



Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8) Lockington Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



for Archaeologica Ltd

on behalf of Lafarge Tarmac Trading Ltd

> CA Project: 660932 CA Report: 17348 Site code: LQL17

Accession no: X.A70.2017

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SUMMARY

Location: Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8), Leicestershire

NGR: SK (4)48379 (3)29016

Type: Evaluation

Date: 12th-15th June 2017

Planning Reference: Leicestershire County Council 2007/1361/07

Location of Archive: Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Collections

Accession Number: X.A70.2017

Site Code: LQL17

In June 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation for Phase 8 of the Lockington Quarry Extension, near Lockington, Leicestershire. The evaluation, which was commissioned by Archaeologica Ltd on behalf of Lafarge Tarmac Trading Ltd, was undertaken in order to comply with the requirements of a planning condition that had been attached to planning consent for the quarry extension by Leicestershire County Council. The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven 30m trial trenches.

The remains of a post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch was identified in the centre of the site, its position and alignment suggesting that the modern field once comprised two smaller fields. The boundary is not shown on the First Edition 1884 Ordnance Survey map of the area, indicating that the boundary had been removed before this date. The other dated feature was a relatively large pit of a similar date, which may have been dug to extract sand and gravel.

Four undated ditches in the western half of the site are probably the remains of an earlier agricultural field system, probably associated with the Late Iron Age/Roman settlement *c.* 300m to the north-west of the current site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Phase 8 of the Lockington Quarry Extension, near Lockington, Leicestershire (site centred on NGR: SK (4)48379 (3)29016; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which was commissioned by Archaeologica Ltd on behalf of Lafarge Tarmac Trading Ltd, was undertaken in order to comply with the requirements of a planning condition that had been attached to planning consent for the quarry extension by Leicestershire County Council (planning ref: 2007/1361/07):

Condition 35

No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Director of Community Services. No development shall commence within Phases 4-9 until a programme of target trial trenching has been undertaken in accordance with a scheme that has been submitted and approved by the Director of Community Services. In the event that this further trenching identifies archaeological remains of a national importance that warrants preservation in situ, the working and restoration of the site shall be amended in accordance with a scheme that has been submitted to and approved by the Director of Community Services. Working and restoration shall subsequently be carried out in accordance with the revised scheme as approved.

- 1.2 The general scope of the evaluation, which was agreed following discussions between Dr Isabel Lisboa, Archaeologica, and Richard Clarke, Leicestershire County Council's Principal Archaeologist (LCCPA), was set out in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by Archaeologica (Lisboa 2014). This document, which was submitted to and approved by LCC in 2014, provides the general methodology and precepts for Extraction Phases 4–9. It was supplemented by an addendum titled *Trenching Layout Addendum to an Approved Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation* (Lisboa 2015). The current evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches in Extraction Phase 8 (Fig. 2).
- 1.3 The project was carried out in accordance with the WSI and its addendum (Lisboa 2014; 2015) and abided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and*

Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (ClfA 2014), the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural documents Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (EH1991) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1 The proposed quarry extension (Phase 8), which covers an area of approximately 5.3ha, comprises a roughly triangular arable field bounded by quarrying to the east (Phase 9), arable land to the west and a small copse to the north (Fig. 3). The field is located at the confluence of two small streams that flow along its northern and eastern boundaries. The site is flat and lies at approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Triassic rocks of the Branscombe Mudstone Formation. This is overlain by superficial Quaternary sand and gravel deposits of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member, with silt and gravel deposits of the Hemington Member occurring at the periphery of the site. These terrace gravels are overlain by alluvium along the courses of the small streams that flow along the sites northern and eastern boundaries (BSG 2017).

Archaeological background

2.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the area of the quarry extensions (Lisboa *et al.* 2005). This included an aerial photographic assessment, a programme of systematic fieldwalking (Priest 2005), a geomorphological and LiDAR survey (Lisboa 2007) and two stages of geophysical survey (Butler and Coward 2000; Bartlett and Lisboa 2014). The following is summarised from the DBA (Lisboa *et al.* 2005).

Neolithic and Bronze Age (4700BC to 700BC)

2.4 During the fieldwalking survey flint scatters were found across the area. These were investigated in previous stages of evaluation but they showed a paucity of archaeological features and where features were identified they were truncated. Extraction Phases 6 to 9 have potential for prehistoric occupation and may include isolated pits, as have been found further to the north.

- 2.5 The aerial assessment indicated a ring ditch representing the possible ploughed out remains of a barrow (MLE 4669), located close to two C-shaped features that were interpreted as the possible remains of further barrows. However, geophysical anomalies corresponding to these features were very faint and did not provide a positive finding and the more doubtful arcs were not apparent at all in the 2013 magnetometry survey (Lisboa and Bartlett 2014).
- As part of the same geophysical survey, in the southern part of Phase 6 short stretches of curvilinear cut features and ferrous materials were detected in the south-eastern part of Phase 6 (Butler and Coward 2000), suggesting late prehistoric settlement. However, these anomalies were less convincing than those shown in the survey results for Phase 5, where subsequent evaluation demonstrated that they were of natural origin.

Iron Age and Roman (700BC to AD410)

- 2.7 In previous phases of evaluation the most significant finds consisted of a possible Middle Iron Age settlement in the south of Phase 5 and a small scale settlement of Roman date was found in Phase 2c.
- 2.8 This site (Phase 8) lies approximately 300m south-east of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of an Iron Age/Early Roman settlement and Roman villa (LE126 and LE140).
- 2.9 Aerial photographic assessment of Phase 10 shows linear features parallel to the features of Romano-British date that follow the orientation of the earlier Late Iron Age landscape known to the north of site. Partial excavation (Coward 2011) indicated that they were part of a system of field boundaries surrounding the nucleated Late Iron Age settlement and Roman estate to the north of Ratcliff Lane (LE126 & LE140). The linear cropmarks in the north of the site in Phases 7 and 9 are probably associated with these settlements also and form part of field systems probably associated with cattle raising.

Medieval (AD410 to 1485)

2.10 No evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity has been encountered within the site. The aerial photographic assessment has shown medieval ridge and furrow and it is probable that remains of ridge and furrow will be found.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable LCC, as advised by LCCPA, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of eleven 50m trenches in the locations shown in Figure 2. Trenches 123, 125 and 133 had to be moved approximately 4m to the east to avoid overhead wires that extended along the western boundary of the site. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA Safe System of Work for Avoiding Underground Services. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or geological substrate was revealed (whichever was encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features and deposits were planned and recorded in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2014). Each context was recorded on a *pro forma* context sheet by written and measured description. Principal deposits were recorded electronically using Leica

GPS (as appropriate). Sections were drawn at 1:10 scale. Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS, this was carried out in accordance with *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (CA 2017). Photographs were taken as appropriate, using a digital SLR camera. Finds were bagged separately and related to the context record. Artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis, in accordance with *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 2010).

- 4.4 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits was sufficient to permit their characterisation and to achieve the objectives of the project. Discrete features were half-sectioned and excavated sections through linear features at least 1m wide.
- 4.5 Due care was taken to identify deposits which may have had environmental potential, but no such deposits were recognised and therefore a programme of environmental sampling was not initiated.
- 4.6 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches were simply backfilled, with topsoil uppermost, and made level as far as practicable through the tracking of the excavator.
- 4.7 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their office in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Collections under accession number X.A70.2017, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven 50m trenches in the locations shown in Figure 2. The remains of a post-medieval field boundary, a pit of the same date and four undated ditches were identified in the trenches. No evidence was encountered for the possible ring ditch targeted by Trench 135 or the partial ring ditches targeted by Trenches 127 and 129 that had been identified by non-intrusive assessment of the site. The full context and feature list and associated details are

presented in Appendix A. No archaeological features were encountered within Trenches 105, 123, 127, 128, 129 and 134.

General stratigraphy

- The geological substrate recorded in all of the trenches comprised loose, mid greyish orange sand and gravel. This was encountered at an average depth of 0.53m in most of the trenches, the exceptions being Trenches 105 and 133 in the north and Trench 128 in the east, where an overlying alluvial layer sealed the gravel. The alluvial layer, which had an average thickness of 0.35m, was variable in its composition, ranging from soft, mottled mid bluish grey to brown sandy clay to mid brownish orange clayey sand.
- 5.3 Overlying the gravel and alluvium and measuring *c.* 0.3m thick, the subsoil comprised soft, mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles. This was sealed by topsoil of a similar thickness, consisting of friable mid greyish brown sandy silt.

Post-medieval and modern (1485 to present)

Trench 125

Ditch 12506 passed through the northern end of the trench on an east to west alignment (Figs 3 and 6). It measured 0.97m wide by 0.63m deep, had a steep-sided, V-shaped profile with a concave base and cut the subsoil. It was filled with soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt (12507) that contained occasional fragments of brick rubble and roofing slate and a sherd of 18th/19th-century pottery.

Trench 135

5.5 The continuation of ditch 12506 (13503) passed through the centre of the trench on an east to west alignment (Figs 3 and 7). It measured 0.75m wide by 0.33m deep and its fill (13504), which contained industrial waste, was similar to that recorded in ditch 12506. Three other features were identified within the trench (13505, 13507 and 13509), all of which were found to be tree root hollows.

Trench 137

5.6 At the northern end of the trench was pit 13705, which was sub-oval in plan and had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base (Figs 4 and 8). It measured 2.5m long by over 0.9m wide and was at least 0.36m deep. Its fill (13706) comprised soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay that contained a sherd of modern pottery.

Undated

Trench 125

5.7 At the southern end of the trench was a shallow ditch (12503) on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figs 3 and 9). It measured 0.63m wide by 0.12m deep and was filled with mid brownish grey silt (12504). Two other features (12505 and 12508) were investigated in the central part of the trench and found to be of natural origin.

Trench 133

5.8 Passing through the southern end of the trench on a north to south alignment was ditch 13303 (Figs 3 and 10). It measured 1.2m wide by 0.22m deep and was filled with soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt (13304).

Trench 136

5.9 At the western end of the trench was ditch 13605, which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.5m wide by 0.33m deep (Figs 4 and 11). Its fill (13606) comprised soft, mid greyish brown sandy clay. Investigation of a pit-like feature at the eastern end of the trench identified it as a tree root hollow (13603).

Trench 137

5.10 A shallow linear feature at the northern end of the trench was interpreted as a possible ditch (13703). It was aligned north-west to south-east, measured 0.5m wide by 0.06m deep and was filled with mid brownish grey silt (13704).

6. THE FINDS by Jacky Somerville

Artefactual material, dating to the post-medieval/modern period, was handrecovered from three deposits (ditch and pit fills). Quantities of the artefact types
recovered are given in Appendix B, Table 1. The pottery has been recorded
according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where possible, fabric codes are
equated to the Leicestershire pottery type series as defined by Sawday (1994).

Pottery

Two sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered (33g). A bodysherd in a brown-glazed earthenware fabric (EA), from fill 12507 of ditch 12506, is of 18th to

19th-century date. A bodysherd of porcelain (POR), from fill 13706 of pit 13705, dates to the mid 18th to 19th centuries.

7. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of an aerial photographic assessment of the Lockington Quarry extension area (Lisboa *et el.* 2005; Lisboa 2007) had indicated the possibility of three ring ditches within Phase 8. Subsequent geophysical survey did not detect any corresponding features, although indistinct anomalies, probably associated with soil disturbance, were identified. The current evaluation did not encounter any features corresponding with these anomalies, suggesting that they may have been caused by superficial ground disturbance in the ploughsoil or natural variations in the geological substrate; however, a number of features were identified that were not shown on the survey results. These included a post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch, a pit of a similar date and four undated ditches; the latter were sealed by the subsoil, suggesting that they are the remains of an earlier field system, probably of Late Iron Age or Roman date.
- 8.2 The results of the trial trenching have also assisted in clarifying the general geological and geomorphological sequence within the area of Phase 8, corroborating the British Geological Survey mapping which shows a higher area of sand and gravels bounded by alluvial silts to the north and east.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.3 The remains of a probable field boundary ditch, which contained fragments of brick and roofing slate and a sherd of 18th/19th-century pottery, were identified in Trenches 125 and 135. The ditch was aligned east to west, perpendicular to the extant field boundary to the west, and it roughly bisected the modern field, suggesting that this originally comprised two smaller fields. The ditch is not shown on the First Edition 1884 Ordnance Survey map of the area, indicating that the fields were merged prior to this date.
- 8.4 The other dated feature was an 18th/19th-century pit, possibly a small gravel extraction pit, identified in a trench in the southern half of the field.

Undated

8.5 Four undated ditches were identified in trenches in the western half of the site. These ditches were sealed by the subsoil and their alignments varied from the general pattern of the modern field boundaries, which suggests that they form part of an earlier field system. Given the proximity of the Late Iron Age/Roman settlement *c*. 300m to the north-west, it is likely that they are associated. An agricultural function for the ditches is indicated by the total absence of artefactual material and charcoal from the excavated fills and the relatively sterile nature of the fills, which have derived from gradual silting over a period of time. Their flattened profiles suggest that they have been truncated by ploughing from the medieval periods onwards, with just the ditch bases surviving.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown, assisted by Peter Banks, Anne Jörgensen-Lindahl and Susanna Tarvainen. The report was written by Ralph Brown, with a contribution from Jacky Sommerville (finds) and the illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Туре	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
105	10500	Layer		Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.26
105	10501	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.26
105	10502	Layer		Alluvium	Changeable from soft mottled mid blue grey and brown orange sandy clay to mid brown orange clay sand with occasional sub rounded medium stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.36
105	10503	Layer		Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
123	12300	Layer		Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.3
123	12300	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.22
123	12300	Layer		Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
125	12500	Layer		Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.29
125	12501	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.22
125	12502	Layer		Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
125	12503	Cut		Ditch	NW-SE linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base	>1	0.62	0.12
125	12504	Fill	12503	Secondary silting	Friable mid brown grey silty sand with 5% sub angular small stone inclusions	>1	0.62	0.12
125	12505	Cut		Bioturbation	Irregular in plan sides with a concave base	1.65	1.18	0.35
125	12506	Cut		Ditch	E-W linear with straight moderate sides and a pointed concave base	>1	0.97	0.63
125	12507	Fill	12506	Secondary silting	Soft mid brown grey sandy silt with 7% sub angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.04 and occasional brick CBM and Slate	>1	0.97	0.63
125	12508	Cut		Bioturbation	E-W irregular linear with irregular base and sides	>1	0.81	0.27
125	12509	Fill	12508	Bioturbation fill	Soft mid grey brown silty clay	>1	0.81	0.27
125	12510	Fill	12505	Bioturbation fill	Soft mid brown grey sandy silt with 7% sub angular stone inclusions	1.65	1.18	0.35
127	12700	Layer		Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.27
127	12701	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.33
127	12702	Layer		Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	

128	12800	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.27
128	12801	Layer	Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.27
128	12802	Layer	Alluvium	Changeable from soft mottled mid blue grey and brown orange sandy clay to mid brown orange clay sand with occasional sub rounded medium stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.46
128	12803	Layer	Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
129	12900	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.27
129	12901	Layer	Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.24
129	12902	Layer	Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
133	13300	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.28
133	13301	Layer	Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.18
133	13302	Layer	Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
133	13303	Cut	Ditch	N-S linear with 25° concave sides and concave base	>1	1.19	0.22
133	13304	Fill	Secondary silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt, 6% stone inclusions 0.01- 0.07m sub angular	>1	1.19	0.22
133	13305	Layer	Alluvium	Changeable from soft mottled mid blue grey and brown orange sandy clay to mid brown orange clay sand with occasional sub rounded medium stone inclusions, only in NW end of trench	>50	>2	0.24
134	13400	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.3
134	13400	Layer	Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.12
134	13400	Layer	Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
135	13500	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.28
135	13501	Layer	Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.09
135	13502	Layer	Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01-0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
135	13503	Cut	Ditch	NE-SW Linear with moderate concave sides and a pointed concave base	>1	0.75	0.33
135	13504	Fill	Secondary silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy silt, 10% small stones	>1	0.75	0.33
135	13505	Cut	Bioturbation	Sub ovoid with irregular sides and a concave base	2.5	0.88	0.22

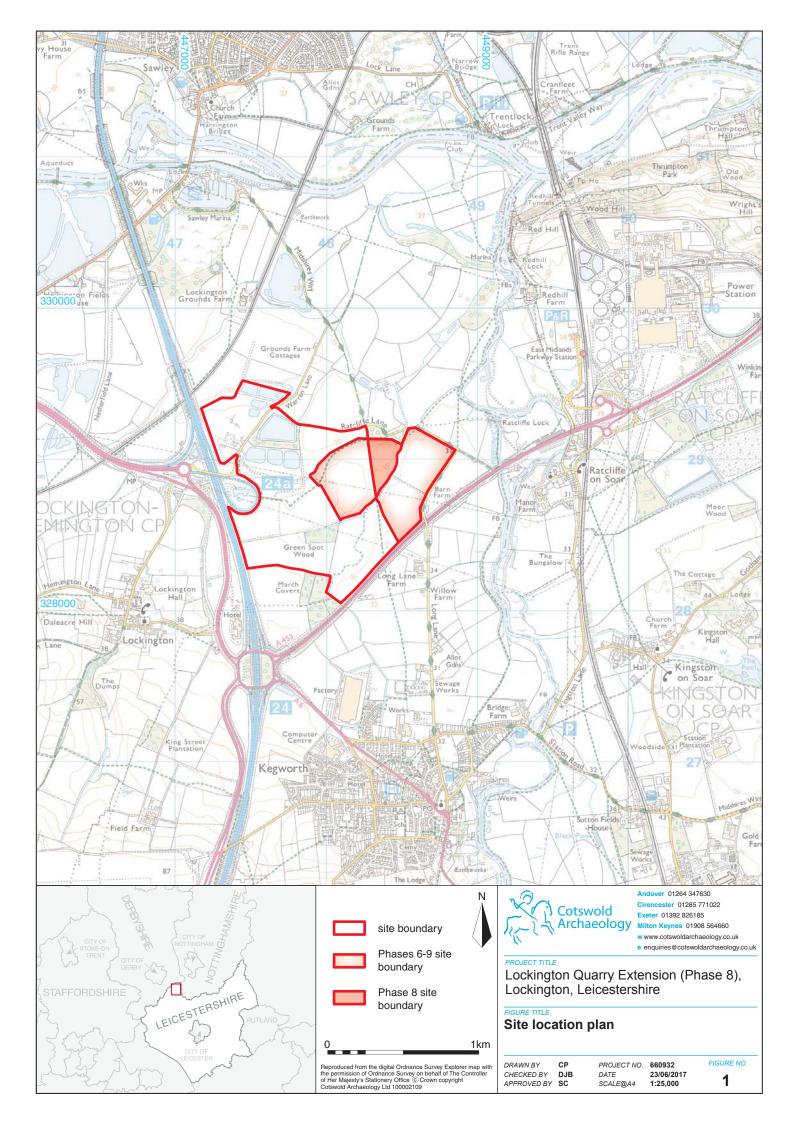
135	13506	Fill	Bioturbation fill	Soft mid grey brown silty clay	>1	0.88	0.22
135	13507	Cut	Bioturbation	Ovoid with concave irregular sides and base	2.22	0.99	0.42
135	13508	Fill	Bioturbation fill	Soft mid grey brown silty clay	>1	0.99	0.42
135	13509	Cut	Bioturbation	E-W irregular linear with irregular base and sides	>1	0.67	0.29
135	13510	Fill	Bioturbation fill	Soft mid grey brown silty clay	>1	0.67	0.29
136	13600	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.25
136	13601	Layer	Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.15
136	13602	Layer	Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
136	13603	Cut	Bioturbation	Ovoid as seen with irregular sides and a sloping flat base	0.85	1.12	0.29
136	13604	Fill	Bioturbation fill	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay	0.85	>0.51	0.29
136	13605	Cut	Ditch	NW-SE linear with moderate straight sides and a concave base	>1	1.52	0.33
136	13606	Fill	Secondary silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay	>1	1.52	0.33
137	13700	Layer	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam, 8% sub rounded stone inclusions 0.02-0.07m	>50	>2	0.25
137	13701	Layer	Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt, 5% small sub angular stone inclusions	>50	>2	0.26
137	13702	Layer	Geology	Loose mid grey orange sand and gravels 30:70, with 0.01- 0.07m sub angular stones	>50	>2	
137	13703	Cut	Ditch	NW-SE linear with shallow concave sides and concave base	>1.21	0.5	0.06
137	13704	Fill	Secondary silting	Soft light red grey sandy silt with frequent pebbles	>1.22	0.5	0.06
137	13705	Cut	Pit	Sub ovoid with moderate concave sides and concave base	2.46	>0.88	0.36
137	13706	Fill	Pit fill	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with moderate small flecks of manganese	>1.2	>0.88	0.36

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

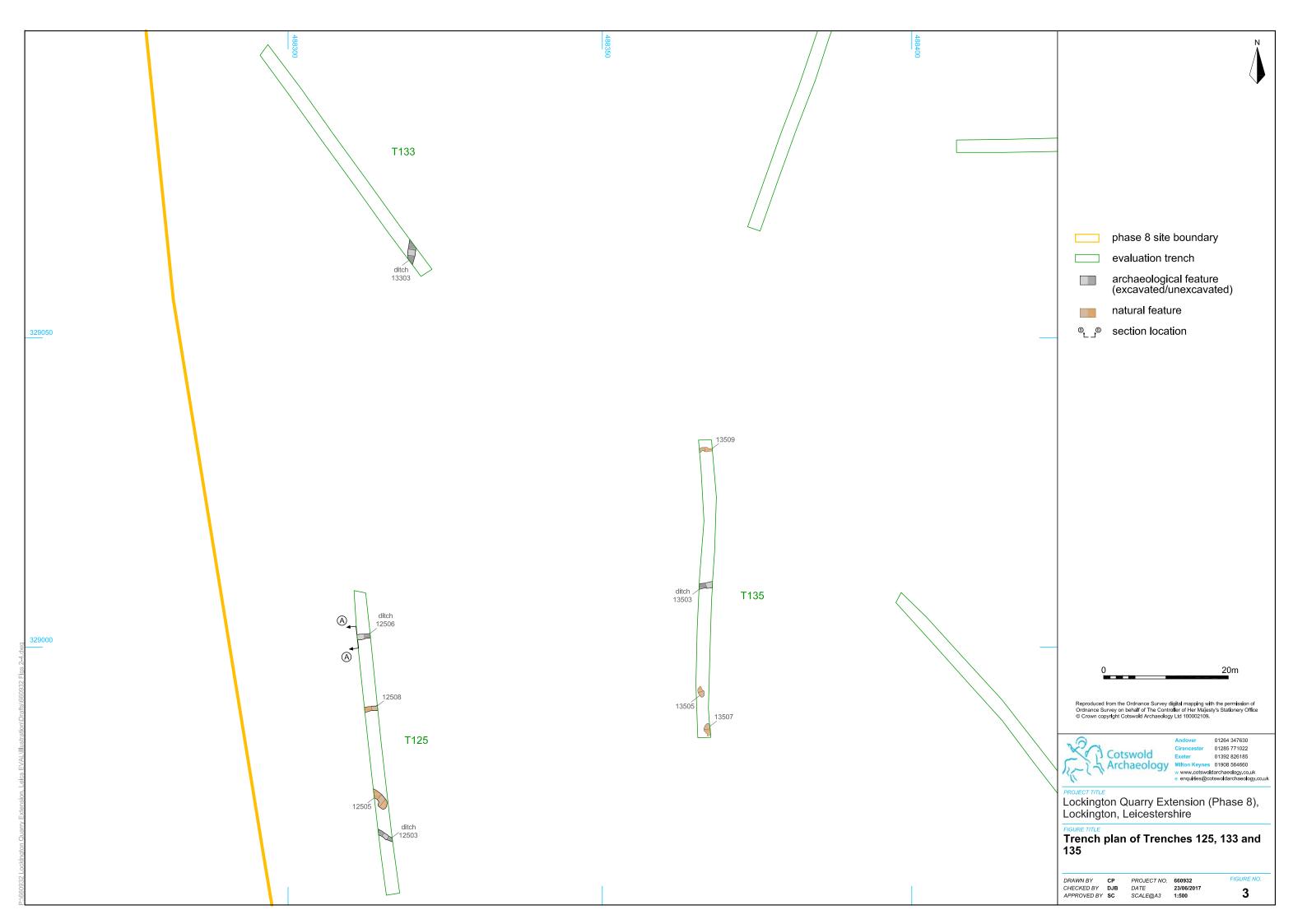
Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
12507	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Brown-glazed earthenware	EA	1	33	C18-C19
13504	Industrial waste			4	3	-
13706	Modern pottery	Porcelain	POR	1	<1	M18-C19

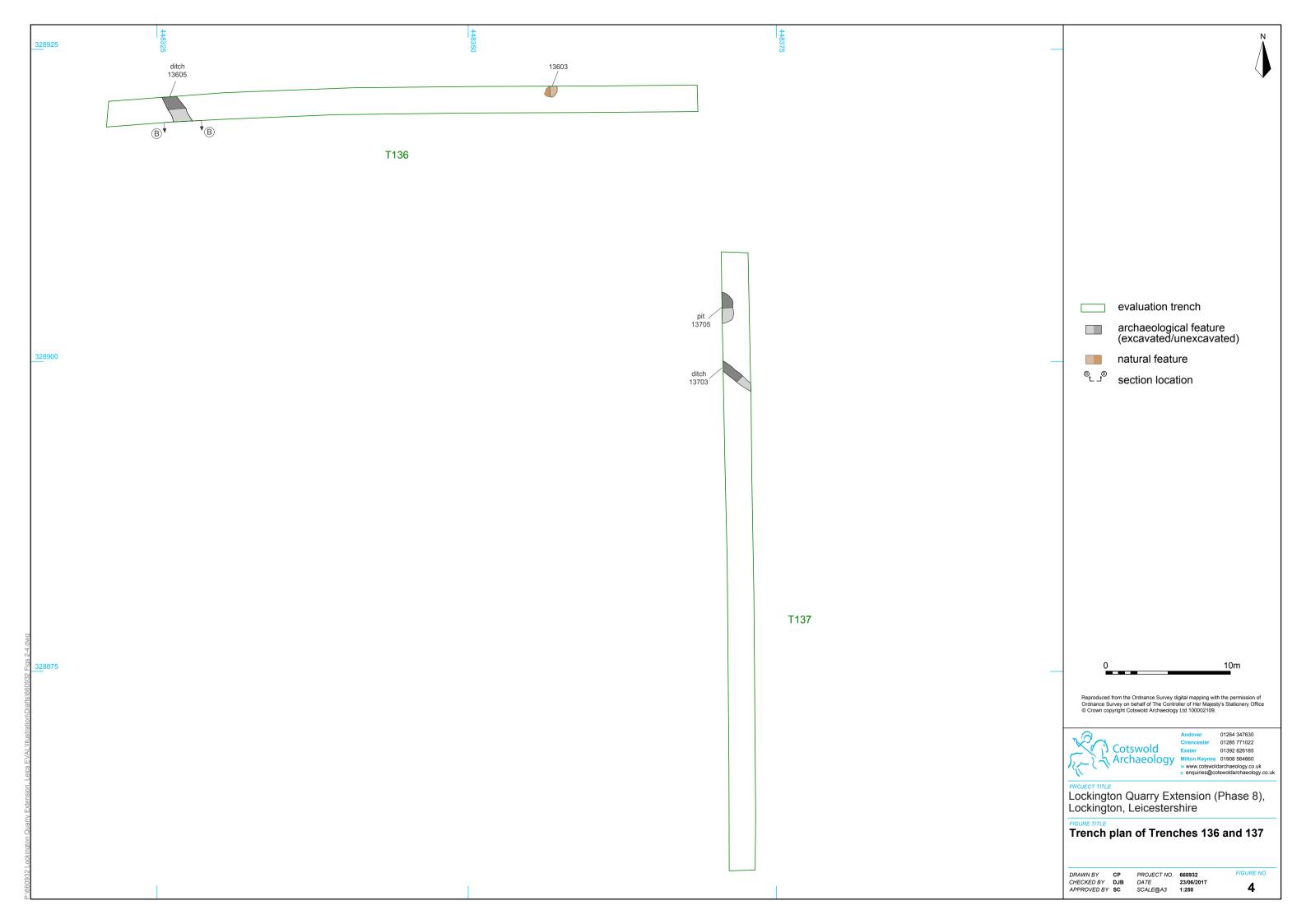
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project name	Lockington Quarry (Phase 8), Locking	aton. Leicestershire			
Short description	The remains of a post-medieval/moidentified in the centre of the sits suggesting that the modern field once. The boundary is not shown on the Survey map of the area, indicating removed before this date. The other large pit of a similar date, which in sand and gravel. Four undated ditce site are probably the remains of an example of the site are probably the remains of an example of the site are probably the remains of an example of the site are probably the remains of an example of the site are probably the site are probab	Lockington Quarry (Phase 8), Lockington, Leicestershire The remains of a post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch was identified in the centre of the site, its position and alignment suggesting that the modern field once comprised two smaller fields. The boundary is not shown on the First Edition 1884 Ordnance Survey map of the area, indicating that the boundary had been removed before this date. The other dated feature was a relatively large pit of a similar date, which may have been dug to extract sand and gravel. Four undated ditches in the western half of the site are probably the remains of an earlier agricultural field system, probably associated with the Late Iron Age/Roman settlement c.			
Project dates	12th – 15th June 2017	t site.			
Project type	Field evaluation				
Previous work	Geophysics (ref), DBA (ref)				
Future work	Unknown				
Monument type		Possible LIA/Roman field system, post-medieval/modern field			
Significant finds	None				
PROJECT LOCATION					
Site location		Lockington Quarry, Lockington, Leicestershire			
Study area	5.3ha				
Site co-ordinates	448379 329016				
PROJECT CREATORS					
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)				
Project Brief originator	LCCPA				
Project Design (WSI) originator	Archaeologica				
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (CA)				
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown (CA)				
PROJECT ARCHIVE					
	Site Code: LQL17, Accession Number: X.A70.2017	Content			
Physical	Leicestershire Museums	Pottery			
Paper	Archaeological Collections	Site archive			
Digital	Leicestershire HER	Report, digital photos, plans database			
BIBLIOGRAPHY					
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 /	ockington Quarry (Phase 8), Lockington,	Leicestershire: Archaeologics			











General view of the site, looking north-east



PROJECT TITLE

Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8), Lockington, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

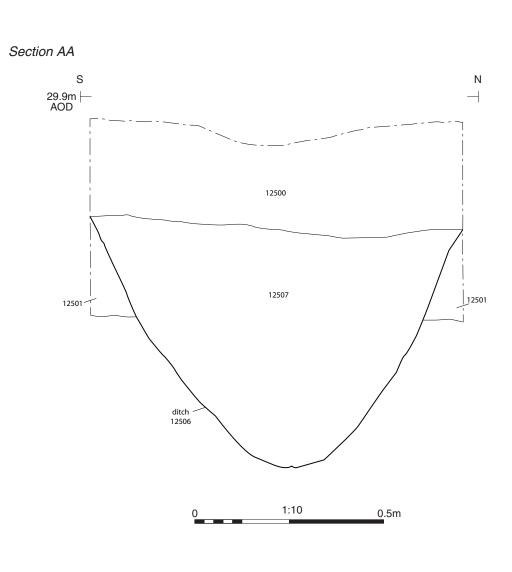
Photograph

 DRAWN BY
 CP
 PROJECT NO.

 CHECKED BY
 DJB
 DATE

 APPROVED BY
 SC
 SCALE@A4

660932 FIGURE NO. 23/06/2017 N/A 5





Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01285 771022 Exeter 01392 826185 Milton Keynes 01908 564660

w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8), Lockington, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 12506: section

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CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY SC

 PROJECT NO.
 660932

 DATE
 23/06/2017

 SCALE@A4
 1:10

FIGURE NO.



Ditch 13503, looking east (scale 1m)



PROJECT TITLE

Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8), Lockington, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 13503: photograph

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PROJECT NO. 660932

DATE 23/06/2017

SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.



Pit 13705, looking west (scale 1m)



PROJECT TITLE

Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8), Lockington, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITL

Pit 13705: photograph

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PROJECT NO. 660932

DATE 23/06/2017

SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

8



Ditch 12503, looking north-west (scale 1m)



PROJECT TITLE

Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8), Lockington, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITL

Ditch 12503: photograph

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APPROVED BY SC

PROJECT NO. 660932

DATE 23/06/2017

SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

9



Ditch 13303, looking south (scale 1m)



PROJECT TITLE

Lockington Quarry Extension (Phase 8), Lockington, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITL

Ditch 13303: photograph

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CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY SC

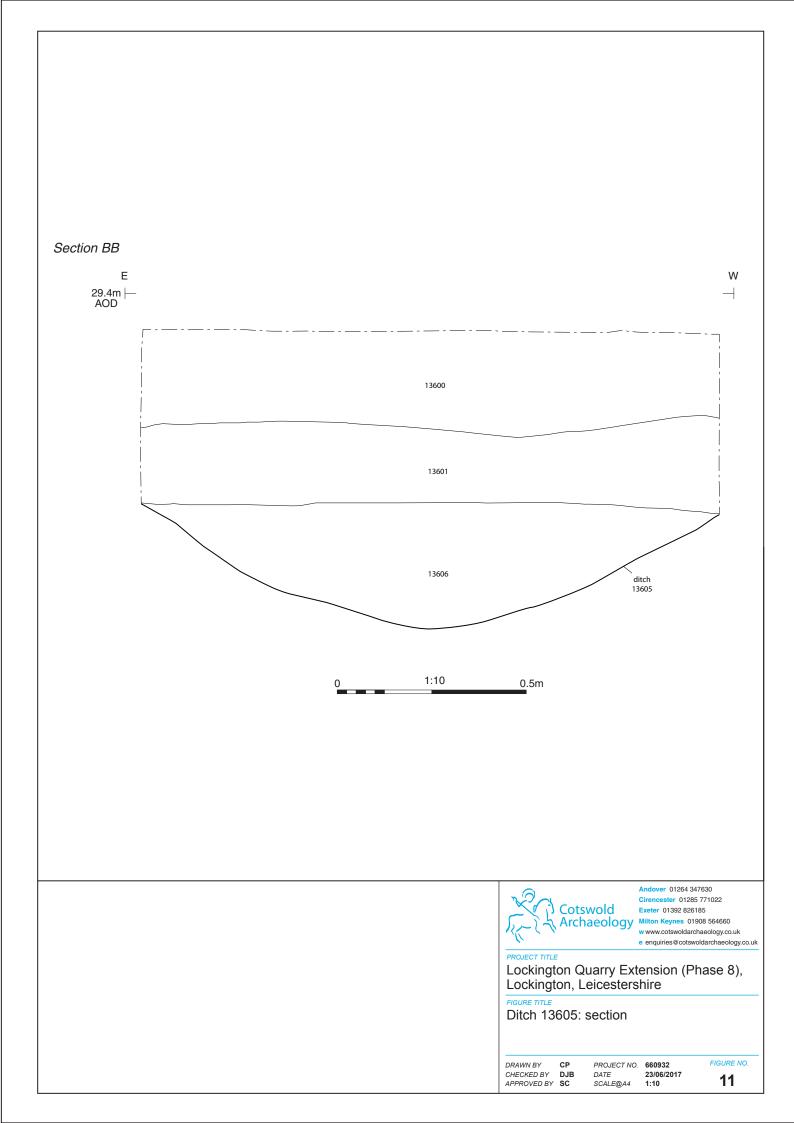
PROJECT NO. 660932

DATE 23/06/2017

SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

10





Andover Office

Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South Kiln Farm Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660

