

Land Adjacent to Bagworth Road, Newer Nailstone.

Nailstone, Hinckley and Bosworth,
Leicestershire.

Archaeological Excavation Interim Statement

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Land Adjacent to Bagworth Road, Newer Nailstone.

Archaeological Excavation Report

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SUMMARY

Between 28th August and 5th September 2023 Oxford Archaeology carried out fieldwalking on the proposed site of a solar farm at Nailstone, Leicestershire. Immediately following this work two excavation areas were opened.

The fieldwalking was largely negative. A scatter of largely post-medieval pottery was recovered, along with a small assemblage of struck flints. The flints are typologically mixed and typical of a background scatter. The pottery is typical of a low-density scatter from manuring.

Excavation Area 1 covered a total area of c.0.27ha. A single post-medieval ditch and the remains of a ridge and furrow cultivation were recorded in this area. These features overlay natural deposits that are likely to have been formed as a result of a spring (or seepage) in the area. A Middle Bronze Age palstave axe was recovered from one of these deposits. In addition, a Bronze Age copper alloy bead was found in the post-medieval ditch.

Excavation Area 3 measured 30m long and 1.8m wide. This area revealed several features that may be related to a post-medieval trackway. Excavation Area 2 (measuring 30m by 30m) is not yet accessible.

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Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Sean Steadman of RPS for commissioning this project on behalf of JBM Solar Projects. Thanks, are also extended to Will Kelly who monitored the work on behalf of Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment Team (HNET) and provided advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Nicholas Gilmour. The first phase of fieldwork was directed by Steve Graham and the fieldwalking by Lawrence Billington and Nick Cox, who were supported by Ro Booth, Liz Jefferies, Claire Hayes, Rachael Hunt and Jacob Brader. Survey and digitising were carried out by Katherine Waring. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachael Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS on behalf of JBM Solar Projects to undertake an excavation at land adjacent to Bagworth Road, Newer Nailstone, Nailstone, Leicestershire (Fig. 1; NGR SK 422 067).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 21/01395/FUL) to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief was set by Will Kelly of the Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment Team (LHNET) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code X.A93.2023 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The village of Nailstone is located in the south-western edge of Leicestershire, close to the Leicestershire and Warwick border, about 16.5km to the west of Leicester and 16.5km north-east of Nuneaton.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of c.100 ha of mixed arable and pastureland situated within a valley between the parishes of Nailstone and Barlestone (centred on SK 422 067). The site is bounded by Nailstone to the north and further agricultural fields to the east, Barlestone to the south and the A447 (Hinckley Road) to the west. A brook (The Booson) flows through the base of the valley which rises to c.140m AOD towards Nailstone and c.135m AOD towards Barlestone.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the site is Gunthorpe Member Mudstone (<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 05/10/23) overlain with clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium following the brook and sand, gravel and silt clays elsewhere on the site. The soils at the site have been defined as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acidic but base rich loam and clayey soils (<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> accessed 05/10/23).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence.

1.4 Prehistoric (c.7000 BC to c.100 BC)

- 1.4.1 During the 1970s, a Mesolithic pebble hammer was brought in that had been ploughed up at approximately SK 425 075. It was in a fine-grained stone and was

100mm in diameter, the hole being 30mm in diameter, max thickness 25mm (MLE7061).

- 1.4.2 Fieldwalking in 2002, north of Grange Lane, Nailstone (SK 414 084) recovered a large quantity of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint (MLE16531)

1.5 Late Iron Age and Roman (c. 100 BC to AD 410)

- 1.5.1 Trial trenching north of Nailstone in 2012 revealed two Iron Age ditches, one running north/south, one north-west to south-east. Ten sherds of Scored Ware pottery were found (MLE20182). A possible Iron Age Quern (MLE6543) was recovered at Crown Farm, Nailstone (SK 42 07).
- 1.5.2 Fieldwalking in 2002 north of Grange Road, Nailstone (SK 414084) recovered a large quantity of Roman pottery (MLE16532).

1.6 Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 to 1066)

- 1.6.1 A sherd of late 5th/6th century Saxon pottery was found whilst trenching in 2017 at the rear of the Bulls Head public House, Main Street, Nailstone (MLE23175).

1.7 Medieval (AD 1066 to 1500)

- 1.7.1 Both Nailstone and Barlestone probably became established during the early medieval period. The historic settlement core of Nailstone (SK 415 072) has been deduced using landscape maps and dated from the early medieval period onwards with a windmill being mentioned in 1279 (MLE2968). A medieval boundary ditch (MLE22895) was found in the High Street of Nailstone (SK 4156 0709). A medieval deer park (MLE 2967) no longer evident was mentioned being in the vicinity (SK 42 07) in 1266 as belonging to Henry de Hastings.
- 1.7.2 Two L-shaped earthworks (MLE 19790) probably early medieval were noted south-west of Yew Tree Farm, Nailstone (SK 416 073) and a bank and enclosure (MLE 2964) west of Smithy Farm, Nailstone (SK 412 068).
- 1.7.3 The Church of All Saints, Church Road, Nailstone (MLE 12091) has a C13th chancel with two lancet windows preserved (both blocked). The west tower is early C14th with diagonal buttresses. The church has an early C14th north aisle under a separate gable. It was restored in 1853.

1.8 The Geophysical survey and 2022 Evaluation

- 1.8.1 A geophysical survey (Carrozzo and Wilkinson 2021) recorded mainly weak anomalies that were as likely to be of natural origin as archaeological. A hexagonal arrangement of linear features may possibly have indicated a plough-truncated enclosure along with other small enclosures, including a possible circular feature just north of the evaluation area. The survey also recorded ridge and furrow ploughing and field boundaries.
- 1.8.2 A programme of evaluation trenching was carried out by Archaeology Warwickshire in 2022 (Frederick and Griffiths 2023), of the 268 trenches excavated, 20 trenches contained a total of 27 archaeological features. A small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint was found in the plough zone in the northern part of the site. The Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flints may have related to other

examples found to the north of the site near Nailstone. A curving gully that yielded a sherd of Iron Age pottery indicated a potential roundhouse towards the southern edge of the site. A focus of undated activity that included ditches and charcoal spreads was noted that included heat cracked pebbles. These features were located a short distance south of a circular geophysical signature in the field to the north outside of the evaluation area. The few Roman period pottery sherds recovered were most likely the result of manuring across the agricultural fields. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval agriculture was evident, with ridge and furrow particularly prominent across the northern half of the site. Parts of a post-medieval water meadow system were recorded along the valley floor.

- 1.8.3 A number of disused post-medieval field boundaries that could be traced on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1900 to 1913 were also recorded.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

2.1.2 The overall aim of the excavation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area prior to potential damage by development and to investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status and significance of the remains revealed and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 The excavation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (available online at <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/>).

2.2.2 A number of project specific research aims were formulated from the research framework and set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Jacklin 2023), and are as follows:

To Enhance understanding of the environmental background to Mesolithic activity;

To Characterise the regional and local evidence for Mesolithic activity;

To Investigate further the earlier Mesolithic lithic resource;

Was it possible to discern continuities or discontinuities in the distributions of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic lithic scatters?; and

To characterise the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement resource and investigate intra-regional variability.

2.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 The excavation was intended to determine as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains associated with a potential Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint scatter, the possible Prehistoric features in Trenches 113 and 214 and the undated metal surface.

2.3.2 The excavation sought to clarify the nature and extent of any existing disturbance and intrusions, assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered and assess the degree of archaeological survival of any buried remains of archaeological significance. The archaeological work was to produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicester and Rutland Historic Environment Record.

2.4 Fieldwork Methodology

- 2.4.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the LHNET brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Jacklin 2023).
- 2.4.2 The work was initially planned to be carried out in two distinct phases. The first phase was to consist of Systematic fieldwalking carried out in 10m transects within two fields at the northern end of the site. This was then to be followed by a second phase of work consisting of: the excavation of a 30m x 1.8m area (Area 3) directly northeast of evaluation Trench 49 to confirm the extent of the mettled surface; the excavation of a 50m x 50m area (Area 1) focused on evaluation Trench 113; and the excavation of a 30m x 30m area (Area 2) focused on feature 21902 recorded in evaluation Trench 219.
- 2.4.3 Following the recovery of a possible Middle Bronze Age Palstave (SF:1) and potential prehistoric deposits related to a spring or seepage, in consultation with RPS and LHNET, the north-western corner of Area 1 was extended by a further 311m² (0.03ha). The fieldwalking took place from the 4th to the 11th of September 2023. Area 1 was stripped and investigated between the 13th to 29th of September 2023. It was originally envisioned that Area 2 would be stripped and investigated at the same time. However, it became apparent that access was not possible for the plant to the area, until an access track is created by the developers. Therefore, work on Area 2 was postponed to a later phase.
- 2.4.4 The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*. Fieldwork was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).
- 2.4.5 All excavated areas were first scanned using a CAT and Genny by a suitably qualified operator to determine the presence of services within the excavated area.
- 2.4.6 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360-type mechanical excavator and a 20-tonne dumper truck. Topsoil and subsoil were removed to the top of the natural soils or to the top of archaeological features, whichever was encountered first. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.4.7 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand or trowel where necessary. Features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents, except those of obviously modern date. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their character. No human burials, cremations and other deposits relating to funerary activity were revealed.
- 2.4.8 Archaeological features and excavated slots were recorded using a Leica GS08 GPS with Smartnet capabilities, which was supplemented by Total Station survey and detailed hand drawn plans of inter-cutting features. Geo-rectified photogrammetry using an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) was also utilised.

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- 2.4.9 A register of all features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept. All features, layers and deposits were recorded on OA East *pro-forma* sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the relative size or significance. The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general site shots and photographs of specific features.
- 2.4.10 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector and were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' were located more accurately by GPS where they had been collected by metal detecting and not associated with a specific context.
- 2.4.11 A total of 22 bulk samples were taken from a range of features and deposits (App. C).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental data presented in Appendices B and C respectively. Overall plans of excavation Areas 1 and 3 are provided in Figs 2 and 3.

3.1.2 Throughout the text cut numbers appear in **bold** type. Where multiple interventions were excavated in a single feature the feature as a whole is generally referred to by the lowest cut number assigned to it. In some cases, individual features have also been assigned to groups, including enclosures made up of multiple ditches and groups of pits; these groups are also referred to by the lowest cut number attributed to their constituent features.

3.1.3 Where relevant, the results of the trial trenching (Frederick and Griffiths 2023) have been integrated into the results of the excavation and are referred to in the text, with contexts numbers assigned during the trenching prefixed with an 'E'.

3.2 Dating

3.2.1 Artefacts relating to the Middle Bronze Age, post-medieval and modern periods were recovered from naturally laid deposits and post-medieval/modern features. However, most of the discrete tree throws, pits and ditches revealed by the excavations did not produce dateable finds.

3.3 General soils and ground conditions

3.3.1 The natural geology of sands and gravels was overlain by a sandy silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil/ploughsoil with an average thickness of 0.15m to 0.30m.

3.3.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. However, ground water seeped into the deeper features.

3.4 Area 3

3.4.1 In addition to the 268 trial trenches excavated during the evaluation, a further trench, Area 3 (30m long by 1.8m wide) was excavated. The trench was adjacent to evaluation Trench 49. A pebble-metalled surface (E4903) aligned N/S across the centre of Trench 49, was recorded being 7.41m wide by 0.15m deep. It comprised frequent small, rounded pebbles that pressed into a matrix of dark brown silty sand (E4904). Three fragments of handmade roof tile and six sherds of pottery were found, along with a residual sherd dated 1400–1650 and others late 17th to the early 19th century. One iron horseshoe was also found on top of the gravel layer (4901).

- 3.4.2 Trench 269 was aligned north-west to south-east. Natural undisturbed geology was reached between 0.50m to 0.65m below the surface of the trench. The natural geology was overlain by a layer of clayey sand (188) between 0.15m and 0.20m thick. Above this was a topsoil of sandy silt (187) between 0.20m to 0.30m thick. The trench followed the slope of the field downwards towards the south-east with the top and sub soils getting much wider the further down the slope the trench ran.
- 3.4.3 The north-western end of the trench contained a spread of grey brown silt sand (126 and 129) and a spread of reddish brown silt sand (125 and 128) containing very tightly packed and compact stones with a fragment of modern CBM. This spread was interpreted as a ploughed out modern field lynchet.
- 3.4.4 At the south-eastern end of the trench were traces of a densely packed silt sand (131) containing compacted stones and pebbles forming a metallised surface (130). This was 1.02m wide and 0.15m deep. This deposit probably represented the surviving trace of the modern trackway identified in evaluation Trench 49. Directly above the trackway was a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and a small flint flake, these were not contemporaneous with the trackway but most likely residual.

3.5 Area 1

- 3.5.1 Situated in the northern half of the site, Area 1 was initially a rectangular 0.24ha area which was later extended by a further 0.03ha at its north-western corner after consultation with the consultants and the LHNET. All the features of note were concentrated in the northern half of the area with the southern half being completely devoid of any archaeology except traces of ridge and furrow running down the slope southwards. Running parallel to the northern extent of the excavation area were a series of sub-circular features (7, 121, 136, 142, 145, 161, 164, 172 and 182) all of which upon investigation were found to be the remains of trees with rooting and degraded organic material at their bases. Further tree throws were identified further southwards down the slope (167, 178, 180).
- 3.5.2 Two pits (154 and 276) were recorded halfway down the slope, although they contained no datable finds, they clearly cut into the peat layer directly below and are most probably modern in date.
- 3.5.3 Three ditches were noted in the eastern half of the excavation area. Ditch 152 was recorded running across the excavation area from the north to the south cutting through the peat layer beneath. Clearly a modern drainage ditch, this feature was cut into an east to west running ditch (3) which also cut across two of the tree throws. This ditch was in turn cut across by a north-west to south-east running ditch that was clearly a modern drainage ditch.

Possible spring deposits

- 3.5.4 These features were all cutting into two earlier layers, a dark peak sand silt layer (133) and a series of mid green-grey sand silts (132, 134 and 138). Above the natural sands and gravels. To characterise these layers three north to south sondages and several 1m-by-1m test pits were cut into them to the sands and gravels below, before both layers were then machined off to confirm any further features below them, there were none. A further two sections were cut

into the north-eastern edge of excavation to ascertain the sequence of these layers.

- 3.5.5 The earliest recorded layer (149) was a 0.1m thick mid-grey clay identified as the weathered upper surface of Oadby Diamicton Member. Directly above this was a 0.15m thick layer (139) which was a reddish/orange brown sandy clay loam. The layer was defined as a heavily weathered/eroded upper surface of Gunthorpe Mudstone Member, incorporating large amounts of sand and gravel washed out from the upslope to the north.
- 3.5.6 Layers 132, 134 and 138 were all part of the same layer extending across the northern half of the site the north-western corner of the excavation area to the north-east covering an area of 1032m² or 0.10ha. This layer possibly represents the extent of a prehistoric spring. A metal detecting sweep of the layer produced a complete copper palstave from the Middle Bronze Age (SF:1) which was possibly a votive offering. Cutting across this layer was post-medieval drainage ditch 152 which produced a copper bead (SF:2) inlaid with gold; an item probably reworked from the underlying natural deposit.
- 3.5.7 Overlaying these deposits was a band of very dark brown/blackish peaty silt loam (138). This material extended across the northern half of the site in a broad east to west alignment covering an area of 626m² (0.06ha). Whilst no finds were recovered from this layer to date it, the trees, pits, and ditches all cut across it. Above this layer in section was a very dark brown/blackish peaty silt loam (133) 0.20 to 0.30m thick. This layer was in turn overlain by a mid-/light grey clay colluvium (137).

Natural tree throws

- 3.5.8 Cutting into the natural spring deposits (138) or adjacent natural were 11 natural tree throws (7, 121, 136, 142, 145, 161, 164, 172, 178, 180 and 182).

Pits

- 3.5.9 Situated between three throws were two pits (154 and 176). Sub-rectangular pit 176 cut into peat layer 133 and was 1.44m in length, 0.91m in depth and 0.49m in depth. It was very steep sided with a u-shaped profile. Its fill (177) was a dark brown greenish grey silt clay with a strong suggestion of organic cess within it. One possibility was that this feature was originally cut for an industrial/agricultural purpose such as quarrying and thence after used for dumping of cess.
- 3.5.10 South of this feature (11.94m) and outside the peat layer range was a circular pit (154) cutting into the natural sands and gravels. The is shallow concave feature with moderately steeped sides was U-shaped in profile, with a diameter of 1.6m and a depth of 0.27m. The pit was possibly the remains of a (modern?) post. There was evidence of a degraded post pipe (155) containing very compact and tightly packed small stones and gravel. Surrounding this was a light grey-brown clay sand (156). Both were overlain by dark red-brown sand clay (157) containing charcoal flecks and some evidence of burning. Although the feature produced no datable finds, this may represent a form of modern industrial process or burnt out post.

Ditches

- 3.5.11 Cutting across the site in a broad north to south alignment through the natural sands and gravels and layers 133 and 138 was ditch 152. This ditch was 1.26m wide and 0.22m deep. Its single fill (153) was a dark red brown silt sand containing modern CBM, a pipe stem and a possible Bronze Age copper bead (inlaid with gold) SF:2. This small find was probably washed down the slope by the ditch cutting into the possible natural spring deposits to the north of the excavated slot.
- 3.5.12 Cutting across ditch 152 close to the northern edge of excavation was a broad east to west running ditch 3 (interventions 3, 5, 9, 150, 185). The ditch was recorded from the north-eastern edge of excavation in a broad north-west alignment for 12.17m before veering off towards the south-west for a further 16.66m before terminating. Shallow with a single fill (4, 6, 10, 151, 186) of light grey, this ditch was U shaped in profile with gently sloping sides cutting across ditch 152 and tree throws 7 and 145.
- 3.5.13 Ditch 189 (fill 190) was clearly a modern drainage ditch, 0.59m wide, cutting across the north-eastern corner of the site for 17.11m and truncating ditch 3.

3.6 Area 2

- 3.6.1 It is not yet possible to access Area 2 safely with the plant required to strip this area. This work is currently planned for early 2024, once a new access track has been constructed.

3.7 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.7.1 Finds were limited, a quantification (with spot dates) is given in Appendix B. The majority of the material recovered is post-medieval in origin.

The most significant finds were a Copper Alloy axe head (SF:1) and a copper Alloy bead (SF:2). The axe head is a looped palstave and of Middle Bronze Age date. The bead is decorated and is also believed to be of Middle Bronze Age origin.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Area	Interpretive Category
1	layer	1	EX 1	Topsoil
2	layer	2	EX 1	Subsoil
3	cut		EX 1	Ditch
4	fill	4	EX 1	Secondary Fill
5	cut		EX 1	Ditch
6	fill	5	EX 1	Secondary Fill
7	cut		EX 1	Tree Throw
8	fill	7	EX 1	Secondary Fill
9	cut		EX 1	Gully
10	fill	9	EX 1	Secondary Fill
11	group		Field A	Other Layer
12	group		Field B	Other Layer
121	cut		EX 1	Tree Throw
122	fill	121	EX 1	Secondary Fill
123	fill	121	EX 1	Secondary Fill
124	cut		EX 3	Other Cut
125	fill	124	EX 3	Secondary Fill
126	fill	124	EX 3	Secondary Fill
127	cut		EX 3	Other Cut
128	fill	127	EX 3	Secondary Fill
129	fill	127	EX 3	Secondary Fill
130	layer	130	EX 3	Metalled Surface
131	layer	131	EX 1	Other Layer
132	layer	132	EX 1	Colluvial Layer
133	layer	133	EX 1	Peat
134	layer	134	EX 1	Other Layer
135	layer	135	EX 1	Other Layer
136	cut		EX 1	Tree Throw
137	layer	137	EX 1	Colluvial Layer
138	layer	138	EX 1	Colluvial Layer
139	layer	139	EX 1	Natural
140	fill		EX 1	Primary Fill
141	fill		EX 1	Secondary Fill
142	cut		EX 1	Pit
143	fill	142	EX 1	Primary Fill
144	fill	142	EX 1	Secondary Fill

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Area	Interpretive Category
145	cut		EX1	Pit
146	fill	145	EX1	Primary Fill
147	fill	145	EX1	Secondary Fill
148	fill	145	EX1	Secondary Fill
149	layer	149	EX1	Natural
150	cut		EX1	Ditch
151	fill	150	EX1	Secondary Fill
152	cut		EX1	Ditch
153	fill	152	EX1	Secondary Fill
154	cut		EX1	Pit
155	fill	154	EX1	Primary Fill
156	fill	154	EX1	Secondary Fill
157	fill	154	EX1	Secondary Fill
158	cut		EX1	Natural Feature
159	cut		EX1	Natural Feature
160	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
161	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
162	fill	161	EX1	Secondary Fill
163	fill	161	EX1	Secondary Fill
164	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
165	fill	164	EX1	Secondary Fill
166	fill	164	EX1	Secondary Fill
167	cut		EX1	Pit
168	fill	167	EX1	Secondary Fill
169	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
170	fill	169	EX1	Secondary Fill
171	fill	169	EX1	Secondary Fill
172	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
173	fill	172	EX1	Primary Fill
174	fill	172	EX1	Primary Fill
175	fill	172	EX1	Secondary Fill
176	cut		EX1	Pit
177	fill	176	EX1	Secondary Fill
178	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
179	fill	178	EX1	Primary Fill
180	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
181	fill	180	EX1	Primary Fill
182	cut		EX1	Tree Throw
183	fill	182	EX1	Secondary Fill
184	fill		EX1	Secondary Fill

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Area	Interpretive Category
185	cut		EX1	Ditch
186	fill	185	EX 1	Secondary Fill
187	layer	187	EX 3	Topsoil
188	layer	188	EX 3	Subsoil
189	cut		EX 3	Ditch
190	fill	189	EX 3	Deliberate Backfill

APPENDIX B FINDS QUANTIFICATION AND SPOT DATE

Quantification Table									
Context	Area	Trench	Small Find No	Sample No	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Count	Comments
7	Ex 3	0	0	0	Flint	Flint	0.02	1	
10	EX 3	0	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	106	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	2	Post med
11	Field A	0	113	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
11	Field A	0	104	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	116	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	117	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	119	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
11	Field A	0	121	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post-Med
11	Field A	0	120	0	Flint	Flint	0.04	1	
11	Field A	0	135	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	1	Modern
11	Field A	0	124	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
11	Field A	0	130	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post-Med
11	Field A	0	126	0	Glass	Glass	0.02	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	134	0	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	0	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	118	0	Glass	Glass	0.03	1	Modern
11	Field A	0	128	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post-Med
11	Field A	0	125	0	Glass	Glass	0.01	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	132	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	1	Post-Med

Quantification Table									
Context	Area	Trench	Small Find No	Sample No	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Count	Comments
11	Field A	0	131	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	122	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post-Med
11	Field A	0	123	0	Flint	Flint	0.02	1	
11	Field A	0	129	0	Glass	Glass	0.01	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	133	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
11	Field A	0	127	0	Glass	Glass	0.01	1	Post med
11	Field A	0	115	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	
11	Field A	0	103	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Modern
11		0	109	0	Flint	Flint	0.07	1	
11		0	111	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
11		0	110	0	Flint	Flint	0.02	1	
11		0	102	0	Glass	Glass	0.01	1	Post med
11		0	112	0	Glass	Glass	0	1	Post med
11	FW	0	105	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	1	Post med
11		0	114	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
11	FW	0	101	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post Med
11		0	103	0	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	0	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	5	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0	1	Post-med.
12	Field B	0	7	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	12	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post-med.
12	Field B	0	26	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
12	Field B	0	20	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	

Quantification Table									
Context	Area	Trench	Small Find No	Sample No	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Count	Comments
12	Field B	0	17	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
12	Field B	0	36	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
12	Field B	0	35	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	25	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
12	Field B	0	11	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	
12	Field B	0	18	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
12	Field B	0	15	0	Flint	Flint	0.03	1	
12	Field B	0	34	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	4	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	30	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	27	0	Flint	Flint	0.02	1	
12	Field B	0	19	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
12	Field B	0	33	0	Glass	Glass	0.03	1	Modern
12	Field B	0	39	0	Flint	Flint	0.02	1	
12	Field B	0	28	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	
12	Field B	0	10	0	Flint	Flint	0.04	1	
12	Field B	0	32	0	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	0	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	22	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	1	Post med
12	Field B	0	9	0	Flint	Flint	0.02	1	
12	Field B	0	6	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	

Quantification Table									
Context	Area	Trench	Small Find No	Sample No	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Count	Comments
12	Field B	0	16	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	
12	Field B	0	24	0	Flint	Flint	0.03	1	
12	Field B	0	13	0	Fe (iron)	Artefact	0	1	
12	Field B	0	38	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	
12	Field B	0	2	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	Check sf number
	2	0	1	0	Cua (copper alloy)	Palstave axe head	0	1	Fieldwalking finds Field B sf 1-39.
	2	0	2	0	Cua;Au	Bead	0	1	Check sf number
12	Field B	0	3	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	
131	EX	0	0	0	Flint	Flint	0	1	
131	EX	0	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1	Bronze Age
132	EX	0	0	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	1	
193	EX	0	0	0	Flint	Flint	0.01	4	
88888		0	0	0	Fe (iron)	Artefact	0	1	Metal detected (No SF)
88888		0	0	0	Pb (lead)	Artefact	0	1	Metal detected (No SF)
88888	FW	0	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	1	
88888	FW	0	0	0	Pb (lead)	Artefact	0	1	
88888	FW	0	0	0	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	0	2	

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE REGISTER

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut/Feature Number	No. of boxes/bags	Appr. % of deposit	Sample type	Sample sub-type
1	122	121	2	5	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
2	132	132	1	50	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
3	132	132	1	50	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
4	133	133		1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
5	134	134		1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
6	135	135	2	10	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
7	135	135	2	10	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
8	135	135	2	10	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
9	135	135	2	10	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
10	133	133	1	2	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
11	133	133	1		Monolith	Other
12	133	133	1		Other	Kubiena
13	133	133	1		Other	Kubiena
14	133	133	1		Other	Kubiena
15	133	133	1		Other	OSL dating
16	138	138	1		Other	OSL dating
17	137	137	1		Other	OSL dating
18	133	133	1		Other	OSL dating
19	138	138	1		Other	OSL dating
20	133	133	1		Monolith	Other
21	133	133	1		Other	Kubiena
22	133	133	1		Other	Kubiena
23	133	133	1		Other	Kubiena
24	132	132	1		Other	Kubiena
25	135	135	1	100	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
26	133	133	1	2	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
27	168	167	3	20	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
28	170	169	2	10	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
29	177	176	2	10	Bulk	Waterlogged remains/Insects
30	132	132	1	1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut/Feature Number	No. of boxes/bags	Appr. % of deposit	Sample type	Sample sub-type
31	132	132	1	1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
32	134	134	1	1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
33	133	133	1	1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
34	138	138	2	1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
35	138	138	1	1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds
36	138	138	2	1	Bulk	Charred remains/Finds

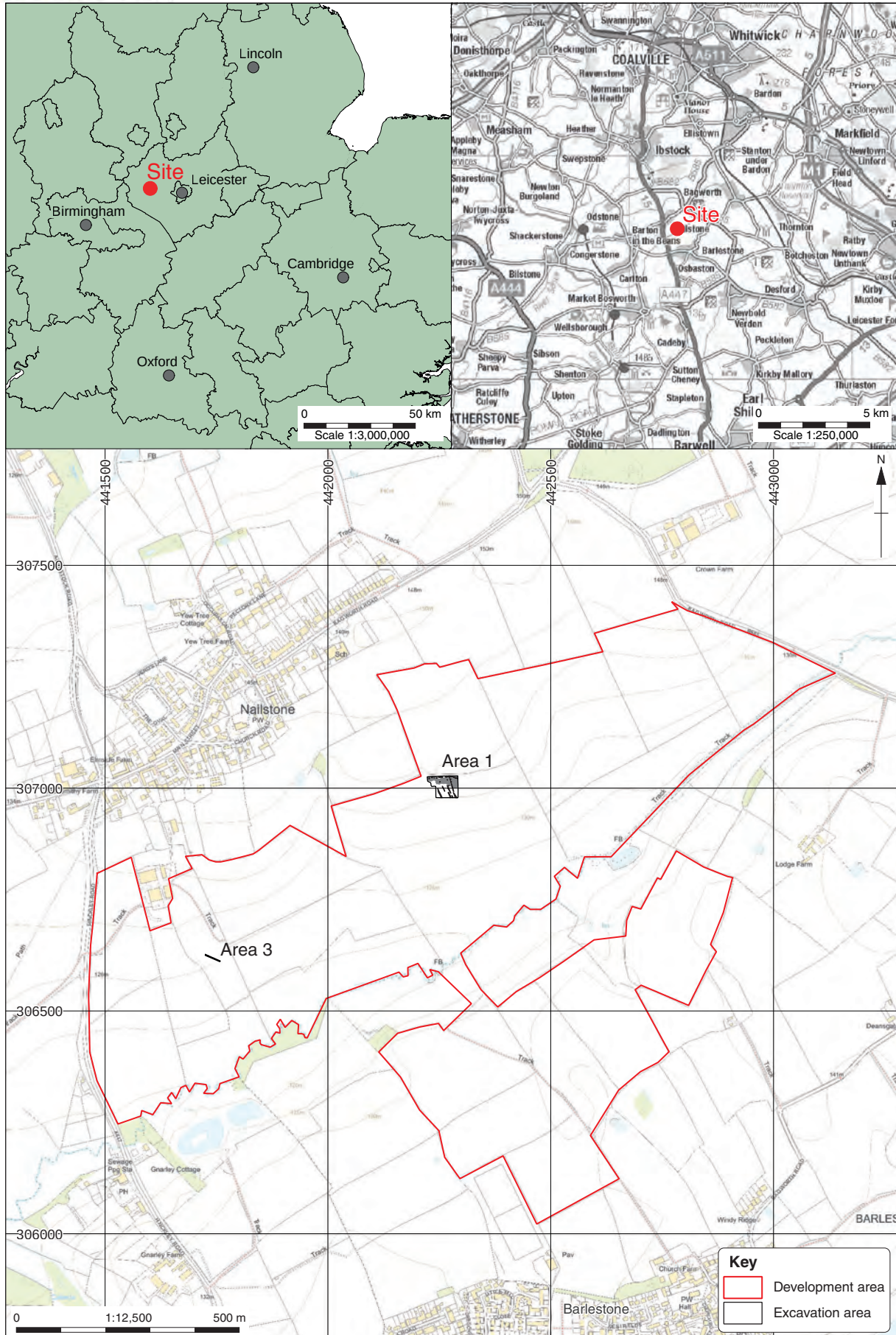
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Figure 1: Site location plan

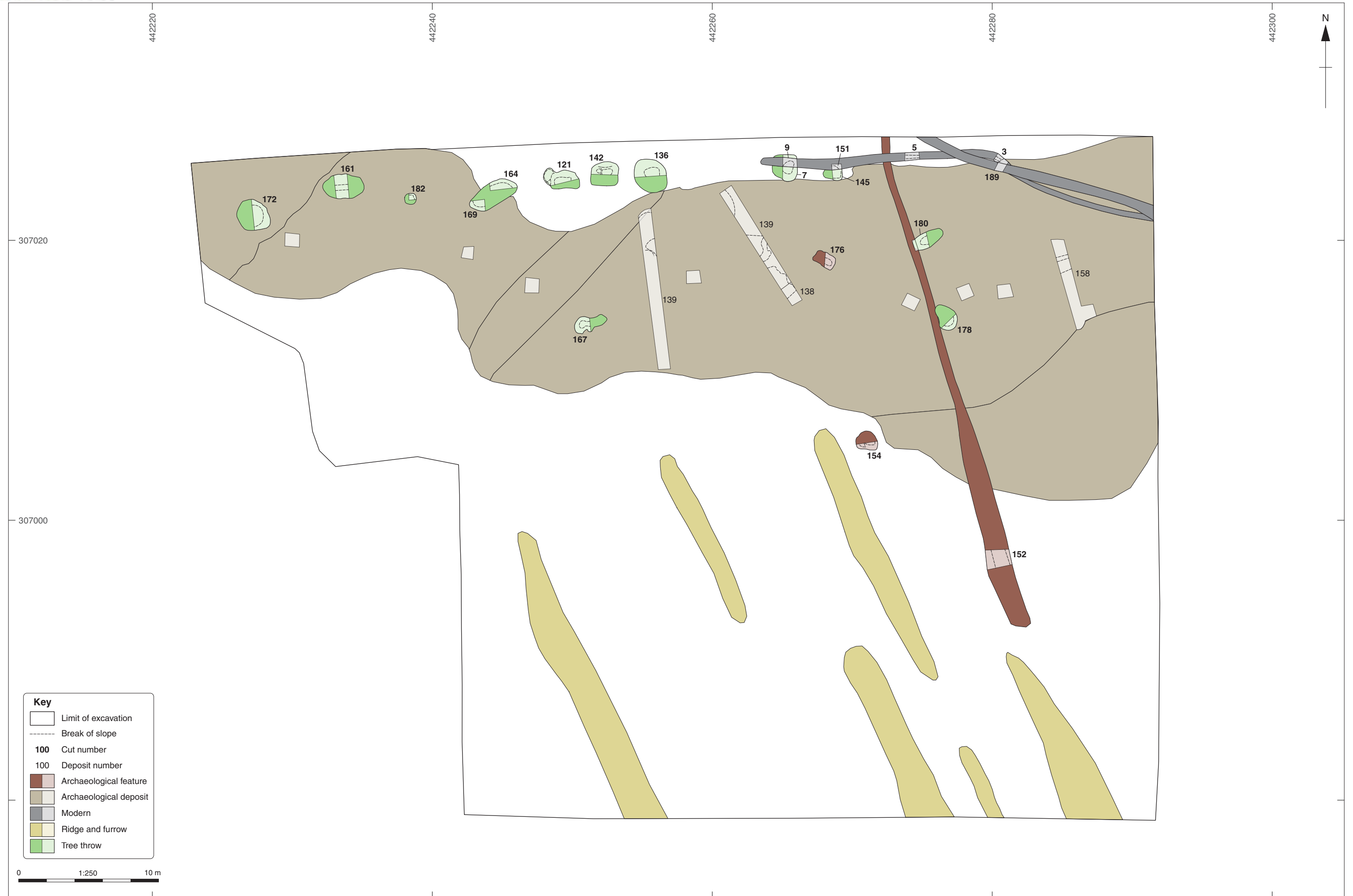


Figure 2: Plan of Area 1

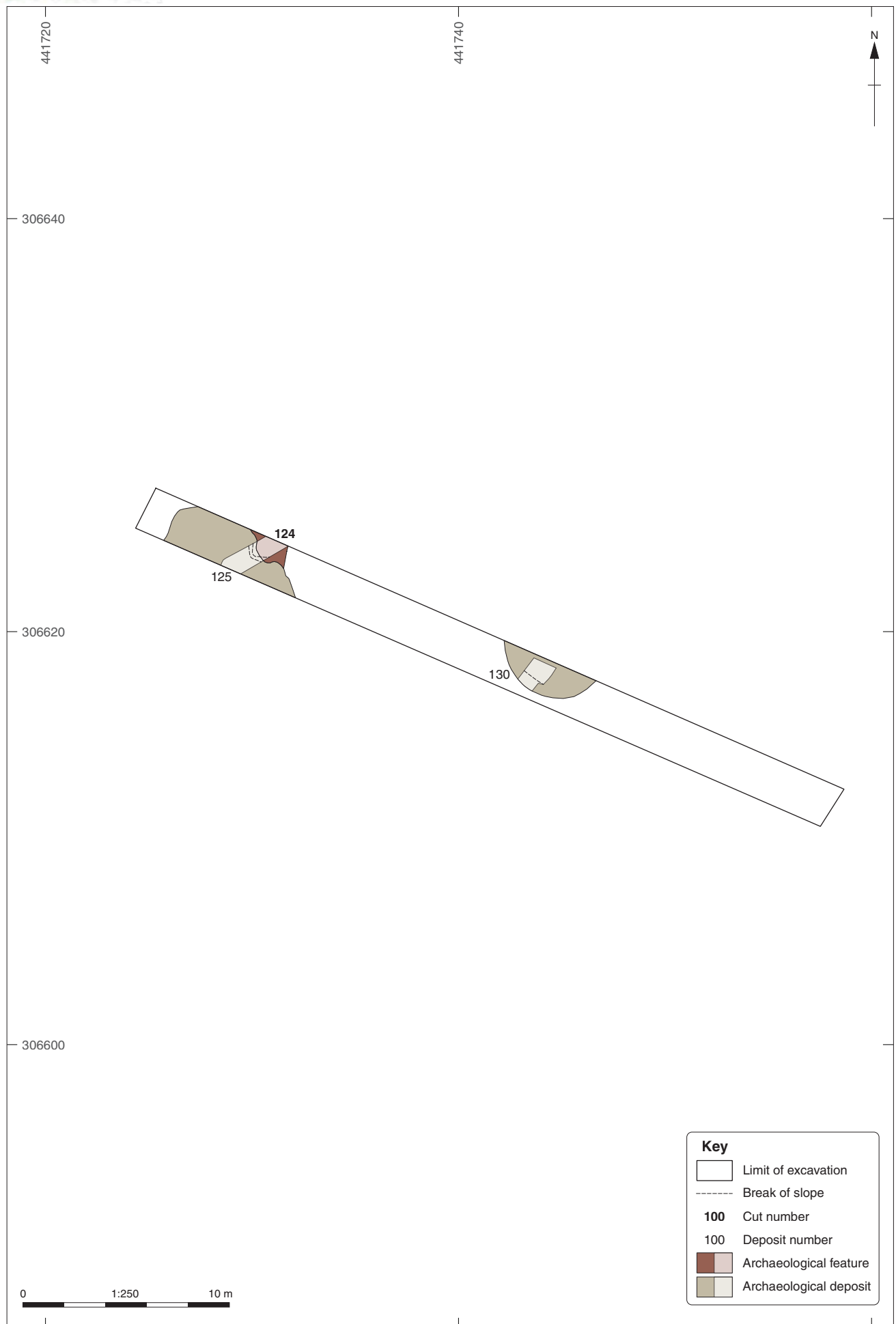


Figure 3: Plan of Area 3

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