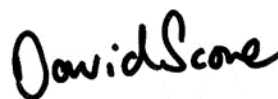


Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley

Atherstone, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Client Name: Cartwright Homes
Document Title: Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire
Document Type: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Grid Reference: SP 3294 9756
Planning Reference: 23/00311/FUL
Site Code: X.A151.2024
Invoice Code: WITHCLEV
OA Document File Location: X:\w\WITHCLEV_Chapel_Lane_Witherley
OA Graphics File Location: X:\w\WITHCLEV_Chapel_Lane_Witherley\Graphics
Issue No: VI
Date: 10 December 2024
Prepared by: Tamsin Jones (Fieldwork Project Officer)
Checked by: Carl Champness (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Carl Champness (Senior Project Manager)
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork)
Signature:


.....**Disclaimer:**

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford office
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

Cambridge office
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

Lancaster office
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1865 980 700

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

t. +44 (0)1524 880
250

E: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
W: oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Tamsin Jones and Carl Champness

With and illustrations by Lucy Gane and Mathew Bradley

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	7
1.1	SCOPE OF WORK	7
1.2	LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	7
1.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
2	AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	9
2.1	AIMS.....	9
2.2	SPECIFIC RESEARCH AIMS.....	9
2.3	METHODOLOGY	10
3	RESULTS.....	10
3.1	INTRODUCTION AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS.....	10
3.2	GENERAL SOILS AND GROUND CONDITIONS.....	11
3.3	GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS.....	11
3.4	TRENCH 1 (FIG. 2 AND 3, PLATES 2, 4)	11
3.2	TRENCHES 2, 3 AND 4 (FIG. 2, 4, PLATES 1, 3)	11
3.3	FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY	11
4	DISCUSSION	12
4.1	RELIABILITY OF FIELD INVESTIGATION.....	12
4.2	EVALUATION OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS.....	12
4.3	INTERPRETATION	12
APPENDIX A	TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	13
APPENDIX B	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	15

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Trench locations
Figure 3	Trench 1 plan
Figure 4	Trench 4 plan
Figure 5	Trench 1, section 100, plough furrow 103, and Trench 4, section 400, plough furrow 403

List of Plates

Plate 1	Trench 4 looking north west
Plate 2	Trench 1 looking north east
Plate 3	Trench 4, plough furrow 403, looking south west
Plate 4	Trench 1, plough furrow 103, looking north west

SUMMARY

In October 2024 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cartwright Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed housing development at Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire. The evaluation aimed to inform the Planning Authority on the need for and scope of any further archaeological works required as part of the consented scheme (23/00311/FUL).

The evaluation comprised four trenches to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features at the site. No archaeological remains were encountered during the trenching, except for several medieval or post medieval plough furrows. The evaluation confirmed that the site has no further archaeological potential and has been in agricultural use from the medieval period onwards.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Cartwright Homes for commissioning this project. Thanks, are also extended to Simon Mortimer, RPS Heritage Consultant, and William Kelly, who monitored the work on behalf of Leicestershire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Tamsin Jones, who was supported by Lottie Taplin. Survey and digitising were carried out by Tamsin Jones and Mathew Bradley. Thanks, are also extended to the teams of OA staff that prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cartwright Homes to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a consented residential housing development at Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire. Four evaluation trenches were undertaken across the proposed development area to look for any archaeological remains.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority on the need for and scope of any further archaeological works as part of condition 3 of the consented scheme (23/00311/FUL). Although a brief was not set by the Local Planning Authority, discussions between Simon Mortimer, RPS, and William Kelly, Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage), established the scope of work required. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (2024) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines the results of the archaeological trenching.

1.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standard for archaeological field evaluation (2023)* and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2023)*.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies within a pasture field to the south of Chapel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire (Fig 1; NGR SP 3294 9756). This land is bounded to the west by housing and the Parish Rooms alongside Chapel Lane and in the east and south by field boundaries and hedgerows. The area currently lies under short grass and part of the proposed development is under trees.

1.2.2 Most of the application site is currently unoccupied, comprising rough grassland. The northernmost part of the development area contains several agricultural buildings including a stable range set around an area of concrete covered yard. In the northwest corner of the application site is a late 19th century church hall known as the 'Parish Room', which is to be retained by the proposals while all other buildings will be removed. The application site is formed of an existing, roughly rectangular parcel of land measuring 120m x 110m and enclosing an area of approximately 1.29 hectares. The application site is located on a generally level area, at an approximate height of 72m AOD.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member Group (<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> - accessed 16.09.24) a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Triassic period, approximately 229 to 246 million years ago. Superficial Lake and alluvial deposits of sand, clay and silt are mapped towards the west of the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is detailed within the archaeological desk-based Assessment (Heritage Collective 2014) and only the main points are briefly discussed below:

Prehistoric to Roman period (10,000 BC - AD 410)

- 1.3.2 A flint scatter dating from the late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age was discovered in a field known as Witherley 4, close to the site. A possible ploughed out barrow has also been located in Drayton Grange Farm west of the site. Also, a round barrow is said to exist southwest of Hill Farm, although, this may be a windmill mound, or possibly both.
- 1.3.3 The Roman Mancetter Road and Watling Street, runs from Leicester to the Roman fort at Mancetter (Mandvessedum), which lies approximately 700m to the south of the site.
- 1.3.4 The scheduled monument (No 30024) of the Manduessedum Roman villa and settlement with associated industrial complex are also located 1km south of the site. The monument is located in the Anker Valley, between Mancetter and Witherley, and lies along the route of Watling Street.
- 1.3.5 Mancetter was an important location during the Roman period. A fort lies across the River Anker to the west, whilst the Roman road known as Watling Street traverses the modern village. Manduessedum was a small, partly defended, town lying along the route of Watling Street, and probably acted as a production and marketing focus for the region's pottery industry, which is known to have had a major centre to the southeast of the settlement.
- 1.3.6 A small three-sided enclosure which measures approximately 25m by 40m is sited within 5m of the River Anker. This feature, partly excavated by K Scott in 1994, revealed the remains of a settlement, including a timber lined well and other wooden structures, believed to be associated with a ferry crossing or port on the River Anker providing communication with the Roman fort at Mancetter which is located to the west of the river. The Roman fort is the subject of a separate scheduling.
- 1.3.7 In addition to the main Roman town, excavations in the garden of Witherley Lodge in 1993 uncovered evidence of a possible side street running north from Watling Street. Finds included 51 sherds of Roman pottery (including a significant amount dating to the 1st century AD), 1 fragment of tile, a coin of Helena (early 4th century), a copper alloy scalpel handle, a pair of tweezers and a copper alloy bolt head cover.
- 1.3.8 The site lies within the wider periphery of this wider Roman activity, where scattered rural Roman settlements have been located in the past.

Anglo Saxon to medieval period (AD 410 – AD 1540)

- 1.3.9 The nearest town of Atherstone dates from Anglo-Saxon times. Situated on Watling Street, it lies a mile west of the first century Roman fort at Mancetter, and close to a west-east packhorse route which linked Bristol and Lincoln. At the Norman Conquest the land at Atherstone formed part of the estates of the Countess of Mercia, Lady Godiva, but was given by William the Conqueror to his nephew, Hugh, Earl of Chester.
- 1.3.10 From the late 11th century until the beginning of the 17th century, the manor passed through the hands of several ecclesiastical and noble owners. Most of the townsfolk lived by agriculture, but from the 16th century onwards some were also engaged in trading activities, and by the time the open fields were enclosed in 1765, the majority were dependent on trade.

Post medieval to Modern (AD 1540 – present day)

- 1.3.11 Proximity to the county border meant that parliamentary troops from the Warwickshire garrisons made several visits to Witherley and Atterton during the Civil War. A list of claims for losses and "free quarter" to the Warwickshire County committee in June 1646 includes a claim for free quarter for a hundred men and horse under the command of Captain Levell and Captain Astewe from Colonel Purefoy's regiment of the Coventry garrison, estimated to be worth £9.
- 1.3.12 The earliest Tithe Map of Witherley shows the site as open land containing no development and the accompanying apportionment identifies the owner of the land as Charles Henry Wilson and the tenant as Joseph Hubbard with the land, known as Timbells Close in use as meadow.
- 1.3.13 The parish rooms/hall in the west of the site is shown on the early 20th century OS map with a footpath to the southwest and a pasture field to the east. The site continues as a meadow up until the present-day.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were:
- i. To determine or confirm the presence or absence and approximate extent of any surviving archaeological remains;
 - ii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains;
 - iii. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
 - iv. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving stratigraphy;
 - v. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
 - vi. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
 - vii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity;
 - viii. To determine or confirm the range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present; and
 - ix. To provide sufficient information to help inform any required further mitigation.

2.2 Specific research aims

- 2.2.1 The evaluation also aimed to address specific research questions raised in the regional research framework;
1. Is there any evidence of Roman activity associated with the Roman settlement, fort or industry within the area;

2. Can any Roman remains inform us about the surrounding agricultural landscape and its organisation that would have helped supported the nearby Roman settlement and fort;
 3. To determine whether the site was settled during prehistory and establish the extent and character of any prehistoric activity.
- 2.2.2 The research aims, were generated specifically in relation to the East Midlands Heritage: A research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment' (compiled on behalf of the region's historic environment community by D. Knight, B. Vyner and C. Allen) and the earlier Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands 'The Archaeology of the East Midlands' edited by N. Cooper (2006). These will be reviewed during an on-site meeting with Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage).

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The scope of the trial trench evaluation was determined based on the perceived archaeological potential of the site and wider area. A 4% sample of the area was excavated in the form of trial trenches across the proposed development area.
- 2.3.2 A total of four trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m were excavated across the site as shown in Figure 2. Trenches 1, 2, and 3 were moved due to on-site obstructions and the remains of dense vegetation.
- 2.3.3 Trenches were excavated using an appropriately powered mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from the trench edges.
- 2.3.4 Machining continued in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.
- 2.3.5 The exposed surface was sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature type was excavated and recorded. Excavation was sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.
- 2.3.6 Upon completion of the works and in agreement with Simon Mortimer, RPS and Senior Planning Archaeologist, William Kelly, the trenches were backfilled with the arisings in reverse order of excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained any potential features. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. The plough furrows in Trenches 2 and 3 were not excavated and were recorded in plan. Full details of these trenches can be found in Appendix A and shall not be discussed further here.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of silt clay was overlain by a clay silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by a clay silt topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good on the first day of the evaluation, although heavy rain and groundwater did affect all the trenches from the second day onwards. The absence of archaeological features, other than plough furrows, was easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Plough furrows were present in all trenches, but no significant archaeological remains were identified. In Trenches 1 and 4, one plough furrow was excavated in each trench to confirm their interpretation. These furrows were situated in the most northern and south-easterly points of the proposed development area.

3.4 Trench 1 (Fig. 2 and 3, Plates 2, 4)

- 3.1.1 Two plough furrows running northwest to southeast were uncovered in the Trench 1. The furrows were approx. 5m apart and filled with similar greyish brown clayey silt.
- 3.1.2 Plough furrow 103 (Fig. 5) was excavated towards the north eastern end of the trench. This plough furrow was a wide and shallow feature, measuring 1.60m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained one soft mid greyish brown clayey silt 104. No finds were recovered from its fills.

3.2 Trenches 2, 3 and 4 (Fig. 2, 4, Plates 1, 3)

- 3.2.1 A series of northeast to southwest plough furrows were identified within Trenches 2, 3 and 4. The furrows were evenly spaced approx. 5-6m apart and filled with similar sterile greyish brown silty clay. These furrows were interpreted as the remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 3.2.2 Plough furrow 403 was excavated towards the southwestern end of Trench 4 and was similar in profile to plough furrow 103, measuring 1.80m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled completely by deposit 404, a soft mid greyish brown silty clay.
- 3.2.3 Most of the plough furrows throughout the site appeared to be associated with modern field drainage, as several were truncated by later ceramic land drains. One of these drains was recorded in plough furrow 403 (Fig. 5).

3.3 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.3.1 No archaeological finds or remains were recovered during the evaluation and no datable features were identified and considered worthy of environmental sampling.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trenches were excavated in reasonable weather conditions and remained dry on the first day of the project. However, from the second day onwards heavy rain led to partial flooding within the trenches.

4.1.2 This flooding did not particularly affect the interpretation and understanding of the features within the trenches, as the presence of furrows had been firmly established and recorded on the day prior in more favourable conditions. Hand excavation was targeted on the plough furrows that had remained relatively dry and provide an appropriate sample of these features. For these reasons it is felt that the results of the evaluation provide an accurate representation of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation confirmed the lack of any archaeological remains in the development area. The evaluation confirmed the presence of medieval or post medieval plough furrows across the site.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The presence of frequent plough furrows confirms that although the site had been historically used as pasture/meadow, it was likely in arable cultivation at some point in the medieval or post medieval periods. The site does not appear to have been used for settlement at any time in the past and forms part of the wider agricultural landscape of the area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed several plough furrows, one of which was dug and recorded. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil. Dark brownish soft grey clayey silt.	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt.	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish brown firm silty clay.	-	-
103	Cut	1.60	0.10	Cut of plough furrow.		
104	Fill	1.60	0.10	Fill of [103]. Mid greyish brown soft clayey silt.		

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed several plough furrows that were recorded in plan. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey soft clayey silt.	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt.	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish brown firm silty clay.	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed several plough furrows that were recorded in plan. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey soft clayey silt.	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt.	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish brown firm silty clay.	-	-

Trench 4						
General description Trench revealed several plough furrows, one of which was dug and recorded. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.80
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey soft clayey silt.	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey soft clayey silt.	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural. Light reddish brown firm silty clay.	-	-
403	Cut	1.80	0.14	Cut of plough furrow.	-	-
404	Fill	1.80	0.14	Fill of [403]. Mid greyish brown soft clayey silt.		

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS Online, Geology of Britain viewer, British Geological Survey
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed November 2024

CIfA 2023 Code of conduct, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2023 Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Heritage Collective 2014 Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Land South of Chapel Lane, Witherley, Leicestershire

Oxford Archaeology 2024 Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire. Written Scheme of Investigation.

APPENDIX C SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire

Site code: X.A151.2024

Grid Reference SP 3294 9756

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 3 days – 14th-16th October 2024

Area of Site 0.5ha

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, Oxfordshire, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums in due course, under the following accession number: X. A151.2024

Summary of Results: In October 2024 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cartwright Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed housing development at Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire. The evaluation aimed to inform the Planning Authority on the need for and scope of any further archaeological works required as part of the consented scheme (23/00311/FUL). The evaluation comprised four trenches to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features at the site. No archaeological remains were encountered during the trenching, except for several medieval or post medieval plough furrows. The evaluation confirmed that the site has no further archaeological potential and has been in agricultural use from the medieval period onwards.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar1-529597		
Project Name	Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire		
Start of Fieldwork	14 th October 2024	End of Fieldwork	14 th October 2024
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	X.A151.2024	Planning App. No.	23/00311/FUL
HER Number	X.A151.2024	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Rural Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley

v1

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation | ☐ Grab-sampling | ☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| ☒ Aerial Photography - new | ☐ Gravity-core | ☒ Sample Trenches |
| ☐ Annotated Sketch | ☐ Laser Scanning | ☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| ☐ Augering | ☐ Measured Survey | ☐ Targeted Trenches |
| ☐ Dendrochronological Survey | ☐ Metal Detectors | ☐ Test Pits |
| ☐ Documentary Search | ☐ Phosphate Survey | ☐ Topographic Survey |
| ☐ Environmental Sampling | ☐ Photogrammetric Survey | ☐ Vibro-core |
| ☐ Fieldwalking | ☐ Photographic Survey | ☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| ☐ Geophysical Survey | ☐ Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
	None		None
	None		None
	None		None

Project Location

County	Leicestershire	Address (including Postcode)
District	Hinckley and Bosworth	Land off Chapel Lane, Witherley, Atherstone, Leicestershire CV9 3LR
Parish	Witherley	
HER office	Leicestershire County Council	
Size of Study Area	0.5ha	
National Grid Ref	SP 3294 9756	

Project Originators

Organisation	Cartwright Homes
Project Brief Originator	Leicestershire County Council
Project Design Originator	Oxford Archaeology
Project Manager	Carl Champness
Project Supervisor	Tamsin Jones

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	n/a	n/a
Digital Archive	Oxford Archaeology	X.A151.2024
Paper Archive	Oxford Archaeology	X.A151.2024

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☐	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐

Land off Chapel Lane, Witherely

v1

Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media

Database	☐
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☐
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☒
Diary	☐
Drawing	☒
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☐
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

\\10.0.10.86\Cad\PROJECTS\BID\29065\Geomatics_ArcPro\02_GIS Projects\Figures\29065_Figure_1.aprx*matt.bradley*17/09/2024

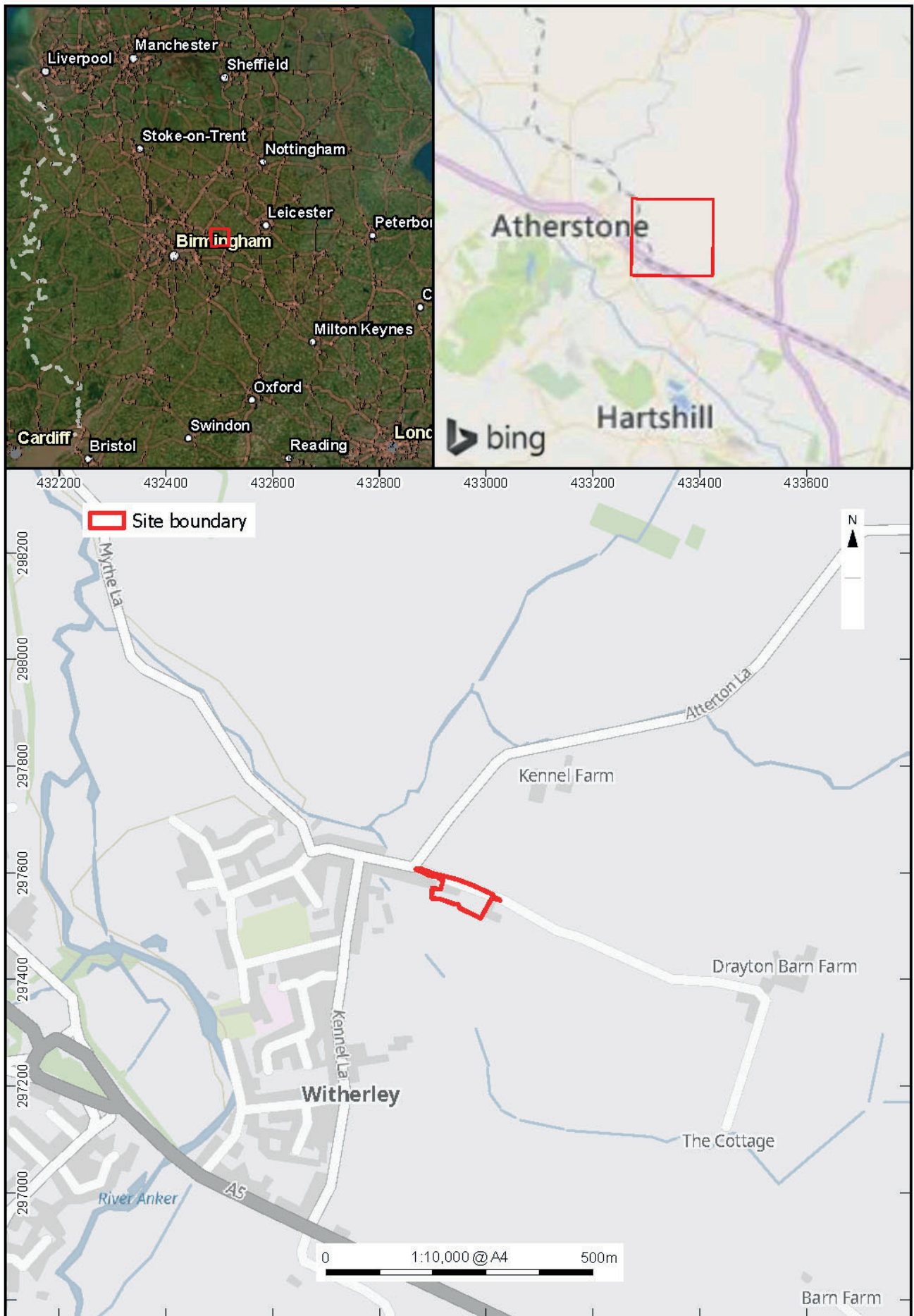


Figure 1: Site location

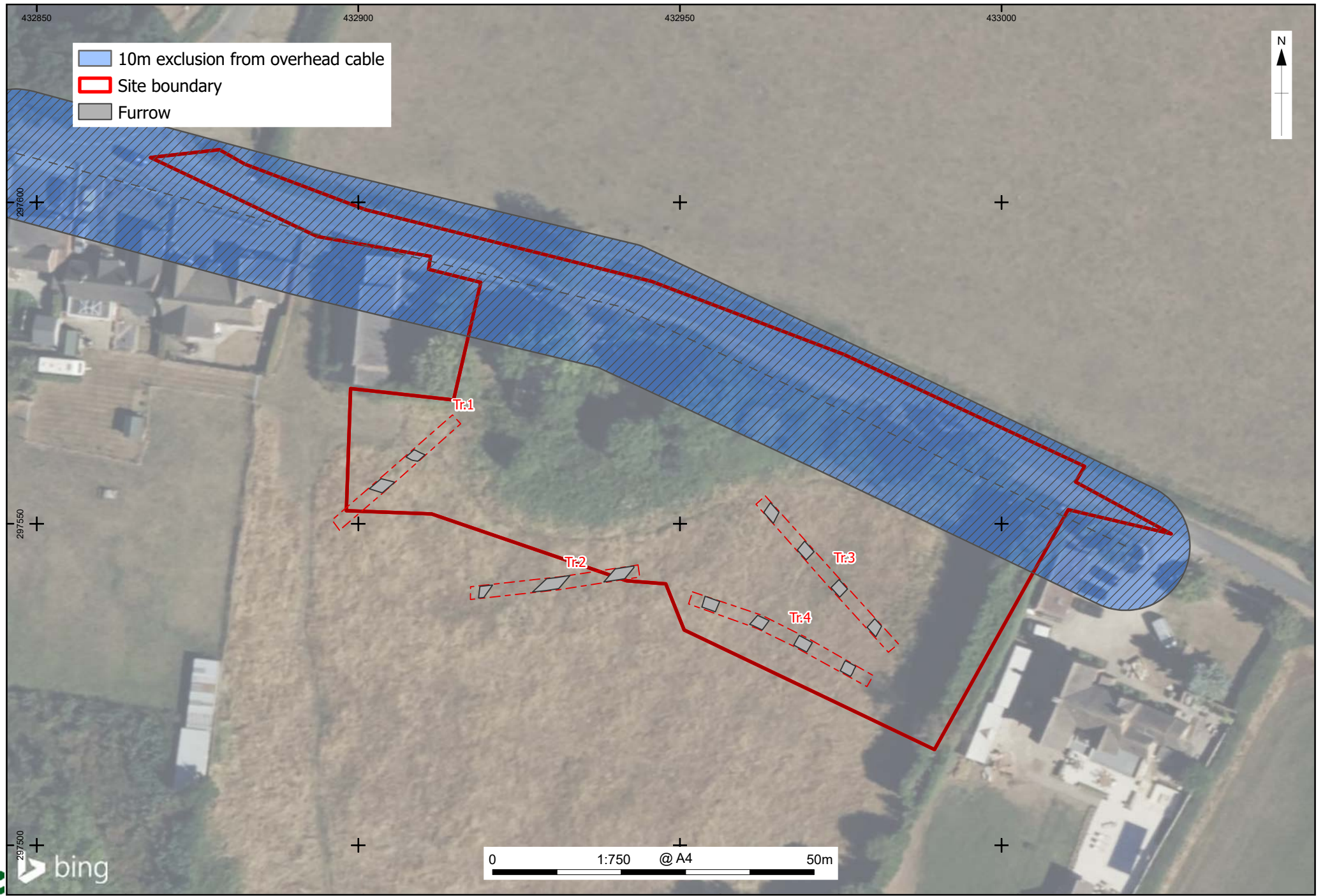
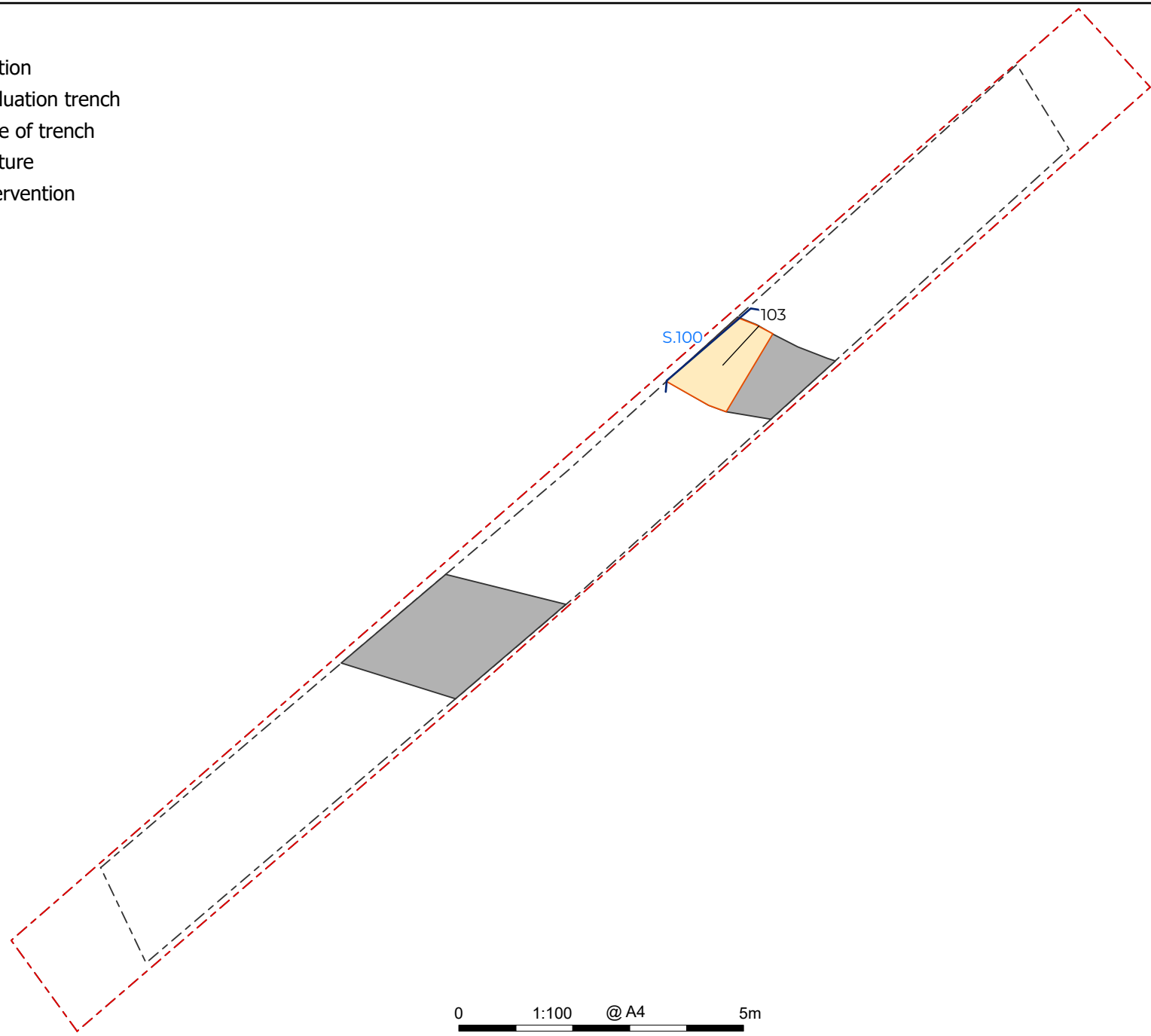


Figure 2: Trench locations

- Section
- Evaluation trench
- Base of trench
- Feature
- Intervention



0 1:100 @ A4 5m

Figure 3: Trench 1

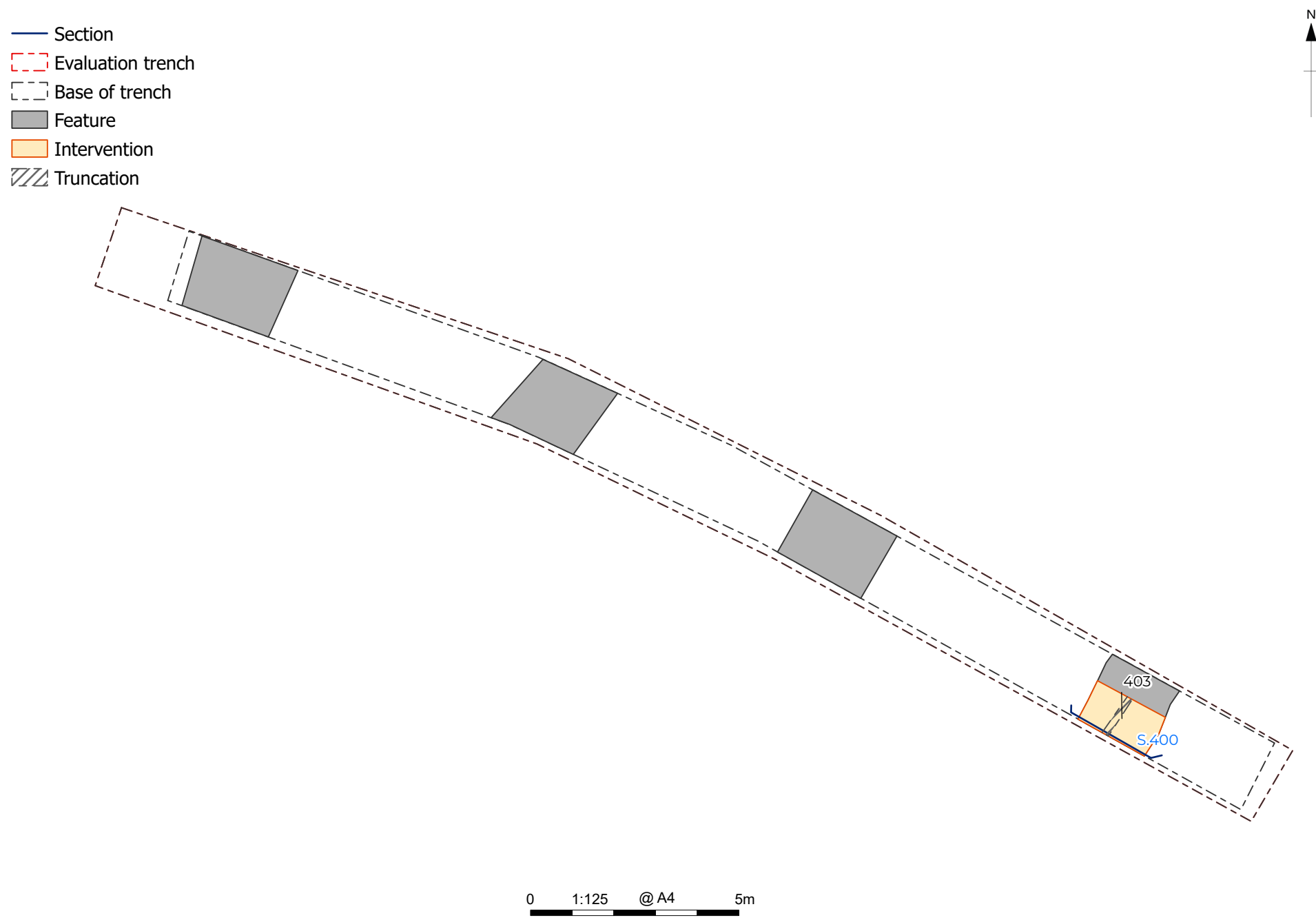


Figure 4: Trench 4

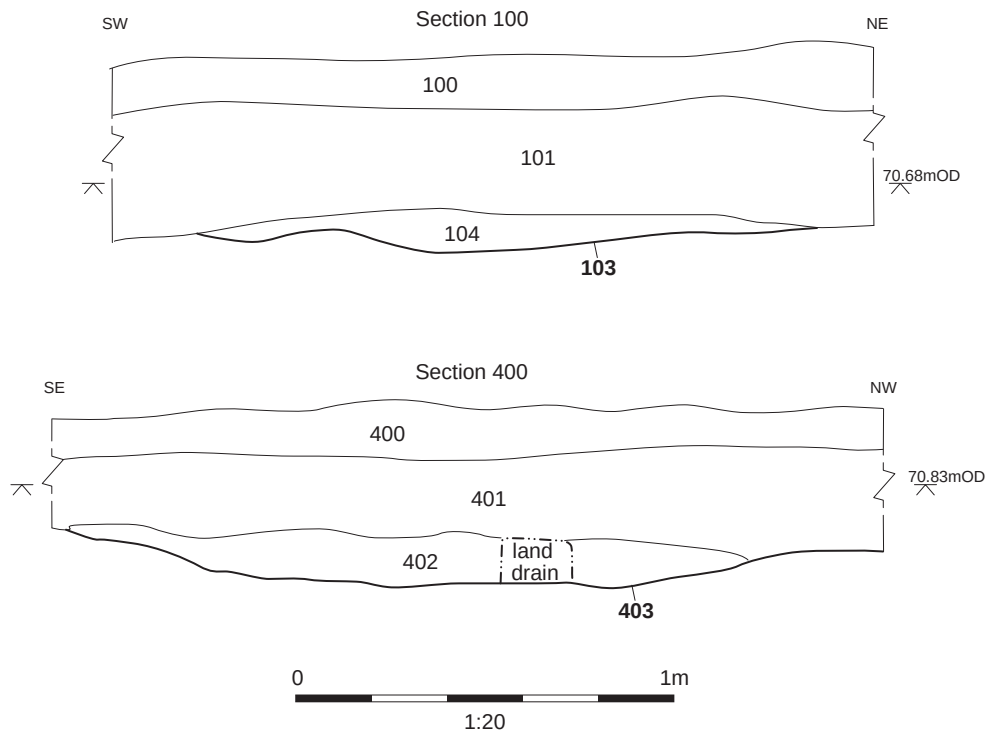


Figure 5: Sections 100 and 400



Plate 1: Trench 4 looking north west



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking north east



Plate 3: Trench 4, plough furrow 403, looking south west



Plate 4: Trench 1, plough furrow 103, looking north west

Cambridge office

15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridgeshire, CB23 8SQ

T: +44(0)1223 850500

E: info@oxfordarchaeology.com

Lancaster office

Mill 3,
Moor Lane,
Lancaster, LA1 1QD

T: +44(0)1524 541000

E: info@oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford office

Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford OX2 0ES

T: +44(0)1865 980700

E: info@oxfordarchaeology.com

W: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Chief Executive Officer

Ken Welsh, BSc, MCifA, FSA

Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a

Private Limited Company, No: 1618597

and a Registered Charity, No: 285627