LAND AT CLUMP FARM, HINCKLEY ROAD, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 7TJ:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

PCA Report Number: R18338

March 2026

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K9584
Report Number	R18338

	Name	Date
Text Prepared by:	Charlie Crawford & Adam Slater	06/03/2026
Graphics Prepared by:	Joanna Nastaszy	06/03/2026
Graphics Checked by:	Mark Roughley	06/03/2026
Project Manager Sign-off:	Joe France	06/03/2026

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Newark Regional Office
16 London Road
Newark
Notts.
NG24 1TW

Land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire LE9 7TJ:

An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**SK 48105 00021**
Museum Accession Number:	**X.A52.2025**
Planning Reference:	**21/01242/FUL**
Site Code:	**CFPL25**
Written and Researched by:	**Charlie Crawford & Adam Slater**
Project Manager:	**Joe France**
Commissioning Client:	**Clump Farm Solar Limited**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
	Newark Office
	16 London Road
	Newark
	Nottinghamshire
	NG24 1TW
Telephone:	**01636 370410 / 07596 886014**
Email:	**rnichols@pre-construct.com**
Web:	**www.pre-construct.com**

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

March 2026

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies contained herein.

PCA: R18338

CONTENTS

1 Introduction 5
2 Geology and Topography 7
3 Archaeological and Historical Background 7
4 Project Aims and Research Objectives 8
5 Methodology 9
6 Results 11
7 Discussion and Conclusion 29
8 Personnel 35
9 Bibliography 35
10 The Roman Pottery 98
11 The post-Roman pottery 105
12 The Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay 113
13 Metal Finds 122
14 The Glass 125
15 The Clay Tobacco Pipe 129
16 The Stone Finds 131
17 Evaluation of animal bones 133
18 Mollusc Shells 137
19 Industrial / High Temperature Residues 138
Bibliography 143

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location 37
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location 38
Figure 3: Area 1 Detailed Plan of Trench 18 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 39
Figure 4: Area 2 Detailed Plan of Trenches 46 and 70 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 40
Figure 5: Area 3 Detailed Plan of Trenches 29-32, 34 and 35 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 41
Figure 6: Area 3 Detailed Plan of Brick Clamps and Quarries Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 42

Figure 7: Area 3 Detailed Plan of Trenches 107, 109, 111 and 112 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 43
Figure 8: Areas 3 and 4 Detailed Plan of Structural Remains Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 44
Figure 9: Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 122 and 130 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 45
Figure 10: Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 129 and 140 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 46
Figure 11: Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 138, 139, 145-147 and 150 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 47
Figure 12: Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 154 and 155 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 48
Figure 13: Areas 4 and 5 Detailed Plan of Trenches 164 and 173 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 49
Figure 14: Area 5 Detailed Plan of Trenches 172, 186 and 188 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results 50
Figure 15: Sections 51
Figure 16: Sections 52

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Site Photographs 53
Appendix 2: Context Index 83
Appendix 3: The Finds 98
Appendix 5: Environmental Archaeological Assessment Report: Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (CFPL25) 140
Appendix 6: OASIS Form 145

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Clump Farm, Hinkley Road, Thurlaston, Leicestershire. The work was commissioned by Clump Farm Solar Limited and took place in September and October 2025. The work aimed to evaluate the archaeological potential of the proposed development area, and to inform possible mitigation measures, as required for the determination of a planning application for a solar energy farm on the site.

Archaeological features were present in 44 of the 200 trenches excavated. A small quantity of Roman dated features were present, including a co-axial field boundary system which crossed part of the site and a possible seasonal paleochannel, both of a 1st - 2nd century date. A low number of possible cultivation features (furrows) of a probable medieval date were also located across the site. The majority of the identified features were post-medieval in date, relating chiefly to the site of Tooley Hall and surrounding parkland; including agricultural boundaries. Brick clamps and associated clay extraction pits, potentially associated with the reconstruction of the hall in c1800, were also identified. Notable quantities of residual Roman material was recovered from the post-medieval structural features, suggesting the same site may have formed a for Romano-British settlement activity during the 1st - 2nd century.

1 Introduction

1.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Clump Farm Solar Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Thurlaston, Leicestershire in connection within the construction of a solar park (21/01242/FUL). The evaluation took place in September and October 2025.

1.1.2 The Site, on land at Clump Farm, lies c. 2km to the northeast of Earl Shilton in Leicestershire, on the north side of Hinckley Road (A47) in the Blaby District (**Figure 1**).

1.1.3 A planning application (21/1386/FUL) was granted by Blaby District Council for construction of a solar park. The WSI (PCA 2025) was written as part of a condition of the planning permission.

1.1.4 The trench locations were informed by previous archaeological work including a desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2021), a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021), and in consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisor to Blaby District Council.

1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:

- The Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2025)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)
- Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a)
- Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023b)
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, revised 2025)

1.1.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Organisation (number 23) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct' (2025).

1.1.7 During the investigation 200 trenches were excavated, each measuring approximately 30m in length and 1.8m wide.

1.1.8 This report describes the results of the archaeological evaluation. The site archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application (21/01242/FUL) for a solar energy farm was granted on 10th May 2023 by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The purpose of this archaeological evaluation is to discharge the initial archaeological condition attached to the permissions, which states that:

1.2.2 *Condition 10*

1.2.3 *Part 1 - No development shall take place within the area indicated area (the whole site) until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and a programme of archaeological work has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

1.2.4 *The WSI scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*

a) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

b) The programme for post investigation assessment;

c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;

d) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation;

g) The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1.2.5 *Part 2 - The solar farm shall not be brought into operation until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part 1 of this condition, and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.*

1.2.6 *Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with Policies DM11, 12 and 13 of the adopted Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016).*

1.2.7 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in December 2024, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. In considering any future planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

1.2.8 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA 2025) following consultation with the Historic Environment Officer, archaeological advisor.

2 Geology and Topography

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology underlying the Site is variable. In the north of the Site the solid geology is Edwalton Member mudstone, in the centre of the Site are interbedded Cotgrave Member sandstones and in the south of the Site is mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member. Superficial deposits of mid Pleistocene Diamicton are shown in two areas in the north of the Site (British Geological Survey 2025).

2.1.2 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identify the soils of the site as Soilscape 18: slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

2.2.1 The site lies at 105m AOD in the northwest and 92m AOD in the southeast and was open cultivated farmland at the time of the evaluation.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment has been written for the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2021); this is summarised below.

3.1.2 The earliest archaeological remains in the vicinity of the Site comprise three Neolithic flints that were found close to the Site. Ring ditches, potentially dating to the Bronze Age, have been identified on aerial photographs c. 450m to the south, 700m to the west and 900m to the north. Bronze Age finds including a scraper and an axe have been found c. 300m to the north and c. 850m to the northeast respectively, and a thumbnail scraper has been found in the general area. Cropmarks of sub-rectangular features, possibly dating to the prehistoric period, are recorded on the HER database c. 320m to the west, and 400m and 500m to the north. A pit feature is recorded 550m to the southwest and a double ditch to the ditch 950m to the northeast.

3.1.3 Iron Age pottery and quern stones have been found c. 430m to the south of the Site, and a concentrated scatter of Romano-British pottery c. 420m to the south, suggesting a continuous occupation site. Iron Age finds including a coin, two mounts and a harness fitting have been found close to the Site. A Roman road (Margary 57b) is located 1.1km to the north of the Site, with a settlement including a possible kiln on its southern side, c.350m north of the Site. Another Romano-British settlement and kiln site has been found c.320m to the east. Numerous artefacts of Romano-British date have been found close to the Site, including coins, brooches, kiln furniture, mounts and harnesses.

3.1.4 During the early medieval period the Site was part of Hereswode Forest; this probably consisted of woodland areas interspersed with areas of unenclosed common or wasteland. The settlements of Peckleton and Earl Shilton, c. 800m northwest and c. 900m southwest of the Site respectively, are recorded in the Domesday Book. Thirteen early medieval finds including a spindle whorl, stirrups, buckles, a coin, a mount and a pin have been found in the vicinity of the Site.

3.1.5 During the medieval period, Hereswode Forest was turned into pasture and heath, and the Site became part of Tooley Park, a hunting park that was first recorded in 1279. A fishpond of probably post-medieval date is depicted on historical maps in the south of the Site; no earthwork remains of this survive. A large bank measuring 2m high and 10m wide, just to the south of the Site, is probably part of the pale of Tooley Park. Brokensale Park, also recorded in 1279, is located to the south of the Site.

3.1.6 A moated manorial site is located c. 830m northwest of the Site, and earthworks including a hollow way, a house platform, and enclosures are located close to the manor. The Manor of Bassett House is located c.250m south of the Site; this was probably associated with the deserted medieval village of Normanton. Numerous artefacts from the medieval period have been found in the vicinity of the Site, including coins, spindle whorls, buckles and a dagger.

3.1.7 During the early post-medieval period Tooley Park was converted to agricultural land. Tooley Hall, a stately house dating to at least 1630 but probably earlier, extended into the Site. The house was rebuilt in around 1800 and was used as a farmhouse in the mid-19th century, and was demolished in the late 19th century. Nineteenth century maps show the Site as mainly agricultural land with small areas of woodland; the areas of woodland were removed during the 20th century.

4 Project Aims and Research Objectives

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 This programme of archaeological evaluation was intended to determine as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains. It also sought to clarify the nature and extent of any existing disturbance and intrusions and assess the degree of archaeological survival of any buried remains of archaeological significance.

4.2 Research Objectives

4.2.1 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012), which have been referenced for specific research criteria.

4.2.2 The archaeological evaluation sought to address the following objectives:

- To determine the presence/absence, date, depth, etc. of any archaeological features and/ or deposits within the development area
- To assess the remains in terms of local, regional, and national context;
- To assess the likely scale of the development impact, which will inform the determination of the planning application and the requirement for and scope of further archaeological work;
- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains affected by the investigation
- To assess, where appropriate, any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site

5 Methodology

5.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the mechanical excavation of 200 30m × 1.8m trenches, which were excavated to the top of the natural substrate.

5.1.2 All machine excavation of trial trenches was carried out under constant archaeological direction by a suitably experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions anticipated on the site.

5.1.3 Machine excavation of the trial trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket. No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles travelled within any excavated trench until it had been signed off by Leicestershire County Council, archaeological advisor

5.1.4 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface were regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil were scanned by metal detector.

5.1.5 The excavation by machine was taken down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of natural deposits where no archaeological deposits have been found at a higher level. Machine excavation from the surface was taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features were not over-excavated and that any artefacts or biological evidence in the soil were collected or recorded.

5.2 Recording Methodology

5.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD), and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, or 1:50).

5.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro forma.

5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process, including of all archaeological features and deposits (**Appendix 1**).

5.2.5 All finds were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the Site.

5.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

5.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

5.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn, and photographic records. A total of 341 archaeological contexts were defined within 44 trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 2**). A written summary of the archaeological finds was then compiled, as described in Section 6, with a discussion and chronological sequencing of the Site in Section 7.

5.3.3 Approximately 207 sherds of Romano-British pottery (2,525g), 120 sherds of post Roman pottery (3,868g), 160 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (39,346g), 107 metal finds (2,000g), 203 pieces of glass (8,281g), 48 pieces of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) (149g), 14 stone items, 363 pieces of animal bone, 11 pieces of mollusc shell (292g), and 6,541g of industrial residue were recovered from the site (these are further detailed within

Appendix 3).

5.3.4 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term storage and curation. In preparing the site archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2011), the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990), and the relevant CIfA publication will be adhered to.

5.3.5 Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS V form http://www.oasis.ac.uk/ was completed. Once the report has become a public document, following its incorporation into the HER, it will be added to the OASIS V record and uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service website, where it may be freely consulted.

6 Results

6.1 Natural Deposits

6.1.1 Natural deposits (3) predominantly consisted of a firmly compacted mid-orangish red clay with sparse small sub-rounded stones. Variations within the natural deposits also included a mid-brownish orange/yellow firm silty sand with occasional patches of sub-rounded stone gravel.

6.1.2 Topsoil across the site consisted of a mid-greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. The topsoil measured between 0.25m and 0.48m thick.

6.1.3 No subsoil was identified in any of the trenches.

6.1.4 Archaeological features were present within 43 out of 200 trenches. These trenches were excavated across five different areas as defined by the existing field boundaries (**Figure 2**). Each archaeological feature has been discussed according to its trench within its respective area. Archaeological features were predominantly concentrated in the south-western and north-eastern corners of Area 3 and the north-western corner and central areas within Area 4. However, other archaeological features were identified across the Site in smaller concentrations.

6.2 Area 1

Trench 18 – Figure. 3

6.2.1 Trench 18 was oriented N-S. Linear ditch [16], oriented NW-SE, was discovered in the southern extent of Trench 18, and which broadly aligned with a field boundary depicted on the 1980 OS map. The full width of this ditch was not revealed as it went beyond the western limits of this trench (**Figure 15, Plate1**). The intervention within this ditch revealed it to have a steeply sloping side, however the base not reached due to the presence of a modern field drain which could not be removed. Ditch [16] measured >1.00m wide and >0.49m deep and contained a single fill that possibly represents a backfill for the field drain

(**Figure 15-206**). No other datable artefacts were recovered.

6.3 Area 2

Trench 46 - Figure. 4

6.3.1 Trench 46 was oriented NNE-SSW. It contained a single ditch [201] (**Plate 2**) which was aligned NE-SSW. It had moderate sloping sides and a concave base, and measured 0.52m wide, and 0.18m deep. This ditch contained a single natural silting fill. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Trench 70 – Figure. 4

6.3.2 Trench 70 was oriented N-S. A NE-SW aligned ditch [205] (**Plate 3**) was located at the northern end of the trench. It has moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and measures 2.54m wide and 0.49m deep. Ditch [205] contained two natural infills, which contained no finds. It was cut by a later stone land drain (**Figure 15-254**).

6.4 Area 3

6.4.1 In the southern area of Area 3, several large, sub-oval and irregularly shaped pit features were identified within Trenches 90, 91, 99, 100, 101, 103, and 104. These were interpreted as likely clay extraction pits associated with two brick clamps identified within Trenches 102 and 104 (see below).

6.4.2 After discussion with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, it was decided that only one of these large pits was to be excavated via a machine-dug sondage in order to characterise it and the associated similar features. The large pit within Trench 100 was selected to be excavated via machine intervention, as this appeared to be the largest and the most accessible to this methodology. The remaining pits were unexcavated but recorded in plan and have been described below.

6.4.3 A large number of structural components, including robbed out and in situ wall foundations, demolition/ midden deposits, and likely basements, drains, and culverts were located within the northern corner of Area 3 (Trenches 80, 81, 88, 89, 95, 96) and associated with the site of Tooley Hall (now demolished). Following discussion with the Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage), it was determined that minimal excavation of features within these trenches was required to characterise them and the archaeological activity in this area.

Trench 29 – Figure. 5

6.4.4 Trench 29 was oriented NE-SW. Two parallel stone-filled gullies, [28] and [30], which were interpreted as wheel ruts associated with a NNE-SSW trackway depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map.

6.4.5 Both wheel ruts, [28] and [30], had moderately sloping sides and flat bases. They measured >0.56m and >0.4m wide, respectively, and both were 0.12m deep. They each contained a single fill which consisted of mid-brownish grey silty clay with frequent large

smooth sub-rounded stones (**Plates 4 & 5**).

Trench 30 – Figure. 5

6.4.6 Trench 30 was oriented SW-NE. A single NW-SE aligned linear feature [21] within the SW end of this trench. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured 2.6m in width and 0.15m in depth, with a single natural fill. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature. However, this feature aligned with a furrow that appeared on the geophysical survey.

Trench 31 – Figure. 5

6.4.7 Trench 31 was oriented NE-SW, and two features were identified within this trench.

6.4.8 A linear feature [23], oriented NW-SE, was located at the SW end of the trench. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.65m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a single natural fill, and no dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature. However, this feature aligned with a furrow that appeared on the geophysical survey.

6.4.9 A sub-rounded shaped deposit of friable dark greyish black silty clay with charcoal inclusions [26] was identified at the north-eastern extent of the trench. After its excavation, the irregularity of its sides and base suggested that it was a natural feature, likely a burnt-out tree bowl. It measured 1.6m in width and 0.2m in depth. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Trench 32 – Figure. 5

6.4.10 Trench 32 was oriented NW-SE. A feature of undetermined shape was located at the SE end of the trench as it extended into the baulk on the northeastern side. Feature [74] had steep sloping sides and what appeared to be a concave base; (**Plate 6**) however, it is uncertain whether the true base of the feature was reached. The feature measured +0.9m wide and 0.88m deep and contained five fills, each representing different deliberate backfill and dumping events. Finds of animal bone, brick, glass, metal and post-medieval pottery with a date range of 1800-1900 were found from all but fill (78). It is likely [74] corresponds with a large pit discovered through the geophysical survey.

Trench 34 – Figure. 5

6.4.11 Trench 34 was oriented N-S and was found to contain a linear feature and a surface layer in its northern end.

6.4.12 Ditch [18] was oriented E-W with gradual sloping sides and a flat base 1m in width and 0.2m in depth. The fill (19) contained frequent sub-rounded stones, metal, and slag, suggesting a possible 18th-19th century date (Plate **7**). Additionally, this ditch possibly matches a potential small structure depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map.

6.4.13 This ditch was cut into possible surface (20), which consisted of a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small sub-rounded stones, which potentially

created a rough surface. This layer is likely related to the same post-medieval structure.

Trench 35 – Figure. 5

6.4.14 Trench 35 was oriented E-W. A sub-oval pit [84] was partially exposed at the eastern end of the trench (**Plate 8**). This pit had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 2.08m in diameter and 0.54m in depth. It contained five different fills, four of which appeared to be the result of infilling from natural processes. However, the primary fill appeared to be a deliberate backfill of organic matter. No finds were recovered from any of the fills. Paleoenvironmental analysis of samples recovered from the basal fill (85), (sample <2>), contained high quantities of charcoal.

Trench 78

6.4.15 Trench 78 was oriented NW-SE. A sub-circular feature [213] was located within the northwestern half of this trench. Its profile comprised of gradual sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. It contained a single fill which predominantly composed of biodegraded plant material. No dateable finds were retrieved from this fill. It was determined that due to the nature of this fill and the shape and size of this feature that this feature likely represents a tree bowl.

Trench 79 – Figure. 8

6.4.16 Trench 79 was oriented NW-SE. A NNE-SSW aligned foundation cut [215] was located within the centre of the trench. It has gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured 2m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained two fills, the first of which (216) was determined to be a deliberately laid metalled surface (**Plate 9**). This predominantly comprised compacted sub-rounded stone and embedded into the surface were pieces of ceramic building material, pottery, animal bone, and glass. Fill (217) overlaid this surface and appeared to have formed through natural processes. The artefacts discovered within surface (216) infer an 18th-19th century date.

Trench 80 – Figure. 8

6.4.17 Trench 80 was oriented NW-SE. Three layers of made ground were recorded across the entirety of this trench and a truncated brick culvert was identified aligned NE-SW across the centre.

6.4.18 When Trench 80 was initially excavated, a machine excavated sondage was dug at the southeastern end in order to determine the depth of made ground layers. These layers were recorded to be around 0.30m deep in total. A hand-excavated slot was then excavated at the northwest end in order to individually identify these layers and any features that may exist beneath them. Three layers (268), (269), and (270) were recorded in this intervention (**Plate 10**), measuring 0.35m, 0.24m, and 0.34m in thickness, respectively (**Section 15-266**). Each was comprised of different consistencies and colours of silty clay. The first and second layer (268) and (269) did not contain any dateable

artefacts, whilst the final deposit (270) contained finds of animal bone and ceramic building material. These deposits, in association with the other structural elements in the surrounding trenches, have been attributed a post-medieval date.

6.4.19 A brick culvert (264) was cut [263] through the uppermost layer (262) (**Plate 11**). The construction cut [263] was linear in shape, with vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.42m wide and 0.48m deep. The culvert (264) was comprised of unbonded bricks that were arranged in regular stretcher courses. The structure measured 0.46m wide and 0.30m deep and extended along the width of the trench. Each brick measured 220mm in length, 110mm in width, and 60mm in depth. Some of these bricks were identified to have over-fired edges, and the upper courses and capping did not survive. The culvert channel was infilled (265) and (266). (266) contained animal bone and a clay tobacco pipe, indicating 17th century date or later. The culvert aligned with a NE-SW broadly aligned geophysical anomaly, which continued into Trench 81, where it has been recorded again as structure (296).

Trench 81 – Figure. 8

6.4.20 Trench 81 was oriented NNW-SSW and contained multiple structural elements and associated features including two brick culverts, two foundation walls, a possible robbed out wall, and three possible foundation trenches and surfaces. These were broadly aligned with the anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and have been attributed to the buried remains of Tooley Hall as depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map.

6.4.21 A stone foundation wall (302) with a brick internal face (303) was identified at the SSW end of Trench 81. This feature was cleaned and recorded in plan but remained unexcavated. An undescribed cut [300] and packing fill (301) have been attributed to these features. These walls appeared to truncate layer (309) - a made ground which extended 6.6m up the trench. The stone foundation wall (302) was aligned NNW-SSE and measured 4.72m in length (**Plate 12**). It appeared to consist of roughly dressed stones of mixed sizes, which were bonded together with a light brownish-yellow mortar. The brick wall (303) abutted (302) on its interior NE face, measured 3.62m in length. (303) consisted of bricks in regular courses (measured 240mm × 120mm × 60mm) bonded with a brownish-yellow mortar.

6.4.22 A cut of a possible NW-SE aligned, robbed out wall foundation [343], was located at the northwestern corner of wall (302), and it appears that this robbed out wall may have abutted wall (302) on its NW corner. The foundation cut [343] was 0.48m wide and extended into the SW baulk of this trench. It too was unexcavated but contained a deliberate backfill that contained frequent inclusions of rubble and stone (342). No finds were recovered from this feature.

6.4.23 The cut of a NW to SE aligned culvert [304] was located centrally within the trench (**Plate 13**). At 0.4m in width and 2.9m in exposed length, the feature was not excavated but

appeared similar in dimensions to that of [296] (below). Two parallel courses of red bricks (305), likely forming the channel, were present within cut [304], but the upper courses and capping had not survived. The channel was infilled with a silt-sand (306) and (307) and was sealed by a layer of silt clay (308) which extended at least 3.5m in width and 0.05m deep. No finds were recovered from the construction or overlying deposits.

6.4.24 The cut of a NW-SE aligned brick culvert [296] was identified within the central area of Trench 81, just northwest of the culvert [304]. Culvert [296] was 0.73m in width with steep sides to a flat base 0.65m in depth. The culvert (298) measured 0.42m wide and was constructed of red brick bonded within lime mortar. Its sides survived to a height of four courses laid in stretcher bond, and the internal channel measured 0.18m wide and 0.28m deep. The cap of the culvert had not survived, and it had been infilled by grey-brown sand silt (297). This was overlain by deposit (299), and no finds were recovered.

6.4.25 Within the NE end of the trench was a group of three robbed-out foundation wall cuts. The longest, [310] was 10.9m in length, aligned NNW-SSE and 0.91m in exposed width. Three similarly robbed out foundation cuts [312], [314] & [318] extended ENE from [310]. A mixed fill of dark grey-black silt sand (311), (313), (315) and (319) appeared to represent deliberate backfill following the removal of the masonry foundations.

Trench 88 – Figure. 8

6.4.26 Trench 88 was oriented NW-SE and contained a number of post-medieval structural features and deposits. These were broadly aligned with the anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and have been attributed to the buried remains of Tooley Hall as depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map (**Plate 14**).

6.4.27 The earliest deposits identified within the trench were ground consolidation/ make-up layers (51), (52), (58), (59) identified throughout the length of the trench to the north and south of the structures (**Plate 15**). The base of this deposit was not reached during excavation, and the natural substrate was not encountered within the trench. Whilst there were no clearly identified construction cuts observed during the excavation of the structural remains, they appear to be later than the made ground deposits.

6.4.28 Wall (45) was located in the SE end of the trench and was aligned NNW-SSE and comprised of irregularly coursed brick and stone with a rough mortar bond, and measuring up to 0.75m in width (**Plate 16**).

6.4.29 Wall (44) was aligned ENE-WSW and measured up to 0.84m wide. It had a stone and brick rubble core and was faced with red brick laid in a modified Flemish bond with mortar bonding, and occasional small remnants of plaster adhering to either face (**Plate 18**) (**Figure 15-219**).

6.4.30 Wall (53)/ (43) was situated at the north-western end of the trench and was similarly constructed with a stone and brick rubble core faced with red brick laid in a modified

Flemish bond with mortar bonding, with occasional small remnants of plaster adhering to its face (**Plate 17**). Wall (43) appeared to abut (53) and may have represented a later phase of construction.

6.4.31 These walls appeared to represent the basements and substructure with deposits of demolition or deliberate backfilling being present between the structural elements. Deposits (47), (48) and (49) contained pottery dating between 1740-1800, (50) contained pottery of a 1700-1800 date range; and (54) and (55) contained pottery of a 1600-1800 date range. Five fragments of possible Swithland roof slate were also recovered from (48) which might represent residual Roman material.

Trench 89 – Figures. 8 & 15-260

6.4.32 Trench 89 was oriented E-W and contained post-medieval ditches as well as structural features and deposits which aligned with those recorded within trench 95. These were broadly aligned with the anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and have been attributed to the buried remains of Tooley Hall as depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map.

6.4.33 The earliest deposits within the trench were ground consolidation/ made ground deposits (221), (222), and (256), which comprised a yellow-grey silt sand with infrequent charcoal inclusions. These were observed throughout the trench to a maximum depth of 0.35m, and overlying natural substrate (3). Four fragments of 2nd-3rd century Roman Mortaria were recovered from deposit (256), which likely represented residual imported material.

6.4.34 In the western end of the trench, the made ground deposits were truncated by a shallow, roughly north-south aligned linear feature of undetermined purpose [254]. It measured 2.14m wide and 0.16m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (255) formed of a mid-yellow-brown silt sand (**Plate 19**).

6.4.35 A second N-S aligned linear [227] was located in the eastern half of Trench 89. This was 0.8m wide with steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.7m deep. It was filled by natural silting infills (228)/ (229)/ (230). A potentially contemporary wall [225/226] was situated on the western side of the ditch and was abutted by fill (229) (**Plate 20**).

6.4.36 Wall [225/226] was constructed within clear foundation cut [223] which measures was 1m wide and 0.7m deep. The walls foundation (225) was constructed of irregularly coursed stone rubble bonded with thick lime mortar, and the wall [226] survived as a single course of bricks laid in header bond. The wall was overlain by (224) and (231).

6.4.37 A second potential foundation cut [233] was situated to the immediate west of wall [225/226] (**Plate 21**), which measured up to 3.03m wide with moderate sloping sides; the base was not reached, but the feature was at least 1.14m deep. Whilst no intact masonry was observed, a potential robber trench [239] was observed within the feature, measuring 1.70m wide with steep to near vertical sides and a concave base measuring 1.14m in depth. It was filled with gravelly silt-sand with notable quantities of CBM, mortar, and stone

fragments (241-244). The dimensions of the original and robber cuts would suggest a substantial wall. Notable quantities of 18th century pottery were recovered from fills (243) and (244), alongside a single fragment of probable Swithland roofing slate from (244) which may represent residual Romano-British material.

6.4.38 Within the western end of the trench, a third likely robbed-out wall was recorded in plan [316]. It was aligned N-S, and measured 1.76m wide, and was filled by dark orange-brown silt sand (317).

6.4.39 Thin deposits of material relating to the demolition/ robbing of the structural walls within the trench were present overlying the features. Deposit (257) within the western end of the trench comprised of brown silt sand with frequent rubble, brick, and mortar, and contained a residual crotal bell of a 16-17th century date, as well as fragments of ceramics dating to the first half of the 17th century.

Trench 90 – Figure. 6

6.4.40 Trench 90 was oriented NE-SW. Within the south-western end of the trench was large feature of undetermined shape [338] and was recorded in plan. It extended 13.7m from the southwestern end towards the northeast in plan. This feature is likely associated with post-medieval industrial activity identified within trenches 102 and 104 and likely represents a quarry pit similar to those observed within the adjacent trenches to the east.

Trench 91- Figure. 6

6.4.41 Trench 91 was oriented N-S. A possible large pit [336] was recorded in plan at the southern extent of this trench. It extended 6.22m in plan; however, its full extent extended beyond the trench edges. This feature is likely associated with the post-medieval brick-making activity recorded within trenches 102 and 104 and likely represents a quarry pit similar to those observed within the adjacent trenches

Trench 95 – Figure. 8

6.4.42 Trench 95 was aligned roughly E-W and contained a ditch and two robbed-out walls of a post-medieval date, which aligned with those recorded within trench 89. These were broadly aligned with the anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and have been attributed to the buried remains of Tooley Hall as depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map.

6.4.43 The earliest deposit within Trench 95 was a localised deposit of sand silt (261) within the centre of the trench, measured 0.12m thick; it appeared to represent a remnant subsoil or deliberate consolidation deposit. This was truncated by a north-south aligned ditch [248], (**Plate 23**), which measured 1.42m wide with steeply sloping sides to a concave base at a depth of 0.55m. it contained a single fill (249) comprising a dark grey-brown clay silt with occasional charcoal inclusions from which fragment of 17th-18th century pottery was recovered.

6.4.44 The backfill of [248] was truncated by a foundation cut for a wall [245] (**Plate 22**), within

which the remnants of an N-S aligned wall (246) survived. It comprised mixed stone rubble with thick lime mortar and measured up to 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep. The stone masonry was set within and overlain by a mid-orange brown silt clay (247). This wall appeared to have been nearly completely robbed out as evidenced by a later cut [250], which itself was filled by silt clays and clay silts (251), (252), (253).

6.4.45 To the west of Ditch [248] was a second robber trench [258] (**Plate 23**) which measured 1.2m wide and 0.95m in excavated depth. It was filled with deposits of sand clays, charcoal, mortar, and building rubble (259) and (268).

Trench 96 – Figure. 8

6.4.46 Trench 96 was aligned NNW-SSE and contained a single E-W aligned wall of a post-medieval date.

6.4.47 The earliest deposit within trench 96 was a ground consolidation or make-up layer of yellow-grey silt sand (208/ (209) which extended across the whole trench to a depth of up to 0.13m and overlying natural substrate (3). A wall cut [210] crossed the trench, aligned E-W, measuring 0.52m wide. This contained the remains of a stone and brick rubble foundation wall (211) (**Plate 24, Figure 15-256**). This was unexcavated beyond 0.3m, and the base was not reached. The wall was overlain by a red-grey silt-sand (212).

Trench 99 – Figure. 6

6.4.48 Trench 99 was oriented WNW-ESE. A possible large pit [332] was recorded in plan at the eastern extent of this trench. It extended 11.37m in plan; however, its full extent extended beyond the trench edges. This feature was likely associated with the post medieval brick making activity recorded within trenches 102 and 104 and likely represents a quarry pit similar to those observed within the adjacent trenches.

Trench 100 – Figure. 6

6.4.49 Trench 100 was oriented ENE-WSW. A large sub-oval-shaped pit [32] extended c. 26.25m along the length of the trench. With the agreement of the Senior Planning Archaeologist, a machine excavated a sondage three metres long and 1.5m in width was excavated within this feature to a safe working level of one metre; the base was not reached. Pit [32] was found to have steeply sloping sides and was filled by four separate deliberate backfill events, all of which were variations of silty clay. Tree branches were identified within the earliest observed deposit (33), alongside broken bricks, and late 18th – late 19th century pottery was also recovered. Brick fragments were observed within the third backfilling event (35) (**Figure 15-214**). These inclusions and finds strongly suggest that [32] was likely associated with the brick-making post-medieval industry displayed in trenches 102 and 104 and likely represents a quarry pit.

Trench 101 – Figure. 6

6.4.50 Trench 101 was oriented NW-SS. A possible large pit [334] was recorded in plan which

extended 14.25m in plan. This feature was likely associated with the post medieval brick making activity recorded within trenches 102 and 104 and likely represented a quarry pit similar to those observed within the adjacent trenches.

Trench 102 – Figure. 6

6.4.51 Trench 102 was oriented NW-SE. The NW end of the trench contained a probable pit [292]. This pit was recorded in plan but remained unexcavated and measured 6.19m in length with an upper fill of grey-red silt-clay containing large quantities of broken and misshapen bricks. It is probable that [292] was a backfilled clay extraction pit, similar to those seen in adjacent trenches.

6.4.52 The remains of a brick clamp (**Plate 25**) were identified within the central and southern end of the trench. Following consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, the remains were cleaned and recorded in plan to allow for preservation in-situ. The earliest component of the clamp was a rectangular cut [291] which appeared to have steeply sloping sides and a flat base cut into the underlying substrate [3], levelling the ground in preparation for construction of the clamp. The base of the cut was lined with deposits of coal, charcoal, and ash (289)/(290), which appeared to function to dry the ground and help protect the base layer of the clamp from water. The base of the clamp was preserved and comprised five identified parallel lines of bricks (283)-(288) forming channels 0.4m apart (**Plate 26**). The fills of these (278)-(282) comprised a loosely compacted mix of burnt deposit, likely associated with the firing process. The paleoenvironmental assessment of fill (279) (sample <6>) contained high quantities of coal, but very little charcoal. A small quantity of hammerscale and slag was also recovered from the samples.

6.4.53 Within the south-eastern end of the trench, two deposits of dumped or raked out material relating to the firing were found – (276) and (277). (276) was comprised of broken and misfired clay tiles, demonstrating the clamp was not restricted to brick production, whilst deposit (277) comprised a quantity of coal, burnt wood, and ash, alongside large quantities of broken and misfired brick fragments.

6.4.54 The stratigraphically latest deposits within the trench; (270), (271), (272), (273), (274), and (275) were located to the immediate sides of and overlying the brick clamp features, which were comprised of brown-red silt clay destruction debris related to the final deconstruction of the brick clamp.

Trench 103 – Figure. 6

6.4.55 Trench 103 was oriented WNW-ESE. Two possible large pits [328] and [330] was recorded in plan. [328] measured 12.5m in length and had an upper fill (329) of brown-red silt-clay containing a notable quantity of broken and misfired brick fragments. Pit [330] measured 6.74m in length and had an upper fill (331) of dark red-brown sand-silt with similarly high quantities of broken and misfired brick fragments. These features were likely associated with the post medieval brick making activity recorded within trenches 102 and 104 and

likely represented quarry pits similar to those observed within the adjacent trenches.

Trench 104 – Figure. 6, Plate 27

6.4.56 Trench 104 was oriented NE-SW. Within the SW of the trench was an irregular sub-oval pit [325], 5m in length and extending beyond the sides of the trench. This was unexcavated, but its fills comprised dark brown and orange-red clay sands with high quantities of broken and misfired brick fragments (326)/ (327) (**Plate 28**). This feature was likely associated with the post-medieval brick-making activity recorded within trenches 102 and 104 and likely represented a quarry pit similar to those observed within the adjacent trenches.

6.4.57 Within the NE end of the trench was a sub-rectangular cut [320], measuring 7.8m wide and extending beyond the limits of the trench and of undetermined depth. It appeared related to attempted terracing to create a flat base for the construction of a brick clamp. Into the base of the levelling cut two brick walls (321) & (322), forming the corner of a structure aligned roughly NE-SW and NW-SE. The walls measured up to 0.56m thick and were bonded with lime mortar. The walls probably represented the foundations for a brick clamp, though different in design from that identified within trench 102.

6.4.58 Overlying the brick walls were two deposits of dark orange and red-brown clay sand with high quantities of broken and misfired brick fragments as well as high quantities of charcoal and coal.

Trench 109 – Figure. 7

6.4.59 Trench 109 was oriented NW-SE. A NE-SW-aligned ditch [294] was present within the central part of the trench (**Plate 29**). It measured 3.22m wide and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.65m. A single natural infilling of red-brown silt-clay (295) contained no dateable finds (**Plate 15-267**). [294] aligns with a linear feature [218] identified in trench 110 to the NE.

Trench 110 – Figure. 7

6.4.60 Trench 110 was oriented NW-SE. A NE-SW-aligned ditch [218] was present within the central part of the trench (**Plate 30**). It measured 4.4m wide, and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, at a depth of 1.18m. A lower fill of mid grey-brown silt clay (219) was overlain by a secondary fill of mid orange clay-silt (220) (**Figure 15-259**). Neither fill contained any dateable finds. [218] aligns with a linear feature [294] identified in trench 109 to the SW.

Trench 120

6.4.61 Trench 120 was oriented NNW-SSE. A natural feature [203], interpreted as a tree bowl, was excavated and recorded at the NNE end of the trench. It measured 1.42m in length, 1.1m in width, and 0.2m in depth, with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill (204) with frequent charcoal indicative of in-situ burning.

6.5 Area 4

6.5.1 The north-western corner of Area 4 (Trenches 121, 122, 123, 124) contained structural components which broadly aligned with the anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and which have been attributed to the buried remains of Tooley Hall and gardens as depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map. Following consultation with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, it was determined that minimal excavation of features within these trenches was required to characterise them and the archaeological activity in this area.

Trench 121 – Figure. 8

6.5.2 Trench 121 was oriented NNW-SSE and contained wall foundation/ robber trenches as well as drains and ditches.

6.5.3 An ENE-WSW robber trench [162] was towards the northern end of the trench (**Plate 31**). It measured 1.05m wide and 0.55m deep. It had vertical sides and a near-flat base, and contained two deliberately backfilled fills, (163) and (164). The latter contained 17th – 19th century pottery and CBM. To the immediate north of this was a NE-SW-aligned construction cut [165] for a culvert (166). It measured 0.8m wide, with steep-to-vertical sides and a sloping, generally straight base, at a depth of 0.55m. The culvert (166) was of brick construction, capped with topped by stone and clay tiles (167). The cut was infilled with silty clays (168) & (169), which were devoid of finds.

6.5.4 Located 3.3m to the SE was an ENE-WSW aligned cut of a wall robber trench [171]. It measured 2.2m in width and 0.79m deep and had moderately sloping sides which became vertical at the base. The base of the robber trench contained remnant masonry foundations (172) formed of rounded stones with mortar in between, a maximum of 0.55m wide (**Plate 32**). The wall was overlain by (173) and (174), which were characterised as stoney silt clays containing 17th – 19th century ceramics.

6.5.5 A narrow, straight-sided, flat-based cut [175] was observed to truncate fill (174) (**Plate 32**). It measured 0.65m wide and 0.32m deep. Its fill (176) contained small quantities of degraded CBM fragments and fragments of a 17th – 19th century ceramic bowl or dish. It is possible that [175] represented a robber trench removing wall (172), although it is possible it represented a drainage feature.

6.5.6 Within the SSW end of the trench was a shallow NNE-SSW-aligned ditch [160], measuring 1.6m wide and 0.13m deep. It had gradually sloping concave sides and a concave base, and contained a single silt-clay fill (161) without any finds.

6.5.7 Within the SSW of the trench was an irregular curvilinear depression, likely a tree throw/ bole [157] with two heterogeneous silt-clay fills.

Trench 122 – Figure. 9

6.5.8 Trench 122 was oriented WNW-ESE and contained several ditches, pits, the foundation cut for a wall, and agricultural features.

6.5.9 Located centrally within the trench was a NNE-SSW-aligned ditch [40] (**Plate 33**) measuring 0.84m wide, and 0.21m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. A primary fill (41) of grey-red silt-clay (41) appeared to be predominantly on the SE side of the feature, possibly indicating a slumping of a bank. A secondary fill (42) of grey-brown silt clay contained 1st-2nd century Roman pottery (**Figure 16-216**). Paleoenvironmental samples recovered from (42) (sample <1>) contained a very low quantity of charred cereal grains.

6.5.10 Located within the SE end of the trench was a large sub-rounded pit [150], which measured 1.9m wide and 1.3m deep (**Plate 34**). It had moderately to steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base. It contained a single basal fill (151) of grey to black silt clay with no finds. It was truncated by a NW-SE aligned ditch [66/136] (**Plates 35 & 36)**, which measured 2.3m wide and 0.96m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills (137), (138), and (139) of silt, clay, and silt sands containing fired clay, brick, tile fragments and 17th to late 18th century pottery and likely represented a redundant boundary ditch (**Figure 16-223**). The ditch was recut by a second NW-SE aligned linear [140], which measured 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single fill (141) of red, grey silt sand containing small quantities of animal bone, 17th-century pottery, and notable quantities of root disturbance suggestive of a hedgerow or shallow treeline.

6.5.11 Ditch [140] was truncated by a circular pit [142], a brick culvert [70], and a shallow linear feature [148].

6.5.12 Pit [142] measured 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by grey-brown silt-clay (143) & (144) with no finds. The culvert [70] was of brick construction and survived as two single irregular courses forming a drainage channel. Linear, [148] measured 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of brown-grey silt-clay with occasional charcoal (149). Whilst no clear function for this feature was determined, it is likely to represent a modern planting bed associated with the gardens of Tooley Hall.

6.5.13 A further, unexcavated NE-SW aligned linear feature, seeming to correspond with a former field boundary at the NW end of the trench.

Trench 123 – Figure. 8

6.5.14 Trench 123 was oriented ENE-WSW and contained post-medieval features which broadly aligned with the anomalies identified within the geophysical survey and have been attributed to the buried remains of Tooley Hall as depicted on the 1851 Tooley tithe map.

6.5.15 The earliest stratigraphic feature identified within the trench was a large sub-rounded pit [185], which measured 1.5m in excavated diameter and 1.12m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its lower fill (186) was of orange-red clay sand, and contained 19th century pottery, and overlain by several deposits of clay sand and clay silts (187),

(188), (189) & (190).

6.5.16 The fills of the pit [185] were truncated by a vertical wall construction cut [184], which measured 1.2m in excavated depth but of an undetermined width. The base of which contained the foundation of the NNE-SSW-aligned wall (191), (**Plate 37**) which measured 0.5m thick, and comprised stone and brick rubble with mortar bonding.

6.5.17 A robber trench [200], respecting the western side of the wall construction cut [184], and measured at least was 2.4 m in width, and exceeded 1.2m in depth. It was filled by multiple deposits of silt and clay-silts with frequent rubble, slate, and mortar inclusions (192)-(198). Overlying the WSW end of the trench was a thin deposit of brown-red clay-silt (199) thought to represent a levelling deposit following the demolition of the wall. A similar levelling deposit (170), of grey-brown silt sand was present within the ENE end of the trench.

Trench 124 – Figure. 8

6.5.18 Trench 124 was oriented ENE-WSW, and contained two NNW- SSE aligned ditches, a natural feature and a made ground layer within the NEE to central area of the trench.

6.5.19 Ditch [178] had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.63m deep (**Plate 38**). This ditch contained two natural infilling fills (179) (180), the uppermost (180) contained animal bone and brick. A layer, described as a levelling deposit (177) was recorded sealing this feature. This deposit also contained a brick.

6.5.20 Ditch [182] was situated to the east of [178] (**Plate 39**). It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep, and contained a single deliberate backfill (183) which contained brick and animal bone. This ditch was similarly sealed by layer (177).

6.5.21 Both ditches [182] and [178] aligned to a geophysical result of a linear that extended into trench 123. However, it is uncertain if either of these ditches align to the ditch recorded in trench 123 as they have significantly different profiles and formations.

6.5.22 A natural feature (181) recorded as a layer was also recorded within the central area of trench 124. It was described to be sub-oval in shape and It was 0.9m in length extending out of the NW baulk and measured 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It consisted of a soft, greyish black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions suggesting it may have been formed by burning in situ, potentially a tree bowl. No finds were recovered. However, this feature was cut through layer (177) and therefore can be attributed to a post-medieval or later date.

Trench 129 – Figure. 10

6.5.23 Trench 129 was oriented NNW-SSE and contained two linear as well as an active culvert associated with the watercourse along the southern boundary of the site.

6.5.24 Within the NNE end of the trench was a roughly E-W aligned linear [12] (**Plate 40**), which

measured 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a wide flat base and was filled by a mid-green-grey silt-clay (13) and may have represented an agricultural furrow.

6.5.25 Located 3.2m south of [12] was a second roughly E-W aligned linear feature [14], which measured 1.7m in width and 0.23m deep. It had moderate sloping sides and a flat base 0.23m and similarly appeared to represent the remains of a furrow.

Trench 130 – Figure. 9

6.5.26 Trench 130 was oriented NW-SE and was located over a possible rectangular or crescent-shaped feature identified on the geophysical survey. A levelling deposit (128)/ (129) of compacted silt-sand was identified, measuring 11.2m wide. It contained 18th century bottle glass and overlay geological substrate within the centre of the trench.

6.5.27 This was truncated by a single NE-SW-aligned robbed-out wall [125] (**Plate 41**). The robber trench measured 1.1m in width and 0.67m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its lower fill (126) comprised red-brown silt-sand and contained notable quantities of burned and unburned brick fragments, as well as mortar. Its upper fill (127) was of light grey-brown silt-sand with frequent brick fragments and contained 18th century pottery. A single fragment of possible Swithland roofing slate was present within both (127) and (129).

Trench 138 – Figure. 11

6.5.28 Trench 138 was oriented NW-SE and contained three ditches.

6.5.29 Ditch [93] and was broadly aligned N-S and measured at least 1.4m wide and 0.73m deep and extended beyond the northern edge of the trench (**Plate 42**). It had a moderately sloping side and a flat base. A deposit of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (94) was present in the base of the ditch. (94) appears to have been a deliberate deposit as it was in part overlaid by a slumping deposit (95) formed of silt clay, which contained Roman pottery. A secondary silt-clay slumping episode (96) did not contain finds. The main fill (97) was of silt-clay with occasional small pebble inclusions, and contained Roman pottery, including Samian ware and a fragment of mortarium dating to the 1st-2nd century. The final fill (98) was of silt clay and sealed the feature (**Figure 16-230**).

6.5.30 A NE-SE aligned ditch [145] was present in the centre of the trench (**Plate 43**). It measured 1.11m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave. A basal fill (146) of clay-silt was overlaid by a secondary fill of silt-clay (147).

6.5.31 An unexcavated NNE-SSW-aligned ditch at the SE end of the trench aligned with an earlier boundary ditch depicted on the 1885 OS map.

Trench 139 – Figure. 11

6.5.32 Trench 139 was aligned E-W and contained three N-S aligned features sealed beneath a

layer of colluvium (124).

6.5.33 The earliest [119] appeared to represent a paleochannel, and was infilled with a mixed deposit of dark brown to black sands (120) measuring up to of 0.59m thick. Paleoenvironmental samples recovered from paleochannel fill (120) (sample <4>) contained small quantities of charcoal and likely intrusive coal. The channel was truncated to the east and west by ditches [117] and [121] respectively (**Plate 44**).

6.5.34 The westernmost ditch [121] measured 2.47m wide and 0.59m deep. It had moderately sides to a narrow concave base 0.59m in depth; a basal fill (122) of sandy clay was overlain by clay-silt (123). The eastern ditch [117] measured 3.23m wide and 0.45m deep and had sides and base. It was filled by a single accumulative deposit of grey silt-sand (118) (**Figure 16-235**).

6.5.35 It is likely that [121] was part of the same post-medieval boundary identified within Trench 138, 146, and 154.

Trench 140 – Figure. 10

6.5.36 Trench 140 was oriented E-W and contained to linear features broadly aligned N-S.

6.5.37 Ditch [82] was located centrally within the trench and measured 3.7m wide and 0.24m deep. It had moderately sloping sides to a flat base and may have also represented an agricultural furrow (**Plate 45**).

6.5.38 A narrow NE-SW-aligned ditch [79] was situated within the western half of the trench (**Plate 46**). It measured 0.8m in width and 0.35m in depth and had a concave profile. Its lower fill (80) was of brown silt-clay, and the upper fill (81) was of grey silt-clay and contained small quantities of horse bone.

Trench 145 – Figure. 11

6.5.39 Trench 145 was oriented NE-SW and contained a spread of mid brown, grey silt clay (156) overlying a NW-SE aligned gully [344] (**Plate 47**).

6.5.40 [344] had a shallow V-shaped profile and measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill (345). Spread (156) measured 11m wide and 0.2m thick and was located within the centre of the trench overlying natural substrate (3) (**Figure 16-145**). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 146 – Figure. 11

6.5.41 Trench 146 was oriented NE-SW and contained spreads of colluvial material, two ditches, a possible ring ditch, and a pit.

6.5.42 The colluvial deposits (133), (134), and (135) were located within an irregular hollow, and were characterised by silt-clays and clays, and a large stone lay within the deposits (**Plate 48, Figure 16-238**). A possible iron knife, horse, and cattle bones were recovered from (134), and (135) contained two sherds of 1st-century Samian ware. The deposits appear to correspond with those identified within trench 145 to the NW.

6.5.43 Truncating the SW edge of deposits was a possible ring ditch [130], which measured 1.13m wide and 0.48m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained two silt-clay fills (131) & (132).

6.5.44 To the NE of deposits (133)-(135) was a NW-SE aligned linear [100] (**Plate 49**). It measured 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a grey silt-clay (101) (**Figure 16-231**). Paleoenvironmental samples recovered from (101) (sample <3>) contained very low quantities of charcoal and charred barley, spelt, and oat seeds, which were indicative of localised agricultural processing. The location, orientation, and morphology of [100] are suggested to be associated with the curvilinear ditch [130], potentially representing the opposite side of a ring ditch.

6.5.45 Within the SW end of the trench was a NW-SE aligned linear [91] (**Plate 50**). It measured 1.67m in width, with gradually sloping sides to an irregular concave base 0.32m in depth. It contained a single fill (92) of red-brown silt-clay (**Figure 16-229**).

6.5.46 An unexcavated NNE-SSW-aligned ditch at the SE end of the trench aligned with an earlier boundary ditch depicted on the 1885 OS map.

Trench 147 – Figure. 11

6.5.47 Trench 147 was oriented NNE-SSW and contained a construction cut [152] for a brick culvert (155). The construction cut measured 1.2m wide and at least 0.62m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The culvert was formed of two parallel rows of unbonded bricks to a height of at least two courses, and the central channel was capped with slate. A backfill deposit (153) of silt clay contained small quantities of cattle and horse bone and broken brick fragments.

6.5.48 Deposit (153) was truncated by the insertion of a ceramic field drain running perpendicular to the culvert (155) (**Plate 52**) and both the drain and backfill of the culvert were sealed by a wider spread of deposit of clay silt (154), which extended 9.85m in width, which was interpreted as a consolidation deposit to stabilise the ground for farming.

Trench 150 – Figure. 11

6.5.49 Trench 150 was oriented NNE-SSW and contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch [72] (**Plate 52**). It measured 1.4m in width and had irregular sides and base and was 0.3m in depth. It contained a single fill of silt clay (73).

Trench 155 – Figure. 12

6.5.50 Trench 155 was oriented N-S. In the southern end of the trench were the SE termini of two shallow ditches - [102] and [104]. Both had shallow concave profiles and were filled by yellow-grey silt-sand (103) and (105), both of which contained 1-2nd century Roman pottery (**Plate 53**).

6.5.51 Immediately adjacent to the ditch [104] was a NW-SE aligned foundation wall (108) (**Plate 53**). The wall was constructed of stone rubble and measured 0.17m thick. It lay within a construction cut [106], measuring 0.65m wide, with steep to vertical sides with packing material of silt clay (107). A thin layer of silt sand (109) overlay the top of the foundations (**Figure 16-232**). Whilst no dating evidence was recovered, the foundation materials were similar to those observed within the other post-medieval structural remains encountered within the site, and associated with Tooley Hall and gardens.

6.5.52 Located centrally within the trench was a NE-SW-aligned, robbed-out wall (112) comprised of random uncoursed brick, tile, and stone (**Plate 54**). It survived as a stone and CBM rubble core, partly faced with a single course of broken and bonded red bricks. The wall appeared to lie within a construction cut [110] which measured 1.02m wide. The masonry was overlain by a deposit of grey-brown silt-sand (111).

6.5.53 Within the northern end of the trench was a NW-SE aligned ditch [114] (**Plate 55**). It measured 0.8m wide and 0.58m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. It contained two fills of silt-sand and clays (115) and (116), which contained 1st-2nd century Roman pottery (**Figure 16-234**). Paleoenvironmental sampling of secondary fill (116) (sample <5>) contained notably high quantities of charred oat, spelt, and barley seeds, indicative of crop processing (drying) in the vicinity.

Trench 164 – Figure. 13

6.5.54 Trench 164 was oriented ENE-WSW and contained a single NNW-SSE aligned gully [7] (**Plate 56**). It measured 0.35m and 0.19m deep and had a shallow concave profile. It contained two fills of silt and sand-clay fills (8) and (9).

6.6 Area 5

6.6.1 A distinct and sporadic deposit of dark brown-grey silt-clay (6) was observed within trenches 172, 173, 186, and 188, likely representing a buried soil horizon or headland deposit partially preserved along the western edge of the field and around the line of a former field boundary depicted on 19th and 20th century maps. A sondage within trench 188 showed this to measure up to 0.22m in thickness, and 18th century pottery was recovered from the deposit.

Trench 186 – Figure. 14

6.6.2 Trench 186 was oriented NW-SE and contained a single N-S aligned ditch [10] (**Plate 58**). The ditch was 1.34m wide with gradually sloping sides and a flat base and was 0.67m in depth. It contained a single fill (11) of silt-clay with heavy root disturbance towards the base and contained post-medieval ceramics, including CBM and tobacco pipe fragments.

7 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The following describes the archaeological sequence as determined by the relative dates of the finds, as well as by comparison with the known historic map sequence and histories of the landscape and its features.

7.1.2 A total of ninety-three archaeologically significant cut features (including twenty-nine masonry/ foundation/ wall features) and fifty-one standalone deposits were excavated during the evaluation. A small number of Roman features were present within Area 4, whilst the majority of the features across the Site were post-medieval or modern in date and attributable to the former site of Tooley Hall, its associated gardens and parkland, and agricultural activity.

7.2 Prehistoric

7.2.1 No definitive prehistoric features were found during the evaluation; the only artefact with a possible prehistoric date was a fragment of a possible fired clay object which featured two angled surfaces potentially forming part of a prehistoric loom weight, kiln bar, or a kiln pedestal. This was recovered from (42) within ditch [40] (trench 122), from which later 1-2nd century pottery was also recovered, suggesting it may have been residual or indicative of a continued tradition into the early Roman period.

7.3 Roman

7.3.1 The only features that could be reliably regarded as Roman were a linear feature [121] (trench 139), [93] (trench 138), [344] (trench 145), and [91] (trench 146), which ran broadly parallel the alignment of the post-medieval boundary recorded within trenches 139, 145, and 146.

7.3.2 It is likely that this ditch was part of a field system which only survives close to the ditch itself; perpendicular ditches, aligning roughly E-W, were present: [145] (trench 138), and [102], [104], [114] (trench 155), and [91] (trench 146). Ditch [344] was identified as stratigraphically below a potential paleochannel deposits within trench 145 was broadly aligned with ditch [91] within trench 146 and was indicative of a co-axial Romano-British field system. Environmental samples from these features contained spelt, oats, and barley seeds in variable quantities, which were indicative of agricultural processing. The highest quantities of charred grains from ditch [144] within trench 155 suggest proximity to cereal processing activities.

7.3.3 A probable ring ditch, comprising of [130] and [100] identified within trench 146 was also identified, with environmental samples showing similar charred grains in smaller quantities.

7.3.4 Small quantities of Roman pottery of a largely 1-2nd century date were recovered sporadically from these features.

7.3.5 Finds of probable Roman-dated Swithland slate tiles were identified within several features or deposits within trenches 88 and 89 suggest the presence of a Roman structure having been present within or close to the site. This is further corroborated by 1st-2nd century pottery recovered from ditches [40] and [66] (trench 122) alongside CBM (including a fragment of box-flue tile) and a fragment of tegula from a robbed-out post-medieval wall [175].

7.3.6 Trench 130 was deliberately located to determine the nature of a squared feature identified on the previous geophysical survey, which is recorded in the HER as being a possible Roman enclosure or mausoleum. Excavation revealed a deposit of post-medieval made ground (129)/ (128) with a robbed-out post-medieval wall [125].

Paleochannel

7.3.7 A notable deposit of silty clay within a shallow hollow or depression was seen within Trenches 145, 146, and 147, potentially representing a NW-SE aligned paleochannel. Two of the fills of this feature, containing a possible iron knife as well as horse and cattle bones, as well as two sherds of 1st-century Samian ware. As no continuation of the feature was recorded to the NW or SE, it has been suggested it may have formed through seasonal drainage runoff during the Roman period.

Medieval

7.3.8 No features of medieval date were recorded within the site. However, several shallow, parallel linear features were recorded in trenches 30, 31, 129, and 164, which likely represented agricultural furrows. The site was located within the wider bounds of Hereswode Forest during the medieval period, which was in part subject to agricultural activities, but is recorded as becoming a part of the Tooley deer-hunting park in the late thirteenth century.

7.3.9 No features clearly associated with the medieval Deer Park were identified; however, boundary ditch [117], whilst most likely to be post-medieval in date, may be associated with an internal division in the deer park.

Post-Medieval

Boundary Ditches

7.3.10 The most archaeologically prominent former boundary ditch was located within Area 4, which was clearly defined on the geophysical survey and which was aligned broadly N-S which aligned with a boundary between forested/ scrubland and open, presumably arable land of Tooley Park as shown on the 1798-1878 OS survey, 1851 Tooley Tithe Map, and on later 19th and 20th century OS maps. A section of the ditch was recorded within trench 139 (as [117]) and recorded in plan within trenches 138, 146, and 154. It may be that the ditch was a fossilised part of the Medieval deer-park and may have originally been dug following remnant earthworks associated with the N-S aligned Roman ditch, which it in part appears to mirror.

7.3.11 A similar agricultural boundary confirmed within T186/ 188/ 173 within Area 5. Similarly, the boundary ditch encountered within trench 18 was depicted on the 1980 OS map.

7.3.12 The geophysical survey identified several linear features, mostly on a roughly NW-SE alignment within Areas 3 and 4, but these were largely proven to represent geological anomalies, as in the case of T145, 146, and 147 (where the probable Roman paleochannel was detected) or even the result of modern ploughing. The only exception to this was the NE-SW-aligned ditch excavated in trenches 109 [294] and 110 [218], which contained no datable finds.

Brick Clamps and Clay Pits

7.3.13 Centrally within Area 3 was a large group of substantial, deep, subcircular pits (excavated as [32] within trench 100 and recorded in plan in trenches 90,91, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104). These were interpreted as clay extraction pits, backfilled with sands and silts, and finds of burned, broken, and misshapen bricks within their upper fills, and were likely associated with the brick clamps identified within Trenches 102 & 104.

7.3.14 The clamps were typical of post-medieval rural brick making and likely relate to the provision of bricks for the reconstruction of Tooley Hall c1800. Brick clamps have been used to fire bricks in Britain since medieval times and continued to be used into the 20th century. Brick clamps were typically temporary structures, used for a single firing event, and were often used to make bricks for a particular building during the post-medieval period

7.3.15 The earliest component of the clamps within Trenches 102 and 104 was rectangular cuts with steeply sloping sides and a flat base into the underlying substrate, levelling the ground in preparation for construction of the clamp. The base of the cuts was lined with deposits

of coal, charcoal, and ash, which appeared to function to dry the ground and help protect the base layer of the clamp from water.

7.3.16 The handmade bricks would have been stacked on the clamp surface, leaving spaces for fuel and air channels running across the width of the clamp, as demonstrated by the parallel brick-lined channels cut into the charcoal deposit in trench 102. The fuel channels are described in the 1850 account: "*These live holes extend through the whole thickness of the clamp, and are filled with faggots, which, being lighted from the outside, soon ignite the adjacent breeze*" (Dobson 1971 *after Cotswolds 2021*). However, the only fuel recovered from the firing channels was coal.

7.3.17 Deposits (270)-(275) within the SE of trench 122, overlaying the base of the clamp, appear to represent the dismantling of the brick piles following firing; the deposits of red clay potentially related to under-fired bricks that had begun to break down back to clay, and a spread of broken tiles (276) would suggest rejection of misfired tiles, whilst a thick spread of coal charcoal (277) relates to the residual fuel from within the clamp.

Footprint of Tooley Hall

7.3.18 The structural elements present within the north of Area 3 and North-west of Area 4 correspond well with the geophysical survey of the location of the former Tooley Hall and its associated gardens as depicted on the 1851 Tooley Tithe Map. However, the buildings appear much more expensive than those shown on the map. On this map within the Site, the hall buildings are shown as comprising a single sub-rectangular building approximately 30m in width, with narrow 'ranges' extending north. The geophysics survey, however, indicated a structure extending both a further 44m eastwards and 40m westwards, and may have been indicative of adjoining service wings.

7.3.19 The HER entry for the hall records that in *1778, when it was advertised for sale, it had cellars, coach houses, stabling, a walled garden, etc. The house was rebuilt c.1800. By c.1840 it had become a farmhouse…*which appears to be corroborated by the archaeological evidence.

Pre-1800 remains

7.3.20 Deposits (256) & (257) within trench 89 contained pottery suggesting an early 17th-century date, as well as a crotal bell and iron key, all dating from the 15th to 17th centuries, which would suggest that the deposit was associated with the demolition of the original Tooley Hall before rebuilding in the early 19th century. A set of similar deposits was present within trench 80, (267), (268), and (269), likely being used as a levelling/ terracing deposit to the south and west of the new structure.

7.3.21 Within trench 81 to the west of the known location of the 19th-century hall were several partly demolished and robbed-out walls sealed by a similar consolidation.

7.3.22 Trench 121 exposed two parallel robber trenches [162] and [171] located approximately 4m apart. The fills of which contained post-medieval pottery dating 1600-1800. Trench 123 contained a robbed-out wall [200] aligned perpendicular to those in trench 121. A continuation south-east of the wall [200], as shown on the geophysical survey, was tested with Trench 124; no wall was present, but two shallow parallel ditches [178] and [182], approximately 3m apart, containing brick fragments as well as rabbit bones, which may indicate that a hedgerow replaced the wall in this area.

7.3.23 Trench 96 was located to examine the southern return of this eastern structure. It contained a deposit of silt sand (209)/ (209) containing 18th century clay tobacco pipe fragments consistent with a terracing deposit, which was truncated by a robbed-out brick and stone wall (211). Again, this was overlaid by a deposit of consolidation material (212) following the demolition.

7.3.24 The plan of the pre-1800 hall that the ground truthing of the geophysical survey revealed was of a central rectangular building, with an enclosed area extending to its east likely forming a walled garden.

19th century

7.3.25 Due to the active trackway existing between Areas 3 and 4, it was not possible to locate more than one trench within the location of the post-1800 Tooley Hall; trench 88 showed a continuation of the consolidation deposit associated with the demolition of the earlier hall, (51), (52), (58), (59) containing pottery dating 1740-1800, as well as 18th century glass and clay tobacco pipe fragments, identified throughout the length of the trench. Walls (45), (44), and (53)/ (43) truncated this deposit and appeared to represent the lower walls of basements associated with the post-1800 structure. The newer hall appeared to occupy the western end of the long primary building of the earlier structure, although no earlier walls were present within trench 88.

7.3.26 Trench 130 was deliberately located to determine the nature of a squared feature identified on the previous geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2021), and which is recorded in the HER as being a possible Roman enclosure or mausoleum. Excavation revealed a deposit of post-medieval made ground containing 18-19th century bottle glass consistent with the levelling deposits elsewhere before the construction of the new Hall in c1800. This was truncated by a robbed-out post-medieval wall, suggesting the structure to be an ancillary building associated with the new hall buildings, possibly a wall demarcating the southeastern boundary of the wooded landscaping shown on the tithe map.

Trackway

7.3.27 Trench 29 contained two shallow, parallel linear features [28] & [30] which correspond with a landscaped trackway or woodland ride to the west of Tooley Hall, as shown on the 1851 tithe map.

7.4 Conclusion

7.4.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to inform the Local Planning Authority, as advised by the Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicester County Council acting as archaeological advisor and the client, regarding the extent, depth, and nature of archaeological deposits within the location of the proposed development.

7.4.2 In summary, archaeological features were present in 44 of the 200 trenches excavated. The majority of features were post-medieval in date, relating to Tooley Hall and surrounding parkland; Including agricultural boundaries, as well as clay extraction pits and brick clamps associated with the reconstruction of the hall in c1800. A small quantity of Roman-dated features were also present, a boundary crossing the site, and a probable seasonal paleochannel could be determined as being a 1-2nd century in date, whilst notable quantities of residual Roman materials were recovered from post-medieval structural features, suggesting a possible 1-2nd century Roman activity core may once have existed under the footprint of Hall.

7.4.3 Should further archaeological work be undertaken within the site, it has the potential to further address the following research aims as outlined by the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework:*

Romano-British

7.4.4 *5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?* -The site appears to contain the remnants of a co-axial field system, and secondary evidence for cereal processing.

7.4.5 *5.4.5: What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?* The site appears to contain the remnants of a co-axial field system, and secondary evidence for cereal processing, and a domestic structure within or close the site.

7.4.6 *5.4.6: Can we elucidate further the daily life of settlements and their role in the processing and marketing of agricultural products?* The site appears to contain the remnants of a co-axial field system, and secondary evidence for cereal processing, and a domestic structure within or close the site.

Post medieval

7.4.7 *8.1.4: What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?* -The remains of a 17th-19th century hall and associated garden and parkland features were identified within the site.

7.4.8 *8.3.1: How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?* -The remains of a 17th-19th century hall and associated garden and parkland features were identified within the site, which were later re-puprosed for agricultural purposes during the 19th century.

Modern

7.4.9 *9.5.2: What survives of country estates, parks and gardens, how are they distributed, and how should they be classified?* -The remains of a 17th-19th century hall and associated garden and parkland features were identified within the site.

9.7.4: How can we develop further our understanding of brick-making and the manufacture of pottery, tiles and clay pipes? -Two brick clamps and associated clay extractions pits were recorded during the fieldwork.

8 Personnel

Joe France of PCA Newark managed the evaluation and edited this report. The evaluation was carried out by the fieldwork team at PCA Newark. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Mark Roughley of PCA's CAD department.

9 Bibliography

Brown, D, 2011, *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

CIfA, 2023a, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

CIfA, 2023b, *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

CIfA, 2025, Code of Conduct, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

Cooper, N. (ed.), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands. Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. 13. University of Leicester*

Cotswold Archaeology, 2021. *Land at Clump Farm, Thurlaston, Leicestershire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*

Historic England, 2025, Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Historic England

Knight, D, Vyner, B & Allen, C. 2012. East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands. University of Nottingham & York Archaeological Trust

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

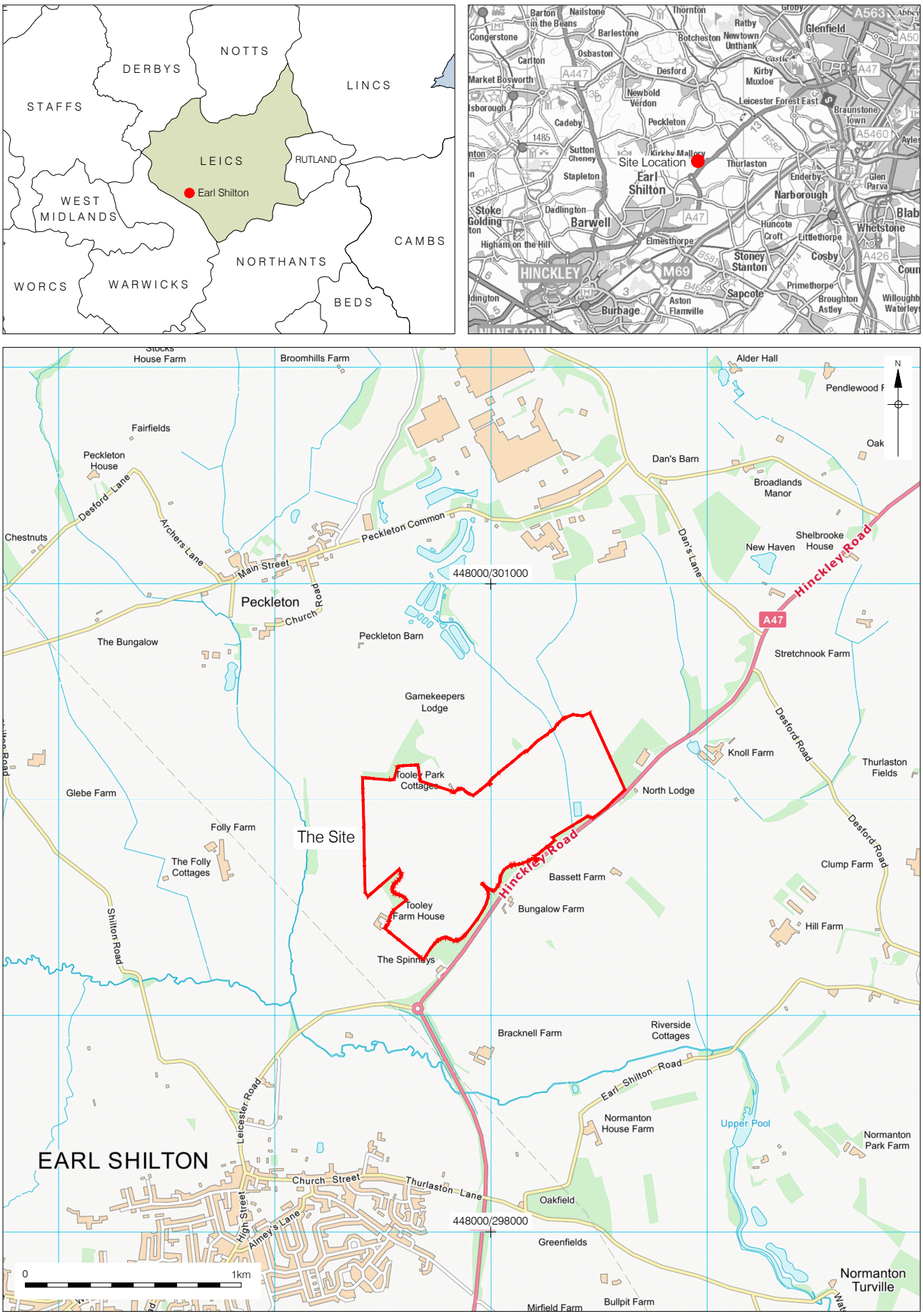
Magnitude Survey, 2021, *Geophysical Survey Clump Farm Solar*

Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2025, *Land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire LE9 7TJ: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009. PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual Operations Manual 1

The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) – http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

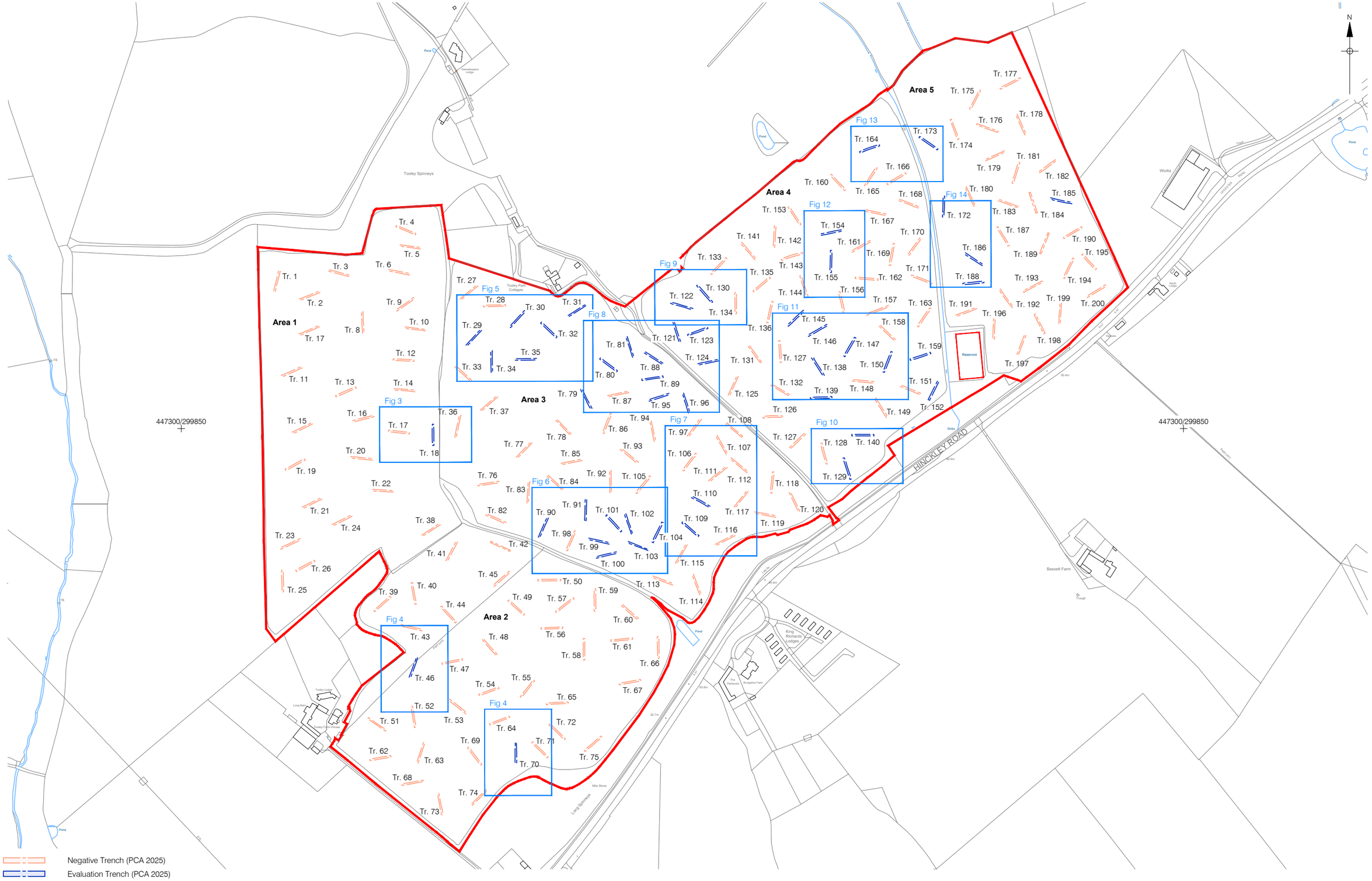
Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC)*



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
18/02/2026 JN

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

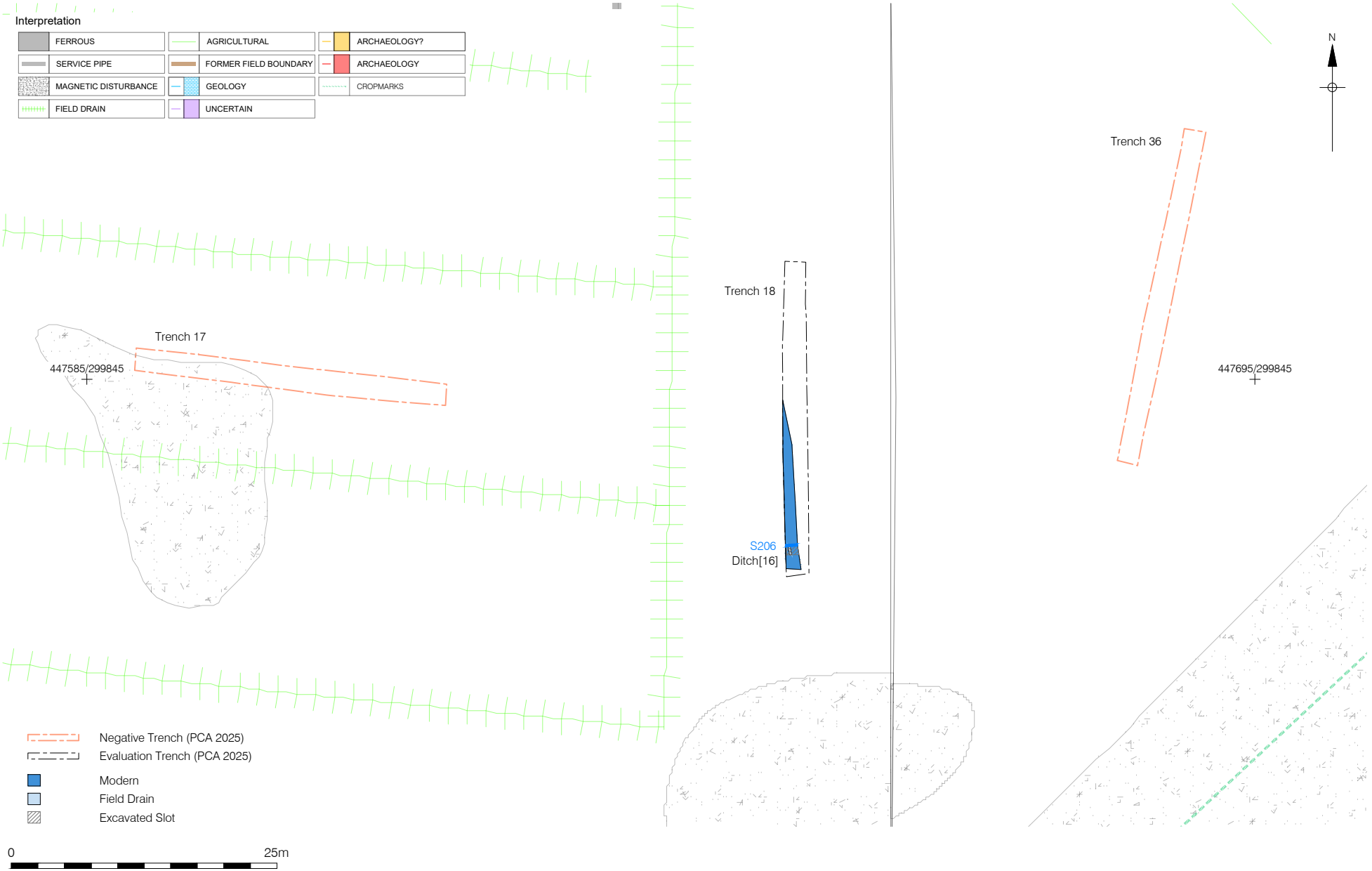
P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 02_Detailed Site Plan.dwg



Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2025. All rights reserved. License number 100022432
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
04/03/2026 JN

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:5,000 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 03_Area 1 Tr 18.dwg

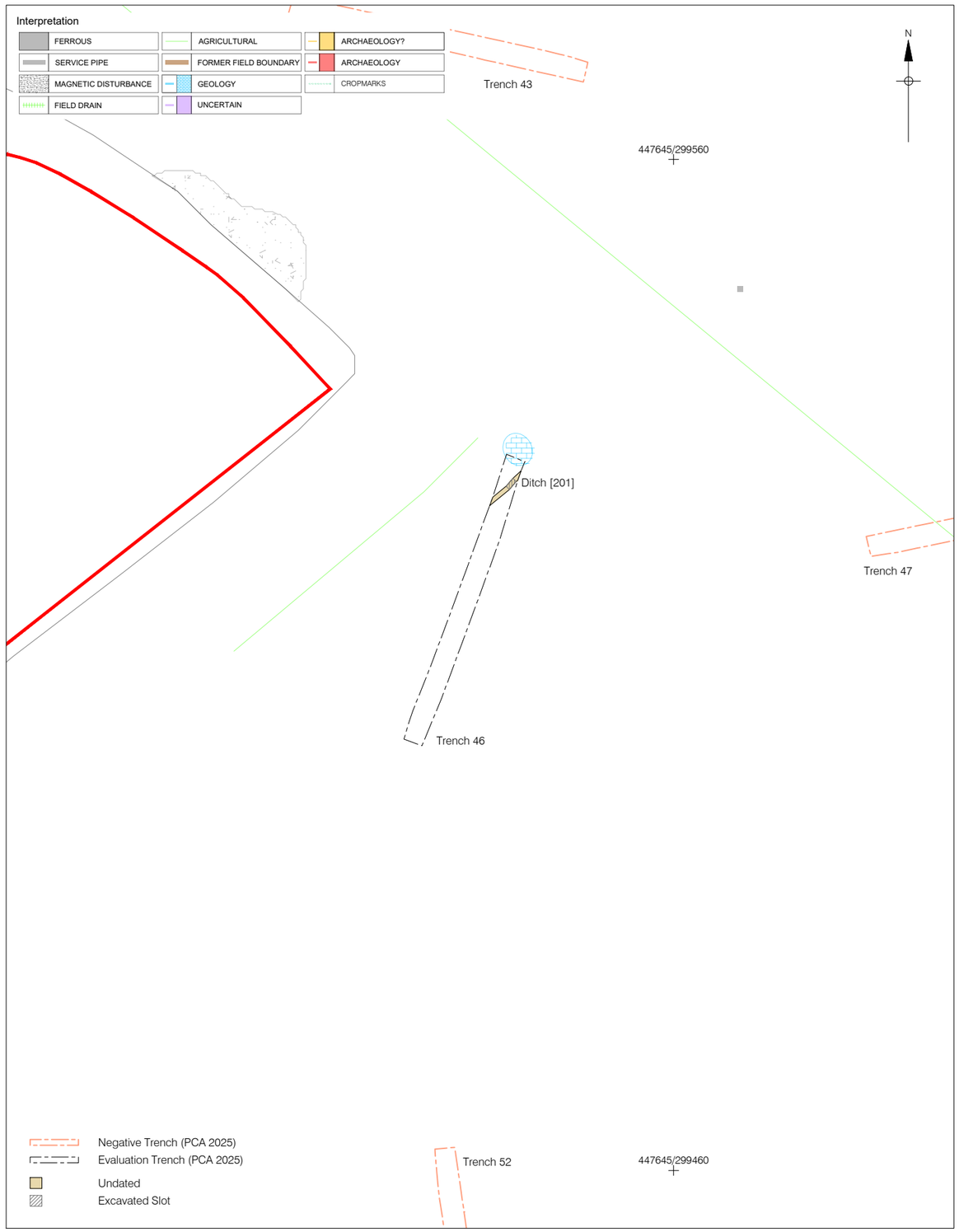


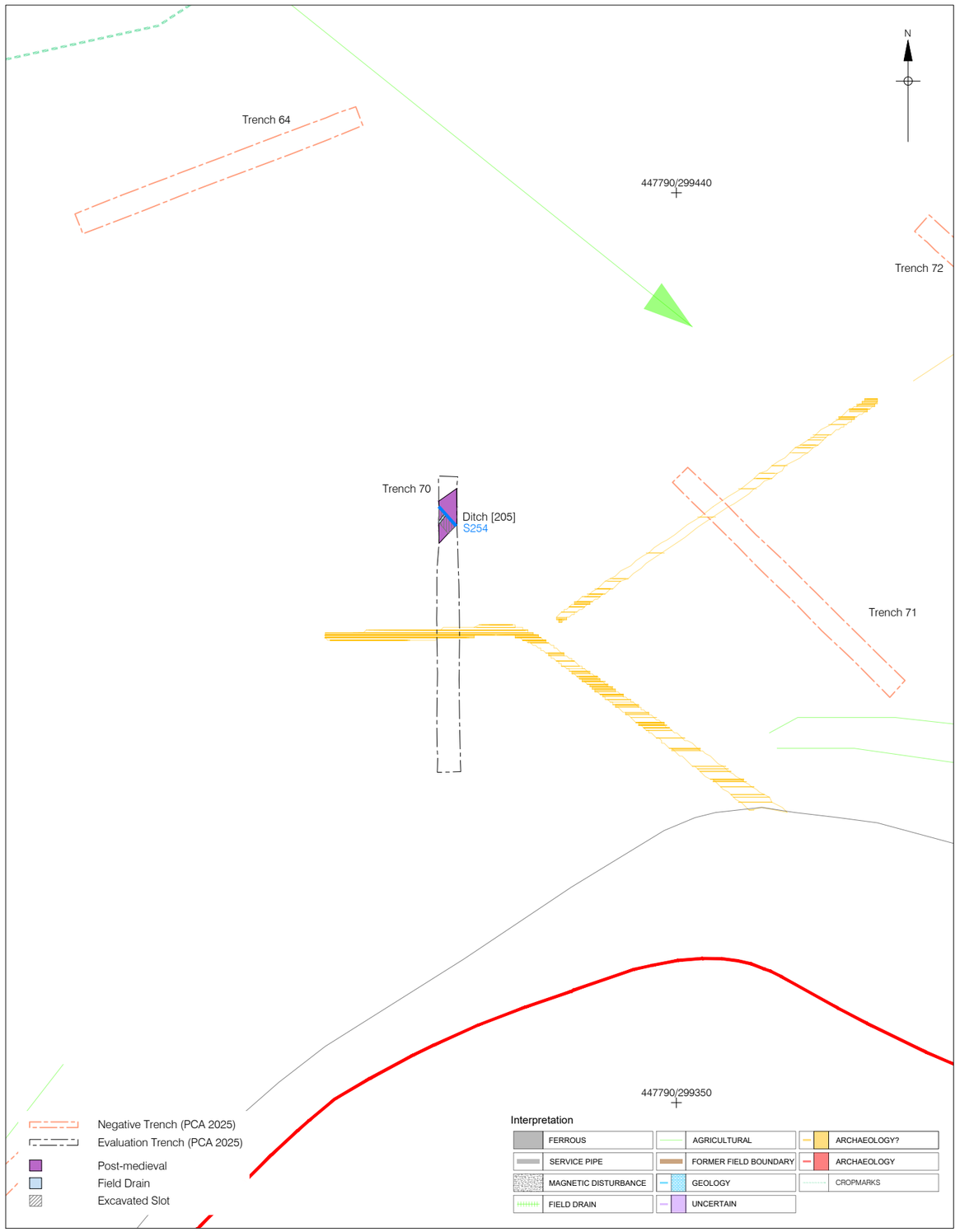
Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

02/03/2026 JN

Figure 3
Area 1 Detailed Plan of Trench 18 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A4

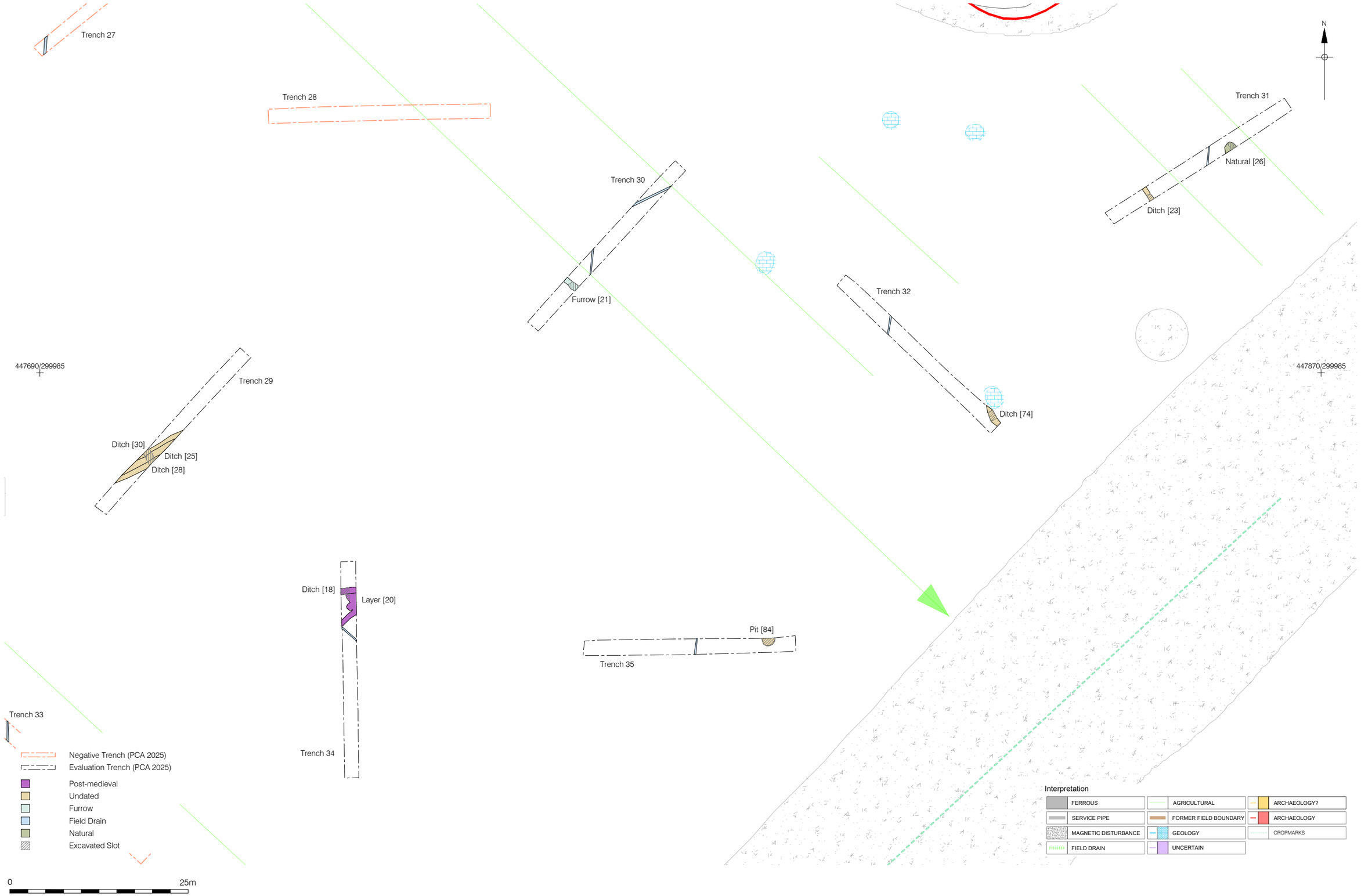




Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
02/03/2026 JN

Figure 4
Area 2 Detailed Plan of Trenches 46 and 70 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 05_Area 3 Tr 29-32_34-35.dwg



Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

04/03/2026 JN

Figure 5
Area 3 Detailed Plan of Trenches 29-32, 34 and 35 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 06_Area 3 Brick Clamps and Quarry.dwg

Trench 84

Trench 92

Trench 105

N

Trench 91

Quarry Pit [336]

Trench 90

Quarry Pit [338]

Trench 98

Trench 101

Quarry Pit [334]

Pit [292]

Trench 102

Layer [289]

Layer [271]

Layer [272]

Brick Clamp

Layer [270]

Layer [273]

Layer [290]

Layer [276]

Layer [277]

Trench 104

Quarry Pit [325]

Trench 99

Quarry Pit [332]

Trench 103

Quarry Pit [330]

Quarry Pit [328]

447800/299685

447970/299685

Trench 100

S214

Quarry Pit [32]

Negative Trench (PCA 2025)

Evaluation Trench (PCA 2025)

Post-medieval

Modern

Undated

Masonry

Excavated Slot

0 25m

Interpretation

FERROUS	AGRICULTURAL	ARCHAEOLOGY?
SERVICE PIPE	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY	ARCHAEOLOGY
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	GEOLOGY	CROPMARKS
FIELD DRAIN	UNCERTAIN	

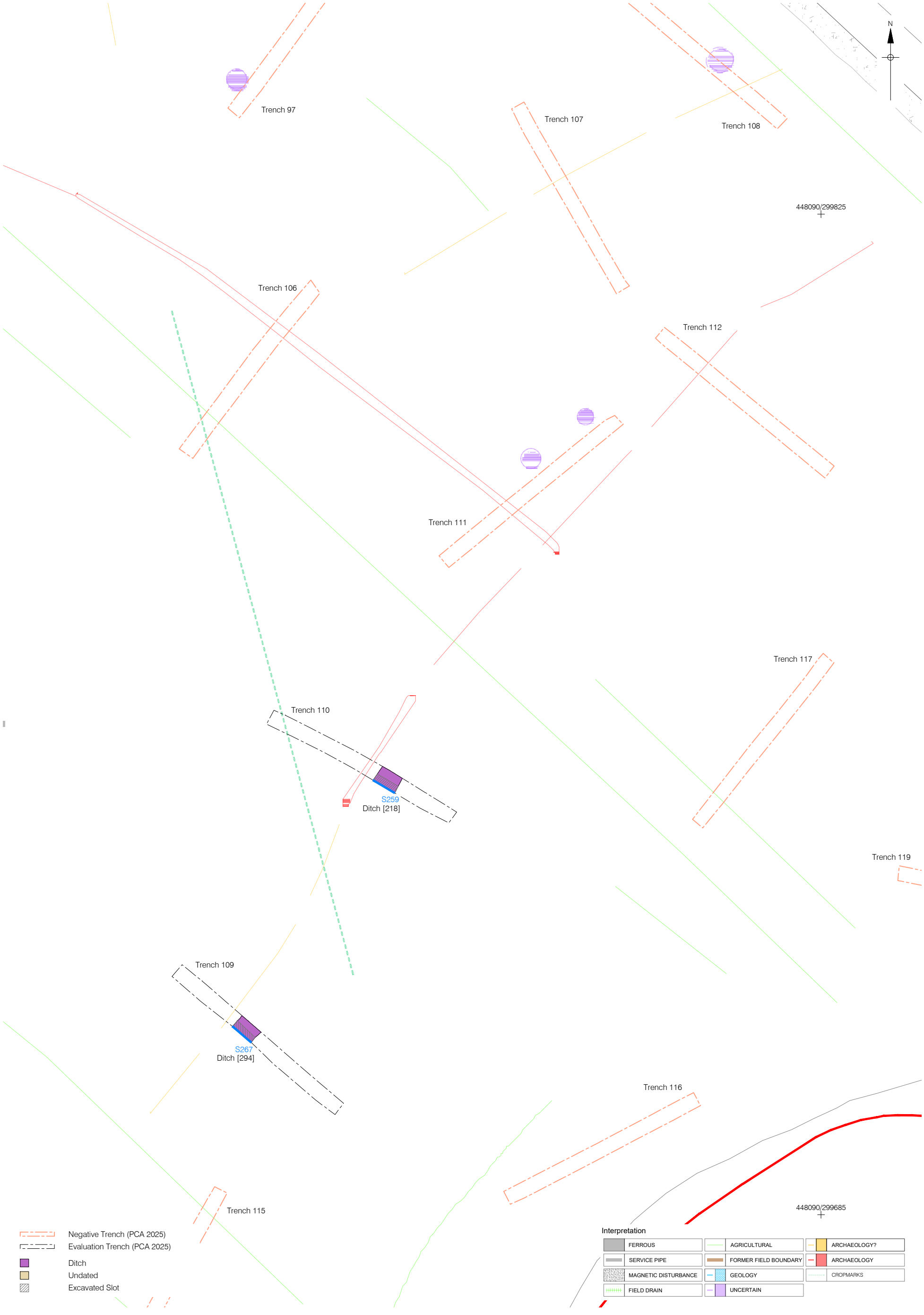
Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

02/03/2026 JN

Figure 6
Area 3 Detailed Plan of Brick Clamps and Quarries Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 07_Area 3 Tr 107_109_111_112.dwg



Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
04/03/2026 JN

Figure 7
Area 3 Detailed Plan of Trenches 109 and 110 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 08_Area 3 Structural Remains.dwg

Interpretation

FERROUS	AGRICULTURAL	ARCHAEOLOGY?
SERVICE PIPE	FORMER FIELD BOUNDARY	ARCHAEOLOGY
MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	GEOLOGY	CROPMARKS
FIELD DRAIN	UNCERTAIN	

Negative Trench (PCA 2025)
Evaluation Trench (PCA 2025)
Post-medieval
Modern
Undated
Field Drain
Excavated Slot

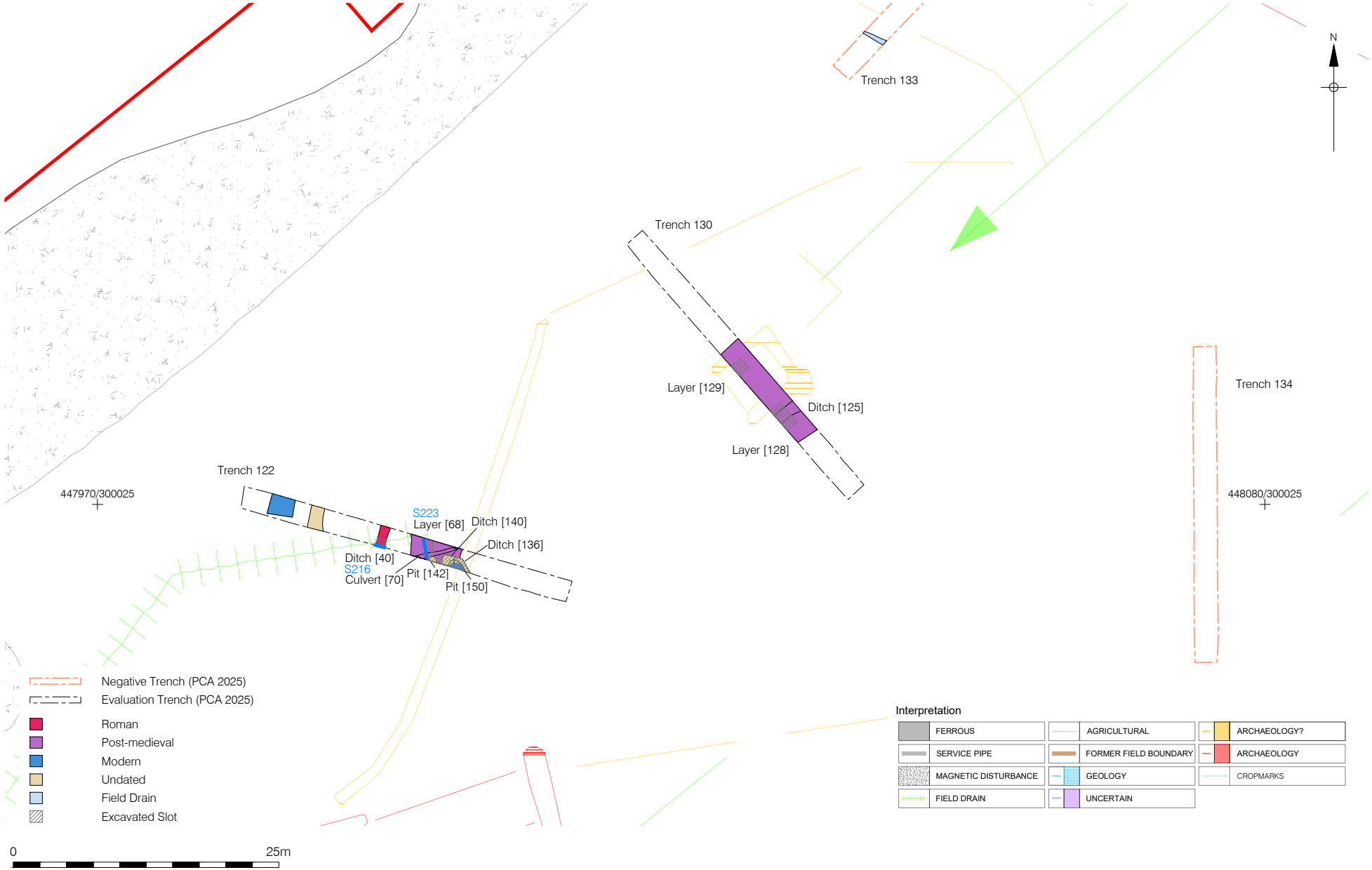
Area 3
Area 4

Trench 81
Culvert [296]
Layer [308]
Layer [309]
Wall [343]
Wall [303]
Wall [302]
Wall [53]
Wall [43]
Layer [65]
Layer [55]
S219
Wall [44]
Wall [45]
Cut [56]
Layer [59]
Cut [60]
Layer [58]
Layer [48]
Layer [49]
Trench 88
Layer [47]
Trench 80
Layer [270]
S266
Cut [263]
Culvert [264]
447880/299935
Trench 89
Wall [226]
Cut [239]
Ditch [233]
Ditch [227]
Layer [257]
Layer [230]
S260
Cut [223]
Layer [256]
Cut [254]
Layer [222]
Layer [221]
Trench 121
Masonry [167]
Culvert [166]
Ditch [165]
Ditch [162]
Ditch [175]
Masonry [172]
Ditch [171]
Ditch [160]
Treethrow[157]
Trench 123
Layer [199]
Wall [184]
Pit [185]
Wall [197]
N
Trench 124
Layer [181]
Ditch [178]
Ditch [182]
448040/299935
Trench 79
Ditch [215]
Trench 87
Cut [250]
Wall [246]
Cut [261]
Ditch [248]
Cut [245]
Cut [258]
Trench 95
Trench 96
Layer [208]
S256
Layer [209]
Cut [210]
Wall [211]
Layer [208]
0
25m

Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
02/03/2026 JN

Figure 8
Areas 3 and 4 Detailed Plan of Structural Remains Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 09_Area 4 Tr 122_130.dwg



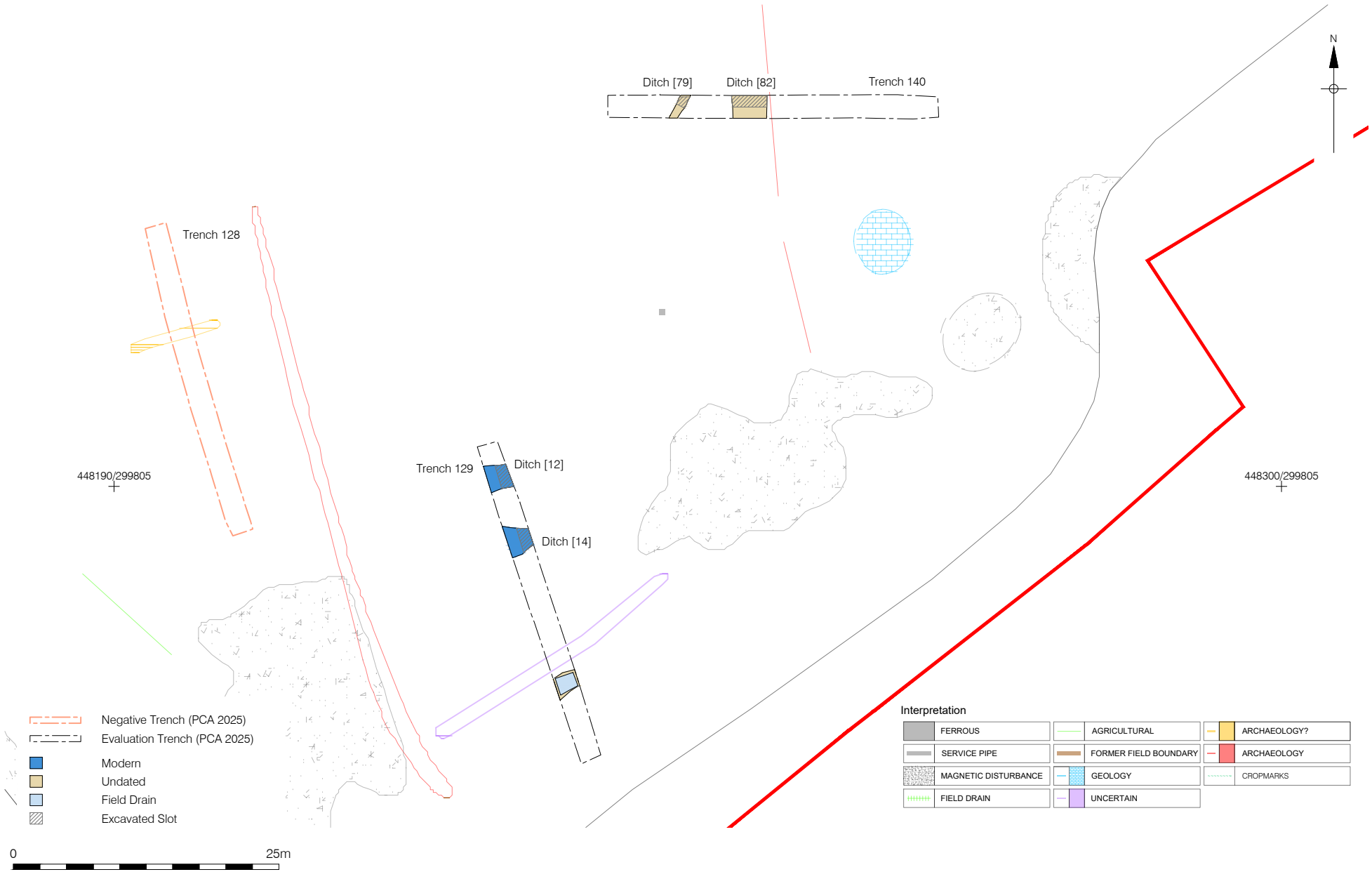
Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

04/03/2026 JN

Figure 9
Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 122 and 130 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A4

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 10_Area 4 Tr 129_140.dwg



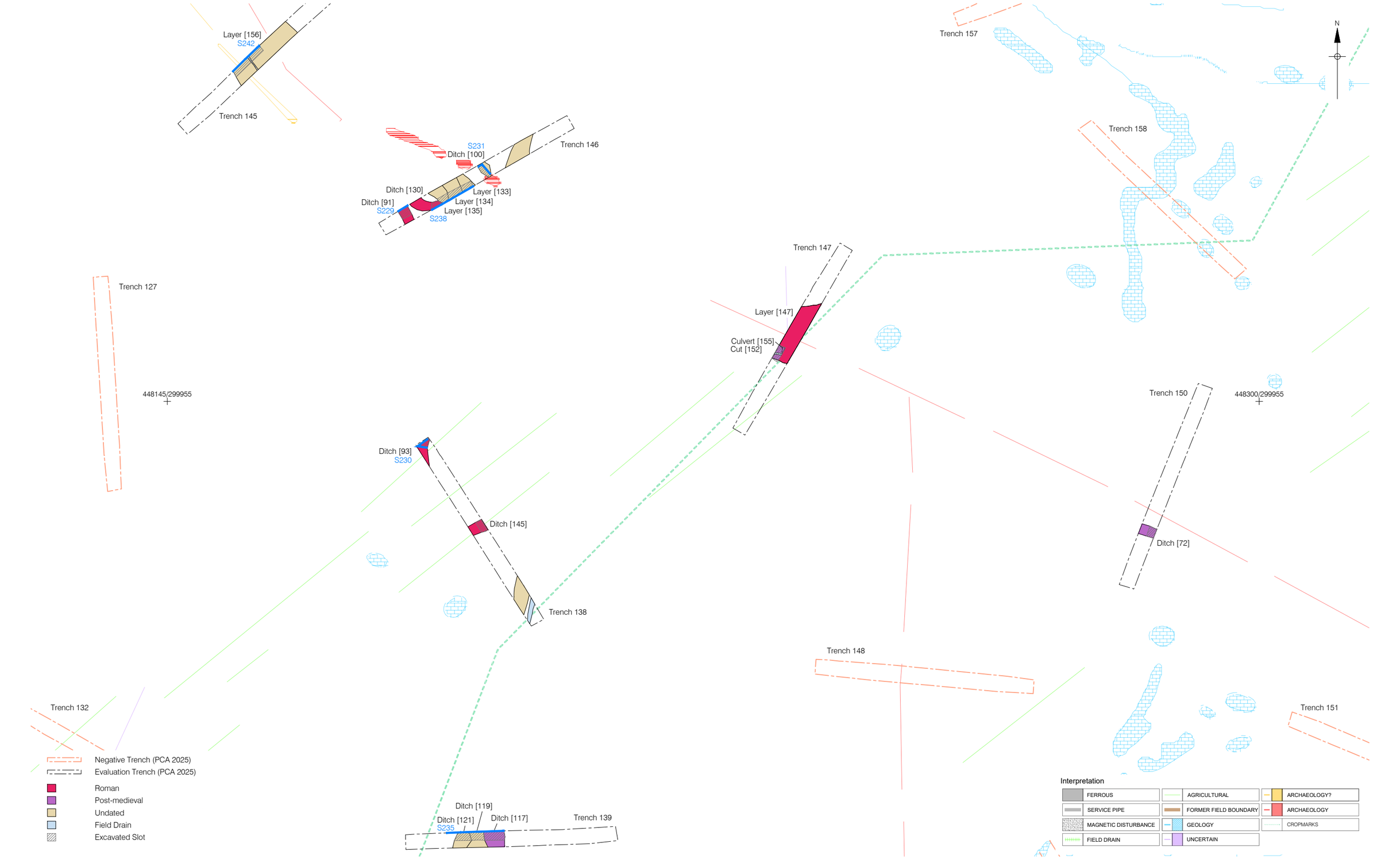
Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

02/03/2026 JN

Figure 10
Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 129 and 140 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A4

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 11_Area 4 Tr 138_139_145_146_150.dwg

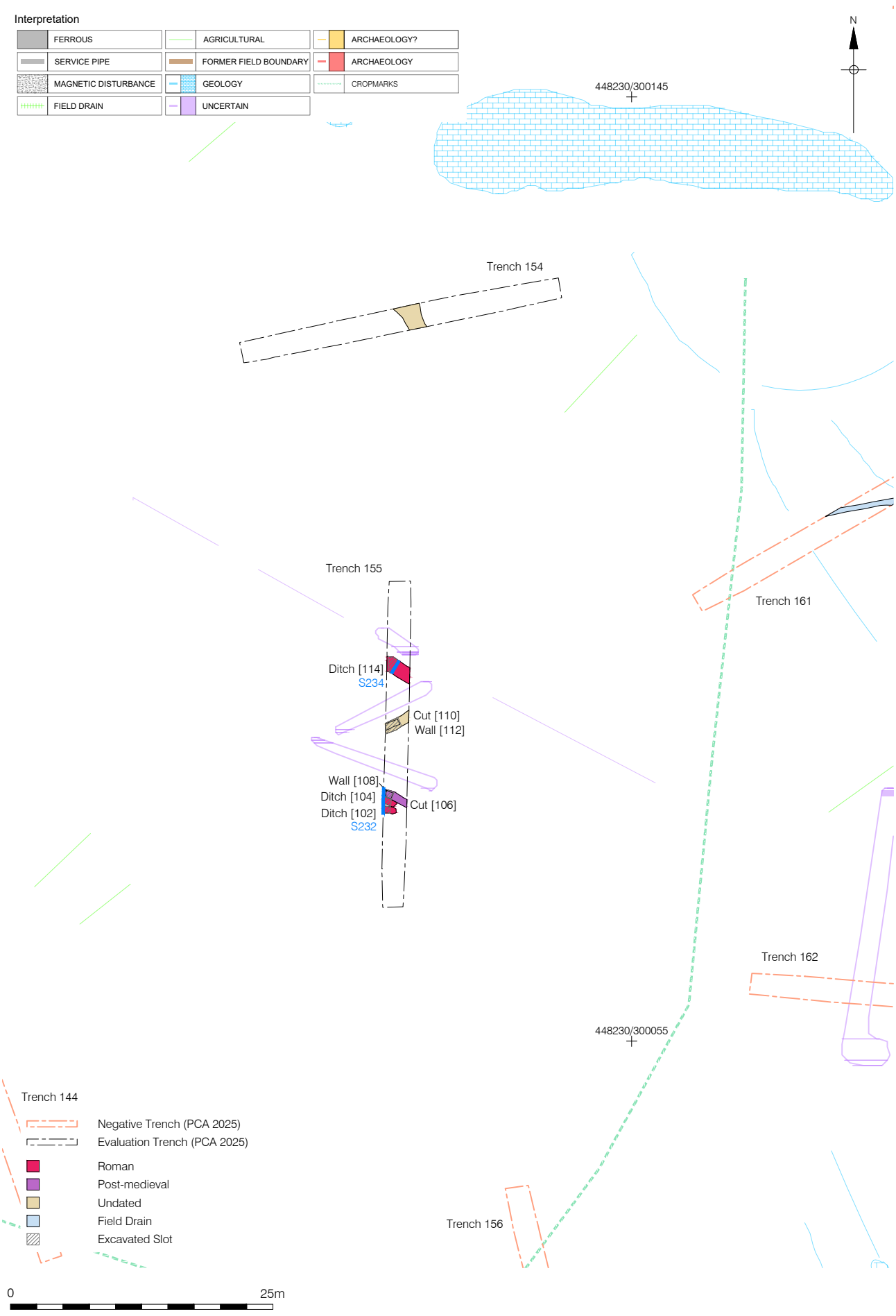


Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

06/03/2026 JN

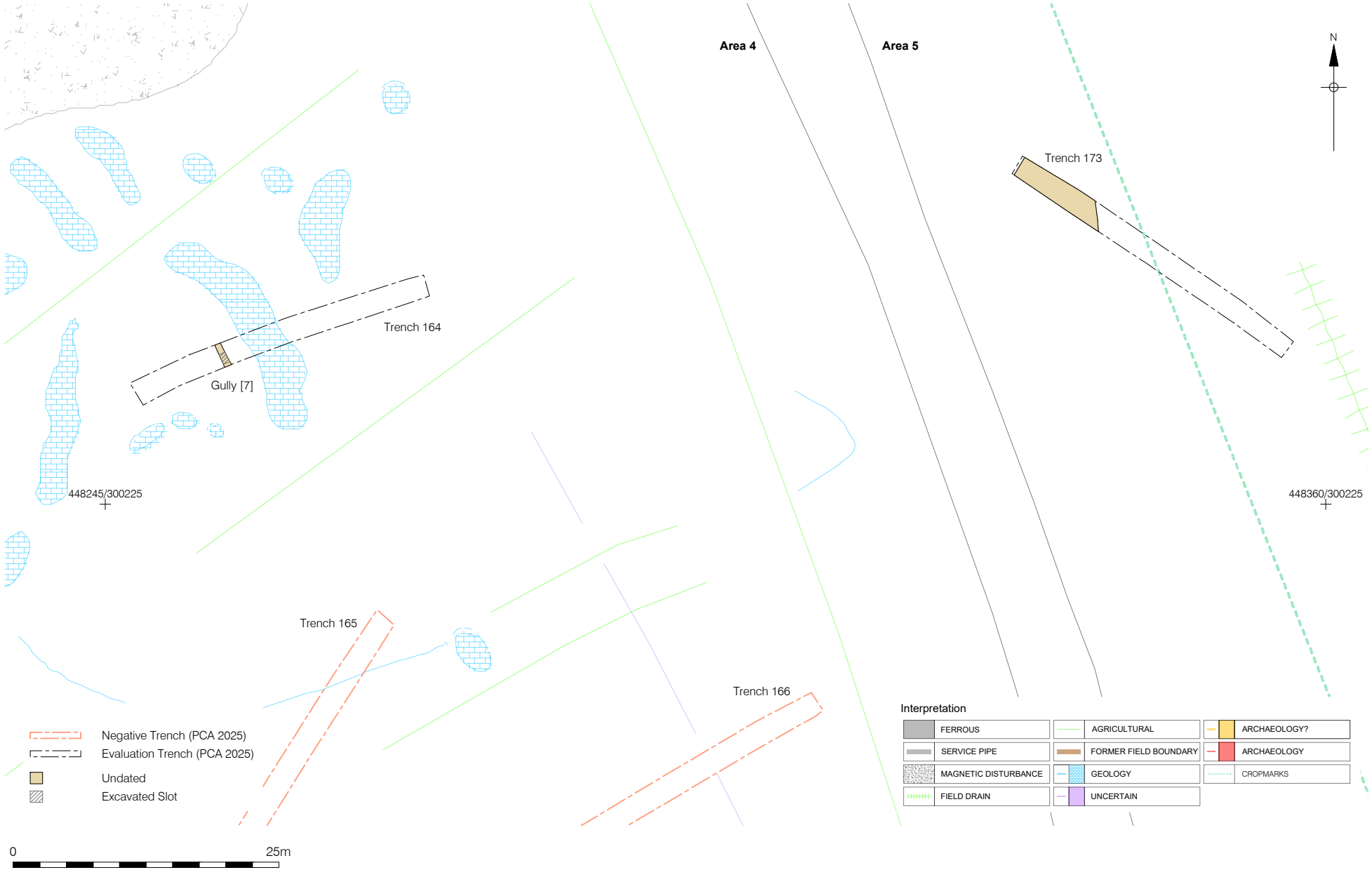
Figure 11
Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 138, 139, 145-147 and 150 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A3



Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
04/03/2026 JN

Figure 12
Area 4 Detailed Plan of Trenches 154 and 155 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A4

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 13_Area 4 and 5 Tr 164_173.dwg

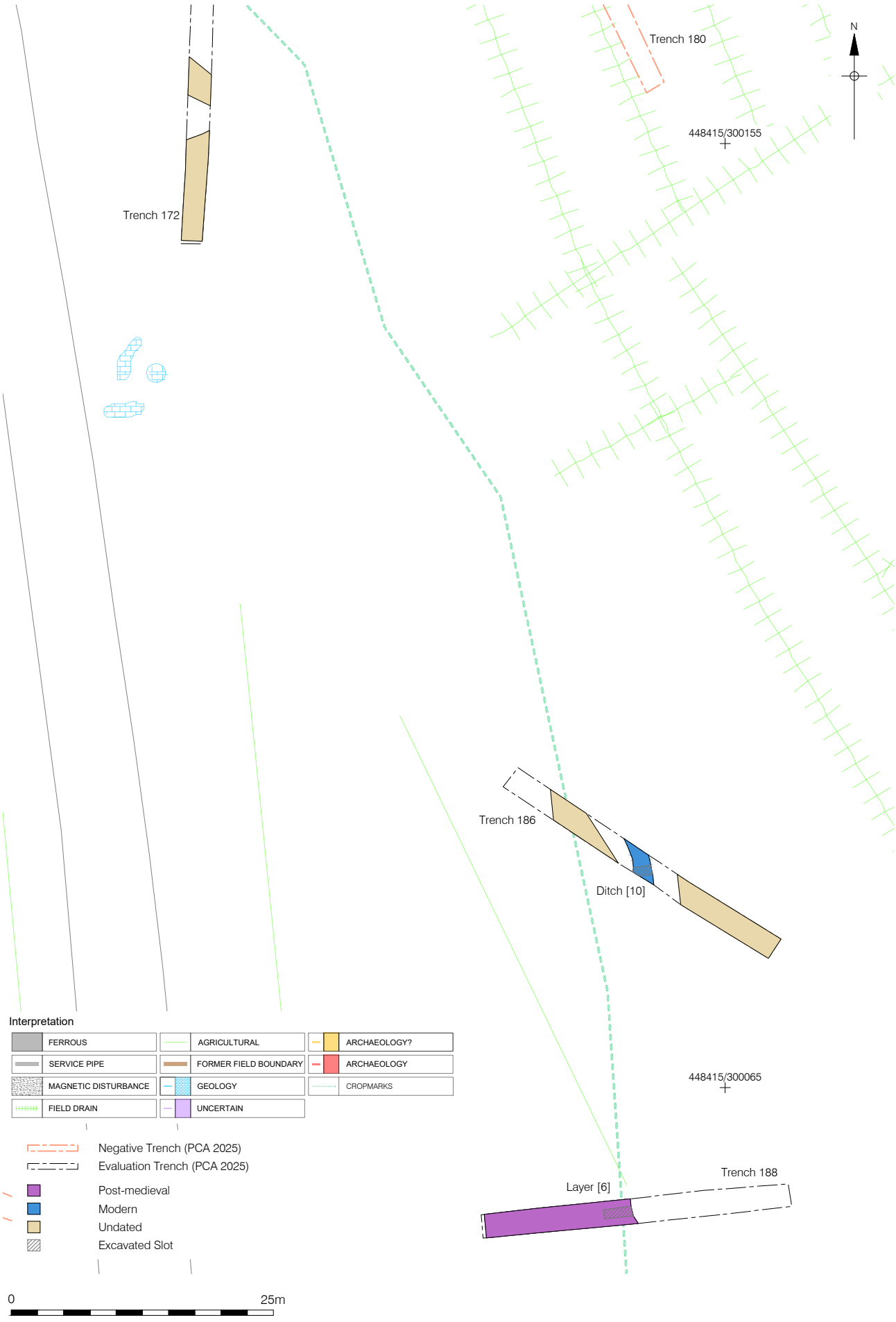


Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

02/03/2026 JN

Figure 13
Areas 4 and 5 Detailed Plan of Trenches 164 and 173 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A4



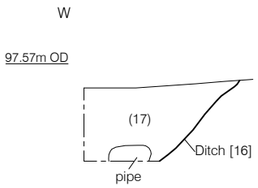
Basemap reproduced from a drawing by ASWYAS

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026

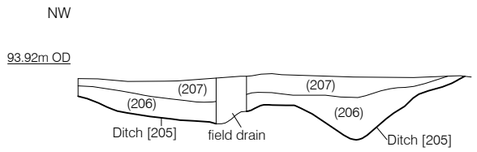
02/03/2026 JN

Figure 14
Area 5 Detailed Plan of Trenches 172, 186 and 188 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:500 at A4

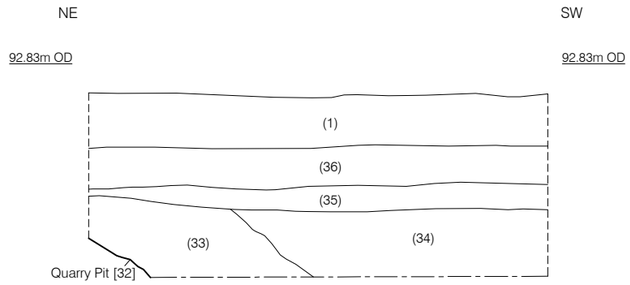
P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 15_Sections.dwg



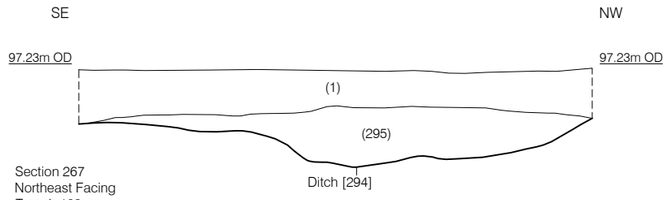
Section 206
South Facing
Trench 18
(see Fig 3)



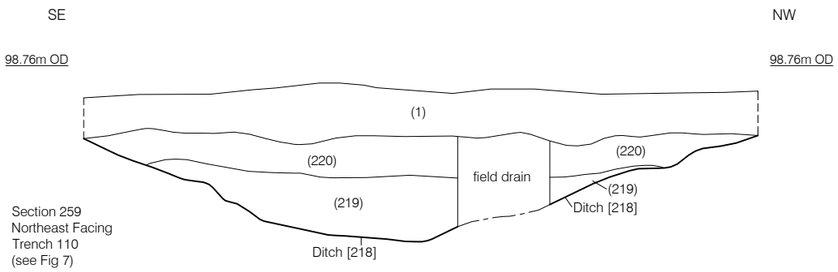
Section 254
Southwest Facing
Trench 70
(see Fig 4)



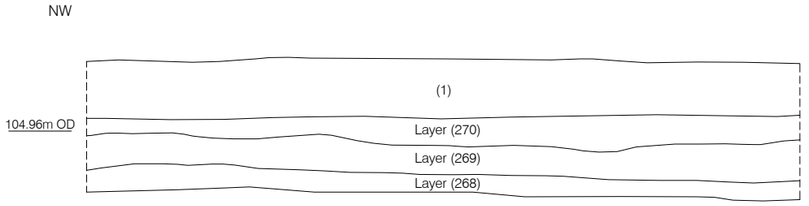
Section 214
Northwest Facing
Trench 100
(see Fig 6)



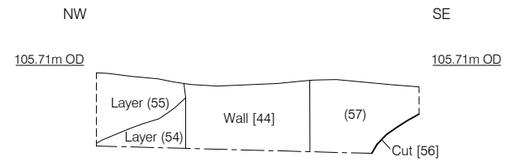
Section 267
Northeast Facing
Trench 109
(see Fig 7)



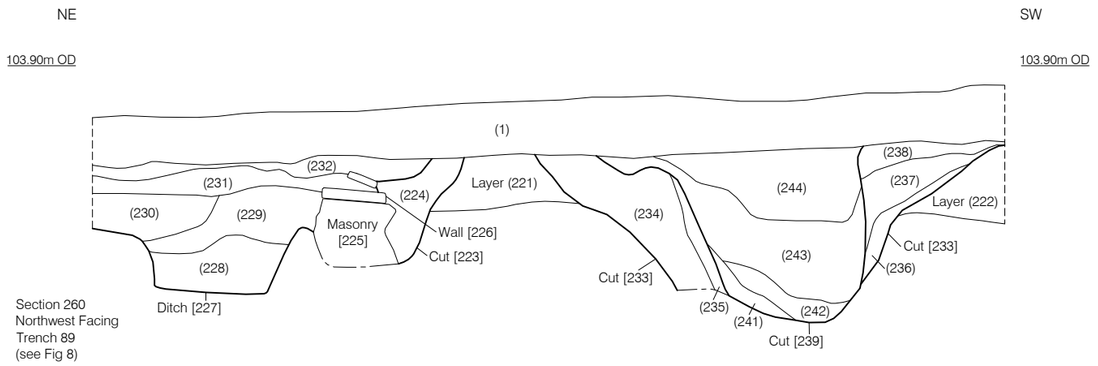
Section 259
Northeast Facing
Trench 110
(see Fig 7)



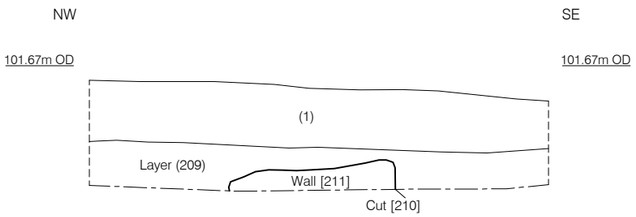
Section 266
Southwest Facing
Trench 80
(see Fig 8)



Section 219
Southwest Facing
Trench 88
(see Fig 8)



Section 260
Northwest Facing
Trench 89
(see Fig 8)



Section 256
Southwest Facing
Trench 96
(see Fig 8)

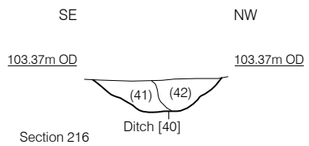
Post-medieval
Modern

0 2m

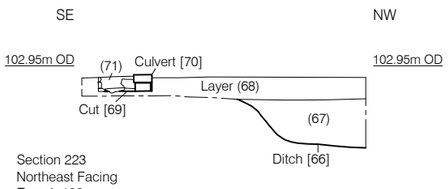
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
02/03/2026 JN

Figure 15
Sections
1:40 at A3

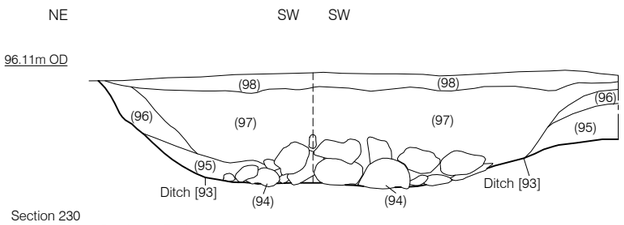
P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Leicestershire\Land at Clump Farm, Peckleton Hinckley Rd\CAD\EVAL\Fig 16_Sections.dwg



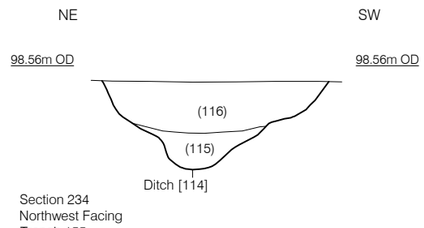
Section 216
Northeast Facing
Trench 122
(see Fig 9)



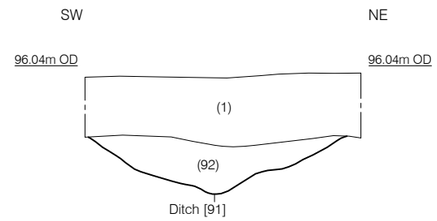
Section 223
Northeast Facing
Trench 122
(see Fig 9)



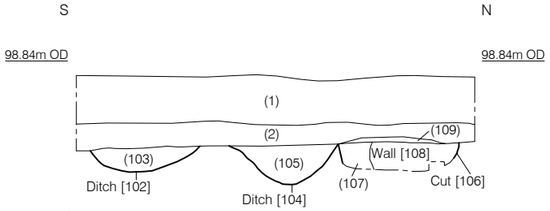
Section 230
Northwest and Southeast Facing
Trench 138
(see Fig 11)



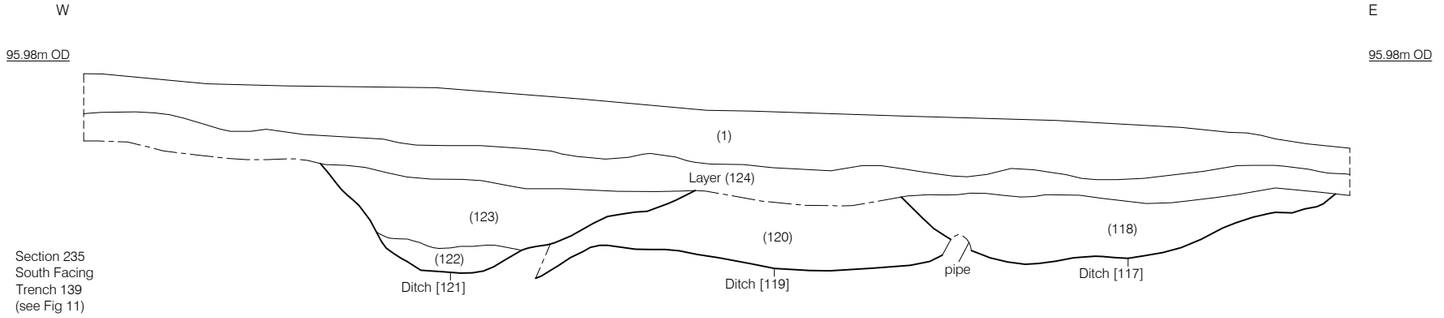
Section 234
Northwest Facing
Trench 155
(see Fig 12)



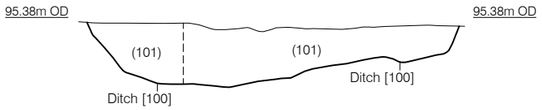
Section 229
Southeast Facing
Trench 146
(see Fig 11)



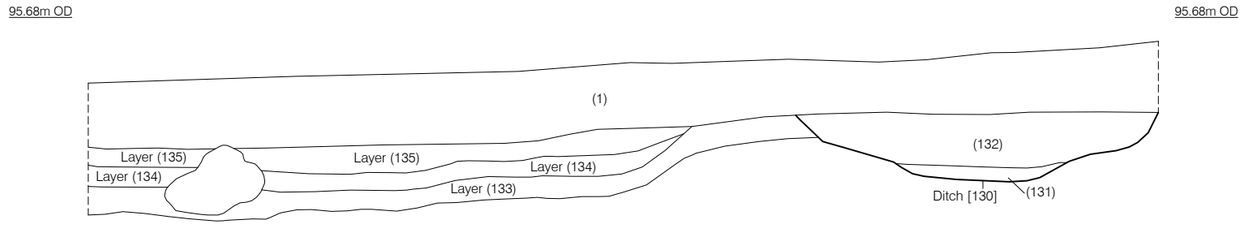
Section 232
East Facing
Trench 155
(see Fig 12)



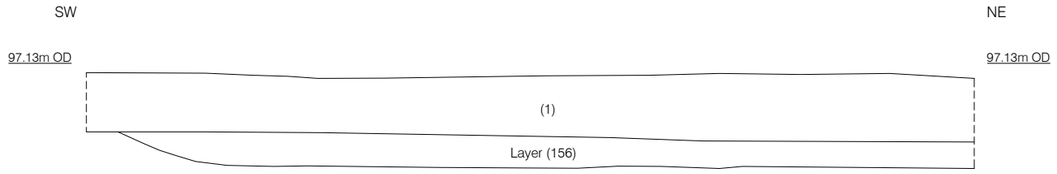
Section 235
South Facing
Trench 139
(see Fig 11)



Section 231
Southeast and Southwest Facing
Trench 146
(see Fig 11)



Section 238
Northwest Facing
Trench 146
(see Fig 11)



Section 242
Southeast Facing
Trench 145
(see Fig 11)

Stone
Roman
Post-medieval
Undated

0 2m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2026
04/03/2026 JN

Figure 16
Sections
1:40 at A3

Appendix 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1 Trench 18, S facing section of [16] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 2 Trench 46, SW facing section of [201] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 3 Trench 70, SW facing section [205] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 4 Trench 29, NE facing section of trackway



Plate 5 Trench 29, NE facing section of trackway [28] and [30] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 6 Trench 32, W and N facing section of [74], (x1 1m scale)



Plate 7 Trench 34, E facing section of gully [18] and surface (20) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 8 Trench 35, S facing section of pit [84] (x1 2m scale)



Plate 9 Trench 79, metaled surface [215] viewed looking SW



Plate 10 Trench 80, SW facing section of (267) (268) and (269) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 11 Trench 80, view looking NW of [263]/(264) (x1 0.4m scale)



Plate 12 Trench 81, view looking N of walls (302) and (303) (x1 2m scale, x1 0.3m scale)



Plate 13 Trench 81, view looking NW of culvert [304] (x1 2m scale)

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2026



Plate 14 Trench 88, overview of NW part of the trench aligned NW-SE, showing walls (45/44) (bottom), (53/54) top (x1 2m scale)



Plate 15 Trench 88, NE facing section of made ground deposits (51), (52), (58) and (59) (x1 1m scale)



Plate 16 Trench 88, view looking N of wall (45) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 17 Trench 88, view looking SE of walls (53) and (54) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 18 Trench 88, view looking SE of wall (44) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 19 Trench 89, N facing section of [254] truncating made ground deposits (x1 2m scale)



Plate 20 Trench, N facing section of ditch [227] (left) and wall (226)/[223) (right) (x1 1m scale)



Plate 21 Trench 89, N facing section showing wall foundation cut [233] and robber cut [239] (x1 2m scale)



Plate 22 Trench 95, oblique view of the N facing section of ditch [248] and robbed out foundation wall [245]/(246) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 23 Trench 95, N facing section of robber trench [258] (x1 2m scale)



Plate 24 Trench 96, view looking E of wall (211) (x1 1m scale)



Plate 25 Trench 102, view looking SE of the brick clamp (x2 1m scales)



Plate 26 Trench 102, view looking west of brick clamp channels (283)-(288) (x2 1m scales)



Plate 27 Trench 104, overview of the trench viewed SSW (x1 1m and x1 2m scales)



Plate 28 Trench 104, overview of the trench viewed NNE (x1 1m and x1 2m scales)



Plate 29 Trench 109, NE facing section of ditch [294] (x1 2m scale)



Plate 30 Trench 110, NE facing section of ditch [218] (x1 2m scale)



Plate 31 Trench 121, view looking north-east of robber trench [162] and culvert [165] (x1 2m scale)



Plate 32 Trench 121, ENE facing section of robber trench [175] and wall [172] (x1 2m scale)



Plate 33 Trench 122, view looking north of ditch [40] (x1 0.4m scale)



Plate 34 Trench 122 view looking south of Pit [150], ditch [140] & pit [142]. (x1 2m scale)



Plate 35 Trench 122, E-facing section of ditch [66/136] and culvert [70] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 36 Trench 122, view looking SW showing ditches [66/136] and [140], culvert [70], and pit [142] and [150] (x1 2m scale).



Plate 37 Trench 123, view looking south, Pit [185] (to right) wall foundation (191) & robber trench [200]. (x1 2m scale)



Plate 38 Trench 124, SSE facing section of ditch 178 (x1 1m scale)



Plate 39 Trench 124, NNW facing section of ditch 182 (x1 1m scale)



Plate 40 Trench 129, view looking east, agricultural furrow [12]. (x1 2m scale)



Plate 41 Trench 130, view looking west, Robber trench [130] and deposit (128/129). (x1 1m scale)



Plate 42 Trench 138, view looking northwest, Roman ditch [93]. (x1 1m scale)



Plate 43 Trench 138, WSW facing section of ditch [145] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 44 Trench 139, south facing section of [121] [119] and [117] (x2 2m scales)



Plate 45 Trench 140, S facing section of [182] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 46 Trench 140, NNE facing section of [79] (x1 0.5m scale)



Plate 47 Trench 145, SE facing section of gully [344] and spread (156) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 48 Trench 146, view looking southwest, palaeochannel (133)-(135) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 49 Trench 146, view looking northwest, longitudinal section of ditch [100]. (x1 1m scale)



Plate 50 Trench 146, SSE facing section of ditch [91] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 51 Trench 147, oblique view of culvert [152]/(155) (x1 1m scale)



Plate 52 Trench 150, NW facing section of ditch [72] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 53 Trench 155, E facing section of ditch terminals [102] & [104] (left) and wall (108) (right) (x1 2m scale)



Plate 54 Trench 155, view looking southwest of wall (112) (x1 1m scale)



Plate 55 Trench 155, NW facing section of ditch [114] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 56 Trench 164, NW facing section of gully [7] (x1 1m scale)



Plate 57 Trench 188, E-facing section of sondage through buried soil horizon (6) (x1 1m scale)



Plate 58 Trench 186, S-facing section of ditch [10] (x1 1m scale)

Appendix 2: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
1	1	All	Layer	Layer	1+	1+	0.25m-0.48m	Mid-greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub rounded stones.	Topsoil
3	3	All	Layer	Layer	1+	1+	-	Firmly compacted mid-orangish red clay with sparse small sub-rounded stones. Variations within the natural deposits also included a mid-brownish orange/yellow firm silty sand with occasional patches of sub rounded stone gravel.	Natural geological substrate
6	6	188	Layer	Layer	14.4+	1.8	0.22	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional sub rounded stones	Colluvium
7	7	164	Cut	Gully/ furrow	2.2+	0.6	0.19	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Gully/ furrow associated with the C18th manor house.
8	7	164	Fill	Gully / furrow	1	0.35	0.09	Hard mid orangish red silty clay	Deliberate backfill
9	7	164	Fill	Gully / furrow	1	0.58	0.08	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with small occasional pebbles	Natural infilling
10	10	186	Cut	Ditch	2.7+	1.35	0.67	Linear, steep sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Boundary ditch
11	10	186	Fill	Ditch	2.7+	1.35	0.67	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with uncommon small, rounded stones unsorted	Natural infilling
12	12	129	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	2.2	0.2	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Furrow
13	12	129	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	2.2	0.2	Firm mid greenish grey silty clay with rare small smooth rocks	Natural infilling
14	14	129	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.7	0.23	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Modern furrow
15	14	129	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.7	0.23	Firm mid greenish grey silty clay with small, rare rocks	Natural infilling
16	16	18	Cut	Ditch	16.5+	1+	0.49	Linear, steep sides, not reached base and N-S aligned	Drainage ditch
17	16	18	Fill	Ditch	16.5+	1+	0.49	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with uncommon small pebbles	Deliberate backfill
18	18	34	Cut	Ditch	2.1	0.86	0.2	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Possible wall construction cut
19	18	34	Fill	Ditch	2.1	0.86	0.18	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay with common rounded pebbles	Deliberate backfill
20	20	34	Layer	Layer	4.6	2.1	0.17	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay with abundant small, rounded pebbles, sorted along base	Metalled surface
21	21	30	Cut	Furrow	1	2.6	0.15	Curvilinear, gradual sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned	Agricultural furrow
22	21	30	Fill	Furrow	1	2.6	0.15	Hard mid brownish grey silty clay with small, rare pebbles alongside clay brick and slate	Natural infilling

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
23	23	31	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.65	23	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Agricultural furrow
24	23	31	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.62	0.23	Firm light greyish brown silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling
25	25	29	Cut	Ditch	8.8+	1.1	0.19	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Trackway
26	-	31	Layer	Natural Feature	1	1.6	0.2	Friable dark greyish black silty clay with no significant inclusions	Tree burned in situ
27	25	29	Fill	Ditch	8.8+	1.1	0.19	Firm mid pinkish grey silty clay with some rare small rocks	Deliberate backfill
28	28	29	Cut	Ditch	8.8+	0.56	0.12	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Trackway
29	28	29	Fill	Ditch	8.8+	0.56	0.12	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent large smooth stones	Make up layer
30	30	29	Cut	Ditch	8.8+	0.4	0.12	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Trackway
31	30	29	Fill	Ditch	8.8+	0.4	0.12	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent large smooth stones	Make up layer
32	32	100	Cut	Pit	25.7+	1.8	1	Sub-circular, steep sides, not reached base	Quarry pit
33	32	100	Fill	Pit	25.7+	1.8	1	Firm mid yellowish red silty clay with cut tree fragments	Deliberate backfill
34	32	100	Fill	Pit	25.7+	1.8	0.42	Firm mid orangish grey silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Deliberate backfill
35	32	100	Fill	Pit	25.7+	1.8	0.2	Firm mid greyish red silty clay with uncommon brick fragments	Deliberate backfill
36	32	100	Fill	Pit	25.7+	1.8	0.28	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Deliberate backfill
38	38	122	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.67	0.14	Linear, complex sides, irregular base and NE-SW aligned	Bioturbation
39	38	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.67	0.14	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
40	40	122	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.84	0.21	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Boundary ditch
41	40	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.48	0.2	Firm mid greyish red silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
42	40	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.46	0.22	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with uncommon small stones	Natural infilling
43	43	88	Masonry	Wall	0.6+	0.5	0.56	Brick in Flemish bond with sand mortar. Occasional plaster on NE face	Plastered wall of cellar.
44	56	88	Masonry	Wall	2.7+	0.85	0.55	Outer side stone and brick, inner side flush brick. Unknown depth	Cellar wall, same as 53
45	45	88	Masonry	Wall	2.6+	0.75	0.5	Random coursed stone, brick and mortar	Building foundation later truncated through remodelling and the placement of wall 46
46	60	88	Masonry	Wall	2+	0.3	0.3	Random coursed stone, brick and mortar	Later remodelling of building with a brick only wall foundation
47	47	88	Layer	Layer	15	1.8+	0.17	Loose mid yellowish white mortar with rubble fragments	Destruction debris in cellar

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2026

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
48	48	88	Layer	Layer	15	1.8+	0.2	Loose mid yellowish white rubble with most slate	Destruction debris in cellar
49	49	88	Layer	Layer	15	1.8+	0.1	Friable mid yellowish white rubble with mortar	Destruction debris in cellar
50	50	88	Layer	Layer	15	1.8+	0.14	Loose mid yellowish white bricks with mortar fragments	Destruction debris in cellar
51	51	88	Layer	Layer	1+	1.8+	0.1	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with common charcoal flecks	Consolidation deposit
52	52	88	Layer	Layer	1+	1.8+	0.1	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with uncommon small broken debris	Consolidation deposit
53	53	88	Masonry	Wall	2.7+	0.85	0.55	Outside of wall random course with stone and brick and occasional plaster.	Cellar wall, part of main building. Interior.
54	54	88	Layer	Layer	5	1.8+	0.3	Loose light yellowish white bricks and mortar with bricks and mortar	Destruction debris in cellar
55	55	88	Layer	Layer	5.14	1.8+	0.3	Loose mid yellowish white mortar with bricks and debris	Destruction debris within cellar
56	56	88	Cut	Wall construction cut	2.8+	1	0.5	Linear, complex sides, not reached base and E-W aligned	Construction cut
57	56	88	Fill	Wall	1	1	0.5	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with common charcoal flecks and small stones	Destruction debris within cellar
58	58	88	Layer	Layer	1+	1.8+	0.45	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand with common charcoal	Consolidation deposit
59	59	88	Layer	Layer	2+	1.8+	0.45	Firm dark reddish brown silty sand with common charcoal and stone fragments	Consolidation deposit
60	60	88	Cut	Foundation	1	1	0.5	Irregular, vertical / near vertical sides, not reached base and E-W aligned	Construction cut
61	60	88	Fill	Wall	1	1	0.45	Loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with bricks and mortar	Destruction debris
62	60	88	Fill	Layer	2	0.5	0.2	Loose mid yellowish white silty sand with mortar present	Destruction debris
63	60	88	Fill	Layer	1	1	0.2	Loose light yellowish white silty sand with demolition material	Destruction debris
64	60	88	Fill	Layer	1	1	0.6	Loose light yellowish white silty sand with demolition material	Destruction debris
65	65	88	Layer	Layer	5.14	1.8+	0.7	Loose light yellowish white silty sand with mortar and demolition material	Destruction debris within cellar
66	66	122	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	3.47	0.3	Curvilinear, moderate sides, flat base	Boundary ditch, same as [136]
67	66	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	3.47	0.32	Firm mid yellowish grey silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
68	68	122	Layer	Layer	3	1.8+	0.15	Firm mid greyish yellow silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles	Make up layer
69	69	122	Cut	Foundation cut	3.9+	0.46	0.17	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Construction cut
70	69	122	Masonry	Culvert	3.9+	0.41	0.2	2 lines of bricks, 2 courses high with a tile base loosely between the two	Brick culvert
71	69	122	Fill	Culvert	3.9+	0.14	0.1	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay with none	Natural infilling

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2026

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
72	72	150	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.4	0.3	Linear, moderate sides, irregular base and NW-SE aligned	Boundary ditch
73	72	150	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.4	0.3	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
74	74	32	Cut	Ditch	1.25	0.9	0.88	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Feature, likely pit, not fully exposed.
75	74	32	Fill	Ditch	1.25	0.65	0.88	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with no significant inclusions. very infrequent small stones	Natural infilling
76	74	32	Fill	Ditch	1.25	0.54	0.79	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with significant rubble inclusions within fil	Deliberate backfill
77	74	32	Fill	Ditch	1.25	0.3	0.65	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with some infrequent inclusions of small stones	Natural infilling
78	74	32	Fill	Ditch	1.25	0.4	0.26	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with significant frequent small stone inclusions	Deliberate backfill
79	79	140	Cut	Ditch	2.56+	0.8	0.35	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Drainage ditch
80	79	140	Fill	Ditch	2.56+	0.8	0.26	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles unsorted	Natural infilling
81	79	140	Fill	Ditch	2.56+	0.45	0.2	Soft light yellowish grey silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles unsorted	Natural infilling
82	82	140	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	3.7	0.24	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function
83	82	140	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	3.7	0.25	Soft light yellowish grey silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles unsorted	Natural infilling
84	84	35	Cut	Pit	1.2+	2.08	0.54	Circular, steep sides, flat base	Pit - unknown function
85	84	35	Fill	Pit	1.2+	1.26	0.23	Soft dark greyish black organic material with the entire fill is decaying organic material	Deliberate backfill
86	84	35	Fill	Pit	1.2+	1.38	0.23	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with yellow specks throughout	Natural infilling
87	84	35	Fill	Pit	1.2+	2.08	0.45	Firm light blueish grey silt with parts of natural rarely running through it. Some small rocks	Natural infilling
88	84	35	Fill	Pit	1.2+	1.56	0.35	Firm light yellowish grey silt	Natural infilling
89	84	35	Fill	Pit	1.2+	1.17	0.21	Firm light greyish grey silt	Natural infilling
90	74	32	Fill	Feature	1.25	0.5	0.2	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with some infrequent small stone inclusions	Natural infilling
91	91	146	Cut	Ditch	2.1+	1.67	0.32	Linear, gradual sides, irregular base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch
92	91	146	Fill	Ditch	2.1+	1.46	0.32	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles up to 30mm. infrequent charcoal.	Natural infilling
93	93	138	Cut	Ditch	3.4+	1.4+	0.73	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - boundary
94	93	138	Fill	Ditch	3.4+	1.4+	0.76	Firm grey large rocks with sub rounded large rocks, none appear worked	Deliberate backfill
95	93	138	Fill	Ditch	3.4+	1.4+	0.71	Firm mid greyish orange silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
96	93	138	Fill	Ditch	3.4+	1.4+	0.71	Firm mid orangish brown silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
97	93	138	Fill	Ditch	3.4+	1.4+	0.71	Firm mid yellowish grey silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
98	93	138	Fill	Ditch	3.4+	1.4+	0.1	Firm mid orangish brown silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded gravel	Natural infilling
99	99	146	Layer	Layer	1.8+	3	0.1	Firm light greyish grey silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles	Colluvium
100	100	146	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.6	0.26	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch, may be associated with [130]
101	100	146	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.6	0.3	Firm mid - grey silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
102	102	155	Cut	Ditch	1.26+	0.7	0.21	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function
103	102	155	Fill	Ditch	1.26+	0.7	0.21	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with uncommon small pebbles	Natural infilling
104	104	155	Cut	Ditch	1.31+	0.7	0.37	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function
105	104	155	Fill	Ditch	1.31+	0.7	0.37	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded gravel	Natural infilling
106	106	155	Cut	Construction Cut	2.5+	0.65	0.27	Linear, steep sides, not reached base and NW-SE aligned	Construction cut
107	106	155	Fill	Wall	2.5+	0.65	0.2	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with uncommon small fragments of stone and slate	Deliberate backfill
108	106	155	Masonry	Wall	2.5+	0.65	0.2	Stone wall foundation	Wall foundation
109	106	155	Fill	Wall	2.5+	0.65	0.08	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded stones	Deliberate backfill
110	110	155	Cut	Construction cut	2.51+	1.02	0.2	Linear, steep sides, not reached base and NE-SW aligned	Construction cut
111	110	155	Fill	Wall	2.51+	10.2	0.2	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Deliberate backfill
112	110	155	Masonry	Construction cut	2.51+	1	0.2	Wall, northern face built from broken bricks, with rest being a mix of stone brick and tile with no mortar. This wall forms a L with wall 108, though differs substantially in material.	Wall foundations
113	110	155	Fill	Wall	2.51+	1.03	0.07	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
114	114	155	Cut	Ditch	2.1+	0.8	0.58	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function
115	114	155	Fill	Ditch	2.1+	0.8	0.3	Firm light yellowish grey silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles with occasional flecks of charcoal	Natural infilling
116	114	155	Fill	Ditch	2.1+	1.5	0.6	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles and occasionally flecks of charcoal	Natural infilling
117	117	139	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	8.35	1.23	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Boundary ditch
118	117	139	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	2.89	0.5	Soft dark blueish grey silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
119	119	139	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	2.62	0.59	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned	Paleochannel
120	119	139	Fill	Natural Feature	1.8+	2.62	0.58	Soft dark brownish black sand with no significant inclusions	Natural silting
121	121	139	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	2.47	0.7	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch boundary
122	121	139	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.93	0.27	Firm mid brownish red sandy clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling
123	121	139	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	2.47	0.58	Firm mid brownish red sandy clay with w side of ditch has significant edge collapse present.	Natural infilling
124	124	139	Layer	Layer	1	8.35	0.72	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with infrequent small stone	Consolidation deposit
125	125	130	Cut	Robber Trench	1.8+	1.1	0.67	Linear, steep sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned	Robber trench
126	125	130	Fill	Robber Trench	1.8+	1.1	0.2	Friable mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent brick debris ranging from burnt to underfired.	Backfill of robbed out wall
127	125	130	Fill	Robber Trench	1.8+	1.1	0.22	Friable light greyish brown silty sand with frequent pottery sherds and brick debris	Backfill of robbed out wall
128	128	130	Layer	Layer	10.6	1.8+	0.2	Friable light greyish brown silty sand with occasional pottery	Consolidation Deposit. Same as 129
129	129	130	Layer	Layer	10.6	1.8+	0.52	Friable light reddish brown silty sand with occasional small, rounded stones amongst deposited brick debris	Consolidation Deposit. Same as 128
130	130	146	Cut	Ditch	3,9+	2.35	0.48	Curvilinear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Curvilinear ditch. May be associated with [100]
131	130	146	Fill	Ditch	3.9+	1.1	0.9	Firm dark greyish black silty clay with frequent small smooth stones	Natural infilling
132	130	146	Fill	Ditch	3.9+	2.35	0.37	Firm light yellowish grey silty clay	Natural infilling
133	133	146	Layer	Layer	1.8+	4.8	0.61	Firm mid blueish grey clay with rare small rocks	Paleochannel deposit
134	134	146	Layer	Layer	1.8+	3.9	0.4	Hard mid pinkish red clay	Paleochannel deposit
135	135	146	Layer	Layer	1.8+	3.89	0.25	Hard light greyish grey silty clay	Paleochannel deposit
136	136	122	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	3.47	0.95	Curvilinear, moderate sides, convex base and NW-SE aligned	Boundary ditch: Same as Ditch [66]
137	136	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	3.47	0.9	Soft dark brownish grey silty clay with small, rare pebbles	Natural infilling
138	136	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.8	0.8	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand with small, rare pebbles, small common CBM pieces	Dump of rubbish
139	136	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.5	0.7	Firm mid greyish red silty clay with small common pebbles	Deliberate backfill
140	140	122	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.8	0.7	Curvilinear, moderate sides, convex base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function
141	140	122	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.8	0.7	Firm mid reddish grey silty sand with small common flecks of charcoal	Natural infilling
142	142	122	Cut	Pit	0.6+	0.8	0.6	Circular, steep sides, convex base	Pit - unknown function

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
143	142	122	Fill	Pit	0.6+	0.8	0.5	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with small common pebbles and fired clay	Deliberate backfill
144	142	122	Fill	Pit	0.6+	0.8	0.1	Firm mid orangish red silty clay	Deliberate backfill
145	145	138	Cut	Ditch	2.21+	1.11	0.34	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function
146	145	138	Fill	Ditch	2.21+	0.94	0.14	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with infrequent sub-rounded stones and infrequent specs of charcoal	Natural infilling
147	145	138	Fill	Ditch	2.21+	1.11	0.25	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with infrequent small sub-rounded stones	Natural infilling
148	148	122	Cut	Planting trench	1.8+	1.5	0.2	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Planting trench
149	148	122	Fill	Planting trench	1.8+	1.5	0.2	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with small common flecks of charcoal	Natural infilling
150	150	122	Cut	Pit	0.74+	1.9	1	Sub-circular, steep sides, convex base	Pit - unknown function
151	150	122	Fill	Pit	0.74+	1.9	1	Soft dark greyish black silty clay with small common patches of red clay	Deliberate backfill
152	152	147	Cut	Construction Cut	2.41+	0.25	0.62	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned	Construction cut
153	152	147	Fill	Culvert	2.41+	2.49	0.45	Compact mid brownish red silty clay with frequent small, rounded stones	Deliberate backfill
154	154	147	Layer	Layer	2.41+	3.15	0.22	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small, rounded stones	Paleochannel
155	152	147	Masonry	Culvert	2.41+	0.35	0.12	Two rows and two courses of brick topped by slate	Post medieval brick culvert
156	156	145	Layer	Layer	10.9	1.8+	0.2	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with small, rare pebbles	Make up layer
157	157	121	Cut	Natural Feature	0.9	1.23	0.22	Irregular, complex sides, irregular base	Tree throw
158	157	121	Fill	Natural Feature	0.9	1.3	0.22	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with uncommon charcoal flecks and small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
159	157	121	Fill	Natural Feature	0.4	0.3	0.1	Firm mid orangish red clay with small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
160	160	121	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.6	0.13	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function
161	160	121	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.3	0.13	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
162	162	121	Cut	Robber Trench	1.8+	2.2	0.55	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Robber trench
163	162	121	Fill	Robber Trench	1.8+	0.55	0.55	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with small, rare pebbles and small common charcoal flecks	Backfill of robbed out wall
164	162	121	Fill	Robber Trench	1.8+	0.6	0.55	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with small, rare pebbles	Backfill of robbed out wall
165	165	121	Cut	Construction cut	2.47+	0.8	0.55	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Construction cut for culvert 166
166	165	121	Masonry	Ditch	2.47+	0.3	0.25	Clamp made brick, within English bond. Cement mortar.	Culvert with quite prominent brick layers

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
167	166	121	Masonry	Culvert topper	2.47+	0.2	0.05	Ceramic tiles of varying sizes, single course. Unbonded.	Culvert topper
168	165	121	Fill	Ditch	2.47+	0.5	0.55	Friable dark brownish grey silty clay with small to medium common pebbles	Deliberate backfill
169	165	121	Fill	Ditch	2.47+	0.4	0.3	Friable mid brownish red silty clay with small, rare pebbles and large rare CBM	Deliberate backfill
170	170	123	Layer	Layer	30	1.8	0.4	Compact mid greyish brown silty sand with uncommon CBM and stones	Make up layer
171	171	121	Cut	Ditch	1	2.2	0.79	Linear, steep sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function
172	171	121	Masonry	Ditch	1.8+	0.35	0.08	Uncoursed rounded cobble stones within yellow sand-lime mortar	Wall foundations
173	171	121	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.7	0.24	Hard mid brownish grey silty clay with dark black specks, inclusions of ceramic building material	Backfill of robbed out wall
174	171	121	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	2.2	0.54	Hard mid greyish brown silty clay with small, rare stones, inclusions of ceramic building material	Backfill of robbed out wall
175	175	121	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.65	0.32	Rectangular, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function
176	175	121	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.65	0.32	Firm mid greyish grey silty clay with rare CBM blocks, redeposited natural clay, sandstone	Deliberate backfill
177	177	124	Layer	Layer	30	1.8	0.2	Hard mid brownish grey sandy silt with uncommon small, rounded pebbles and building rubble	Consolidation Deposit
178	178	124	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.3	0.63	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Boundary ditch
179	178	124	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.9	0.25	Hard mid orangish brown sandy silt with infrequent rounded stones	Natural infilling
180	178	124	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.3	0.39	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Natural infilling
181	181	124	Layer	Natural Feature	2	1.8	0.4	Soft - greyish black silty clay with charcoal	Tree bole burning in situ
182	182	124	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.3	0.3	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function
183	182	124	Fill	Ditch	1.9+	1.3	0.3	Hard mid brownish grey silty sand with infrequent charcoal inclusions, unsorted infrequent round stones	Deliberate backfill
184	184	123	Cut	Wall	2.38+	0.5	1.2	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Construction cut
185	185	123	Cut	Pit	1.8+	1.5	1.12	Not visible, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Pit - unknown function
186	185	123	Fill	Pit	1.8+	1.5	0.24	Soft mid orangish red clayey sand with infrequent small, rounded stone	Natural infilling
187	185	123	Fill	Pit	1.8+	1.9	0.19	Compact dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded small stones and occasional medium sub-angular stones	Deliberate backfill
188	185	123	Fill	Pit	1.8+	2.35	0.25	Hard mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Natural infilling
189	185	123	Fill	Pit	1.8+	2.15	0.38	Compact dark orangish red clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones and CBM	Natural infilling

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
190	185	123	Fill	Pit	1.8+	1.08	0.14	Friable dark yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded stones	Natural infilling
191	184	123	Masonry	Wall	2.38+	0.5	0.6+	Wall	Wall foundation
192	200	123	Fill	Robber Trench	1	0.95	0	Firm dark - black clayey silt with frequent small sub-rounded stones	Backfill of robbed out wall
193	200	123	Fill	Robber Trench	1	1.7	0.3	Loose mid brownish grey mortar and wall demolition with frequent medium CBM	Backfill of robbed out wall
194	200	123	Fill	Robber Trench	1	0.7	0.14	Loose - blueish grey slate with moderate demolition remains	Backfill of robbed out wall
195	200	123	Fill	Robber Trench	1	1.05	0.18	Firm dark - brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Backfill of robbed out wall
196	200	123	Fill	Robber Trench	1	1.7	0.3	Hard mid brownish orange clayey silt with moderate small subangular stones	Backfill of robbed out wall
197	200	123	Fill	Robber Trench	1	1.7	0.35	Hard mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and CBM debris	Backfill of robbed out wall
198	200	123	Fill	Robber Trench	1	1.84	0.5	Firm mid brownish red clayey silt with occasional medium sub-rounded stones	Backfill of robbed out wall
199	200	123	Layer	Robber Trench	1	1.08	0.17	Firm mid brownish red clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Backfill of robbed out wall
200	200	123	Cut	Robber Trench	1.8+	1.88	1.3+	Linear, gradual sides at top becoming vertical to, concave base	Robber trench
201	201	46	Cut	Ditch	4.6	0.52	0.18	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function
202	201	46	Fill	Ditch	4.6	0.52	0.18	Firm mid reddish grey clay	Natural infilling
203	203	120	Cut	Natural Feature	1	1.1	0.2	Sub-rectangular, gradual sides, irregular base	Tree bole
204	203	120	Fill	Natural Feature	1	1.1	0.2	Firm mid brownish red clayey silt with rare, rounded pebbles, dense charcoal deposits	Burning in situ
205	205	70	Cut	Ditch	2.27+	2.54	0.49	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function
206	205	70	Fill	Ditch	2.27+	2.54	0.27	Hard light orangish brown sandy clay with moderate small rounded stones	Natural infilling
207	205	70	Fill	Ditch	2.27+	2.4	0.3	Hard dark orangish brown clayey silt with occasional small, rounded stones	Natural infilling
208	208	96	Layer	Layer	27+	1.8+	0.22	Firm mid yellowish grey silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Make up layer
209	209	96	Layer	Layer	27+	1.8+	0.22	Firm mid yellowish grey silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles unsorted	Make up layer
210	210	96	Cut	Wall	1.8+	0.52	0.3	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, not reached base and E-W aligned	Construction cut
211	210	96	Masonry	Wall	1.8+	0.52	0.3	Wall foundation of poor quality materials, over fired bricks, broken bricks and re used stone that has mortar on the stone.	Probably a later phase of the grounds

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
212	212	96	Layer	Layer	1.8+	0.7	0.08	Loose mid reddish grey silty sand with uncommon small fragments of mortar and bricks	Destruction debris
213	213	78	Cut	Natural Feature	0.4	0.54	0.07	Sub-circular, gradual sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Tree bole
214	213	78	Fill	Natural Feature	0.4	0.54	0.07	Soft - orangish black biodegraded plant material with frequent inclusion of orange sandy silt	Natural infilling
215	215	79	Cut	Trackway	1.98+	1.9	0.15	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Trackway
216	215	79	Fill	Trackway	1.98+	1.9	0.1	Hard mid greyish black small to large angular pebbles, rocks and stones with n/ a	Metalled surface
217	215	79	Fill	Trackway	1.98+	1.9	0.05	Soft dark brownish grey silty clay with small common pebbles	Natural infilling
218	218	110	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	4.4	1.18	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function
219	218	110	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	3.4	0.44	Hard mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Natural infilling
220	218	110	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	4.4	0.28	Firm mid brownish orange clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	Natural infilling
221	221	89	Layer	Layer	23.4	1.8	0.32	Firm mid yellowish grey silty sand with infrequent charcoal flecks, infrequent rounded stoney inclusions	Make-up layer
222	222	89	Layer	Layer	23.4	0.68	0.52	Firm mid yellowish grey silty sand with infrequent rounded pebbles, unsorted	Make-up layer
223	223	89	Cut	Construction cut	1.8+	1	0.7	Linear, steep sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Construction cut
224	223	89	Fill	Construction cut	1.8+	0.26	0.7	Firm mid yellowish grey silty sand with infrequent rounded pebbles, infrequent charcoal inclusions dispersed throughout.	Wall packing
225	223	89	Masonry	Within a construction cut	1.8+	0.56	0.42	At the top of the wall foundation, heavier mortar is in place, mortared to superstructure 226	Wall foundation, possibly a boundary wall for the Georgian deer park.
226	223	89	Masonry	Superstructure of wall	1.8+	0.4	0.06	Wall superstructure mortared above 225. Only one course survives due to demolition and robbing, demolition layer (231) derived from this wall	Superstructure of potential boundary wall for Georgian deer park.
227	227	89	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	0.8	0.7	Linear, steep sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Boundary ditch
228	227	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.86	0.4	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand with rare sub rounded pebbles, unsorted. sparse charcoal flecks	Natural infilling
229	227	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.06	0.38	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small mortar deposits, frequent charcoal flecks	Deliberate backfill
230	230	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.82	0.3	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of mortar and charcoal, but less frequent than (229)	Backfill of ditch
231	231	89	Layer	Layer	1.8+	1.66+	0.16	Loose light greyish white mortar with infrequent angular stone fragments	Destruction debris
232	232	89	Layer	Layer	1.8+	2.2+	0.14	Firm mid brownish red clay with very infrequent mortar fragments, and very infrequent angular pebbles	Make up layer
233	233	89	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	3.04	1.14	Linear, moderate sides, not reached base and N-S aligned	Construction cut

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
234	233	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.22	0.9	Firm mid reddish brown silty sand with infrequent charcoal flecks, evenly dispersed throughout. Small infrequent rounded stone inclusions	Deliberate backfill
235	233	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.08	0.76	Compact mid brownish red silty clay with very rare charcoal and rounded pebble inclusions	Natural infilling
236	233	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.1	0.84	Firm light blueish grey silty sand with sparse small pebbles	Natural infilling
237	233	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.92	0.7	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones	Deliberate backfill
238	233	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.94	0.2	Loose light blueish grey rubble with large angular stone fragments	Deliberate backfill
239	239	89	Cut	Robber cut	1.8+	1.7	1.14	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Robber cut of wall
240	239	89	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	0.74	0	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand with rubble fragments	Backfill of robbed out wall
241	239	89	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.5	Loose light blueish grey silty sand with fill was composed of crushed masonry fragments	Backfill of robbed out wall
242	239	89	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.14	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with common fragments of CBM and masonry	Backfill of robbed out wall
243	239	89	Fill	Ditch	1	1.72	0.9	Loose mid greyish brown rubble with building rubble, only earth present is what has moved from above	Backfill of robbed out wall
244	239	89	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.44	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with rare slate shards, rubble fragments dispersed throughout, rare charcoal and coal deposits	Backfill of robbed out wall
245	245	95	Cut	Construction cut	1.8+	0.7	0.44	Linear, complex sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned	Construction cut
246	245	95	Masonry	Wall	1.8+	0.7	-	Large unshaped slightly angular stones, randomly placed	Stone foundations for wall
247	245	95	Fill	Construction cut	1.8+	0.7	0.44	Firm mid orangish brown silty clay with infrequent sub rounded stones	Deliberate backfill
248	248	95	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	1.42	0.55	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function
249	248	95	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	1.3	0.54	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and small sub rounded stones and infrequent CBM	Deliberate backfill
250	250	95	Cut	Robber cut	1.8+	0.98	0.48	Linear, convex sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned. Mortar and CBM and random uncoursed foundation stones appear within the backfill	Robber cut of wall
251	250	95	Fill	Robber cut	1.8+	0.84	0.2	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with small sub rounded stones	Backfill of robbed out wall
252	250	95	Fill	Robber cut	1.8+	0.72	0.2	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with infrequent stones	Backfill of robbed out wall
253	250	95	Fill	Robber cut	1.8+	0.76	0.16	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional mortar and CBM	Backfill of robbed out wall
254	254	89	Cut	Possible linear	1.8+	2.14	0.16	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Ditch of unknown function
255	254	89	Fill	Possible linear	1.8+	2.14	0.16	Soft mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones	Natural infilling

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
256	256	89	Layer	Layer	24.2+	1.8+	0.38	Soft light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones	Consolidation/ levelling deposit
257	257	89	Layer	Layer	24.2+	1.8+	0.12	Friable dark - brown sandy silt with frequent rubble brick, mortar, and small sub-angular	Consolidation/ levelling deposit
258	258	95	Cut	Robber wall	1.8+	2.6	0.2	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, not reached base and NW-SE aligned	Robber cut of wall
259	258	95	Fill	Robber wall	1.8+	1.2	0.975	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay with small to medium common pebbles	Backfill of robbed out wall
260	258	95	Fill	Robber wall	1.8+	1.2	0.9	Soft mid orangish yellow silty sand with small rare pebbles	Backfill of robbed out wall
262	262	80	Layer	Layer	24.5	1.8+	0.17	Firm light blueish grey silty sand with uncommon small sub rounded pebbles	Consolidation/ levelling deposit
263	263	80	Cut	Construction cut	2.2+	0.42	0.48	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Drainage culvert relating to manor
264	264	80	Masonry	Culvert	2.2+	0.36	0.46	Partly using bricks with over fired edges, likely associated with clamp	Brick culvert
265	263	80	Fill	Culvert	2.2+	0.06	0.35	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small sub rounded pebbles	
266	263	80	Fill	Culvert	2.2+	0.14	0.22	Soft dark brownish grey silty sand with common charcoal flecks	Natural infilling
267	267	80	Layer	Layer	24.5	1.8+	0.35	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with common CBM fragments	Consolidation/ levelling deposit
268	268	80	Layer	Layer	24.5	1.8+	0.24	Firm light yellowish grey silty clay	Consolidation/ levelling deposit
269	269	80	Layer	Layer	24.5	1.8+	0.34	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Consolidation/ levelling deposit
270	270	102	Layer	Layer	1.1	1.2+	-	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with major amount of debris and discarded broken items, mortar, CBM, glass	Destruction debris
271	271	102	Layer	Layer	2.3+	1.1+	-	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with common brick fragments	Destruction debris
272	272	102	Layer	Layer	1.3	1.1+	-	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with common brick fragments	Destruction debris
273	273	102	Layer	Layer	1+	0.48+	-	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with common brick fragments	Destruction debris
274	274	102	Layer	Layer	2	1.8+	-	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with common brick fragments	Destruction debris
275	275	102	Layer	Layer	2.59	1.2+	0	Firm mid brownish red silty clay with common brick fragments	Destruction debris
276	276	102	Layer	Layer	2.5	1.8+	0	Loose mid brownish red silty clay with high number of broken tiles	Destruction debris
277	277	102	Layer	Layer	10	1.8+	0	Friable dark greyish black coal fragments with brick fragments	Destruction debris
278	291	102	Fill	Fuel channel	2.7+	0.4	0	Loose dark greyish black silt sand with coal	Fill of fuel channel 283
279	291	102	Fill	Fuel channel	2.65+	0.4	0	Loose dark greyish black silt sand with coal	Fill of fuel channel 284
280	291	102	Fill	Fuel channel	2.84+	0.4	0	Loose dark greyish black silt sand with coal	Fill of fuel channel 285

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, 2026

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
281	291	102	Fill	Fuel channel	2.5+	0.4	0	Loose dark greyish black silt sand with coal	Fill of fuel channel 286
282	291	102	Fill	Fuel channel	2.36+	0.4	0	Loose dark greyish black silt sand with coal	Fill of fuel channel 287
283	291	102	Masonry	Brick clamp	2.7+	0.48	-	Line of 2 bricks placed width to width used to form channels for the fuel to be placed.	Fuel channel
284	291	102	Masonry	Brick clamp	2.65+	0.48	-	Line of 2 bricks placed width to width used to form channels for the fuel to be placed.	Fuel channel
285	291	102	Masonry	Brick clamp	2.84+	0.48	-	Line of 2 bricks placed width to width used to form channels for the fuel to be placed.	Fuel channel
286	291	102	Masonry	Brick clamp	2.5+	0.48	-	Line of 2 bricks placed width to width used to form channels for the fuel to be placed.	Fuel channel
287	291	102	Masonry	Brick clamp	2.36+	0.48	-	Line of 2 bricks placed width to width used to form channels for the fuel to be placed.	Fuel channel
289	291	102	Fill	Layer	4.08	1.46	-	Firm - - black coal and ash with CBM fragments	Levelling deposit
290	291	102	Fill	Layer	1.63	1.1+	-	Firm - - black coal and ash with CBM fragments	Levelling deposit
291	291	102	Cut	Brick clamp	10	1.8	-	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	Construction cut/ terracing
292	292	102	Cut	Pit	6	1.8	-	Irregular, complex sides, not reached base	Extraction pit for clay used to make bricks
293	292	102	Fill	Pit	6	1.8	-	Firm mid greyish red silty clay with bricks	Deliberate backfill
294	294	109	Cut	Ditch	1.8+	3.22	0.65	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function
295	294	109	Fill	Ditch	1.8+	3.32	0.65	Firm dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent small sub rounded stones	Natural infilling of ditch
296	296	81	Cut	Culvert	1.87+	0.73	0.65	Linear, steep sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Construction cut
297	296	81	Fill	Construction cut	1.87+	0.74	0.33	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional sub rounded stones	Deliberate backfill
298	296	81	Masonry	Culvert	1.87+	0.46	0.3	Culvert	Culvert
299	296	81	Fill	Culvert	1.87+	0.2	0.17	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones	Deliberate backfill
300	300	81	Cut	Wall	0.9	4.8	-	Square, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base	Manor house Wall
301	300	81	Fill	Wall	0.9	4.8	-	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay	Wall packing
302	300	81	Masonry	Wall	0.45	4.8	-	Not excavated. Outer part of wall foundation with large to medium stones.	Possibly related to cellar of manor building in Trench 88.
303	300	81	Masonry	Wall	0.4	4.8	-	Unexcavated	Inner wall of 17th century manor, probably a basement/ cellar which can be visibly seen in Trench 88
304	304	81	Cut	Construction cut	2.9+	0.4	-	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Culvert cut
305	304	81	Masonry	Culvert	2.9+	0.4	-	Not excavated	Culvert structure

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
306	304	81	Fill	Culvert	2.9+	0.4	-	Loose mid brownish orange silty sand with small rare pebbles	Natural infilling
307	304	81	Fill	Culvert	1.8+	0.4	-	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand with small rare pebbles	Natural infilling
308	304	81	Layer	Layer	1.8+	3.5	0.05	Soft mid-brownish grey silty clay with small, rare pebbles	Make up layer
309	300	81	Layer	Layer	6.5	1.8	-	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay with small rare pebbles	Make up layer
310	310	81	Cut	Robber wall	10.8+	0.9+	-	Linear, complex sides, not reached base and N-S aligned	Robber cut of wall
311	310	81	Fill	Robber wall	10.8+	0.9+	-	Soft dark greyish black silty sand with small rare pebbles	Deliberate backfill of 310
312	312	81	Cut	Robber wall	1.5+	1.5	-	Linear, complex sides, not reached base and E-W aligned	Robber cut of wall
313	312	81	Fill	Robber wall	1.5+	1.5	-	Soft dark greyish black silty sand with small rare pebbles	Backfill of robbed out wall
314	314	81	Cut	Robber wall	1.2+	1.3	-	Linear feature – not excavated	Robber cut of wall
315	314	81	Fill	Robber wall	1.2+	1.3	0	Soft dark orangish brown silty sand with regular small sub-angular	Backfill of robbed out wall
316	316	89	Cut	Ditch/possible structure	1.8+	1.76	-	Not excavated	Robber cut of wall
317	316	89	Fill	Ditch/possible structure	1.8+	1.76	-	Soft dark orangish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular	Backfill of robbed out wall
318	318	81	Cut	Robber wall	0.9	0.45	0	Linear, complex sides, not reached base and N-S aligned	Robber cut of wall
319	318	81	Fill	Robber wall	0.9	0.45	0	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand with small, rare pebbles	Backfill of robbed out wall
320	320	104	Cut	Possible brick clamp	7.8	1.8+	-	Not visible, complex sides, not reached base	Terracing for brick clamp
321	320	104	Masonry	Wall	4.6+	0.48	-	Not excavated	Possible brick clamp
322	320	104	Masonry	Wall	1.9+	0.58	-	Not excavated	Possible brick clamp
323	320	104	Fill	Demolition	7.8	1.8+	-	Soft dark brownish red brick rubble with occasional small sub rounded	Destruction debris
324	320	104	Fill	Demolition	7.8	1.8+	-	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent brick rubble and frequent small charcoal	Destruction debris
325	325	104	Cut	Pit	4.9	1.8	-	Irregular, complex sides, not reached base	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
326	325	104	Fill	Pit	4.9	1.8	-	Soft dark brownish red clayey sand with frequent brick debris and frequent small, rounded stones	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
327	325	104	Fill	Pit	4.9	1.8	-	Hard - orangish red rubble brick with moderate small sub rounded stone	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
328	328	103	Cut	Pit	13.1+	1.8+	-	Not visible, complex sides, not reached base	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
329	328	103	Fill	Pit	13.1+	1.8+	-	Friable dark brownish-red clayey silt with frequent brick rubble	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
330	330	103	Cut	Pit	7.8	1.8+	-	Not visible, complex sides, not reached base	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description	Interpretation
331	330	103	Fill	Pit	7.8	1.8+	-	Firm, dark reddish brown, sandy silt with frequent brick rubble	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
332	332	99	Cut	Pit	11.3+	1.8+	-	Circular, complex sides, not reached base	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
333	332	99	Fill	Pit	11.3+	1.8+	-	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with small common pebbles	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
334	334	101	Cut	Pit	14.3	1.8+	-	Circular, complex sides, not reached base	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
335	334	101	Fill	Pit	14.3	1.8+	-	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with small common pebbles	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
336	336	91	Cut	Pit	2.8+	5.9	-	Circular, complex sides, not reached base	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
337	336	91	Fill	Pit	2.8+	5.9	-	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with small common pebbles	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
338	338	90	Cut	Pit	14.5+	1.8+	-	Circular, complex sides, not reached base	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
339	338	90	Fill	Pit	14.5+	1.8+	-	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with small, rare pebbles	Clay extraction pit for nearby brick clamps.
342	342	81	Fill	Packing fill	0.71	0.1	0.48	Mid brown-grey silt-clay	Packing fill of construction cut
343	342	81	Cut	Construction cut	0.71	0.55	0.48	Linear in plan, steep sides. Base not reached.	Construction cut
344	344	145	Cut	Ditch	2.4+	0.7	0.2	Linear in plan, moderate straight sides to narrow concave base	Gully/ ditch
345	344	145	Fill	Ditch	2.4+	0.7	0.2	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small, rounded stones	Fill of gully/ ditch

Appendix 3: The Finds

10 The Roman Pottery

A. Hayes

10.1.1 An assemblage of primarily Early Roman pottery totalling 207 sherds and weighing 2525g (2.14 Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)) was recovered during an evaluation at Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (Table 1 & 5). A minimum of 47 individual vessels are represented.

10.1.1.1 Roman pottery was recovered mostly from Trenches 122 and 138, which together contained 66.5% of the assemblage by weight. The majority of the pottery was recovered from ditches (Table 1).

Pottery summary by feature					
Trench	**Feature**	**Count**	**Weight (g)**	**EVE**	**Weight (%)**
88	Layer	1	4	0.00	0.16%
89	Ditch/Layer	5	210	0.29	8.32%
121	Ditch	1	14	0.00	0.55%
122	Ditch	64	777	0.68	30.77%
138	Ditch	93	903	0.25	35.76%
146	Layer	2	8	0.20	0.32%
155	Ditch	38	289	0.72	11.45%
U/S	Topsoil	3	320	0.00	12.67%
Total		**207**	**2525**	**2.14**	**100.00**

Table 1. *Features from which Roman pottery was recovered*

10.2 Condition of the Pottery

10.2.1 None of the pottery appears to have been deliberately placed; rather, these are vessels which were discarded, possibly middened and eventually dispersed into the agrarian landscape. As a result, the pottery has suffered from moderate post-use abrasion and has a whole assemblage average sherd weight (ASW) of c.12g.

10.3 Methodology

10.3.1 The pottery was reported on by the author following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (listed in archive and at the end of this report). The sherd fabrics were identified using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and were divided into groups based on the types of inclusions, using the National Roman Fabric Reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) for nationally traded wares, and the Leicestershire Museum fabric codes (Pollard 1994) for local fabrics. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) and their types were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues, and abrasion were also noted. PCA curates the pottery and archive.

10.4 The Pottery by Fabric and Form

A total of 13 fabrics were recorded (Table 2). The majority of the assemblage consists of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares supplemented by smaller numbers of imported or domestically traded fine and specialist wares. Locally-made greywares (GW1, GW3, and GW5) comprise nearly 80% of the assemblage, with similarly local white, oxidised, and grog-tempered wares contributing a further *c*. 10%.

Fabric Summary							
Fabric code	**Fabric Group**	**Details**	**Count**	**Count (%)**	**Weight (g)**	**Weight (%)**	**EVE**
C2	Colour coat	White fabric, semi-matt CC (not LNV CC)	1	0.48%	7	0.28%	0.07
GT1	Grog	Coarse grog/quartz temper	5	2.42%	11	0.44%	0.00
GW1	Reduced	Coarse sandy reduced ware	22	10.63%	106	4.20%	0.12
GW3	Reduced	Fine sandy reduced ware	84	40.58%	920	36.44%	0.68
GW5	Reduced	Medium sandy reduced ware	53	25.60%	978	38.73%	0.34
LGF SA	Samian	La Graufesenque samian ware	3	1.45%	11	0.44%	0.20
LNV CC	Colour coat	Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware	8	3.86%	14	0.55%	0.13
MAH WH	White ware	Mancetter-Hartshill White ware (Mortaria)	6	2.90%	238	9.43%	0.29
OW1	Oxidised	Fine sandy oxidised fabric	9	4.35%	28	1.11%	0.00
OW2	Oxidised	Fine to medium sandy oxidised fabric	2	0.97%	6	0.24%	0.16
OW5	Oxidised	Medium sandy oxidised fabric	4	1.93%	97	3.84%	0.00
WW3	White ware	Fine white ware	4	1.93%	96	3.80%	0.15
WW4	White ware	Medium sandy white ware	6	2.90%	13	0.51%	0.00
Total			**207**	**100.00**	**2525**	**100.00**	**2.14**

Table 2. *Fabric Summary*

10.4.1 The forms of these vessels are utilitarian and domestic; primarily jars and beakers, but also including three mortaria, six bowls, a dish and a conical lid (Table 3).

Form Summary							
Form Type	**Form Subtype**	**Vessel count**	**Sherd Count**	**Sherd Count (%)**	**Weight (g)**	**Weight (%)**	**EVE**
Beaker	Everted-rim beaker	2	9	4.86%	15	0.61%	0.16
Beaker	Funnel-neck beaker	1	8	4.32%	14	0.57%	0.13
Beaker	Globular beaker	2	30	16.22%	27	1.09%	0.10
Bowl	Flanged-rim bowl	1	4	2.16%	96	0.00%	0.15
Bowl	Hemispherical bowl	4	9	4.86%	117	3.88%	0.52
Bowl	Reed-rimmed bowl	1	1	0.54%	34	4.73%	0.06
Cup	Campanulate cup (Dr. 27)	1	2	1.08%	8	1.38%	0.20
Dish	Shallow straight-sided “dog dish”	1	1	0.54%	7	0.32%	0.05
Jar	Cordoned jar	1	3	1.62%	142	0.28%	0.31
Jar	Rounded-rim jar	1	3	1.62%	23	5.74%	0.07
Jar	Unidentified jar form/body sherds	15	97	52.43%	1679	0.93%	0.00

Jar/bowl	Unidentified form, could be either	4	10	5.41%	52	67.92%	0.00
Lid	Conical lid	1	1	0.54%	7	2.10%	0.07
Mortarium	Bead and flange mortarium	1	1	0.54%	135	0.28%	0.11
Mortarium	Hammer-head mortarium	1	4	2.16%	75	5.46%	0.18
Mortarium	Unidentified mortarium form	1	1	0.54%	28	3.03%	0.00
Storage jar	Thick out-turned rim	1	1	0.54%	13	1.13%	0.03
Total		**39**	**185**	**100.00%**	**2472**	**100.00%**	**2.14**

Table 3. *Form Type. Note: Sherd count and weight totals for this table do not match assemblage totals, as fragments were not counted.*

10.5 Dating evidence

10.5.1 Of the contexts which could be given a date range, nearly all were 1st to 2nd century AD; only context (256) may have extended into the 3rd century. However, these preliminary context assemblages are small, and further investigation will no doubt enable closer dating Table 4).

Pottery Dating Summary					
Context	**Spot date**	**Comments/dating evidence**	**Sherd count**	**Weight (g)**	**EVE**
42	1-2C	Abraded sherds from two globular beakers and an early reed-rimmed bowl	64	777	0.68
64	NCD Roman	Abraded fragment of greyware	1	4	0.00
95	NCD Roman	Severely abraded oxidised beaker fragments and greyware body sherds	19	76	0.00
97	1-2C	Early everted-rim beaker, extremely abraded fragment of LGF SA, flanged-rim bowl	74	827	0.25
103	NCD Roman	Fine greyware beaker fragment, body sherd from a greyware jar	2	28	0.00
105	1C	Very soft grog-tempered body sherds	5	11	0.00
115	M1C-M2C	Early everted-rim beaker, shallow ‘dog dish’, cordoned jar rim	31	250	0.72
135	C1	LGF SA campanulate cup, early form	2	8	0.20
174	NCD Roman	Body sherd from a greyware jar	1	14	0.00
243	C2	Mancetter-Hartshill bead and flange mortarium with a thick, hooked flange	1	135	0.11
256	MC2-C3	Mancetter-Hartshill hammer-head mortarium, a later form	4	75	0.18

Table 4. *Dating Evidence. *NCD: not closely dateable*

10.6 Summary

10.6.1 The assemblage comprises a mainly Early Roman group of locally produced domestic coarse wares, along with small amounts of local and imported fine and specialist wares. Deposition of Roman pottery was focused around the eastern half of the site, primarily

within ditches in Trenches 138 (context 97) and 122 (context 42). The pottery fabric and forms are typical for a rural domestic assemblage: most vessels are utilitarian forms in locally-made fabrics, and the British traded wares present (primarily from the Nene Valley and Mancetter-Hartshill) are from within the region. Imported wares appear only in the form of a samian ware campanulate cup from La Graufesenque and a single, heavily abraded fragment of the same fabric from a different context.

10.6.2 This relatively small assemblage is consistent with the presence of a nearby settlement which was actively depositing disused pottery in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, perhaps continuing on a small scale into the early 3rd century. The relative lack of fine and imported wares suggests that although this population had some access to trade, there was likely little fiscal surplus with which to acquire traded or imported pottery.

10.7 Recommended Future Work

10.7.1 Although no additional work is required at this stage, if the project proceeds to excavation, this assemblage should be included in the whole site analysis.

10.7.2 As part of the excavation report, this assemblage should be tabulated and analysed by phased feature group, once phasing has been completed.

Bibliography

Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans, T., Fulford, M., Holbrook, N., Lodwick, L., Richards, J., Smith, A., 2018. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* [data-set]. York: Archaeology Data Service

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H. and Wood, I. 2016. *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery. Historic England

Cool, H.E.M. 2006. *Eating and Drinking in Roman Britain*. Cambridge University Press

Clark, R., 1999, The Roman Pottery, in Connor, A. and Buckley, R., *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 5, Leicester, 95-164

Hartley, K., Leary, R., Boutwood, Y. 2022. *Kay Hartley Mortarium Archive Project* [data-set]. York: Archaeology Data Service [distributor] https://doi.org/10.5284/1090785

Hartley, B.R. 1972. "Notes on the Roman Pottery Industry in the Nene Valley". *Occasional Papers* of the Peterborough Museum Society.

Kenyon, K. et al, 1948. *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*. Oxford University Press.

Perrin, J. R., 1999. Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58, *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 8

Pollard, R., 1994, The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery in P. Clay and R. Pollard, *Iron Age and Roman Occupation in the West Bridge Area, Leicester*, *Excavations 1962-1971*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 5, University of Leicester, 51-114

Swan, V. G. 1984. *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain*. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments Supplementary Series 5. Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London. Accessed online at https://romankilns.net

Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Collection: a handbook*. Museum of London Archaeological Service, Monograph 2. Available at: https://romanpotterystudy.org.uk/nrfrc/base/index.php.

Tyers, P. 1996. *Roman Pottery in Britain*. London: Batsford.
Webster, P. *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*. Council for British Archaeology, 1996 (reprinted 2005).

Table 5: The Pottery

***Sherd type codes: R/rim, B/base, D/decorated sherd, U/undecorated body sherd**

Context	Cut	Category	Fabric code	Form	Sherd type	Decoration	Abrasion	Comment	Count	Weight (g)	Diameter (cm)	EVE
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Bowl	R		Light	Thick, nearly triangular rim	1	34	24	6
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Bowl	R U	Faint ridge on body	Significant		5	77	16	29
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Bowl	R	Fine double groove below rim	Severe		1	10	14	8
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Bowl	R	Double groove below rim	Significant		1	11	18	8
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Jar	B U		Significant		8	455		
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Beaker	D U	Fine girth groove	Severe		12	20		
42	40	Ditch	OW5	Jar	B		Severe		1	69		
42	40	Ditch	OW5	Jar	B		Severe		2	25		
42	40	Ditch	GW1	Jar	U		Significant		3	28		
42	40	Ditch	GW1	Jar	U		Severe		9	19		
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Bowl	R U	Faint ridge on body	Severe		2	19	16	7
42	40	Ditch	GW3	Beaker	R U	Fine everted rim	Severe		18	7	8	10
42	40	Ditch	OW5	Jar/Bowl	U		Significant		1	3		
64	60	Layer	GW3	Fragment	U		Light		1	4		
95	93	Ditch	GW3	Jar	U		Moderate		14	73		
95	93	Ditch	OW1	Beaker	U		Severe		5	3		
97	93	Ditch	GW5	Sjar	R		Moderate	Compare to Kenyon 1948, fig 30, vessel 23	1	13	30	3
97	93	Ditch	GW5	Jar	U		Significant		44	351		
97	93	Ditch	GW5	Jar	D	Two bands of angled rouletting on shoulder	Significant		2	13		
97	93	Ditch	GW3	Beaker	R U		Severe		7	9		
97	93	Ditch	GW5	Jar	B U		Significant		2	245		

97	93	Ditch	LGF SA	Fragment	U		V Severe	Extremely abraded, only trace of surface remaining	1	3		
97	93	Ditch	OW1	Jar/Bowl	U		Severe		3	14		
97	93	Ditch	OW1	Jar	D	Trace of dark paint	Moderate		1	11		
97	93	Ditch	GW1	Jar/Bowl	U		Moderate		5	21		
97	93	Ditch	GW1	Jar	R U		Significant		3	23	13	7
97	93	Ditch	WW3	Bowl	R U	Trace of painted dot dec on flange	Severe	Cf. West Bridge fig 67, vessel 290	4	96	20	15
97	93	Ditch	MAH WH	Mortarium	D		Significant	Also MO4? Mancetter-Hartshill	1	28		
103	102	Ditch	GW3	Jar	U		Moderate		1	21		
103	102	Ditch	GW3	Beaker	U		Moderate		1	7		
105	104	Ditch	GT1	Frags	U		Significant		5	11		
115	114	Ditch	GW1	Dish	R D	Burnished ext, faint burnished arc dec	Moderate	Cf. West Bridge fig 66, vessel 270	1	7	16	5
115	114	Ditch	GW3	Beaker	U		Moderate		1	4		
115	114	Ditch	GW3	Jar	D U	Faint burnished lattice on one sherd	Moderate		7	49		
115	114	Ditch	GW3	Beaker	D	Double band of rouletting	Moderate	Could be early (butt beaker) or late (ovoid)	2	8		
115	114	Ditch	OW2	Beaker	R		Significant		2	6	9	16
115	114	Ditch	LNV CC	Beaker	R U		Significant	Also C2? Date range is wide - no body, can't tell if folded or plain	8	14	8	13
115	114	Ditch	C2	Lid	R		Moderate		1	7	16	7
115	114	Ditch	WW4	Frags	U		Moderate		6	13		
115	114	Ditch	GW5	Jar	R U		Moderate		3	142	26	31
135	135	Layer	LGF SA	Cup	R		Light	Dr27	2	8	12	20
174	171	Ditch	GW3	Jar/Bowl	U		Moderate		1	14		
243	239	Ditch	MAH WH	Mortarium	R		Moderate	Thick hooked flange, small bead	1	135	22	11
256	256	Layer	MAH WH	Mortarium	R U		Light	Hammer-head style developed c. AD160	4	75	18	18

11 The post-Roman pottery

Berni Sudds

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 A total of 120 sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation, from a minimum number of 79 vessels and weighing 3,868g. The pottery dates entirely to the post-medieval period.

11.1.2 The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and, as far as possible, recorded using ware codes laid out in the type series for Leicestershire (Connor and Buckley 1999). The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Barclay *et al* (2016). A catalogue of the pottery by context, including date ranges and suggested spot dates, is presented in Table 8.

11.2 Pottery types

11.2.1 The pottery types recovered from site range in date from the 15th to 19th century, although the combination of fabric and form suggest that the majority of the assemblage dates to the 17th to 18th century (Table 6). Post-medieval regional earthenwares comprise the single largest group, comprised primarily of buff to orange-red marbled types with black or dark brown or black glaze (EA2), either with or without an internal red slip. These occur as large utilitarian vessels including bowls, dishes and straight-sided jars/ butterpots. The former have everted broad rims or thickened/ squared and internally beaded rims. The jars tend to have upright and slightly thickened (folded) rims with flat tops. These are principally dated to the 17th and 18th century, although large utilitarian vessels continued to be used, and possibly made into the early 19th century.

11.2.2 Other earthenwares include a small number of Cistercian wares or early Midlands blackwares (CW2/MB), Midlands Purple ware (MP), Staffordshire-type combed and marbled slipwares (EA7), mottled brown-glazed wares (EA3) and thinner walled Black Glazed red earthenwares (EA6). The Cistercian ware/ Midlands blackwares include small and large drinking vessels, as do the Staffordshire slipwares and mottled brown-glazed wares, with the combed slipware also including a press-moulded dish.

Code	Fabric type	Date range		SC	ENV	Weight	REVE
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1400	1750	1	1	41	-
CW2/MB	Cistercian ware/ Midland blackware	1475	1750	8	4	148	-
EA1	Earthenware 1	1500	1725	1	1	4	-
EA2	Earthenware 2	1600	1800	49	35	2,826	0.91
EA3	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	1650	1770	4	4	44	-
EA6	Black Glazed red earthenware	1500	1700	3	3	19	-

EA7	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1660	1870	6	3	73	0.19
EA7	Staffordshire-type marbled slipware	1680	1800	1	1	57	-
EA8	Creamware	1740	1830	8	6	33	0.24
EA10	Transfer-printed refined white earthenware	1780	1900	2	2	5	-
EA11	Tin-glazed earthenware	1630	1800	8	4	63	-
SW	London stoneware	1670	1926	3	1	329	1
SW4	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720	1780	10	8	78	0.37
SW5	Nottingham/ Derby brown-glazed stoneware	1700	1800	13	5	136	0.18
CHPO KRAAK	Chinese porcelain with Kraak decoration	1580	1650	3	1	12	-

Table 6: *The pottery types. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams. REVE = Estimated vessel equivalent by percentage rim present.*

11.2.3 Much of the remainder of the assemblage is comprised of mass-produced stonewares and refined earthenwares, most of which date to the 18th century. The White salt-glazed stoneware (SW4), dating from c. 1720 – 1780, includes a couple of plates with scalloped bead and reel pattern moulded rims, and single examples of a bowl, chamber pot and tankard, the latter with encrusted decoration. The brown-glazed Nottingham and Derby stonewares (SW5) also date to the 18th century and include at least three tankards and the complete profile of a flared bowl. There is also a single large London stoneware rounded jug, likely to have held wine, that probably dates to the 17th or early 18th century.

11.2.4 The refined earthenwares include Creamwares and a couple of Transfer-printed refined white earthenware vessels. As typically observed, these occur as tablewares including plates, small jugs and a lid, the latter possibly from a small teapot.

11.2.5 A small number of English Tin-glazed wares (EA11) occur in the assemblage as plain white or pale blue glazed vessels including two chamber pots and two plates. These are likely to date from the mid to late 17th to early-mid 18th century.

11.2.6 Finally, of note is a single imported early Chinese porcelain dish with Kraak style decoration (CHPO KRAAK). The latter has a central floral motif with a banded and scale border to edge and the usual externally painted thin blue straight and curving lines. The dish dates to the late 16th to middle 17th century and is consequently of some status. Early Chinese porcelain imports were expensive and rare, only becoming more widely available with the mass exports to Britain during the 18th century.

11.3 Distribution, dating and function

11.3.1 The majority of the pottery was recovered from ditch features (59 sherds; 37 ENV), with slightly smaller quantities recovered from pits (20 sherds; 15 ENV), layers (32 sherds; 23 ENV) and a robber cut (9 sherds; 4 ENV). The distribution of the pottery by Trench and feature type presented in Table 2 reveals that most of the assemblage was recovered from the central area of site, with a particular focus to the north (Trenches 32, 88, 89, 95, 121,

122 and 130). Small quantities were also collected from two Trenches to the east of site (Trenches 186 and 188).

Trench	Category	SC	ENV	Weight
32	Pit	10	7	359
88	Layer	26	19	484
89	Ditch	22	16	700
89	Layer	4	2	64
95	Ditch	1	1	17
95	Robber wall	9	4	207
100	Pit	2	2	4
102	Pit	8	6	24
121	Ditch	9	6	299
122	Ditch	10	5	185
130	Ditch	15	7	1513
186	Ditch	2	2	7
188	Layer	2	2	5

Table 7: *Distribution of the pottery by Trench and feature type. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.*

11.3.2 The condition of the pottery is generally good, with little sign of abrasion, although some of the feature assemblages are quite fragmentary. It is likely that some of the pottery arrived on site through field manuring practices from nearby habitation, although a significant proportion appears to have been disposed of more directly in destruction and dump deposits and into open pits and ditches.

11.3.3 The pottery from destruction layers (48), (49), and (50) in Trench 88 was probably deposited at the same time, at some point during the mid to late 18th century, with a number of cross-joining vessels evident between the layers. The destruction debris in Ditch [239] (fills (243) and (244)) from the adjacent trench (Trench 89) and pottery from the robber cut [258] in Trench 95 are similarly dated and may relate to the same episode of destruction and levelling. The early Chinese porcelain bowl with Kraak decoration was recovered from demolition layer (257), associated with the same broader activity, although if deposited during the 18th century would have been old, perhaps representing a family heirloom.

11.3.4 Many of the other ditches and pits produced pottery of 17th, 17th to 18th or 18th century date including features [74], [125], [136], [140], [162], [171], [175], [248] and [292]. Late 18th to 19th and 19th century pottery was recovered from pit [32] in Trench 100 and ditch [10] in Trench 186.

11.3.5 The composition of the assemblage is entirely in keeping with domestic activity including utilitarian earthenwares and stonewares for use in the kitchen, pantry and scullery and mass-produced refined earthenwares, stonewares and porcelain for drinking and serving at the table.

11.4 Significance and recommendations

11.4.1 The post-Roman pottery is of local significance in providing evidence for the date and nature of activity on site. The relatively small size of the assemblage suggest that much of the site is likely to have been peripheral to settlement during the post-Roman period, although the central northern part would appear to have been exploited more intensively, at least for the disposal of waste, but also potentially for more localised activity. A few of the vessels recovered probably date to the 16th century, but the majority is dated to the 17th and 18th century, with an emphasis on the latter. Smaller quantities of pottery dating from the late 18th to 19th century suggest that following a floruit in the 18th century the nature of activity on site changed, with material no longer being disposed of in any quantity.

11.4.2 The assemblage is comprised of fabrics and forms commonly found on contemporary sites in the region, although the presence of an early Chinese porcelain vessel would suggest at least some of the pottery originated from a household of some status, perhaps most obviously Tooley Hall, located on the western boundary of site. The date of the pottery from a number of other deposits on site might also suggest additional pottery originated from the Hall, or activity associated with the broader estate, with some possibly disposed of prior to the rebuilding of the Hall in c.1800, although further consideration of distribution and associated activity will be required to clarify this.

11.4.3 As fully catalogued no further analysis is required, although the assemblage should be reconsidered alongside any additional material recovered, should any further work be undertaken on site.

References

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P. Evans, J, Brown, D. H. and Wood, I., 2016. A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Connor, A. and Buckley, R 1999, Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 5.

Table 8. Post-Roman Pottery Summary catalogue

The pottery by context. Cxt = context; SC = sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Wg = weight in grams; REVE = Estimated vessel equivalent by percentage rim present.

Cut	Cxt	Fabric	Form	Comments	SC	ENV	Wg	REVE	Date range		Spot date
-	6	EA3		Small body sherd. Off-white body. Lightly mottled brown glaze.	1	1	2		1650	1770	1700 - 1800
	6	SW5		Small body sherd. Internal and external brown glaze. NOTS.	1	1	3		1700	1800	
10	11	EA2		Body sherd. Buff body. Internal black glaze.	1	1	3		1600	1800	1830 - 1900
	11	EA10		Base sherd from Transfer-printed refined white earthenware open form (plate/ dish). Mid blue foliate pattern. Impressed small, segmented circle stamp to base.	1	1	4		1780	1900	
32	33	EA6		Small base sherd. Internal black glaze.	1	1	3		1500	1700	1780 - 1900
	33	EA10	Plate	Plate rim sherd. Geometric border design.	1	1	1		1780	1900	
-	48	CW2/MB		16th - 17th c? Thin-walled red earthenware with reddish-purple surfaces. Internal and partial external glossy black glaze. Rounded form with small strap handle to shoulder. Large, rounded cup or tyg?	3	1	62		1475	1750	1740 - 1800
	48	EA2		Body sherds from bowl or dish forms. Internal black glaze. Pale to mid orange bodies.	2	2	61		1600	1800	
	48	SW5	Tankard	DERBS. External machine turned horizontal cordons and grooves. Internal and external brown glaze. Probably from a flared tankard?	1	1	23		1700	1800	
	48	SW4	Plate	Bead and reel pattern moulded rim, scalloped.	1	1	12		1720	1780	
	48	EA8	Jug	Ribbed handle with a floral and foliate sprigged embellishment at the handle attachment. Jug?	1	1	7		1740	1830	
-	49	CW2/MB		Body sherd with handle scar from the same CW2/MB vessel in context (48).	1	0	31		1475	1750	1740 - 1800
	49	CW2/MB	Drinking vessel	Base from a small cylindrical drinking vessel. Lower handle attachment present.	1	1	15		1475	1750	
	49	EA1		Red earthenware, thin-walled. Internal and partial external clear glaze.	1	1	4		1500	1750	
	49	EA2		Body sherds from bowl or dish forms. Internal dark brown or black glaze.	3	2	28		1600	1800	
	49	EA2	Bowl or dish	Thickened, internally beaded rim. Internal black glaze. Rim too small to measure accurately.	2	1	54		1600	1800	
	49	EA2	Butterpot	Externally thickened (folded), flat-topped rim from a straight-sided jar/ butterpot. Internal dark brown glaze.	1	1	59	0.08	1600	1800	
	49	EA2		Body sherds. Rounded form. Internal and external dark brown glaze.	2	2	16		1600	1800	
	49	EA11	Plate	Pale blue tin-glaze. Flat base sherd from a probable plate.	1	1	3		1680	1800	
	49	SW4		Flange of plate rim, very edge missing.	1	1	4		1720	1780	

	49	EA8		Body sherd from a cylindrical or slightly flared form.	1	1	5		1740	1830	
-	50	EA2	Bowl or dish	Base and body sherd from a bowl or dish form?	2	1	77		1600	1800	1700 - 1800
	50	SW5	Tankard	DERBS. Body sherd from the same DERBS tankard in context (48).	1	0	15		1700	1800	
-	55	EA2		Slightly thickened rim from a closed form. Rim too small to measure accurately.	1	1	8		1600	1800	1600 - 1800
74	76	CW2/MB		Thickened base. Thin-walled. Orange-red body and reddish-purple surfaces. Internal and external black glaze.	1	1	16		1475	1750	1700 - 1800
	76	EA2		Body sherd. Open form? Internal red slip and laminated black glaze.	1	1	13		1600	1800	
	76	EA2	Flowerpot	Straight sided form with a flat base. Small round hole pushed through the body wall directly above the base (from the outside). Externally knife-trimmed body wall above base. Unglazed. Hole too small and low for a cistern. Probably a flowerpot.	1	1	61		1600	1800	
	76	EA2	Bowl	Squared, flat-topped rim from a large, rounded bowl. Internal thin red-slip and black glaze, partially chipped/ flaked.	1	1	236	0.14	1600	1800	
	76	EA11		Rounded body sherd. Off-white or very pale blue tin-glaze.	1	1	5		1630	1800	
	76	EA3		Light-buff body. Internal and external mottled brown glaze.	1	1	9		1650	1770	
	76	SW5	Tankard	Fresh breaks. Body and base sherds from the same NOTTS tankard. Engine turned horizontal grooves, slightly thickened base.	4	1	19		1700	1800	
125	127	EA2	Butterpot	Rim and base sherds from straight-sided jars/ butterpots. X1 vessel with internal red slip and both with internal black glaze. Folded, thickened, flat-topped rim.	3	2	602	0.18	1600	1800	1720 - 1800
	127	EA2	Bowl or dish	Flat base. External wear. Internal red slip and dark brown glaze.	1	1	241		1600	1800	
	127	EA2	Bowl	Flat base, thickened, internally beaded rim. Internal red slip and black glaze, flaking.	3	1	550	0.13	1600	1800	
	127	EA7	Dish	Body sherd from a press-moulded 'Staffordshire-type' combed slipware dish.	1	1	29		1660	1870	
	127	SW5	Bowl	NOTS. Complete profile of a slightly flared bowl. External engine turned horizontal ribbing to base. Simple rim. Internal and external brown glaze.	5	1	71	0.09	1700	1800	
	127	SW4	Tankard	Cylindrical form with external encrusted decoration.	2	1	20		1720	1780	
136	138	EA2	Butterpot	Thickened rim with groove to top from a deep open form/ bowl. Internal red slip 20mm down from rim and some glaze to lower break.	1	1	45	0.10	1600	1800	1630 - 1800
	138	EA11	Chamber pot	Base and body sherds. Off-white tin-glaze. Rounded form. Slight footring base. Possibly from a chamber pot.	3	1	29		1630	1800	
136	139	EA2		Small body sherd. Internal red slip and black glaze.	1	1	6		1600	1800	1600 - 1800
140	141	CW2/MB		Thin-walled drinking vessel with simple slightly everted rim and thickened base. 16th c? Rim too small to measure accurately.	2	1	24		1475	1750	1600 - 1700
	141	EA2	Bowl or dish	Base and body sherds from the same dish. Internal red slip and black glaze.	3	1	81		1600	1800	
162	163	EA2		Internal red-slip and black or dark-brown glaze.	3	2	89		1600	1800	1600 - 1800

171	173	EA2		Base sherd. Internal red slip and dark brown glaze. Sherd from same vessel in context 176.	1	1	64		1600	1800	1600 - 1800
	174	EA2		Small body sherd. Internal red slip and dark brown glaze.	1	1	7		1600	1800	
175	176	EA2		Base sherd. Internal red slip and dark brown glaze. Sherd from same vessel in context 173.	1	1	20		1600	1800	1600 - 1800
	176	EA2	Bowl or dish	Everted, broad, flat rim. Thickened above to outer edge and beaded to internal edge. Internal red slip and dark brown glaze.	3	1	119	0.11	1600	1800	
230	230	EA6		Thickened base, constricted above. Drinking form? Tyg?	1	1	10		1500	1700	1600 - 1700
239	243	MP		Body sherd from a large form. Internal and partial external glaze.	1	1	41		1400	1750	1600 - 1800
	243	EA2		Body sherd. Red slip, no surviving glaze.	1	1	24		1600	1800	
	243	EA2		Base sherds. Internal red slip and back glaze.	2	1	81		1600	1800	
	243	EA2		Base sherd. Internal red slip and brown glaze.	1	1	28		1600	1800	
	243	EA2	Bowl or dish	Body sherd. Internal red slip and clear/ light brown glaze, appearing brown over slip.	1	1	19		1600	1800	
	243	EA7		Thickened base. Internal and partial external glaze. Some external scorching.	1	1	18		1660	1870	
239	244	EA6		Rounded body sherd. Thin-walled.	1	1	6		1500	1700	1740 - 1800
	244	EA2		Body sherd. Internal black glaze and limescale residue.	1	1	13		1600	1800	
	244	EA2	Butterpot	Folded, thickened rim from a straight-sided jar or butterpot. Internal black glaze.	1	1	25	0.07	1600	1800	
	244	EA3		Oval strap-handle. Medium/ large form.	1	1	16		1650	1770	
	244	EA7		Simple rim and body sherds from a small hollow or possibly open, rounded form.	4	1	26	0.19	1660	1870	
	244	SW	Jug	Large London stoneware rounded jug. Simple rim, externally ribbed band. Handle scar to neck and shoulder. Mottled brown-glaze. 17th - early/mid-18th century.	3	1	329	1	1670	1926	
	244	EA7	Cup	Thickened/ footstand base from a Staffordshire marbled slipware cup. Rounded above base and straight and slightly in-turned lower wall. Internal clear glaze partially flaked.	1	1	57		1680	1800	
	244	EA8	Lid	Small domed lid with a flanged rim. Beaded moulding to base of dome.	1	1	3	0.24	1740	1830	
	244	EA8		Base sherd. Plate form?	1	1	4		1740	1830	
248	249	EA3		Body sherd with oval strap-handle scar. Neck sherd. Internal and external mottled brown glaze.	1	1	17		1650	1770	1650 - 1770
-	257	CHPO KRAAK	Bowl	Fresh breaks. Bowl or dish. Floral central motif with and usual banded and scale border to edge. External thin blue straight and curving lines and rough base.	3	1	12		1580	1650	1600 - 1650
	257	EA2	Bowl	Bowl with everted, broad, flat rim, slightly thickened to the outer edge. Internal red slip and black glaze to body.	1	1	52	0.03	1600	1800	
258	260	EA2	Butterpot	Straight sided jar or butterpot. Thickened, folded rim with flat top. Flat base. Internal dark brown glaze.	3	1	144	0.07	1600	1800	1720 - 1780

	260	EA11	Chamber pot	Base and body sherds. Pale blue tin-glaze. Rounded form. Slight footring base. Probably from a chamber pot.	3	1	26		1630	1800	
	260	SW4	Chamber pot	Rolled, hollow rim from a chamber pot form.	1	1	11	0.08	1720	1780	
	260	SW4	Plate	Bead and reel pattern moulded rim, scalloped.	2	1	26	0.23	1720	1780	
292	293	SW5	Tankard	Simple rim from a drinking vessel. Tankard/ mug. External spaced horizontal incised lines. NOTS. Dark-brown glaze.	1	1	5	0.09	1700	1800	1740 - 1780
	293	SW4		Body and base sherd.	2	2	3		1720	1780	
	293	SW4	Bowl	Simple bowl rim, thin-walled with external incised horizontal line/ groove below rim.	1	1	2	0.06	1720	1780	
	293	EA8	Plate	Small sherds. Simple rim. Rim too small to measure accurately.	3	1	6		1740	1830	
	293	EA8		Body sherd from a rounded form.	1	1	8		1740	1830	

12 The Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Amparo Valcarcel Estors

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 A total of 160 building material fragments, weighing 39,346g, were recovered from the site. The assemblage, in terms of fragment count, predominantly dates to the post-medieval period, with items largely derived from layers and *in situ* structures. The group primarily consists of unfrogged bricks and roofing tiles. A lesser quantity of Roman ceramic building material, mortar, and fired clay, was also identified (see below). Table 1 provides a summary of the identified fabrics, while a complete catalogue of objects by context, is presented in Table 10 at the end of this report.

12.2 Methodology

12.2.1 Methodologically, the material underwent examination under ×20 magnification and was quantified according to several parameters, including context, fabric, form, fragment count, weight, and dimensions, following the guidelines outlined by the archaeological ceramic building materials group , (ACBMG. 2002). As no existing fabric reference codes for Leicester were identified, a new 'PECKL' prefix followed by a sequential number was assigned to any newly identified fabrics. Standard practice dictates that common fabrics and forms should be discarded post-recording, although unique or analytically significant fragments necessitating further examination or publication are to be retained (ACBMG. 2002).

12.3 The Assemblage

12.3.1 An overview of the assemblage is tabulated below, by period, form and fabric (Table 9). By fragment count, post-medieval forms are most prevalent, with these represented in local fabric types. The assemblage comes from a variety of contexts associated with structures, layers and backfill deposits.

Code	Description	Type	Date	Quantity (Fragments)	Weight (g)
PECKL1	Fine course sandy fabric, occasional quartz fine grains, red and black iron oxide, white quartz, mica, and yellow bands and pellets of clay. Occasional some fragment contains pebbles>5cm	Unfrogged brick	AD1700-1850	112	32759
PECKL2	Medium course sandy fabric, abundant quartz fine grains, red and black iron oxide and mica	Roofing tiles	AD1700-1850	36	6336
PECKL3	Fairly fine fabric. fine but varying amounts of quartz <0.5mm. usually with occasional limestone, siltstone and iron oxide <2.0mm.	Tegula	AD50-400	1	68
PECKL4	Sandy fabric with abundant quartz <0.7mm, occasional iron oxide and limestone <0.7mm	Box flue tile	AD50-400	1	36

Code	Description	Type	Date	Quantity (Fragments)	Weight (g)
3102type1	very course silty sandy fabric, abundant quartz, occasional black iron oxide, mica, fine stone, yellow clay bands	Possible clay object	4000BC-1800AD	1	19

Table 9: *Assemblage by form type/ class, quantity and weight. Excluding the undiagnostic fabrics and forms*

12.3.2 Potentially, the earliest dated fragment derives from a possible fired clay object. The fabric of this item (3012type1) has a very coarse, silty-sandy matrix containing abundant quartz, occasional black iron oxide, mica, fine stone, and yellow clay bands. The fragment features two angled surfaces and could potentially be part of a loomweight, kiln bar or a kiln pedestal. However, the absence of further diagnostic characteristics precludes a secure identification of its form.

12.3.3 The ceramic building material has been divided into four fabrics, based on clay matrix and range of inclusions (Table 1). Most of the material identified is likely to have been sourced locally and may have incorporated materials from the same geological formations. Differences in methods of fabrication might also reveal broad compositional variations (e.g. use of coarser sand).

12.4 Roman

12.4.1 The Roman material consisted of two items in two fabrics: PECKL 3 and PECKL 4. Both are sandy fabrics; however, PECKL 3 is finer than PECKL 4. Items in both fabrics appear to have been manufactured locally. The fragments were identified as a *tegula* and a combed box-flue tile, respectively. Given that only one fragment of each was identified within the assemblage, no specific date could be assigned (AD50-400).

12.5 Post-medieval

12.5.1 The archaeological assemblage contains a significant post-medieval component, characterized by two fabrics, including PECKL 1 and PECKL 2. These fabrics collectively point to probable local production, as they consistently share a sandy matrix with inclusions of quartz, mica, and red and black iron oxides. Furthermore, some fragments of the brick fabric PECKL 1 contained rounded pebbles, suggesting a potentially distinct clay source within the local area. This brick and roofing material may come from the brick clamp [291] found during the evaluation (Koumplis, 2025).

12.6 Form

Ceramic building materials; Roman

12.6.1 The Roman presence at the site is evidenced by identifiable forms of *tegula* and box-flue tile. The recovery of only two fragments suggests either an ephemeral occupation or significant later truncation of Roman structures in the vicinity.

Ceramic Building materials; post-medieval roofing tiles and bricks

12.6.2 A small assemblage of roofing tiles was recovered from the site, totalling 32 fragments and weighing 6,336g. The majority of this material consists of flat tiles, with a single curved tile identified in the same fabric (PECKL 2), suggesting they were likely used in combination. The only complete dimension recorded across both the flat and curved tiles was thickness; flat tiles measure between 15–18mm, with the majority falling within the 15–16mm range.

12.6.3 Notably, the flat roofing tiles feature a small nib (30 x 15 x 12mm) instead of peg holes. No peg holes were observed in any of the fragments; while this could be due to the absence of complete items, it is more probable that the roofing was secured using these nibs. As roofing tiles are a long-lived form—produced from the 12th century to the present day—and are not inherently reliable dating tools, the regular morphology of these examples and the presence of fine moulding sand suggest a late post-medieval date.

12.6.4 The bricks (112 fragments, 32,759g) recovered from deposits and the masonry features on this site largely form a homogenous group, primarily characterized by a fine, sandy, reddish-orange fabrics (PECKL1). These bricks are unfrogged, handmade in a box-mould and possess irregular and rough or grass-marked bases. Their dimensions typically range from 230-245mm in length, 96-116mm in width, and 51-60mm in thickness. Some examples show vitrified surfaces, and one is completely melted.

12.6.5 As observed elsewhere in the region, in semi-rural areas and small towns with abundant clay supplies, unfrogged bricks represent remarkably long-lived forms (Sudds, 2025). While frogged bricks became increasingly common from the early-to-mid 19th century, small local brickyards continued producing unfrogged variants throughout the 19th and even into the early 20th century, despite the availability of machine-pressed types. Consequently, dating can be challenging, though chronological shifts in moulding methods, drying techniques, and dimensions remain indicative (ibid). From the late 16th century, a series of Royal and Parliamentary proclamations and acts sought to standardize brick dimensions. The 1725 Act established minimum sizes for 'place bricks' at 9 x 4 ½ x 2 ½ inches and for 'stock bricks' at 9 x 4 ½ x 2 5/8 inches (229 x 108 x 66.5mm; Proctor et al. 2000). The first national blanket legislation in c.1777 stipulated a minimum size of 8 ½ x 4 x 2 ½ inches (216 x 101.5 x 63.5mm).

12.6.6 In practice, the application of this legislation was often indiscriminate and difficult to regulate. A variety of sizes coexisted across different regions and grades of unfrogged bricks, a pattern reflected in the current assemblage. Nevertheless, a general trend toward increased thickness is observable: Tudor and Stuart bricks typically measure 2 to 2 ¼ inches thick, whilst 18th-century examples reach 2 ½ or 2 5/8 inches thick (c.63-66mm). By the late 18th to mid-19th century, thicknesses of 67-70mm or upwards (2 ¾ -3 inches) became common (Sudds, 2025).

12.6.7 Based on their dimensions, the majority of the bricks recovered from the site date from the 18th to the mid-19th century. Notably, none of the specimens exhibit sunken margins on their upper faces—a characteristic resulting from the de-moulding process that is common in bricks pre-dating the mid-to-late 17th century (Betts, 1996).

12.6.8 The mortar found on-site, where present, is consistently a very hard yellowish lime mortar. It is notable for its abundant inclusions of quartz and chalk lumps, along with occasional fragments of charcoal. This homogenous composition of the mortar, used to bond the bricks, strongly suggests a degree of contemporaneity among the sampled masonry features. In simpler terms, it indicates that these different brick structures were likely built around the same time, using the same construction practice.

12.6.9 A fragment of soft mortar was recovered from ditch [239]; it preserves rod impressions, which suggests a link to internal structures. These likely derive from a wattle-and-daub internal partition wall or a section of a ceiling.

Undated items

12.6.10 A group of eight ceramic fragments, weighing a total of 106g, was identified across several archaeological contexts. Unfortunately, these fragments are considered undiagnostic due to their extremely small size or significant abrasion. Their poor condition precludes the identification of their specific fabric type or original form, limiting their interpretative value.

12.7 Summary

12.7.1 The building material assemblage recovered from the site provides a date for the occupation of the area, ranging from the Roman period to the mid-19th century. Although the total fragment count is relatively low, the distribution across 32 contexts offers clear evidence of construction practices and site functionality.

12.7.2 Roman activity is sparsely represented but of note. Diagnostic forms, including a combed box-flue tile in context [67] and a *tegula* in context [176], confirm the presence of Roman masonry structures in the vicinity. The flue tile is particularly indicative of a heated building. However, since these fragments appear as residual finds within later post-medieval contexts (such as ditch [147] and ditch [176]), they likely represent the truncation of earlier Roman features or the reuse of material rather than primary Roman deposits. The possible clay object in ditch [42] remains as undiagnostic, potentially representing an even earlier prehistoric or Romano-British phase.

12.7.3 Most the ceramic building material is post-medieval in date with most contexts dating between AD1700 and 1850. The assemblage is dominated by locally produced unfrogged bricks (PECKL 1) and nibbed roofing tiles (PECKL 2).

12.7.4 The presence of a brick clamp is a crucial interpretative element; it indicates that bricks were being fired in temporary kilns on-site, likely to supply the construction of nearby post-medieval structures. This explains the high density of PECKL 1 material (including some

vitrified items) in destruction debris and dumps of rubbish, such as from within pit [76] and ditch [139].

12.7.5 The roofing material, primarily found in contexts like [47], [55], and [57], reflects a preference for nibbed tiles over peg-hole varieties.

12.7.6 The soft mortar recovered from ditch [244] (cut [239]), with the presence of rod impressions within this mortar, suggests this served as part of a wattle-and-daub internal partition or ceiling.

12.7.7 The morphological characteristics of the bricks—specifically their unfrogged nature and the lack of 17th-century type sunken margins—align with the legislative standards of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The concentration of material within robber trenches (e.g., [252], [259]) and destruction layers suggests that by the mid-19th century, the structures associated with these materials were being dismantled.

12.8 Recommendations

12.8.1 This assemblage offers valuable insights into the construction techniques and chronology of the site during the post-medieval period. Due to the absence of a fabric series for building materials in the area, a comparison with local pottery fabrics should be carried out to help provide a more accurate date for the brick and tile fabrics. Some of the bricks and tiles should be kept and added to the reference collection. The rest of the material should be discarded.

12.9 Distribution

12.9.1 Table 10 shows the quantity, weight, form, and fabric of the materials found. This information is separated by context.

References

ACBMG. 2002: Ceramic building material, minimum standards for recovery, curation, analysis and publication, Available at: https://bleatings.blogspot.com/2024/03/ceramic-building-material-minimum.html

Betts, I. M., 1996. 'New thoughts on bricks with sunken margins'. *British Brick Society Information* 95, 6-10.

Brodribb, G., 1987. *Roman Brick and Tile*. Alan Sutton Publishing. Gloucester.

Proctor, J., Sabel, K., & Meddens, M. 2000. 'Post-medieval brick clamps at New Cross in London', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 34:1, 187-202.

Sudds, B., The ceramic building material, in: J. Landless and M. Koumplis, *Land at Snell's Nook Lane, Nanpantan, Leicestershire: Post-Excavation Assessment Report.* Unpublished PCA Report R18057

Table 10. Distribution of the material by context and spot dates provided based on the CBM.

Context	Cut	Type	Interpretation	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date range of material based on fabric/form		Latest dated material based on fabric/form		Spot date	Phase
6	-	Layer	Alluvium	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	2	2	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	Post-medieval
11	10	Ditch	Natural infilling	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	20	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	Modern
19	18	Ditch	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1	Post-medieval brick	1	1031	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
33	32	Pit	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	1	2591	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
42	40	Ditch	Natural infilling	3102	Possible clay object	1	19	4000BC	1800AD	4000BC	1800AD	4000BC-1800AD	Roman
47	-	Layer	Destruction debris	PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile	2	1196	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
55	-	Layer	Destruction debris	PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile	3	427	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
57	56	Wall	Deliberate backfill	PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile	3	987	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
64	60	Layer	Destruction debris	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	2	3881	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
65	-	Cellar	Destruction debris	PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile	1	378	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
67	-	Ditch	Natural infilling	3006	Combed box flue tile	1	36	50	400	50	400	50-400	Roman

Context	Cut	Type	Interpretation	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date range of material based on fabric/form		Latest dated material based on fabric/form		Spot date	Phase
76	74	Pit	Dump of rubbish	PECKL1PECKL2	Unfrogged post-medieval brick, post-medieval nib and curved roofing tile	30	7501	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
81	79	Ditch	Natural infilling	PECKLI1	Post-medieval brick	1	88	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	
97	93	Ditch	Natural infilling	PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile	1	167	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Roman
126	125	Ditch	Dump of rubbish	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	1	1092	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
127	125	Ditch	Dump of rubbish	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	1	1279	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
129	-	Layer	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	1	1185	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
138	136	Ditch	Dump of rubbish	PECKL1	Post-medieval brick	4	191	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	
139	136	Ditch	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1 PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile, post-medieval brick	8	200	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	
147	145	Ditch	Natural infilling	PECKL1	Post-medieval brick	1	53	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Roman
153	152	Culvert	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	2	2396	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
163	162	Ditch	Dump of rubbish	PECKL1	Post-medieval brick	2	71	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	
176	175	Ditch	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1 PECKL2	Tegula; post-medieval nib roofing tile, Unfrogged post-	16	1902	50	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	

Context	Cut	Type	Interpretation	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date range of material based on fabric/form		Latest dated material based on fabric/form		Spot date	Phase
				PECKL3; UNK	medieval brick; Unknown fabric and form								
193	184	Wall	Destruction debris	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	1	1142	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
226	223	Superstructure of wall		PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	1	3351	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
243	239	Ditch	Destruction debris	PECKL1 UNK	Unfrogged post-medieval brick; Unknown fabric and form	2	1300	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
244	239	Ditch	Destruction debris	3101PM	Soft mortar (internal?)	1	22	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	Post-medieval
249	248	Ditch	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1	Post-medieval brick	2	197	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
252	250	Robber cut	Deliberate backfill	PECKL1; PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile, post-medieval brick	2	227	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
257	-	Layer	Destruction debris	PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	2	2664	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
259	258	Robber wall	Deliberate backfill	PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile	1	43	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	
260	258	Robber wall	Make up layer	PECKL1, PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile, post-medieval brick	2	114	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	

Context	Cut	Type	Interpretation	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date range of material based on fabric/form		Latest dated material based on fabric/form		Spot date	Phase
264	-	Culvert		PECKL1	Unfrogged post-medieval brick	1	3037	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
279	291	Fuel channel	Fuel channel	PECKL1	Post-medieval brick	48	234	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval
291	291	Brick clamp		PECKL1; PECKL2	Post-medieval nib roofing tile, post-medieval brick	13	375	1700	1850	1700	1850	1700-1850	Post-medieval

13 Metal Finds

By Gary Taylor

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 Metal artefacts were recovered during archaeological investigations on land at Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (CFPL25). These finds were examined, analysed and reported during January 2026, in accordance with CIfA standards and guidance (2020).

13.1.2 107 metal objects were recovered (Table 11). One item was very heavy and was not weighed, though all other items were; their total mass was greater than 2kg.

13.2 Results

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
+ Δ3	Copper alloy	Crotal bell, 'sunburst' decoration on both hemispheres	1	56	16th- 17th century
1	Iron	Weight; sub-rectangular block 125 x 65 x 24mm, suspension hole 18mm dia towards one end; agricultural equipment?	1	-	
19	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	10	87	
	Iron	Hook, possible flesh-hook? Suspension hook at one end, 2 prongs at other terminal	1	139	
25	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	20	109	
33	Iron	Rods, circular-sectioned, all between 175-200mm long, all gently curved, possible harrow tines?	4	177	Post-medieval?
48	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	4	21	18th-19th century
	Iron	Unidentified, rod, rectangular-sectioned, one terminal bends through 90° and forms a small fan shape	1	114	
	Iron	L-shaped rod, rectangular cross section; shorter arm narrows	1	58	
	Iron	Iron shoe patten ring, 18th-19th century	1	244	
49	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	5	59	
	Lead	Window came	4	22	
50	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	3	24	
	Lead	Window came	1	3	
55	Iron	Nail, rectangular-sectioned shaft	1	3	
	Lead	Sheet offcuts	2	11	
64	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	8	29	
	Lead	Offcuts	2	23	
65	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	5	38	
76	Iron	Probable nail shaft, encrusted	1	9	

134	Iron	Unidentified; possible knife? Rod, 116 x 18 x 14mm, suggestion of whittle tang at one end (14mm long, broken), very encrusted	1	53	
141	Iron	Nail, tapering rectangular-sectioned shaft	1	5	
229	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	5	16	
230	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	6	33	
243	Iron	Nails, rectangular-sectioned shafts, encrusted	8	92	
244	Iron	Nail, rectangular-sectioned shaft, encrusted	1	9	Mid-15th-16th century
	Copper Alloy	Ring, 28mm diameter	1	5	
	Lead	Window came	4	14	
257	Iron	Key, oval bow, bit broken off	1	73	15th-17th centuries
270	Lead	Window came	2	10	
292	Iron	Probable T-headed spike/nail, flattened rectangular-sectioned shaft, encrusted	1	38	Roman?
TOTALS			**107**	**1574+**	

Table 11. *The metal items*

13.3 Provenance

13.3.1 The metal finds were retrieved as unstratified material (+), and from layers (1, 48, 49, 50, 55, 65, 134, 257, 270), ditch fills (19, 141, 229, 230, 243, 244), trackway (25), pit fills (33, 76, 292), and foundation trench fill (64).

13.4 Discussion

13.4.1 A large iron block, perhaps a weight used with agricultural machinery, was recovered from ploughsoil (1).

13.4.2 Nails occur commonly and indicate the presence of structures, probably of timber affixed with the nails.

13.4.3 An iron shoe patten ring was found in (48). Pattens were overshoes that were worn to raise shoes out of wet or muddy conditions; the iron ring would have been attached to the underside of the wooden patten to protect shoes. Patten rings with crinkly edges date from the 17th to early 18th centuries, while circular rings, like the present example, are later, dating from the 18th-19th centuries (Goodall 1993a, 60, 63; fig 61).

13.4.4 A T-headed spike was retrieved from (292). Such items had numerous uses, and at different periods, including securing roof tiles in place during the Roman period (Crummy 1995, 120).

13.4.5 A key was recovered from (257). This has an oval to kidney-shaped bow and a projecting pin. The bit is mostly broken off but there are traces that the wards are grouped symmetrically around a central opening. It is very similar to keys recovered in Norwich and probably dates from the later 15th to 17th centuries (Goodall 1993b, figs 118-119).

13.4.6 A copper alloy crotal bell was recovered as an unstratified item. This has 'sunburst' decoration on both hemispheres and identical examples dating from the 16th-17th centuries have been reported (Blunt nd, fig 13). It would probably have been attached to leather trappings used on horses or cattle.

13.4.7 A copper alloy suspension ring, probably for curtains or hangings, was recovered from (244). This is virtually identical to examples from Norwich dating from the mid 15th to early 17th century (Margeson 1993, fig 47).

13.4.8 Fragments of lead cames, used to secure glass panels in windows, were recovered from (49, 50, 244, 270). A few lead offcuts were also collected, from (55, 64).

13.5 Potential and Recommendations

13.5.1 The metal finds are of limited potential and significance. They provide indications of structures/buildings, with glazing, probably in the post-medieval period. One item perhaps points to Roman structural activity too.

13.5.2 A selection of the ironwork, to include the hook from (19) and the possible knife from (134), should be X-rayed and re-examined with the plates. Otherwise, no further work is required. The items should be retained for long-term archive storage.

Biliography

Blunt, R, nd *Crotal Bells*, UK Detector Finds Database

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Crummy, N, 1995 *Colchester Archaeological Report **2**: The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*

Goodall, I H, 1993a 'Shoe accessories', in S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**, 60-63

Goodall, I H, 1993b 'Lock furniture, hasps and keys', in S Margeson, *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**, 155-163

Margeson, S, 1993 *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology **58**

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

14 The Glass

By Gary Taylor

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 Glass artefacts were recovered during archaeological investigations on land at Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (CFPL25). These finds were examined, analysed, and reported during January 2026, in accordance with CIfA standards and guidance (2020).

14.1.2 203 pieces of glass, together weighing a total of 8,281g, were recovered (Table 12).

14.2 Results

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
6	Pale olive-green window	1	1	19th century
48	Dark olive-green cylindrical bottle base, steep kick-up, moderate iridescence, 18th century	1	371	18th century
	Pale olive-green window, moderate iridescence, 18th century	1	7	
	Dark olive-green bottles, various levels of iridescence, 18th-early 19th century	3	40	
49	Dark olive-green bottle, slight iridescence, mid-18th-mid 19th century	2	18	18th century
	Olive-green bottle, moderate-heavy iridescence, 18th century	6	44	
	Very pale olive-green window, various levels of iridescence, 18th century	7	21	
50	Olive-green bottles, various levels of iridescence	5	55	18th- early 19th century
55	Very dark olive-green bottle, heavy iridescence, 17th-18th century	2	8	19th century
	Very pale blue window, moderate iridescence, 19th century (intrusive?)	1	1	
64	Very pale green window, moderate iridescence, 18th century	7	5	18th century
	Olive-green window, 18th century	2	3	
65	Dark olive-green bottles, various levels of iridescence, 18th century	4	50	18th century
	Very pale green window, moderate iridescence, 18th century	2	3	
76	Dark olive-green bottle bases, probably cylindrical bottles, moderate-steep kick-up, 2 link, 18th century	8	2087	19th century?
	Olive-green probable onion bottles, moderate kick-up, moderate-heavy iridescence, mid-17th – early 18th century	3	441	
	Pale olive-green onion bottle base, very shallow kick-up, heavy iridescence, mid-17th – early 18th century	1	21	
	Dark olive-green onion bottle base, very shallow kick-up, mid-17th – early 18th century	1	57	
	Pale blue-green phial/small bottle base, 19th century?	1	13	
	Olive-green globular/onion bottle, mid-17th – mid 18th century	6	60	
	Dark olive-green bottle base, moderate kick-up, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	154	

	Olive-green onion bottle necks, string rims, mid-17th-early 18th century	5	442	
	Dark olive-green bottle neck, possibly shaft and glove bottle, string rim, light-moderate iridescence, mid-late 17th century	1	125	
	Dark olive-green bottle necks, prominent string rims, mid-17th-mid 18th century	2	114	
	Dark olive-green bottle necks, string rims, mid-17th-mid 18th century	2	117	
	Olive-green bottle neck, string rim, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	23	
	Olive-green bottle neck, rounded string rim, mid-17th-early 18th century	1	114	
127	Dark olive-green bottle neck, string rim, linking pieces	3	52	18th-century
129	Dark olive-green bottle	4	119	Mid-18th-mid 19th century
138	Dark olive-green bottle base, slight iridescence, 18th century	1	42	18th century
	Dark olive-green globular bottles, early mid-18th century	4	66	
	Olive-green window, 18th century	2	6	
139	Dark olive-green bottle base, 18th century	1	35	18th century
	Olive-green globular bottles, variable iridescence, mid-17th-mid 18th century	3	29	
141	Pale olive-green window, 18th century	14	15	Mid-18th-mid 19th century
	Very pale blue-green window, mid-18th-mid 19th century	1	3	
	Olive-green bottle, 18th-mid 19th century	1	7	
	Dark olive-green bottle, variable iridescence, 18th century	4	18	
	Very dark olive-green bottle base, 18th-mid 19th century	1	44	
	Dark olive-green onion/globular bottle base, very shallow kick-up, slight iridescence, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	138	
	Olive-green bottle neck, string rim, moderate iridescence, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	83	
163	Olive-green globular bottle, heavy iridescence	1	23	Mid-17th-mid 18th century
174	Very pale olive-green window, moderate-heavy iridescence	2	1	18th century
197	Dark olive-green cylindrical bottle base, shallow kick-up	1	163	18th century
230	Olive green vessel, probably globular bottle, very heavy iridescence	1	4	Mid-17th-mid 18th century
243	Dark olive-green bottle, possible onion/globular bottle, various levels of iridescence, mid-17th-mid 18th century	18	322	18th century
	Olive-green window, heavy iridescence, 18th century	7	11	
244	Dark olive-green onion bottle base, slight kick-up, moderate iridescence, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	197	18th century
	Dark olive-green onion bottle base, slight kick-up, moderate iridescence, limey concretion on underside, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	68	
	Dark olive-green bottle neck, prominent string rim, heavy iridescence, probable onion bottle, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	110	
	Dark olive-green bottle, slight iridescence, 18th century	2	37	
	Olive-green window, heavy iridescence, 18th century	2	6	

249	Dark olive-green globular/onion bottle, slight iridescence,	1	34	Mid-17th-mid 18th century
257	Very pale olive-green window, variable iridescence, 18th century	3	4	18th century
	Olive-green globular bottles, very heavy iridescence, mid -late 17th century	4	35	
260	Olive-green window, fire-rounded edge, moderate iridescence, 18th century	1	5	18th century
	Olive-green window, cut edge, moderate iridescence, 18th century	1	5	
	Olive green bottle, slight iridescence, 18th century	1	18	
	Dark olive-green onion/globular bottle, heavy iridescence, mid 17th-mid 18th century	6	56	
267	Olive-green window, grozed edge, mid-18th-mid 19th century	1	6	Mid-18th-mid 19th century
	Olive-green window, mid-18th-mid 19th century	1	6	
268	Olive-green bottle neck, possibly from shaft-and-globe bottle; moderate iridescence, mid-late 17th century	1	102	Mid-18th - mid 19th century
	Olive-green bottles, 18th century	3	10	
	Dark olive-green shaft-and-globe bottle neck, string rim, linking pieces, mid-late 17th century	2	112	
	Dark olive-green bottle neck, string rim, mid-17th-mid 18th century	1	70	
	Olive-green window, fire-rounded rim, 18th century	2	22	
	Olive-green window, mid-18th-mid 19th century	8	34	
270	Dark olive-green cylindrical bottle bases, moderate-steep kick-ups, 18th century	5	1413	18th-early 19th century
	Dark olive-green cylindrical bottle base, shallow kick-ups, moderate iridescence, 18th century	1	250	
	Dark olive-green bottle necks, 1 with string rim, 18th century	2	92	
	Pale olive-green window, possible grozed edge, 18th-early 19th century	1	5	
	Olive-green window, fire-rounded edge, 18th-early 19th century	1	4	
292	Colourless vessel, possible paste jar, 20th century	1	3	20th century
	Colourless window, slight iridescence, 19th century	1	1	
TOTALS		**203**	**8281**	

Table 12: *The Glass*

14.3 Condition

14.3.1 Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition with numerous substantial pieces. Many fragments display iridescent decay to varying degrees.

14.4 Provenance

14.4.1 The glass was recovered from layers (6, 48, 49, 50, 55, 65, 129, 257, 267, 268, 270), foundation trench fills (64, 197), ditch fills (127, 138, 141, 163, 174, 230, 243, 244, 249), robber trench fill (260), and pit fills (76) and (292).

14.5 Discussion

14.5.1 About one-third of the glass assemblage is provided by fragments of window glazing. A few pieces have fire-rounded edges, typical of glass produced by the cylinder process (Archibald 2005, 356), introduced into Britain in t the 18th century. However, most of the window glass is similarly likely to be of 18th century date and suggests the presence of glazed buildings of the period in the area.

14.5.2 Vessel glass, probably all bottles, dominates the assemblage, accounting for two-thirds of the collection. Many of the pieces are fairly substantial and probably in their initial points of deposition, with little subsequent disturbance. A particularly large collection, of mostly substantial pieces, recovered from pit fill deposit (76) suggests a specific bottle dump.

14.5.3 Although none of the glass is complete several of the pieces are large enough to suggest their original form and date. There are a few pieces of probably shaft and globe bottles of mid-late 17th century (Van den Bossche 2001, plates 1-8). This bottle form seems to have been succeeded by onion bottles in the mid-late 17th century (*ibid.*, plates 9—14) and there are several fragments of probable onion bottles in the assemblage. Onion bottles seem to have become straight-sided in the early 18th century and then, by about the 1720s, were quickly followed by mallet bottles (*ibid*., plates 17-22). None of the pieces in the present collection were large enough to define if they were straight-side onions or mallets. Cylindrical bottles, of which there are several examples in the present collection, date from the later 18th and into the 19th century (*ibid.,* plate 25-28). All of the bottles probably contained wine.

14.5.4 One piece, the base of a phial or small bottle, looks to be 19th century. However, as almost all of the rest of the vessel glass is 17th-18th century this fragment may be a little earlier than it appears.

14.6 Potential and Recommendations

14.6.1 All of the glass is of post-medieval to modern date. It provides dating and functional evidence but is otherwise of limited potential and significance. No further work is required, and this material can be discarded.

References

Archibald, I, 2005 A post-medieval glazier's workshop in Chester and its antecedents, *Annales du 16e Congrès de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire du Verre* (London), 356-360

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Van den Bossche, W, 2001 *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850)*, Antique Collectors' Club

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

15 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Gary Taylor

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Clay tobacco pipe was recovered during archaeological investigations on land at Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (CFPL25). These finds were examined, analysed and reported during January 2026 in accordance with CIfA standards and guidance (2020) and with procedures prepared by Davey (1981).

15.1.2 Forty-eight pieces of clay tobacco pipe, together weighing a total of 149g, were recovered (Table 13).

15.2 Condition

15.2.1 The clay pipe is mostly in good condition, though including some small connecting fragments.

15.3 Results

Context	Bore diameters, /64"					Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	8	7	6	5	4				
11					1	1	2	Stem	19th century
49				2		2	5	Stems	18th century
64		1	1			2	10	Bottom of bowl with forward projecting heel, Oswald's Broseley Type 5, c. 1680-1730; also stem	*c*. 1680-1730
127				1		5	7	2x bowl fragments (2x 2 linking pieces); 1 possibly Oswald general type 17, c. 1640-70; 1 possible Oswald general type 20, c. 1690-1730; 1 other bowl fragment	*c*. 1690-1730?
141		3	2	3		8	21	Stems only, mixed	18th century
163		2				2	8	Stems only	17th century
173			1			1	1	Stem	Late 17th-early 18th century
174				2	1	3	15	Oswald general type 22 bowl, c. 1730-80; remainder stems	19th century
197					1	1	4	Stem	19th century
209				1		1	1	Stem	18th century
229		1				1	6	Stem	17th century
230				2		2	3	Stems	18th century
243		1				1	3	Stem	17th century
244	1	2		1		4	21	Stems only, mixed	18th century

Context	Bore diameters, /64"					Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	8	7	6	5	4				
257		8	2	1		11	32	Stems only, mixed	18th century
260		1				1	2	Stem	17th century
266		1				1	5	Stem	17th century
292				1		1	3	Stem	18th century
TOTALS	**1**	**20**	**6**	**14**	**3**	**48**	**149**		

Table 13*: The Clay Tobacco Pipe*

15.4 Provenance

15.4.1 The tobacco pipe was recovered from ditch fills (11, 127, 141, 163, 173, 174, 229, 230, 243, 244), layers (49, 209, 257), foundation trench fills (64, 197, 266), robber trench fill (260), and pit fill (292). Most are probably local products, perhaps made in nearby Leicester, though one was possibly from Broseley, Shropshire.

15.5 Discussion

15.5.1 Material of 17th-18th century date is most numerous, with only a few items of the 19th century. Stems dominate the clay tobacco pipe assemblage though there are a few bowl fragments. These latter include a complete bowl was of Oswald's general type 22 of the mid-18th century (Oswald 1975, 40; fig 4G). Two incomplete and fragmented bowls were recovered from (127). Identification of these is not certain but one is perhaps Oswald's general type 17 dating from the mid-17th century, while the other may be an Oswald's general type 20, of the late 17th-early 18th century (*ibid*.).

15.5.2 A stem with an attached fragment of bowl was retrieved from (64). This has a prominent forward-projecting heel and is of Oswald's Broseley Type 5, dating from *c*. 1680-1730 (ibid., 50; fig 7).

15.6 Potential and Recommendations

15.6.1 The clay pipe assemblage is of limited potential though provides some dating evidence and indications of smoking at the site particularly in the 17th-18th centuries.

15.6.2 No further work is required, and the material can be discarded.

References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Davey, P, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations. *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales **4***, 65-88

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports **14**

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

16 The Stone Finds

By Gary Taylor

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 Stone items were recovered during investigations on land at on land at Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (CFPL25). These finds were examined, analysed and reported during January 2026). These finds were examined, analysed and reported during June 2025 in accordance with CIfA standards and guidance (2020).

16.1.2 Fourteen stone items were recovered (Table 14). As several were fairly substantial the pieces were not weighed and were quantified by count only.

16.2 Results

Context	Description	No.	Context date
48	Swithland slate roofing tile, drilled peg holes 8-9mm diameter in both, a little mortar adhering	2	
	Swithland slate roofing tile, chipped peg hole 8mm diameter mortar adhering	1	
	Swithland slate roofing tile, chipped and drilled peg holes 8-11mm diameter in both, mortar adhering	2	
	Swithland slate roofing tile, mortar adhering	1	
64	Swithland slate roofing tile, drilled peg hole 10mm diameter mortar adhering	1	
	Swithland slate roofing tile, unfinished drilled peg hole 12mm diameter mortar adhering	1	
127	Swithland slate roofing tile, sub-triangular, 220 x130mm. Drilled peg hole 8mm diameter	1	Roman?
129	Swithland slate roofing tile, sub-rectangular, 222 x 150mm. Drilled peg hole 8mm dia, mortar adhering	1	Roman?
139	Swithland slate, probable roofing tile	1	
243	Roll mouldings	2	Medieval-early post-medieval
244	Swithland slate roofing tile, crude diamond shape, 200 x 170mm. Drilled peg hole 9mm dia	1	Roman
Totals		**14**	

Table 14*: The Stone Finds*

16.3 Provenance

16.3.1 The stone was retrieved from layers (48, 129, 139), foundation trench fill (64), and ditch fills (127, 243, 244). Most of the stone is local material that occurs naturally about 15km away from the site.

16.4 Discussion

16.4.1 Most of the stone is roofing slate obtained from quarries at Swithland, north of Leicester. While many of the pieces are fragmentary and of uncertain initial form a few appear to be complete enough to suggest their shape in use was roughly diamond-shaped or triangular. These are of characteristic Roman form, as seen in material from investigations of a building of the period at Narborough just a few kilometres from the current site at Peckleton (McWhirr 1988, fig 1). While there is potential for such roof tiles to be re-used from elsewhere, they possibly suggest a significant Roman building in the vicinity. In contrast to the rather crude shaping of the Roman-period roof tiles, by the later post-medieval period the slate tiles were produced with a regular rectangular form (Historic England 2023, fig 18).

16.4.2 Two pieces of architectural stone were also recovered. Both of these, on micaceous sandstone, are roll mouldings of medieval or early post-medieval date. They do not exhibit any obvious curvature along the line of the moulding and thus are perhaps more likely to have to have flanked the upright jambs of an opening, rather than being around the arch of a door or window.

16.5 Potential and Recommendations

16.5.1 The stone finds are all natural, and probably fairly local, and of no potential. No further work is required, and the material can be discarded.

References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Historic England, 2023 *Leicestershire. Building Stones of England* (rev ed)

McWhirr, A, 19988 The Roman Swithland slate industry, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **LXII**, 1-8

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

17 Evaluation of animal bones

By Kevin Rielly

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 An extensive area was investigated alongside and to the north of Hinckley Rd (A47) roughly equidistant (about 0.5km) southeast of Peckleton and north-east of Earl Shilton and approximately 3km west of Leicester. 200 strip trenches were excavated across this area, principally showing evidence for post-medieval usage, here related to the remains of Tooley Hall built in 1630 (or possibly earlier) and eventually demolished after some rebuilding and reuse in the late 19th century. Just 15 strip trenches provided animal bone collections, with the great majority of the associated deposits provisionally dated or else actually dated (where potsherds occur) to the post-medieval period, within a date range of 1600 through to 1800. Other deposits, without bones, extend up to 1900.

17.2 Methodology

17.2.1 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

17.3 Description of faunal assemblage

17.3.1 This site provided 363 hand collected bones reducing to 265 after refitting (Table 15 & 16). The great majority of these bones are well preserved while fragmentation is no more than moderate and often minimal (see below). Deposits with bones were essentially concentrated within the central/northern part of the site, conforming to the position of Tooley House, although other trenches to the south-west and east/south-east also provided some animal bones. There follows a description of the bones recovered from these three putative areas using the information shown in Tables 1 and 2 dividing the site by trench and then by context type and species respectively.

17.4 The central area (Trenches 32,80, 88-9, 95-6, 121-4 and 130)

17.4.1 This area, as described here, is bordered by Trench 32 in the west and Trench 124 in the east and then Trench 130 in the north and Trench 96in the south, approximately 250m by 150m respectively. Most of these trenches incorporated fills (mainly from ditches) or layers featuring demolition dumps, while others provided rubbish deposits, especially from Trenches 32, 95, 121-4 and 130. The largest collections were taken from 4 trenches at the southern part of these central trenches, namely from Trenches 80, 89, 95 and 96 (see Table 1), although there was also a reasonable quantity from Trench 124, the remainder with generally no more than 17 fragments (Trench 88), most with 5 or less bones.

17.4.2 These various deposits appear to generally date to the latter part of the 18th century, potentially featuring dumps coinciding with the use of the manor and otherwise potentially within the demolition/rebuilding of this structure approximately dated to 1800AD. Taken as a whole, the bone collection includes a similar quantity of cattle, sheep/goat and rabbit, though dominated by equid remains. Pig is rather poorly represented, alongside fallow deer, dog, chicken and small rodent. Sheep/goat appears to be particularly well represented within ditch [239] Trench 89, here including a general mix of skeletal parts representing at least 3 individuals. The fallow deer remains from Trenches 89 and 95 are of interest, clearly food waste (not antler pieces) and the single indication within this 'central area' assemblage of high status. These may have been hunted or supplied via a local deer park, a notable example being Bradgate Park with a history going back to the 13th century, located some 5km north-east of this site (just north of Leicester).

17.4.3 The concentration of rabbit bones within ditch [182] Trench 124 could be intrusive (potentially taken from an adjacent burrow), particularly as there is just one other bone, an equid 1st phalange, in this deposit. There are at least 2 adult rabbits represented, the great mix of parts potentially indicative of complete, though disturbed, skeletons.

17.4.4 Equid bones do seem to be relatively well represented at this site, with notable concentrations in this within Trenches 89, 95, and, especially, Trenches 80 and 96. Each of these trenches provided notable cattle-size collections (ribs, vertebrae and indeterminate limb bone fragments), all potentially belonging to equid, thus suggesting a collection entirely or almost entirely composed of equid bones from the layers in Trenches 80 and 96 (see Table 2). There are at least 2 adult animals represented within Trenches 95 and 96. These and the other collections include a mix of parts, often at least 50% complete. This minimal fragmentation as well as the absence of butchery may suggest these bones represent the redeposited remains of discarded carcasses. However, there may be an alternative explanation (see Conclusions).

17.5 Trench 102

17.5.1 This was excavated some 200m to the south/south-east of the central area. It provided a small collection of bones from a pit [292] originally used for clay extraction, most probably associated with the remains of a brick clamp also found in this part of the site. The bone assemblage is dated between 1740 and 1780 and principally consisted of sheep/goat cranial fragments (with the exception of a single radius), notably with at least 5 mandibles. This could conceivably represent a small concentration of butchers' waste. There was also a major part of an equid mandible, this from an adult individual in excess of 15 years of age (after Goody 2008, 100-103).

17.6 Trenches 146, 147 and 140

17.6.1 Each of these trenches were located within about 100 to 200m to the east and south-east of the central area, with Trenches 146 and 140 nearest and furthest respectively. Trench 146 provided three identifiable bones, a cattle tibia and an equid tibia and astragalus, the latter two potentially part of the same subadult individual. Trench 140 also provided an equid fragment, part of a skull, as did Trench 146, a loose maxillary premolar/molar accompanying a cattle maxillary molar, both from fully adult individuals.

17.7 Conclusion and recommendations for further work

17.7.1 This collection is well preserved and only moderately fragmented. Animal bones were taken from a number of trenches located within a relatively wide area across the central part of the site, although notably concentrated in the central/northern area, corresponding to the previous location of Tooley Hall and its gardens. Some additional bones were recovered from trenches further east and also to the south, these associated with a brick manufacturing centre.

17.7.2 Neither the central area, nor indeed the full, assemblage can be regarded as large but it can be suggested that further excavation, especially within the former area, will undoubtedly provide additional bones which could well constitute a worthwhile collection. This is clearly shown by the information already available as well as the relatively close dating, perhaps largely confined to the latter part of the 18th century and therefore by date and by location providing data on animal usage in relation to the occupiers of Tooley Hall. Mention was made concerning the presence of fallow deer with regard to high status, potentially taken from a nearby deer park. Otherwise, the principal comestibles include cattle and sheep/goat, with a minor proportion of pig. Each of these species provided a notable proportion of age, size and butchery data, allowing for a thorough estimation of exploitation and post-mortem practices (here assuming a larger collection is forthcoming following further excavation).

17.7.3 Of interest was the recovery of a small cache of butchers' waste from Trench 102. This is somewhat removed perhaps from the Tooley Hall site but it could nevertheless represent waste from this household. It could conceivably be the preparation waste from a large meal/feast featuring at least 5 individual sheep, 3 adults and 2 sub-adults, thus including more succulent meat alongside mutton.

17.7.4 There is undoubtedly a good proportion of equid bones within these collections and while no butchery marks were observed, it is possible that these may well represent food waste. However not for human consumption, most likely to feed hunting dogs. It is well known that a pack of hounds operated in Tooley Park, the famous Quorn Hunt founded in 1696 by Mr Thomas Boothby, who lived at Tooley Hall up to his death in 1752. This hunt continued well into the 20th century (see References: Past Times: A history of Peckleton - Hinckley Times and The Quorn Hunt).

17.7.5 The use of horsemeat for hunting hounds within the 17th and 18th centuries is well attested, as for example described in relation to 18th century Witney Palace, Oxfordshire (see Wilson and Edwards 1993). This follows a long-standing tradition of supply, dealing in old knackered animals, the so-called 'dog horses' (ibid, 52). It was not possible to gauge the age of the equids at this site (other than generally fully adult), however, one of the equid remains, from Trench 102, was clearly from a rather old individual.

17.7.6 In conclusion, there is undoubtedly a potential value associated with this assemblage, particularly in relation to animal usage regarding Tooley Hall. Ther is little doubt that further excavation will provide additional bones, with the recommendation that further work be largely limited within the 'central area'. The good condition of the bones also warrants the introduction of a sampling strategy, principally aimed at a better recovery of small mammal and bird bones as well as determining if fish were exploited during the occupation of this high-status house.

References

Goody, P C, 1983 *Horse anatomy. A pictorial approach to equine structure*, London

Past Times: A history of Peckleton - Hinckley Times (https//www.hinckleytimes.net/news/local-news/past-times-history-peckleton-12188375)

The Quorn Hunt (https//quorn-hunt.co.uk/qhhistory.html)

Wilson, R, and Edwards, P, 1993 Butchery of horse and dog at Witney Palace, Oxfordshire and the knackering and feeding of meat to hounds during the post-medieval period, *Post-Medieval Archaeology 27,* 43-56.

Trench	Type						
	Pit	Cellar	Ditch	Culvert	Robber	Layer	Total
32	12						12
80						54	54
88		1				16	17
89			30			4	34
95			9		16		25
96						55	55
102	21						21
121			5				5
122			4				4
123					1		1
124			25				25
130			1				1
140			2				2
146						4	4
147				5			5
Total	**33**	**1**	**76**	**5**	**17**	**133**	**265**

Table 15. *Distribution of hand collected animal bones by Trench and feature type*

Trench	Species											
	C	E	CSZ	S/G	S	P	SSZ	FD	D	R	Ro	Ch
32	5		7									
80	3	9	42									
88	2	3	2			1	6				1	1
89	4	1	6	16		1	2	3				1
95	3	6	9	1			1	3	1			1
96		15	40									
102	1	1		10	1		8					
121				1		1	3					
122	2	1	1									
123	1											
124		1								24		
130	1											
140		1	1									
146	1	2	1									
147	1	1	3									
Total	**24**	**41**	**112**	**28**	**1**	**3**	**20**	**6**	**1**	**24**	**1**	**3**

Table 16. *Distribution of hand collected animal bones by Trench and species, where C is cattle, E is equid, CSZ is cattle-size, S/G sheep/goat, S sheep, P pig, SSZ sheep-size, FD fallow deer, D dog, R rabbit, Ro is small rodent and Ch is chicken.*

18 Mollusc Shells

By Gary Taylor

18.1.1 Introduction

18.1.2 A total of 11 mollusc shells, together weighing 292g, were recovered from stratified contexts (Table 17).

18.1.3 The finds were examined and recorded during January 2026 in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2020).

18.2 Methodology

18.2.1 The mollusc shells were laid out in context order and were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also, any evidence of transformation was noted when present.

18.3 Provenance

18.3.1 The shells were retrieved from layers (48 49, 50) and ditch fill (243).

18.4 Condition

18.4.1 The overall condition of the remains was good, with all the shells substantially complete.

18.5 Results

Context	Taxon	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
48	Oyster	4x top; 1x bottom	5	113	Virtually complete; fairly uniform large size

49	oyster	1x top; 2x bottom	3	94	Complete; fairly uniform large size
50	oyster	2x bottom	2	79	Near-complete; fairly uniform large size
243	oyster	1x bottom	1	6	Complete, small
TOTALS			**11**	**292**	

Table 17: *Fragments Identified to Taxa*

19 Industrial / High Temperature Residues

By Gary Taylor

19.1 Introduction

19.1.1 Items potentially associated with industrial or high temperature activities were recovered during archaeological investigations on land Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (CFPL25). These finds were examined and reported, during January 2026, in accordance with CIfA standards and guidance (2020).

19.1.2 Most of the finds were recovered by environmental sampling and the context collections mainly comprised of numerous very small items that were, individually, of little weight. In consequence, each context collection was weighed, to a minimum of 1g, but not counted.

19.1.3 Approximately 6.5g of high temperature material was recovered.

19.2 Results

Context	Description	Wt(g)
19	Possible limey concretion, natural?	102
	Burnt stone/cinder, non-magnetic	27
279 ◊6	Possible iron smithing slag, or vitrified brick, slightly magnetic; 1 piece very glassy, possibly vitrified furnace lining	88
16	Coal	13
19	Coal	11
44	Plano-convex hearth bun, slightly magnetic	535
48	Probable iron smithing slag, slightly magnetic	167
49 ◊5	Probable iron smithing slag, slightly magnetic	15
	Cinders?	8
49 ◊5	Coal and small CBM fragments (c. 10%)	89
49 ◊5 flot	Coal and charcoal, a few modern roots	8
53	Probable iron smithing slag, slightly magnetic	24
58	Probable iron smithing slag, slightly magnetic	91
76 ◊3	Iron smithing slag, slightly magnetic	6
76 ◊3	Coal	100
76 ◊3 flot	Coal, rare modern roots	9
77 ◊4	Iron smithing slag, including plano-convex hearth bun, slightly magnetic; also a little coal and clinker	181

77 ◊4	Coal and small CBM fragments (c. 1%)	4155
77 ◊4 flot	Coal and modern roots	28
131 ◊2	Probable iron smithing slag, slightly magnetic; perhaps incorporating possible incinerated CBM	880
131 ◊2	Cinders?	8
131 ◊2 flot	Cinders, charcoal, coal, grit	5
133	Plano-convex hearth bun, slightly magnetic	83
Totals		**6541**

Table 18: *The Other Finds.* ◊ = From environmental sample (and sample number), CBM = Ceramic Building Material

19.3 Provenance

19.3.1 The items were recovered from ditch fill (19), and the fill of a brick clamp (279).

19.4 Discussion

19.4.1 Evidence of high temperature processes is indicated by the relatively abundant coal and charcoal. A small quantity of probable cinders was also recovered. There is a slight possibility that this latter material may be crushed coke or 'breeze', though the very limited quantity suggests otherwise. The coal and charcoal are almost certainly fuels for high temperature processes.

19.4.2 Iron smithing slag occurs moderately abundantly, perhaps accounting for about 30% of the assemblage and while there is a degree of uncertainty of identification with some of the material, characteristic iron smithing slag is present in the form of plano-convex hearth buns, the most distinctive form of smithing slag (Historic England 2015, 36). Both iron production (smelting) and working (smithing) normally generate abundant slag (*ibid*., 22; 34-5) and the quantity of material recovered strongly suggests that blacksmithing took place on site. However, while the present investigation yielded bulk residues, possible micro-slags appear to be absent, even though there was a fairly extensive programme of environmental sampling via which microslags are usually recovered. The reason for this dearth of micro-residues is unclear.

19.5 Potential and Recommendations

19.5.1 The other finds are of moderate potential. The material indicates high temperature industrial processes on the site including iron working.

19.5.2 No further work is required, and the material can be discarded.

References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Historic England, 2015 *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (rev ed)

Appendix 5: Environmental Archaeological Assessment Report: Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire (CFPL25)

By Bronagh Rae-Quinn, ACIfA

19.6 Introduction

19.6.1 A total of six environmental samples were taken across six evaluation trenches at Clump Farm, Peckleton, Leicestershire. The samples were taken from features across four phases of the evaluation: one from a natural feature, two from undated features, two from Roman features, and the final one from a post-medieval feature. This report summarises the results of the environmental assessment of the samples, aiming to determine the environmental potential of the organic material recovered. That is, its state of preservation and respective quantitative and qualitative ratios, to assess whether further environmental analysis is required.

19.7 Methodology

Sampling strategy

19.7.1 The processing strategy followed procedures as stated in the written scheme of investigation (Koumplis, 2025), with environmental samples being taken to "provide an appropriate record of the palaeo-environmental significance of the affected heritage assets", and to "assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site".

Processing

19.7.2 All six of the samples (totalling 178 litres in volume) were processed by a trained member of staff using a modified Siraf-type flotation system (Williams, 1973). Material produced by the flotation process was collected using a 300µm (micron) mesh for the light fraction (flot), and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). As no samples were collected from deposits that exhibited evidence of waterlogging (with high organic ratios) – all environmental processing was undertaken using flotation. The retent was air-dried, sieved at 1mm, 2mm and 4mm fractions, and sorted by a trained member of staff, to extract artefacts and ecofacts.

Assessment

19.7.3 Flots were scanned by the author under a UltraZOOM-3 binocular microscope at 7X-63X magnification. The prevalence/abundance of environmental material (and other inclusions such as intrusive organic matter and archaeological material) was quantified using a standard non-linear scale: where '1' indicates rare occurrence (1–10 items), '2' indicates occasional occurrence (11–30 items), '3' indicates frequent occurrence (31–100 items); and '4', indicates abundance (>100 items).

19.7.4 An additional recording system has been implemented to record the preservation of cereal

grains (*=poorly preserved, **=moderately well preserved, ***=well preserved).

19.7.5 The identification of archaeobotanical seeds and grains etc. were undertaken using the author's botanical reference collection, and standard references (Cappers and Neef, 2012; Cappers *et al*., 2012; Jacomet *et al*., 2006). Nomenclature for plant macrofossils is taken from Stace (2014). Identifications of gastropods were made with reference to Kerney (1999) and Cameron and Riley (2008).

19.7.6 All retent and flot residues were scanned with a magnet to ascertain if micro-slags/ferro-magnetic residue (such as hammerscale) was present.

19.7.7 All finds from the retents have been passed on to the appropriate specialists for more detailed identification. For further detail on any of this material detailed in this assessment report please see the appropriate specialist report.

19.8 The Assemblage

19.8.1 The flots varied in volume from 3 – 210ml in volume, although notably only Sample <2> had a flot >65ml, and overall, they contained relatively little environmental material other than a relatively small number of charred seeds, grains, and chaff. Results are presented in Table 1.

19.8.2 The six samples were taken across four phases: Sample <4> from natural palaeochannel [119], Samples <2> and <3> from undated pit [84] and undated ditch terminus [100], Samples <1> and <5> from the secondary fills of Roman ditches [40] and [114], and Sample <6> from post-medieval brick clamp [291].

19.8.3 Modern intrusive seeds were present in all six of the samples, and in variable quantities. Intrusion of modern seeds can be expected on sites with shallow ploughsoils or that have been occupied over a long period of time (Pelling *et al.,* 2015) and should not affect interpretations or the dating of a site. Where the modern seeds were present, their quantity was noted, but they were not identified. Modern intrusive material also includes rootlets, and insect eggs/larvae.

19.9 Results

19.9.1 Charcoal was present in the flot of all six of the samples, although was notably completely absent from the retents of Samples <3> and <6>, and was near-absent from the retent of Sample <4> (which only contained rare (≤10) counts of <2mm charcoal fragments). Diagnostic >10mmØ fragments of charcoal were recorded in the flot and retent of Sample <2>, and the retent of Sample <5>, although only the flot of Sample <2> contained enough fragments to be deemed statistically significant (i.e. >50 fragments).

19.9.2 Other charred plant macrofossils were present in five of the samples (being absent from Sample <6>) and were concentrated within Sample <5> from the secondary fill of Roman ditch [114]. The most dominant of the charred plant macrofossils were seeds of the cabbage family (Brassicaceae), which were present in frequent (31-100) or abundant

(>100) counts within all five samples. Charred cereal grains of oat (*Avena* sp.), both indeterminate and asymmetrical grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp./*vulgare*), and spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) were present in Sample <5>, with indeterminate charred cereal grains present in Samples <1>, <3>, and <5>. Charred seeds beyond those within the cabbage family included brome (*Bromus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and indeterminate grass family seeds (Poaceae – *Avena/Bromus* type). Indeterminate fruitstones (*Prunus* sp.) were recovered from the retent of Samples <2> and <5>, in rare and occasional (11-30) counts respectively.

19.9.3 Artefacts within the retent were uncommon, and were primarily focused within Sample <6>, where occasional counts of CBM, coal, slag, and hammerscale were all recorded. Beyond this, potsherds and glass fragments were recorded in occasional and rare counts respectively within Sample <1>, and rare counts of coal were present within Sample <4>. Black vitreous material and coal were also recorded in abundant and occasional counts respectively within the flot of Sample <6>.

19.10 Discussion

19.10.1 As a whole, the assemblage was preserved through charring, which could represent a bias in the archaeobotanical record – no waterlogging or mineralisation was present on the site. The soil is predominately a "slightly acid loamy and clayey…with impeded drainage" (Cranfield University, 2025), which would typically be conducive to the preservation of organic remains. This suggests that the lack of environmental material is not due to poor preservation, but a lack of material being present on the site to begin with.

19.10.2 Only the material from Sample <5> is likely to represent a purposeful deposit of material, namely charred cereal grains. Spelt wheat in particular would have been processed with an initial drying or parching stage in order to be able to be stored for future use (Alcock, 2001), which could explain the charred material within this assemblage. However, the lack of chaff and presence of larger weed seeds within the sample would suggest that this is a later stage of crop processing (van der Veen, 1992).

19.10.3 While the presence of relatively large quantities of Brassicaceae seeds could be noteworthy, their likelihood of being residual is still high – Renfrew (1973) notes that before the development of modern herbicides seeds of the Brassicaceae family (in particular *Brassica* and *Sinapis*) were "one of the worse weeds of arable land", which can be evidenced by their frequent inclusion in archaeological samples. Similarly, the *Prunus* fruit stones are likely to be residual, and were likely accidentally charred as part of any wood being burned.

19.10.4 The artefactual material within the retents is relatively limited, being concentrated primarily within Sample <6>, from post-medieval brick clamp [291]. Given the industrial nature of the brick clamp, the presence of industrial materials such as coal, slag, and hammerscale is unsurprising.

19.11 Recommendations

19.11.1 There are enough diagnostic fragments of charcoal within Sample <2> to represent a statistically significant quantity (i.e. >50 fragments). As such, the likelihood of this material being residual or intrusive decreases, and the viability for radiocarbon dating increases (Bayliss and Marshall, 2022).

19.11.2 However, radiocarbon dating on this material is not currently recommended. This is due to the nature of the feature (an undated pit), and as such the results of radiocarbon dating are likely to add little interpretive value overall to the site.

19.11.3 As no further works are recommended on the material, it may be discarded upon final approval of the site report.

19.11.4 However, if further works are required on the site, environmental sampling should continue to be undertaken in line with the WSI and current guidance.

Bibliography

Alcock, J. 2001. *Food in Roman Britain.* Stroud: Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Bayliss, A., and Marshall, P. 2022. *Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling Guidelines and Best Practice*. Swindon: Historic England

Cameron, R. and Riley, G., 2008. *Land snails in the British Isles*. 2nd ed. Telford: Field Studies Council.

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edn.). Swindon: English Heritage.

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2012. *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland:Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen: Barkhuis & Gronongen University Library.

Cappers, R.T.J. and Neef, J. 2012. *Handbook of Plant Palaeoecology*. Groningen: Barkhuis & Gronongen University Library.

Cranfield University. 2023. Soilscapes website. Cranfield University Soil and Agrifood Institute. <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> (Accessed 14.01.2026)

Jacomet, S. et al. 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. Basel: Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University (http://www.arkeobotanika.pbworks.com).

Kerney, M. 1999. *Atlas of the land and freshwater molluscs of Britain and Ireland*. Colchester: Harley Books.

Pelling, R., Carruthers, W., Campbell, G., Marshall, P. 2015. *Exploring contamination (intrusion and residuality) in the archaeobotanical record: case studies from central and southern England*. Vegetation History and Archaeobotany

Renfrew, J. 1973. *Palaeoethnobotany, The prehistoric food plants of the Near East and Europe.* London: Methuen & Co Ltd

Stace, C. 2014. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Van der Veen, M. 1992. *Crop Husbandry Regimes.* Sheffield Archaeological Monographs 3.

Williams, D. 1973. Flotation at Siraf. *Antiquity* 47, 198-202.

Table 1: Environmental sample results

Phase		**Natural**	**Undated**		**Roman**		**Post-med**
Area		**T139**	**T35**	**T146**	**T122**	**T155**	**T102**
Sample		**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**6**
Context		**120**	**85**	**101**	**42**	**116**	**279**
Deposit type		**Fill**	**Primary fill**	**Fill**	**Secondary fill**	**Secondary fill**	**Fill**
Feature information		**Palaeochannel [119]**	**Pit [84]**	**Ditch terminus [100]**	**Ditch [40]**	**Ditch [114]**	**Brick clamp [291]**
Sample volume (liters)		**18**	**18**	**35**	**34**	**35**	**38**
Flot volume (ml)		**3**	**210**	**54**	**36**	**64**	**50**
Flot							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >10mm			3				
Charcoal 4-10mm		1	3		1	2	1
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		3	4	3	3	4	1
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4	3	3	4	3
Charred twigs=						1	
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts							
Cereals	**Common name**						
Avena sp.	Oat					1cf*	
Hordeum sp.	Barley (grain)					1***	
Hordeum vulgare	Barley (asmmetrical grain)					1***	
Triticum spelta	Spelt wheat (grain)					3***	
Indeterminate carbonised cereals				1**	1*	3*	
Indeterminate carbonised chaff						1	
Seeds							
Brassicaceae	Cabbage family	3	4	3	3	4	
Bromus sp.	Brome					2	
Carex sp.	Sedge					1cf	
Poaceae (Avena/Bromus type)	Grass family (Oat/Brome type)					2	
Rumex sp.	Dock					1	
Non-carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts							
Modern insect		1			1		
Modern intrusive seeds		1		3	3	2	1
Modern plant material (rootlets, leaves etc.)		1		4	4	4	2
Mollusc							
Pupilla muscorum	Moss Chrysalis snail					1	
Other							
Black vitreous material							4
Coal							2
Retent							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >10mm			2			1	
Charcoal 4-10mm			4			4	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm			4		1	4	
Charcoal <2 mm		1	4		1	4	
Charred twigs >4mm			1				
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts							
Cereals	**Common name**						
Hordeum vulgare	Barley (asmmetrical grain)					1***	
Triticum spelta	Spelt wheat (grain)					1***	
Indeterminate carbonised cereals						1*	
Seeds							
Brassicaceae	Cabbage family					1	
Bromus sp.	Brome					1	
Fruit stones							
Prunus sp.	Stonefruit		1			2	
Building material							
CBM							2
Finds							
Pottery					2		
Glass					1		
Industrial residue							
Coal		1					2
Slag							2
Hamerscale							2

KEY: 1 (rare, 1-10 specimens), 2 (occasional, 11-30 specimens), 3 (frequent, 31-100 specimens), 4 (abundant, 100+ specimens)
*** poor preservation, **moderate preservation, *** good preservation, cf uncertain identification**

OASIS Summary for preconst1-541076

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-541076
Project Name	Evaluation at Land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire LE9 7TJ
Sitename	Land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire LE9 7TJ
Sitecode	CFPL25
Project Identifier(s)	CFPL25
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	21/01242/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	15-Sep-2025 - 31-Oct-2025
Location	Land at Clump Farm, Hinckley Road, Leicestershire LE9 7TJ NGR : SK 48105 00021 LL : 52.59586235921217, -1.291258576400148 12 Fig : 448105,300021
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Leicestershire Local Authority District : Hinckley and Bosworth Parish : Peckleton
Project Methodology	Excavation of 200 30mx1.8m trial trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a flat-bladed bucket down to the top of any significant archaeological level or to the top of natural deposits where no archaeological deposits have been found. Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed pro forma.
Project Results	A total of ninety-three archaeologically significant cut features (including twenty-nine masonry/ foundation/ wall features), and fifty-one standalone deposits were excavated during the evaluation. A small number of Roman features were present, whilst the majority of the features across the Site were post-medieval or modern in date and attributable to the former site of Tooley Hall, its associated gardens and parkland, and agricultural activity.
Keywords	Coaxial Field System - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Deer Park - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types House - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Electricity company Clump Farm Solar Ltd
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Joe France
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - X.A52.2025
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Leicester Museums & Galleries;

Report generated on: 06 Mar 2026, 11:54

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY 30 years

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
16 LONDON ROAD
NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG24 1TW
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
2 PLESTOWES BARN
HAREWAY LANE, BARFORD
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 8DD
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA