

**Glenfield Park
Western Employment Area
Glenfield
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for

Wilson Bowden Developments

Accession no: X.A89.2012

CA Project: 660087

CA Report: 12353

November 2012

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. FIELDWORK RESULTS.....	9
3. DISCUSSION.....	14
4. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	15
5. REFERENCES.....	15
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	17
APPENDIX B: FINDS	21
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	23

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan, 1:25,000
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features, 1:2000
- Fig. 3 Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features, 1:1000
- Fig. 4 Trench 24; sections and photographs
- Fig. 5 Trench 28; sections and photographs
- Fig. 6 Trench 29; sections and photographs

SUMMARY

Project name:	Glenfield Park, Western Employment Area
Location:	Glenfield, Leicestershire
NGR:	SK 5309 0504
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	September and October 2012
Site code:	GLP 12
Accession number:	X.A89.2012

During September and October 2012, an archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of eight trial trenches, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on farmland to the east of Ratby Lane (B5380), Glenfield, Leicestershire. The work, which was commissioned by Wilson Bowden Developments, was carried out in support of a planning application for the industrial/commercial development of the area. This development, the Western Employment Area, forms part of the wider mixed-use development of Glenfield Park, which will occupy the area between Junction 21a of the M1 Motorway and the western fringe of Glenfield.

An earlier stage of archaeological evaluation of the Western Employment Area by Cotswold Archaeology had identified the remains of a Middle Iron Age settlement on a slight rise on the western edge of the site, and excavations carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service prior to the construction of the new route of the A5380, immediately to the west, had investigated remains dating from the Bronze Age to Roman periods.

The current evaluation identified the remains of a possible enclosure and other features dating to the Middle Iron Age on the western periphery of the known Iron Age settlement, and in the pasture field to the south, a Roman ditch, gully and pits were investigated. The Roman gully contained fragments of kiln bars and pottery 'wasters', indicating that pottery production was being undertaken on or near the site in the Roman period. The remains of medieval/post-medieval furrows were encountered in four of the trenches and there was evidence for significant modern ground reduction in the southern corner of the site, to the north-east of the Roman remains, where the slope had been terraced up to the hedge of the large arable field that forms the greater part of the Western Employment Area. Modern made-ground was observed in the northern part of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During September and October 2012, an archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of eight trial trenches, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on farmland to the east of Ratby Lane (B5380), Glenfield, Leicestershire (site centred on NGR: SK 5309 0504; Fig. 1). The work, which was commissioned by Wilson Bowden Developments, was carried out in support of a planning application for the industrial/commercial development of the area. This development, the Western Employment Area, forms part of the wider mixed-use development of Glenfield Park, which will occupy the area between Junction 21a of the M1 Motorway and the western fringe of Glenfield.
- 1.2 The current archaeological evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological work being carried out at Glenfield Park, the scope of which has been outlined in the Archaeological Strategy prepared by CA (2012a) and agreed with Richard Clark, Leicestershire County Council's Principal Planning Archaeologist (LCCPPA). Reports on the evaluations of the other areas that form part of the current phase of archaeological investigation have been issued separately (CA 2012b; 2012c).
- 1.3 Previous archaeological work, the results of which were included in the Environmental Statement that accompanied the planning application, comprised a desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared by CA (2009a), a geophysical survey carried out by PCG (2009), and trial trench evaluation undertaken by CA (2009b; 2010).
- 1.4 The project was undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2012d), which followed best practice as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), and the English Heritage procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The fieldwork was monitored by Richard Clark, LCCPPA.

The site

- 1.5 The development area in its entirety, Glenfield Park, covers approximately 62ha

and comprises five parcels of agricultural land north and east of Junction 21a of the M1 Motorway, on the western approaches to Leicester (Fig. 1). The five areas are the Western Employment Area, Northern Employment Area, Western Open Space, Eastern Employment Area and North-Eastern Residential Area. The western edge of the site is bounded by the M1 Motorway and the A46, and the four areas are separated by Ratby Lane/Kirby Road (B5380) and the link road between the A46 and the B5380.

- 1.6 The Western Employment Area (WEA), which covers c. 17.7ha and comprises an arable field and the vestiges of a pasture field bordering its south-west side, is bounded by Ratby Lane (B5380) to the north and west, arable land to the east and a golf course to the south-east. The site is situated on a spur of higher ground with a northerly aspect overlooking the valley of Rothley Brook, a tributary of the River Soar, the ground descending from c. 86m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the pasture field at the south-western corner of the site to c. 73m aOD close to Glebe Farm. The slope in the southern corner of the arable field has been artificially reduced, resulting in a steep drop in ground level of c. 2-3m between the pasture and the arable fields, and bordering the road there are areas of made-ground.
- 1.7 The bedrock geology consists of mid to late Triassic mudstone of the Edwalton Member, with mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member outcropping along the northern fringe of the site; both Members form part of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, a component of the Mercian Mudstone Group (BGS 2012). Superficial glacial deposits of the Oadby Member (till), part of the Wolston Formation, occur on the higher ground at the southern edge of the site (BGS 2012).
- 1.8 The following summary is based on the full account of the historical and archaeological background to the site and its vicinity presented in the DBA prepared by CA (2009a), supplemented with information obtained from more recent interventions in the area and records of previous archaeological work associated with the upgrading of the B5380, which were not available at the time the DBA was prepared.
- 1.9 A previous stage of evaluation of the Western Employment Area, undertaken by CA in 2009, identified prehistoric settlement and activity on a ridge of higher ground in the centre of the area (CA 2009b). The features comprised a Bronze Age pit and the remains of a Middle Iron Age settlement; an Iron Age metal vessel and a large

quantity of pottery was recovered from the site and evidence of Iron Age metal working was also identified.

- 1.10 Prehistoric activity had previously been recorded in an area of slightly higher ground to the south-west of the current site and beyond the proposed development in this area (CA 2009a). These remains, investigated by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit in the 1990s, in advance of the upgrade of Ratby Lane/Kirby Road (A5380), comprised a Bronze Age round barrow with possible associated buried soils, possible associated cremation burials and two enclosures, three Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age roundhouses and up to four Late Iron Age round houses. Two Early to Middle Iron Age enclosures, a palaeochannel dating to the Iron Age or earlier, and evidence for up to six Middle to Late Iron Age structures with associated pits, postholes and a ditch were also investigated (LAU 1993; 1995).
- 1.11 A possible Roman settlement and a rectilinear ditch system were investigated as part of the archaeological mitigation works on Ratby Lane (A5380), which also recovered evidence for pottery production in the vicinity, although no kilns were found (LAU 1995).
- 1.12 A small concentration of Roman features, comprising four pits/ditch terminals and a large quarry pit, were identified to the south of the area of Middle Iron Age activity (CA 2009b). These remains are likely to represent outlying features of the Roman settlement previously investigated to the east of this area by Leicestershire Archaeological Unit. Roman kiln material has been recovered during surface collection within the site.
- 1.13 The putative line of the Via Devana Roman road crosses north-west to south-east through the area to the north of the current site (Margary 1973), within the Northern Employment Area (CA 2009a). No anomalies consistent with buried remains of a Roman road or associated activity were identified during geophysical survey (PCG 2009).
- 1.14 In 2010, an evaluation carried out by CA identified two undated ditches at the southern end of the Western Employment Area and an undated ditch and the remains of medieval and/or post-medieval plough furrows in the NERA (CA 2010).
- 1.15 Medieval settlement activity in the vicinity appears to have been focused outside the

site at Glenfield, Kirby Muxloe and Ratby villages (CA 2009a). Current evidence does not suggest that settlement at Glenfield extended into the site. Medieval to modern ridge and furrow earthworks are visible within the site on 1940s aerial photographs. A small block of extant ridge and furrow is still visible to the south-west of Glebe Farm. Agricultural practices in the later 20th century have removed the above ground remains of these earthworks elsewhere within the site, but furrows have been found to survive below the ploughsoil. Geophysical survey identified features consistent with below-ground remains of furrows, and these features were identified during the archaeological trial trench evaluation in the WEA, EEA and NERA (CA 2009b; 2010; 2012b; 2012c). A limited amount of medieval surface material has been recorded within the site, most likely to have resulted from the manuring of fields and chance losses.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.16 The general aim of the evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (CA 2012d), was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The specific objectives were to:
- establish the presence, location, extent, nature, character and date of any buried archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
 - establish the integrity and state of preservation of any buried archaeological features or deposits that may be present.
- 1.17 The results of the evaluation will assist LCCPPA in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.18 The evaluation comprised the excavation and investigation of eight trial trenches (Trenches 23-29 and 53; Fig. 2). The trenching scheme originally comprised seven trenches, but following discussions with LCCPA, an additional trench (Trench 53) was opened in the pasture field at the southern end of the site to further investigate Roman remains that had been uncovered in this area. The trenches were otherwise positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies or to provide a reasonable overall coverage and evaluation sample of the site.

- 1.19 The trenches in the arable field were excavated using a 14 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Due to access restrictions, the three trenches in the pasture field were excavated using a JCB. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand and recorded, in accordance with *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007).
- 1.20 One 40 litre and three 10 litre soil samples were taken from Iron Age and Roman deposits to assess the potential for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains. They were processed in accordance with *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003) and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (EH 2011). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 2010).
- 1.21 With the assistance of Mr Neil Glenister, a local metal detectorist and member of the Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Fieldwork Group, all archaeological features and the spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of archaeologically significant metal objects.
- 1.22 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the site archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museum Service, accession number X.A89.2012. A summary of information from this project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. FIELDWORK RESULTS

General stratigraphy

- 2.1 The geological substrate was predominately reddish-brown clay with veins of yellow sandy silt, although outcrops of slightly brashy limestone were encountered in Trenches 26 and 27 where the overlying clay had been removed by modern ground reduction (see Appendix A). Subsoil was entirely absent within the areas

investigated by the trenches and the ploughsoil was typically mid to dark brown organic silty clay with pebbles.

Iron Age

Trench 24 (Fig. 3)

- 2.2 In the southern half of the trench was ditch 2409, which was aligned roughly north-west to south-east and then turned sharply to the north-east, forming the corner of a possible enclosure. It measured 0.9m wide by 0.35m deep and had a splayed, V-shaped profile. Ten sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and some fragments of fired clay were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch, 2410.
- 2.3 Near the centre of the trench was a gully, 2405, that was aligned east to west and measured 0.32m wide by 0.29m deep. Part of a crucible, possibly of Iron Age date, was recovered from its fill, 2406.
- 2.4 There were two oval-shaped postholes at the southern end of the trench, 2403 and 2407. Although undated, it is likely that they are associated with the other features in the trench and date to the Iron Age. Posthole 2403 measured 0.41m long by 0.32m wide by 0.25m deep and had vertical sides, splayed near the top. Posthole 2407 had a similar profile but was slightly larger and deeper, measuring 0.50m long by 0.38m wide by 0.35m deep.

Romano-British

Trench 28 (Fig. 4)

- 2.5 Passing through the trench at its southern end, on an east to west alignment, was ditch 2802. The original ditch had a steep-sided, V-shaped profile with a narrow concave base and measured approximately 1.4m wide by 0.78m deep. Pottery from the basal fill, 2803, dates to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD, that from the overlying fill, 2804, to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
- 2.6 Ditch 2802 had been recut along its southern edge by a similar though slightly shallower ditch, 2815, that measured 1.6m wide by 0.61m deep. Lying against the north-facing slope of the recut ditch was a deposit of reddish-brown clay, 2805, that may have formed part of a bank that had been deliberately levelled and backfilled into the ditch. The pottery from the recut ditch dates to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD. Fragments of Roman roof tile were also recovered from the original and recut ditches.

- 2.7 Approximately 2m to the north of the ditch was a gully terminal, 2807, the terminal cut by two small pits. The gully, 2807, which measured 0.48m wide by 0.18m deep, was aligned east to west and terminated at its eastern end. Its dark basal fill, 2808, was charcoal-rich and the succeeding deposit, 2809, contained fragments of kiln bars and pottery wasters, indicating the presence of a pottery kiln nearby. The pits, 2810 and 2812, were very similar, with diameters of 0.37m and depths of no more than 0.10m.

Trench 29 (Fig. 5)

- 2.8 Near the centre of the trench was a small, shallow pit, 2908, with a diameter of c. 0.7m and depth of 0.14m. A similar pit, 2905, with a dark, charcoal-flecked basal fill, 2906, was located at the south-west end of the trench. The pits are undated but are probably associated with the Romano-British features investigated in Trench 28.

Trench 53

- 2.9 Towards the eastern end of the trench was ditch 5302, which ran parallel and between two of the furrows. The shallow ditch, which measured 0.8m wide by 0.25m deep, was filled with dark grey silty clay that was far darker than the fills of the adjacent furrows. The ditch is undated but may be associated with the Roman remains investigated in Trench 28.

Medieval ridge and furrow

- 2.10 Shallow furrows, the remains of an open strip field system, were recorded in Trenches 24, 25, 28 and 53 (Fig. 2). The furrows, which were typically 2-3m wide and were aligned downslope on a north-west to south-east alignment, were poorly preserved and generally occurred as isolated features, although they were better preserved in Trench 53, where they had a spacing of c. 6-8m. The relatively wide spacing suggests that they are medieval in date.

Post-medieval/modern

Trench 23

- 2.11 The excavation of this trench revealed layers of redeposited clay and soil, 2304 and 2303 respectively, sealed beneath a layer of brick and concrete rubble, 2302. The ploughsoil, 2301, had been reinstated over the made-ground. Due to the depth of the deposits, excavation was curtailed at c. 1.2m bcgl and the geological substrate was not encountered.

Trenches 26 and 27

- 2.12 These two trenches lay within an area of modern ground reduction, where the slope had been terraced by up to 2-3m, exposing outcrops of brashy limestone beneath the clay. This degree of truncation is likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains that may have extended into this part of the site.

The finds by Ed McSloy

- 2.13 Artefactual material, largely dating to the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods, was recovered from twelve features and other deposits, including topsoil horizons 2401, 2601, 2701 and 2801. Of greatest interest are kiln bar fragments and other evidence for Roman pottery production from Trench 28.

Iron Age

- 2.14 Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity was limited to a single worked flint flake from topsoil deposit 2401. Small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from deposits recorded from trenches 24, 26, 27 and 28. Material from deposits 2601, 2701, 2806 and 2807 occurs with Roman or later-dated finds and is considered residual. The majority of the Iron Age pottery comprises bodysherds in handmade rock-tempered fabrics. The rock inclusions, which vary in coarseness and frequency, are identifiable as granodiorite, known to originate at Mountsorrel, to the north of Leicester. Sherds from deposits 2410 and 2601 exhibit vertical and multi-directional scoring of the type associated with Middle Iron Age pottery in the East Midlands region (Elsdon 1992).

Roman

- 2.15 Roman pottery was recorded from eight deposits from Trenches 27 and 28. Material from deposit 2809 was associated with ceramic kiln bar fragments (below) and sherds from both this deposit and from 2814 are heavily burnt/overfired and probably represent 'wasters'. The pottery fabric from this deposit is consistently a sandy coarseware. Two unburnt sherds from deposit 2809 are fired to a dark grey and with red-brown/grey 'sandwich' firing apparent in the break. All of the recovered 'waster' material comprises bodysherds and there are few indications of vessel form. Two sherds from deposits 2809 and 2814 feature lines of impressed decoration, possibly to the girth or shoulder region of jars.

- 2.16 Roman pottery from deposit 2803 consists of bodysherds in greyware and a rim sherd from a channel-rimmed jar in a shelly fabric. The latter is a type typical of the mid 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The larger pottery groups from deposits 2804 and 2806 appear to be later compared to material already described. Most commonly represented are greywares of uncertain, though probably fairly local origin. Forms among the greywares include wide-mouthed bowls and narrow-mouth jars. Dating centring on the mid/late 3rd century is indicated by funnel-necked beaker sherds in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware and mortaria forms in Mancetter/Hartshill whitewares (both from 2606). A small number of sherds also occur in Derbyshire ware (2804) and Dorset Black-burnished ware (2806).
- 2.17 Kiln bar fragments Ras. 26-31 are of similar tapering, square-sectioned form and fabric characterised by high organic content. Their form is consistent with kiln technologies, utilising the bars radiating from a central pedestal, which are current from the mid 1st and into the 2nd centuries AD. Evidence for pottery manufacture is known from this area from surface finds (LAU 1995) although the kiln structures have not been located.
- 2.18 Further evidence for Roman activity comes from small quantities of ceramic building material (2803, 2806) and coins from subsoil 2601. The coins are worn and illegible, although RA11 is probably a barbarous radiate from the period c. AD 270–90. The remaining finds of metal relate to more recent periods (Appendix B)

The palaeoenvironmental evidence by Sarah Cobain

- 2.19 Four environmental samples (78 litres of soil) were retrieved with the intention of recovering evidence of agricultural, industrial or domestic activity. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Middle Iron Age

- 2.20 Sample 1 was retrieved from the basal fill, 2410, of ditch 2409, which has been dated to the Middle Iron Age. The sample contained abundant, albeit poorly preserved charcoal from oak spp (*Quercus* spp) and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus* spp/*Malus sylvestris*). This material is indicative of discarded firing debris from a domestic/industrial fire.

Roman

- 2.21 Deposit 2809 was recovered from the terminal of a Roman gully, 2807 (sample 10). There were no plant macrofossils, with the exception of some birch (*Betula* spp) seeds. The charcoal, which was abundant but poorly preserved, has been identified as oak. This material is indicative of discarded firing debris; the presence of kiln bars and pottery 'wasters' suggests that this may have derived from a pottery kiln.

Undated

- 2.22 Samples 8 and 9 were retrieved from undated pits 2905 and 2908 (respectively). No plant macrofossils were recovered from either pit, with the exception of some modern birch and persicaria spp seeds. The charcoal from pit 2905 was moderately abundant and identified as alder/hazel and oak. The abundant charcoal from pit 2908 consisted of poorly preserved oak fragments. This material is indicative of discarded firing debris from a domestic/industrial fire.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 To the west of the slight rise in the field, where CA had previously identified the remains of a Middle Iron Age settlement (CA 2009b), the current evaluation encountered further archaeological remains dating to the Middle Iron Age. These remains, which are probably peripheral to the focus of settlement further to the east, included a curving length of ditch that may form the corner of an enclosure, a gully and two postholes. A small quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered, along with a fragment of fired clay from a crucible, indicating that metal-working was probably being undertaken on the site.
- 3.2 Roman remains were encountered in the pasture field in the southern part of the site, bordering the area excavated by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service in the 1990s (LAU 1993; 1995). The excavation had investigated the remains of a Roman settlement that contained evidence for pottery production on the site, although no kilns had been identified. The Roman features investigated by the current evaluation, which comprised a ditch, a gully and two pits, also contained evidence for pottery production on or near the site in the Roman period. This evidence consisted of several kiln bars and pottery 'wasters' that had been deposited in the terminal of the gully, over a layer of charcoal that could, conceivably, have come from the stokehole of a kiln. It is possible that the gully may be the remains of a kiln flue, although there was no sign of *in situ* burning.

3.3 The remains of medieval furrows were encountered in four of the trenches and there was evidence for significant modern ground reduction in the southern corner of the site, to the north-east of the Roman remains. Here, the slope had been terraced up to the hedge of the large arable field that forms the greater part of the Western Employment Area, exposing outcrops of solid rock beneath the clay. Any archaeological remains in this area are likely to have been entirely destroyed. Modern made-ground was observed in the northern part of the site, bordering the road.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Dan Riley. The report was written by Simon Carlyle, with contributions by Ed McSloy and Sarah Cobain, and the illustrations were prepared by Ian Atkins. The archive will be compiled and prepared for deposition by Jeremy Mordue. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle and Gail Stoten.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**Trench 23**

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2301	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.30	
2302	Made-ground	Brick and concrete rubble.	-	-	0.24	Modern
2303	Made-ground	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	2.0+	-	0.70	Modern
2304	Made-ground	Mixed clay and gravel, redeposited.	-	-	0.25+	Modern

Trench 24

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2401	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.35	
2402	Geology	Firm red clay with veins of yellow silt.	-	-	-	
2403	Posthole	Oval cut with vertical sides, splayed near top, concave base	0.41	0.32	0.25	Iron Age
2404	Fill of 2403	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. charcoal flecks and pebbles.	-	-	0.25	
2405	Gully	Linear cut, aligned E-W, edges parallel and well-defined with concave, U-shaped profile and steep, near vertical sides.	1.8+	0.32	0.29	Iron Age
2406	Fill of 2405	Light greyish-brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.29	
2407	Posthole	Oval cut with vertical sides, splayed near top, concave base	0.50	0.38	0.35	Iron Age
2408	Fill of 2407	Mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. charcoal flecks and pebbles.	-	-	0.35	
2409	Ditch	Curvilinear cut, aligned W-E, turning sharply to N, edges parallel and well-defined with splayed, V-shaped profile and concave base.	1.8+	0.90	0.35	Iron Age
2410	Fill of 2409	Mid to dark greyish-brown clayey silt with mod. charcoal flecks and pebbles.	-	-	0.26	
2411	Fill of 2409	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.09	
2412	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and moderately well-defined, runs parallel with a series of adjacent features.	3.5+	0.4	n/e	Medieval/ post-medieval
2413	Fill of 2412	Mid brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n/e	
2414	Furrow	See 2412.	-	-	n/e	Medieval/ post-medieval
2415	Fill of 2414	See 2413.	-	-	n/e	
2416	Layer	Layer of mixed red clay, yellow silt and flat stones, probably of natural origin.	-	-	0.15	

Trench 25

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2501	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.30	
2502	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and moderately well-defined, runs parallel with a series of adjacent features.	1.8+	2.0	n/e	Medieval/ post-medieval
2503	Furrow	See 2502	1.8+	2.0	n/e	Medieval/ post-medieval
2504	Geology	Firm red clay with veins of yellow silt.	-	-	-	

Trench 26

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2601	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.35	
2602	Geology	Solid limestone, slightly brashy.	-	-	-	

Trench 27

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2701	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.32	
2702	Geology	Solid limestone, slightly brashy.	-	-	-	

Trench 28

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2801	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.30	
2802	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned E-W, edges parallel and well-defined with steep-sided, V-shaped profile.	1.8+	1.9	0.78	Roman
2803	Fill of 2802	Mid greyish-brown silty clay with freq. pebbles.	-	-	0.11	
2804	Fill of 2802	Light reddish-brown silty clay with freq. pebbles and occ. angular cobbles.	-	-	0.65	
2805	Fill of 2802	Light reddish-brown silty clay with freq. pebbles and occ. angular cobbles.	-	-	0.60	
2806	Fill of 2815	Mid greyish-brown silty clay with freq. angular cobbles.	-	-	0.64	
2807	Gully terminal	Linear cut, aligned E-W, edges parallel and well-defined with steep-sided, U-shaped profile, rounded terminal at E end.	0.64+	0.48	0.18	Roman
2808	Fill of 2807	Dark grey silty clay with occ. pebbles and mod. charcoal flecks.	-	-	0.10	
2809	Fill of 2807	Mid grey silty clay with mod. pebbles, kiln bars.	-	-	0.14	
2810	Pit/posthole	Circular cut with steep sides and concave base	0.37	0.35	0.06	Roman
2811	Fill of 2810	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt with occ. pebbles and mod. charcoal flecks.	-	-	0.06	
2812	Pit/posthole	Circular cut with steep sides and concave base	0.37	0.36	0.10	Roman
2813	Fill of 2812	Mid to dark brownish-grey silt with occ. pebbles and occ. charcoal flecks.	-	-	0.05	
2814	Fill of 2812	Dark grey sandy silt with occ. pebbles and mod. charcoal flecks.	-	-	0.06	

2815	Ditch recut	Possible recut of ditch 2802, profile uncertain	1.8+	1.8	0.64	Roman
2816	Geology	Firm reddish-brown clay.	-	-	-	
2817	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and moderately well-defined, runs parallel with a series of adjacent features.	2.0+	1.5	n/e	Medieval/ post-medieval
2818	Fill of 5305	Mid brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n/e	
2819	Furrow	See 2817.	2.0+	1.5	n/e	Medieval/ post-medieval
2820	Fill of 5307	See 2818.	-	-	n/e	

Trench 29

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2901	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.38	
2902	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy silt.	-	-	0.20	
2903	Colluvium	Mid greyish-brown silty sand, occ. to mod pebbles.	-	-	0.21	
2904	Geology	Firm pinkish-red clay.	-	-	-	
2905	Pit	Oval/sub-angular cut with steep sides and flat base, aligned E-W.	0.65	0.50	0.15	
2906	Fill of 2905	Black silty sand with freq. charcoal flecks and occ. to mod. pebbles.	-	-	0.06	
2907	Fill of 2905	Mid to dark grey silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks and occ. to mod. pebbles.	-	-	0.08	
2908	Pit	Shallow, circular cut with relatively steep, short sides and a flat base.	0.76	0.70	0.14	
2909	Fill of 2908	Mid to dark brownish-grey sandy silt with mod. charcoal flecks and occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.14	

Trench 53

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5300	Ploughsoil	Soft mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, redeposited.	-	-	0.33	
5301	Geology	Firm reddish-brown clay.	-	-	-	
5302	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and well-defined with broad, shallow concave profile.	1.8+	0.80	0.25	Roman
5303	Fill of 5302	Mixed dark grey slightly sandy clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.10	
5304	Fill of 5302	Same as 5303, slightly darker.	-	-	0.15	
5305	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and moderately well-defined, runs parallel with a series of adjacent features.	2.0+	1.0	n/e	Medieval/ post-medieval
5306	Fill of 5305	Mid brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n/e	
5307	Furrow	See 5305.	2.0+	1.45	n/e	
5308	Fill of 5307	See 5306.	-	-	n/e	
5309	Furrow	See 5305.	2.0+	1.0	n/e	
5310	Fill of 5309	See 5306.	-	-	n/e	
5311	Pit	Circular cut with relatively steep sides and a concave base.	1.0	1.0	0.28	
5312	Fill of 5311	Firm greyish-brown sandy clay with freq. limestone pebbles and occ. charcoal flecks.	-	-	0.28	
5313	Posthole	Oval cut with steep sides and concave base	0.50	0.35	0.18	
5314	Fill of 5313	Firm reddish-brown clay, lies against SW slope	-	-	0.16	

		of cut (packing?).				
5315	Fill of 5313	Soft mid grey clayey silt.	-	-	0.18	
5316	Fill of 5311	Firm pinkish-red sandy clay.	-	-	0.16	

APPENDIX B: FINDS

Table 1: Summary of finds

Context	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
2401	Worked flint: flake	1	2	-
2406	Crucible	1	14	IA?
2410	Prehistoric pottery: IA G; IA M Fired clay: misc	10 2	214 81	MIA
2601	Prehistoric pottery: IA G Worked flint: flake Copper-alloy obj: spoon handle? Ra. 2 Copper-alloy obj.: buttons. Ra. 15, 16 Copper-alloy coin: halfpenny Edward VII (1902). Ra. 14 Copper-alloy coin: illeg. radiate. Ra. 11 Copper-alloy coin: illeg. Ra. 21	1 1 1 2 1 1	6 47 - - - -	-
2701	Prehistoric pottery: IA G Roman pottery: wh Fired clay: misc Silver coin: groat Henry VIII? Ra. 10 Worked flint: flakes Copper-alloy obj.: curved strip Copper-alloy obj.: button. Ra. 12	3 1 1 1 3 1 1	28 15 18 - 37 - -	-
2801	Roman pottery: mah wh Pb obj.: shot; pottery repair	1 2	25 -	Pmed
2803	Roman pottery: gw; rb sh Ceramic building material: RB tile	8 1	100 12	MC1-C2
2804	Roman pottery: gw; mah wh; dor bb1 der co; mah wh	31	229	C2-C4
2805	Prehistoric pottery: IA G Roman pottery: greyware; mah wh	1 11	5 403	C3-C4
2806	Prehistoric pottery: IA G Roman pottery: gw; Inv cc; mah wh; ow; bs; dor bb1; cng sa Ceramic building material: RB tile	3 126 5	30 1272 115	MLC3
2809	Roman pottery: loc redu (wasters) Fired clay: misc Fired clay: kiln bar fragments (Ras. 26-31)	13 2 10	140 23 3185	MLC1
2814	Roman pottery: loc redu (waster)	1	17	MLC1

Table 2: Pottery fabrics key

Code	Description	Concordance*
IA G	Iron Age granitic (Mountsorrel granodiorite)	-
IA M	Iron Age argillaceous (mudstone? Inclusions)	-
loc redu	Sandy reduced ware (unburnt sherds with sandwhich core)	-
rb sh	Shell-tempered	GW
gw	Misc greywares	GW1
ow	Misc oxidised wares	OW
bs	Black sandy wares	GW
wh	Misc whitewares	WW1
dor bb1	Dorset Black-burnished	BB1
mah wh	Mancetter/Hartshill mortaria	MO4
der co	Derbyshire ware	Derbyshire ware
Inv cc	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	C3
cng sa	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	Lz

*Leicestershire pottery type series codes (see Pollard 1994).

Table 3: Plant macrofossil and charcoal identifications

Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Flots	Flot Weight (g)	Material	Weight (g)	Identification (where applicable)
1	2410	43	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	3.95	Charcoal	16 plus flot	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (2) Indeterminate (4) Oak spp hw (1) Oak spp (7)
8	2906	12	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	1.7	Charcoal	12 plus flot	Alder/hazel (6) Oak (4)
9	2909	12	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	0.91	Charcoal	23 plus flot	Oak spp (10)
						Plant macrofossils	In flot	Birch spp (mod) + Persicaria spp (mod) +
10	2809	11	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	0.84	Charcoal	12 plus flot	Oak spp (9) Prunus spp (1)
						Plant macrofossils	In flot	Birch spp ++

Key:

Plant macrofossils - All plant macrofossils are carbonised unless marked as modern (mod)

+ = 1-5 items; ++ = 6-20 items; +++ = 21-40 items; ++++ = >40 items

Charcoal – where possible maximum of 10 fragments identified

(2) = 2 fragments

hw = heartwood (tyloses identified)

Species List

Family	Species	Common Name
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
	<i>Betula</i> spp	Birch spp
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i> spp	Oak spp
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria</i> spp	Persicaria spp
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> / <i>Sorbus</i> spp/ <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple
	<i>Prunus</i> spp	Cherry spp

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Glenfield Park, Western Employment Area (WEA)	
Short description	The current evaluation identified the remains of a possible enclosure and other features dating to the Middle Iron Age on the western periphery of the known Iron Age settlement, and in the pasture field to the south, a Roman ditch, gully and pits were investigated. The Roman gully contained fragments of kiln bars and pottery 'wasters', indicating that pottery production was being undertaken on the site in the Roman period. The remains of medieval/post-medieval furrows were encountered in four of the trenches and there was evidence for significant modern ground reduction in the southern corner of the site, to the north-east of the Roman remains, where the slope had been terraced up to the hedge of the large arable field that forms the greater part of the Western Employment Area. Modern made-ground was observed in the northern part of the site.	
Project dates	25 September to 19 October 2012	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	DBA (CA 2009a); geophysical survey (PCG 2009); trial trench evaluation (CA 2010).	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type	Middle Iron Age features, Roman remains including kiln material	
Significant finds	Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery, kiln bars	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Glenfield, Leicestershire	
Study area	c. 17.7ha	
Site co-ordinates	SK 5309 0504	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle and Gail Stoten (CA)	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Mordue (CA)	
PROJECT ARCHIVE		
	Accession no: X.A89.2012	Content
Physical	Leicestershire Museums Service	Pottery, flint, kiln bars
Paper		Site records
Digital	Leicestershire HER	Report, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>Glenfield Park, Western Employment Area, Glenfield, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 12353		



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PROJECT TITLE

**M1 Junction 21a, Glenfield Park
 Western Employment Area**

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan



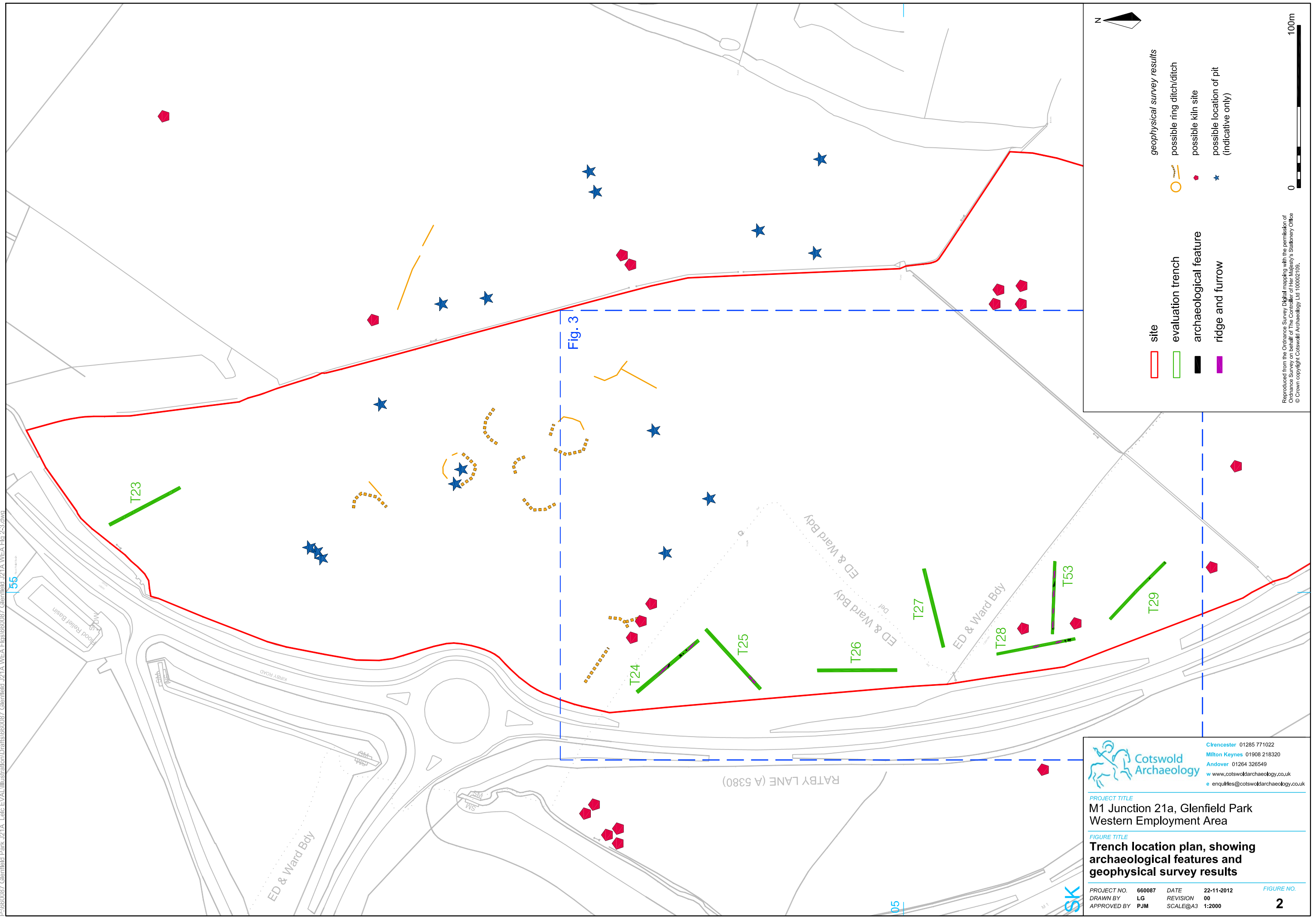
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PROJECT NO. 660087 DATE 28-11-2012
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 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

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Legend

site	evaluation trench	archaeological feature	ridge and furrow
possible ring ditch/ditch	possible kiln site	possible location of pit (indicative only)	

geophysical survey results

0 100m

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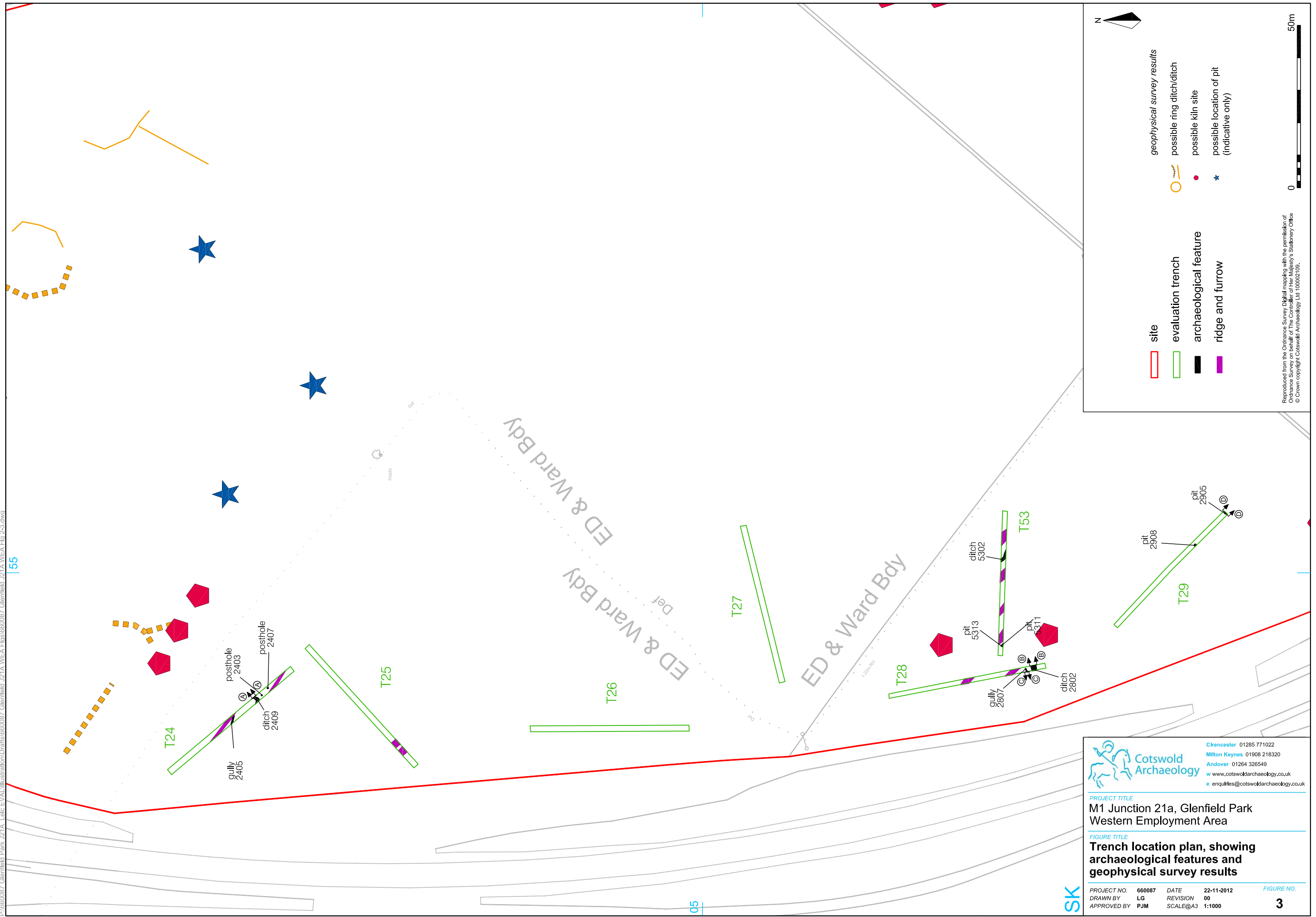
PROJECT TITLE
 M1 Junction 21a, Glenfield Park
 Western Employment Area

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features and
 geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO. 660087	DATE 22-11-2012	FIGURE NO. 2
DRAWN BY LG	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:2000	



05



Legend

	site		geophysical survey results
	evaluation trench		possible kiln site
	archaeological feature		possible location of pit (indicative only)
	ridge and furrow		

Scale: 0 to 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features and
 geophysical survey results

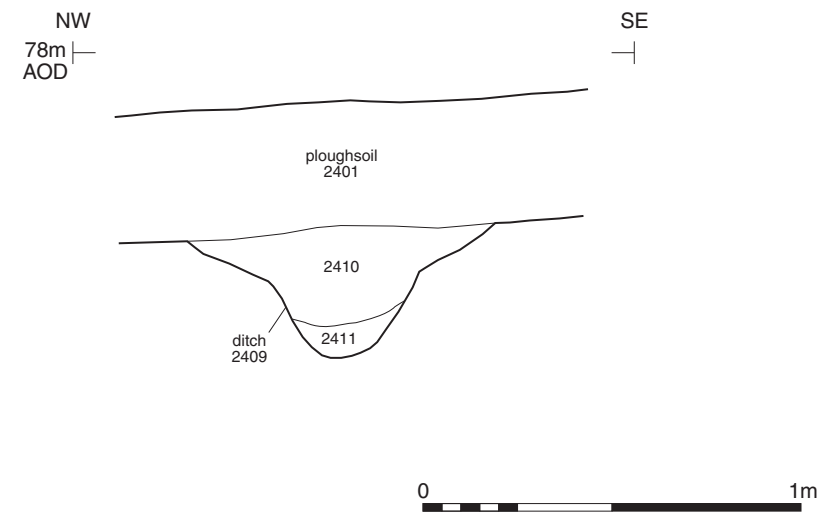
PROJECT NO. 660087	DATE 22-11-2012	FIGURE NO. 3
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APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:1000	



155

05

Trench 24; section AA



View of ditch 2409, looking north. (Scale 1m)



View of posthole 2407, looking south-west. (Scale 0.5m)



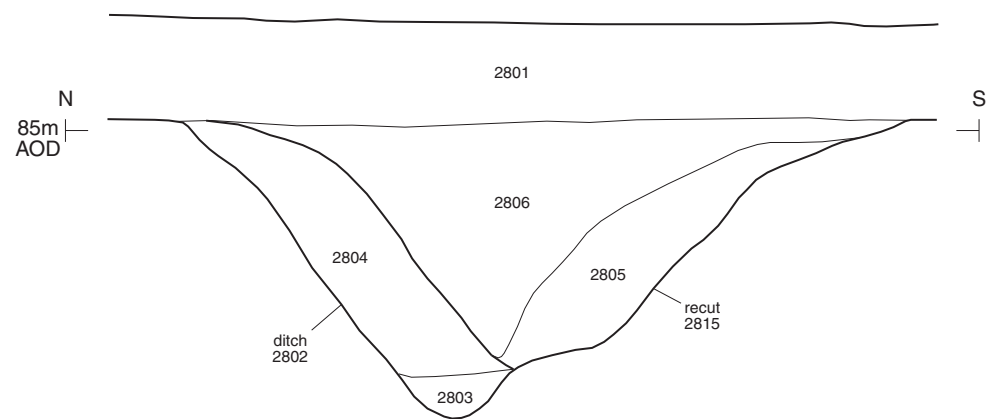
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PROJECT TITLE
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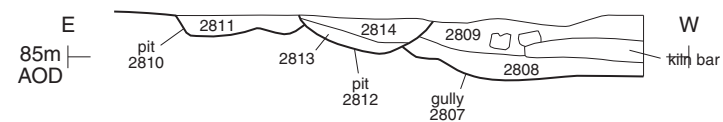
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 24; section and photographs

PROJECT NO.	660087	DATE	22-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
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Trench 28; section BB



Trench 28; section CC



View of ditch 2802, looking east. (Scale 1m)



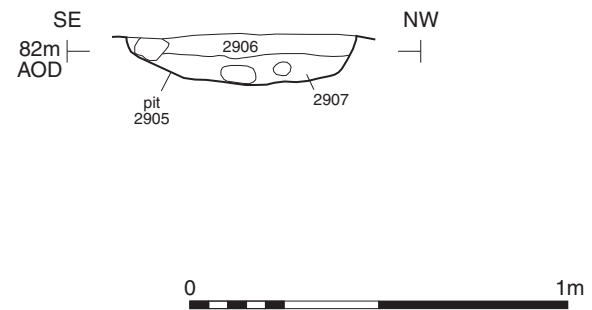
View of gully 2807 and pits 2810 and 2812, looking south. (Scale 1m)



View of gully 2807, looking west. (Scale 1m)



Trench 29; section DD



View of pit 2905, looking south-west. (Scale 0.5m)



View of pit 2908, looking north-east. (Scale 0.5m)

