exhibiting moderate post-mortem breakage and retention of surface detail in the skull and long bone fragments.

The fragment size of cremated bone is frequently attributed to post-cremation processes. This is because skeletal elements retrieved from modern crematoria tend to be comparatively large before being ground down for scattering or deposition in the urn. Bone is also prone to fragmentation if it is moved while still hot (McKinley 1994, 340). For Sample <299>, the greatest proportion of the bone was derived from the skull and long bones.

As summarised in Table 2 of the Appendix, 83.0% of all bone recovered was identifiable. With the exception of the spine, all skeletal areas were represented. Long bone fragments accounted for 31.3% followed by those from the skull (30.0%). The MNI of the cremated human bone assemblage suggested that only one adult individual was present. This was calculated on the basis of the absence of non-repeated bone elements. However, as the cremated bone assemblage only represented a significantly smaller amount of bone expected to be produced by modern crematoria, which tends to be 1,000.5g to 2,422.5g, the idea of a single burial cannot be completely confirmed. Finally, it was not possible to estimate the age of the individual due to the absence of diagnostic skeletal elements necessary to undertake this analysis. Similarly, no skeletal criteria for the estimation of sex were present in the bone assemblage.

The colour of the cremated bone was white in 95% of the assemblage, followed by 5% of fragments with grey hues, suggesting it was fully oxidised. A fully oxidised white colour suggests a burning process highly efficient where temperatures reach (c. >500° C) over seven to eight hours (McKinley 1989).

Finally, a small fragment of unidentifiable animal bone was present within the assemblage of human cremated bone. The possibility of this being a pyre good, offering to the dead or the remains of a pet cannot be ruled out. This interpretation will, however, depend upon the species of animal.

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## APPENDIX

**Table 1:** Summary of Cremated Bone

Burial No.	Urn?	Bone Colour	Preservation	MNI	Age	Sex	Max frag. (mm)	Weight (g)
<b>Context 11006, Sample 299</b>	No	White	Good	1	A	-	36.9	3.0

**Table 2:** Summary of skeletal areas represented

	Skeletal Area	Identity	Frag.	Weight (g)	
<b>Sample 299</b>	Skull	Several fragments of unidentifiable cranial sutures	21	16.9	
	Axial	Non-present	-	-	
	Upper Limb	Fragment of diaphysis of unsided humerus	1	6.6	
	Lower Limb	Fragment of tibial spine x1, fragments of fibula shaft x2	3	5.6	
	Long Bone	Unidentifiable long bone fragments	25	17.6	
	<b>Total Identifiable</b>			50	46.7
	Non-identifiable	Unidentifiable bone fragments	61	9.5	
	<b>Overall total</b>			91	56.2



## IX) Flint

By Tom Lane

### Introduction

Flints and burnt stone from BQME18 were submitted for Assessment.

### Condition

All material is variously abraded, as is typical of material predominantly from topsoil and non in-situ deposits. No conservation measures are required for the material ahead of deposition in a museum or similar.

### Results

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
504	Utilized flake. Broken. Small area of secondary working on distal end but broken either side. Possibly end scraper. Non-patinated. 23 x 17 x 4mm	1	2	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
2619	Burnt stone.	2	745	
3900	Core. Single platform. Non patinated. 34 x 26 x 21mm	1	22	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
3900	Core fragment. Single platform. Burnt. 39 x 33 x 19mm	1	26	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age?
3900	Core fragment. Waste. 36 x 26 x 13	1	9	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age?
3900	Flakes. Large [primary] flakes from core reduction. Cortex remaining on one side of each. Non-patinated.	5	104	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
3900	Flake. Damaged. Triangular section with cortex remaining on one side. Non-patinated. 23 x 13 x 5mm	1	1	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age?
3900	Scraper. Side and end scraper. Retouch slightly irregular and poor quality. Some cortex remaining on opposite lateral edge to scraping side. Non patinated. 26 x 28 x 19	1	4	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
3900	Flake. Non-patinated. 19 x 12 x 6mm	1	1	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
3900	Flake. Triangular section. Flake scars on dorsal surface. Slightly patinated. 24 x 18 x 4mm	1	2	Earlier Neolithic
3900	Flake. Triangular section. Honey-coloured flint. 19 x 18 x 4mm	1	<1	Neolithic
3900	Non-worked. Natural.	3		
3906	Flake. Non-patinated. 20 x 12 x 3mm	1	1	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age

3906	Scraper. Steep retouch. Broken. Non-patinated. 35 x 14 x 5mm	1	3	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
3906	Blade. Irregular working along lateral edges. Two small notches on one side. Slightly patinated. 30 x 15 x 4mm	1	2	Earlier Neolithic?
3906	Blade flake. Narrow blade scar on dorsal surface. Some cortex remaining. Non-patinated. 35 x 11 x 5mm	1	2	Earlier Neolithic
3906	Natural. Unworked.	2		
5600	Core fragment. Some cortex remaining. Non-patinated. 46 x 25 x 15mm	1	20	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
6400	Flake. Much cortex remaining. Slightly patinated. 29 x 24 x 9mm	1	5	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age?
6405	Burnt Stone.	4	1242	
6706	Core. Flakes removed from large pebble. Mostly patinated but a few later flakes. 57 x 67 x 48	1	249	Prehistoric
6708	Core fragment. Much cortex remaining. Patination on one edge. Re-used. 34 32 x16mm	1	18	Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age
6708	Blade flake. Patinated. 27 x 10 x 4mm	1	1	Early Neolithic
7604	Burnt Stone.	1	12	
10604	Flake. Broken. Honey-coloured. 26 x 33 x 5mm	1	4	Prehistoric
10604	Flake. Primary. Cortex over all dorsal surface. Unpatinated. 29 x 18 x 4mm	1	2	Prehistoric

### Range

The material is a mixture of burnt stone (19% - all unworked) and flint. Of the flint submitted 5 pieces (17%) was unworked. The material in general is chiefly from topsoil and furrows (68%), the remainder from pits and ditch fills. Trench 39 yielded the largest number of pieces with (21 = 58% of total collection).

Trench 39 yielded evidence of flintworking with cores and flakes represented, along with a single broken scraper. Predominantly the material was of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, but with two pieces from a blade based industry of Earlier Neolithic date. Three pieces were unworked. Likewise, the collection overall was heavily biased towards a Late Neo/Early Bronze Age date, with few earlier finds.

### Potential

From the earlier evidence of fieldwalking there is clearly potential for flint sites across the proposed site. The vicinity of Trench 39 is highlighted as an area of flint working, as evidenced by the core fragments present. Isolated earlier flints could appear across the site.

