



Land West of Scalford Lane, Melton Mowbray Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Report

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Land West of Scaford Lane, Melton Mowbray

Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Report

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Summary

In October 2018, Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed housing development to the west of Scalford Lane, Melton Mowbray. A total of 59 trial trenches and a 30m by 30m mitigation area were excavated. In addition, an earthwork survey was undertaken of the ridge and furrow that survives on the site in mitigation of the proposed development.

No archaeological features were found within the evaluation trenches. The mitigation area confirmed the presence of two inter-cutting ditches within the south-west part of the site, in the area identified during a previous evaluation. Pottery from both ditches is medieval and dates to c 1050-1250. Also, a small quantity of early-late prehistoric residual struck flint was recovered from these ditches and overlying topsoil.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Lee Sparks, who was supported by Adam Rapiejko and Belle Neilson. Survey and digitizing were carried out by Conan Parsons and Gary Evans. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen and Geraldine Crann, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed housing development in Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. A programme of 59 trenches was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site. In addition, a 900m² excavation area and a LiDAR and earthwork survey were undertaken in mitigation of the proposed development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of a submission of a planning application. A written scheme of investigation for evaluation was produced by CgMs (2018a) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. Subsequently, following the evaluation, a second written scheme of investigation was produced by CgMs (2018b), detailing the work required in mitigation of the proposed development. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with both the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (2014) and Excavation (2014), and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Melton Mowbray, centred on NGR SK 803 394 and is 20.19ha in size (Fig. 1). It is bound to the east by Scalford Road, to the north by a farm and fields, to the west by fields and to the south by John Ferneley College and further fields.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of large agricultural fields divided by hedgerows. A small stream runs north-south through the site and the eastern field contains prominent ridge and furrow.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as mudstone, belonging to the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, except the northernmost part of site, which is interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation. Superficial deposits of diamicton belonging to the Oadby member are recorded across most of the site, with a band of head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel running north/south through the middle of the site (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken within the southern half of the site in 2014 (ULAS 2014) which identified a shallow ditch and a pit. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the pit. Flint flakes, fired clay and a single sherd of pottery, apparently of Iron Age date, were recovered from the ditch. In addition, a Neolithic/Bronze Age burin (MLE22252) was recovered in the south-eastern corner of the site and Neolithic/Bronze Age flakes were recovered from the south-western corner of the site.

- 1.3.2 A subsequent desk-top assessment was undertaken by CgMs (2016) that utilised the evidence from the trial-trench evaluation of the southern half of the site. A summary from that document is presented below.
- 1.3.3 In addition to the finds from the trenching, the HER records a Neolithic axe (MLE7269) from Melton Country Park, 600m south-east of the study site.
- 1.3.4 Excavations at Melton country Park, 500m south-east of the study site, identified Iron Age activity (MLE3995), consisting of a pit, ditches and postholes. A probable Iron Age triple bank and ditch earthwork system (MLE3996) was surveyed to the east of these features. A probable Iron Age/Roman site (MLE21259), located 160m west of the study site, has been identified by geophysical survey, comprising a complex of circular and rectilinear enclosures focused on a probable trackway. A further geophysical survey, 450m west of the site, identified a series of linear and rectilinear anomalies, probably relating to another Iron Age/Roman site (MLE22517). A further possible Iron Age complex has been identified from aerial photographs, comprising a double ditched linear feature (MLE3985), 325m north of the study site, and a rectangular enclosure (MLE3987) and abutting D-shaped enclosure (MLE3986) 400m north of the site.
- 1.3.5 Excavations at Melton Country Park, 500m south-east of the study site, identified an area of Roman occupation (MLE3992), comprising gullies, pits and timber structures surrounded by an enclosure ditch, as well as 3 burials. Two of the HER records relating to sites identified by geophysical survey to the west of the study site, MLE21259 and MLE22517, remain unexcavated but may date to the Roman period.
- 1.3.6 A possible Anglo-Saxon moot site at Great Framland (MLE3352) is recorded on the HER, 550m north of the study site, whilst a 19th century find of a possible Early Saxon cemetery (MLE4004), by workmen excavating for gravel, is also recorded on the HER, 500m north-west of the study site.
- 1.3.7 Scalford Road, forming the eastern site boundary, is on the line of a historic routeway (MLE20860) from Burrough Hill, through Melton, to Hose, following various parish boundaries, roads and footpaths. The excavated crossing point at Play Close, Melton revealed evidence of made ground in the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The Scheduled Monument of Medieval Sysonby Grange, 450m west of Sysonby Farm (List Entry No. 1016317; MLE4002), is located 650m west of the study site at its closest point. The well-preserved earthworks include enclosures, building foundations and an embanked fishpond (MLE4003), which comprised the grange farm of Welby and Sysonby, once owned by Garendon Abbey. The north-eastern field of the study site contains eroded ridge and furrow, exhibiting a subtle aratral curve (reverse 'S' shape curve), indicative of the strip field cultivation of the medieval open field system suggesting that this part of the site at least has been in agricultural use during the medieval period.
- 1.3.8 The 1871 Melton Mowbray Inclosure map shows that the site is predominantly formed of five fields, with the stream depicted running north-south through the middle of the site. The western, southern and eastern site boundaries are shown extant. Three small ponds are shown within the study site and a footpath is shown in the north-eastern field. The 1884 Ordnance Survey mapping shows the site largely as before, with a 'pump' shown in the north-eastern field. A track is shown in the vicinity of the north-

eastern boundary, and the footpath is shown extending southwards towards Melton. Later mapping shows the removal of the pump and some amalgamation of the fields.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Evaluation Aims

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- ii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- iii. To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed.
- iv. To assess the impact of previous land use on the site.
- v. To inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.
- vi. To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire and Rutland HER.

2.2 Mitigation Aims

2.2.1 The overall aim of the mitigation works was to preserve by record the archaeological remains within the site impacted upon by the development. Its objectives were as follows:

- i. To ascertain the nature and extent of the archaeology identified by the trial trenching.
- ii. To record and interpret the upstanding earthwork ridge and furrow.
- iii. To determine the date, character, function and significance of any features encountered.
- iv. To undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis assessing the potential of the remains to contribute to wider research agendas and the scope for dissemination of the project results to a wider audience.
- v. To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 A total of 59 trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m were excavated, in locations as stated by the WSI (Fig. 2). One trench (WSI, Trench 49) could not be excavated due to the proximity of overhead power cables. The numbering sequence of the trenches followed on from the earlier evaluation (ULAS 2014) and targeted three fields:

Field 1: Trenches 45-48

Field 2: Trenches 50-68

Field 3: Trenches 69-104

2.3.2 Trench 47 in Field 1 targeted an E-W aligned ditch, apparently of Iron Age date, that had previously been revealed during the earlier evaluation (ULAS 2014, Trench 17). This trench revealed no evidence for the eastwards continuation of the ditch. Subsequently, in agreement with Richard Clark, the Principal Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, a mitigation area located immediately to the west of

Trench 47 was opened in order to target the ditch and any surrounding features. This mitigation area measured c 30m by 30m.

- 2.3.3 The trenches and mitigation area were excavated using a tracked machine with a flat, toothless bucket. Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.
- 2.3.4 A sample of each feature was excavated as outlined within the project WSI (CgMs 2018). Sufficient excavation was undertaken to resolve the principal aims of the project.
- 2.3.5 The topographical survey of the site was undertaken using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) and GPS (Global Positioning System). In combination with Environment Agency LiDAR data and ArcGIS, a detailed plot extant of the ridge and furrow within Field 3 was produced (Fig. 3)

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B. The environmental samples, animal bone and shell are reported in Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of yellow-brown silty clay was overlain by a grey brown, silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil, totalling a depth of between 0.22-0.45m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The site was devoid of archaeology except for the mitigation area within the south-west field (Field 1), which contained the ditch uncovered in the previous phase of trenching (ULAS 2014) and the remains of furrows survived throughout, especially within Field 3.

3.4 Field 1 (Trenches 45-48)

3.4.1 Field 1 contained four trenches, all of which were devoid of archaeology. The previous works undertaken by ULAS in 2014 identified a single east-west aligned ditch which terminated to the west of Trench 47.

3.5 Field 2 (Trenches 50-68)

3.5.1 Field 2 contained 19 trenches, all of which were devoid of archaeology. The remains of ridge and furrow were seen in some trenches along with evidence of modern drainage trenches.

3.6 Field 3 (Trenches 69-104)

3.6.1 Field 3 contained 36 trenches within an area of extensive furrows that ran on an ENE-WSW alignment. The furrows were removed with the aid of the machine, but no underlying archaeological features were found.

3.7 Mitigation excavation

3.7.1 A 30m by 30m area was opened up around the ditch to investigate the potential for further archaeological features. Two inter-cutting NW-SE aligned ditches were uncovered, both of which terminated at their SE extents (Fig. 4; Plates 3-4).

3.7.2 The earlier ditch (15013) measured 1.20m wide by 0.30m deep and contained a single, grey brown sandy/silty clay. Its fill (15008) was likely to be the result of natural silting and produced 21 sherds of pottery, all of which is medieval, probably dating to c 1050-

1250. Also recovered were small amounts of fired clay, animal bone and residual early-late prehistoric flint flakes and blades. The eastern part of this ditch, including its terminus, had been previously investigated during the 2014 evaluation (ULAS 2014, Trench 17, context 1703). This produced a single sherd of pottery that was dated to the Iron Age together with fragments of fired clay, flint flakes and animal bone (*ibid.*, 17-21).

- 3.7.3 Ditch 15014 followed the alignment of the earlier ditch and therefore is likely to have been a re-cut of it. It measured 1.05m wide by 0.22m deep and contained a single dark brown-grey, silty clay fill. The fill is likely to have been the result of a dump of waste into the open ditch and produced 12 sherds of medieval pottery in a similar fabric to that found in the earlier ditch, together with further flint flakes and fired clay fragments. The ditch terminated at 15003 where it measured 0.35m wide by 0.08m deep, but it appeared to have been heavily truncated, perhaps by the earlier trial trench.

3.8 Topographical survey

- 3.8.1 The survey recorded the extensive remains of linear furrows that survived within Field 3 (Fig. 3). They formed a regular arrangement spaced about 3.5-4m apart and were each approximately 3m in width. Two slightly wider furrows within the northern part of the field, spaced approximately 60m apart, may have indicated earlier field boundaries. The removal of the topsoil and subsoil from the evaluation trenches showed that none of the furrows penetrated their base, suggesting that the surviving depth of the furrows did not exceed 0.45m. Elsewhere such remains were largely absent though faint traces were apparent within the northernmost part of Field 1 and within the area immediately south of Field 3. The earthworks in Field 3 were orientated ENE-WSW and aligned with the field boundary to the south, which they largely respected. Similarly, the earthworks also respected the east (Scaford Road) and west boundaries of this field. Extensive furrows surviving within the fields on the east side of the road are on a different alignment, providing evidence that this route was extant during the formation of these earthworks.

3.9 Finds summary

- 3.9.1 A total of 83 sherds (1439g) of mainly medieval and later pottery were recovered. The bulk of this is post-medieval (after c 1480) and mainly comprises late 17th- to 18th-century local coarsewares recovered from the subsoil or topsoil. There are also a few (crushed) medieval sherds from at least three vessels, and two sherds of residual Roman pottery.
- 3.9.2 A total of six pieces of clay tobacco pipe weighing 20g were recovered from the topsoil and subsoils. They date from 17th to the 19th centuries.
- 3.9.3 Fired clay amounting to 70 fragments (160g) was recovered from the ditches in the mitigation area. None is diagnostic.
- 3.9.4 Fifteen struck flints and one natural fragment were recovered residually from the topsoil and medieval ditches within the mitigation area. The flints recovered include

some typically later prehistoric flakes, but the bulk is early in date and include several bladelets as well as a serrated flake.

- 3.9.5 A total of 10 indeterminate scraps of mammal bone weighing 6g in total was recovered from the medieval ditch within the mitigation area. One fragment, probably from a medium mammal limb bone shaft, is slightly charred. Also, a single oyster shell was recovered from the topsoil.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of the evaluation

- 4.1.1 The evaluation trenches achieved a good sample of the site area and were located to maximise the potential for exposing archaeological features. The ground and site conditions were generally good throughout the course of the evaluation and the machining was carried out cleanly with good visibility of features and deposits in the trenches.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation demonstrated the absence of archaeological features predating the extant furrows within the areas investigated. A small quantity of post-medieval finds was recovered from the subsoil in a number of the trenches. As such, the results of the evaluation are considered to be a true reflection of the archaeological potential of the site.

4.2 Project objectives and results

- 4.2.1 Whilst most areas showed disturbance through ridge and furrow and modern truncations, the mitigation area within the western side of Field 1 confirmed the presence of two medieval ditches. The excavation was able to successfully identify and refine the date of the ditch that was found during the 2014 evaluation. No other archaeological features or deposits were revealed. No evidence for Iron Age activity, as apparently identified during the earlier evaluation, was found.
- 4.2.2 In addition, the landscape survey fully recorded the furrows that survive on the site in mitigation of its removal by the proposed development.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The excavation has identified archaeological activity in the south-west corner of the proposed development area that was initially found during the previous evaluation (ULAS 2014). These archaeological features in the form of two intercutting medieval ditches were confined to Field 1. Pottery from both ditches by nature of its form and fabric has clearly been identified as medieval in date, likely to be c 1050-1250. Investigation of the later ditch during the 2014 evaluation found a single body sherd of pottery. Although it is possible that the sherd was Iron Age in date, given the lack of other surviving attributes (e.g. rim form), it is possibly that the sherd was misidentified (John Cotter pers. comm.) or is residual in the ditch. The pottery, together presence of fired clay, charcoal and animal bone within the two ditches, implies night-soiling or perhaps settlement within the vicinity of the site. Such settlement is likely to have been focused to the west of the site, given the lack of other evidence found by both evaluations in Fields 1-3. The nearest known medieval settlement is at Sysonby Grange, located 650m west of the site. It is not known whether the surviving furrows pertains to this settlement or another yet unidentified settlement or farmstead.
- 4.3.2 The lack of Iron Age evidence found during the present evaluation suggests that the activity that was found during 2014 within the field located immediately to the SW of the site (ULAS 2014, Trench 9) did not extend into the present site. This could be related to the possible Iron Age/Romano-British site located c 160m to the south-west that was identified during a geophysical survey. Residual early-late prehistoric struck

flint found during both phases of evaluation and Roman pottery suggests background activity during these periods within the vicinity of the site.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The present evaluation has identified a low level of medieval archaeological activity which is confined along western edge of the site within Field 1. This area, together with the extant furrows, has been fully recorded during the mitigation excavation and the earthwork survey. Given the confined area that was exposed within the site, it is not possible to ascertain the purpose of the two ditches that were found. However, it is likely that the ditches form part of an agricultural landscape, possibly field boundaries or stock encloses serving a nearby settlement or farmstead. The lack of archaeological remains along with the density of archaeology in the surrounding area suggests that the site was used for agriculture from at least the medieval period onwards.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 45						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil- Mid-dark Greyish brown clayey silts	-	-
4501	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil- Mid greyish brown clayey silts	-	-
4502	Layer	-	-	Natural – Light-mid grey brown/yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil- Mid-dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
4601	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil- Grey-brown, clayey silts	-	-
4602	Layer	-	-	Natural – Light-mid grey brown/yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions	-	-

Trench 47						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of Silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil- Mid-dark grey brown clayey silt	-	-
4701	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil- Light-mid grey brown	Pottery	c1650-1750?
4702	Layer	-	-	Natural – Light-mid grey brown/yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions	-	-

Trench 48						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil- Mid-dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
4801	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil- Light-mid grey brown clayey silts	Pottery	c1680-1800
4802	Layer	-	-	Natural - grey-brown/yellow silty clay	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					Orientation	
Trench not excavated due to power line constraints					Length (m)	
					Width (m)	
					Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 50						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil- Dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5001	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil- Soft grey brown clayey silts with occasional chalk	-	-
5002	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow-brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5101	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts	-	-

5102	Layer	-	-	Natural- yellow/brown silty clay with chalk and flint	-	-
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Trench 52						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5201	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5202	Layer	-	-	Natural, yellow-brown silty clay with orange sand and occasional chalk	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil- loose, grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5301	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil- soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
5302	Layer	-	-	Natural – yellow brown silty clay with chalk and stone	-	-

Trench 54						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
54000	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil- loose, dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5401	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

5402	Layer	-	-	Natural – Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-
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Trench 55						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil- Loose, grey brown clayey silts with rare chalk/stone	-	-
5501	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
5502	Layer	-	-	Natural- yellow/brown silty clay with chalk and flint	-	-

Trench 56						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown, clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
5601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil- Soft, mid-dark grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
5602	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with moderate stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-

5701	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
5702	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5801	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil- soft grey brown clayey silts with occasional chalk and stone	-	-
5802	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with chalk and stone	-	-

Trench 59						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
5901	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
5902	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone	-	-
6001	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

6002	Layer	-	-	Natural – Yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
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Trench 61						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil- Grey-brown clayey silts	CBM	
6101	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Grey- brown clayey silts with chalk and stone	-	-
6102	Layer	-	-	Natural- Grey brown/yellow silty clay with chalk and stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 62						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
6201	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil- Soft grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
6202	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown, silty clay with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 63						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-

6301	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
6302	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stones and chalk	-	-
6401	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional	-	-
6402	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown, silty clay with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 65						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts	-	-
6501	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil- soft, grey brown clayey silts with stone and chalk	-	-
6502	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with chalk and stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 66						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil- Grey brown clayey silts	-	-

6601	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil- Light-mid grey brown clayey silts with stone and chalk	Pottery	c1680-1750
6602	Layer	-	-	Natural- Light grey-brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	-	-

Trench 67						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil- Dark grey brown clayey silts	CBM	
6701	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- light-mid grey brown clayey silts with occasional chalk and stones	Pottery, clay pipe, fired clay	c1550-1700; L18/19C
6702	Layer	-	-	Natural- Light grey brown silty clay with chalk and stone inclusions	-	-

Trench 68						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
6801	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
6802	Layer	-	-	Natural- Orange brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 69						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench was moved slightly from its original location and dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
6901	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery	c1680-1800
6902	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 70						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil- Dark grey brown, loose silty clay with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional chalk and stone	-	-
7102	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with rare stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 71						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

7102	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown, silty clay with moderate stone and chalk	-	-
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Trench 72						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.22
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stones and chalk	-	-
7201	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil- Soft grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
7202	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with moderate stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 73						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil- Loose dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7301	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery, clay pipe	c1750-1850?; L17/E18C
7302	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 74						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-

7401	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
7402	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 75						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7501	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
7502	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 76						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
7602	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk and patches of yellow/brown clayey sand	-	-

Trench 77						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

7700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7701	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
7702	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 78						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7800	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7801	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
7802	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 79						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7900	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
7901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
7902	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 80						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8001	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
8002	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 81						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8101	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
8102	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 82						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.30	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
8202	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 83						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.31	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8301	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
8302	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 84						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8400	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8401	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
8402	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 85						
General description				Orientation	WNW-ESE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery	c1680-1800
8502	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 86						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.46	

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8601	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery, clay pipe	c1750-1850; E-M18C
8602	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 87

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8701	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
8702	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 88

General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.24	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8801	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery	c1650-1780?
8802	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 89

General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	

					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
8901	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
8902	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 90						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9001	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
9002	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 91						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9101	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
9102	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 92						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
					Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9201	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	CBM	
9202	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 93						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow					Orientation	NNE-SSW
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
					Context No.	Type
9300	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9301	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Clay pipe	19th century
9302	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 94						
General description Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Orientation	ENE-WSW
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
					Context No.	Type
9400	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9401	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
9402	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 95						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
					Length (m)	30

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench dug across ridge and furrow					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9501	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
9502	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 96						
General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9601	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
9602	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 97						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench was dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9701	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
9702	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 98

General description					Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9800	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9801	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
9802	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 99						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9900	Layer	-	0.19	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
9901	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery	c1680-1800
9902	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 100						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench truncated at Northern end by a modern concrete structure and was dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10000	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
10001	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery	c1680-1800
10002	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 101						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench was dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10100	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
10101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
10102	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 102						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench was dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10200	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
10201	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
10202	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 103						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Trench was dug across ridge and furrow					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10300	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
10301	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	Pottery	c1700-1800
10302	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Trench 104

General description					Orientation	ENE- WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10400	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil- Loose, dark grey brown clayey silts with rare stone and chalk	-	-
10401	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil- Soft, grey brown clayey silts with occasional stone and chalk	-	-
10402	Layer	-	-	Natural- Yellow brown silty clay with stone and chalk	-	-

Mitigation Area								
Context No.	Type	Cut No.	Group No.	Width	Depth	Description	Comment	Finds/ date
15000	Layer	-	-	-	-	Soft grey clayey silt with sand/charcoal/silt	Topsoil	-
15001	Layer	-	-	-	-	Soft-moderately compacted grey/brown clayey silt with chalk/charcoal/flints	Subsoil	Pottery c1700-1800; CBM; flint
15002	Layer	-	-	-	-	Light-mid grey brown/yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions	Natural	-
15003	Cut	-	15013	0.35	0.08	Sub-linear with shallow sides and flat base	Ditch terminus	-
15004	Fill	15003	15013	0.35	0.08	Firm, dark brown/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and rare small stones	Ditch fill	-
15005	Cut	-	15013	0.46	0.08	Sub-linear (E-W), with shallow sides and slightly concave base	Ditch	-
15006	Fill	15005	15013	0.46	0.08	Firm, dark brown/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and small flints	re-excavated ULAS slot	-

15007	Cut	-	15013	1.05	0.22	Sub-linear (E-W), with moderate sides and concave base	Ditch	-
15008	Fill	15007	15013	1.05	0.22	Soft-moderate, dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	Ditch fill	Pottery c1050-1250; Animal bone; fired clay; flint
15009	Cut	-	15014	0.85	0.18	Sub-linear (E-W), with shallow sides and slightly concave base	Ditch	-
15010	Fill	15009	15014	0.85	0.18	Soft, grey/brown silty clay with manganese flecks	Ditch fill	Pottery c1050-1250; fired clay; flint
15011	Cut	-	15014	1.2	0.3	Sub-linear (WNW-ESE), with gentle-moderate sides and concave base	Ditch	-
15012	Fill	15011	15014	1.2	0.3	Soft light grey-brown sandy clay with rare gravel/stones	Ditch fill	Pottery c1050-1250; flint
15013	Group	-	-	-	-	Groups 15003, 15005, 15007	Ditch group	-
15014	Group	-	-	-	-	Groups 15009, 15011	Ditch group	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 83 sherds (1439g) of mainly medieval and later pottery were recovered from the evaluation. These came from a total of 23 contexts. The bulk of this is post-medieval (after c 1480) and mainly comprises late 17th- to 18th-century local coarsewares. There are also a few (crushed) medieval sherds from at least three vessels, and sherds from two residual Roman vessels. No pottery types obviously later than c 1850 were noted.
- B.1.2 An intermediate level catalogue of pottery types was constructed (in Excel), following standard procedure, for the whole assemblage and spot-dates produced for each context. The catalogue includes, per context and per pottery fabric, quantification by sherd count and weight only. Additional details, including vessel form, part, decoration, condition etc., were recorded in a comments field. The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Full details are provided in Table 2 below.
- B.1.3 The few sherds of Roman and medieval pottery are generally in a poor and fragmentary condition. The post-medieval pottery is in much better condition, mostly occurring as fairly large and fresh sherds (and therefore heavier), but no complete or nearly-complete vessel profiles. The medieval sherds were from ditch fills in the Mitigation Area (see below). All the other pottery was from subsoil contexts.
- B.1.4 Post-medieval fabric codes and common names used in this report are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). Temporary codes have been created for the few Roman and medieval pottery fabrics, - which have not yet been positively identified to fabric type, although the broad traditions they represent are reasonably certain.

Description

- B.1.5 The range of pottery is described in some detail in Tables 1 and 2 and is therefore only summarised in the report below.

Fabric Code	Common Name	Date	No. Sherds	Weight
ROMAN	Roman wares	c 43-410 AD	6	35
MED SHELL	Medieval shelly ware	c 1050-1250	33	87
MPUR	Midlands purple ware	c 1400-1750	3	130
MISC PM	Miscellaneous unidentified post-medieval pot	c 1480-1900	8	34
PMR	Post-medieval redwares	c 1550-1900	2	116
BLACK	Midlands blackware	c 1600-1900	3	28
SLRE	Staffs-type slip-trailed redware	c 1650-1900	1	14
STMO	Staffs-type mottled brown glazed ware	c 1680-1800	5	97

STRSB COAR	Staffs-type red-slipped glazed coarseware	c 1680-1800	18	838
STSL	Staffs-type combed slipware	c 1680-1900	2	22
SUND	Sunderland-type white-slipped ware	c 1750-1900	2	38
TOTAL			83	1439

Table 1. Pottery types in roughly chronological order

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Fabric Code	Comments
4701	c 1650-1750?	1	39	MPUR	Fresh body sherd (bo) Midlands purple ware (c 1400-1750). From large globular form. Hard near-stoneware fabric with thin dark purplish-brown wash all over internally. Date probably as the majority of sherds below - after c 1650?
4801	c 1680-1800	1	10	STRSB COAR	Staffs-type red-slipped glazed coarseware. Fresh bo from neck/shoulder of jug/jar. Basic orange coal measures fabric (as MORAN = Midlands orange ware) with black int glaze over dark red-brown slip
6101	c 1680-1800	1	39	STRSB COAR	Staffs-type red-slipped glazed coarseware. Fresh squared or short-flanged rim probably from a deep bowl or wide jar. Basic orange coal measures fabric (as MORAN) with black int glaze over dark red-brown slip. The slip extends to the outer face of the unglazed rim
6601	c 1680-1750	1	9	STMO	Staffs-type mottled brown glazed ware (c 1680-1800). Fresh neck/shoulder sherd from globular jug/jar. Hard cream coal measures fabric, fairly fine, with glossy iron-streaked glaze ext and reaching down to neck int
6601	c 1680-1750	1	46	MPUR	Fresh rim Midlands purple ware (c 1400-1750). Cylindrical form or jar - possibly a butter pot? Smallish squared rim on vertical wall. Hard dark purplish-brown near-stoneware with glossy black glaze internally below rim zone. Pair of decorative horizontal grooved lines ext below rim
6701	c 1550-1700?	2	13	MISC PM	Probably JOINS (7301). Poss an early variant of Midlands Yellow ware (MY, c 1550-1700)? Joining bodysherds (fresh breaks) from thick flattish very abraded sherd 12mm thick - possibly basal? From a large vessel. Pale brown-buff medium sandy fabric. Contains abundant quartz incl some angular, also calcite or feldspar and some coarse red clay pellets. Fine matrix with v fine voids and rare organic inclusions. ?outer surface scorched dark grey and penetrating c3mm into sherd. Cooking or industrial use?? [See also post-med clay pipe in this context]

6901	c 1680-1800	1	52	STRSB COAR	Wide bowl with flaring wall and thickened/beaded rim. Black glazed int. Fairly abraded. Pink-buff coal measure fabric
6901	c 1680-1800	1	20	ROMAN	Early Roman (1st-2ndC AD). Grog-tempered ware with grey grog inclusions and coarse rounded calcareous inclusions - mostly dissolved-out - possibly shell/chalk or calcareous mudstone? Low-fired orange-brown fabric with grey core, little or no sand. Ext surface with traces of white slip. Probably from a carinated bowl - one of the carinations surviving below missing rim? Fairly abraded. (Identified by Paul Booth & Ed Biddulph)
7201	c 1680-1800	1	8	STMO	Fresh rim from cup or jug. Plain flaring rim form. Glazed int/ext
7301	c 1750-1850?	1	24	SUND	Sunderland-type. Exactly as piece in (8601) but different vessel. Possibly from c 1750? From flat base from a large wheel-thrown jar/bowl in buff fabric with allover int yellow glaze over a white slip - no trace of decoration present (but not impossibly decorated on missing rim etc?). If identification wrong, then context spot-date might be c 1680-1800?
7301	c 1750-1850?	1	10	STSL	Staffs-type combed slipware. Bo from press-moulded dish in cream fabric with int yellow glaze and part of decorative scheme incl 3 parallel brown bands of slip
7301	c 1750-1850?	1	10	PMR	Bo hard post-med redware-type fabric with brown glaze int and patches ext. Fairly coarse sandy orange-brown fabric with abundant v fine calcareous reaction rims. Fairly abraded
7301	c 1750-1850?	2	9	BLACK	Post-medieval black glazed ware. Probably Midlands blackware. Includes thin-walled sherd probably from a cup or small jug with glossy black Jackfield-style glaze or dark red-brown fabric. Larger basal bo with vess with int black glaze
7301	c 1750-1850?	6	21	MISC PM	Miscellaneous unsourced post-med pottery. Body sherds from a single wide ?bowl or jar - possibly an early post-med version of Midlands Yellow ware (MY, c 1550-1700). Hard fairly coarse sandy pink-buff fabric with coarse calcareous/chalky inclusions (calcareous clay pellets/kaolinite?). Ext surface dark grey from scorching or cooking use. See (6701)
7401	c 1680-1800	2	60	STRSB COAR	Squared rim from wide bowl with black int glaze (similar to rim in 6101, but different vessel). Flat base sherd possibly from same bowl? Both fairly abraded

7501	c 1680-1800	1	47	STRSB COAR	Rim from wide bowl with black int glaze. Large beaded/clubbed rim form - almost bifid/hammerhead. Fresh
8101	c 1680-1800	1	7	STMO	Body sherd from cylindrical tankard (or jug neck) with cordon and band of deeply incised/combed reeding below. Glazed int/ext
8501	c 1680-1800	2	55	STRSB COAR	Fresh bos from 2 separate vess. From lower walls of deep bowls or jar? Black glazed int. The larger orange sherd has a v coarse inclusion 10mm across = red-brown iron-rich clay pellet. The smaller sherd is purplish and overfired - almost like MPUR and with some v coarse kaolinitic (white) clay pellets overfired and appearing grey-brown and cherty/flint where broken
8601	c 1750-1850?	1	14	SUND	Sunderland-type coarseware - but probably local (Leics/Notts?). Basal sherd from large ?bowl in orange coal measures fabric (as MORAN) with a clear yellow int glaze over a white slip (as South Yorkshire-type slipped kitchenware found at Colchester - Essex Fabric 51A), from c 1780+ in SE England but possibly from c 1750 here as not quite the same as the red-brown fabric of true SUND? Fairly abraded [see also L18/19C brick from this context]
8601	c 1750-1850?	1	34	STRSB COAR	Clubbed rim from wide bowl. Int black glaze. Fairly abraded
8601	c 1750-1850?	2	73	STMO	2 vess. 1x bo from cylindrical tankard with deeply reeded/combed horizontal band of decoration. Large sherd from flat pad base of jar or jug. Glazed int and ext apart from the pad base ext. Fresh
8801	c 1650-1780?	1	12	STSL	Staffs-type trailed slipware (STSL, but this eg not combed). Flat basal sherd probably from wheel-thrown wide decorative dish in the L17 to mid 18C style of the Toft family etc. fine cream coal measures fabric with an int allover white slip and with part of a decorative scheme in trailed dark and light brown slip - possibly two leaf-like motifs (or stylized tulip petals?) outlined in dark brown and with a ladder-like filling of trailed light brown slip (no exact London code for this type - but STEM is also close = Staffs-type embossed flatware)
9001	c 1680-1800	1	60	STRSB COAR	Bowl with curved wall and flanged horizontal rim with deep groove on upper surface creating a beaded lip. Orange-buff fabric with allover int brown glaze (light and darker tones) - only slight evidence of an underlying red slip - possibly patchily applied? Fresh

9001	c 1680-1800	1	132	STRSB COAR	Hybrid STRSB COAR/MPUR fabric. Very hard near-stoneware dark purple-brown fabric. From flat base of large cylindrical vessel (base diam 230mm), possibly a butterpot or deep bowl? MPUR fabric but has a glossy black glaze all over int on a red slip. Fresh
9201	c 1680-1800	1	8	STRSB COAR	Bo from flat basal area of vess. Black glazed int
9201	c 1700-1800	1	45	MPUR	Unglazed flat basal sherd from large vessel - although has tiny specks of purplish glaze on underside. Very hard coarse sandy orange-brown MPUR (or MORAN) fabric
9501	c 1680-1800	1	71	STRSB COAR	Bowl with curved wall and downturned flanged rim with slight groove before slight upper lip. Cream-buff fabric with all over int purplish-brown glaze very clearly overlying a red slip which ends in a horiz line int below the rim. A lighter brown wash or self-slip covers the unglazed rim and ext surface. Fresh
9501	c 1680-1800	1	155	STRSB COAR	Hybrid STRSB COAR/MPUR fabric. Very hard near-stoneware dark purple to grey-brown fabric. From flat base of large cylindrical vessel (base diam 250mm), possibly a butterpot or deep bowl? Nut brown glossy glaze all over int possibly overlying a thin red slip? Fresh
9901	c 1680-1800	1	19	BLACK	Rim from globular jar (diam 190mm). Neckless with horizontal flanged rim. Very hard fine near-stoneware fabric with a lustrous black glaze all over int and ext. Possibly 18C?
10001	c 1680-1800	1	106	PMR	Pad base and lower wall from jug/jar in fine red sandy PMR-type ware with glossy dark brown glaze all over int/ext. Glaze almost black in the base int
10301	c 1700-1800	2	41	STRSB COAR	1 vess. Large lower wall sherd from deep bowl/jar and joining scrap (fresh break). Orange-buff fabric with int black glaze
15001	c 1700-1800	2	74	STRSB COAR	Flat basal sherds from 2 large vessels with all over int black glaze. Larger in redder fabric
15001	c 1700-1800	1	14	SLRE	Staffordshire-type slip-trailed redware (SLRE, c 1650-1900). Wide dish (wheel-thrown) with hollowed flanged rim. Fine, fairly soft light orange fabric (some coal measures inclusions). Int surface covered with light brown slip under a clear amber glaze. The hollow of the rim flange is decorated with a wavy line of trailed white slip (thick) showing yellow under the glaze. Fairly abraded. Probably L17-M18C?
15001	c 1700-1800	5	15	ROMAN	1 vessel. Flat or slightly recessed base and lower wall from a Roman greyware jar/flagon (1st-4C AD). Base diameter c90mm. Fine sandy dark

					grey-black fabric with moderate abundant fine calcareous inclusions up to 0.75mm (mostly under 0.5mm) possibly including chalk and including at least 1 small bivalve (pectinid?) inclusion. Fairly fresh
15008	c1050-1250?	21	43	MED SHELL	Min 2 vess. Incl 3 plain rims (2 joining) from small-medium handmade jars. The 2 joining rims of plain steeply flaring form with flattened tip (diam c130mm). The other rim thinner-walled and slightly curved ext with plain tapering rim tip (diam c 150mm). Fine sandy soft black fabric (v crumbly) possibly with sparse grog/clay pellet inclusions and abundant but mostly dissolved platy ?shell inclusions and possibly some organic inclusions. V soft greasy feel - easily scratched. Probably Late Saxon-Norman (but does not resemble St Neots-type ware), possibly from Northamptonshire or South Lincolnshire? Fabric loosely resembles other Late Saxon/Norman fabrics incl London EMSH and Late Saxon Oxford shellyware (Oxford Fabric OXB)
15010	c1050-1250?	11	39	MED SHELL	Shelly fabric as in (15008). Min 2 vessels incl wide bowl with thickened flat-topped rim (diam c 320mm) and straight flaring wall (frag of) below this. Also neck/shoulder sherd from jar with an everted rim (missing). Mostly dark grey. 1 bo with more leached lighter brown int surface. Shell mostly dissolved but some soft possibly iron-stained decomposed shell remains - voids mostly coarse platy possibly including clam-like bivalves?
15012	c1050-1250?	1	5	MED SHELL	Sieved Sample <2>. Shelly fabric as in (15008). Bodysherd probably from lower wall of jar. Probably sooted ext. Contains a v large inclusion 3mm across of dark brown mudstone containing very fine mica
TOTAL		83	1439		

Table 2. Description of pottery in context order with spot-dates

B.1.6 The earliest pottery comprises sherds from two vessels in Roman fabrics; both were residual in post-medieval contexts. Identifications were confirmed by Paul Booth and Edward Biddulph (OAS), although the exact fabric types and sources have yet to be established. The first vessel (Ctx 6901) is represented by a single, fairly abraded, body sherd from a carinated bowl probably of early Roman date (1st-2nd C. AD). This occurs in a low-fired grog-tempered fabric with some dissolved calcareous inclusions; the exterior bears traces of a white slip covering. The second vessel comprises five joining sherds from the flat base of a flagon or jar in a fine sandy greyware (15001). It cannot be closely dated.

B.1.7 The medieval sherds are all in a very soft dark grey-black shelly ware fabric with abundant (mostly dissolved) inclusions of crushed shell (MED SHELL, c 1050-1250?).

The very crumbly nature of the fabric accounts for their exaggerated sherd count (33 sherds, but weighing only 87g), although a minimum of only three or four vessels are represented. These include plain flaring rim sherds from two jars/cooking pots and a thickened flat-topped rim from a wide bowl. Vessels appear to be handmade. Where shell inclusions survive (in fresh broken section) they appear to be something like platy bivalves. The general character of the shelly wares here does not match with that of St Neots-type ware - a wheelthrown shelly ware of the Late Saxon-Norman period (c 900-1100) with a wide distribution across the south-east Midlands and East Anglia but seems to fall within the broad tradition of handmade 'early medieval' wares mainly dating after the Norman conquest. The source of the shelly ware here is currently unknown but handmade (and wheel-thrown) shelly wares were produced in neighbouring counties such as Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and south Lincolnshire, as late as the 13th century. Possible sources include the Lincoln area (Local Early Medieval Shelly ware; Young *et al.* 2005, 113) and Northamptonshire (Early Medieval Shelly ware; Spoerry 2016, 143-44). The shelly ware sherds are all from ditch fills in the Mitigation Area (contexts 15008, 15010 and 15012).

- B.1.8 After c 1250 AD there is a gap in the ceramic record until the post-medieval period - in this case until around the middle of the 17th century. The pottery types present are shown in Table 1. The post-medieval pottery mostly occurs as large fresh sherds and predominates the site assemblage here. Although the 44 post-medieval sherds represent only 53% of the site total (due to the very crumbly nature of the medieval sherds), by weight the post-medieval sherds account for 92% of the site total. Coarsewares of the late 17th and 18th centuries are particularly common and the commonest of these is Staffordshire-type red-slipped glazed coarseware (STRSB COAR, c 1680-1800). This mostly occurs in the form of wide bowls and possibly a few cylindrical 'butterpots'. A few large pieces of Midlands purple ware (MPUR) also occur in the form of butterpots and are almost certainly contemporary with the former ware. These are clearly very closely related in term of fabric (MPUR being a much more highly fired variant of the same basic fabric used for STRSB COAR). A fairly local source for these utilitarian vessels is likely, probably Staffordshire and Derbyshire, but some may have been made in Leicestershire.
- B.1.9 There is very little in the way of 'finewares' or 'tablewares' in the post-medieval assemblage. These include sherds from at least two dishes in Staffordshire slip-trailed wares (STSL and SLRE) and a few cylindrical tankards and mug in Staffordshire-type mottled brown glazed ware (STMO) and a fineware mug sherd in black-glazed ware (BLACK). Two sherds of Sunderland-type white-slipped ware (SUND) probably date after c 1750 and some of these coarsewares could date as late as c 1850 (or, in theory, up to c 1900) - although they are not, in themselves, closely datable. Mass-produced Staffordshire-type white tablewares (from c 1770+, e.g. 'Willow Pattern' plates) are conspicuously absent. This may be because the assemblage here is predominantly of a coarse domestic character (mainly kitchenwares), or it may indicate that little or no pottery was deposited on the site after c 1780-1800.

Discussion

- B.1.10 The pottery is mainly of use for the dating of the site. Other than this it appears to be a fairly ordinary domestic and predominantly post-medieval assemblage with very

little in the way of luxury or refinement. The major post-medieval pottery types present are all fairly typical of this part of the country.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.11 The pottery here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis. It is therefore recommended that the pottery be retained.

B.2 Clay tobacco pipes

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of six pieces of clay pipe weighing 20g were recovered from four contexts. Given the small amount, these have not been separately catalogued but are described below. The few bowl forms present have been paralleled, where possible, by codes based on Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London pipes typology with bowl types assigned to an abbreviated code (e.g. AO22). Maker's marks have been checked against Oswald's national list of pipemakers (Oswald 1975).

Description

- B.2.2 Context (6701) Spot-date: Late 18th to 19th century. Description: One piece (2g). A short length of abraded pipe stem. Slender, with a narrow stem bore diameter suggesting a late dating.
- B.2.3 Context (7301) Spot-date: Late 17th to early 18th century. Description: One piece (3g). Mouthpiece and short length of pipe stem (length 34mm). Mouthpiece with elliptical cross-section and a fairly large stem bore diameter (2.7mm) suggesting a fairly early dating. Fairly fresh.
- B.2.4 Context (8601) Spot-date: Early to mid 18th century? Description: Two pieces (7g). Pipe stems (from two separate pipes) up to 45mm long. Both slightly abraded. Similar stem bore diameters: 2.2mm and 2.5mm. Probably of around the same date.
- B.2.5 Context (9301) Spot-date: 19th century. Description: Two pieces (8g). Pipe stems (from two separate pipes). The longest piece is 60mm long and in fresh condition. It is of slender 19th-century type with a narrow stem bore. Towards one end is preserved a 28mm length of rouletted decoration; although unclear in places this appears to take the form of a spiral fluting design covering the stem - the slightly recessed flutes contain a fairly complex infilling of scrolling foliage and the whole piece has a faintly architectural look - like a richly decorated column. The smaller piece of stem (36mm long) is very abraded and of 17th-century date.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.6 The pipes are mainly of use for dating. They have been adequately described and, in view of their small quantity and commonplace typology, have little potential for further analysis. The decorated 19th-century stem (9301) may be traceable to a local or regional pipemaker, but this suggestion would require further research. It is therefore recommended that they be retained.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.3.1 A small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to six fragments weighing 321g was recovered from topsoil and subsoil/ploughsoil layers. Preservation is relatively poor with a mean fragment weight of 53g, though abrasion is not heavy. The assemblage is a heterogeneous mix of material ranging in date from Roman or medieval to the present day.

B.3.2 The assemblage has been spot dated and rapidly recorded in Table 3 below. Fabrics were characterised broadly on macroscopic features supplemented with a x20 hand lens to assess the finer constituents. In general, the tile is made in a reddish-orange sandy fabric with fine cream calcareous flecking, except for a modern mass-produced brick, which is probably a Coal Measures fabric from the Midlands.

B.3.3 No Roman tile was positively identified: it is uncertain whether the fragment of brick or tile from subsoil 15001 was Roman or medieval. It has a smooth flat edge surface and a rough base surface impressed with coarse calcareous grits from the moulding sand, which is a feature more common to Roman tile than later CBM. Comparison to local Roman tile fabrics and characteristics may enable a Roman date to be confirmed.

B.3.4 The material collected from the topsoil and plough soil deposits included crudely finished roof tile of late medieval or early post-medieval date and a much neater fragment possibly from a pantile of later post-medieval or early modern date. Brick was represented by a very scrappy fragment probably from an early frogged brick of late 18th or 19th century date and a very recent piece of perforated engineering brick, of a type still currently in use.

B.3.5 The assemblage is very mixed and typical of material recovered from ploughsoil, representing material incidentally incorporated in the ploughsoil over the period of time it has been under cultivation. Size and preservation have much in common with the average field walking assemblage.

B.3.6 The assemblage has little potential for further analysis and material from superficial deposits may be discarded.

Ctx	Nos	Wt (g)	Date	Fabric	Form	Description
6100	2	62	LMed-EPmed	Light orange, frequent fine-med quartz sand, moderate red iron	Roof: flat	Rough flat base surface with turf/grass impressions. Undulating

			(c C15-C16)	oxide inclusions, fine cream calcareous flecking.		upper surface. Fairly crude finish. Th: 14, 18mm. Abrasion: low-medium.
6700	1	22	Pmed (LC18-C19)	Orange red; fine sandy with fine cream flecking; some coarse leached calc voids	Brick: ?frogged	Remnant of single smooth flat surface angled on one side – possibly edge of a shallow frog. Th: >25mm. Abrasion: low-medium.
8601	1	107	M-LC20-C21	Reddish brown ?Coal Measures fabric	Brick	Perforated Engineering brick. Machine made. Smooth flat surfaces, angular arrises. Perforations 25mm dia, set 15mm apart & 17mm from edge. Abrasion: none
9201	1	51	C19-C20	Light orange-red with cream laminations; fine clay	Roof: flat or ?pantile	Smooth even neat finish. Base surface coarsely sanded. Sharp angular arrises, but with lip of clay flattened along top. Possibly started to curve on one side. Th: 15mm. Abrasion: none
15001	1	79	Roman or Medieval?	Orange; fine-med sandy, occasional cream calcareous grits 1-2mm. More frequent & coarser cream limestone grits 1-5mm forming moulding sand.	Brick?	Rough flat base surface & small area of smooth flat surface at right angles. Th: >26mm. Abrasion: mod.
Total	6	321		MFW: 53.5g		

Table 3. Record of the CBM assemblage

B.4 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

- B.4.1 Fired clay amounting to 70 fragments (160g) were recovered by hand excavation and from a sieved sample from the fill of a ditch. None is diagnostic, nor can it be dated intrinsically as is frequently the case for fired clay, which is necessarily reliant for phasing on associated datable artefacts. Preservation is poor, and most pieces heavily abraded with a very low mean fragment weight of 2.3g.
- B.4.2 The fired clay is made in a sandy clay fabric containing occasional small limestone grits and sparse coarser flint grit. The clay has fired to light pinkish red, orange or brown on the exterior where oxidised, but dark grey in the core where the fabric was reduced during firing.

- B.4.3 None of the material is diagnostic and function cannot be determined with any certainty. The largest group of material came from context 15008 and contained fragments that appeared to form a flat slab with flat even moulded surfaces on both sides and on two pieces edges were present. One edge had a well-rounded profile and the other piece formed a corner with the surfaces converging forming a wedge-shaped profile with a flat straight edge at one side. The fragments measured 20-22mm thick. The oxidised exterior and reduced core and moulded edges suggest this formed some sort of portable item, probably some sort of oven or hearth furniture, such as a plate or disc.
- B.4.4 One of the fragments from context 15010 had a small stem impression 6mm in diameter in its surface, which hints at a possible structural function as part of an oven.
- B.4.5 The fired clay is poorly preserved, and few conclusions can be drawn from it other than that it is likely to have been associated in some way with hearths or ovens and may include both structural material and portable furniture. The use of fired clay was most common during the later prehistoric-Saxon periods declining during the medieval period as it came to be replaced by other fireproof material, particularly brick and tile or stone, and becoming largely redundant in the post-medieval period. The character of the material fits best with the Iron Age-Roman periods when fired clay was used for a greater array of structural and portable furniture, than at other times. If so, the material is therefore residual.
- B.4.6 The assemblage has limited potential for further analysis and may be discarded.

Ctx	Nos	Wt g	Date	Fabric	Form	Description
15008	58	122	U	Pinkish red – pinkish brown exterior; dark grey core; fine sandy clay	Oven plate?	Flat slab 20-22mm th with flat even surfaces. One piece has a rounded edge. Another piece has two smooth surfaces forming a tapered wedge shape with a flat rough edge on one side. Abrasion: high.
15008 <1>	8	24	U	Dark grey core /light orange exterior; sandy clay fabric containing angular flint up to 10mm.	Portable furniture?	Rough irregular surface. Smaller fragments amorphous. Size: 10-45mm; >20mm. Abrasion: mod
15010	4	14	U	Mottled orange-red oxidised exterior; dark grey core. Frequent medium-coarse poorly sorted sand; sparse white grits 0.5-1mm ?shell/limestone.	Structural: ?oven	Irregular fragments; one possibly has small wattle/stem impression 6mm dia. Abrasion: mod
Total	70	160		MFW: 2.3g		

Table 4. Record of the fired clay assemblage

B.5 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.5.1 Fifteen struck flints and one natural fragment were recovered from the mitigation excavation. The flints recovered include some typically later prehistoric flakes, but the bulk are in fact early in date and include several bladelets from a bulk sample as well as a serrated flake from the subsoil/topsoil 15001. It is likely that a small concentration of early prehistoric activity was present here but has since been truncated away leaving some residual concentrations in this later feature.

Description

B.5.2 The mitigation excavation produced flints from its subsoil (2), from the fill of ditch 15007 (3), from the fill of ditch 15009 (2) and from a sample taken from ditch 15011 (8). The assemblage recovered includes a core, one tool and flake and blade debitage. Most of the assemblage would be seen as typically early in date with a late Mesolithic or early Neolithic age being most likely. This included one serrated flake from the subsoil as well as three very narrow elongated bladelets from ditch fill 15012/cut 15011. This feature also yielded a probable end truncation on a thin, regular, inner flake. However, the retouch was atypical, and it may simply have been spontaneous retouch caused when the flint had been snapped in half.

B.5.3 Two flakes from ditch fill 15010/cut 15009 were more typically later prehistoric in date and could suggest a middle-late Bronze Age date for the ditch but might equally be residual finds.

Discussion

B.5.4 The assemblage from the ditches was in relatively good condition and clearly indicates an early, bladelet-based technology. The lack of supporting early features is unsurprising and the flints most likely came from a relict soil horizon that has since been truncated. The lack of flintwork from other features and trenches suggests that the site was very small in scale and probably in duration.

Methodology

B.5.5 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted, and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

Context	type	sub-type	notes	date
15001	Tested nodule	Flakes	Blade-like removals from small flint cobble, no well-developed platforms	
15001	Microdenticulate	Side trimming flake	Single convex edged serrate on quite thick	?Neo flake
15008	Flakes x 3	Inner & misc trimming x 2	One is probably a thermal spall from a core or thick flake	
15010	Flakes x 2	side trimming & preparation	Both hard-hammer struck with cortical or thermal platforms, very likely to be LPH	?LPH
15012	End truncation	Inner flake	Probable proximal truncation, could be spontaneous retouch	EPH
15012	Bladelets x 3	Inner x 2 & side trimming x 1	Very finely struck narrow bladelets, all distal segments but two still quite long, clearly early prehistoric	EPH
15012	Flakes x 4	Side x 1 and misc trimming x 3	Fairly undiagnostic flake debitage	
15012	Natural		Starch fracture	

Table 5. Flint

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

- C.1.1 Two samples were taken from the mitigation excavation at Scalford Lane in Melton Mowbray. The samples were taken primarily for the retrieval of Charred Plant Remains (CPR) and artefacts and comprised a silty clay loam which required pre-soaking with sodium carbonate (NA₂CO₃) prior to processing. The residues were small in size and consisted of angular and sub angular stones with few artefacts present.
- C.1.2 The material originates within a medieval ditch contained within the mitigation area that had been identified during the previous phase of evaluation.
- C.1.3 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine: flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and both were dried in a heated room. The residue fractions were sorted by eye while the flot material was scanned using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to identify cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results and discussion

- C.1.4 Table 6 lists the charred taxa identified from each CPR sample. The flots are generally poor in CPR content with the majority of flot material comprising fine modern roots and occasional modern uncharred seeds.
- C.1.5 A single grain fragment is present within the flot of sample 2 (15012) which although in poor condition is probably wheat (*Triticum sp.*) although the condition means that further identification is not possible.
- C.1.6 The charcoal while slightly externally encrusted is largely in good condition although in sample 2 it is generally small in size and consequently is mostly unidentifiable.
- C.1.7 The material recovered from these samples is very similar to that described from a single sample from the previous evaluation on this site (ULAS 2014) with little evidence of either crop husbandry or domestic activities. The charcoal is likely to be the remnants of material cleared from a hearth.

Recommendations

- C.1.8 Further work on these flots is not recommended.

Sample no.	Context no.	Sample vol. (L)	Feature /Deposit	Date	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	15008	40	Fill of ditch [15007]	Med	50	***						Volume mostly roots with uncharred modern seeds. Charcoal present – some external encrustation. Generally robust with 25+ fragments >4mm including knotty fragments.
2	15012	40	Fill of ditch [15011]	Med	10	***	*					Volume mostly roots with uncharred modern seeds. Charcoal present – some external encrustation. Smaller in size with larger fragments c2mm in size. Single cereal grain in poor condition – cf <i>Triticum</i> .

Table 6. Charred plant remains

C.2 Animal bone

Rebecca Nicholson

C.2.1 A total of 10 indeterminate scraps of mammal bone weighing 6g in total was recovered from the residues of sieved soil sample 1, from context 15008. One fragment, probably from a medium mammal limb bone shaft, is slightly charred. Otherwise, the bone is in poor condition and highly fragmented. Consequently, no further recording has taken place.

Conclusions

C.2.2 The condition of the bone, and the fact that none was collected by hand on site during the excavation, suggests that faunal remains do not survive well at this site. No other conclusions can be drawn from such a poor assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.3 The assemblage is not worth retaining in the archive.

C.3 Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

C.3.1 A single oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) weighing 22g was recovered by hand during the excavations from context 9201. The shell, a fairly small left valve, is in good condition, and is almost complete.

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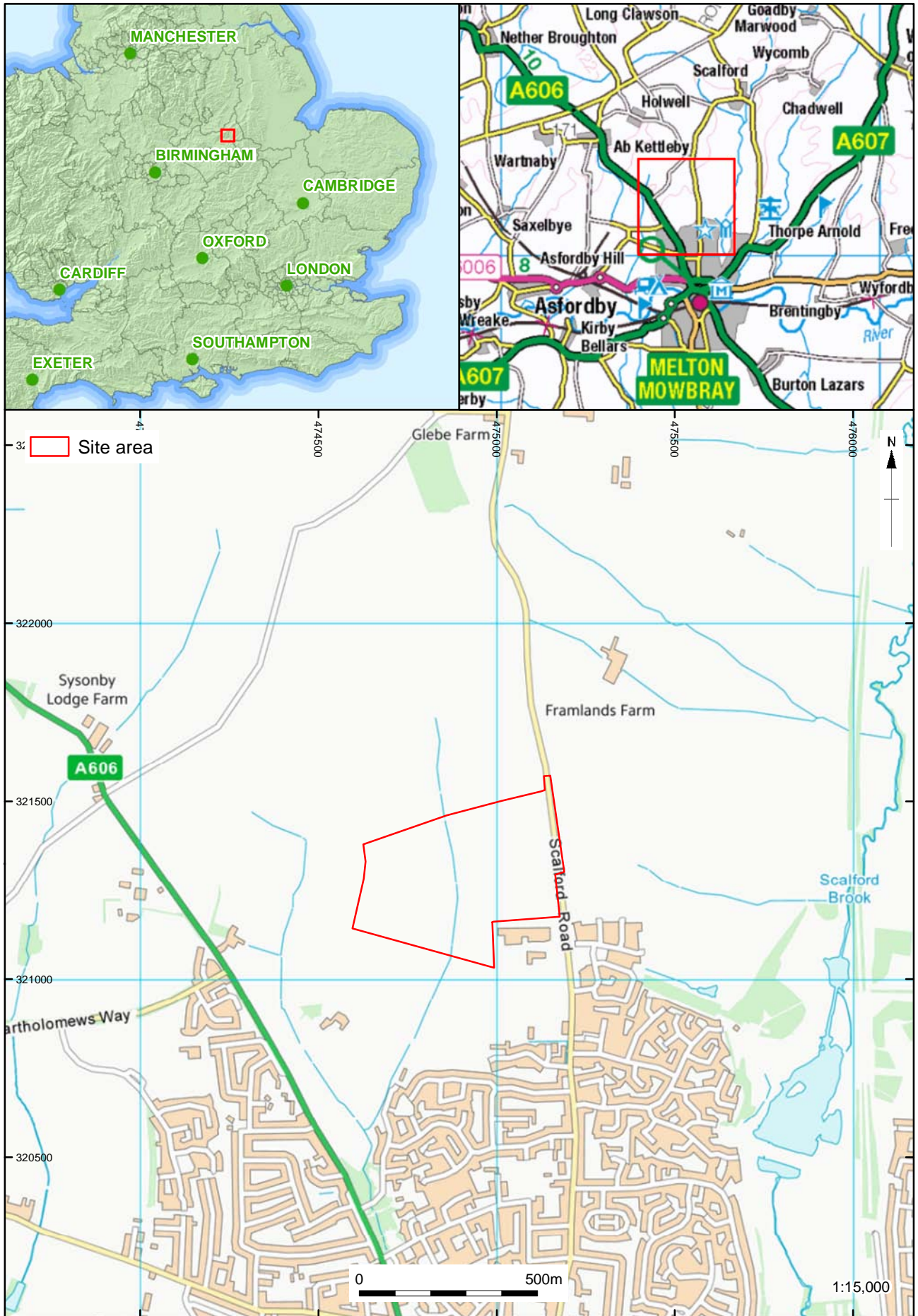
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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land West of Scalford Road, Melton Mowbray
Site code:	X.A122.2018
Grid Reference	NGR SK 803 394
Type:	Evaluation and earthwork survey
Date and duration:	October-November 2018
Area of Site	20.19ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums in due course, under the following accession number: X.A122.2018
Summary of Results:	<p>In October 2018, Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed housing development to the west of Scalford Lane, Melton Mowbray. A total of 59 trial trenches and a 30m by 30m mitigation area were excavated. In addition, an earthwork survey was undertaken of the ridge and furrow that survives on the site in mitigation of the proposed development.</p> <p>No archaeological features were found within the evaluation trenches. The mitigation area confirmed the presence of two inter-cutting ditches within the south-west part of the site, in the area identified during a previous evaluation. Pottery from both ditches is medieval and dates to c 1050-1250. Also, a small quantity of early-late prehistoric residual struck flint was recovered from these ditches and overlying topsoil.</p>



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Figure 1: Site location

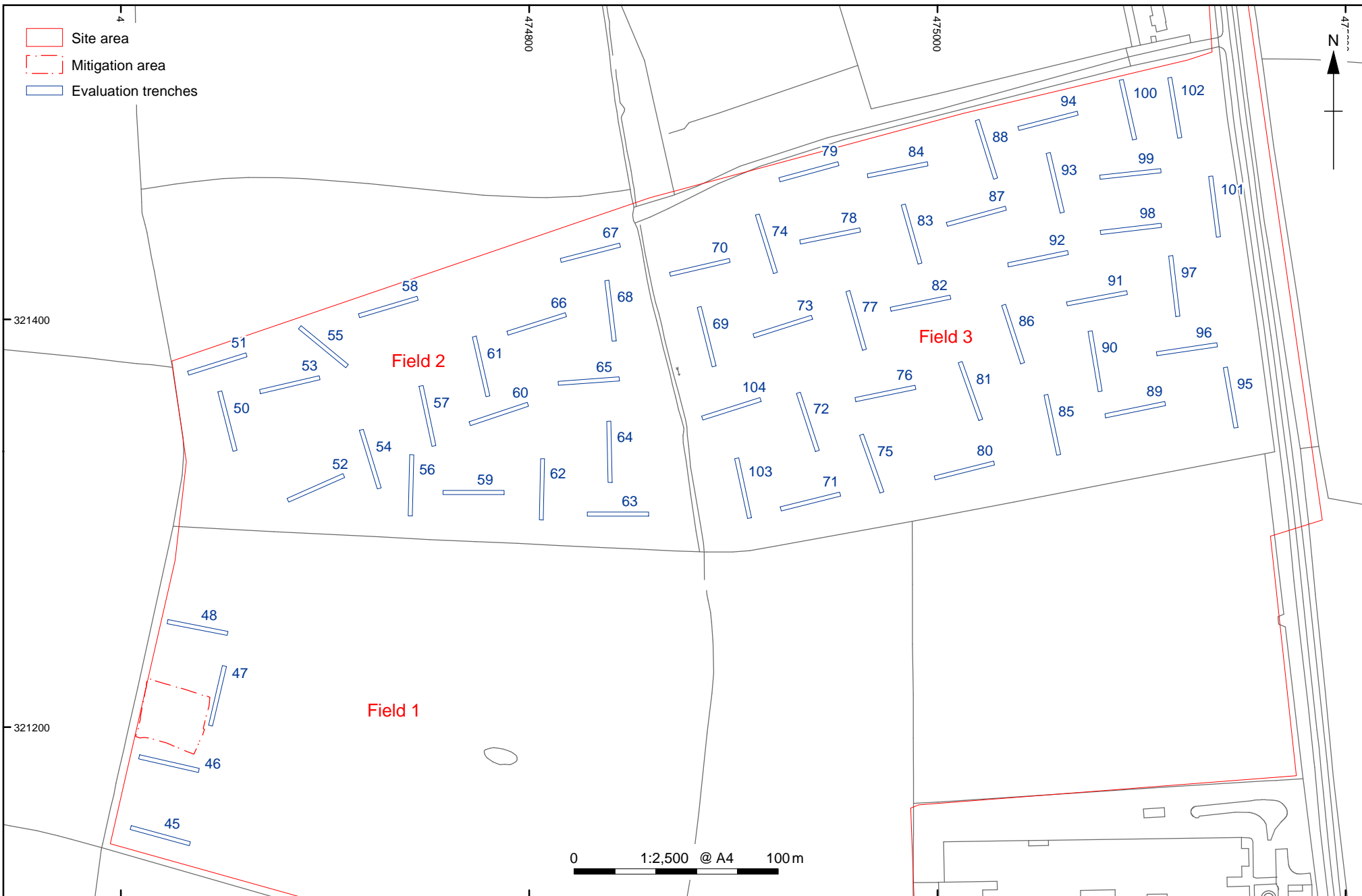


Figure 2: Trench plan



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Figure 3: Result of LiDAR survey and earthwork survey, with multi-direction hillshade (D16)

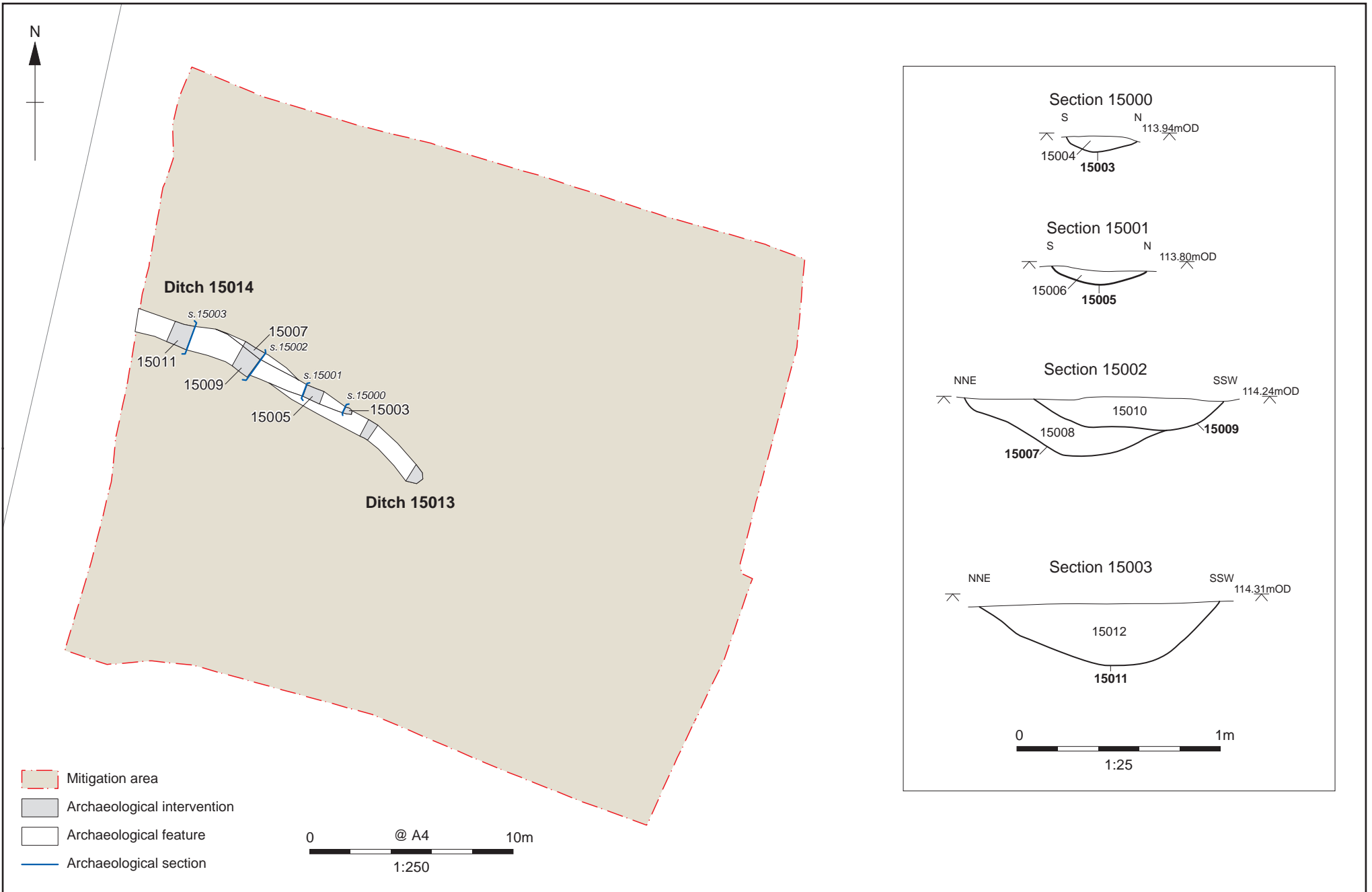


Figure 4: Mitigation area and section illustrations



Plate 1: Trench 46, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 48, looking south-west



Plate 3: Ditches [15007] [15009], S.15002, looking east

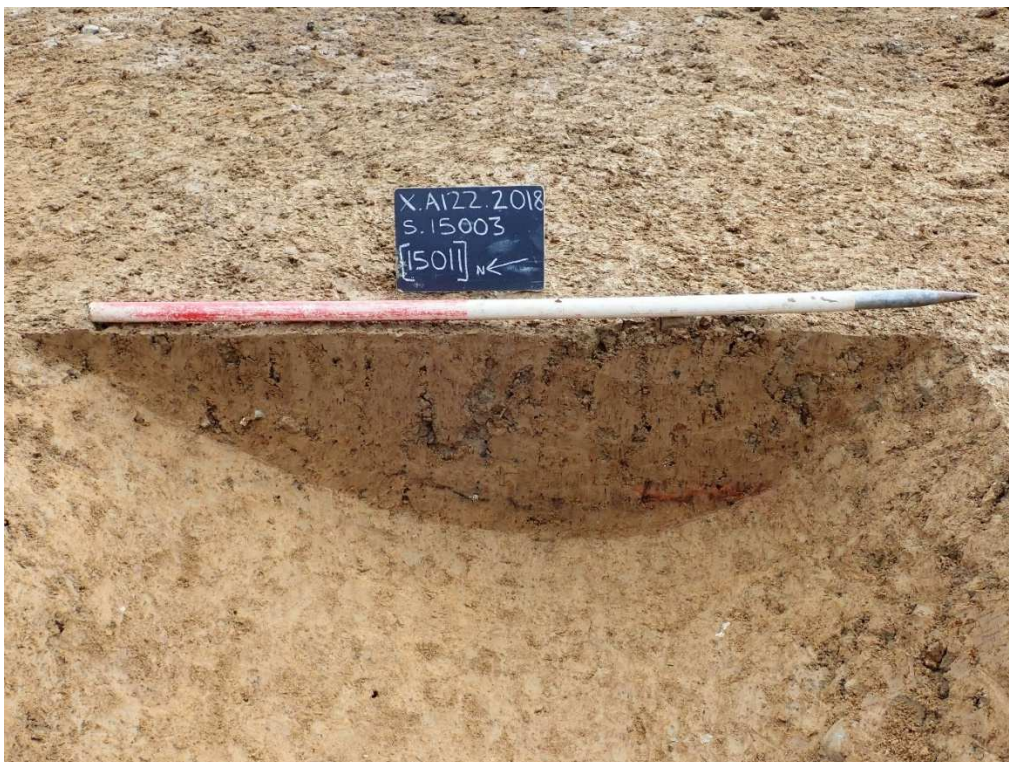


Plate 4: Ditch [15011], S.15003, looking east



Plate 5: Trench 51 looking, south-west



Plate 6: Trench 64, looking north



Plate 7: Trench 77, looking north



Plate 8: Trench 100, looking north



Plate 9: Mitigation excavation during stripping



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