



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
MIRA Higham on the Hill,
Leicestershire. Phase 1. Areas 1-3
NGR: SP 368 957 centre**

Tim Higgins



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**An Archaeological Evaluation at
MIRA Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire**

Phase 1. Areas 1-3

NGR: SP 368 957

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Archaeological Evaluation at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire. Phase 1. Areas 1-3

Tim Higgins

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire, (SP 368 957) from the 26th August to 11th September 2014. Fifty-one trenches were excavated within Phase 1 of the proposed Business Technology Campus development located within arable fields. One discrete area of Roman roadside occupation has been revealed adjacent the A5/Watling Street. Within this area one trench contained a single refuse pit that contained Roman pottery dated to the mid-1st century AD. Three other trenches within the same area located boundary ditches, which may be associated with the pit. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A115.2014

1. Introduction

Outline planning permission has been granted for the development of a new Business Technology Campus on land surrounding MIRA automotive consultancy company, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire (NGR SP 368 957, Figure 1). The overall development site consists of two areas currently occupied by various MIRA buildings, which are surrounded by two large arable fields to the north, east, and west. The area for this proposed evaluation covers Phase 1 Areas 1-3 c. a total 12 ha.

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching that was undertaken from 26th August to the 11th September 2014.

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment (March 2012), the evaluation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in response to development proposals for a Business Technology Campus (Planning Application No. 11/00360/OUT). Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority requested an evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage that may be caused by the development. The work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by ULAS and approved by LCCHNET (Clay 2014).

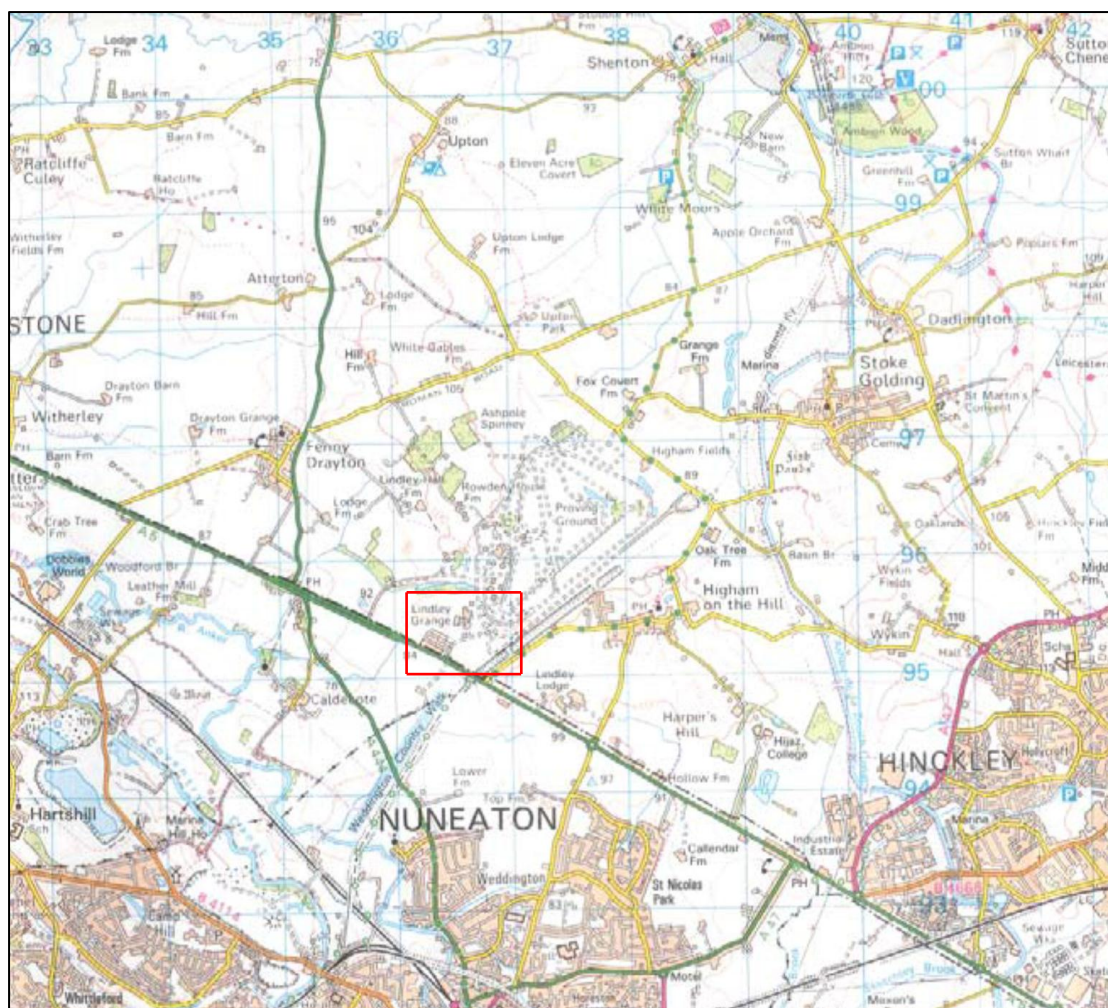


Figure 1 Location plan

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2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

The site lies within the parish of Higham-on-the-Hill, in the District of Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire, around 5 miles north-west of Hinckley and 5 miles south-east of Atherstone (Figure 1). It is demarcated by the A5 (Roman Watling Street) to the south; which is the border with Warwickshire. The dismantled Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway runs to the south-east of the site and to the north-west and north-east lie fields and local roads. The total area of the MIRA site is around 310 hectares. The overall development site consists of two areas currently occupied by various MIRA buildings, which are surrounded by two large arable fields to the north, east, and west. The area for the proposed evaluation of Phase 1 covers c. 12 ha.

The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, sheet 169 (Coventry) shows that the underlying geology over most of the site is likely to be Thrussington Till overlain by Dunsmore Gravel and Anker Sand and Gravel to the south, with skerries

of siltstone. To the north and north-west of the site lie Wolston Clay and alluvial deposits. The site lies at a height of around 100m above OD, with the high point of the site lying at 104m above OD close to the southern edge.

3. Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared for the area (Hunt and Speed 2010). The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland shows that the assessment area lies on the site of the old Lindley Airfield (HER Ref. **MLE15973**). The site also lies on the site of the deserted parish of Rowden (**MLE2795**) and adjacent to earthworks associated with the abandoned village of Lindley (**MLE2792**). There are also enclosures dating from the Iron Age adjacent to the site (**MLE9578**) and other prehistoric sites are located nearby (**MLE8245**, **MLE6080** and Warks HER No. **4420 & 4501**). The southern part of the site lies adjacent to the A5 Watling Street, a former Roman Road (**MLE1388**) and the Mancetter Roman Road has been projected to run to the north of the site (**MLE3019**). Roman pottery has been found within the former Lindley parish at the edge of the assessment area (**MLE8503**) and a large amount has been found further to the south (Warks HER No. **7439**). Roman coins have also been retrieved from two hoards to the south (Warks HER No. **5141**) of the site and near Harper's Hill, around 800m south-east of the site (Warks HER No. **1653**).

Fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical surveys have been undertaken (Coward 2010; Mackinder 2011; Austrums 2011). Some targeted trial trench evaluation has been undertaken of infrastructure works to the west (Thomas 2011). These located at least two distinct areas of Roman roadside occupation characterised by linear boundaries that probably demarcated plots adjacent to Watling Street. Material evidence from these features included pottery, quernstones and roof tile indicating domestic occupation on the site between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. The remains of two post holes suggest that buildings were present on the site and this is further supported by the assemblage of roof tile recovered. An undated stone spread adjacent to the A5/Watling Street may also relate to the Roman activity, perhaps representing a trackway used in conjunction with the roadside occupation.

A separate area of activity was located some 150m from the A5/Watling Street within trenches that were positioned along a proposed access road. This activity consisted of a boundary ditch, located in two trenches, and an associated small pit. A fragment of Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch although a saddle quern from the same context might suggest an earlier date.

Some geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin were located in Area 2 Hungry Hill. A strip, map and sample excavation has been undertaken during the A5 widening operations (Flavell forthcoming). This included the area to the immediate south of Area 2 where a footpath has been constructed. No archaeological deposits were revealed however.

4. Aims and Objectives

The archaeological evaluation was identified as having the potential to contribute to the following research aims.

The Roman Period (Taylor 2006; Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012)

There are several Roman sites close to the area including enclosures and a major Roman road. The evaluations may contribute to knowledge on Iron Age – Roman transitions in rural settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts may identify trade links and economy.

Medieval (Lewis 2006; Knight et al 2012)

The area lies close to the medieval village of Higham on the Hill and may contribute to the study of rural medieval settlement and East Midlands Research Strategy 6.7.7.2 (Knight et al 2012, 94; Lewis 2006).

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that would demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

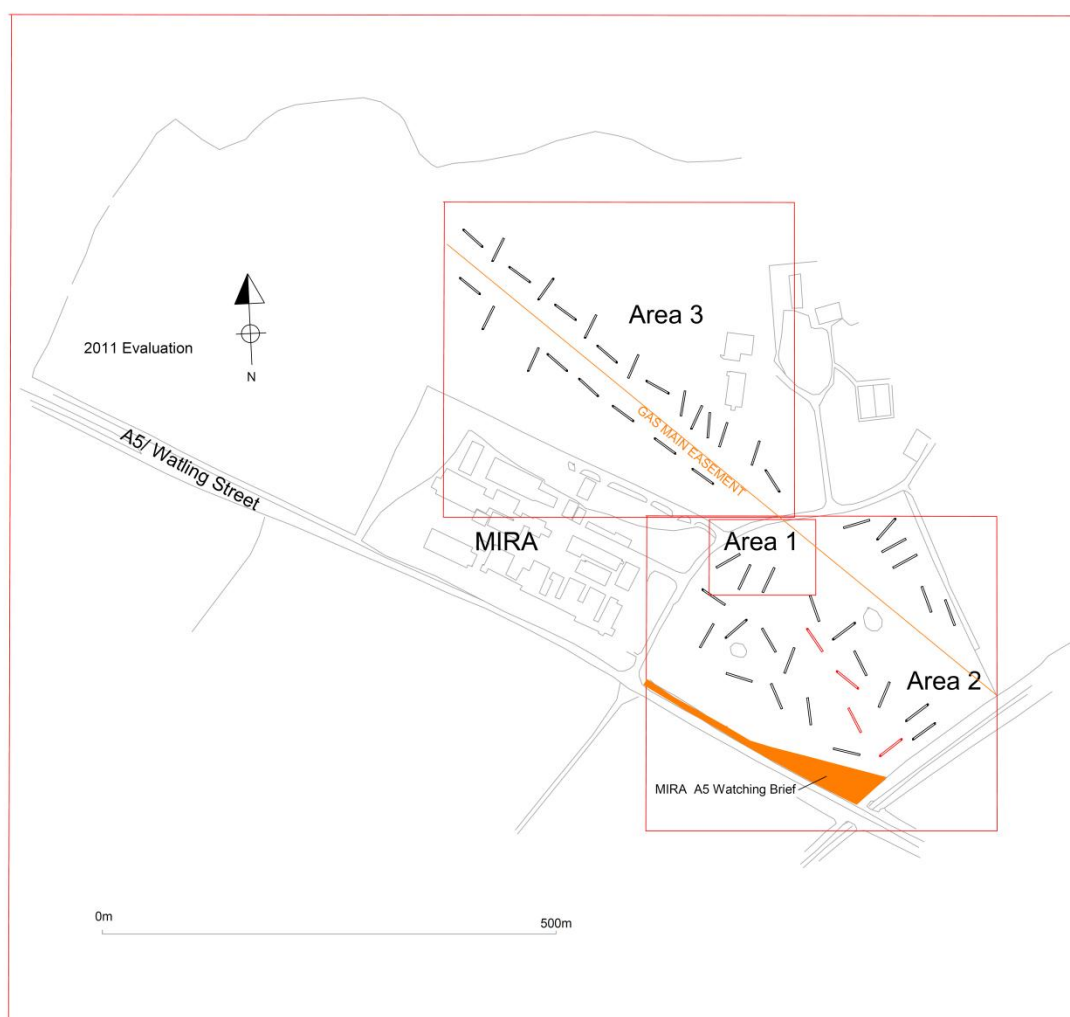


Figure 2 Area and trench location plan. Trenches with archaeological deposits are shown in red

5. Methodology

The WSI proposed a 0.3% sample of the tree areas by trial trenching that included some targeting the anomalies located during the geophysical survey. This would be the equivalent of c. 67 30m x 1.8m trenches totaling c. 3616 sq. metres as follows:.

Area 1 Road infrastructure changes – six trenches (324 sq. m. Fig 2)

Area 2 Hungry Hill – 37 trenches (c. 1996 sq. m. Fig 3).

Area 3 North of MIRA complex – 24 trenches (c. 1296 sq. m. Fig.4).

During the evaluation the total number of evaluation trenches was reduced from those on the provisional plan. This was due to various site constraints, which included A5 highway improvements which had already reduced the size of Area 2 and a high pressure gas main easement area (Figure 2). In view of these trenches in Area 1 that targeted the road infrastructure were reduced to three and in Area 2, to 24.

The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision by a 360 excavator fitted with 1.8m wide ditching bucket. The layers of soil will be removed until either the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed substratum was reached, or to a maximum safe depth given the specific site conditions.

The bases of the trenches were cleaned in areas where potential archaeology was observed. Archaeological remains were recorded and sample excavation was undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains. Bulk soil samples were taken as appropriate in order to evaluate the environmental potential of the site. Archaeological contexts as a cut are indicated by square brackets e.g [09], while those that are fills are indicated by round brackets e.g (07).

The trenches were located using a Topcon Hiper Pro GPS+ RTK System attached to a Topcon FC-100 controller. The data was processed using Topcon Tools GPS+ Post Processing Software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.15 design software.

All the work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct (2010)* *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2010)*.

6. Results

Fifty-one trenches were excavated within the proposed development areas 1, 2 and 3 (see appendix 2 below and Figure 2). Unless otherwise stated machining of trenches in the field removed a layer of dark grey brown silt-clay silt topsoil to a depth varying between 0.20m and 0.30m. Below the topsoil was pale reddish brown silt-clay subsoil, which varied in depth from 0.10m to 0.50m deep. The subsoil overlay the natural substratum of Glacial till (Boulder Clay). Any field drains uncovered were found below the subsoil and cut into the natural glacial till substratum.

All trenches were 30m in length (unless stated otherwise in Appendix 2) and c. 2.00m in width. Their locations are shown on Figures 2, 3, 4 and 19. A small number of trenches were located to target areas of archaeological potential based on the geophysical survey. The remaining trenches provided a random sample of the areas (approximately 2.2% of the total 12ha area), in order to provide a representative sample of the proposed development area. Details of all the trenches are provided in Appendix 2.

Area 1 Road infrastructure changes (Figure 3)

This area was located within central location of the development area and targeted Road infrastructure changes (Figure 3). Three trenches, numbered 18, 19 and 21, were opened but no archaeological finds or deposits were located within the trenches. The natural substratum was reached at depth of between 0.35m-0.50m after topsoil and subsoil was removed. The only features revealed were field drains that were observed in all three trenches. The field drains were typically orientated north-west to south-east and comprised ceramic pipes or gravel and plastic pipe. No other archaeological finds or deposits were located.

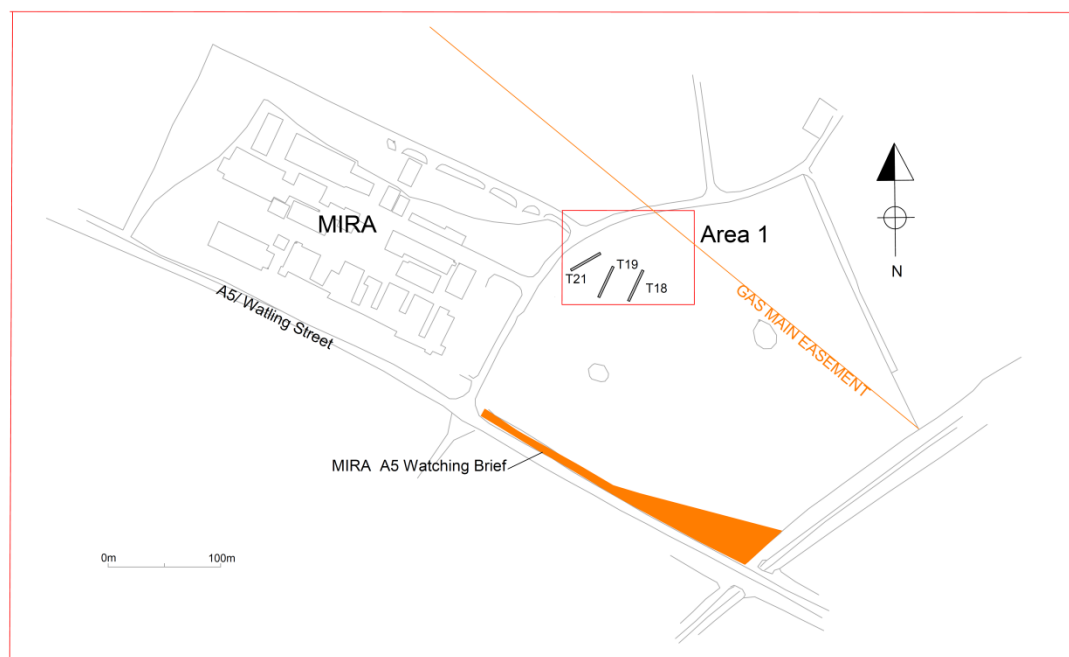


Figure 3 Area 1 and trench location plan

Area 2 Hungry Hill (Figure 4)

Area 2 was located in the eastern half of the development area where 23 trenches numbered 1 - 17, 20, 22 - 27 and 51 were opened (see Appendix 2). The natural substratum was revealed after around 0.20m-0.50m of topsoil and subsoil had been removed. Only four of these trenches (Trenches 1, 9, 12 and 15) had archaeological features. As with Areas 1 and 3 the only other features revealed were field drains found in two thirds of all the trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27). These field drains were typically orientated north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west and comprised ceramic pipes or gravel and plastic pipe.

A natural hollow or depression was observed within Trench 22 and was filled with pale grey brown silt-clay subsoil between 0.40m and 0.50m deep. A modern depression was found Trench 16 and what was visible measured 6.40m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained pale greyish brown silty-clay mixed occasional charcoal flecks and modern ceramic field drain fragments.

Four trenches within Area 2 (Trenches 7, 8, 11, and 12) were positioned to target geophysical anomalies located in the central part of Area 2. Trenches 7, 8 and 11 revealed only changes in natural substratum which are likely to have been the cause of the anomalies. Only Trench 12 revealed a ditch cut [10] fill (09) that appeared to correspond with geophysical anomalies.

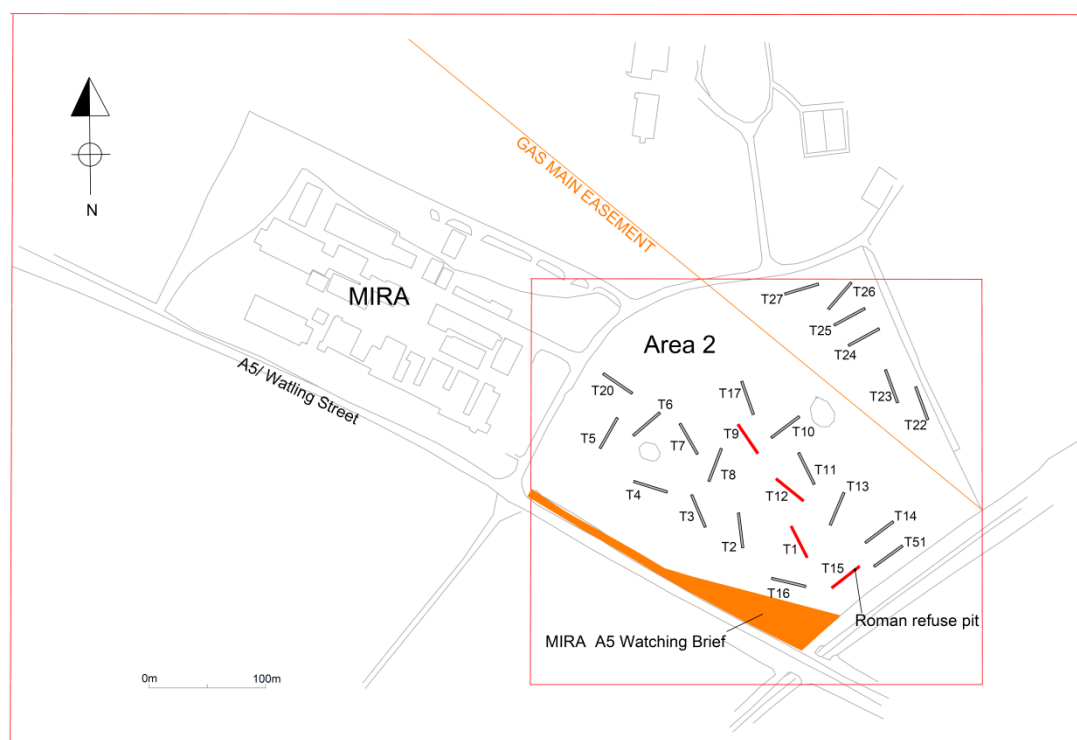


Figure 4 Area 2 and trench location plan
trenches shaded red contained archaeological features

Trench 1 Area 2

Archaeological features revealed in Trench 1 comprised three gullies [2], (1) (Figures 5 and 7; Plate 1); [4], (3) Plate 2) and [16], (15)

This trench was located towards the south eastern boundary of the development site in Area 2, orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 4). The natural substratum was reached after around 0.40m - 0.48m of topsoil and subsoil was removed and comprised bands of reddish-brown silty clay and sand.

Within the trench three possible features were observed located towards the centre. The first comprised a narrow linear cut [02] located towards the eastern side of the trench running north to south (Figure 5). The possible gully or ditch was regular in plan and section but had slightly diffuse edges. The excavated section revealed moderately sloping sides and rounded base, which measured 0.40m wide and 0.12m deep (Figure 7). The fill (01) comprised clean sterile light brownish grey silty clay. Towards the centre of the trench a second linear feature running north to south cut [04] was excavated, which consisted of gully or ditch ending as a rounded terminus with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base (Figures 6 and 7). The feature measured 0.35m in wide and 0.11m deep and contained a clean light brownish grey silty-clay that was mixed with occasional angular pebble (03). Directly to the west a third potential gully or ditch [16] was partially revealed adjacent to the north baulk located (Figure 8). This appeared to be a gully terminus or small pit with steep sloping sides and rounded base (Figure 9). It measured 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a clean light brownish grey silty-clay fill (15).

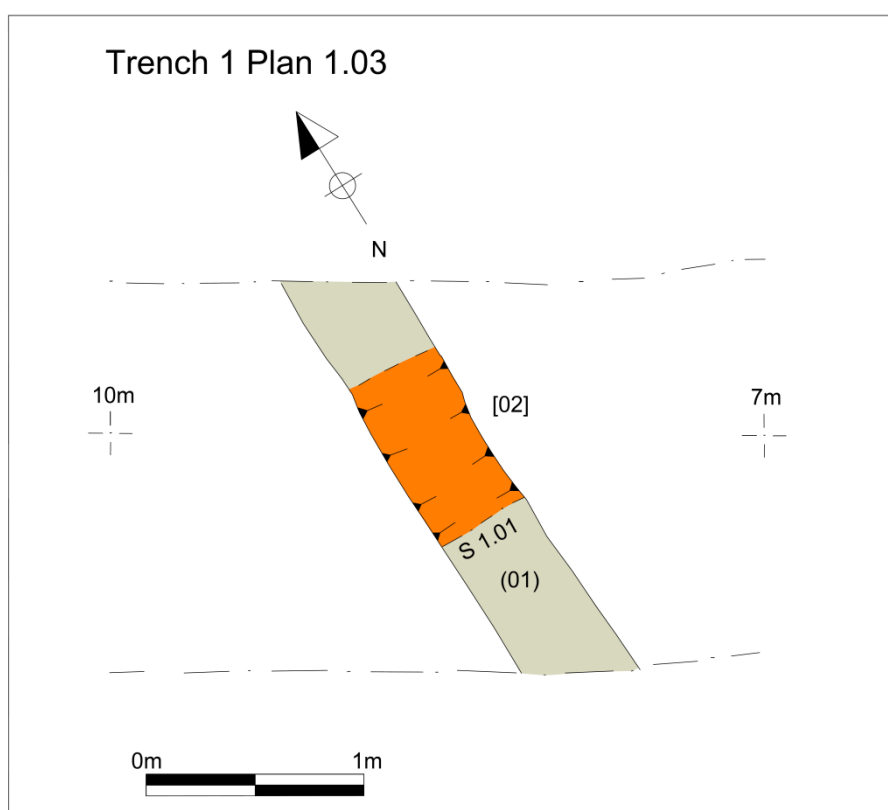


Figure 5 Trench 1 plan 1.03 ditch [02], (01)

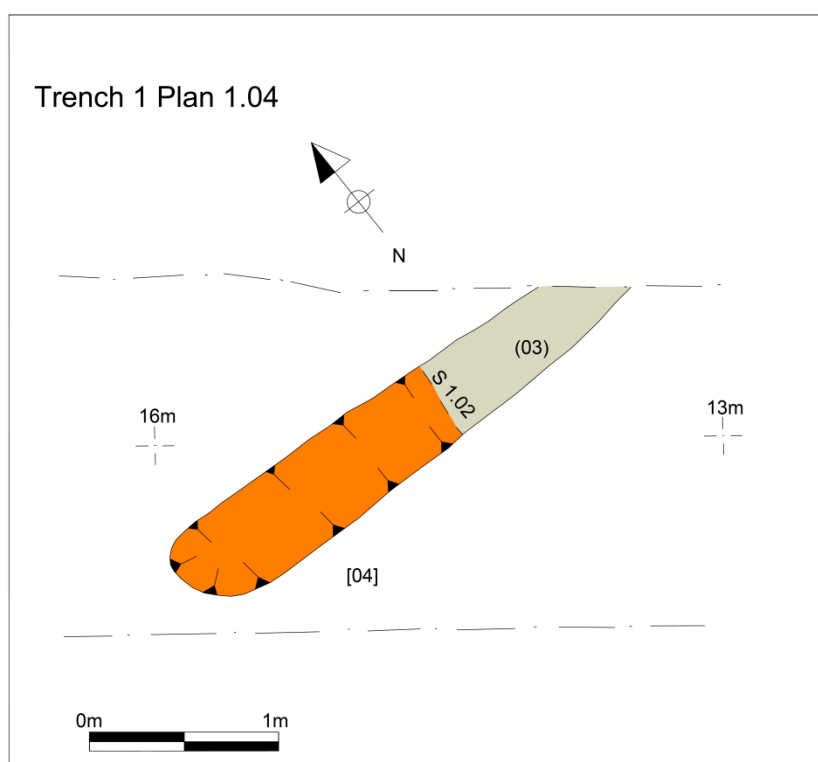


Figure 6 Trench 1 plan 1.04 ditch [04], (03)

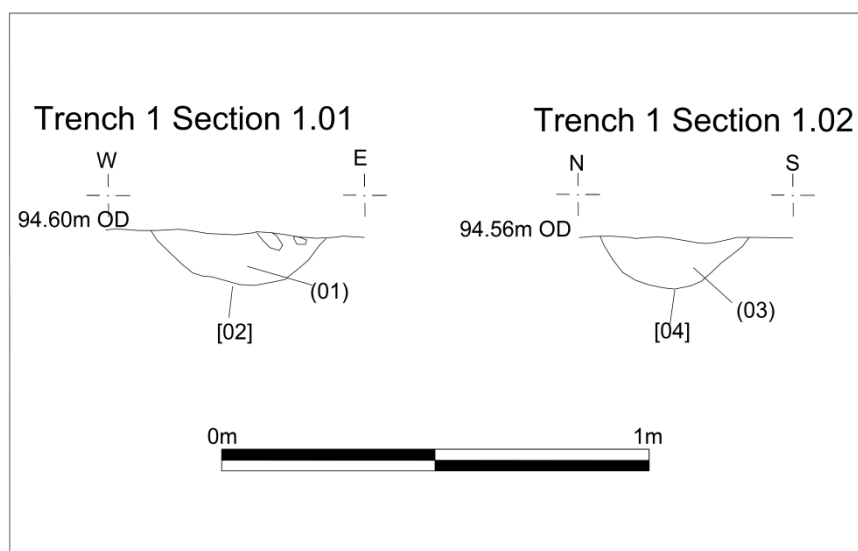


Figure 7 Trench 1 sections 1.01 and 1.02

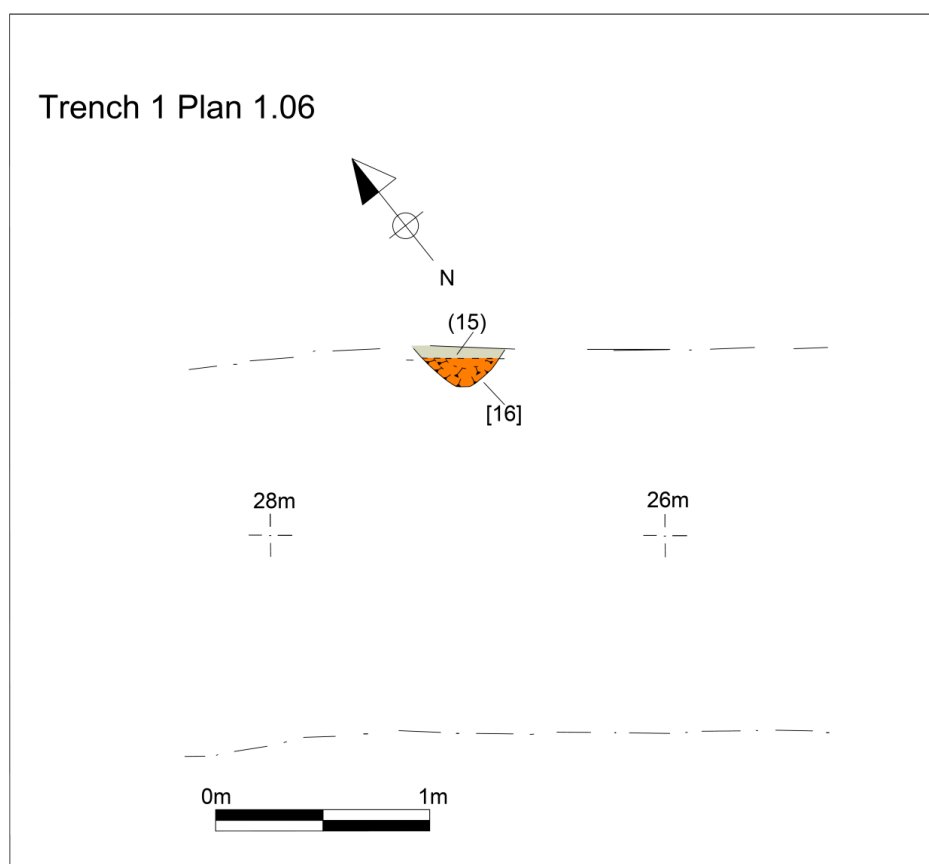


Figure 8 Trench 1 plan 1.06 feature [16], (15)

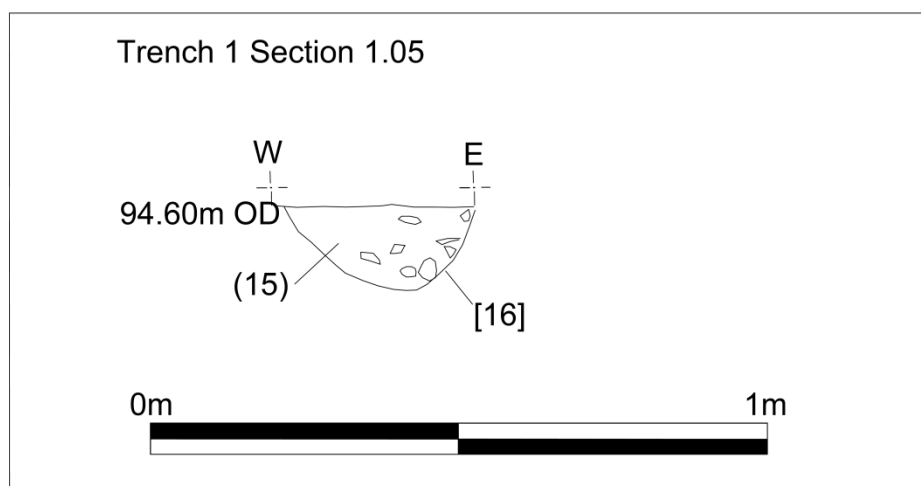


Figure 9 Trench 1 section 1.05



Plate 1 Trench 1 ditch [02], (01) looking north-east



Plate 2 Trench 1 ditch [04], (03) looking south-east

Trench 9 Area 2

This trench was located towards the centre of Area 2 within the development site, orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 4). The natural substratum was revealed after around 0.46m - 0.50m of topsoil and subsoil was removed and comprised bands of reddish-brown silty clay and sand.

The trench contained a two features located towards the north-western end of the trench. The first feature appears to be boundary ditch [06] and running in east to west direction which had very steep sloping sides and a rounded base (Figures 10, 11 and 12; Plate 3). The ditch contained light brownish grey sandy clay fill (05) mixed with occasional small pebbles. The ditch measured 0.16m deep and 0.40m wide. A large pit [08] cuts the ditch at the western end and runs under the baulk. The visible part of the pit was sub-square in shape and had vertical sides that break gradually into a flat base (Plate 4). The visible part of the pit measured 1.20m long, 0.50m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained a single fill (07) that comprised light brownish grey silty-clay that was clean and mixed with occasional small pebbles.

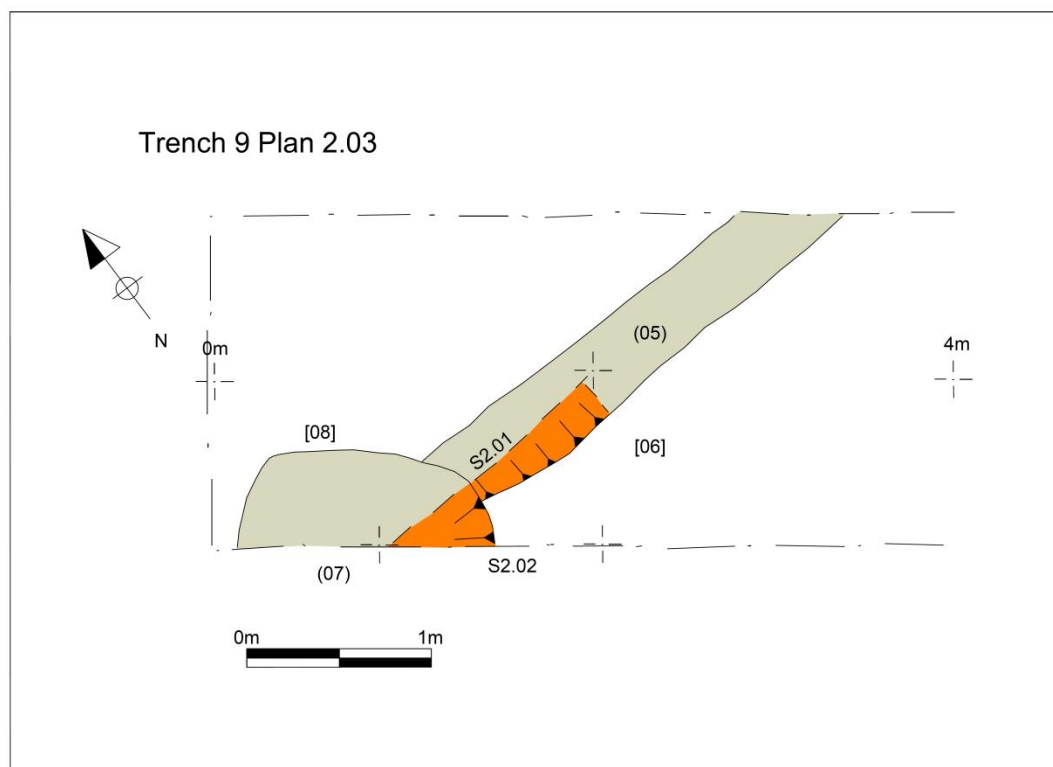


Figure 10 Trench 9 plan 2.03 ditch [06], (05) and pit [08], (07)

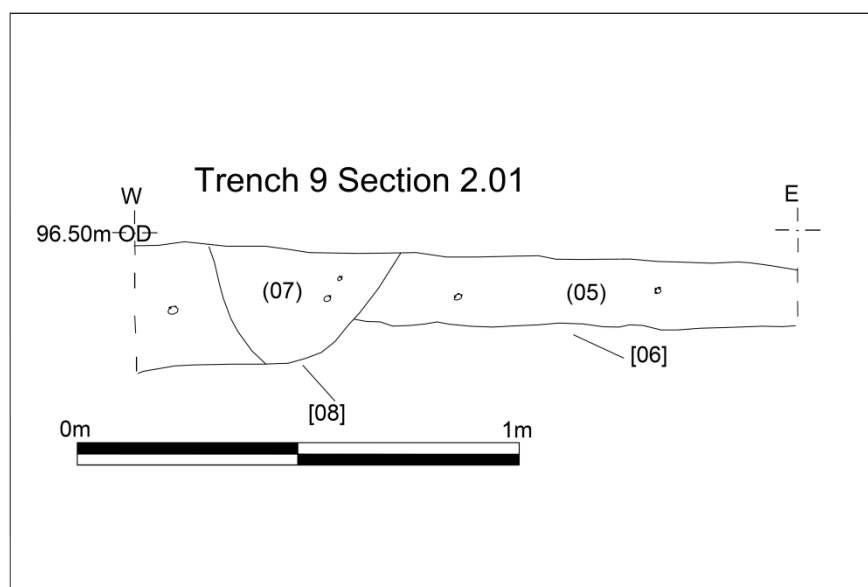


Figure 11 Trench 9 section 2.01

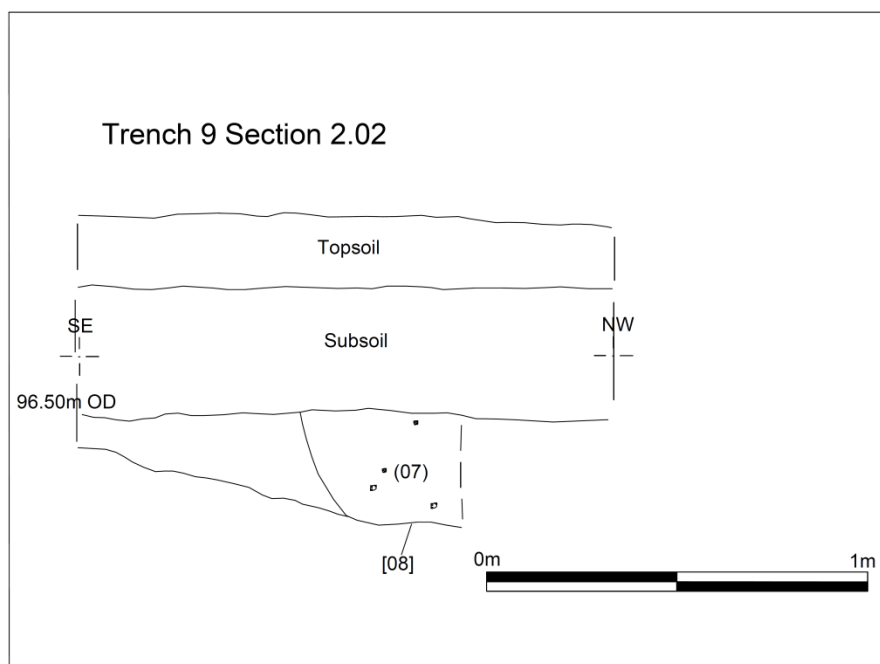


Figure 12 Trench 9 section 2.02



Plate 3 Trench 9 ditch [06], (05) and pit [08], (07) looking north-west



Plate 4 Trench 9 ditch [06], (05) and pit [08], (07) looking north-west

Trench 12 Area 2

Trench 12 was located towards the centre of the development Area 2 and targeted discrete anomalies from the geophysical survey that were thought to be of possible archaeological origin (Figure 4). The trench was orientated north-west to south-east. The natural substratum was revealed at depth of 0.51m below the ground surface, which comprised reddish brown clay and patches of grey silty-clay. Towards the north-western end of the trench a large ditch [10] was located running north to south and ending as rounded terminus (Figure 13; Plate 5). The ditch had 'V' shape cut with steep sloping sides breaking into a tapering rounded base (Figure 14). Measuring 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep, it contained a fill (09) that comprised light brownish silty clay mixed with occasional small pebble. A second potential gully or ditch [14] was observed running into the south baulk (Figure 15). This appeared to be another gully terminus with steep sloping western side and more gradual east side breaking into rounded base (Figure 16). The gully measured 0.67m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a clean light yellowish brown fine clay and silt fill (13).



Plate 5 Trench 9 boundary ditch [10], (09) looking south

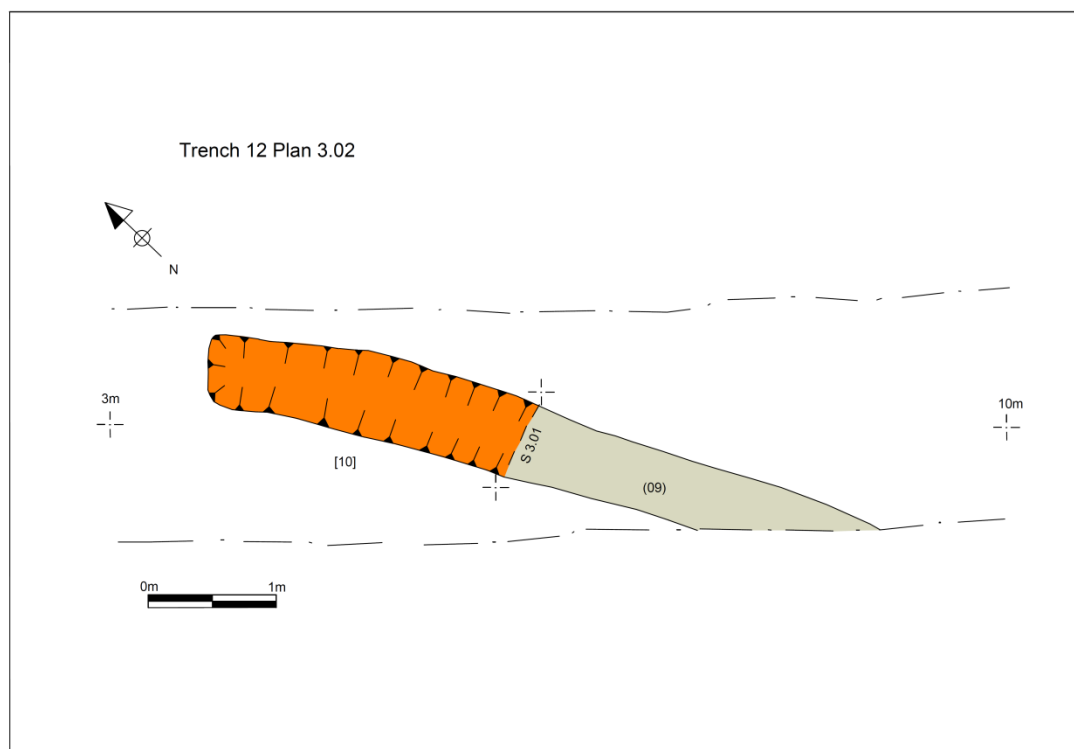


Figure 13 Trench 12 plan 3.02 boundary ditch [10], (09)

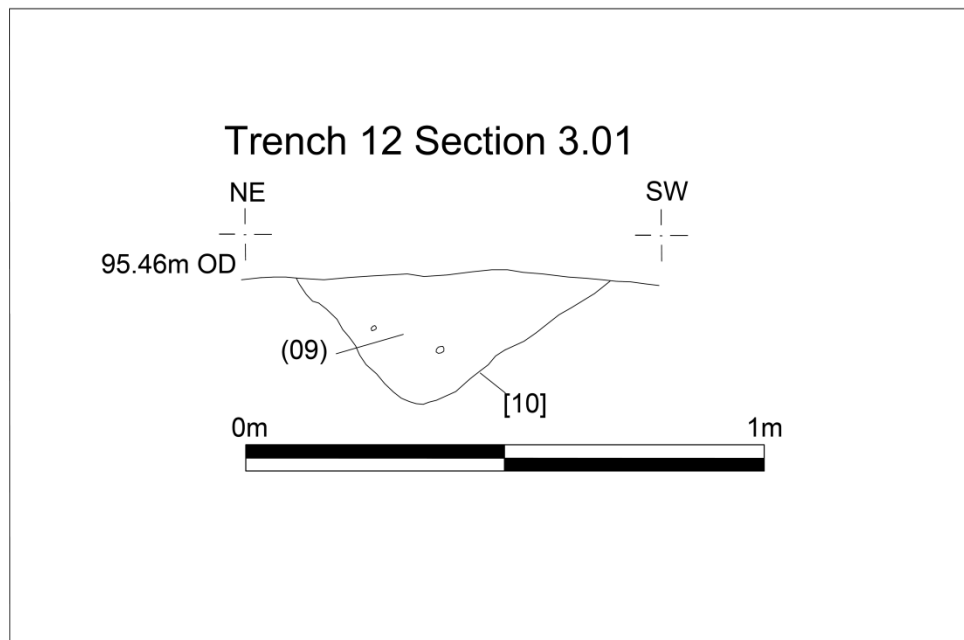


Figure 14 Trench 12 section 3.01

Trench 15 Area 2

This trench was located towards the south-eastern side of the development within Area 2 and it was orientated in a south-west to north-east direction (Figure 4). The natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.33m below the ground surface and comprised reddish brown sand and gravels. Towards the north-east end of the trench a large refuse pit was located [12] (Figure 17). The pit was sub-circular in plan with irregular sides comprising gradual and steep sloping sides breaking into flat base (Figure 18). It contained a dark greyish brown and reddish silty-clay fill (11) mixed with occasional charcoal flecks and fire-cracked pebbles and measured 0.90m long, 0.70m wide and 0.17m deep. Finds from (11) included several early Roman pottery sherds, which date to the mid-1st century and some fragments of animal bone (see below).

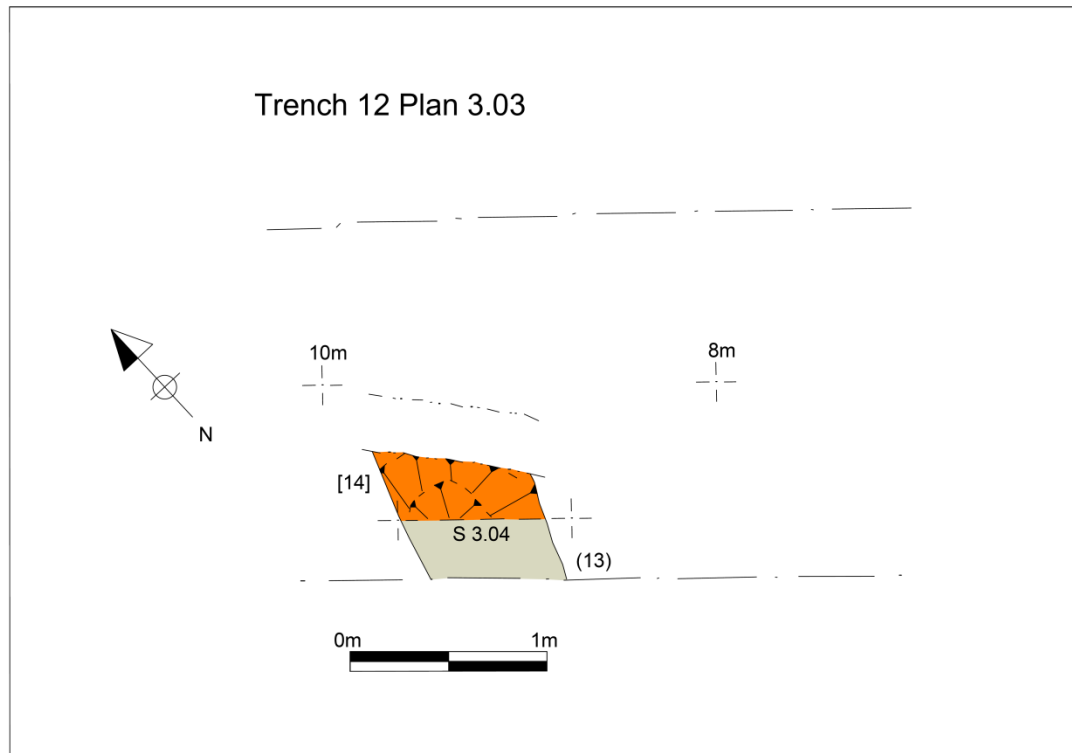


Figure 15 Trench 12 plan 3.03 ditch [14], (13)

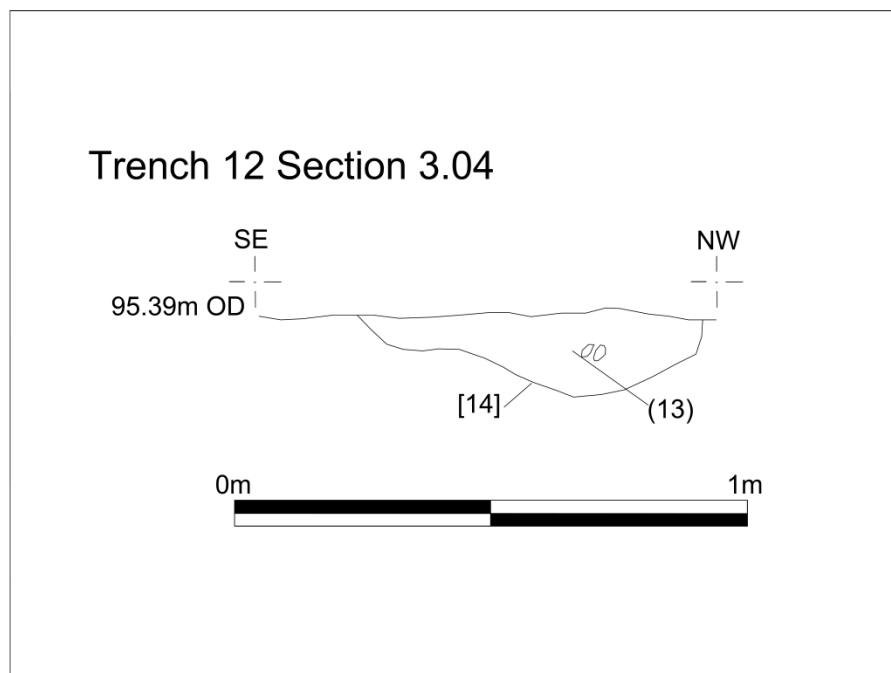


Figure 16 Trench 12 section 3.04

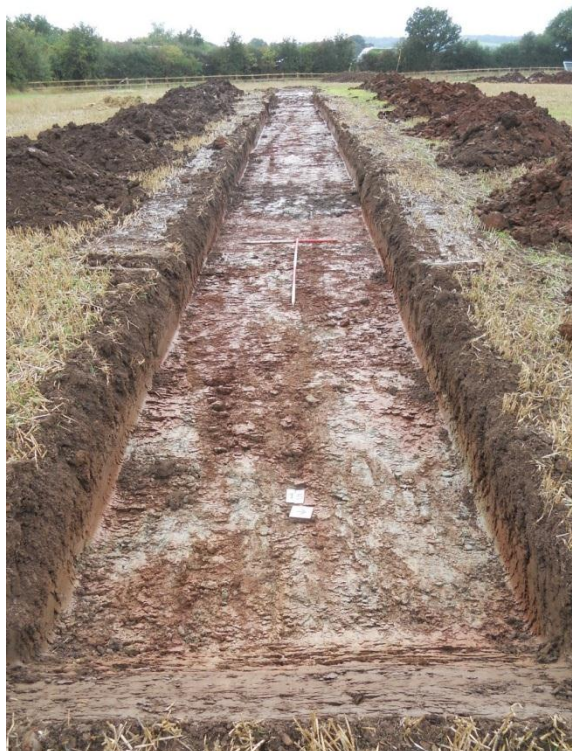


Plate 6 Trench 15 looking west

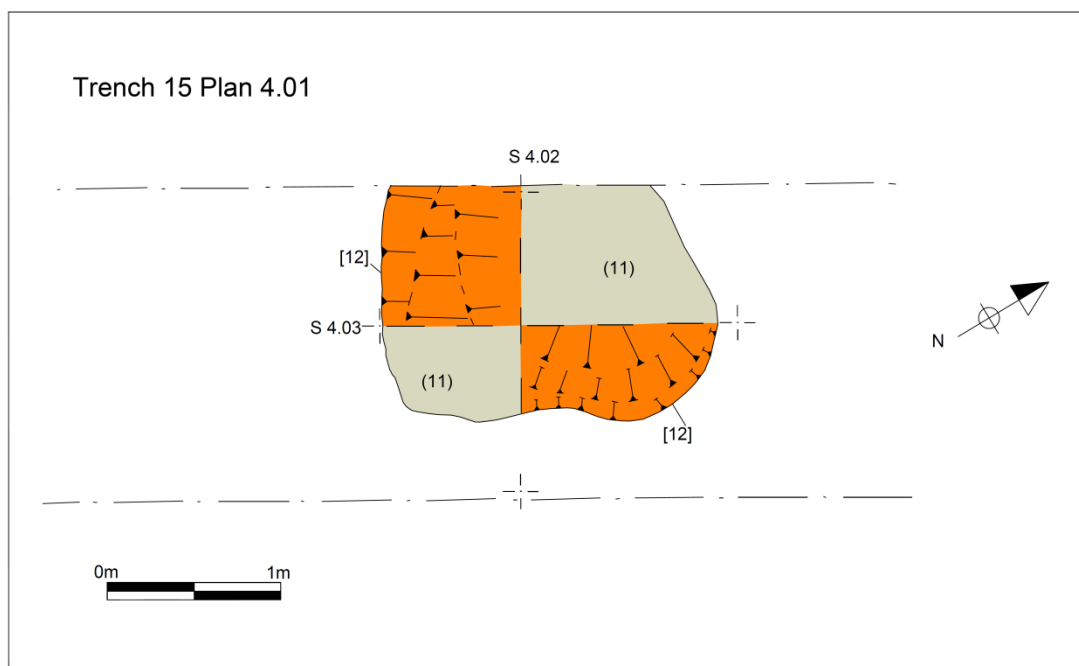


Figure 17 Trench 15 plan 4.01 pit [12], (11)

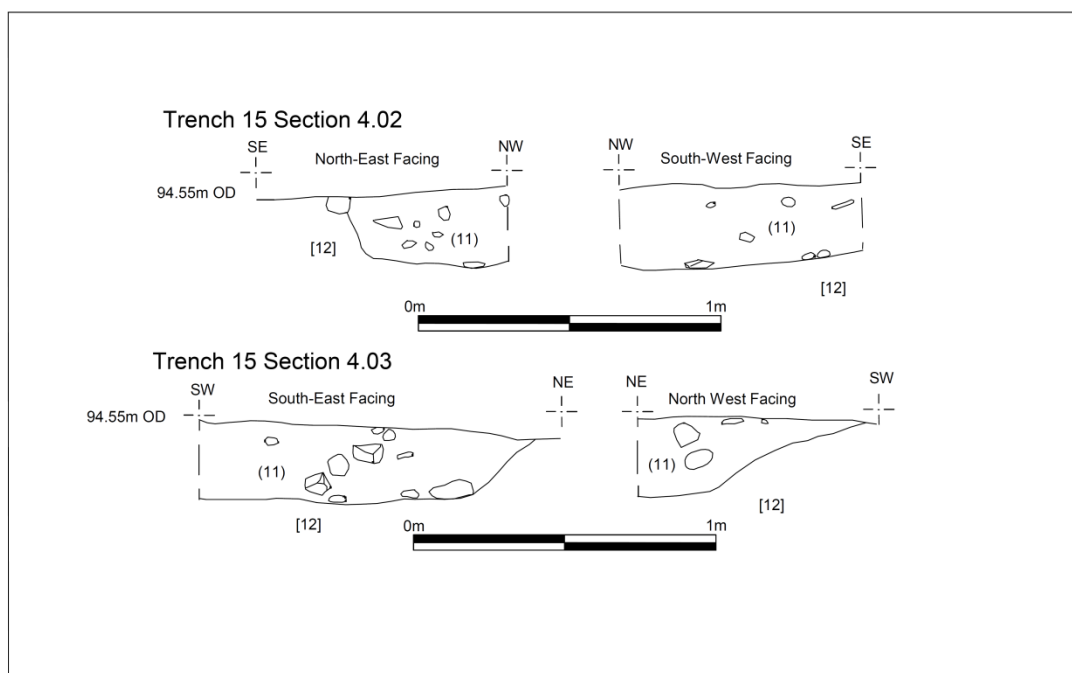


Figure 18 Trench 15 section 4.02

Area 3 North of MIRA complex

This area was located within the western half of the development area where 23 trenches, numbered 28 to 50, were opened (see Figure 19 Appendix 2). No archaeological finds or deposits were located within any of the trenches. The natural substratum was generally reached after around 0.20m-0.50m of topsoil and subsoil had been removed. As with Area 1 the only features revealed were field drains observed nearly all trenches with the exception of 29, 34 and 38. The field drains were like those found in Area 2 and typically orientated north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west and comprised ceramic pipes or gravel and plastic pipe.

Three natural hollows or depressions were observed within three trenches 35, 38 and 44. These hollows were typically filled with colluvium or hill wash material, which comprised pale reddish brown silt-clay subsoil between 0.40m and 0.50m deep. Dating for these colluvial deposits was uncertain as no finds were found in association with these deposits. Some of the trenches had shallow depths of topsoil and subsoil (Trenches 31 to 39), which could possibly indicate that extensive deep modern ploughing has taken place within this field. No other archaeological finds or deposits were located.

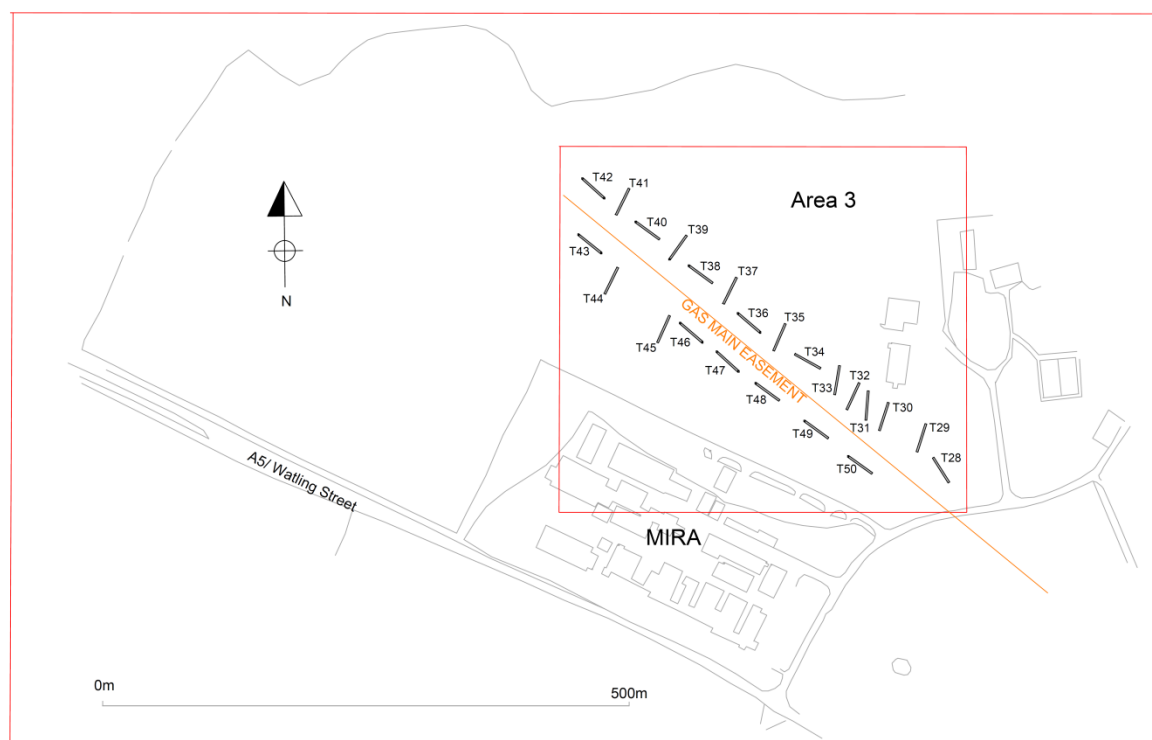


Figure 19 Area 3 and trench location plan

7. The Roman Pottery and fired clay

Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction

Sixty-eight sherds of Roman pottery weighing 806g were recovered from the south-west and north-east quadrants of pit fill (11). The material was classified using the Leicestershire Roman pottery form and fabric series (Pollard 1994, 110-114) and quantified by sherd count and weight (Table 1). The pit fill also contained 12 amorphous fragments of fired clay (45g) bearing chaff impressions and probably burnt daub from a wattle and daub structure in the vicinity.

Results

The full quantified record is presented below (Table 1).

Table 1: Roman pottery from (11)

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	Type	Rim	Decoration	Sherds	Weight
11	T15NEQu	CG1A	Jar	lidseat			2	43
11	T15NEQu	GT1	jar	storage	bead		1	85
11	T15NEQu	GT2	Jar	neckbead			6	15
11	T15NEQu	GT2	jar	lidseat	doublegr		1	10
11	T15NEQu	GT2	jar	lidseat	doublegr		1	5
11	T15NEQu	MG2	jar	necked		neckgroove	2	9

11	T15NEQu	MG2	jar	misc		horizcomb	2	11
11	T15NEQu	GT2	jar	foot-ring			1	125
11	T15NEQu	GT2	jar	body		horizcomb	38	335
11	T15SWQu	GT2	jar	base		vertcomb	6	118
11	T15SWQu	MG2	jar	body			7	40
11	T15SWQu	WW5	bowl	straightside	bead		1	10
Total							68	806

Discussion

The assemblage mainly comprises a group of jars in grog-tempered (GT1-2) and mixed-gritted (MG2 sand and shell) fabrics typical of the middle decades of the first century, probably immediately after the Conquest. There is one example of a large storage jar in GT1, and three smaller neckless jars with lid-seated rims with a distinctive double-grooved incised around the upper and lower edges of the inturned surface. These appear to be hand-made, or poorly wheel turned vessels, and are similar to examples from the Conquest period at Mancetter Roman fort, just over the Warwickshire border (Webster 1984, 15, fig.17.88). The remainder of the grog-tempered and mixed-gritted sherds come from Belgic-style necked jars including a foot-ring base. The one truly Romanised vessel in the group, confirming that it is post-Conquest, is the rim of a straight sided bowl with beaded rim in a sandy whiteware fabric (WW5), which does not look like a product of the Verulamium (St Albans) potteries.

8. The Animal Bone

Rachel Small

The animal bone recovered by hand during the evaluation was rapidly scanned to assess preservation and variety and therefore provide an indication of the faunal potential. A small amount of animal bone was recovered during the work and the evidence suggests that the soil conditions are not favourable to bone preservation.

The hand dug animal bone from pit [12] (11) was identifiable tooth frags and a medium mammal long bone fragment.

9. Environmental Sample

Rachel Small

A soil sample was taken from a Roman refuse pit (11) (Sample 1 (11), [12], from Trench 15). The sample was taken to establish if the soil contained charred plant remains which are a useful indicator of activities associated with crop processing.

Charcoal was visible in the clay based sample (8 litres); therefore, the decision was made to wet sieve it. This was carried out in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with

flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fraction (flot) was transferred into a plastic box; air dried and then sorted using an x10-40 stereo microscope. The plant remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material available at ULAS. The residue was air dried and the fraction over 4mm sorted for all finds.

Charcoal fragments (up to 7mm in length) were common in the flot (between 10 and 50 items). Only one small charred seed was identified; it was damaged and therefore identification to species could not be made. Modern rootlets were also present. In the coarse fraction there were eight charcoal fragments (5mm to 12mm in length). Forty-four small fragments of medium/large animal bone (one of these was calcined), four pieces of fired clay and two sherds of pottery (Fabric GT2) from the same Conquest period vessels reported on above.

Fifty items is considered the minimum needed for a reliable conclusion on the stages of crop processing represented to be made. Only one charred seed was identified, even if the other two parts of the sample had been wet sieved fifty items would not have been present. The minimal data may suggest that activities associated with crop processing did not occur in the immediate area of the feature. The charcoal present in the sample represents the remains of sweepings from a fire deposited in the pit.

10. Discussion

The evaluation trenches have targeted three areas of the proposed development site at MIRA. Positive results in four of the trenches in Area 2 have revealed one area of archaeological activity. This comprises a discrete area of Roman roadside occupation in Area 2 Hungry Hill adjacent the A5/Watling Street. This area was characterised by a few truncated linear features, probably representing ditched boundaries to plots lying close to the Roman road. A refuse pit containing 68 sherds of Roman pottery was located, the pottery dating to the mid-1st century after the Roman Conquest. Most of the fabric appeared to be hand-made, or poorly wheel turned vessels, and are similar to examples from the Conquest period at Mancetter Roman fort, just over the Warwickshire border (see Cooper above). The pit fill also contained fragments of fired clay bearing chaff impressions and was probably burnt daub from a wattle and daub structure in the vicinity (Cooper see above). The Roman pit was sampled for paleoenvironmental evidence but only one charred seed was identified. The very small quantity may suggest that activities associated with crop processing did not occur in the immediate area of the feature.

A strip map and sample excavation immediately to the south of the features in Area 2 did not locate any further archaeological deposits and the focus of this activity may be to the east.

Another evaluation undertaken approximately 600m to the west of this site revealed at least another two areas of domestic Roman occupation (Thomas 2011). These two areas were also located adjacent to the A5/Watling Street and both were characterised by groups of linear features, probably representing ditched boundaries to plots lying next to the Roman road. Other features included a pit and some evidence for structural activity, in the form of post-holes. A significant assemblage of Roman pottery,

included a high proportion of mortaria from the nearby production centre at Mancetter.

11. Bibliography

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12. Archive and Publication

A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown 2008 will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating to the investigations undertaken.

The archive consists of:

A copy of the report,

Indices

15 Contexts sheets

4 A3 Drawing sheets

51 trench recording sheets

Digital and B&W photos with contact prints, photographic index

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A115.2014

A summary of the work will be published in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

13. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by the author, assisted by Sue Henderson, Scott Lomax and James Earley all of ULAS. The pottery was identified by Nick Cooper while the animal bone and environmental samples were analysed by Rachel Small. Dr. Patrick Clay managed the project. I would like to thank MIRA Technology Ltd for their help and assistance during the evaluation.

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06.10.2014

Appendix 1 OASIS

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	MIRA Higham on the Hill Phase 1. Areas 1-3
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	DBA, Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey
Current Land Use	Arable
Development Type	Business technology Campus development.
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	NGR SP 368 957 centre
Start/end dates of field work	26/08/14 to 11/10/14
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museums Service

Study Area	12 ha.
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Appendix 2 Trench Descriptions

Trench 1 Area 2		Orientation SE - NW	Length 30m	Notes: Archaeological features include three gullies [2], (1); [4], (3) and [16], (15)		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.42m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m NW
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.34m	0.33m	0.28m	0.34m	0.34m	0.32m
Subsoil Depth	0.15m	0.14m	0.10m	0.16m	0.14m	0.12m	-
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.48m	0.43m	0.44m	0.48m	0.46m	-
Base of Trench	0.42m	0.54m	0.46m	0.48m	0.54m	0.55m	0.32m

Trench 2 Area 2		Orientation NNW-SSE	Length 30m	Notes: Modern Burnt Tree roots at northern end. Land Drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.37m	
Interval	0m NNW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m SSE
Topsoil Depth	0.23m	0.24m	0.24m	0.26m	0.22m	0.36m	0.38m
Subsoil Depth	0.17m	0.13m	0.14m	0.19m	0.21m	0.38m	0.20m
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.37m	0.38m	0.45m	0.43m	0.74m	0.58m
Base of Trench	0.47m	0.44m	0.48m	0.48m	0.47m	0.92m	0.61m

Trench 3 Area 2		Orientation SE- NW	Length 30m	Notes: No features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.42m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m NW
Topsoil Depth	0.31m	0.32m	0.25m	0.27m	0.26m	0.24m	0.32m
Subsoil Depth	0.14m	0.18m	0.17m	0.20m	0.20m	0.22m	0.06m
Top of Natural	0.45m	0.50m	0.42m	0.47m	0.46m	0.46m	-
Base of Trench	0.47m	0.50m	0.44m	0.57m	0.58m	0.51m	0.38m

Trench 4 Area 2		Orientation WNW - ESE	Length 30m	Notes: No features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.32m	
Interval	0m ESE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m WNW
Topsoil Depth	0.23m	0.24m	0.24m	0.18m	0.17m	0.24m	0.28m
Subsoil Depth	0.09m	0.21m	0.23m	0.14m	0.18m	0.18m	0.07m
Top of	0.32m	0.45m	0.47m	0.32m	0.35m	0.42m	-

Natural							
Base of Trench	0.48m	0.48m	0.47m	0.39m	0.37m	0.44m	0.35

Trench 5 Area 2		Orientation NNE - SSW	Length 30m	Notes: No features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.37m	
Interval	0m SSW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m NNE
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.27m	0.30m	0.19m	0.19m	0.23m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.12m	0.16m	0.18m	0.21m	0.23m	0.19m	0.21m
Top of Natural	0.37m	0.43m	0.48m	0.40m	0.42m	0.42m	0.46m
Base of Trench	0.40m	0.49m	0.49m	0.44m	0.46m	0.48m	0.48m

Trench 6 Area 2		Orientation NNE - SSW	Length 30m	Notes: No features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.30m	
Interval	0m SSW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m NNE
Topsoil Depth	0.18m	0.25m	0.28m	0.28m	0.23m	0.30m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.12m	0.14m	0.19m	0.15m	0.13m	0.16m	0.21m
Top of Natural	0.30m	0.39m	0.47m	0.43m	0.36m	0.46m	0.46m
Base of Trench	0.33m	0.42m	0.53m	0.46m	0.43m	0.55m	0.51m

Trench 7 Area 2		Orientation NNE - SSW	Length 34.10m	Notes: Modern Land drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.35m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.22m	0.27m	0.24m	0.26m	0.25m	0.23m	0.28m
Subsoil Depth	0.13m	0.13m	0.16m	0.12m	0.10m	0.17m	0.18m
Top of Natural	0.35m	0.40m	0.40m	0.38m	0.35m	0.40m	0.46m
Base of Trench	0.42m	0.46m	0.44m	0.42m	0.38m	0.51m	0.50m

Trench 8 Area 2		Orientation N - S	Length 34.20m	Notes: No features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.36m	
Interval	0m N	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m S
Topsoil Depth	0.28m	0.28m	0.24m	0.25m	0.30m	0.31m	0.29m
Subsoil Depth	0.13m	0.18m	0.12m	0.11m	0.11m	0.14m	0.14m
Top of	0.41m	0.46m	0.36m	0.36m	0.41m	0.45m	0.43m

Natural							
Base of Trench	0.42m	0.51m	0.42m	0.44m	0.42m	0.48m	0.46m

Trench 9 Area 2		Orientation NW - SE	Length 31m	Notes: Narrow ditch [06], (05) and pit [08, (07) found at NW end of the trench]		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.49m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.32m	0.32m	0.33m	0.27m	0.30m	0.29m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.18m	0.20m	0.21m	0.19m	0.19m	0.22m	0.19m
Top of Natural	0.50m	0.52m	0.54m	0.46m	0.49m	0.50m	-
Base of Trench	0.56m	0.55m	0.57m	0.49m	0.52m	0.53m	0.49m

Trench 10 Area 2		Orientation ENE - WSW	Length 29.30m	Notes: Modern Land drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.37m	
Interval	0m WSW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m ENE
Topsoil Depth	0.33m	0.28m	0.27m	0.27m	0.24m	0.26m	0.26m
Subsoil Depth	0.13m	0.16m	0.18m	0.20m	0.23m	0.15m	0.11m
Top of Natural	0.46m	0.44m	0.45m	0.47m	0.47m	0.41m	0.37m
Base of Trench	0.49m	0.47m	0.48m	0.49m	0.48m	0.47m	0.42m

Trench 11 Area 2		Orientation NNW- SSE	Length 30m	Notes: Modern Land drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum	
Interval	0m NNW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m SSE
Topsoil Depth	0.26m	0.30m	0.30m	0.31m	0.29m	0.34m	0.28m
Subsoil Depth	0.23m	0.27m	0.19m	0.15m	0.17m	0.08m	0.12m
Top of Natural	0.49m	0.57m	0.49m	0.46m	0.46m	0.42m	0.40m
Base of Trench	0.54m	0.59m	0.50m	0.48m	0.51m	0.44m	0.44m

Trench 12 Area 2		Orientation NW- SE	Length 29.70m	Notes: Ditch/Gully features [10], (09) and [14], (13). Modern land drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.51m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m NW
Topsoil Depth	0.38m	0.35m	0.37m	0.44m	0.46m	0.34m	0.38m
Subsoil Depth	0.19m	0.16m	0.24m	0.11m	0.15m	0.19m	0.22m
Top of Natural	0.57m	0.51m	0.61m	0.55m	0.61m	0.54m	0.60m

Base of Trench	0.60m	0.58m	0.64m	0.60m	0.63m	0.61m	0.69m
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Trench 13 Area 2		Orientation NE- SW	Length 29m	Notes: No archaeological features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.44m	
Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.26m	0.30m	0.32m	0.32m	0.33m	0.34m	0.34m
Subsoil Depth	0.18m	0.20m	0.17m	0.15m	0.14m	0.15m	0.16m
Top of Natural	0.44m	0.50m	0.49m	0.47m	0.47m	0.49m	0.50m
Base of Trench	0.53m	0.56m	0.51m	0.52m	0.51m	0.51m	0.50m

Trench 14 Area 2		Orientation NE- SW	Length 32.90m	Notes: Modern Land drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.41m	
Interval	0m SW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m NE
Topsoil Depth	0.32m	0.25m	0.27m	0.25m	0.27m	0.26m	0.34m
Subsoil Depth	0.14m	0.20m	0.19m	0.16m	0.15m	0.18m	0.14m
Top of Natural	0.46m	0.45m	0.46m	0.41m	0.42m	0.44m	0.48m
Base of Trench	0.51m	0.59m	0.53m	0.47m	0.47m	0.46m	0.57m

Trench 15 Area 2		Orientation NE- SW	Length 28m	Notes: Shallow Roman refuse pit [12], (11) located towards the northern end of the trench		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.38m	
Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	28m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.30m	0.25m	0.20m	0.20m	0.25m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.16m	0.15m	0.15m	0.13m	0.18m	0.18m	0.15m
Top of Natural	0.41m	0.45m	0.40m	0.33m	0.38m	0.43m	0.40m
Base of Trench	0.43m	0.50m	0.45m	0.43m	0.45m	0.43m	0.40m

Trench 16 Area 2		Orientation WNW - ESE	Length 35m	Notes: Large modern back filled depression found at southern end of the trench. Modern land drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.30m	
Interval	0m ESE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m WNW
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.18m	0.20m
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.50m	0.50m	0.10m	0.18m	0.17	0.15m
Top of	0.45m	-	-	0.30m	0.38m	0.35m	0.35m

Natural							
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.70m	0.70m	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m	0.48m

Trench 17 Area 2		Orientation NNW - SSE	Length 29.60m	Notes: No archaeological features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.37m	
Interval	0m NNW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m SSE
Topsoil Depth	0.22m	0.30m	0.30m	0.35m	0.30m	0.26m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.15m	0.18m	0.15m	0.11m	0.18m	0.20m	0.21m
Top of Natural	0.37m	0.48m	0.35m	0.46m	0.48m	0.46m	0.46m
Base of Trench	0.49m	0.50m	0.50m	0.48m	0.50m	0.48m	0.46m

Trench 18 Area 1		Orientation NE - SW	Length 31m	Notes: No archaeological features. Modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.38m	
Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.23m	0.30m	0.30m	0.25m	0.35m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.15m	0.13m	0.19m	0.14m	0.15m	0.15m	0.20m
Top of Natural	0.38m	0.43m	0.49m	0.39m	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m
Base of Trench	0.43m	0.45m	0.49m	0.40m	0.51m	0.48m	0.51m

Trench 19 Area 1		Orientation NNE - SSW	Length 29.50m	Notes: No archaeological features. Modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.34m	
Interval	0m NEE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m SSW
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.27m	0.12m	0.25m	0.25m	0.23m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.15m	0.13m	0.22m	0.13m	0.13m	0.15m	0.25m
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.40m	0.34m	0.38m	0.38m	0.38m	0.50m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.50m	0.40m	0.48m	0.45m	0.48m	0.55m

Trench 20 Area 2		Orientation WNW - ESE	Length 28m	Notes: No archaeological features.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum	
Interval	0m WNW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	28m ESE
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.25m	0.18m	0.23m	0.18m	0.23m	0.20m
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.13m	0.15m	0.17m	0.15m	0.16m	0.22m
Top of	0.40m	0.38m	0.33m	0.40m	0.33m	0.39m	0.42m

Natural							
Base of Trench	0.40m	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m	0.45m	0.43m	0.46m

Trench 21 Area 1		Orientation NE - SW	Length 27.70m	Notes: No archaeological features. Various modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.35m	
Interval	0m SW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	27m NE
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.23m
Subsoil Depth	0.13m	0.13m	0.10m	-	0.15m	0.17m	0.20m
Top of Natural	0.38m	0.38m	0.35m	-	0.40m	0.42m	0.43m
Base of Trench	0.43m	0.45m	0.40m	0.45m	0.48m	0.50m	0.45m

Trench 22 Area 2		Orientation NNW - SSE	Length 32m	Notes: Various modern field drains. A natural clay filled hollow found towards the northern natural		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.45m	
Interval	0m NNW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30 SSE
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.25m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.40m	0.40m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.15m
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.60m	0.60m	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m	0.45m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.65m	0.60m	0.45m	0.48m	0.50m	0.45m

Trench 23 Area 2		Orientation NNW - SSE	Length 27.60m	Notes: Various modern field drains.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.43m	
Interval	0m NNW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	27m SSE
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.33m	0.30m	0.36m	0.25m	0.32m	0.28m
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.10m	0.16m	0.16m	0.18m	0.16m	0.20m
Top of Natural	0.50m	0.43m	0.46m	0.52m	0.43m	0.48m	0.48m
Base of Trench	0.52m	0.43m	0.46m	0.52m	0.45m	0.48m	0.48m

Trench 24 Area 2		Orientation NE - SW	Length 30.20m	Notes: Various modern field drains.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.35m	
Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.26m	0.28m	0.30m	0.25m	0.20m	0.25m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.15m	0.15m		0.30m	0.15m	0.22m	0.15m
Top of	0.41m	0.43m		0.55m	0.35m	0.47m	0.40m

Natural							
Base of Trench	0.46m	0.48m	0.59m	0.55m	0.45m	0.50m	0.45m

Trench 25 Area 2		Orientation NE - SW	Length 29.40m	Notes: Various modern field drains.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.38m	
Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.25m	0.30m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.15m	0.18m	0.20m	0.18m	0.23m	0.15m
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.40m	0.48m	0.40m	0.38m	0.43m	0.45m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m	0.55m	0.42m	0.43m	0.50m

Trench 26 Area 2		Orientation NE - SW	Length 27m	Notes: Various modern field drains.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.35m	
Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	27m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.25m	0.15m	0.24m	0.25m	0.15m	0.20m	0.23m
Top of Natural	0.55m	0.40m	0.49m	0.50m	0.40m	0.35m	0.48m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.45m	0.52m	0.55m	0.48m	0.40m	0.50m

Trench 27 Area 2		Orientation W -E	Length 29m	Notes: Various modern field drains.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum	
Interval	0m W	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m E
Topsoil Depth	0.26m	0.30m	0.20m	0.30m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.21m	0.25m	0.18m	0.10m	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m
Top of Natural	0.47m	0.55m	0.38m	0.40m	0.45m	0.45m	0.35m
Base of Trench	0.48m	0.58m	0.48m	0.50m	0.55m	0.55m	0.35m

Trench 28 Area 3		Orientation NW -SE	Length 32.70m	Notes: Various modern field drains.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	32m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.24m	0.25m	0.24m	0.20m	0.20m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.15m	0.06m	0.13m	0.19m	0.14m	0.18m	0.15m
Top of	0.20m	0.30m	0.38m	0.43m	0.34m	0.38m	0.40m

Natural							
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.40m	0.48m	0.48m	0.44m	0.40m	0.45m

Trench 29 Area 3		Orientation NNE -SSW	Length 24.20m	Notes: No features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.38m	
Interval	0m SSW	5m	10m	15m	20m	24m	NNE
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.18m	0.24m	0.25m	0.25m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	0.25m	0.20m	0.24m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Top of Natural	0.45m	0.38m	0.48m	0.45m	0.45	0.40m	
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.38m	0.48m	0.50m	0.45m	0.45m	

Trench 30 Area 3		Orientation NNE -SSW	Length 23.90m	Notes: Various modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.38m	
Interval	0m SSW	5m	10m	15m	20m	23m	NNE
Topsoil Depth	0.28m	0.24m	0.28m	0.24m	0.30m	0.30m	
Subsoil Depth	0.12m	0.14m	0.13m	0.19m	0.22m	0.20m	
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.38m	0.42m	0.43m	0.52m	0.50m	
Base of Trench	0.48m	0.45m	0.48m	0.50m	0.55m	0.60m	

Trench 31 Area 3		Orientation N -S	Length 27.30m	Notes: Various modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.33m	
Interval	0m S	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	27m N
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.24m	0.26m	0.24m	0.25m	0.25m	0.22m
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.15m	0.24m	0.14m	0.09m	0.15m	0.13m
Top of Natural	0.45m	0.39m	0.50m	0.38m	0.33m	0.40m	0.35m
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.49m	0.60m	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m	0.45m

Trench 32 Area 3		Orientation N -S	Length 27m	Notes: Modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m N	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	27m S
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	0.10m	-	0.10m	0.10m	0.10m	0.10m	

Top of Natural	0.30m	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.40m	0.42m	0.55m	0.50m	0.50m	

Trench 33 Area 3		Orientation N-S	Length 26.60m	Notes: Modern field drains. Truncated topsoil cover and no subsoil		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	26m NNE
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Top of Natural	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Base of Trench	0.40m	0.40m	0.40m	0.50m	0.50m	0.40m	

Trench 34 Area 3		Orientation NW-SE	Length 25m	Notes: No features		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	NW
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.10	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth			0.20m	0.20m	0.10m	0.10m	
Top of Natural	0.20m	0.20m	0.40m	0.40m	0.20m	0.30m	
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	
Trench 35 Area 3		Orientation N-S	Length 30m	Notes: Modern field drains Natural hollow found of at centre of the trench filled with colluvium		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m N	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m S
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m
Subsoil Depth	-	0.50m-	0.50m	0.10m	-	-	-
Top of Natural	0.60m	0.80m	0.80m	0.40m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m
Base of Trench	0.60m	0.80m	1.10m	0.70m	0.40m	0.40m	0.20m

Trench 36 Area 3		Orientation NW-SE	Length 28m	Notes: Modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	NW
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.25m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth							
Top of Natural	0.20m	0.25m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	

Base of Trench	0.45m	0.50m	0.50m	0.45m	0.60m	0.60m	
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Trench 37 Area 3		Orientation N-S	Length 27m	Notes: Modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m N	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	S
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	-	-	0.20m	0.10m	0.10m	0.05m	
Top of Natural	0.25m	0.20m	0.40m	0.30m	0.30m	0.25m	
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.50m	0.60m	0.50m	0.60m	0.50m	

Trench 38 Area 3		Orientation NW-SE	Length 29m	Notes: Natural hollow found of at centre of the trench filled with colluvium.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	29m NW
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	0.40m	0.40m	-	-	-
Top of Natural	0.20m	0.30m	-	-	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Base of Trench	0.40m	0.50m	0.70m	0.70m	0.60m	0.60m	0.50m

Trench 39 Area 3		Orientation N-S	Length 27.50m	Notes: Modern field drain		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m N	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	S
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	0.10m	-	0.10m	0.10m	0.10m		
Top of Natural	0.30m	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	
Base of Trench	0.60m	0.60m	0.60m	0.50m	0.50m	0.40m	

Trench 40 Area 3		Orientation NW-SE	Length 28m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.30m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	NW
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	0.30m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.10m	0.10m	0.10m	0.20m	0.20m	
Top of Natural	0.50m	0.40m	0.30m	0.50m	0.40m	0.40m	
Base of Trench	0.60m	0.50m	0.40m	0.60m	0.50m	0.50m	

Trench							
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Trench 41 Area 3		Orientation N-S	Length 26m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.20m	
Interval	0m N	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	S
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	0.10m	0.10m	-	0.10m	0.10m	0.10m	
Top of Natural	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.55m	0.50m	0.40m	0.40m	0.40m	

Trench 42 Area 3		Orientation NW-SE	Length 22m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.40m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	22m	NW
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.25m	0.30m	0.28m	0.25m	0.30m	
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.25m	0.13m	0.17m	0.20m	0.15m	
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.50m	0.43m	0.45m	0.45m	0.45m	
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.50m	0.55m	0.55m	0.60m	0.60m	

Trench 43 Area 3		Orientation NW-SE	Length 27.60m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.32m	
Interval	0m SE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	27m NW
Topsoil Depth	0.15m	0.24m	0.20m	0.30m	0.25m	0.25m	0.20m
Subsoil Depth	0.17m	0.16m	0.20m	0.15m	0.15m	0.15m	0.18m
Top of Natural	0.32m	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m	0.40m	0.40m	0.38m
Base of Trench	0.40m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m	0.48m

Trench 44 Area 3		Orientation NNE-SSW	Length 28.30m	Notes: Modern field drains. Natural hollow found of at northern end of the trench filled with colluvium.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.68m	
Interval	0m NNE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	28m SSW
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.25m	0.30m	0.30m	0.40m	0.35m	0.35m
Subsoil Depth	0.38m	0.50m	0.52m	0.30m	0.40m	0.45m	0.40m
Top of Natural	0.68m	0.75m	0.82m	0.60m	0.80m	0.80m	0.75m

Base of Trench	0.68m	0.80m	0.85m	0.60m	0.90m	0.85m	0.85m
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Trench 45 Area 3		Orientation NNE -SSW	Length 26.80m	Notes: Modern field drains.		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.40m	
Interval	0m NNE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	26m SSW
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.30m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.20m	0.15m	0.15m	0.15m	0.15m	0.20m	0.25m
Top of Natural	0.45m	0.45m	0.40m	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m	0.50m
Base of Trench	0.45m	0.50m	0.50m	0.55m	0.55m	0.55m	0.55m

Trench 46 Area 3		Orientation NW -SE	Length 24.40m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.35m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	24m	SE
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.24m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	
Subsoil Depth	0.18m	0.19m	0.16m	0.15m	0.23m	0.23m	
Top of Natural	0.43m	0.43m	0.36m	0.35m	0.43m	0.43m	
Base of Trench	0.58m	0.58m	0.46m	0.45m	0.53m	0.45m	

Trench 47 Area 3		Orientation NW -SE	Length 24.70mm	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.35m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	24m	SE
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.35m	0.30m	0.25m	0.25m	0.28m	
Subsoil Depth	0.25m	0.20m	0.15m	0.20m	0.20m	0.24m	
Top of Natural	0.45m	0.55m	0.45m	0.45m	0.45m	0.52m	
Base of Trench	0.50n	0.55m	0.55m	0.50m	0.50m	0.60m	

Trench 48 Area 3		Orientation NW -SE	Length 28m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.40m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	24m	28m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.23m	0.25m	0.26m	0.23m	0.25m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.25m	0.17m	0.25m	0.18m	0.20m	0.20m	0.15m
Top of Natural	0.50m	0.40m	0.50m	0.44m	0.43m	0.45m	0.45m
Base of	0.56m	0.50m	0.50m	0.55m	0.50m	0.55m	0.55m

Trench							
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Trench 49 Area 3		Orientation NW -SE	Length 27.30m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.40m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	24m	27m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.28m	0.26m	0.29m	0.25m	0.25m	0.28m
Subsoil Depth	0.16m	0.17m	0.29m	0.31m	0.15m	0.15m	0.12m
Top of Natural	0.41m	0.45m	0.55m	0.60m	0.40m	0.40m	0.40m
Base of Trench	0.46m	0.55m	0.70m	0.60m	0.50m	0.55m	0.50m

Trench 50 Area 3		Orientation NW -SE	Length 27.40m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.35m	
Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m	24m	27m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.28m	0.20m	0.20m	0.23m	0.25m	0.25m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	0.12m	0.15m	0.15m	0.18m	0.15m	0.10m	0.10m
Top of Natural	0.40m	0.35m	0.35m	0.41m	0.40m	0.35m	0.35m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.50m	0.55m	0.55m	0.50m

Trench 51 Area 2		Orientation NE -SW	Length 29m	Notes: Modern field drains		Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum 0.45m	
Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	24m	29m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.27m	0.26m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.23m	0.18m	0.29m	0.20m	0.33m	0.28m	0.22m
Top of Natural	0.48m	0.45m	0.55m	0.50m	0.63m	0.58m	0.52m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.65m	0.60m	0.60m	0.65m	0.58m	0.60m

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