

# Archaeological evaluation of the proposed housing development of Thorpebury Leicestershire

Worcestershire Archaeology  
*for Orion Heritage Ltd*

March 2020



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# LAND AT THE PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OF THORPEBURY LEICESTERSHIRE

Archaeological evaluation report

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## SITE INFORMATION

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Site name: Thorpebury  
Site code: TBC  
Local planning authority: Charnwood Borough Council  
Planning reference: P/13/2498/2  
Central NGR: NGR 463244 308352  
Commissioning client: Orion Heritage Ltd  
Client project reference: PN2082/1  
WA project number: P5645  
WA report number: 2791  
HER reference: TBC  
Oasis reference: fieldsec1-384764  
Museum accession number: TBC

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**APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY OF PROJECT ARCHIVE**



# Archaeological Evaluation at the proposed housing development of Thorpebury, Leicestershire

By Andrew Mann and Jamie Wilkins

With contributions by Laura Griffin and Rob Hedge

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt and Laura Templeton

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of the proposed housing development of Thorpebury on the north-east edge of Leicester (NGR 463244 308352). It was commissioned by Cathy Patrick of Orion Heritage on behalf of housing developers who intend to develop the land. Outline planning permission for the development has been granted by Charnwood Borough Council (ref P/13/2498/2) subject to a programme of archaeological works.

The evaluation comprised 55, 30m long trenches across four areas of archaeological interest. The trenches were laid out as both a grid array and to target geophysical anomalies. The results of the evaluation confirmed the accuracy of the geophysical survey and established that two zones of Middle to Late Iron Age activity exist at the site. These comprise many small rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, partially enclosed by a larger boundary ditch.

The results do not suggest that either of these zones were permanently settled and that they may have been used primarily for stock control and management. Several waterholes in the landscape, presumably for stock, adds weight to this interpretation, but earlier finds from one of them also suggests that there was a shift from unenclosed to enclosed activity at the site. No other significant archaeological remains were identified at the site.

# Report

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background to the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in January and February 2020 at the proposed housing development of Thorpebury, on the north east edge of Leicester (NGR 463244 308352). This comprised the excavation of 55 evaluation trenches across four fields. The project was commissioned by Cathy Patrick of Orion Heritage, on behalf of their client, who intends to develop the site. Outline planning permission for the development of the land has been granted by Charnwood Borough Council (ref P/13/2498/2) subject to a programme of archaeological works.

The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon specific heritage assets. A desk-based assessment identified a moderate to high potential of archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric and Saxon/Early medieval periods (CgMs 2013). A geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013) identified many anomalies of probable archaeological origin and a subsequent targeted evaluation on the site identified prehistoric activity dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age (Wessex Archaeology 2013).

No specific brief was issued but the project conforms to the generality of briefs previously issued. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Orion Heritage Ltd (2019) and approved by Charnwood Borough Council. The evaluation conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).

### 1.2 Site location, topography and geology

The site comprises four fields located c 400m south of Barkby Thorpe to the north-east of the City of Leicester. The site covers c 34ha.

The site is currently under arable cultivation and is bounded to the north and west by further agricultural fields. The eastern boundary comprises Hamilton Lane and the site is bounded to the south by the Melton Brook, a small tributary of the River Soar.

The site topography comprises low undulating hills ranging from 60m above ordnance datum (AOD) to 70m AOD. A spur of high ground extends south-west from Barkby Thorpe and sits at between 80-84m AOD.

The British Geological Survey records that the underlying geology varies across the site. Universally, the bedrock comprises Wilmcote Limestone Member, a sedimentary mudstone and limestone. The superficial deposits are glacial in origin and predominantly comprise Thrussington Member, a pebbly, silty-clay. However, an area in the centre of the site is overlain by Wigston Member consisting of glacial sand and gravels (BGS 2020).

## 2 Archaeological and historical background

### 2.1 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was undertaken by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client (CgMs 2013). The DBA covered a much larger area, approximately 360ha in total, and the fields investigated during this evaluation sit within Area C of that report.

The DBA identified a moderate to high potential for Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, and Saxon / Early-medieval settlement activity across the site. The potential for medieval activity was considered low as this appeared limited to the shrunken villages of Barkby and Barkby Thorpe. A low potential was also

considered for post-medieval and modern activity as the site is predominantly an area of agricultural land.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, or Registered Battlefields in the investigation area.

The findings presented in the DBA relevant to Area C are summarised below.

## 2.2 Mesolithic to Bronze Age

The earliest archaeological evidence identified in the site boundary comprises a Mesolithic flint scatter (MLE452). The scatter was located on an area of high ground within Area C and is thought to represent an occupation site overlooking the watercourses to the south.

Numerous Neolithic lithics have been recovered during fieldwalking undertaken across Area C. These investigations were undertaken by students from the University of Leicester between 1981-1984. Notable finds include a leaf-shaped arrowhead (MLE7139) just south of Abbot's Spinney and a flint knife dating from the Neolithic / Bronze Age found immediately east of Hamilton Lane which further highlights the potential for archaeological remains dating to this period.

Bronze Age activity within Area C is represented by a thumbnail scraper (MHLE6276) recovered during fieldwalking and several the non-specific flints recovered may also relate to activity from this period. Within the wider landscape several metal finds have been recorded by The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and further prehistoric cropmarks (MLE432) to the north of the site may be Bronze Age in origin. A pit alignment (MLE435) to the north-east of site may also date from this period.

## 2.3 Iron Age to Roman

Evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity is largely informed by investigations undertaken in 2013. A geophysical survey, comprising detailed gradiometry, was undertaken across the entirety of the site which identified a series of anomalies of likely archaeological origin (Stratascan 2013). Within Area C these comprise three settlement areas including probable droves, enclosures and roundhouses.

Subsequently, the geophysical anomalies were tested by targeted evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2013). The two possible areas of settlement in the west of Area C were identified as being of Middle to Late Iron Age date and included some possible funerary activity. The easternmost 'ladder' settlement was identified as Roman in origin with some evidence of a former building. It is important to note that the evaluation also failed to identify the origin of many of the targeted geophysical anomalies.

Iron Age artefacts are recorded by PAS within the vicinity of the site and to the north of Area C, a Roman pin was recovered (MLE7736).

## 2.4 Saxon / Early-medieval

In 1981, three sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered during fieldwalking in the area identified as Area 1 of this evaluation. A further 12 sherds were recovered the following year. Subsequently, this has been interpreted as a possible occupation site dating from this period. The initial three sherds have subsequently been re-examined as part of this evaluation and are thought to be prehistoric rather than Saxon (Laura Griffin pers comm) and therefore significant doubt must be cast on whether any Saxon pottery was recovered during the fieldwalking.

Saxon activity has been recorded in Barkby Thorpe, to the north of the investigation area. This comprised a find-spot of Saxon coins (MLE 6097) and possible cut features to the east of Barkby Hall (MLE16211-12).

Within the wider landscape, a rich Anglo-Saxon inhumation (MLE781) was excavated some 2.7km north of the site. Grave goods included a sword and glass. Further funerary activity, comprising a cremation cemetery dating to the 5th century AD (UID319156), was identified c 500m beyond the south-western extent of the site.

## 2.5 Medieval to Modern

Medieval activity appears confined to the historic cores of Barkby, Barkby Thorpe and the shrunken village surrounding Barkby Thorpe, which are situated beyond the site boundary. Medieval artefactual evidence may be expected following re-deposition during agricultural practices.

Throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, the site has been in use as agricultural land and so the potential for archaeology from these periods is considered low.

## 2.6 Undated

An undated inhumation burial (MLE454) was identified in Abbot's Spinney, immediately north of the investigation area. The burial was excavated during quarry activity in 1796. Though undated, this burial is likely to predate the medieval period.

## 2.7 Previous archaeological work on the site

As previously mentioned above (Section 2.3), a detailed gradiometry survey (Stratascan 2013) and subsequent programme of targeted trial trenching were undertaken in 2013 (Wessex 2013). The geophysical survey identified three areas of likely archaeological settlement comprising enclosures and potential roundhouses. The archaeological evaluation (Wessex 2013) confirmed that the western areas of settlement were of Middle to Late Iron Age date. The third, eastern area, which lies outside the current development zone, is thought to be Roman in date.

# 3 Project aims

The principal aims of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, were to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains;
- Determine the character, extent, date, complexity, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any archaeological remains present, therefore ensuring their preservation by record;
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered; and
- Make a secure comparison of the site with other known parallel sites.

The general objectives were to ensure:

- The protection and recording of archaeological assets discovered during the archaeological works;
- That any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified; and
- The recording of archaeological remains; to place this record in its local context and to make this record available analysis of the excavated data, publication of the results, and deposition of an ordered project archive with an appropriate local museum for its long-term curation.

Priority was given to establishing an overall plan of the site and determining the various phases and sub-phases of activity, in order to address the following:

- What is the evidence for occupation on the site and at what date did it commence and how did it develop?
- To what extent do any structural remains survive on the site, what is their form and function, how did they develop and when did they fall out use?
- Is there any evidence to suggest the deliberate abandonment of settlement, or does its focus develop and shift overtime?
- Was occupation entirely domestic/agricultural in character or is there evidence for industrial activity, and if so, what industries were taking place?
- If purely agricultural, how was the landscape structured and how does this develop over time? Is there any evidence to suggest a change in agricultural practices?
- How does this evidence fit with the pattern of settlement and land use in the region in these periods?

## 4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Orion Heritage (2019). Fieldwork was undertaken between 20th January and 7th February 2020.

In total 55 trenches were excavated across the entirety of the 34ha site, across four areas. The location of the areas and the trenches is indicated in Figures 2-6.

### 4.1 Area 1

Area 1 was centred on the find-spots MLE452 (Mesolithic flint scatter), MLE453 (15 sherds of Saxon pottery), MLE6276 (two early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers), and MLE7139 (a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead).

Thirty-five 30m long trenches (Tr 1-35) were excavated across Area 1, representing a 3% sample. The trenches were laid out in a grid array but were intended to investigate the results of the previous fieldwalking results (Figs 2-3).

### 4.2 Area 2

Area 2 was in the north-east part of the site and was centred on geophysical anomalies which are thought to represent a prehistoric settlement. Three evaluation trenches were excavated across this area in 2013, recording Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and a possible cremation burial (Wessex 2013, Trenches 3-5).

During this evaluation, ten 30m long trenches (Tr 36-45) were excavated across the area representing a 2% sample. All but one of the trenches were located to investigate geophysical anomalies (Figs 2 and 4).

### 4.3 Area 3

Area 3 was located immediately east of Area 1 and c 55m south-west of Area 2. It was also centred on geophysical anomalies which are thought to represent another prehistoric settlement zone. Previously, two evaluation trenches were excavated across this area recording Middle to Late Iron Age features in one of the trenches.

During this project, four 30m trenches (Tr 46-49) were excavated across this area, representing a 2% sample. The trenches were located to investigate geophysical anomalies (Figs 2 and 5).

### 4.4 Area 4

Area 4 was located in the south of the development area, c 180m south of Area 3. It was centred on further geophysical anomalies which may represent features of archaeological origin. Previously, a

single evaluation trench was excavated in this area but no archaeological features were identified (Wessex 2013).

During this project two 15m trenches (Tr 54-55) were excavated across this area representing a 2% sample. Both trenches were located to investigate geophysical anomalies (Figs 2 and 6).

#### 4.5 Other trenches

Three additional 20m long trenches (Tr 51-53) were excavated across a linear geophysical anomaly which extends southwards from Area 3 towards Area 4.

A single 15m long trench (Tr 50) was excavated across a curvilinear geophysical anomaly c 114m east of Area 3 (Fig 2).

#### 4.6 Fieldwork methodology

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums Service.

## 5 Archaeological results

### 5.1 Introduction

The features recorded in the trenches are shown in Figures 3-8 and Plates 1-19. The trench and context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 Area 1

Of the trenches excavated within Area 1, 21 recorded negative results (Tr 1-9, 11-14, 20, 22, 24-31) and will these will not be discussed in any further detail here.

Natural deposits were identified in all the trenches and comprised a mid reddish-orange sandy-clay. A subsoil was also identified sealing the natural that comprised a mid orangey-brown sandy-clay which measured between 0.05m-0.42m deep. This was overlain by a mid greyish-brown loam topsoil which measured between 0.24m-0.55m deep.

#### 5.2.1 Trench 3

A single ditch was identified in the northern end of Trench 3 at c 0.60m below ground surface (*bgs*). The ditch appeared to be aligned on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment. The feature was left unexcavated, so an overall depth was not recorded. It is believed to be the same ditch observed in Trenches 15, 18, and 34 and is thought to correspond to a field boundary visible on the first edition OS mapping.

#### 5.2.2 Trench 10

A small, shallow gully terminus [1003] was identified in the south of Trench 10. The gully measured 0.22m deep, 0.44m wide and was visible for c 2m within the trench. The gully was aligned broadly

north-west to south-east and had a steep, V-shaped profile (Fig 3, Plate 1). It was filled with a sterile mid blueish-grey silty-clay indicative of waterlogging. No finds or cultural waste were recovered from this feature.

### 5.2.3 Trench 15

A north-west to south-east aligned ditch [1503] was identified in the centre of Trench 15 (Plate 2). The ditch measured 1.27m wide, 0.55m deep, and was visible for c 1.90m within the trench. It cut the subsoil (1502) and contained two fills (1504 and 1505), the upper of which (1505) was very similar to the topsoil suggesting it had recently been backfilled.

Ditch [1503] is considered to be the same as similar ditches recorded in Trenches 3, 18, and 34 and is thought to correspond to a field boundary depicted on the first edition OS map.

### 5.2.4 Trench 16

Three amorphous features located towards the north end of Trench 16 were partially excavated and were thought to be natural features, probable tree throws.

A north-west to south-east aligned furrow was identified in the south of the trench. This corresponded to a probable furrow, identified during the geophysical survey.

### 5.2.5 Trench 17

A curved, amorphous feature extending from the southern baulk of Trench 17 was identified as a tree throw and not of anthropogenic origin.

### 5.2.6 Trench 18

A north-west to south-east aligned ditch was present within the centre of Trench 18. It was c 0.40m wide and c 5m long but was left unexcavated so an overall depth was not recorded. This ditch is thought to be the same as ditches recorded in Trench 3, 15, and 34, which all align with a field boundary present on the 1st edition OS mapping.

A furrow was identified in the eastern extent of Trench 18. The furrow measured 2m wide, 0.26m deep and was visible for c 1.90m in the trench.

### 5.2.7 Trench 19

A linear feature [1903], aligned north-west to south-east was excavated in the eastern extent of Trench 19 (Plate 3). It measured 1.66m wide, 0.26m deep and was visible for c 2.40m in the trench. It contained two orangey-brown silty-clay fills (1904 and 1905). The profile of this feature is indicative of a furrow, however it should be noted that it does not appear to follow the alignment of furrows recorded in the geophysical survey.

### 5.2.8 Trench 21

Four undated postholes were present within the north end of Trench 21 (Figs 3 and 7, Plate 4). The postholes appeared to form a curve or semi-circle approximately 5m in diameter and could represent the western extent of a post-built roundhouse. Two postholes, [2107] and [2106] were excavated, and found to be shallow at just 0.06m to 0.10m deep. They appeared to have flat bottoms and had diameters between 0.34m and 0.39m.

A small undated gully [2105] was present immediately south of posthole [2106]. It measured 0.21m deep, 0.64m wide and was visible within the trench for 1.90m. The gully was aligned north-west to south-east and was filled with a light greyish-brown sandy-clay. This gully may be associated with the postholes to the north, and possibly part of a roundhouse structure, though this was not proven.

A second undated gully was located 1.20m south of [2105]. It was also aligned north-west to south-east although there was some evidence of it starting to curve westwards. The feature was not excavated but is thought to be associated with others in the trench.

A large pit [2103], a probable waterhole, was identified in the south of Trench 21 (Plate 5). The pit was not fully exposed and extended past both baulks of the trench but appeared to have a diameter of 6.75m. The feature was not excavated, but was augured, providing a probable depth of 0.75m. The upper fill (2104) comprised a mid greyish-brown clayey-silt.

### 5.2.9 Trench 23

A north-west to south-east aligned ditch [2303] was identified in the north end of Trench 23. The ditch measured 2.29m wide and 0.98m deep (Plate 6). It had multiple fills and a smaller single recut [2307] suggesting the ditch was maintained and/or re-established at some point.

The ditch [2303] aligns with a field boundary on the 1st edition OS mapping and so is thought to be of post-medieval date. A linear disturbance located c 1.70m north of this ditch is thought to mark the former location of a parallel hedgerow.

### 5.2.10 Trench 32

An undated gully [3205] aligned north-west to south-east was identified in the centre of Trench 32 (Plate 7). The gully measured 0.39m wide, 0.11m deep and was visible for a length of 1.80m. It was filled with a mid greyish-brown clay-silt (3206). The gully did not correspond to any geophysical anomaly and remains undated.

Approximately 4m west of the gully there was a north-south aligned furrow [3203] that measured 1.60m wide and 0.28m deep. Although the furrow did not directly correspond to a geophysical anomaly, it is on the correct alignment for those recorded on the geophysical survey in this part of the site.

### 5.2.11 Trench 33

Two furrows [3303 and 3305] were identified in Trench 33 and the former appeared to correspond with furrow [3203] in Trench 32. The furrows measured between 1.20m and 1.30m wide and were filled with a mid reddish-brown clay-silt. Only furrow [3303] was excavated and was found to be 0.08m deep. As with furrow [3203] these do not correspond directly with any geophysical anomalies but are aligned correctly for those recorded on the geophysical survey. A linear geophysical anomaly, thought to represent a ditch, was not identified within the trench. However, it is possible that it was masked by the large feature [3503].

### 5.2.12 Trench 34

A north-west to south-east aligned, V-shaped, ditch [3403], was excavated in the southern end of Trench 34. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.23m deep and is believed to be a continuation of the ditches identified in Trenches 3, 15 and 18. This ditch corresponds to a field boundary visible on the 1st edition OS mapping.

### 5.2.13 Trench 35

A substantial pit like feature [3503] was present in the western half of Trench 35 and although it continued beyond the northern and southern limits of the trench it measured 14.41m east to west. A small slot was excavated in the eastern extent of [3503] (Plate 8), which indicated that the pit had a shallow concave edge, a flat base and was up to 0.45m deep. Auguring in the centre of the feature confirmed that its depth remained consistent across its width. The feature was filled with a dark greyish-brown silty-clay (3504).

The feature was initially thought to be another potential waterhole similar to [2103], however its shallow depth does not support this. A further possibility for this feature is a sunken-floored building (SFB), but this remains conjecture as it was not possible to fully identify the extent or character of this feature within the confines of the evaluation trench.

Feature [3503] was post-dated by two furrows which truncated its upper fill. The furrows were aligned broadly north-south, as recorded in the geophysical survey and measured approximately 1m in width.

A linear geophysical anomaly, thought to represent a ditch, was not identified in the trench. However, it is possible that it was masked by the large feature [3503].

### 5.2.14 Accuracy of the geophysical survey in Area 1

The results of the geophysical survey in Area 1 largely comprised anomalies thought to represent the truncated remains of ridge and furrow. A single anomaly, in the east of the area, was thought to represent a ditch and was targeted by two trenches (33 and 35). No corresponding feature was identified in either trench, however it should be noted that within Trench 35 this ditch may have been masked by the large feature [3503].

It is also important to note that despite the many furrows recorded in the geophysical survey, only a handful of trenches revealed corresponding archaeological features.

Conversely, linear archaeological features such as the post-medieval field boundary identified in Trenches 3, 15, 18 and 34 were not identified on the geophysical survey. Neither were discrete features such as the large waterhole in Trench 21, or possible SFB in Trench 35.

## 5.3 Area 2

Ten trenches (36-45) were excavated across this area during this project. All trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies. Of these trenches, seven contained features of archaeological interest.

The natural substrate comprised a mid reddish-orange sandy clay and was identified between 0.28m and 0.63m *bgs*. A mid orangey-brown silty-clay subsoil was present across most of Area 2, however it was not recorded in Trenches 36 or 41, suggesting it did not extend this far north. Where present, the subsoil measured between 0.10m and 0.30m thick. The entirety of the area was overlain by a mid greyish-brown silty-clay topsoil which measured between 0.27m and 0.37m thick.

### 5.3.1 Trench 36

A broadly east-west aligned furrow was identified in Trench 36. The furrow filled half of the trench but was not fully exposed as it extended past the northern limit of the trench. It was visible for the entire 30m length of the trench. The furrow was not excavated as very little remained and in places after machining was completely truncated.

No other features of archaeological interest were recorded, including a north-south aligned geophysical linear anomaly, although this may have been partially masked by the furrow.

### 5.3.2 Trench 37

No features of archaeological interest were identified within Trench 37. A north-south aligned linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey appeared to correspond to two closely spaced ceramic land drains identified in the western half of the trench.

### 5.3.3 Trench 38

An east-west aligned ditch [3803] was identified in the centre of Trench 38 (Plate 9). The ditch measured 0.82m wide, 0.48m deep and had a ceramic, horse-shoe land-drain in its base. This ditch appears to correspond to a field boundary present on the 1st edition OS mapping. Two furrows were identified in the southern half of the trench and although unexcavated were aligned like those recorded in the geophysical survey in this part of the site.

### 5.3.4 Trench 39

A series of four, shallow, intercutting ditches [3904, 3907, 3909 and 3911] were located at the western end of Trench 39 (Figs 4 and 7, Plate 10). The ditches were aligned broadly north-south and did not correlate with any geophysical anomaly. The earliest ditch had a steep U-shaped profile and measured 0.60m in depth.

The later ditches within this group had much more shallow profiles and measured between 0.25m and 0.40m deep.

A linear geophysical anomaly, forming a rectilinear enclosure crossed the middle of this trench but no corresponding archaeological feature was observed.

### 5.3.5 Trench 40

No archaeological features or deposits were identified within Trench 40, other than a ceramic land drain. The two geophysical linear anomalies (furrows) were not observed in this trench.

### 5.3.6 Trench 41

Several archaeological features were identified in Trench 41. These comprised two pits or postholes, three ditches, and a gully terminus or pit protruding from the southern baulk. The majority of these were not recorded on the geophysical survey.

In the western limit of the trench, a probable large pit was partially exposed. The pit was unexcavated but measured at least 4m in diameter. Immediately east of this pit, two linear features were excavated. Gully [4102] extended southwards into the trench and was visible for a length of 1.27m before terminating (Fig 4 and 7). The gully had a shallow U-shaped profile and measured 0.21m deep.

Ditch [4104] was located immediately east of gully [4102]. This feature was aligned north-west to south-east and was visible for 4.52m in the trench. It measured 0.38m deep and was 0.90m wide (Fig 4 and 7, Plate 11).

Three further features were located immediately east of ditch [4104]. These comprised a broadly north-south aligned gully which terminated within the trench, and two possible pits or postholes. These features were unexcavated and remain undated.

At the east of the trench was a north-south aligned, 3m wide, ditch. This appears to correlate with a linear geophysical anomaly that extends south into Trenches 41 and 42 and appears to define the eastern limit to the archaeological remains. It is possible this linear was also excavated by Wessex Archaeology in Tr 3, ditch [304].

### 5.3.7 Trench 42

Three ditches and two gullies were identified in Trench 42. Ditch [4207] crossed the trench at its western end and correlates with a linear geophysical anomaly running north to south for around 100m (Figs 4 and 7, Plate 12). The ditch was truncated by a later recut [4210] that followed the same alignment.

A second ditch was located c 8m east of [4207]. It was aligned broadly north-west to south-east and was not excavated but measured 2.62m wide. It correlated with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that possibly forms an annex off ditch [4207].

A gully terminus was located in the centre of Trench 42 extending north-west from the southern baulk. The gully was aligned north-west to south-east and was visible for a length of c 3.80m before terminating. It measured 0.24m deep and 0.72m wide.

A second undated gully [4203] was located in the eastern end of Trench 42 (figs 4 and 7). The gully was very shallow and measured just 0.10m deep. An unexcavated ditch was located 0.60m east of gully [4203]. The ditch was not fully exposed and continued past the eastern end of the trench. It appeared to correlate with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly and is likely the same as a ditch exposed within Trench 41.

### 5.3.8 Trench 43

Two archaeological features were identified within Trench 43. To the north of the trench was an east-west aligned furrow that contained a ceramic land-drain. To the south of the trench there was a large

pit feature [4303] and appears to correlate with a group of geophysical anomalies that extended west and south. Pit [4303] was not fully exposed within the trench and extended beyond both the eastern and western limits. It was not excavated but measured at least 0.70m deep and was filled with a mid greyish-brown silty-clay. It and other geophysical anomalies in this area are thought to be waterholes.

### 5.3.9 Trench 44

Several archaeological features were identified in Trench 44. These comprised three ditches, two gullies, and three postholes.

Ditch [4409] was located at the eastern end of the trench and correlates with a north-east to south-west geophysical anomaly forming the eastern limit to the archaeology (Figs 4 and 7, Plate 13). The ditch measured 2.00m wide and 0.54m deep. It was filled with two sterile fills (4410 and 4411).

A second ditch [4403] was located towards the west end of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west and correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly appearing to form a rectilinear enclosure. This ditch measured 0.75m deep and 1.53m wide and contained three sterile fills (Figs 4 and 7, Plate 14). The uppermost fill was truncated by a later recut [4407] of the ditch. Ditch [4407] was much smaller being 0.27m deep, but it contained more humic fill, including fire-cracked stones and pottery, indicative of occupation refuse.

A posthole [4414] was located on the eastern side of ditch [4403] and was truncated by recut [4407]. The posthole had a diameter of 0.45m and was 0.40m deep. It appeared to be part of a small group including two others located c 3m west. The postholes may represent a fence line or possibly a more substantial structure not observed within the confines of the trench.

A third unexcavated ditch was identified in the western limit of the trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east and did not correspond with any geophysical anomalies. Similarly, two unexcavated gullies were identified in the centre of the trench. The eastern gully terminated within the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. The westernmost gully was aligned north-west to south-east and extended past the limits of excavation.

### 5.3.10 Trench 45

Trench 45 was located in the south of Area 2 and targeted two geophysical anomalies. Two ditches, a pit, a posthole, and two furrows were identified in the trench.

Ditch [4507] ran north to south through the centre of the trench and correlated with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly extending off the north to south aligned ditch, defining the eastern limits of the archaeology. Ditch [4507] had near vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.86m wide and 1.18m deep. Only the two lower fills of the ditch (4508) and (4509) survived as the upper fills had been truncated by pit [4503] (Fig 4 and 8, Plates 15 and 16).

Pit [4503] was only partially visible as it extended beyond the southern limits of the trench but appeared to be a circular shape in plan. It measured, a minimum of 0.80m in diameter and was 0.46m deep. It contained a large number small to medium, rounded stones, occasionally fire-cracked and lumps of lightly fired clay. A small, 0.18m diameter, unexcavated posthole was located c 0.30m east of ditch [4507].

The unexcavated ditch at the east of Trench 45 correlates with the linear geophysical anomaly thought to be the eastern boundary of the archaeology. This had been excavated in Trench 44 to the north [4409], and probably by Wessex archaeology to the south in Trench 5, cut [507].

Two furrows in the trench were not excavated but were aligned broadly north-south and correlate well with the geophysical survey.

### 5.3.11 Accuracy of the geophysical survey in Area 2

The geophysical survey in Area 2 revealed a series of linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies believed to represent a substantial settlement. The trenches excavated during this project have proved the geophysical results to be largely accurate.

Only a handful of geophysical anomalies did not correspond to any archaeological features. For example, a rectilinear anomaly targeted by Trench 39 and a linear anomaly targeted by Trenches 36 and 37 were not seen in the trenches.

Conversely more archaeological features were seen in the evaluation trenches than were recorded during the geophysical survey. This was apparent in Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44 but was most obvious in Trench 41 which contained a total of seven archaeological features compared to the one recorded in the geophysical survey.

## 5.4 Area 3

Four trenches (Tr 46-49) were excavated across this area during this project. All trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies. All four trenches contained features of archaeological interest.

The natural geology comprised a mid pinkish-orange sandy-clay and was identified between 0.23m and 0.40m bgs. No subsoil was identified within this part of the site. The natural substrate was overlain by a mid greyish-brown silty-clay topsoil.

### 5.4.1 Trench 46

Trench 46 contained two ditches and a possible pit. The southernmost ditch [4602] was aligned broadly east-west and corresponded with a circular geophysical anomaly. The ditch was fairly substantial and measured 1.89m wide and 0.86m deep. It had a V-shaped profile with steep, convex edges and contained seven fills indicative of natural infilling.

Immediately to the north was a second ditch [4610] that measured 1.57m wide and 0.35m deep which contained single, smaller, recut [4612] (Figs 5 and 8, Plate 17). This ditch does not appear to correspond with any geophysical anomalies. An unexcavated, sub-oval, pit was located on the northern edge of ditch [4610] and measured 0.60m wide and 0.75m long.

### 5.4.2 Trench 47

Four furrows and two gullies were identified within Trench 47. An unexcavated gully in the west of the trench correlates with the western side of circular geophysical anomaly, the eastern side of which has been masked by a furrow. A gully terminus [4702] measuring 1.36m wide and 0.36m deep was located beneath furrow [4706] in the east of the trench and correlates to an annex of the main circular structure recorded on the geophysical survey (Figs 5 and 8, Plate 18). The gully was recut once [4704]. All four furrows were aligned north-south, and the three western furrows corresponded probable furrows recorded in the geophysical survey.

### 5.4.3 Trench 48

A single, small, U-shaped, gully [4802] was present in the centre of Trench 48. The gully was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.46m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a very sterile clay fill and did not contain any finds and it did not correspond to any geophysical anomaly. No archaeological feature appeared to correlate to a curvilinear geophysical anomaly located at the north end of the trench.

### 5.4.4 Trench 49

Trench 49 contained a single east to west aligned ditch [4902] and a north to south aligned furrow which truncated the ditch. The ditch [4902] corresponded to the north side of a rectangular enclosure

recorded in the geophysical survey. The ditch had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.97m wide and 0.15m deep. A possible recut [4905] had a similar profile and measured 0.22m deep (Figs 5 and 8).

### 5.4.5 Accuracy of the geophysical survey in Area 3

The geophysical survey in Area 3 identified a series of linear, curvilinear, circular and rectangular anomalies thought to represent enclosures and possible roundhouses. The evaluation has confirmed many of these anomalies to be real, but some were not identified. For example, the curvilinear anomalies in the north ends of trenches 46 and 48 were not identified. The results of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation also did not correlate well with the geophysical survey results in Area 3. However, it is probable that the furrows, running north to south through Area 3 have masked several archaeological anomalies recorded in that survey and in the confines of narrow evaluation trenches such features are elusive. Enough of the geophysical survey results have been confirmed to suggest that it is accurate.

## 5.5 Area 4

Area 4 was located in the south of the investigation area, c 180m south of Area 3. During this project, two evaluation trenches (54-55) were excavated across Area 4. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified in either trench. The natural substrate comprised a mid yellowish-brown silty-clay and was identified between 0.24m-0.25m bgs. No subsoil was present in this area. The natural substrate was overlain by a mid greyish-brown silty-clay topsoil.

### 5.5.1 Trench 54

Trench 54 was positioned to target a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that was broadly orientated north-east to south-west through this area. The anomaly is thought to extent northwards into Trenches 51-53. No features of archaeological interest were identified in this trench.

### 5.5.2 Trench 55

Trench 55 was positioned to target a circular geophysical anomaly and a curvilinear anomaly extending south-east from it. As with the circular anomalies present in Areas 2 and 3, it was thought possible that this may represent a roundhouse or similar. No features of archaeological interest were identified in this trench.

### 5.5.3 Geophysical Summary

The geophysical anomalies observed within Area 3, do not appear to correspond to any below ground archaeological feature or deposit. This confirms the results of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation (Trench 8) which did not identify any archaeological remains in Area 4.

## 5.6 Other Trenches

Three trenches (Tr 51-53) were positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly that extends south from Area 3 towards Area 4. This anomaly had not previously been targeted by any other investigation. The anomaly was identified in all three trenches.

Trench 50 was located c 114m east of Area 3 and was positioned to target a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. A corresponding feature was identified within the trench.

### 5.6.1 Trench 50

Trench 50 was very shallow at just 0.16m deep. The natural substrate comprised a mid reddish-brown silty-clay which was overlain by a greyish-brown silty-clay topsoil.

Two ditches were identified within the trench and appeared to correlate with the targeted geophysical anomaly. Ditch [5004] followed a north-west to south-east alignment and extended past both limits of the trench. It measured 1.30m wide and 0.28m deep.

The northern edge of ditch [5004] was truncated by gully terminus [5002]. The gully measured 0.38m wide and 0.13m deep and was visible for a length of 0.41m. It followed a similar alignment as ditch [5004] and may be associated (Fig 2 and 8, Plate 19)

### 5.6.2 Trench 51

The natural substrate in Trench 51 comprised a reddish to yellowish-brown silty-clay located at 0.36m *bgs*. It was overlain by a greyish-brown silty-clay topsoil. Two furrows and a ditch were identified within the trench. The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and correlated with the linear geophysical anomaly the trench was targeting. It was not excavated here and is thought to be the same as ditch [5203] in Trench 52.

### 5.6.3 Trench 52

The natural substrate in Trench 52 comprised a yellowish-brown silty-clay observed at 0.55m *bgs*. A subsoil was present in this trench, comprising a lighter yellowish-brown silty-clay which measured 0.24m deep. It was overlain by a greyish-brown topsoil which measured 0.24m deep. Three north to south aligned furrows and a ditch were identified in Trench 52. Ditch [5203] was aligned correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly and is thought to be the same as the ditch observed in Trench 51.

Ditch [5203] measured 2.58m wide and 0.60m deep and had irregular but concave sides and an irregular base (Fig 8). A fragment of brick or CBM was recovered from the top of the upper fill (5206).

### 5.6.4 Trench 53

The stratigraphic sequence changed somewhat in Trench 53. The natural substrate comprised a yellowish-grey clay, observed at 0.80m *bgs*. It was overlain by a mid greenish-grey, sandy-clay colluvial deposit which measured 0.26m deep. This in turn was overlain by a subsoil deposit measuring 0.24m deep. The entirety of the trench was overlain by a topsoil deposit measuring 0.30m deep.

A single ditch was identified in the south-eastern end of the trench. The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.30m wide and was visible for a length of 3.70m within the trench. The ditch was not excavated as it contained modern ceramic material and barbed wire and is thought to correspond to a field boundary present on the 1st edition OS mapping.

No archaeological feature was identified that corresponded with the geophysical anomaly running through the centre of the trench, that had been previously observed in Trenches 51-52.

### 5.6.5 Geophysical Summary

The geophysical anomalies which were tested in this area appeared to consistently correspond with buried archaeological features, with the only exception being Trench 53. However, differentiating between the ditch fills, colluvium and subsoil became increasingly difficult as the evaluation progressed further downslope and there is no reason to doubt the results of the geophysical survey.

## 6 Artefactual evidence by Laura Griffin and Rob hedge

### 6.1 Introduction

The artefact report conforms to standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), as well as further guidance on pottery analysis, archive creation and museum deposition created by various pottery study groups (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016), the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF 2011), and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993).

### 6.2 Aims

This assessment aimed to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts and describe the range of artefacts present. The information has been used to provide a preliminary assessment/ analysis of the significance of the artefacts.

This report covers artefacts of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval date.

## 6.3 Methodology

### 6.3.1 Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). All artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand

### 6.3.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. This date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database, with tables generated using Microsoft Excel.

For the purposes of this assessment, sherds have not been quantified by specific fabric or form type but, instead, the general composition of the group has been noted and is discussed below.

Classification of worked flint follows conventions outlined in Ballin (2000), Inizan *et al* (1999), and Butler (2005); the material was catalogued according to type and dated where possible.

### 6.3.3 Discard policy

Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained, unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). Large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material, unless there is some special reason to retain (such as local production), may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample will be retained. Discard of finds from post-medieval and earlier deposits will only be instituted with reference to museum collection policy and/or with agreement of the local museum.

## 6.4 Results

The finds assemblage retrieved totalled 105 finds weighing 2600g (Table 1). The level of preservation was generally good with the majority of pottery sherds displaying low levels of surface abrasion, as reflected in a notably high average sherd weight of 20.4g.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
Neolithic/Bronze Age	stone	flint	retouched flake	1	8
undated prehistoric	stone	flint	flake/chunk	3	21
undated prehistoric	ceramic		pot	15	203
Late Bronze Age -Early Iron Age	ceramic		pot	1	35
Late Bronze Age -Early Iron Age	ceramic	fired clay	weight	1	63
Middle-Late Iron Age	ceramic		pot	61	1338
Roman	ceramic		pot	1	16
post-medieval	ceramic		brick	1	810
undated	metal	iron	object	1	3

undated	ceramic	fired clay		20	103
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Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

### 6.4.1 Pottery

All sherds have been quantified according to general period. Where possible, diagnostic sherds have been allocated date ranges but have not been cross-referenced to specific form or fabric types at this stage of analysis.

A total of 78 sherds weighing 1592g were retrieved. The assemblage was dominated by sherds of Middle – Late Iron Age date, with a small quantity of earlier material identified. Later material comprised a single sherd of Roman date.

#### Prehistoric

##### Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

A single sherd was thought to be of this date based primarily on fabric and decoration type but also because it was found in association with a fragment of a ceramic cylindrical weight typical of this period (see below). Both were retrieved from the upper fill (4304) of a probable waterhole [4303].

The sherd was of a shell-tempered fabric with many voids, giving it a light feel. It was decorated by deep finger wiping, running horizontally around what appeared to be the neck of the vessel. The exterior was also burnished and the internal surface undecorated but nicely finished. This style of decoration may indicate it to be of the post Deverel-Rimbury plainware tradition.

##### Middle-Late Iron Age

Most of this pottery assemblage is thought to span the Middle and Late Iron Age based on comparison with local assemblages such as those from Grove Farm, Enderby (Clay 1992), Elms Farm, Humberstone (Charles *et al* 2000) and Wanlip (Beamish 1998). The range of fabrics, forms and decoration was consistent with known types from the East Midlands region.

Full fabric identification should be undertaken should there be a further phase of analysis. However, upon cursory examination it could be seen that quartz-based fabrics dominated. Many of these also contained large flakes of gold mica and a number were noted as having the distinctive granodiorite/granitic inclusions common to pottery of this region. Other fabrics observed in smaller quantity included shell-tempered and mudstone/grog types.

Identifiable forms were predominantly jars, including barrel, slack-shouldered and simple everted types. Just one bowl form was noted from the fill (4211) of a ditch recut [4210]. Decoration and surface treatment included scoring, some brushed and incised. This type of decoration is typical of the East Midlands where 'scored wares' (formerly known as Ancaster-Breedon ware) commonly dominate assemblages of this period. In addition, fine burnishing was noted on a small number of sherds.

##### Undated prehistoric

A total of 15 sherds could not be assigned to a specific period based on fabric or form type and therefore have been grouped as general prehistoric for the purposes of this report.

##### Roman

Pottery of Roman date consisted of single greyware sherd from an everted rim jar from the fill (3204) of a furrow [3203].

### 6.4.2 Fired clay

#### Ceramic weight

A fragment of a ceramic weight was retrieved from the upper fill (4304) of a waterhole [4303]. Although fragmentary, it would appear to be of cylindrical form, measuring c110mm in diameter

Weights of this form are commonly dated to the Middle and Late Bronze Age and are often retrieved from pit and waterhole features (Hurst 2015, 102).

### Undiagnostic

The remaining 20 fragments of fired clay were undiagnostic, although those from fill (4408) of ditch [4407] had impressions in the surface, which may indicate them to have been pressed around or into something, possibly as a lining.

### 6.4.3 Worked flint, by Rob Hedge

Four pieces (29g) of prehistoric worked flint were recovered. The raw material comprised translucent grey flint; a thin cortex, where present, suggested local glacio-fluvial sources such as river pebbles. A single flake was found in the fill (5205) of ditch [5203], one chunk of which came from (4705), within recut [4704] of a possible roundhouse gully [4702], and may be contemporary with the deposit. The sole artefact from fill (3504) of pit [3503] was an undiagnostic secondary flake. Subsoil (2001) yielded a retouched flake.

None were closely dateable, although the retouched flake is most likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The material probably represents a background scatter derived from earlier prehistoric activity, pre-dating most of the archaeological features observed during the evaluation.

### 6.4.4 Other finds

Remaining finds were from a secondary ditch fill (context 5202) and consisted of a fragment of post-medieval brick and a fragment of iron, thought to be part of a nail. These were found at the top of the fill during machining and given the difficulty in differentiating between the ditch fills and natural deposits in Trenches 51-53 they may derive from the subsoil.

Context	Cut	Material class	Material subtype	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Finds TPQ
2001		ceramic	fired clay		15	30	undated	prehistoric
2001		stone	flint	retouched flake	1	8	Neolithic/Bronze Age	
2104	2103	ceramic		pot	9	174	prehistoric	M-LIA
2104	2103	ceramic		pot	3	16	prehistoric	
2104	2103	ceramic		pot	9	18	Middle-Late Iron Age	
3204	3303	ceramic		pot	1	16	Roman	
3504	3503	stone	flint	flake	1	6	prehistoric	prehistoric
3906	3904	ceramic		pot	25	604	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
3912	3911	ceramic		pot	1	14	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4105	4104	ceramic		pot	2	2	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4208	4207	ceramic		pot	1	39	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4211	4210	ceramic		pot	6	365	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4211	4210	ceramic	fired clay		2	10	undated	
4304	4303	ceramic		pot	1	35	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	LBA-EIA
4304	4303	ceramic	fired clay		1	63	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	
4408	4407	ceramic		pot	2	3	prehistoric	M-LIA
4408	4407	ceramic		pot	3	27	Middle-Late Iron Age	
4408	4407	ceramic	fired clay		3	63	undated	
4410	4409	ceramic		pot	1	10	prehistoric	PRH
4509	4507	ceramic		pot	3	35	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4603	4602	ceramic		pot	1	3	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA

4703	4702	ceramic		pot	2	36	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4705	4704	ceramic		pot	3	171	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4705	4704	stone	flint	chunk	1	2	prehistoric	
4900		ceramic		pot	1	9	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
4908	4907	ceramic		pot	3	10	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
5003	5002	ceramic		pot	1	5	Middle-Late Iron Age	M-LIA
5205	5203	ceramic		brick	1	810	post-medieval	PMD
5205	5203	stone	flint	flake	1	13	prehistoric	
5205	5203	metal	iron	object	1	3	undated	

Table 2: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

## 6.5 Discussion

The dating and composition of this assemblage indicates domestic activity on the site during the Middle and Late Iron Age. However, the presence of pottery and a ceramic weight of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date in the fill of a waterhole, would suggest that there was earlier activity, possibly connected to stock management.

## 6.6 Significance

It is widely acknowledged that more work needs to be done to more closely date Bronze Age and Iron Age ceramic assemblages of the East Midlands (Knight 2002, 141). More attention needs to be paid to the longevity of specific form and decoration types eg. it is increasingly likely that 'scored wares' had a much longer production span than previously asserted. Full analysis and recording of all material of this type will contribute towards the understanding of these wares and the creation of a useful typology.

Likewise, identification of fabric types by comparison with those from other local assemblages such as Grove Farm, Enderby (Clay 1992) and Wanlip (Beamish 1998), would usefully contribute to the knowledge and understanding of production and distribution of pottery in the region. Once again, this is an acknowledged research priority for assemblages of this period with a pattern emerging of a change in supply with non-locally produced wares becoming more dominant (Knight 2002, 142).

## 6.7 Recommendations

### 6.7.1 Further analysis should further work proceed

#### Pottery

- Produce a catalogue of all sherds.
- Illustrate a representative sample of form and decorated sherds.
- Analysis of fabrics, using local type series where possible.
- Look at supply in relation to fabric types present and identify any chronological variation.
- Analysis of vessel form and function relating forms to existing typologies where possible.
- Look at distribution of material across the site and identify any chronological variation or functional patterns if present.
- Compare material with that from other Late Bronze Age and Iron Age assemblages from the region.

#### Fired clay

- Produce a catalogue of all material.
- Identify whether there are any patterns in deposition and distribution across the site.

## 6.8 Discard/retention

- All pottery of prehistoric and Roman date should be retained.
- The ceramic weight should be retained.
- All fired clay should be retained on the assumption that it relates to prehistoric activity on the site.

# 7 Environmental evidence by Elizabeth Pearson

## 7.1 Introduction

The environmental project conforms to guidance by ClfA (2014a) on archaeological evaluation, further guidance by English Heritage (2011) and the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995).

## 7.2 Methodology

### 7.2.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (2012). A total of three bulk samples (each of up to 20 litres) were taken from the site (Table 3).

### 7.2.2 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammer scale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

Animal bone was quantified according to weight (g) and count and tabulated by context.

Charcoal was examined under a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope in order to determine the presence of oak and non-oak charcoal. Subsequently, the cell structure of selected non-oak charcoal fragments was examined in three planes under a MEIJI dark illumination microscope and identifications were carried out using reference texts (Schweingruber 1978 and Hather 2000) and reference slides housed at Worcestershire Archaeology.

Context	Sample	Trench	Feature type	Fill of	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)
4211	3	42	Ditch	Fill [4210]	Mid – Late Iron Age	10	10
4408	2	44	Ditch	Fill [4407]	Mid – Late Iron Age	20	20
4506	1	45	Pit	Fill [4503]	Mid – Late Iron Age	20	20

Table 3: List of bulk samples

### 7.2.3 Discard policy

Remaining soil sample and residues (post scanning) will be discarded after a period of three months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

## 7.3 Results

### 7.3.1 Charred plant macrofossils and charcoal

The results are summarised in Tables 4 and 5.

All samples were Middle to Late Iron Age in date. Environmental remains were sparse, consisting of only occasional grains of emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and unidentified cereal grain. A small amount of wheat rachis (chaff), possible pear/apple/whitethorn/hornbeam (cf Maloideae sp) and other non-oak charcoal was also identified. Little interpretation could be made of these remains.

Uncharred remains, consisting of mainly root fragments are assumed to be modern and intrusive as they are unlikely to have survived in the soils on site for long without charring or waterlogging.

Context	Sample	Large mammal	Charcoal	Charred plant	Uncharred	Hammerscale	Artefacts
4211	3	occ	occ	occ	occ		occ chert, heat-cracked stone.
4408	2	occ	occ	occ	occ		occ fired clay, chert, pot, heat-cracked stone.
4506	1	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ chert/flint, pot, burnt stone.

Table 4: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant.

Context	Sample	Preservation type	Species detail	Category remains	Quantity/diversity	Comment
4211	3	unch*	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	seed	+/low	
4211	3	unch*	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous)	misc	+/low	Also invertebrate remains, cereal straw
4408	2	ch	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> grain, <i>Triticum</i> sp grain, <i>Bromus</i> sp grain	grain	+/low	
4408	2	ch	cf Maloideae sp, non-oak wood			
4408	2	unch*	<i>Triticum</i> sp rachis, Cereal sp indet culm node	misc	++/low	
4408	2	unch*	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	seed	+/low	
4506	1	ch	<i>Galium aparine</i>	seed	+/low	

4506	1	unch*	<i>Fumaria</i> sp, <i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>Stellaria media</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> sp, <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	seed	+/low	
4506	1	ch	<i>Bromus</i> sp grain	grain	+/low	

Table 5: Plant remains from bulk samples

**Key for Table 5:**

preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
unch* = uncharred (probably modern and intrusive)	++ = 11- 50

**7.3.2 Animal bone**

A small assemblage (56 fragments; 788g) of animal bone was hand-collected during fieldwork (Table 6).

Context	Context description	Material class	Material subtype	Count	Weight(g)	Feature type	Provisional date
3504	Fill of pond [3503]	bone	animal bone	2	76		
4105	Fill of ditch [4104]	bone	animal bone	21	127	Ditch	
4208	Primary fill of ditch [4207]	bone	animal bone	1	3	Ditch	Iron Age
4408	Fill of ditch re-cut [4407]	bone	animal bone	1	18	Ditch	Iron Age
4415	Fill of sub-circular posthole [4414]	bone	animal bone	2	1	Posthole	Uncertain/Not known
4609	Fill of ditch 4602	bone	animal bone	12	234	Ditch	Iron Age
4613	Fill of recut 4612	bone	animal bone	7	163	Gully	
4703	Fill of ring-gully [4702]	bone	animal bone	2	144	Gully	Iron Age
4705	Fill of ring-gully re-cut [4704]	bone	animal bone	1	3		

4903	Fill of [4902]	bone	animal bone	5	15	Ditch	
4908	Fill of [4907]	bone	animal bone	2	4	Furrow	
<b>Totals</b>				<b>56</b>	<b>788</b>		

Table 6: Hand-collected animal bone

## 7.4 Discussion

The results suggest small-scale processing of cereal crops, probably on domestic hearths; hence arable farming may have been of low importance on this site. The local soils are slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base rich loamy and clayey soils of moderate fertility. Present day farming on such soils is mostly suited to grassland for dairying or beef, with some cereal production owing to problems with wet or poached ground (Cranfield and Agrifood Institute 2020). It is likely that these conditions would have limited the capacity of cereal cultivation in the past, without modern farming equipment and chemicals.

Only a small assemblage of animal bone was hand-collected during fieldwork,

## 7.5 Significance

Assessment of environmental remains suggests these are of local significance, because of the low levels and poor preservation.

# 8 Discussion

## 8.1 Neolithic/Bronze Age

No features of this date have been identified during this evaluation and finds of this date are limited to those recovered from the topsoil during this evaluation and during the fieldwalking across Area 1 in the early 1980s. Little can be said about this material other than that it represents a general background scatter of activity indicative of the piecemeal use of the area during the early prehistoric. It is possible archaeological features of this period may therefore be located across all areas, but these are likely to be small, dispersed and unlikely to reflect the permanent occupation of the landscape.

## 8.2 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Only a small finds assemblage of this date was recovered during the evaluation, from a possible waterhole [4303] in Trench 43. Several other large pit features are visible in the geophysical survey results in this part of the site and it may be that all are former waterholes. The slightly earlier date of these features, as suggested by the finds assemblage, may indicate that they relate to an earlier phase of activity associated with an unenclosed pastoral agricultural regime.

## 8.3 Middle to Late Iron Age

By the Middle Iron Age the landscape appears to have been formally partitioned and multiple small enclosures created across both Areas 2 and 3. Those in Area 2 appear to be bounded on the east and south by a ditch visible in Trenches 41, 42, 44, 45 and in the Wessex Archaeology evaluation trenches 3 and 5. The western boundary was more elusive and did not appear in the geophysical survey results, however a north to south aligned, quadruple ditch sequence [3904, 3907, 3909 and 3911] seen in Trench 39, may represent the western limit to the enclosure. If correct this would make the enclosed area around 70m wide and 280m long. Within this area there appear to be numerous smaller rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures. Area 2 appears similar but seems to be unenclosed, although across an area of 112m x 0.98m there are nine further rectilinear or curvilinear enclosures.

At present it remains unclear if the latter represent roundhouses but given the lack of other domestic features identified in Areas 2 and 3 they are not thought to be. Specifically, there was a lack of features and habitation rubbish which might be expected in domestic settlements such as storage pits, four post structures, ovens, hearths, charcoal and fire-cracked stones etc. In fact, only one pit [4503] containing fire-cracked stone was excavated across both Areas 2 and 3.

Interestingly during the evaluation, it was also noted that domestic waste was more apparent in the later fills or in the later ditch recuts, the fills of which appeared more humic and contained more charcoal fragments. This may indicate that there was a change in rubbish disposal over time and that towards the end of the life of the enclosures, it was no longer necessary to maintain the ditches. As a result, they appear to have become used for rubbish disposal. Alternatively, it may also suggest that the enclosures have been used differently over time, with domestic settlement activity increasing, albeit slightly, over time.

At present it appears that the enclosures are likely to represent stock management features, perhaps used during the summer months when stock would have been pastured on the floodplain. The enclosures possibly being used to separate and control animals during breeding, birthing and weaning and to protect younger animals from predators. The ditches present in Trenches 51, 52, 53 and 60, appear to form a funnel, from the higher ground where the enclosures are situated to the lower floodplain, perhaps to direct herds to and from grazing on the floodplain. This activity may not have required large numbers of people to supervise and this may explain why there is a lack of domestic features and waste present.

#### **8.4 Roman**

Only a single sherd of residual Roman pottery was found in furrow [2303] and occupation of this date should not be expected in any of the archaeological areas.

#### **8.5 Saxon/Early medieval**

No finds of this date were identified during the evaluation, but 15 sherds of potential Saxon pottery were found during field walking across Area 1 in the early 1980s. The first group of three sherds from this fieldwalking have been re-evaluated during this evaluation and they appear to be earlier in origin and are probably prehistoric in date (Laura Griffin pers comm). Although it was not possible to examine all the pottery identified as Saxon from that field walking assemblage this casts doubt on the validity of those earlier identifications. It is therefore unlikely that Saxon/Early medieval archaeological remains will be encountered at the site, and only one potential feature of this date was excavated during the evaluation. This was a large, shallow pit, with a flat base [3503] that is reminiscent of a sunken floored building common during the period. It currently remains undated but given the absence of Saxon/early medieval archaeology and the density of Iron Age features across the site it is more than likely to be prehistoric in date, perhaps a shallow pond rather than a sunken floored building.

#### **8.6 Medieval**

The extensive furrows are the only medieval features visible at the site. These are located across all parts of the site and in areas mask the early, prehistoric, archaeology.

#### **8.7 Post medieval/Modern**

The only confirmed features of this date are field boundary ditches, which are present in Area 1, 2 and south of Area 3. All are visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map.

## **9 Significance**

The only significant archaeological remains at the site are the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age features and enclosures located in Trenches 21, 35, 51, 52, 53 and 50 and across Areas 2 and 3. Currently the extent of any settlement present across the site remains unclear and most of the

enclosures and boundary features are thought to be primarily associated with stock control. Although the results of the evaluation are tentative they appear to record the shift from an unenclosed pastoral landscape to a highly bounded and enclosed one. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that the enclosures were well maintained and that towards the end of their life settlement activity and occupation may have increased.

The visibility of archaeological relationships between features and the good preservation of pottery also suggests that it should be possible to phase the site accurately when excavated. The small quantities of plant macrofossil remains, which support the fact the site was not permanently or extensively occupied, are compensated somewhat by the good preservation of animal bone.

These results suggest that the archaeological remains can contribute to several regional research areas identified in the East Midlands regional research framework (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012, pp58-69) and as a result the archaeology is of regional significance. The regional research areas which can be contributed to include, but are not limited to, the following;

4.3: The development of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Settlements.

4.4: The adoption of enclosed spaces and settlement during the Middle Iron Age.

4.6: The adoption and development of field and boundary systems.

4.8: The agricultural economy and landscape during the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age.

## 10 Conclusions

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. Conditions were suitable in most of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features. It is considered that the nature, density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate characterisation of the development site.

The evaluation confirmed that the geophysical survey is mostly accurate and that there are extensive prehistoric archaeological remains located across the site but mainly focused in Areas 2 and 3. In those areas it is believed that the medieval furrows have masked some of the prehistoric archaeological remains so that some geophysical anomalies were not identified. At present most of the features appear to be for stock management and few settlement features or associated waste materials were identified.

## 11 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Andrew Mann, MCIfA, assisted by Elspeth Iliff, PCIfA and Beth Williams.

The project was managed by Tom Rogers, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Jamie Wilkins and Andrew Mann. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

## 12 Acknowledgements

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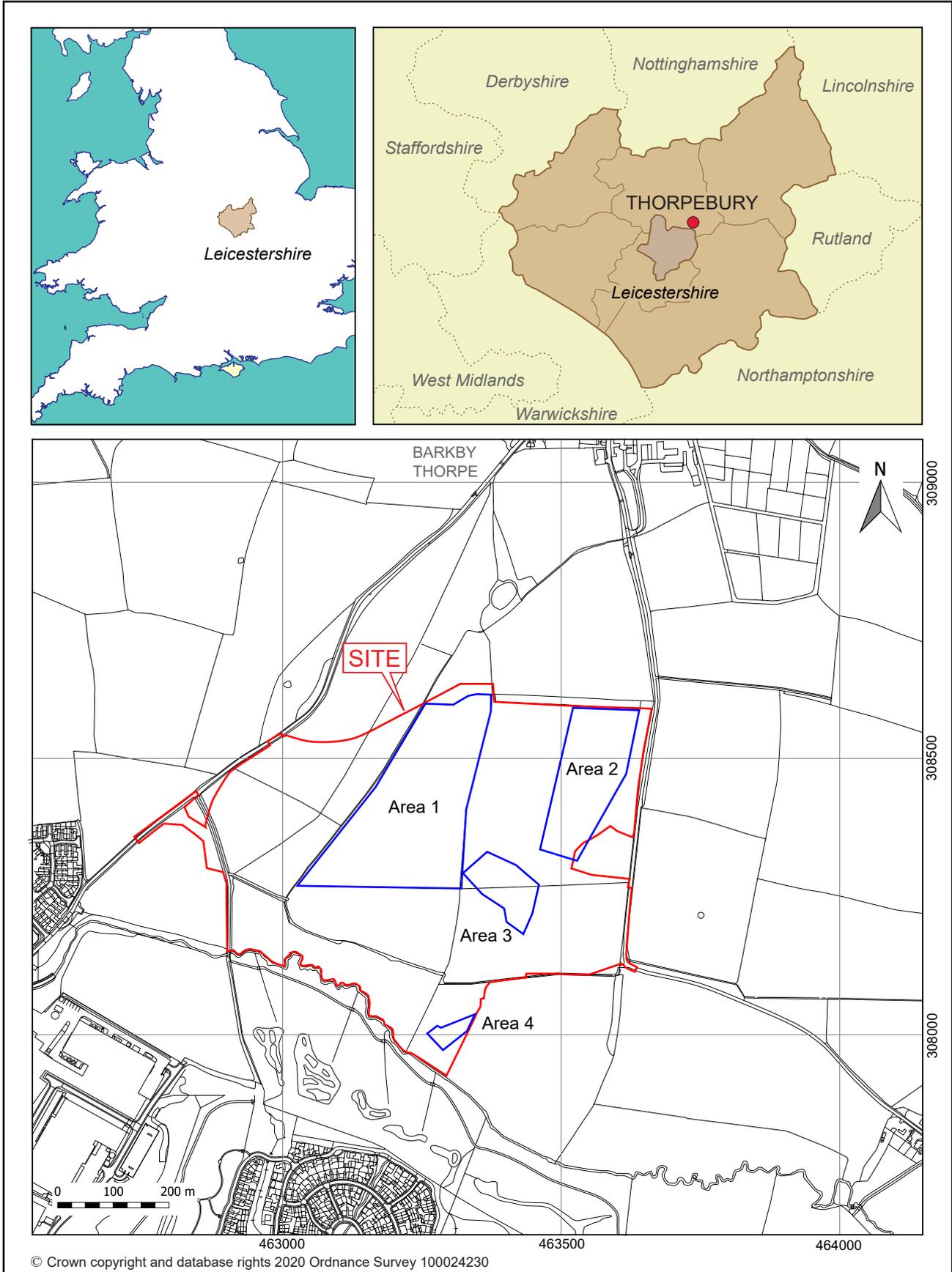
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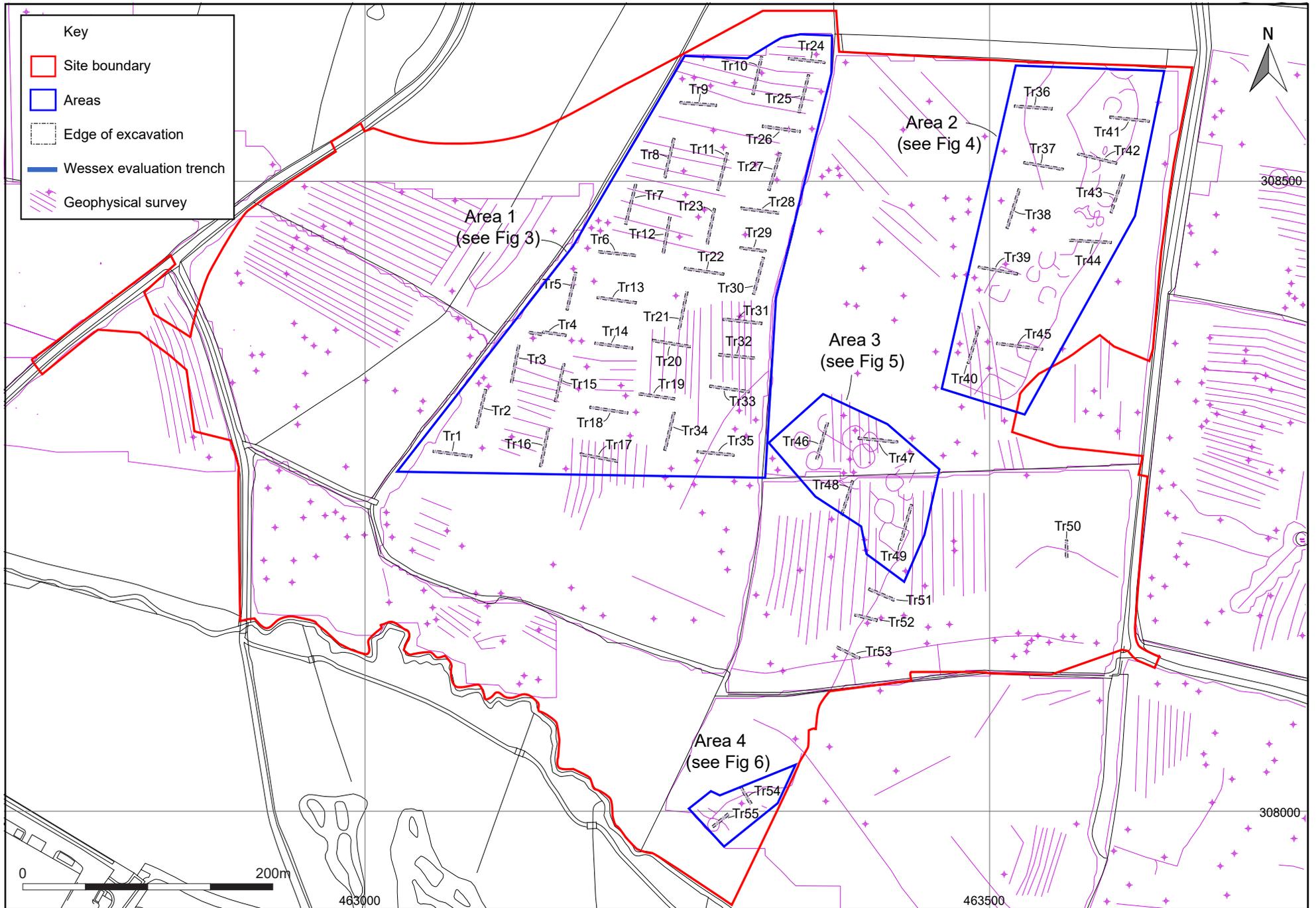
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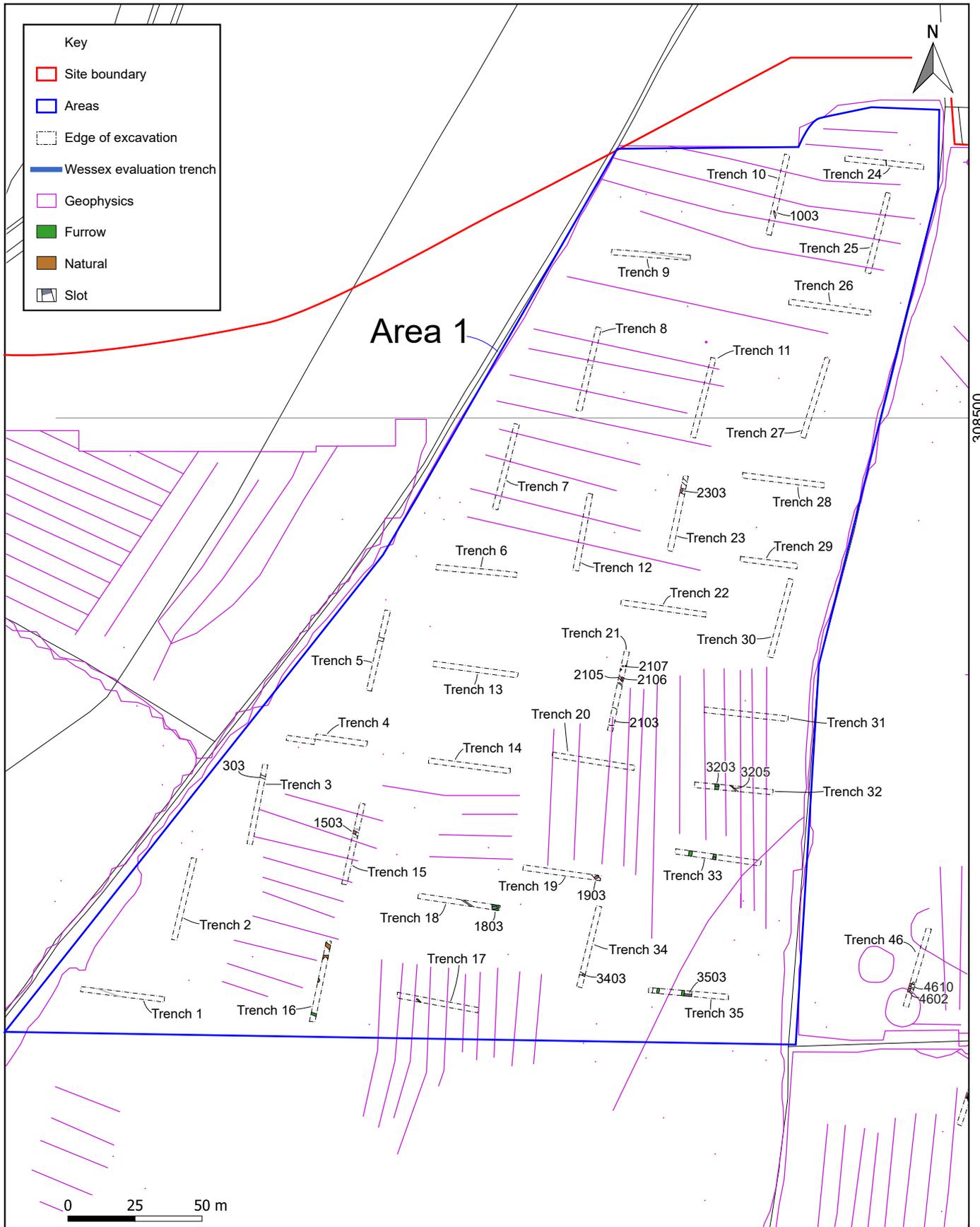
## Figures



Location of the site

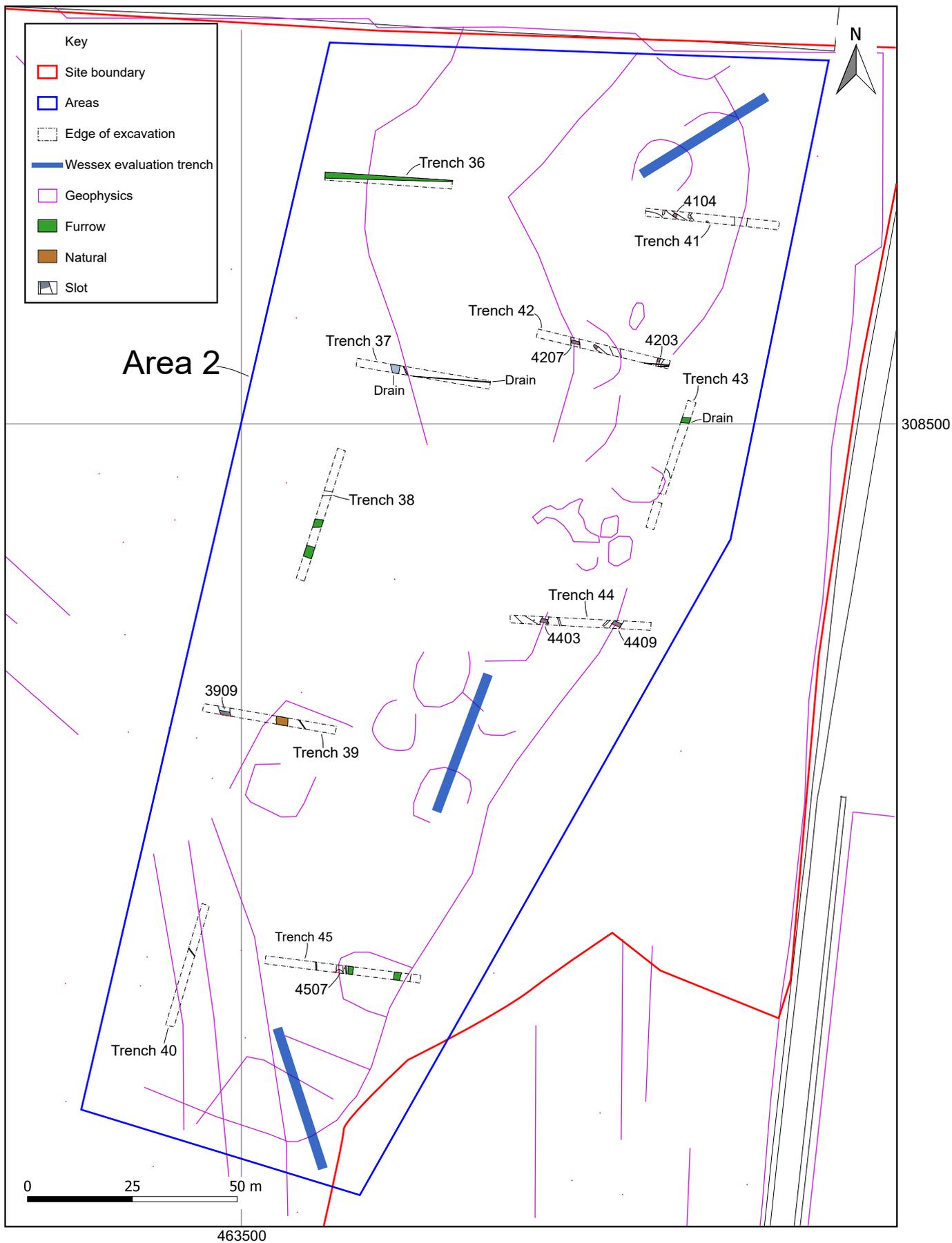
Figure 1





Trench plan: Area 1

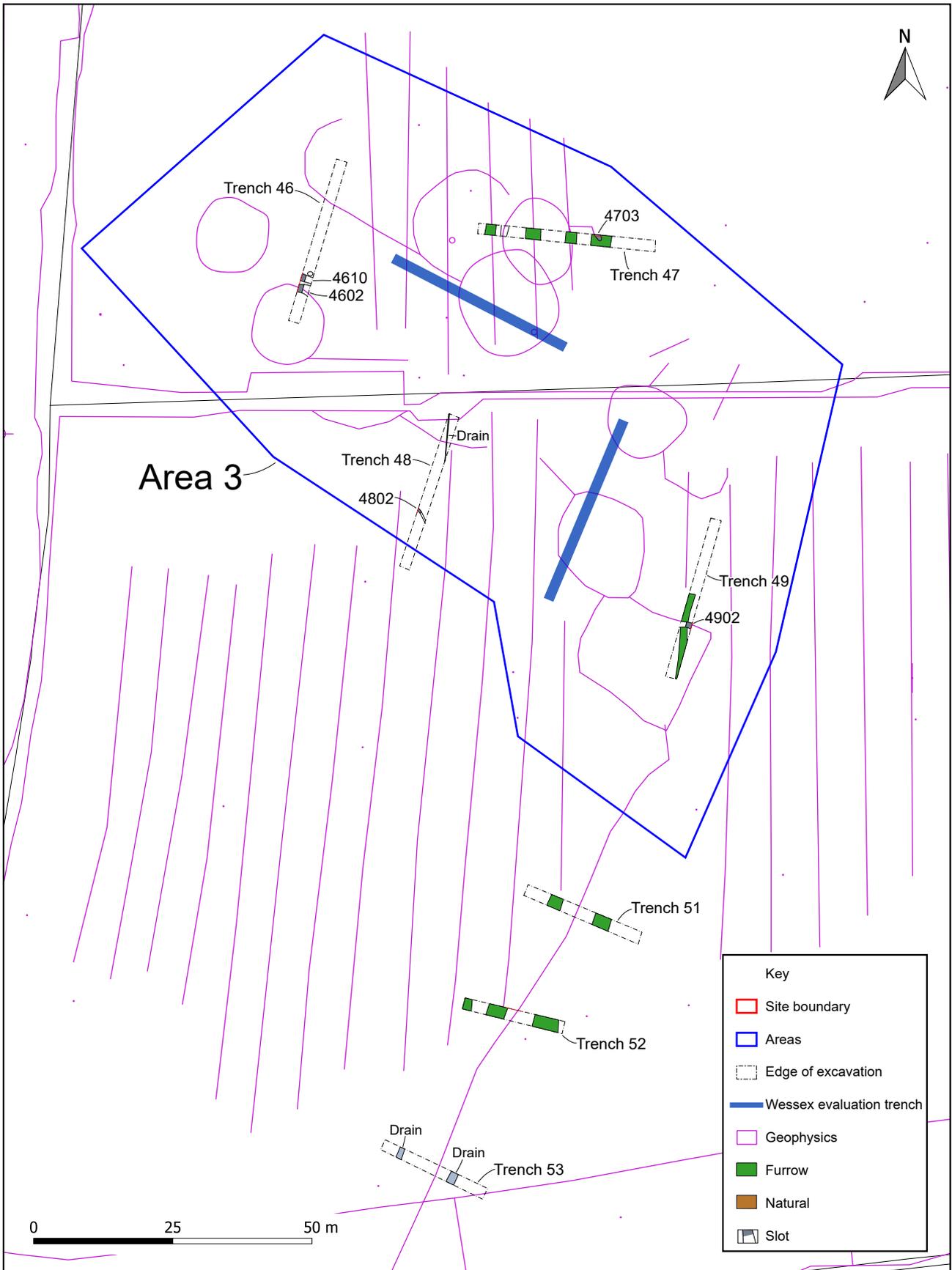
Figure 3



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Trench plan: Area 2

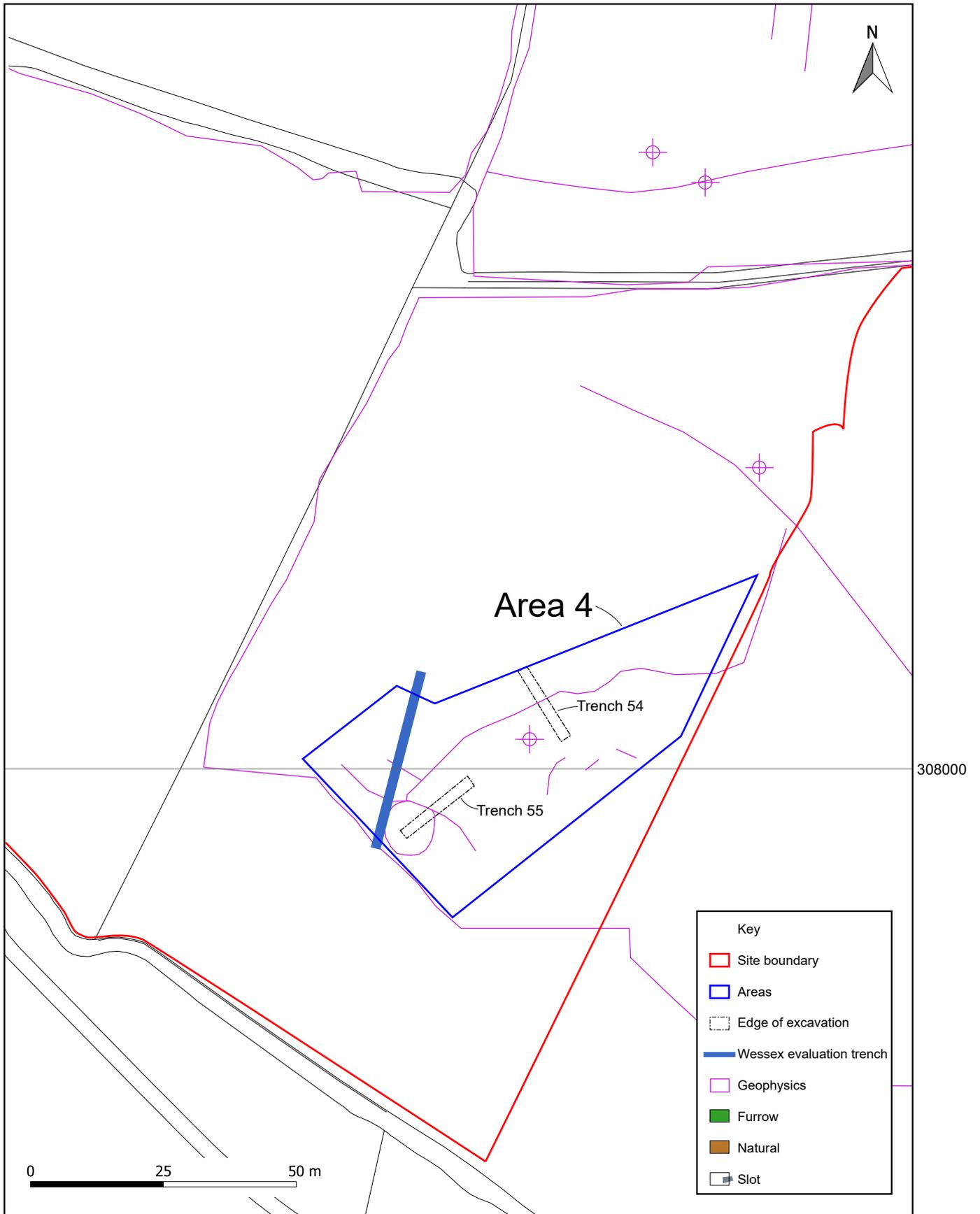
Figure 4



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Trench plan: Area 3

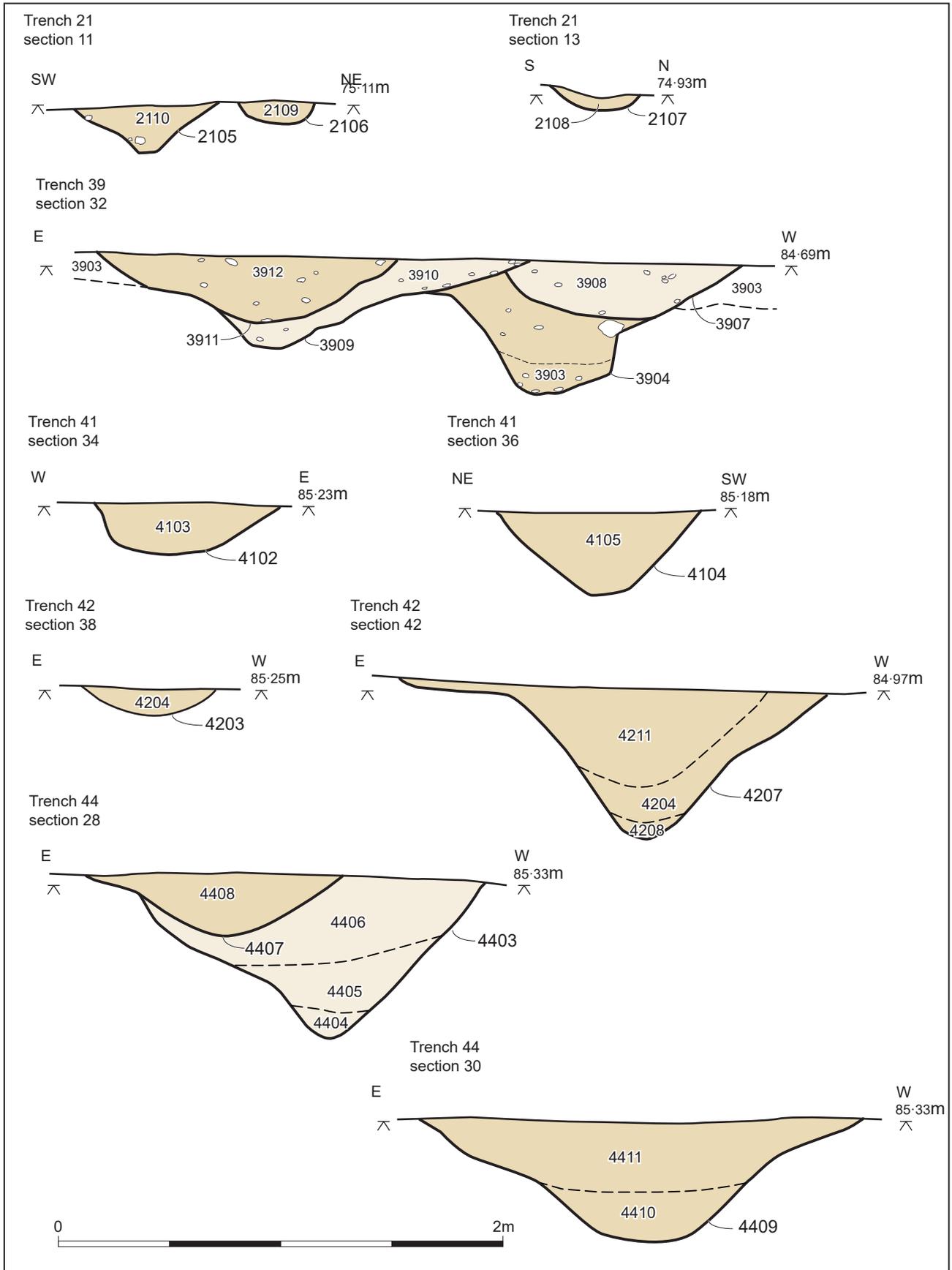
Figure 5



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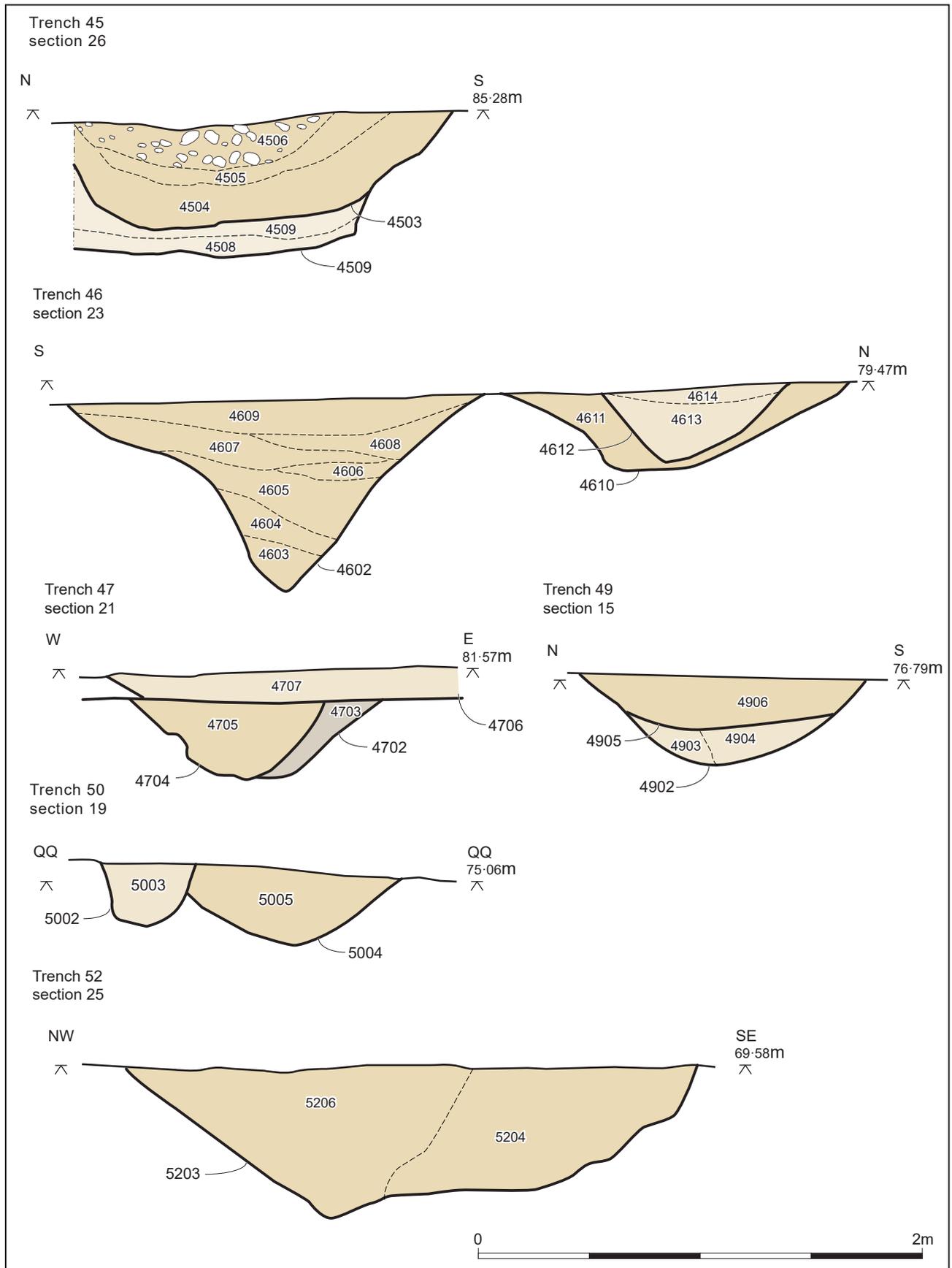
Trench plan: Area 4

Figure 6



Sections

Figure 7



Sections

Figure 8

## Plates



*Plate 1: Gully terminus [1003], facing south east, 0.40m scale*



*Plate 2: Post-medieval field boundary ditch [1503], facing west, 1.00m scale*



Plate 3: Furrow [1903], facing north west, 1.00m scale



Plate 4: Gully [2105] and posthole [2106] facing west, 0.50m and 0.30m scales



*Plate 5: Probable waterhole [2103], facing north east, 2 x 1.00m scales*



*Plate 6: Ditch [2303], facing west, 1.00m scale*



*Plate 7: Gully [3205], facing south east, 0.30m scale*



*Plate 8: SFB? Pond? or truncated waterhole [3503], facing south, 2 x 1.00m scales*



*Plate 9: Ditch [3803], facing east, 1.00m scale*



*Plate 10: Ditches [3904], [3907], [3909] and [3911], facing south, 2 x 1.00m scales*



*Plate 11: Ditch [4104], facing east, 0.50m scale*



*Plate 12: Ditch [4207 and recut [4210]], facing south, 1.00m scale*



Plate 13 : Ditch [4409], facing south, 1.00m scale



Plate 14: Ditch [4403] and recut [4407] and posthole [4414], facing south, 1.00m scale



*Plate 15: Ditch [4507] and pit [4503], facing south, 1.00m scale*



*Plate 16: Pit [4503], facing south west, 1.00m scale*



*Plate 17: Ditch [4602] and [4610], facing west, 3 x 1.00m scale*



*Plate 18: Gully terminus [4702] and recut [4706], facing north, 2 x 1.00m scale*



*Plate 19: Gully terminus [5002] and ditch [5004], facing west, 1.00m scale*

## Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

## Trench 1

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
101	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.23	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
102	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid reddish orange Sandy clay

## Trench 2

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NE-SW

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
200	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
201	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.16	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
202	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid reddish orange Clayey sand

## Trench 3

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NE-SW

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
300	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.36	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
301	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.24	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
302	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid reddish orange Sandy clay
303	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch		
304	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 303		Friable Dark brownish grey Silty clay

## Trench 4

Length: 30m (10+20) Width: 1.8m Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
400	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
401	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.05	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
402	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid reddish orange Sandy clay

## Trench 5

Length: 30m Width: 1.8m Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
500	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
501	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid reddish orange Clayey sand

## Trench 6

Length: 30m Width: 1.8m Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
600	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.24	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
601	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.4	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
602	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 7

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
700	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	Friable Mid brownish grey Clay silt
701	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.4	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
702	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid brownish orange Sandy clay

## Trench 8

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
800	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	Moderately compact, friable Mid greyish brown Silty clay
801	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.24	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
802	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish grey Silty clay

## Trench 9

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
900	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.32	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
901	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.35	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
902	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 10

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.31	Moderately compact Mid brown Silty clay
1001	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.29	Moderately compact, friable Mid orangey brown Silty clay
1002	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay
1003	Gully	Cut	Cut of gully terminus	0.22	
1004	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully terminus 1003	0.22	Compact Mid blueish grey with yellow mottling Silty clay

## Trench 11

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
1101	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.3	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
1102	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 12

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1200	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.34	Friable Mid brownish grey Clay silt
1201	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.3	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
1202	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid brownish orange Sandy clay with silty clay patches

### Trench 13

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1300	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
1301	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.1	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
1302	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Clayey silt

### Trench 14

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1400	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
1401	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.35	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
1402	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid orangey red Sandy clay

### Trench 15

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1500	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
1501	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.35	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
1502	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid orangey red Sandy clay
1503	Ditch	Cut	Field boundary ditch	0.55	
1504	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill of [1503]	0.1	Mid loose Mid greyish orange Clayey silt
1505	Ditch	Fill	Secondary fill of [1503]	0.45	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Clayey silt

## Trench 16

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1600	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
1601	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.28	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
1602	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid orangey red Sandy clay

## Trench 17

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-wow

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1700	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	Frequent Mid greyish brown Clay silt
1701	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.25	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
1702	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid orangey red Clayey sand and gravel

## Trench 18

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1800	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.34	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
1801	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.3	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
1802	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid orangey red Sandy clay
1803	Furrow	Cut	Cut of Furrow	0.26	
1804	Furrow	Fill	Fill of [1803]	0.26	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sandy silt

## Trench 19

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
1900	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
1901	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.21	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
1902	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid orangey red Clayey sand and gravel
1903	Furrow	Cut	Cut of gully like feature	0.26	
1904	Furrow	Fill	Fill of [1903]	0.2	Mid Loose Light brown Silty sand/sandy silt
1905	Natural	Fill	Fill of [1903]	0.1	Loose Mid orangey brown/ mid greyish brown Silty sand

## Trench 20

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.55	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
2001	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.26	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2002	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 21

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
2101	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.42	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2102	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay/clayey silt
2103	Pond	Cut	Cut of pond (?)	0.75	
2104	Pond	Layer	Fill of pond (?) [2103]	0.75	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Clayey silt/sandy silt
2105	Gully	Cut	Ditch	0.21	
2106	Posthole	Cut	Post hole	0.1	
2107	Posthole	Cut	Post hole	0.06	
2108	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [2107]	0.06	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sandy clay
2109	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [2106]	0.1	Mid loose Mid brownish grey Sandy clay
2110	Gully	Fill	Fill of [2105]	0.21	Moderately compact Light greyish brown Sandy clay/clayey silt

## Trench 22

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2200	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
2201	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.27	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2202	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay /clayey silt

## Trench 23

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2300	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Friable Mid brownish grey Clayey silt
2301	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.24	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2302	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid brownish orange Silty clay with sandy patches
2303	Ditch	Cut	Cut of post-medieval field boundary ditch	0.98	
2304	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2303]	0.14	Moderately compact, friable Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2305	Ditch	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [2303]	0.2	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
2306	Ditch	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch [2303]	0.14	Friable Mid greyish brown Sandy clay
2307	Ditch	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [2303]	0.31	
2308	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [2307]	0.31	Mod compact Mid brownish grey Sandy clay
2309	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [2307]and [2303]	0.14	Mod compact Mid yellowy brown Sandy clay
2310	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [2307] and [2303]	0.31	Friable Mid greyish brown Sandy clay
2903	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [2902]		

## Trench 24

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2400	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	Moderately compact Mid brown Silty clay
2401	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.26	Mid loose/ mid compact but friable Light orangey brown Sandy clay
2402	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mid compact, friable Light to mid orangey brown and mid reddish grey mix Silty clay and sandy clay

## Trench 25

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2500	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.39	Moderately compact Mid brown Silty clay
2501	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.21	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2502	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 26

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2600	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.27	Moderately compact Mid brown Silty clay
2601	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.27	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2602	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mottled mid orangey brown, mid reddish-brown Sandy clay, silty clay banding

## Trench 27

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2700	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
2701	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.28	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
2702	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 28

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2800	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	Friable Mid brownish grey Silty clay
2801	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.13	Mod compact Mid brownish orange Silty clay
2802	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid brownish orange Silty clay with sandy patches

## Trench 29

Length: 21m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
2900	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
2901	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.32	Moderately compact, friable Mid orangey brown mixed with mid greyish brown Silty clay/clayey silt
2902	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 30

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
3001	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.41	Moderately compact, friable Dark orangey brown Silty clay
3002	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 31

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.27	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
3101	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.28	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
3102	Subsoil	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

## Trench 32

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3200	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
3201	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.22	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
3202	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay
3203	Furrow	Cut	Cut of furrows [3303]	0.28	
3204	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [3303]	0.28	Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Clayey silt
3205	Gully	Cut	Cut of gully	0.11	
3206	Gully	Fill	Fill of furrow [3205]	0.11	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Clayey silt/silty clay

### Trench 33

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3300	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.41	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
3301	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.28	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
3302	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay
3303	Furrow	Cut	Cut of Furrow	0.08	
3304	Furrow	Fill	Fill of Furrow [3303]	0.06	Mid loose Mid reddish brown, slightly grey Clayey silt
3305	Furrow	Cut	Cut of Furrow		
3306	Furrow	Fill	Fill of Furrow [3305]		

### Trench 34

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3400	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.37	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
3401	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.05	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
3402	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid orangey red Sandy clay with patches of orange sand
3403	Ditch	Cut	Cut of field boundary ditch. Post medieval	0.23	
3404	Ditch	Fill	Fill of field boundary [3403]	0.23	Mid loose Light blackish brown Silty clay/clayey silt

### Trench 35

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3500	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	Friable Mid greyish brown Clay silt
3501	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.12	Mod compact Mid orangey brown Sandy clay
3502	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mod compact Mid orangey red Sandy clay
3503	Pond	Cut	Cut of pond	0.65	
3504	Pond	Fill	Fill of pond [3503]	0.65	Mid loose Dark greyish brown Silty clay /clayey
4901	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay

### Trench 36

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3600	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	Dark greyish brown Silty clay Moderate small sub rounded pebbles
3601	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay with sandy banding

### Trench 37

Length: 30m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: E-W

#### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3700	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.27	Moderately compact Dark greyish brown Silty clay
3701	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.2	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay
3702	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay with sandy banding

## Trench 38

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3800	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sandy clay
3801	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Sandy clay
3802	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Clayey
3803	Field drain	Cut	Cut of land drain	0.48	
3804	Field drain	Fill	Fill of land drain [3803]	0.48	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sand silt

## Trench 39

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
3900	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
3901	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.3	Mid orangey brown Silty sand Occasional small to medium sub rounded pebbles
3902	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mid loose Mid reddish brown Silty sand
3903	Natural	Layer	Natural - superficial sand deposit	0.18	Soft Mid orangey brown Sand and gravel
3904	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.6	
3905	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 3905	0.13	Mod compact Mid yellowy grey Sandy clay
3906	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 3904	0.38	Friable Mid brownish grey Clayey sand
3907	Ditch	Cut	Recut of ditch	0.25	
3908	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch recut 3907	0.25	Mod compact Mid brownish grey Clayey sand with lumps of orange clay
3909	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.42	
3910	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 3909	0.42	Mod compact Light grey Sandy clay
3911	Ditch	Cut	Recut of ditch	0.3	
3912	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch recut 3911	0.3	Friable Mid brownish grey Clayey sandy

## Trench 40

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.29	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
4001	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.17	Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay
4002	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Dark reddish brown Silty clay /silty sand bands

## Trench 41

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.32	Moderately compact Dark greyish brown Silty clay
4101	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Dark reddish brown Silty clay frequent sandy and gravelly bands
4102	Gully	Cut	Cut of N-S ditch termini	0.21	
4103	Gully	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [4102]	0.21	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sandy silt
4104	Ditch	Cut	Cut of NE-SW ditches	0.38	
4105	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [4104]	0.3	Moderately compact Dark greyish brown Sandy silt

## Trench 42

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4200	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.34	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
4201	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.2	Moderately compact Mid yellowish brown Silty clay
4202	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay with sandy banding
4203	Gully	Cut	Cut of N-S gullies	0.1	
4204	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully [4203]	0.1	Moderately compact Mid reddish grey Silty Gravel
4205	Ditch	Cut	Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch terminus	0.24	
4206	Gully	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [4205]	0.24	Mod compact Mid brownish grey Sandy silt
4207	Ditch	Cut	Cut of N-S aligned ditch	0.67	
4208	Ditch	Fill	Primary fills of ditch [4207]	0.08	Mod compact Light grey Sandy silt
4209	Ditch	Fill	Upper fills of ditch [4207]	0.2	Moderately compact Mid brownish grey with orange speckle Sandy silt
4210	Ditch	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [4207]	0.44	
4211	Ditch	Fill	Fill of re-cut ditch [4210]	0.44	Moderately compact Mid brownish grey Sandy silt with clay patches

## Trench 43

Length: 30 m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4300	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.37	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
4301	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.27	Moderately compact Silty clay Moderate very small sub rounded pebbles
4302	Natural	Layer	Natural		Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay with sandy banding
4303	Pond	Cut	Cut of pond		
4304	Pond	Layer	Fill of pond [4303]		Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay

## Trench 44

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4400	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.32	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sandy clay
4401	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.17	Moderately compact Mid orangey brown Silty clay with sandy banding
4402	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mid loose Mid reddish brown Silty sand with gravel bands
4403	Ditch	Cut	Cut of N-S ditches	0.75	
4404	Ditch	Fill	Primary fills of ditch [4403]	0.15	Mid loose Mid grey Silty sand
4405	Ditch	Fill	Secondary fills of ditch [4403]	0.27	Moderately compact Mid brownish grey Sandy silt with clay patches
4406	Ditch	Fill	Upper fills of ditch [4403]	0.4	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown with orange speckles Sandy silt, with clayey patches
4407	Ditch	Cut	Re-cut of N-S ditches [4403]	0.27	
4408	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch re-cut [4407]	0.26	Moderately compact but friable Dark greyish brown Silty sand
4409	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned enclosure ditch.	0.54	
4410	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch [4409]	0.24	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sandy silt
4411	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch [4409]	0.36	Mid loose Mid brownish grey Sandy silt
4412	Posthole	Cut	Cut of circular posthole	0.1	
4413	Posthole	Fill	Fill of circular posthole [4412]	0.1	Moderately compact but friable Light greyish brown Silty sand
4414	Posthole	Cut	Cut of sub-circular posthole	0.4	
4415	Posthole	Fill	Fill of sub-circular posthole [4414]	0.4	Moderately compact Mid-dark brownish grey Silty sand

## Trench 45

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4500	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.27	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
4501	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.1	Moderately compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay
4502	Natural	Layer	Natural		Mid loose Mid reddish brown Silty clay
4503	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit	0.46	
4504	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 4503	0.27	Friable Dark greyish brown Sandy clay with lumps of yellow clay
4505	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 4503	0.18	Mod compact Dark greyish black Sandy clay
4506	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 4503	0.2	Mod compact Dark brownish black Sandy clay with orc lumps of yellow-green clay
4507	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch	1.18	
4508	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4507	0.1	Soft Mid brownish grey Clayey sand
4509	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4507	0.11	Soft Mid greyish brown Clayey sand
4510	Posthole	Cut	Cut of posthole		
4511	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole 4510		Mod compact Mid greyish brown Sandy clay

## Trench 46

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4600	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.39	Friable Mid greyish brown Silty clay
4601	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid pinkish orange Sandy clay
4602	Ditch	Cut	Cut off ditch	0.86	
4603	Ditch	Fill	Basal fills of ditch 4602	0.2	Compact Light yellowy grey
4604	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4602	0.17	Mod compact Light orangey grey Sandy clay
4605	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4602	0.25	Mod compact Mid yellowy grey Sandy clay
4606	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4602	0.08	Compact Mid orangey grey Silty clay
4607	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4602	0.15	Mod compact Mid blueish grey Sandy clay
4608	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4602	0.15	Mod compact Mid orangey grey Sandy clay
4609	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 4602	0.16	Mod compact Mid greyish brown with orangey streaks Sandy clay
4610	Gully	Cut	Cut of gully	0.35	
4611	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully 4610	0.35	Compact Mid yellowish brown Silty clay
4612	Gully	Cut	Recut of gully	0.31	
4613	Gully	Fill	Fill of recut 4612	0.26	Moderately compact Light greyish brown Sandy clay
4614	Gully	Fill	Fill of recut 4612	0.08	Mid loose Mid greyish brown Sandy clay

## Trench 47

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: E-W

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4700	Layer	Layer	Topsoil	0.4	Moderately compact and cohesive Mid greyish brown Sandy clay
4701	Layer	Layer	Natural		Firm and cohesive Mid pinkish red Sandy clay
4702	Gully	Cut	Ring-gully	0.36	
4703	Gully	Fill	Fill of ring-gully [4702]	0.36	Firm and moderately cohesive Mid yellowish brown Silty clay
4704	Gully	Cut	Re-cut of ring-gully [4702]	0.36	
4705	Gully	Fill	Fill of ring-gully re-cut [4704]		
4706	Furrow	Cut	N-S furrows	0.16	
4707	Furrow	Fill	Fill of furrow [4706]	0.16	Moderately compact and cohesive Mid brownish yellowish Frequent small-medium rounded stones.

## Trench 48

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4800	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.23	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Sandy clay
4801	Natural	Layer	Natural		
4802	Gully	Cut	Gully	20	
4803	Gully	Fill	Fill of [4802]	0.2	Firm Mid yellowish brown Sandy clay

## Trench 49

Length: 30m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
4900	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.31	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
4902	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.15	
4903	Ditch	Fill	Fill of [4902]	0.15	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown with orange streaking and occasional yellow streaking Silty clay/sandy clay
4904	Ditch	Fill	Fill of [4902]	0.15	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown with orange and yellow streaking Silty clay slightly gritty/sandy
4905	Ditch	Cut	Re-cut of [4902]	0.22	
4906	Ditch	Fill	Fill of [4905]	0.22	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown with orange streaking Silty clay
4907	Furrow	Cut	Furrow	0.2	
4908	Furrow	Fill	Fill of [4907]	0.2	Mid loose Mid reddish brown Sandy silt

## Trench 50

Length: 14m

Width: 1.8m

Orientation: N-S

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
5000	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.16	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Orc small rounded stones
5001	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid reddish brown Silty clay
5002	Gully	Cut	Gully terminus	0.13	
5003	Gully	Fill	Fill of gully terminus [5002]	0.13	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay, slightly sandy
5004	Ditch	Cut	Ditch	0.28	
5005	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [5004]	0.28	Moderately compact Light greyish brown Silty clay

## Trench 51

Length: 22m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NW-SE

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
5100	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.36	Moderately compact Dark greyish brown Silty clay
5102	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Mid yellowish/reddish brown mix Silty clay

## Trench 52

Length: 18.5m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NW-SE

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
5200	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.31	Moderately compact Dark greyish brown Silty clay
5201	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.24	Moderately compact Mid yellowish brown Silty clay
5202	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Dark yellowish brown Silty clay
5203	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.6	
5204	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [5204]	0.54	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
5205	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch [5203]	0.66	Moderately compact Mid yellowish brown Silty clay

## Trench 53

Length: 20m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NW-SE

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
5300	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	Moderately compact Mid brownish grey Sandy clay
5301	Subsoil	Layer	Subsoil	0.24	Compact Mid orangey grey Sandy clay
5302	Colluvium	Layer	Colluvium	0.26	Compact Mid greenish grey Sandy clay
5303	Natural	Layer	Natural		Compact Light yellowy grey Sandy clay

## Trench 54

Length: 15.5m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NW-SE

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
5400	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
5401	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.16	Compact Mid yellowish brown Clay

## Trench 55

Length: 16m      Width: 1.8m      Orientation: NW-SE

### Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Interpretation	Height/ depth	Deposit description
5500	Topsoil	Layer	Topsoil	0.24	Moderately compact Mid greyish brown Silty clay
5501	Natural	Layer	Natural	0.14	Compact Mid yellowish brown Clay

## Appendix 2: Summary of project archive

TYPE	DETAILS*
Artefacts and Environmental	Animal bones, Ceramics, Environmental, Worked stone/lithics
Paper	Drawings, Report,
Digital	Database, GIS, Images raster/digital photography, Context sheets, site registers

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\*OASIS terminology

