

Archaeology Management Plan and Written Scheme of Investigation

Solar Development, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire

Project Reference
794-PLN-WWP-00230

V4

November 2025

Archaeology Management Plan

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
1	For Approval	Richard Smalley	Chris Clarke	Richard Smalley	01-09-2025
2	Final			Richard Smalley	13-10-2025
3	Final			Richard Smalley	4-11-2025
4	Final			Richard Smalley	20-11-2025

Approval for issue

Richard Smalley

20th November 2025

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	ARCHAEOLOGY MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	5
2.1	Preservation in Situ – Concrete Feet	5
2.2	Archaeological Strip, Map and Record – Access Road	8
2.3	Further Trial Trenches.....	9
2.4	Wildflower Planting	10
2.5	Archaeological Clerk of Works	11
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	12
	General.....	12
	Methodology.....	12
	Monitoring.....	13
	Reporting.....	14
	Deposition of Archive and Finds	15
	The Material (Finds) Archive	16
	Deposition of the digital archive	16
	Public Outreach.....	17

Figures

Figure 1 – Site Location

Figure 2 – Area for Concrete Feet

Figure 3 – Area for Archaeological Monitoring

Figure 4 – Area for Further Archaeological Trial Trenching

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Archaeological Evaluation Report

Appendix 2 – Concrete fee cross-section

Appendix 3 – Updated Archaeology Exclusion Plan

1 Introduction

The Site

- 1.1 This Archaeological Management Plan has been prepared by Richard Smalley of RPS on behalf of Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd.
- 1.2 The subject of this management plan, also known as the site, is land north and south of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire (see Figure 1). The site comprises two parcels of agricultural land separated by the M69 motorway, centred on NGR SP 45907, 93294 (northern parcel) and SP 46018, 92758 (southern parcel).
- 1.3 The northern parcel (Area 1) of the site is located to the west of the M69 Motorway and is made up of three large fields. The southern parcel (Area 2) comprises five agricultural fields to the east of the M69. The northern parcel is surrounded by high shrubbery on its eastern field boundary. The field boundaries of the southern parcel are marked by a series of drainage ditches and low shrubs.
- 1.4 The southern parcel is the larger parcel and slopes gently to the south. The northern parcel is entirely flat with a spot height of 98m above Ordnance Datum. Geological maps and publications indicate that the site is underlain by Mercia mudstone bedrock with superficial deposits of Woolston sand and gravel combined with river terrace deposits of sand and gravel.

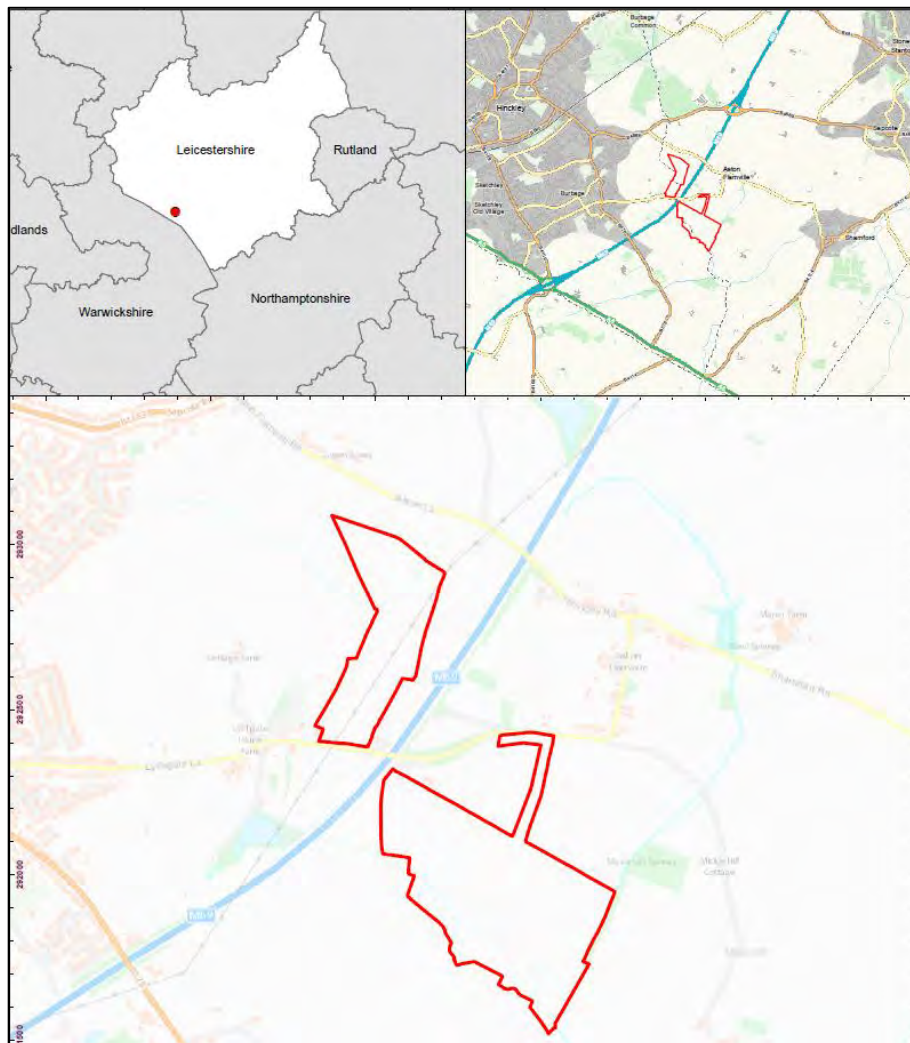


Figure 1 – Site Location

Planning

- 1.5 RPS has been commissioned by Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd to prepare and agree a specification of works with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for a programme of archaeological management that is required in association with Blaby District Council planning application 22/0048/FUL. A second planning permission was issued by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council on the 11th of July 2024 (22/00739/FUL).
- 1.6 The following archaeological conditions are attached to the planning permission:

Blaby District

27) Prior to commencement of development, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of Stage 1 archaeological evaluation (for exploratory trial trenching) will be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The Stage 1 archaeological evaluation will subsequently be undertaken in accordance with the approved WSI. Prior to the start of development, a report confirming the results of the evaluation will be submitted to and approved by the District Planning Authority in writing.

A) If archaeological remains of significance are reported during Stage 1 archaeological evaluation, further Stage 2 archaeological mitigation comprising a programme of monitoring and recording and/or excavation may be required prior to the commencement of development. The scope and methodology of any Stage 2 archaeological mitigation, including provision for the necessary post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition, would be detailed in a supplementary Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which would be submitted to and approved in writing by the District Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. If Stage 2 archaeological mitigation is required, no development shall take place until a programme of Stage 2 archaeological mitigation is implemented and all fieldwork completed, in accordance with the supplementary WSI.

B) Any WSI or supplementary WSI will confirm the provision for the publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material.

Reason:

To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording and to protect the archaeological interests of the site.

28) Prior to any development in the Archaeological Exclusion Zones shown in the Concept Masterplan with Context 28803_9301 I or any updated Archaeological Exclusion Zones presented in the post-investigation materials associated with Condition 27, sufficient design mitigation including but not limited to the use of above ground cables, ballasted foundations or other means that completely avoid any ground intrusion will be required. These details shall be approved in writing by the District Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and maintained for the lifetime of the development (including any provision for site decommissioning) unless otherwise agreed in writing with the District Planning Authority.

Reason:

To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording and to protect the archaeological interests of the site.

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough

26) Prior to commencement of development, a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of Stage 1 archaeological evaluation (for exploratory trial trenching) will be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The Stage 1 archaeological evaluation will subsequently be undertaken in accordance with the approved WSI. Prior to the start of development, a report confirming the results of the evaluation will be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.

A. If archaeological remains of significance are reported during Stage 1 archaeological evaluation, further Stage 2 archaeological mitigation comprising a programme of monitoring and recording and / or excavation may be required prior to the commencement of development. The scope and methodology of any Stage 2 archaeological mitigation, including provision for the necessary post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition, would be detailed in a supplementary Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which would be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. If Stage 2 archaeological mitigation is required, no development shall take place until a programme of Stage 2 archaeological mitigation is implemented and all fieldwork completed, in accordance with the supplementary WSI.

B. Any WSI or supplementary WSI will confirm the provision for the publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material.

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).

27) Prior to any development in the Archaeological Exclusion Zones shown in the Concept Masterplan with Context 28803_9301 I or any updated Archaeological Exclusion Zones presented in the post-investigation materials associated with Condition 27, sufficient design mitigation including but not limited to the use of above ground cables, ballasted foundations or other means that completely avoid any ground intrusion will be required. These details shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and maintained for the lifetime of the development (including any provision for site decommissioning) unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority

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- 1.7 On the basis of the archaeological works undertaken thus far on the site, the archaeology exclusion areas have been updated and can be seen in Appendix 3.
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Archaeological Background

- 1.8 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA), geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.
- 1.9 The DBA was produced within the context and requirements of relevant national and local planning policy and guidance, including the NPPF and Historic England guidance on significance and setting. The historic development of the site, in addition to an appraisal of the significance of the designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site, was used to inform the assessment of the proposals' potential impact on the historic environment (BWnS 2022).
- 1.10 Within the site itself, the DBA identified no designated heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments. Moreover, the HER identified no features of archaeological interest within the site and the only known features in the study area were considered of local interest only. The residual archaeological potential within the site is for buried remains dating from the Prehistoric to Medieval periods to survive beneath the topsoil (BWnS 2022).
- 1.11 The geophysical survey undertaken identified two areas containing possible archaeological features. One may be Roman in date; however, natural origins cannot be ruled out. Medieval to Post-Medieval ridge and furrow was also detected throughout most of the survey area, along with two former field boundaries (MOLA 2023).
- 1.12 The archaeological trial trench evaluation largely supported the geophysical survey results, revealing evidence of both Prehistoric and Roman activity, alongside extensive Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow and field system.
- 1.13 Whilst the pre-dominant archaeological evidence comprised relict ridge and furrow and field boundaries, the focus of Iron Age and Roman activity was on Trenches 56-58 and Trench 48 within the southern area of the evaluation. These late Prehistoric and Roman remains were characterised by field boundary ditches and a small number of pits with limited evidence for localised domestic activity. The presence of cattle bone in both the Iron Age and Roman period features indicates that the local population practised a pastoral farming economy which probably included the husbandry of cattle. Although the presence of burnt stone and butchery waste hints at some localised domestic activity, the overall distribution and character of the features, broadly aligned field boundaries, occasional pits, and a notable absence of structural remains, strongly suggest that this area formed part of an agricultural hinterland rather than a settlement core.
- 1.14 Trench 58 revealed a possible closure deposit characterised by an inverted East Midlands ware vessel with a quernstone placed upon the pot. The structured deposit was inserted through the final phase disuse layers of a field boundary ditch and has parallels with other closure type deposits on sites at Humberstone, Brooksby Quarry and Glenfield Park, Leicestershire (Worcestershire Archaeology 2025).
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2 Archaeology Management Plan

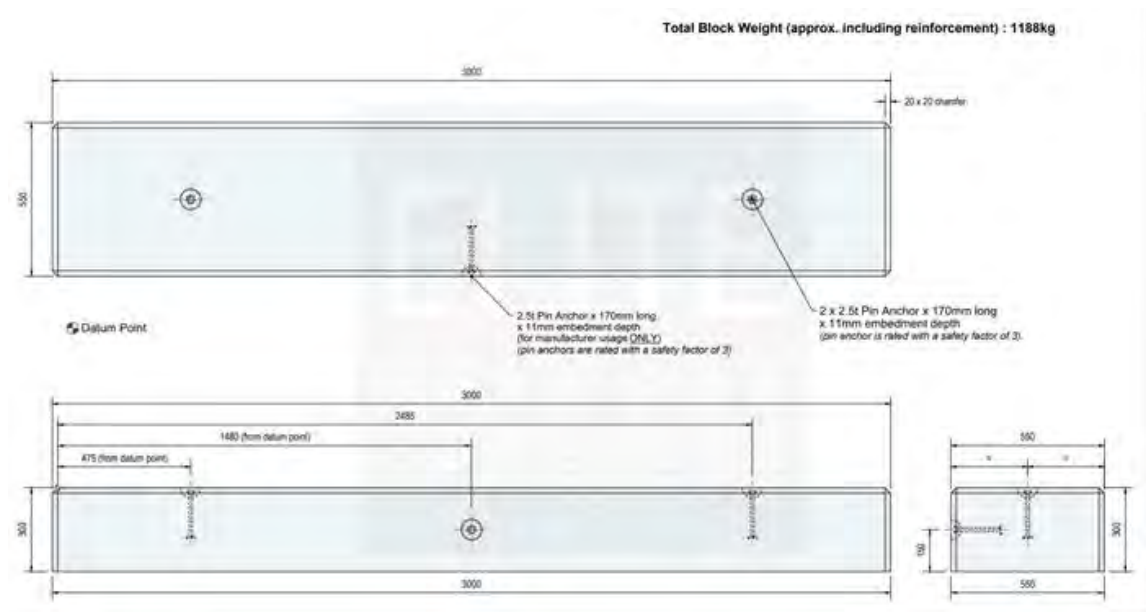
2.1 Preservation in Situ – Concrete Feet

- 2.1.1 Archaeological trial trench evaluation identified a focus of archaeological activity in the western part of the southern site area.
- 2.1.2 Trenches 56-58 of the archaeological evaluation recorded field boundary ditches and a small number of pits with evidence for limited Iron Age (600 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) domestic activity. The depth of these features varied but were generally around 300mm – 400mm below surface level.
- 2.1.3 Concrete feet will be used to protect the archaeology located in this area. The area for concrete feet is shown in Figure 2 below.

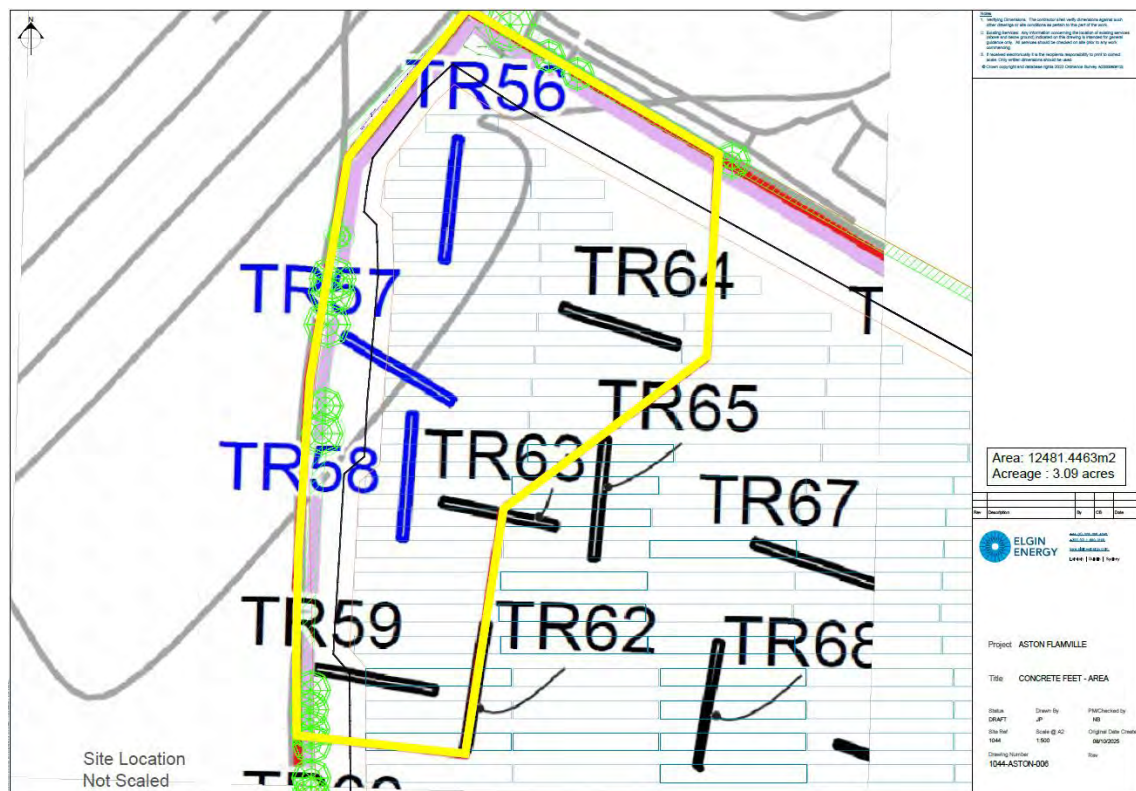


Figure 2 – Area for concrete feet - Google Earth images

- 2.1.4 It is anticipated that the concrete feet used would be similar to the one in the image below. They would measure c.3000 x 550 x 300mm with a weight of c.1200kg.



- 2.1.5 As illustrated in the plan drawing below, the area in which concrete feet are required measures approximately 12,400sqm. It is anticipated that there will be c.385 concrete feet within this area. At 1.65sqm per block, this will amount to c.5% surface coverage of the area.



Archaeology Management Plan

- 2.1.6 As illustrated in the cross-section drawing shown in Appendix 2, the site has a slope of 1.5%. Such a slope would mean that for a concrete block of 3m length, the maximum difference of height in those 3 meters would be 3cm. Such a minor difference would enable us to place the concrete feet directly on the ground with no digging required. Please see illustration of this process below.



- 2.1.7 It is intended that the development will use string inverters. This is a method of connecting a row of panels together using wires that attach to the underside of the panel. They are then connected to a central inverter at the end of a row. This method will ensure that there is no requirement to bury cables within the archaeologically sensitive area. Please see an example of the string inverter system below.



- 2.1.8 With regard to the effects of compression, a study was undertaken 2005 by Historic England in conjunction with Oxford Archaeology. This involved the installation of earth pressure cells on archaeological features prior to the backfill and construction of a soil stack 8m high on top of them, and vehicles were driven over it. There was minimal levels of compression and no indication of crushing, displacement, or disintegration (Historic England 2011). The concrete feet on site will each weigh approximately 1200 kilograms and it is anticipated that there will be no compression impacts.
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- 2.1.9 In order to avoid rutting of the ground from vehicles during construction, tracked vehicles will be used. The internal site roads will carry most construction traffic, further limiting rutting. As such, no wheel rutting is expected.

2.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record – Access Road

- 2.2.1 Archaeological trial trench evaluation identified an area of archaeological activity in the proposed access road leading to the southern site area.
- 2.2.2 Trenches 47-49 and Trench 52 of the archaeological evaluation recorded the presence of Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) ditches. The depth of these features varied but were generally around 300mm – 400mm below surface level.
- 2.2.3 Archaeological stripping, mapping and recording of two areas of the proposed access road will be undertaken in the areas shown in Figure 3 below. The detailed methodology for the monitoring is outlined in Section 3.



Figure 3 – Area for archaeological excavation

Archaeology Management Plan

- 2.2.4 The northern area measures 90m x 15m.
- 2.2.5 The southern area measures 75m x 15m.
- 2.2.6 The strip, map and record will take place ahead of development.
- 2.2.7 A root protection zone is located along the field boundary. Details of this will be shared with the archaeological contractor in advance.
- 2.2.8 At the time of writing, archaeological excavation has commenced in both areas in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 3 of this AMP, and with approval of the Local Authority's Archaeological Advisor. An initial monitoring meeting was undertaken on the 19th November 2025.

2.3 Further Trial Trenches

- 2.3.1 An area of cobbled stone, possibly of a Medieval origin was identified in Trench 4 during initial evaluation trenching.
- 2.3.2 Two further trial trenches have subsequently been excavated, one either side of Trench 4. These trenches did not identify any extension of the cobbles, but other imported stone material was identified. This has been interpreted as an area of consolidated ground of no archaeological importance.
- 2.3.3 No further archaeological investigation or recorded is required in this location.



Figure 4 – Area for further archaeological trial trenching – Google Earth images

2.4 Wildflower Planting

- 2.4.1 Wildflower planting is proposed in the eastern limits of the site.
- 2.4.2 Ground Investigations took place across the areas of the site in which development is proposed. As such, there was none undertaken in the proposed wildflower meadow area. However, considering the results of the GI across the rest of the site, the topsoil is anticipated to extend to a depth of 300mm.
- 2.4.3 The methodology for wildflower planting is as follows:

Step 1: Clear the area to remove competing vegetation.

- Rotary mower or brush cutter: For cutting down tall grass and weeds to start with a manageable base.
- Flail mower: For mulching vegetation into finer material, making it easier to handle.
- Strimmer: For getting into edges and tight spots that larger equipment might miss.

Step 2: Remove surface layer of turf (c.30mm) and weeds to make space for wildflowers.

- Turf cutter: Removes grass and topsoil efficiently, creating open strips for sowing.
- Rotavator or tiller: Breaks up compacted soil and mixes in organic matter, improving conditions for seeds.
- Harrows (spring tine or chain): Helps remove surface weeds and levels the soil, giving you a clean surface.
- The average depth of soil disturbance of the rotavator and harrow is 150mm. This is considerably shallower than the average disturbance caused by agricultural ploughing of 300mm.

Step 3: Prepare the seedbed for sowing.

- Power harrow: Creates a fine tilth, which is ideal for sowing wildflower seeds.
- Roller (Cambridge or flat): Firms the soil before and after sowing, improving seed-to-soil contact for better germination.

Step 4: Sow your seeds evenly.

- Seed spreader or broadcaster: Ensures an even distribution of your seed mix.
- Roller (again): Lightly presses seeds into the soil so they aren't buried too deep.

- 2.4.4 Given the shallow and minimal impacts of the methodology, along with the site's arable history, no archaeological mitigation is required in relation to the wildflower planting.
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2.5 Archaeological Clerk of Works

- 2.5.1 An Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be appointed. The ACoW will be in place to ensure the construction contractor adheres to the Archaeological Management Plan.
- 2.5.2 The ACoW will provide information regarding the archaeology on site which will be used by the construction contractor during inductions. This could be in the form of documentation to be included in the site induction pack, or in the form of in-person presentation.
- 2.5.3 The ACoW will be present on the first day of the construction program to inform staff via induction/toolbox talk as per paragraph 2.5.2 above. Thereafter, the ACoW will have a presence on site when development is taking place in the Concrete Feet area as shown in Figure 2. The regularity of visits from the ACoW will be at their discretion but is anticipated to be at least once a week during construction.
- 2.5.4 The ACoW will act as a liaison between the constructor contractor and the Local Authority's Archaeological Advisor.
- 2.5.5 The ACoW will also be present at the decommissioning of the site.

3 Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

General

- 3.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) form a requirement of this specification.
- 3.2 The archaeological contractor will be an organisation registered with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This WSI will be updated accordingly if the details of the archaeological contractor need to be changed. The archaeological contractor will provide a list of specialists (both in-house and external).
- 3.3 The archaeological contractor will be able to demonstrate that they can provide staffing and expertise with the appropriate skills and experience to address the likely requirements of the project. This would be through provision of staff CVs where requested and written agreement to follow the approved WSI.

Methodology

- 3.4 Topsoil or overburden will be excavated by a 360° tracked or JCB-type machine, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the direct control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of in-situ subsoil/weathered natural, archaeological or significant palaeoenvironmental deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.
- 3.5 Where archaeological deposits are exposed machining will cease and excavations will continue by hand to clean the exposed surface. Archaeological features and deposits will be fully recorded by context as per the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' [Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation](#). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.
- 3.6 All archaeological features will be investigated and as a minimum:
- discrete features will be 50% excavated
 - structural features will be 50% excavated
 - inhumations will be 100% excavated
 - special feature deposits, kilns, potential ritual deposits, and large closely stratified pottery assemblages will also be 100% excavated, and
 - long linear features will be sample (up to 10%) excavated along their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- 3.7 If excavations reveal a substantial number of repetitive discrete features, such as stake-holes, the LPA Archaeological Advisor would require that these should be adequately sampled by excavation to understand their character rather than the complete excavation of all such features.
- 3.8 Should the above excavation sampling strategy not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts.
- 3.9 Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
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Archaeology Management Plan

- 3.10 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be employed. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits, if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with guidance in [Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation](#).
- 3.11 There will be provision within the project organisation for the site attendance of specialists who can advise on sampling strategies for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and with regard to specialist dating techniques, such as archaeomagnetic and OSL dating.
- 3.12 Topsoil should be examined and scanned with a metal detector for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.13 Artefacts should be labelled and bagged on site.
- 3.14 An adequate photographic record of the excavation will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. Digital images taken during the course of the fieldwork will form part of the digital archive to be submitted and curated by the ADS (see archive section below). The drawn and written record must be on an appropriately archivable medium. Photographs will be taken with a high resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 mega pixels.
- 3.15 Where human remains are encountered, their excavation and removal will only be undertaken on receipt of the appropriate licence from the Ministry of Justice. Any consents or licences required will be obtained on behalf of the client by the archaeological contractor. The District Coroner, landowner/developer and LPA Archaeological Advisor will be informed immediately.
- 3.16 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.17 The results of the desk-based research and a copy of the agreed Archaeology Management Plan will be made available to the site director/supervisor to enable the adequate interpretation of exposed features/deposits during fieldwork and so that the agreed programme of works is understood and undertaken.

Monitoring

- 3.18 The RPS archaeological consultant will agree monitoring arrangements with the LPA Archaeological Advisor and give two weeks' notice (unless a shorter period is agreed) of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 3.19 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 3.20 The archaeological contractor undertaking the fieldwork will notify the LPA Archaeological Advisor upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
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Reporting

- 3.21 Upon completion of the fieldwork and required post-excavation analysis an illustrated report will be prepared. The report will collate the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above.
- 3.22 The report will include:
- a summary of the project's background;
 - description and illustration of the site location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - a description of the project's results;
 - an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - site layout plans on an OS base;
 - a plan showing the location of the areas subject to the archaeological excavations in relation to the site boundaries;
 - detailed plans of areas in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas need not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
 - site matrices where appropriate;
 - photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
 - an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).
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Archaeology Management Plan

- 3.23 The fieldwork report will be available within three months of the completion on site, dependent upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc. the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then the LPA Archaeological Advisor will be informed of this and a revised date for the production of the full report agreed between the LPA Archaeological Advisor and the archaeological contractor. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.24 A draft report will be submitted to the LPA Archaeological Advisor for comment prior to its formal submission to the Planning Authority.
- 3.25 Should the development proceed in a staged manner, with each stage requiring archaeological fieldwork, and where a period of more than three months between each stage is anticipated or occurs, then the archaeological contractor will prepare an interim illustrated summary report at the end of each stage. The report will set out the results of that phase of archaeological works, including the results of any specialist assessment or analysis undertaken.
- 3.26 On completion of the final report, in addition to copies required by the Client, a digital copy of the report (in pdf/A-1a archival pdf format) will be submitted to the LPA Archaeological Advisor on the understanding that it will be deposited for public reference in the HER and via a web-based version of the HER.
- 3.27 The results of the project, even if negative, will be submitted for publication in appropriate academic journals. As a minimum this will include the submission of a summary of the findings to the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.
- 3.28 The archaeological consultant and/or contractor will complete an online [OASIS](#) (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include the uploading of a digital version of the report. The report will also include the OASIS ID number. An OASIS accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will organise an Accession Number.
- 3.29 The mitigation will consider and refer to the specialist recommendations for further analysis of artefacts outlined in the trial trenching report.

Deposition of Archive and Finds

- 3.30 The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museums Service. The archaeological contractor will liaise with the relevant museum services prior to the commencement of fieldwork to ensure that there is an agreement between the two services.
- 3.31 Completion of the project is dependent on the compilation of an ordered and integrated project archive by the archaeological contractor in accordance with this Specification, the CIfA [Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives](#) and with [Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment](#) (MoRPHE). The archive must also be transferred for long-term curation to a recognised, accredited or trusted repository. An archive is defined as “all records and materials recovered during an archaeological project and identified for long term preservation, including artefacts, ecofacts and other environmental remains, waste products, scientific samples and also written and visual documentation in paper, film and digital form” ([ARCHES](#)).
- 3.32 The Archaeology Data Service advises that “Good data management from the very beginning of a project can be key to its success and makes preserving data and preparing it for deposit with ADS much easier”.
- 3.33 The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital, the latter comprising all born-digital data and digital copies made of the primary site records and images.
- 3.34 It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of fieldwork, pending specialist input. The archive will conform to *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to*
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Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections in addition to other appropriate professional guidelines.

The Material (Finds) Archive

- 3.35 Items in the material archive must be cleaned (or otherwise appropriately treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the relevant museum. It is advised that early consultation with the museum will facilitate transfer of the material archive.
- 3.36 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum, in a manner to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor. The composition of the archive shall conform to the collecting museum's accession guidelines for depositing archaeological material. The acceptance of an archive by the museum will be in accordance with the museum's accession/collection policies and early consultation with the relevant collecting museum is advised.
- 3.37 The archaeological contractor will, on behalf of the museum, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum. It is preferable for this agreement to be made at the earliest possible stage following assessment after data-collection. It is not advisable to wait until the archive has been compiled before obtaining transfer of title.
- 3.38 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

Deposition of the digital archive

- 3.39 The digital archive will consist of:
- all born-digital data (images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and
 - digital copies made of all other relevant written and drawn data produced and/or collected during fieldwork – i.e. the primary record comprising context records and indices, sample sheets and indices, finds records and indices, site drawings – earthwork surveys, sections and plans, as well as relevant sketches or notes that aid the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording, any relevant information undertaken as part of the post-excavation assessment or analysis, etc.
- 3.40 The digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository and thus made publicly accessible, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023). It is understood that the only suitable repository for digital archaeological archive is the [Archaeology Data Service](#) (ADS). Digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the [standards and requirements](#) of the ADS.
- 3.41 It is expected that a licence to copyright for documentary material, in both physical and digital forms, will be given to the receiving repository. This must be stated within the Written Scheme of Investigation, which should also identify the recipients of each element of the documentary archive.
-

Public Outreach

- 3.42 Should the excavations expose significant archaeological or artefactual deposits then the archaeological consultant will consider, with the developer or their agent, whether a programme of public outreach should be implemented. This may take a variety of forms, from the provision of notice boards on the site boundary with information on the site and the ongoing results of the archaeological excavations, and the preparation of press releases, through to public open day(s) and talks to local interested organisations. While the cost for undertaking such outreach is borne by the applicant/agent, in certain circumstances the LPA Archaeological Advisor may be able to offer assistance in outreach undertaken.

Sources Consulted

BWnS (2022) *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville*

Historic England (2011) *A1 Soil Stack: Preservation in situ of Fragile Stone Buildings Beneath Embankments*

MOLA (2023) *Archaeological Geophysical Survey of Land off Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire*

Worcestershire Archaeology (2025) *Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*

Appendices

Appendix 1

Evaluation Trenching Report

**Archaeological evaluation
on Land North and South of Lychgate Lane
Aston Flamville
Leicestershire**

Worcestershire Archaeology
For Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd

June 2025



Find out more online:
www.explorethepast.co.uk



LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF LYCHGATE LANE ASTON FLAMVILLE LEICESTERSHIRE

Archaeological evaluation report



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Worcestershire Archaeology
Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service
The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PD

SITE INFORMATION

Site name:	Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire.
Local planning authority:	Blaby District Council and Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Planning reference:	22/0048/FUL
Central NGR:	Northern area SP 45907 93294 Southern Area SP 46018 92758
Commissioning client:	RPS Consulting Services Ltd
WA project number:	P6815
WA report number:	3330
Accession number	X.A172.2024
Oasis reference:	fieldsec1-534586

DOCUMENT CONTROL PANEL				
Version	Date	Author	Details	Approved by
1.2	11/06/25	M. Nicholson	Draft V1.2	R Lotherington
2.0	22/08/2025	M.Nicholson	Draft V2.0	R Lotherington

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
REPORT	5
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Background to the project	5
1.2 Site location, topography, and geology.....	5
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Prehistoric Period	6
2.3 Mesolithic Period	6
2.4 Neolithic	6
2.5 Bronze Age	6
2.6 Iron Age.....	7
2.7 Romano-British Period	7
2.8 Anglo Saxon (Early Medieval).....	7
2.9 Later Medieval Period	7
2.10 Post-medieval and Modern Period	8
2.11 Geophysical Survey.....	8
3 PROJECT AIMS	8
4 PROJECT METHODOLOGY	8
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	10
5.1 Introduction	10
5.2 Phasing	10
5.2.1 Natural deposits	10
5.2.2 Phase 1: Iron Age.....	10
5.2.3 Phase 2: Roman	11
5.2.4 Phase 3: Medieval	12
5.2.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval	12
5.2.6 Phase 5: Undated	13
6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	14
6.1 Introduction	14
6.2 Aims.....	14
6.3 Methodology	14
6.3.1 Recovery policy.....	14
6.4 Method of analysis.....	14
6.5 Discard policy.....	15
6.6 Results	15
6.6.1 Artefactual analysis	15
6.7 Summary of artefacts by period	16
6.7.1 Prehistoric.....	16
6.7.2 Middle to Late Iron Age	16
6.7.4 Post-medieval	16
6.7.5 Modern	16
6.7.6 Undated	16

6.8	Discussion	18
6.9	Recommendations	19
6.9.1	Further analysis.....	19
6.9.2	Discard/retention.....	19
7	ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	19
7.1	Introduction	19
7.2	Methodology	19
7.2.1	Sampling policy.....	19
7.2.2	Processing and analysis	19
7.2.3	Charcoal	19
7.2.4	Animal Bone	19
7.3	Discard policy.....	20
7.4	Results	20
7.4.1	Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal	20
7.5	Animal bone.....	22
7.6	Discussion	23
7.7	Significance	24
7.8	Recommendations	24
7.8.1	Further analysis.....	24
8	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	24
9	PROJECT PERSONNEL	25
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	25
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	25

FIGURES

PLATES

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX II: OASIS FORM

Archaeological evaluation on Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire

By Michael Nicholson

With contributions by Jo Losh

Illustrations by Abbie Horton

Summary

Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) conducted an archaeological evaluation at on Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire (the Site) spanning from March to April 2025. The project comprised the excavation of 132no. evaluation trenches across eight fields and was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd, in support of a planning application for a proposed solar energy farm and access road. Planning permission for the development was granted, subject to a programme of archaeological works, during July 2024 (planning ref: 22/00739/FUL).

The application was supported by a Desk-Based Assessment produced by Barton Willmore, now Stantec in October 2022 and a geophysical survey undertaken by MOLA during 2023. The assessment considered that the Site had a low potential for Prehistoric and Medieval archaeological remains to be present whilst the geophysical survey considered that there were anomalies associated with Medieval agricultural activity bisecting the Site. Accordingly, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (the Curator) considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon sub-surface heritage assets preserved within the development area, most notably relating to the Prehistoric through to medieval periods, and requested a phase of evaluation trenching be undertaken in order to determine the date, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains preserved on the Site in accordance with paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The archaeological evaluation at Aston Flamville largely supported the geophysical survey results, revealing evidence of both prehistoric and Roman activity, alongside extensive medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow troughs and a post-medieval field system.

Whilst the pre-dominant archaeological evidence comprised relict ridge and furrow troughs and post-medieval field boundaries the focus for Iron Age and Roman activity was centred on Trenches 56-58 and Trench 48 within the southern area of the evaluation. The late prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains were characterised by field boundary ditches and a small number of pits with limited evidence for localised domestic activity. The presence of cattle bone in both the Iron Age and Roman period features indicates that the local population practised, at least, a pastoral farming economy which probably included the husbandry of cattle. Although the presence of burnt stone and butchery waste hints at some localised domestic activity, the overall distribution and character of the features, broadly aligned field boundaries, occasional pits, and a notable absence of structural remains, strongly suggest that this area formed part of an agricultural hinterland rather than a settlement core. The lack of dense, intercutting features or structural evidence, such as post-built buildings, roundhouses, or hearths, further supports an interpretation of peripheral land use, likely focused on pastoral or mixed farming. While limited domestic indicators were recorded, their sparse and scattered nature implies that any settlement activity was located at some distance from the trenches excavated at Aston Flamville.

Excavation of Trench 58 also revealed a possible closure deposit characterised by an inverted East Midlands ware vessel with a quernstone placed upon the pot. The structured deposit was inserted through the final phase disuse layers of a field boundary ditch and has parallels with other closure type deposits on sites at Humberstone, Brooksby Quarry and Glenfield Park, Leicestershire.

The methods employed during the evaluation provide high confidence that the project's objectives were met. Conditions across all trenches were conducive to identifying archaeological features, and the evaluation accurately characterized the nature, density, and distribution of archaeological remains across the development site.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

During March and April 2025, Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) conducted an archaeological evaluation on Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire (the Site).

The project comprised the excavation of 132no. evaluation trenches across eight fields and was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd, in support of a planning application for a proposed solar energy farm and access road. Planning permission for the development was granted, subject to a programme of archaeological works, during July 2024 (planning ref: 22/00739/FUL).

The application was supported by a Desk-Based Assessment produced by Barton Willmore, now Stantec in October 2022 and a geophysical survey undertaken by MOLA during 2023. The assessment considered that the Site had a low potential for Prehistoric and Medieval archaeological remains to be present whilst the geophysical survey considered that there were anomalies associated with Medieval agricultural activity bisecting the Site. Accordingly, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (the Curator) considered that the proposed development has the potential to impact upon sub-surface heritage assets preserved within the development area, most notably relating to the Prehistoric through to medieval periods, and requested a phase of evaluation trenching be undertaken in order to determine the date, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains preserved on the Site in accordance with paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The project conforms to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2024). The evaluation also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance: for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014)

1.2 Site location, topography, and geology

The northern and southern portions of the Site are located north-west and south-east of the M69 respectively with the north-west area centred on NGR SP 45907 93294 and the southern extension centred on NGR SP 46018 92758.

The northern area lies c.1.24km east of Burbage village centre, extends across c.127,288 m². of land and comprises three sperate fields bordered to the east by the M69. The northern area is bordered to the south by Lychgate Lane and arable land to the west and north.

The southern area extends across c.285,958 m², comprising five separate fields and lies 0.7km southwest of Aston Flamville village core. The southern area is bordered by Lychgate Lane to the north, the M69 to the west and arable land to the south and east.

Both sites are used for arable cultivation and no visible earthworks were identified during fieldwork. The underlying solid geology was from the Mercia Mudstone Group sealed by superficial deposits of silts and clays of the Bosworth Clay Member - (BGS, 2025 Geology of Britain viewer. Available: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed: 1st May 2025).

2 Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Site was also produced by Barton Willmore, now Stantec, on behalf of Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd in 2022 (Clarke, 2022). The assessment gathered baseline information from the Historic Environmental Record (HER) maintained by Leicestershire County Council filtered across a 1km search area. The findings presented in the DBA are summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric Period

(800,000 BC–AD 43)

The earliest evidence for human presence in Britain dates to the Palaeolithic period. While nationally rare, Leicestershire has yielded Lower and Middle Palaeolithic finds, particularly along the course of the Bytham River and near Brooksby sand and gravel deposits. The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) lists 100 Palaeolithic sites within the county, none of which are located within the vicinity of the development area. However, the HER does contain ten entries relating to the broader prehistoric period close to the development area.

2.3 Mesolithic Period

(10,000–4000 BC)

Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities (c. 10,000–4000 BC) favoured river valleys and coastal areas. Evidence from this period typically comprises flint tools. Leicestershire has produced numerous Mesolithic lithic scatters, with the HER recording 380 potential sites, including two areas of flint scatters east of the Site near Mickle Hill, documented between 1913 and 1917. These finds include cores, blades, flakes, scrapers, and piercers, suggesting tool production and repair, potentially indicating Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity. The descriptions of these early 20th-century finds, noting "long ridged flakes," "pygmy character," and evidence of two-period working, alongside scrapers, a leaf-shaped point, and a fabricator, hint at Mesolithic presence. The limited local flint geology suggests people travelled to the area to work this material, potentially indicating a nearby settlement.

2.4 Neolithic

(4000–2000 BC)

The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC), Bronze Age (2000–600 BC), and Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43) saw the development of settled communities, farming, and communal monuments. The HER records Neolithic finds near the Site, including a flint leaf-shaped arrowhead at Mickle Hill and further prehistoric flints northeast of it. A Neolithic arrowhead was also found near Fields Farm, southwest of the Site, and several flint assemblages were recovered west of the northern parcel during utility works, suggesting potential areas of occupation. The difficulty in distinguishing Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic lithics is noted, as similar areas were exploited. The presence of arrowheads within lithic scatters is a key indicator of Neolithic activity. The continued evidence of flint-working in an area lacking abundant local flint further supports the idea of early farming communities exploiting the landscape in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

2.5 Bronze Age

(2000–600 BC)

The Early Bronze Age shows continuity with the Late Neolithic, marked by the introduction of metalworking. Settlement evidence is scarce, with funerary monuments like round barrows and ring ditches being more common. Cropmark evidence for a ring ditch exists within the wider area.

2.6 Iron Age

(600 BC- AD 43)

The Iron Age in Leicestershire is represented by over 1000 HER entries. However, within proximity to the development area the only potential Iron Age find is a quern stone from north of Church Farm in Aston Flamville.

2.7 Romano-British Period

(AD 43-410)

The Romano-British period saw a shift towards a pastoral economy. Leicestershire, with its strategic location along major Roman roads (Watling Street, Fosse Way, and Ermine Street), has yielded approximately 1500 Roman sites and finds. Proximity to the Site is indicated by pottery (1st-2nd century mortaria and coarse ware) found during clay digging at Lychgate Lane, Burbage, later destroyed by the M69. A beehive quern top was also found during preliminary work for the motorway. A Roman coin hoard was discovered northeast of Cottage Farm, near the Site's northern boundary. Scattered finds of coins, metal objects (including a brooch), and undated pottery sherds within the vicinity to the development area do not suggest significant settlement. However, an archaeological evaluation north of the Study Area at M69 Junction 2 revealed evidence of a localised late Iron Age and Roman rural settlement.

2.8 Anglo Saxon (Early Medieval)

(AD 410-1066)

Following the Roman withdrawal, the Anglo-Saxon period saw socio-economic decline and the eventual establishment of a parochial system. Aston Flamville's historic core, known as 'Erston' by 1209, meaning 'eastern settlement,' was held by Robert de Flamville after the Norman Conquest.

The HER identifies two early medieval monuments within the Study Area: The Church of St Peter and potential early village earthwork foundations. While the earthworks remain un-investigated, the Norman window in St Peter's Church suggests possible Saxon continuity.

2.9 Later Medieval Period

(AD 1066-1540)

The later medieval period (1050-1500) experienced growth followed by the Black Death. Smaller towns like Leicester prospered, leading to the growth of surrounding settlements. The HER records 14 medieval monuments within proximity to the development area, part of approximately 4000 county-wide. Beyond larger towns, settlement in Leicestershire typically comprised nucleated villages with a parish church, manorial complex, moated sites, fishponds, and dovecotes. Archaeological evidence for these features exists in Aston Flamville. Many villages in the area likely developed around or shortly after the 9th century, associated with the open field system. Ridge and furrow agricultural practices, characteristic of this system, are evident west of the Site, preserved in aerial photographs of Aston Flamville. A Geophysical Survey of the Site revealed previously unknown ridge and furrow.

Burbage, located 1km west of the Site, also has a historic settlement core. Medieval evidence near Burbage includes a fishpond within the Manor House Grounds, a late 15th-century gold posy ring, and a wood bank earthwork.

2.10 Post-medieval and Modern Period

(AD 1540–present)

The HER records numerous post-medieval monuments and buildings surrounding the Site, including listed buildings and conservation areas. Aston Flamville remained a small rural community, named after Robert de Flamville (c. 1100). The Turville and later the Cradock families held the manor. The 1851 Tithe Map shows Cradock family landholdings and identifies the northern and southern portions of the Site as 'Aston Flamville Glebe,' indicating church ownership. The southern field of the northern Site was owned and occupied by John Smith Crosland. Burbage is depicted as a smaller settlement centred on the current conservation area.

The 1886 Ordnance Survey map shows the southern parcel of the Site as agricultural fields with internal boundaries and a small agricultural structure. The northern portion is partially visible as enclosed fields. Field Cottage is present, but few other houses are shown along Lychgate Lane. Subsequent OS maps (1904, 1964) show little change. The construction of the M69 motorway between 1984 and 1988 significantly altered the surrounding landscape, dividing the two parcels of the Site, which likely remained in agricultural use. LiDAR data reveals no unknown anomalies within the Site.

2.11 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey of both the northern and southern area was undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology service during 2023. The magnetometry survey revealed a series of linear anomalies considered likely to be associated Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval occupation as well as multiple anomalies consistent with post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation terraces (Manktelow, 2023). The trenches excavated during the course of the evaluation targeted both anomalies revealed during the geophysical survey and apparently 'blank' areas of the Site.

3 Project aims

The aims and scope of the project are to undertake sufficient fieldwork to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt;
- identify their location, nature date and preservation;
- assess their significance;
- assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

The Desk-based Assessment indicates that significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of Prehistoric and Roman periods, with further evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural .

The evaluation only assessed heritage assets of Archaeological interest. The project did not include consideration of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or historic hedgerows.

4 Project methodology

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology during Summer 2024 (WA 2024). Fieldwork was undertaken between 24th March 2025 and 25th April 2025.

The proposed development was divided between two areas, a northern area, extending across c.12.73ha. and a southern area, extending across c.28.56ha. Cumulatively the Site encloses .41.32ha. of land including 8no. agricultural fields. 132no. 30m x 1.8m trenches were excavated across the 8no. fields with Fields 1 - 3 located within the northern area and the fields in the southern

area designated Fields 4 – 8. The footprint of the excavated trenches, extended across a total area of c.7128 square meters and represented a sample size of c.2% site coverage. The trench locations were determined by targeting of the location geophysical anomalies of archaeological potential and apparent 'blank' areas. Some micro-movement of trenches or excavation disqualification occurred due to factors such as public access routes, buried and overhead services, and ecological considerations. Figures 2 - 3 indicate the location of the trenches on the Site. The specific trench numbers for each field are listed below:

Field 1: Trenches 1-14

Field 2: Trenches 15-32

Field 3: Trenches 33-44

Field 4: Trenches 45, 47-55

Field 5: Trenches 56-91

Field 6: Trenches 92-101

Field 7: Trenches 102-126

Field 8: Trenches 127-132

Trench 46 and the western half of 47 were removed from the scheme following approval from Richard Smalley at RPG Group Ltd (the Consultant) and William Kelly, Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (the Curator).

Trench 48 was rotated slightly to avoid the protected grass margin around Field 4.

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

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

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that the final physical archive will be deposited at the Leicester Museum and Art Gallery. The archiving will adhere to the standards and guidance provided by the following:

- Leicestershire Museum Service (The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections; Leicestershire County Council, 2024)
- AAF, 2011 *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
- ClfA, 2014 *Standard and guidance: for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, published December 2014, updated 5 June 2020

Additionally, the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) in line with the Leicestershire Museum Service archiving requirements.

5 Archaeological results

5.1 Introduction

The following section provides an overview and synthesis of the depositional sequence encountered on site. Depths of deposits are expressed as either below ground level (BGL) or metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Archaeological features identified are discussed in phase order to provide a chronological narrative for the Site and to aid the synthesis of the results. The results have been separated into the northern and southern areas given the changing landscape between the two areas.

A context summary table of the depositional sequence encountered in the evaluation trenches is presented in Appendix 1: Context Inventory, which provides a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology in each of the trenches. These results should be considered in association with Figures 2 – 12 and Plates 1- 19.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 Natural deposits

In the northern area, the prevailing natural substrate primarily consisted of pink, orange and yellow clays, occasionally interspersed with sand and gravel patches. Within the southern area, the superficial drift geology was predominantly dominated by a brown clay aside from at the northern extent of Fields 5 and 6 where there was a noticeable transition to the brighter, pink, orange and yellow clays observed within the northern area. The natural substrate was identified at an average depth of 0.39m BGL and was visible at the base of all of the excavated evaluation trenches.

5.2.2 Phase 1: Iron Age

Southern Area

Iron Age pits and ditch

Field 5. (Plates 4 and 15-19)

Trenches 57 and 58 were positioned within the north-eastern part of Field 5 targeted across a series of anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

Within the centre of Trench 57, a shallow, heat-affected, stone-filled pit (**5704**) was identified. This pit measured 1.39m wide and 0.31m deep, containing a single fill of deliberately deposited waste material indicative of a waste pit. Finds included a flint waste flake and pottery tentatively dated to the Iron Age. While no *in-situ* burning was found in the surrounding trenches, the pit's presence suggests localized domestic occupation. It is worth noting that the single, undiagnostic, prehistoric, flint flake was very heavily abraded when recovered from fill (**5703**) within pit [**5704**], suggesting it had been subject to surface exposure or disturbance prior to its redeposition within this feature. Although likely a residual prehistoric find within a later feature, given the surrounding Iron Age activity, the flakes presence does suggest the potential for earlier prehistoric activity within the bounds of the Site.

Additional heat affected stone was found within ditch [**5805**] in Trench 58.

Trench 58 revealed a second pit [**5803**], excavated into deposit (**5806**) of ditch [**5805**]. Pit [**5803**] contained the deliberate burial or structured deposition of a large, inverted Iron Age pot. The remains of the vessel comprised 252no. fragments with an additional 379no. fragments recovered from two distinct deposits within the pot itself. Notably, a saddle quern, was discovered inside the pot and was, given its excavated position, considered likely to have been placed over the pot during burial, directly contributing to the vessels fragmentation. The pit's location within ditch [**5805**] may appear coincidental, but it was likely a deliberate act. The ditch itself, even though it had naturally filled in and fallen out of use prior to the pot's deposition, may have represented a significant boundary within the

landscape with the structured deposition of the vessel interpreted as a possible 'closing event' marking the features formal dis-use.

Ditch [5805] measured 1.26m wide and 0.32m deep and was filled by a single naturally accumulated deposited (5806) which contained 2 fragments of possible Iron Age pottery and fragments of heat affected stone.

5.2.3 Phase 2: Roman

Southern Area

Roman enclosure ditches

Field 4. (Plates 5 and 6)

Trench 48, situated within the north-eastern corner of Field 4, was placed within the proposed access route from Lynchgate Lane to the southern area containing Fields 5, 6, 7 and 8. A substantial east-west oriented ditch, comprising at least two iterations, was identified within the northern half of the trench.

The earliest phase of the ditch was characterised by ditch [4803] which measured at least 1.09m wide and 0.58m deep, with concave sides and base. The northern slope of the ditch was truncated by later ditch [4806]. Ditch [4803] contained two superimposed disuse deposits and terminated within the base of the trench, suggesting it may have been the location of an entrance within an enclosure or boundary.

Ditch [4806], a later re-cut, measured 2.54m wide and 0.85m deep, also exhibiting shallow concave sides and base with two superimposed disuse deposits. This re-cut appears to have removed any potential enclosure or boundary entrance and contained fragments of Roman pottery of potential 2nd – 4th century date. Ditch [4803/4806] extends parallel to the modern northern field boundary and road alignment, and while sited 30m to the south, may represent an earlier iteration or precursor of the modern field boundary.

Trench 50 was excavated approximately 40m south of Trench 48, with a broadly east-west aligned ditch in its northern end. The ditch [5003] measured 1.26m wide and 0.42m deep and contained a single silt disuse deposit. While its alignment is similar to boundary ditch [4803], Ditch [5002] is much smaller in size and may represent internal land division and/or drainage within a larger field system. Two fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this ditch.

Additional abraded Romano-British pottery fragments were identified within the topsoil of Trench 45.

It's worth noting that although Field 4 did not contain any geophysical anomalies, the discovery of substantial concentrations of archaeological features within the field's boundaries, suggests that further Roman activity may remain scattered across the eastern portion of Field 4.

Field 5. (Plates 1 & 2)

Trench 56 was located within the north-western limits of Field 5 and revealed the presence of a large Roman ditch and a proximate, but ultimately undated, pit.

Ditch [5606] cut across the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. Its profile showed concave sides leading to a rounded base. The fill sequence began with an initial weathering deposit at the base, indicating a period of exposure before being filled by two superimposed disuse deposits resulting from gradual siltation. Fragments of 3rd – 4th Century Roman pottery were recovered from within these silt deposits.

Approximately 4.5m to the north of ditch [5606], Pit [5610] was excavated. This feature, although undated was placed within Phase 2 due to its proximity to Roman ditch [5606] and measured 0.66m in width and 0.36m in depth.

5.2.4 Phase 3: Medieval

Northern Area

Medieval field boundary and ridge and furrow

Field 1. (Plates 11 – 14)

Ridge and furrow remnants bisected the both the northern and southern area, suggesting a long history of agriculture which has likely caused significant horizontal truncation. Although the ridges no longer remained extant, the furrow troughs were identified in a substantial number of trenches and provided tangible evidence of past agricultural practices created by generations of farmers using ridge and furrow cultivation terraces as a means to assist with land drainage during cultivation of heavy soils.

Trenches 3 and 4 targeted a winding east-west aligned anomaly. The anomaly was interpreted as a probable relict field boundary ditch given the features orientation mirrored the furrows to the north. The anomaly corresponded to the location of Ditch [309]:[404] which was excavated in both trenches 3 and 4, measuring between 1.83m to 3.1m wide and 0.46 to 0.52m deep respectively and displayed a concave side, undulating base and contained two superimposed disuse deposits formed by natural siltation. The ditch was later truncated by the installation of a land drain [306], which presumably partially replaced the function of the silted-up ditch.

Directly to the north, within Trench 4, a 2.6m-wide cobbled surface (402) was uncovered, first appearing within the subsoil at a depth of 0.22m BGL. The surface was composed of rounded and sub-rounded cobbles set into a clay matrix and was moderately well preserved. Although the cobbling extended beyond the limits of the trench, it was not identified in any surrounding trenches, which may indicate either that the cobbles represent an isolated consolidation event or, if a relict track, that later ploughing has caused significant horizontal truncation. No dating evidence was recovered from the investigation centred on the surface but the form *might* suggest a medieval or post-medieval date.

The presence of a cobbled surface adjacent to the northern edge of Ditch [404] suggests that they were placed before the ditch completely fell out of use and may represent the relict remnants of a trackway or perhaps an isolated patch of consolidated ground intended to stabilise waterlogged ground.

It is worth noting that much of the dating for Phase 3 is based on proximity and orientation to the probable medieval furrows north of Trenches 3 and 4. Interpretation and dating of the Phase 3 features should be considered tentative due to the absence of secure medieval dating evidence.

5.2.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval

Northern Area

Field boundaries

Field 2.

Trenches 21 and 30 were not targeted over any geophysical anomalies but were sited in order to test apparently 'blank' areas of the Site.

Ditch [2105], was identified within the central portion of Trench 21, measured 1.45m wide and 0.51m deep and was filled by two superimposed dark silty loam disuse deposits. The ditch corresponded with a field boundary identified on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey mapping data published during the late 19th century. Accordingly, Ditch [2105] was interpreted as post-medieval field boundary. The same ditch was also identified within Trench 30, matching the location indicated by the historic mapping data, but remained unexcavated. Post-medieval pottery and ceramic land drain fragments were recovered from Fill (2104).

Southern Area

Field boundaries

Field 4.

Trench 52 was within the central eastern limits of Field 4. A small gully [5205], measuring 0.62m wide and 0.21m deep, bisected the northern limits of the trench and aligned with a field boundary present on the late 19th century 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map.

A large dark brown/black amorphous spread (5203) dominated the central and southern areas of the trench. An excavated slot across this deposit revealed it to be approximately 0.10m deep with an undulating base and evidence of significant bioturbation. Several north-south aligned plough marks, consistent with the alignment of north-south orientated furrows observed in the field, were noted. Deposit (5203) may represent the truncated remnants of a hedgerow adjacent to a field boundary.

Field 5. (plate 8)

Trenches 78, 79, 86 and 87 were targeted across the location of a ditch interpreted as a field boundary during the geophysical survey. Interventions were excavated across the ditch within Trenches 78 and 79.

Ditch [7804:7904] contained modern glass fragments and significant evidence of recent bioturbation disturbance and broadly aligned with a field boundary noted on the 1830s-1880s Leicestershire County Ordinance Survey map, although the map data appears to be consistently 8-9m further south than that of the ditch. This may be the result of a migrating boundary or errors during collation of the 19th century map. Further credence to a migrating boundary can be found within Trench 78. The faint remnants of a parallel ditch approximately 9m to the north of ditch [7804] was identified.

Field 7. (plates 9 and 10)

Trenches 110 and 111 within the centre of Field 7 were not placed to target any geophysical anomalies but identified a broadly north-south aligned ditch [11004:11104] that bisected both trenches. The ditch was identified on the 1830s-1880s Leicestershire County Ordinance Survey map. A fragment of post medieval pottery was recovered from fill (11003). Additional fragments of undated pottery, slate, lead and pottery were also recovered from the same deposit.

At the northern edge of Field 7, Trench 112 identified two small north-south linear features [11204:11206] broadly on the same alignment as land drains seen within the trench. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these linears, they appeared to truncate earlier medieval ridge and furrow activity and therefore have been tentatively placed as furrows or plough scars within Phase 4: Post medieval.

Trenches 116, 125 and 126 within the southeastern limits of Field 7 were placed to intersect a curving linear anomaly. A large field boundary ditch [12505] identified on the 1830s-1880s Leicestershire County Ordinance Survey map was revealed. The boundary ditch was excavated within Trench 125 revealing it had truncated an earlier ceramic land drain, fragments of which were recovered from the superimposed naturally derived ditch fills.

5.2.6 Phase 5: Undated

Southern Area

Linear features

Field 5

Trench 64 was sited approximately 31m to the east of Trench 56 which contained a Roman ditch and probable pit (See section 5.3.2 Phase 2: Roman). A small, shallow east to west linear was observed on broadly the same orientation as the ditch within Trench 56 and may form internal sub-divisions within a larger Roman enclosed field system, however no dating evidence was recovered and the feature remains undated. Ditch [6404] measured 0.38m wide and 0.18m deep. Initially the ditch was

observed in plan truncating a medieval furrow although on further investigation this relationship could not be established.

Field 6

A broadly east to west aligned ditch was observed within the northern limits of Trench 95. Measuring 0.82m wide and 0.22m deep, Ditch [9504] contained a single, naturally derived, disuse deposit. No other similar features were noted within adjacent trenches. The date and function of the ditch remains unknown.

Field 7

Two small, shallow parallel linear features were observed within Trench 120. They were aligned northwest to southeast and sited 1.9m apart. Ditches [12004:12006] measured 0.59m and 0.49m wide and 0.12m and 0.09m deep respectively. Whilst these could potentially form a narrow driveway or sheep-crush, given the form of the features and their alignment they are more than likely to be the result of ploughing.

6 Artefactual evidence

By Samantha Ewell

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 Aims

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

6.3 Methodology

6.3.1 Recovery policy

Artefacts were recovered according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012).

The majority of artefacts collected in the field were recovered by hand, but a small quantity of further material was retrieved from environmental samples (see below).

6.4 Method of analysis

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

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced, as appropriate, by fabric type according to the Leicestershire Ceramic Type Series (*viz* Marsden 2011 (with additions) for Iron Age, and Pollard 1994 for Roman). Where possible, forms were categorised and dated using the appropriate published typology for the specific fabric type.

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined, but none were worthy of comment and so they are not included below.

Where possible, the results from analysis of this assemblage have been compared to assemblages from other local and regional sites.

6.5 Discard policy

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

6.6 Results

6.6.1 Artefactual analysis

The results below provide a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by site phase. Where possible, dates have been allocated, and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary. The assemblage is summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

The assemblage totalled 944 finds weighing 12.65kg including those retrieved from environmental sampling. The material could be dated from the prehistoric to modern period, indicating multiple periods of activity, with the latter likely relating to agriculture (see Table 1).

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
prehistoric	stone	flint	waste flake	1	2
middle/late Iron Age	ceramic		pot	753	2265
middle/late iron age	stone		quern?	1	5000
Iron Age	ceramic		pot	27	39
?Roman	ceramic		pot	4	41
Roman	ceramic		pot	19	453
post-medieval	ceramic		pot	2	9
modern	glass		vessel	2	44
undated	ceramic		pot	7	12
undated	ceramic		drain?	15	1743
undated	metal	iron	unident	1	16
undated	metal	lead	strip	1	6
undated	organic		oyster	2	163
undated	stone		heat cracked stone	29	2773
undated	stone		slate	1	11

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)
prehistoric	stone	flint	natural	79	70
Totals				944	12647

Table 1: Quantification of site assemblage

6.7 Summary of artefacts by period

6.7.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric material was limited to one abraded waste flake from the fill of a pit context (5703) recovered from sample 4. A sherd of pottery is present in the context from the same sample weighing 1g; it is too small to be accurately dated by fabric though is hard fired and clearly not of early prehistoric origin. The flint is therefore residual in the context (Robin Jackson pers comm).

6.7.2 Middle to Late Iron Age

A pottery vessel was block lifted (context 5804) and micro-excavated during post excavation. It was not possible to excavate the contents in spits due to the friable nature of the pottery and silty clay fill. The block lift contained sherds from a single vessel with a short upright, flat topped rim, a slightly expanded base and light scoring on the surfaces. The vessel was of a sand, shell and organic tempered fabric and was likely complete when deposited.

The block lift additionally contained a large stone, likely a saddle quern, which appears to have been deliberately placed on top of the vessel, therefore indicating structured deposition. Rim sherds were identified under the stone, suggesting that the vessel was crushed by it. Heat-cracked stone, pottery fragments and flint debitage were recovered from samples taken from the fill of the pot (contexts 5806, 5807).

An additional sherd within the block lift was from a different scored ware vessel, being significantly thicker-walled and having a quartz and sand tempered fabric.

The form of the large vessel, and its scored surfaces, indicate it is of the East Midlands scored ware tradition as defined by Elsdon (1992).

6.7.3 Roman

Roman pottery was variously represented by a range of sandy oxidised and sandy grey wares, most likely of local production. Where forms were present, these were mainly identified as jars and bowls. One sherd of a Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria hammerhead rim in an abraded condition could be dated to mid-3rd – early 4th century AD (context 5603).

6.7.4 Post-medieval

Two pieces of pottery were identified as post-medieval in date, though the small sherd size may indicate them to be intrusive or a result of agriculture such as ploughing/manuring. Context (2403) was identified as a sherd of redware with a black interior glaze dated 17th Century onwards. Context (11003) was a highly fired sherd in a sandy fabric reminiscent of Midlands Purple ware.

6.7.5 Modern

Modern material was limited to two pieces of green bottle glass, context (7903).

6.7.6 Undated

Undated material consisted of a piece of slate and a lead strip. Other undated material could generally be dated by association to other datable material (see table 2).

Fifteen pieces of ceramic building material from contexts (2403, 12504), are undated. No pieces are complete enough to ascertain their entire profile, however, the most complete example features a triangular flange on one edge with the body of the tile appearing to curve. It is most likely that these are pieces of a horseshoe type land drain of post-medieval to modern date.

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)	period	TPQ
403	stone		heat cracked stone	1	13	undated	undated
	stone	flint	natural	4	3	prehistoric	
1203	ceramic		pot	1	25	Roman	Roman
2403	ceramic		pot	1	5	post-medieval	post-medieval
	ceramic		pot	3	7	undated	
	ceramic		drain?	14	1140	undated	
4500	ceramic		pot	4	41	?Roman	?Roman
4807	organic		oyster	2	163	undated	Undated
5002	ceramic		pot	2	48	Roman	Roman
5603	ceramic		pot	13	227	Roman	Roman
5604	ceramic		pot	3	153	Roman	Roman
5703	ceramic		pot	1	1	undated	?Iron Age
	stone		heat cracked stone	15	329	undated	
	stone	flint	natural	4	3	undated	
	stone	flint	waste flake	1	1	prehistoric	
5800	ceramic		pot	1	3	Iron Age	Iron Age
5804	ceramic		pot	26	36	Iron Age	Middle/late Iron Age
	ceramic		pot	252	1981	middle/late Iron Age	
	stone		heat cracked stone	3	260	undated	
	stone		quern?	1	5000	middle/late iron age	
	stone	flint	natural	5	2	undated	
5806	ceramic		pot	2	2	undated	?Iron Age

context	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight (g)	period	TPQ
	stone		heat cracked stone	3	503	undated	
	stone	flint	natural	14	35	undated	
5807 (upper fill of block lifted pot)	ceramic		pot	377	238	middle/late Iron Age	Middle/late Iron Age
	stone		heat cracked stone	4	935	undated	
	stone	flint	natural	8	3	undated	
5808 (lower fill of block lifted pot)	ceramic		pot	124	46	middle/late Iron Age	Middle/late Iron Age
	stone		heat cracked stone	3	733	undated	
5904	stone	flint	natural	12	3	undated	undated
7903	glass		vessel	2	44	modern	modern
11003	ceramic		pot	1	4	post-medieval	post-medieval (may be intrusive)
	metal	iron	unident	1	16	undated	
	ceramic		pot	1	2	undated	
	metal	lead	strip	1	6	undated	
	stone		slate	1	11	undated	
	stone	flint	natural	31	20	undated	
	stone	flint	natural	1	2	undated	
12504	ceramic		drain?	1	603	undated	undated

Table 2: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6.8 Discussion

The artefactual assemblage from this site is consistent with others from the region and is indicative of activity in the vicinity from the middle to late Iron Age and into the Roman period. The structured deposition of the saddle quern with the scored ware jar is of particular interest.

The presence of small amounts of post-medieval and modern material are likely due to agricultural practices such as manuring.

6.9 Recommendations

6.9.1 Further analysis

Should further work take place the pottery should be fully analysed including fabric and form types where possible and compared to other local and regional sites in Leicestershire.

The scored ware pottery was well preserved including diagnostic sherds which have potential to refine the chronology and typology of this material, feeding into regional research aims.

6.9.2 Discard/retention

At present it is recommended that material of post-medieval and modern date be discarded. The remaining material should be retained due to the potential for future analysis/research.

7 Environmental evidence

By Jo Losh

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken by the excavator from deposits considered to be of high potential for the recovery of environmental remains. A total of eight bulk samples (each of up to 20 litres) were taken from the Site (Table 5).

7.2.2 Processing and analysis

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

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

7.2.3 Charcoal

Charcoal was examined under a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope in order to determine the presence of oak and non-oak charcoal. Identifications were carried out using reference texts (Schweingruber 1978 and Hather 2000) and reference slides housed at Worcestershire Archaeology.

7.2.4 Animal Bone

Animal bone was identified with the aid of modern bone reference collections housed at the Worcestershire Archaeology offices and identification guides (Schmid 1972 and Hillson 1992). It was quantified according to weight (g) and count and tabulated by context.

Context	Sample	Context description	Period	Sample volume	Volume processed	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
5904	1	Fill - Gully [5905]		20	10	Yes	Yes
5804	2	Fill - Pit [5803]	Prehistoric	5	5	Yes	Yes
5806	3	Fill - Ditch [5805]		20	10	Yes	Yes
5703	4	Fill - Pit [5704]	Prehistoric	20	10	Yes	Yes
11103	5	Fill - Ditch [11104]	Post-medieval	20	10	Yes	Yes
403	6	Fill - Ditch [404]		20	10	Yes	Yes
5807	7	Fill within Pot	Prehistoric	10	10	Yes	Yes
5808	8	Fill within pot	Prehistoric	5	5	Yes	Yes

Table 3: List of bulk samples

7.3 Discard policy

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

7.4 Results

7.4.1 Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal

The results are summarised in Tables 6 and 7.

Prehistoric – (5703), (5804), (5807), and (5808)

Charred plant macrofossils are present in low quantities, mostly indeterminate cereals fragments, some spelt wheat grain (*Triticum spelta*).

Weed/wild taxa were present in low quantities only identified species was fat hen (*Chenopodium album*).

Charcoal was mostly too small to identify the species, lacking a full growth ring. The only identified fragments fell into the broad category of diffuse porous wood with mostly solitary pores. This group includes smaller trees common to woodland margins and hedgerows (Hather 2000, 72).

Post medieval – (11103)

Low occurrence of material that was indeterminate cereal grain/seed fragment, cereal culm node, and wood charcoal too small to identify.

Undated – (403), (5806), (5904)

Charred plant material and charcoal from undated contexts is low in quantity and could not be identified to species level. The few grains recovered from (5806) could only be identified as a grass (Poaceae) which may include cultivars such as wheat or barley but may also be any number of wild grasses.

Charcoal as with other samples was too small to identify the species.

Uncharred remains

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

Context	Sample	Residue volume (g)	Large mammal	Charcoal	Unch*	Artefacts
403	6	1.1			occ	occ cracked stone, flint
5703	4	1.4	occ	occ	occ	mod cracked stone, occ flint, pot
5804	2	0.8	occ**	occ	occ	mod pot, occ flint, cracked stone
5806	3	1.6	occ**	occ	occ	occ flint, pot, cracked stone
5807	7	1.6	occ	occ	occ	abt pot, occ flint, cracked stone
5808	8	1	occ		occ	mod pot, occ cracked stone
5904	1	1.8			occ	occ flint
11103	5	0.8		occ	mod	mod flint, occ pot

Table 6: Summary of environmental remains; occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant, * = probably modern and intrusive, ** = burnt bone

Context	Sample	Preserv type	Species detail	Category remains	Quantity/ diversity	Comment
403	6	unch*	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> , unidentified seed, unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified straw fragments, unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	++++/ med	
5703	4	unch*	unidentified seed, unidentified root fragments (herbaceous)	misc	+++/ low	
5703	4	Ch	<i>Triticum spelta</i> grain, Cereal sp indet grain (fragment)	grain	+/ low	
5703	4	Ch	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	seed	+/ low	
5703	4	Ch	unidentified wood fragments, diffuse porous wood, mainly solitary pores	misc	+++/ low	too small to ID
5804	2	unch*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> , unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified root fragments (woody), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	+++/ low	
5804	2	Ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	++/ low	too small to ID
5806	3	unch*	Asteraceae sp indet, unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified root fragments (woody), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	+++/ low	
5806	3	Ch	Poaceae, unidentified cereal grain/seed fragment	grain	+/ low	
5806	3	Ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	++/ low	too small to ID
5807	7	unch*	unidentified seed, unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	++/ low	
5807	7	Ch	<i>Chenopodium album</i> , unidentified seed	seed	+/ low	
5807	7	Ch	diffuse porous wood, mainly solitary pores	misc	+/ low	
5808	8	unch*	unidentified root fragments (herbaceous)	misc	++/ low	

Context	Sample	Preserv type	Species detail	Category remains	Quantity/ diversity	Comment
5808	8	Ch	Cereal sp indet grain (fragment)	grain	+/ low	
5808	8	Ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	++/ low	too small to ID
5904	1	unch*	<i>Polygonum</i> sp, <i>Chenopodium album</i> , unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified root fragments (woody), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	+++/ low	
5904	1	Ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/ low	too small to ID
11103	5	unch*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> , Lamiaceae sp indet, <i>Sambucus nigra/ebulus</i> , unidentified leaf fragments, unidentified root fragments (herbaceous), unidentified herbaceous fragments	misc	++++/ med	
11103	5	Ch	Cereal sp indet culm node	chaff	+/ low	
11103	5	Ch	unidentified cereal grain/seed fragment	grain	+/ low	
11103	5	Ch	unidentified wood fragments	misc	+/ low	too small to ID

Table 7: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

Preservation	quantity
ch = charred	+ = 1 - 10
unch* = waterlogged or uncharred	++ = 11- 50
	+++ = 51 - 100
	++++ = 101+
	* = probably modern and intrusive ** = some burnt

7.5 Animal bone

A small assemblage of hand-collected animal bone was recovered from five contexts with a total count of 45 and weight of 252g (Table 8). The assemblage is small and as such has limited interpretative potential. It can only be said which species were present and the condition of the bone, no significance can be ascribed to the elements present.

The date of the five context included undated, prehistoric, and modern. Undated contexts (4807), and (5806) contained cattle teeth, metacarpal and long bone fragments. The metacarpal and a long bone fragment from (4807) had cut and chop marks respectively, this is the extent of butchery evidence in the assemblage. Prehistoric contexts (5703) and (5804) contained cattle teeth and lower limb bones, with one burnt proximal phalanx. The material recovered from the topsoil (5800) is likely modern and

consisted of fragmented cattle molars. In all contexts the bone was in good condition showing little to no weathering.

Context	4807	5703	5800	5804	5806	
Context description		Fill - pit [5704]	Topsoil - Trench 58	Fill - pit [5803]	Fill - ditch [5805]	
Provisional date		Prehistoric	Modern	Prehistoric		
Taxa	Cattle, Large mammal, Other	Medium mammal	Cattle	Cattle, Large mammal	Cattle	
Count	10	2	10	17	6	45
Weight (g)	112	1	26	76	37	252
Ageable bones/teeth	No	No	No	No	No	
Measurable bones	No	No	No	No	No	
Butchery types	chopped, cut marks					
Pathology	No	No	No	No	No	
Weathering	No	No	No	No	No	
Burning	No	No	No	Yes	No	
Comments	Cattle metacarpal, distal articular end absent, multiple lateral cut marks. Three long bone shaft fragments of large mammal, one has chop marks. Four large mammal skull fragments. Small mammal distal tibia, possible cat.	Medium mammal molar fragments	Cattle 3rd molar in two fragments, unworn. Cattle molar fragments, some wear.	Cattle teeth, one M1/M2, P3. Cattle astragalus, and 2 fragments of possible tarsals. Cattle proximal phalanx in three fragments, burnt black. Remaining fragments indeterminate large mammal.	Cattle teeth, one M3 unworn, one M1/M2 moderate wear, one Incisor. Three small fragment of mammal bone.	

Table 8: Quantification of site assemblage

7.6 Discussion

Environmental remains from all phases are of low quantity or the result of intrusive activity in the case of uncharred plant remains. The lack of material could be the result of low activity in and around the features, alternatively it may point to poor preservation in the post-deposition condition. This is

uncertain. All environmental remains examined here are most likely the remains of domestic activity, but the low quantity means the assemblage cannot be relied on to accurately interpret the means of subsistence on this Site.

7.7 Significance

The environmental remains are of negligible significance, all being present in small quantities or the result of modern/intrusive activity.

7.8 Recommendations

7.8.1 Further analysis

No further analysis is recommended for this material.

8 Discussion and conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at Aston Flamville largely supported the geophysical survey results, revealing evidence of both prehistoric and Roman activity, alongside extensive medieval or post-medieval relict ridge and furrow troughs and a post-medieval field system. While the evaluation broadly aligned with the geophysics survey report, the project also uncovered notable features not detected by the survey. This discrepancy might be due to the redeposition of natural substrate derived fills, such as upcast banks, following abandonment, potentially during the Roman period.

Whilst the pre-dominant archaeological evidence comprised relict ridge and furrow troughs and post-medieval field boundaries the focus for Iron Age and Roman activity was centred on Trenches 56-58 and Trench 48 within the southern area of the evaluation. The late prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains were characterised by field boundary ditches and a small number of pits with limited evidence for localised domestic activity. The over-arching evidence indicates that the Site was partially bisected by field boundary ditches as part of a wider late prehistoric and Roman agricultural hinterland. This interpretation is further supported by the analysis of charcoal fragments, which, despite being mostly too small for species identification, were revealed as diffuse porous wood with solitary pores—a type common to smaller trees found in woodland margins and hedgerows. The presence of cattle bone in both the Iron Age and Roman period features indicates that the local population practised, at least, a pastoral farming economy which probably included the husbandry of cattle. Although the presence of burnt stone and butchery waste hints at some localised domestic activity, the overall distribution and character of the features, broadly aligned field boundaries, occasional pits, and a notable absence of structural remains, strongly suggest that this area formed part of an agricultural hinterland rather than a settlement core. The lack of dense, intercutting features or structural evidence, such as post-built buildings, roundhouses, or hearths, further supports an interpretation of peripheral land use, likely focused on pastoral or mixed farming. While limited domestic indicators were recorded, their sparse and scattered nature implies that any focused settlement activity was located at some distance from the trenches excavated at Aston Flamville.

The structured deposition of the inverted East Midlands ware vessel in Pit [5803], the placement of an inverted quernstone over the pot and the excavation of the pit through a former Iron Age field boundary has partial parallels with features revealed at Manor Farm, Humberstone, Leicester. Manor Farm was a long-lived, aggregated Iron Age farmstead settlement, comprising both open and enclosed areas with evidence for farming complemented by specialised zones for metal-working and occupation. The Site displayed evidence for the structured deposition of a large quantities of patently usable red deer antler and pottery through the final disuse layers of a boundary ditch and the inversion of a quernstone within the interior of a roundhouse. Similar to the insertion of a pit through the final phase dis-use deposits of ditch [5805] at Aston Flamville, both the structured deposits revealed at Manor Farm were created towards the end of a particular features apparent lifespan or functionality and were interpreted as symbolic acts of 'closure'. The use of quernstones in a ritualised

context was also apparent at Manor Farm with the insertion of quernstones in association with the deliberate burial of horse skulls (Thomas, 2008). Other localised sites which have also produced evidence for the use of 'closure deposits' in Leicestershire include Burrough Hill, Brooksby Quarry and Glenfield Park (Carlyle 2012). Whilst our ignorance of late prehistoric spiritual and religious practices precludes further interpretation of the significance of closure deposits to Iron age communities the evaluation at Aston Flamville has contributed to the broader *corpus* of data relating to this practise.

While the evaluation largely confirmed the geophysical survey, some archaeological features were uniquely identified in the trenches, implying that further subtle archaeological features may remain undetected. It's important to note that the available evidence doesn't conclusively establish whether the Site was continuously occupied from the Iron Age to the Roman period or if there was a distinct gap. The methods employed during the evaluation provide high confidence that the project's objectives were met. Conditions across all trenches were conducive to identifying archaeological features, and the evaluation accurately characterized the nature, density, and distribution of archaeological remains across the development site.

9 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Michael Nicholson, PCIfA, assisted by Elspeth Illif and Tom Black from Worcester Archaeology and Mark Potter, Johnathan Goldbery and Lilly Jackson-Brown from Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

The project was managed by Rupert Lotherington, MCIfA. The report was produced and collated by Michael Nicholson and Rupert Lotherington. Specialist contributions and individual sections of the report are attributed to the relevant authors throughout the text.

10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful conclusion of the project: Richard Smalley at RPS Consulting Services Ltd for commissioning the project on behalf of Elgin Energy EsCo Limited. The project was monitored by William Kelly, Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and Worcestershire Archaeology would also like to thank them for their advice and guidance.

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Figures

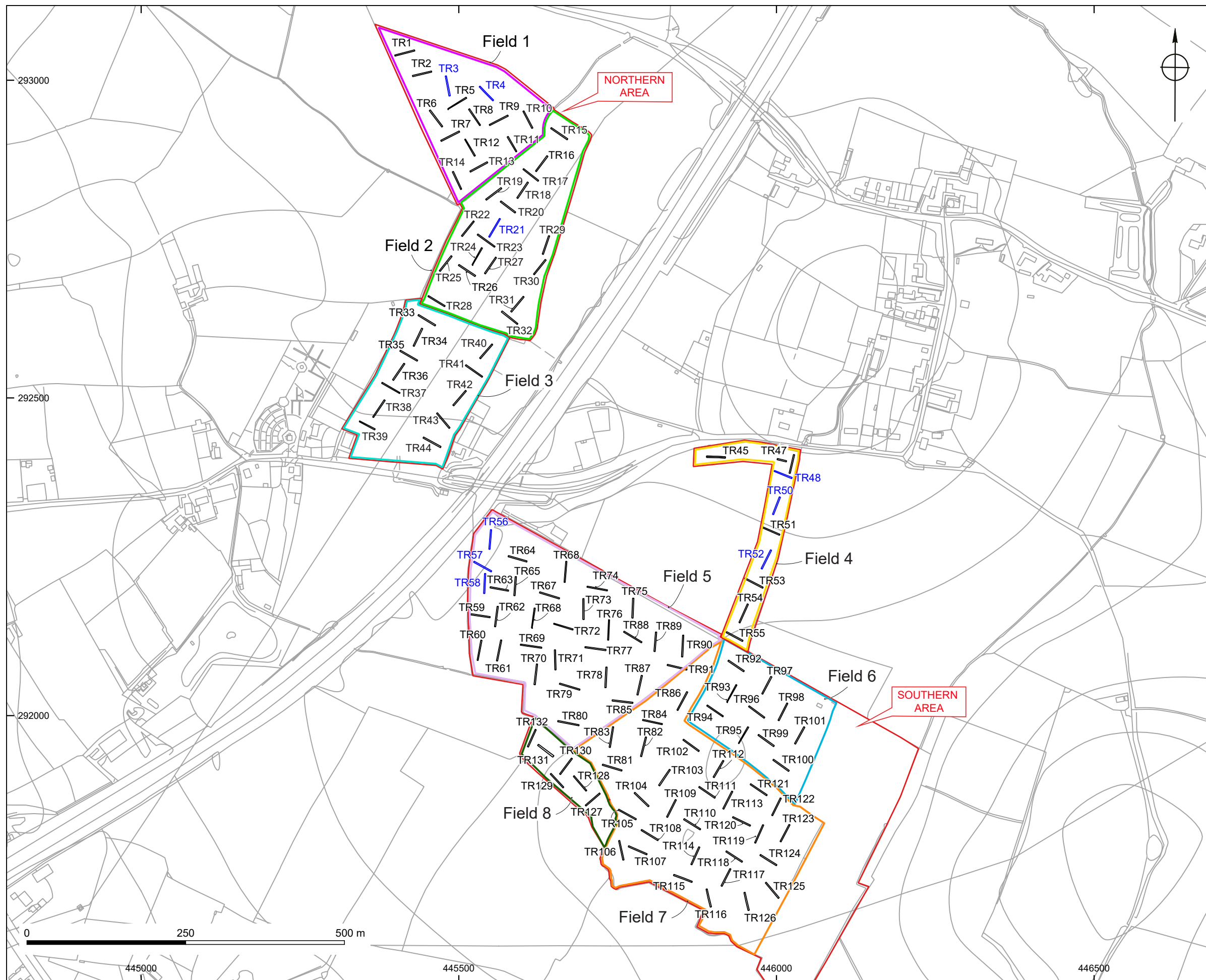


Figure 2
Location of Trenches

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Trenches containing archaeology
- Field 1
- Field 2
- Field 3
- Field 4
- Field 5
- Field 6
- Field 7
- Field 8

Aston Flamville, Leicestershire

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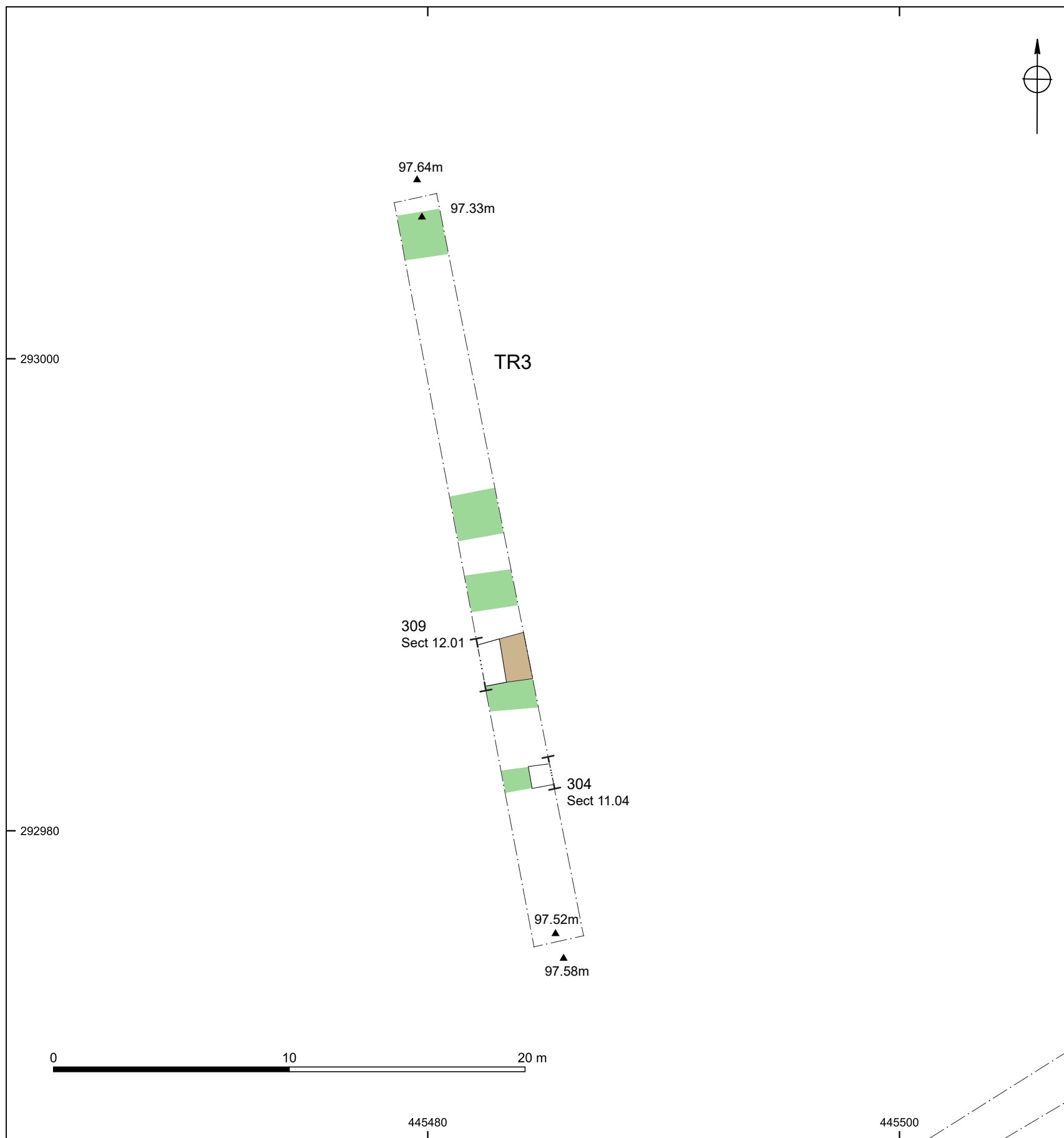


Figure 3.1: Plan of Trench 3

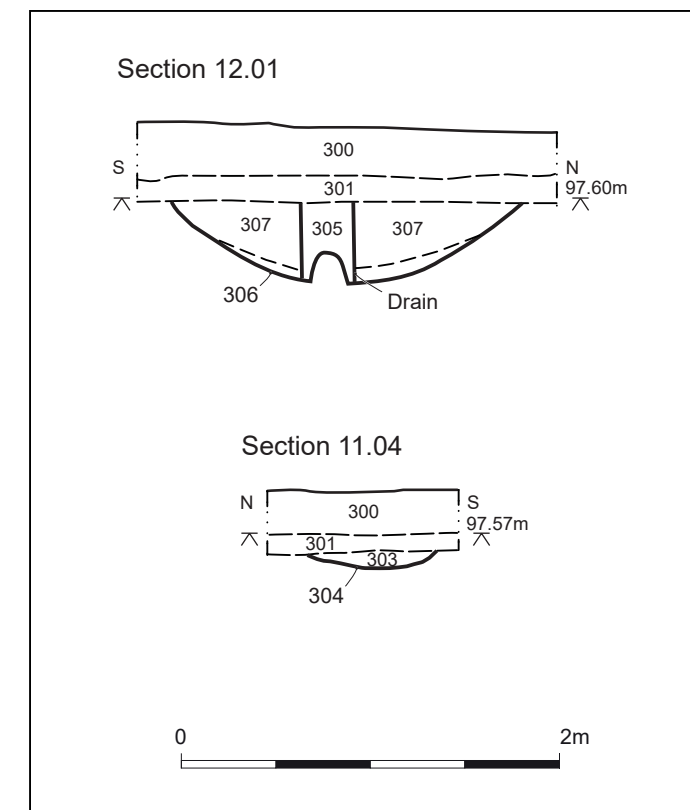


Figure 3.2: Excavated sections

Figure 3

Plan of Trench 3 and excavated sections

- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Slot
- Drawing
- Spot Height

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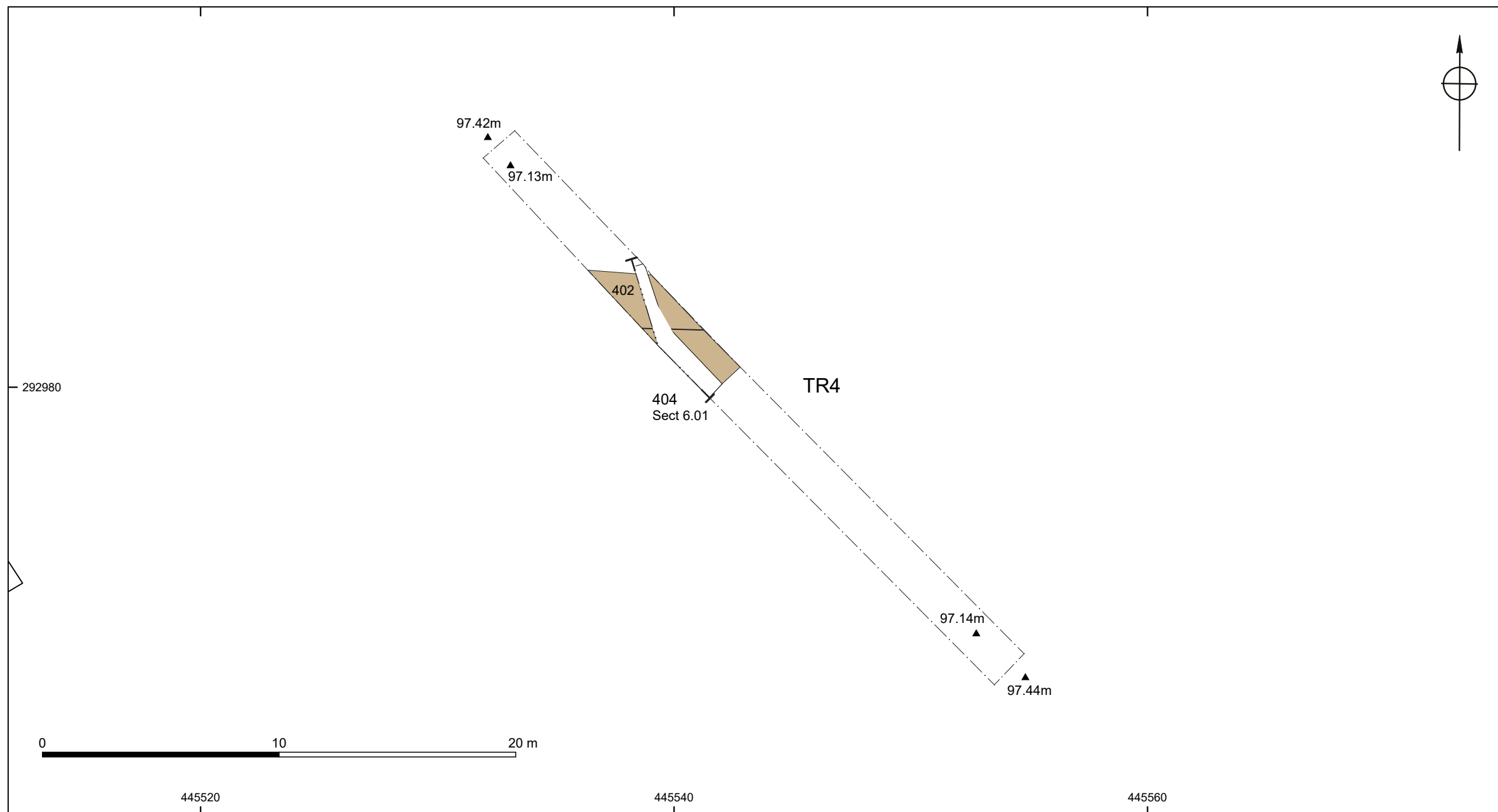


Figure 4.1: Plan of Trench 4

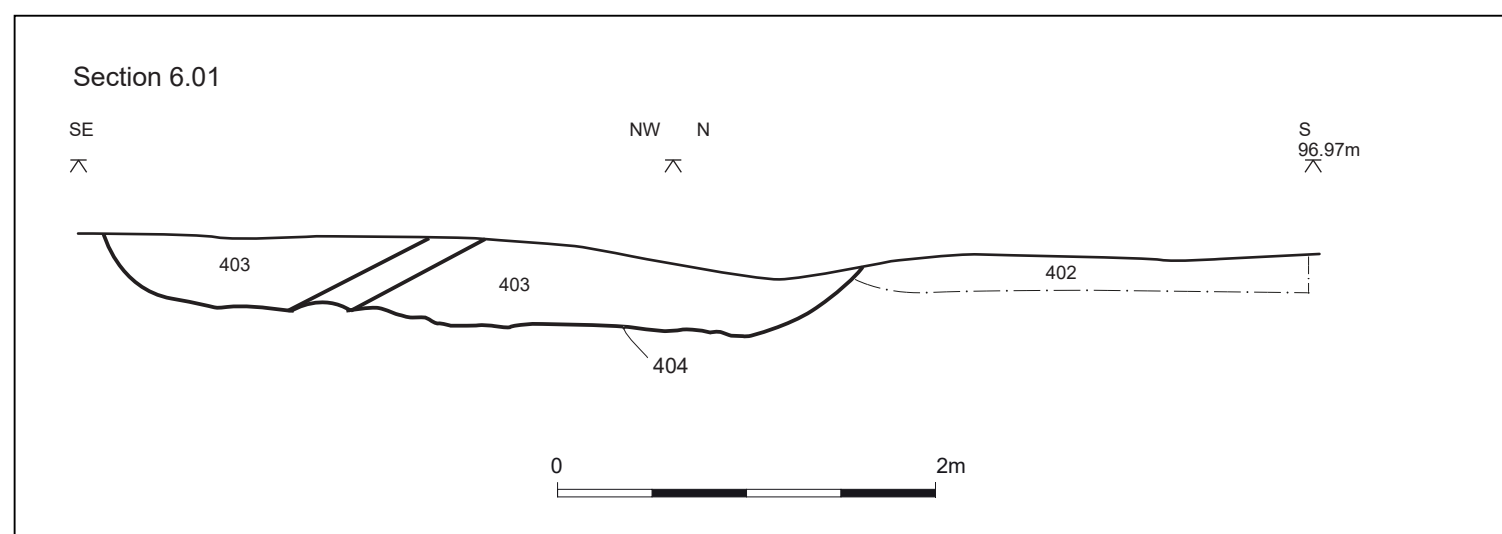


Figure 4.2: Excavated sections

Figure 4

Plan of Trench 4 and excavated section

- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Slot
- Drawing
- Spot Height

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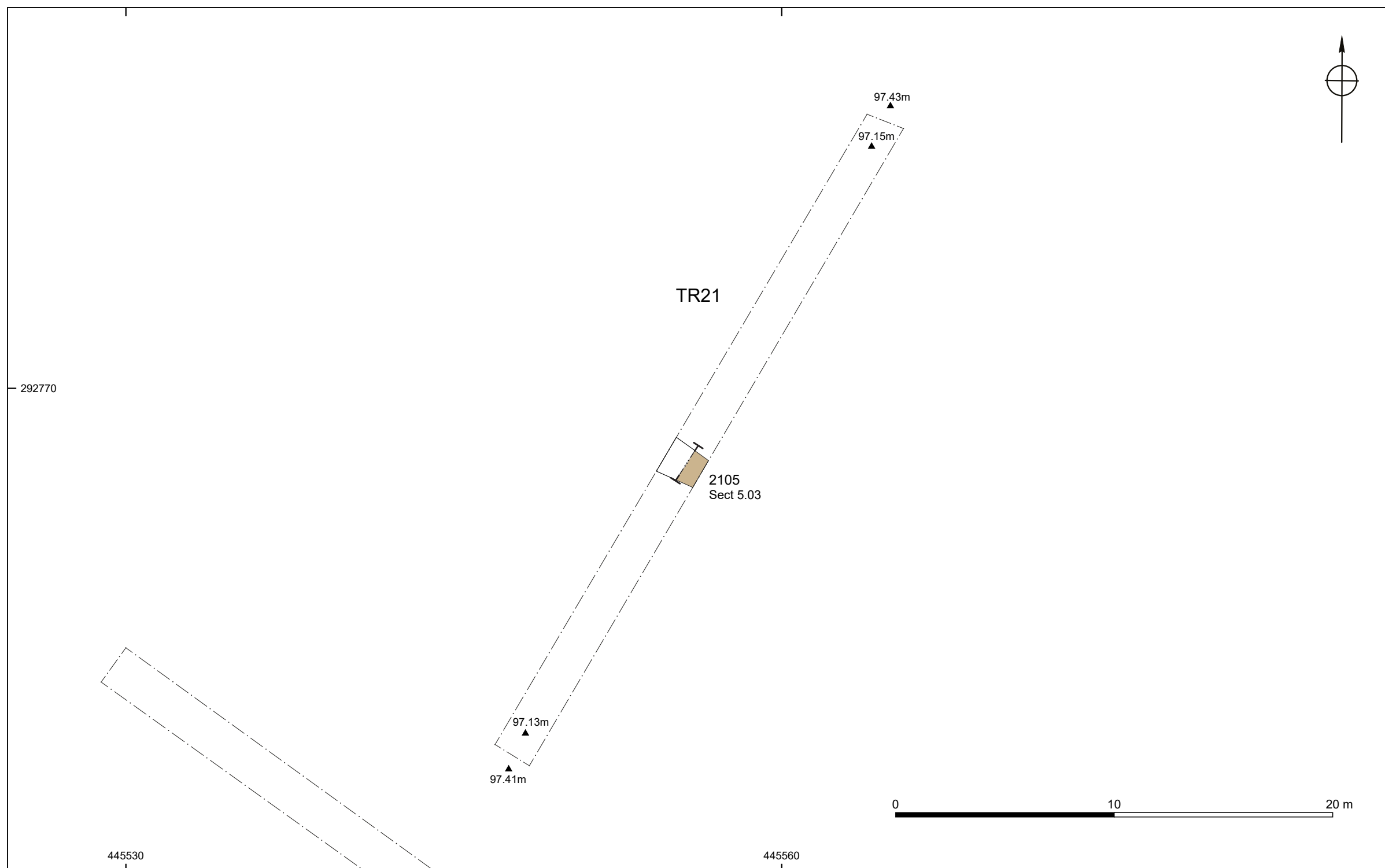


Figure 5

Plan of Trench 21 and
excavated section

- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Drawing
- Spot Height

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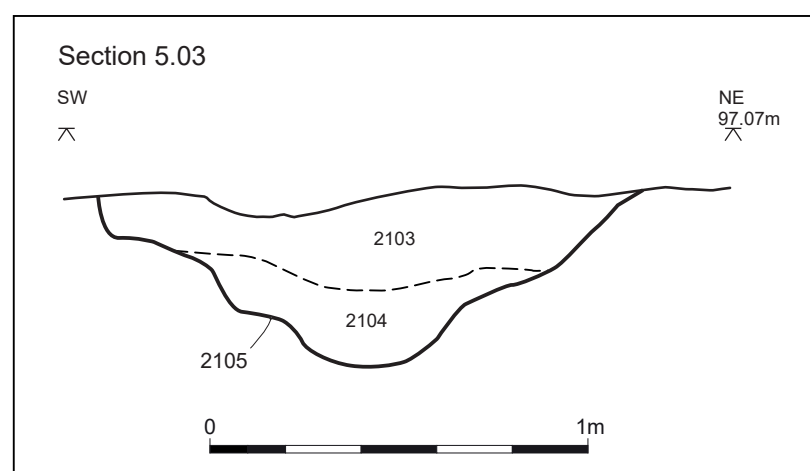
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(Above) Figure 5.1: Plan of Trench 21

(Left) Figure 5.2: Excavated sections

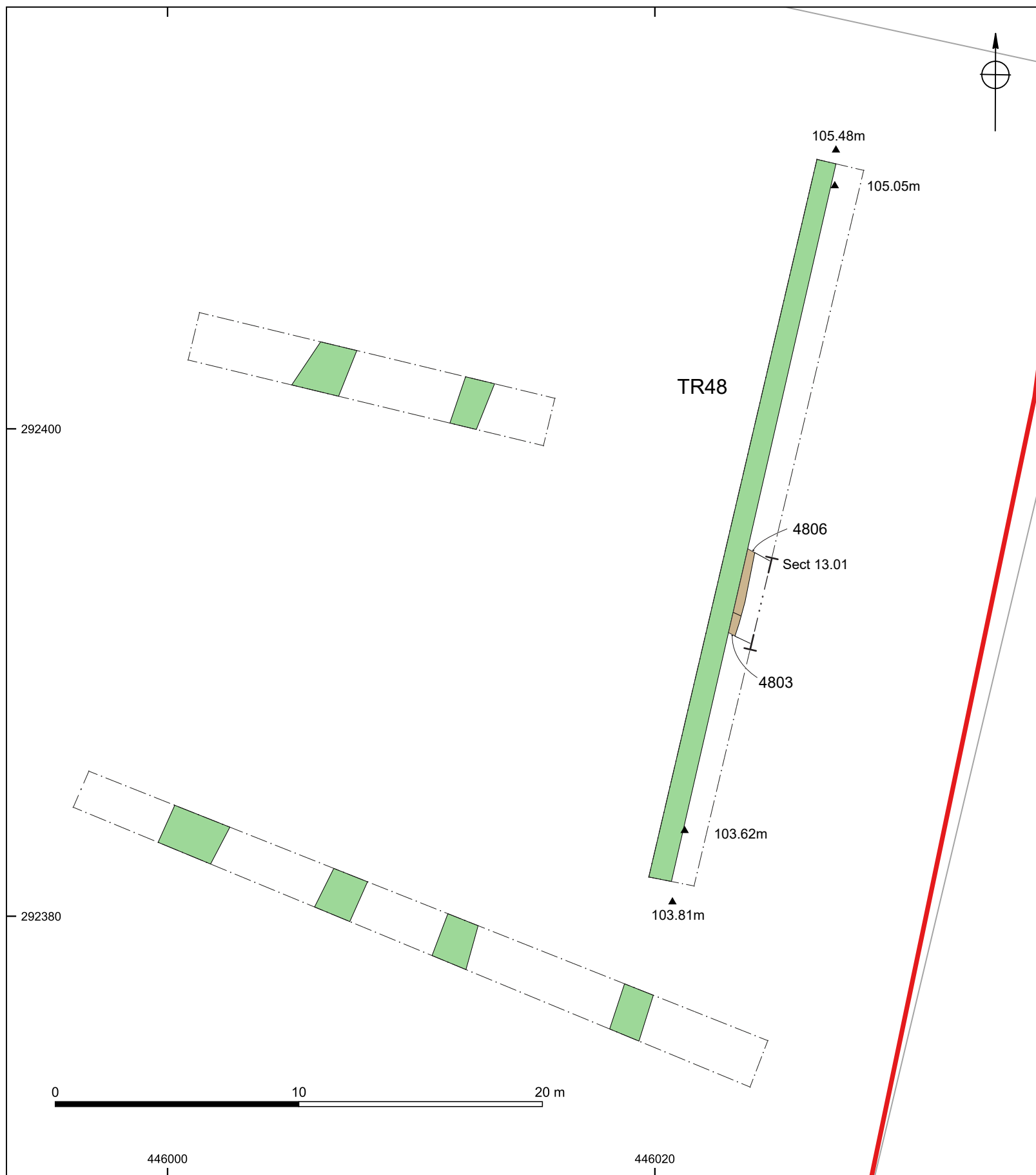


Figure 6.1: Plan of Trench 48

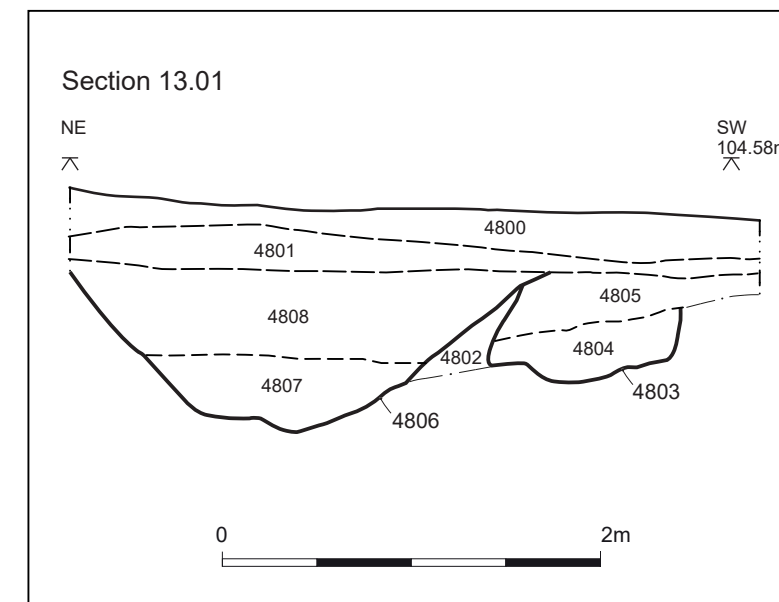


Figure 6.2: Excavated sections

Figure 6

Plan of Trench 48 and excavated section

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Slot
- Drawing
- Spot Height

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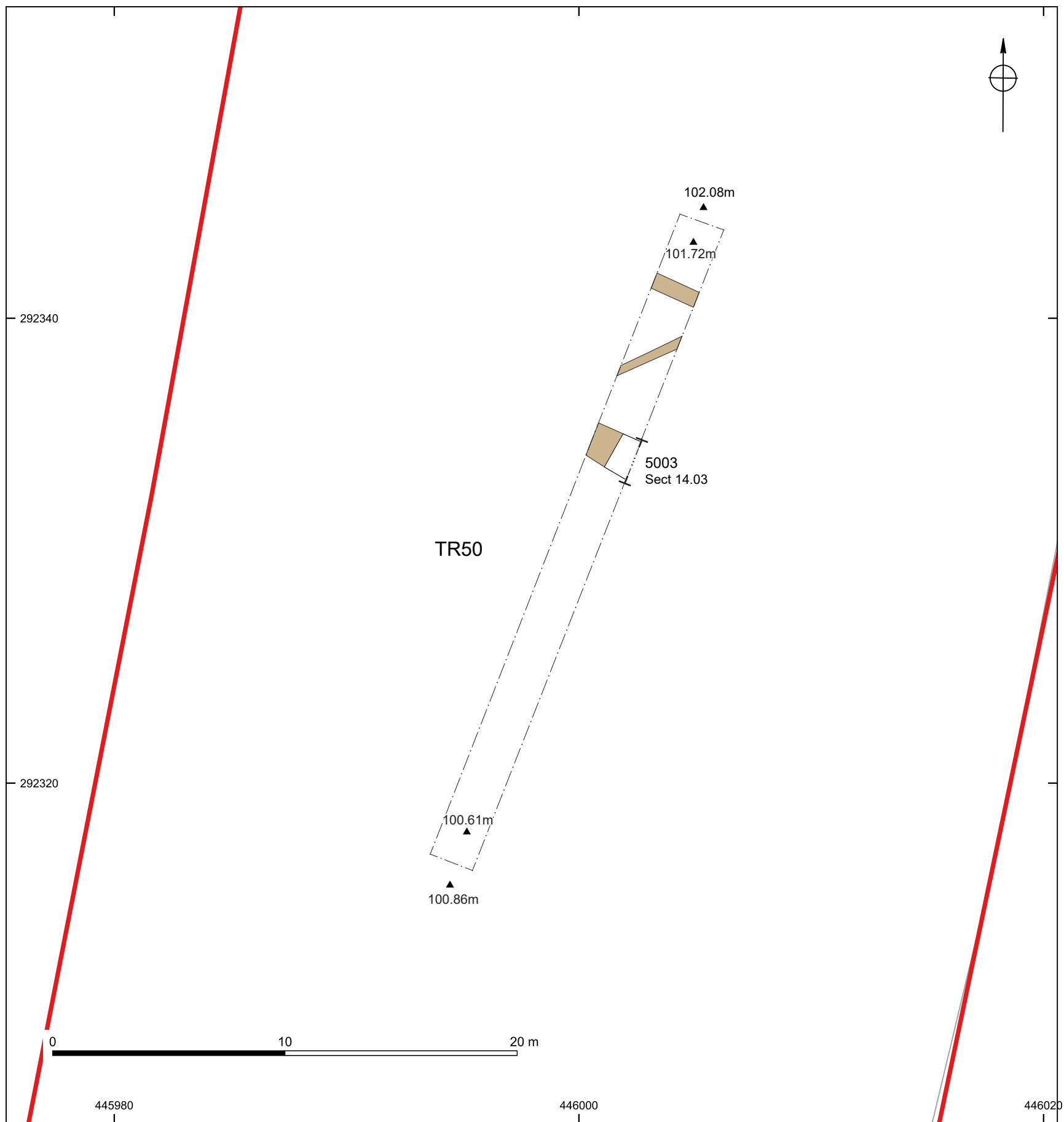


Figure 7.1: Plan of Trench 50

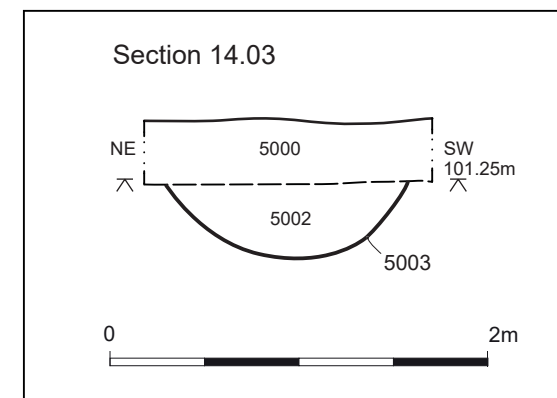


Figure 7.2: Excavated sections

Figure 7

Plan of Trench 50 and excavated section

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Slot
- Drawing
- Spot Height

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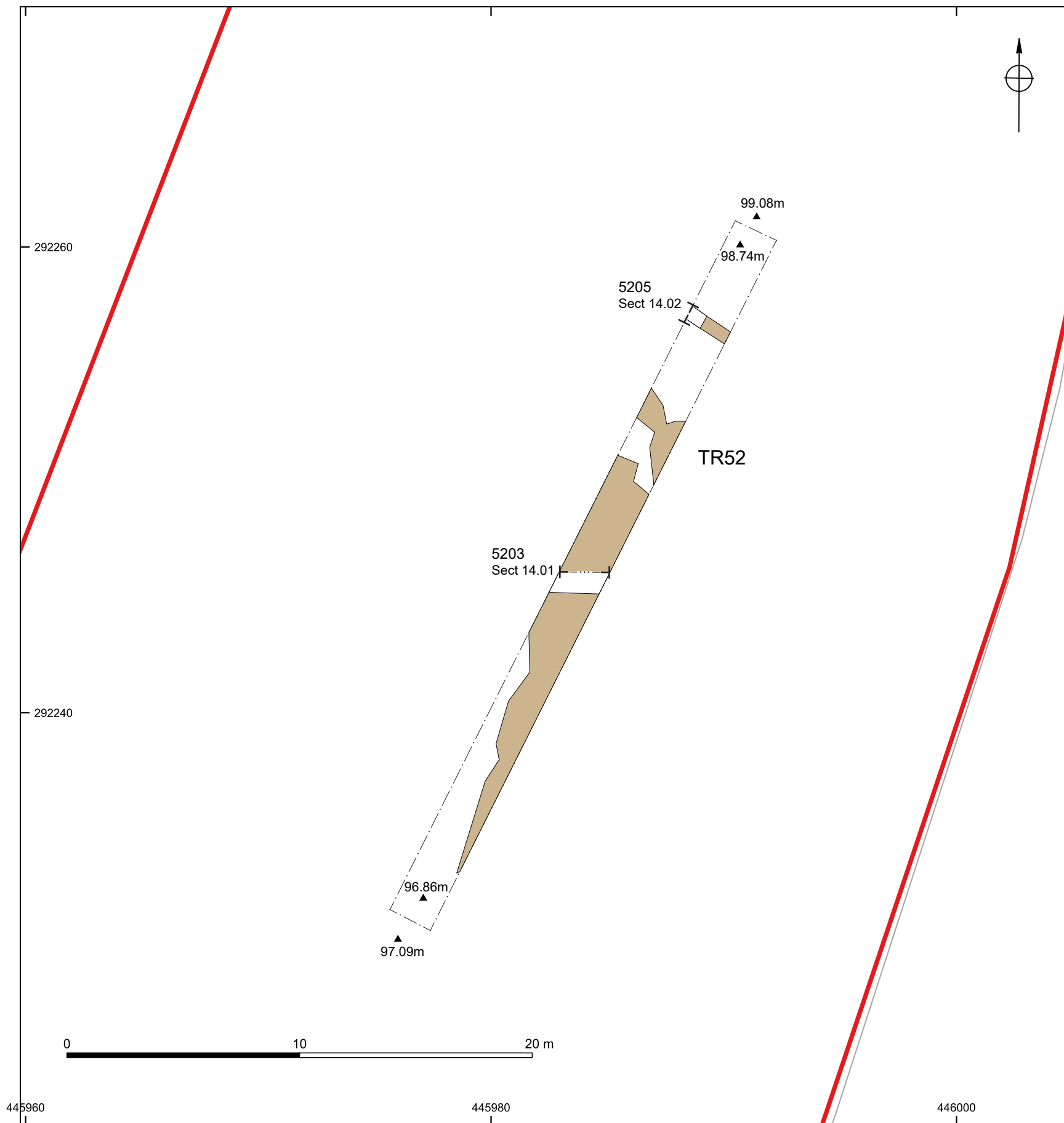


Figure 8.1: Plan of Trench 52

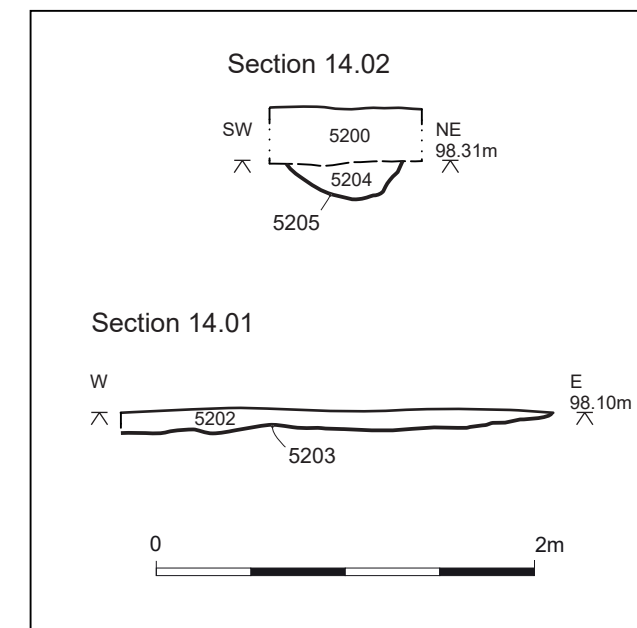


Figure 8.2: Excavated sections

Figure 8

Plan of Trench 52 and excavated sections

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Slot
- Drawing
- Spot Height

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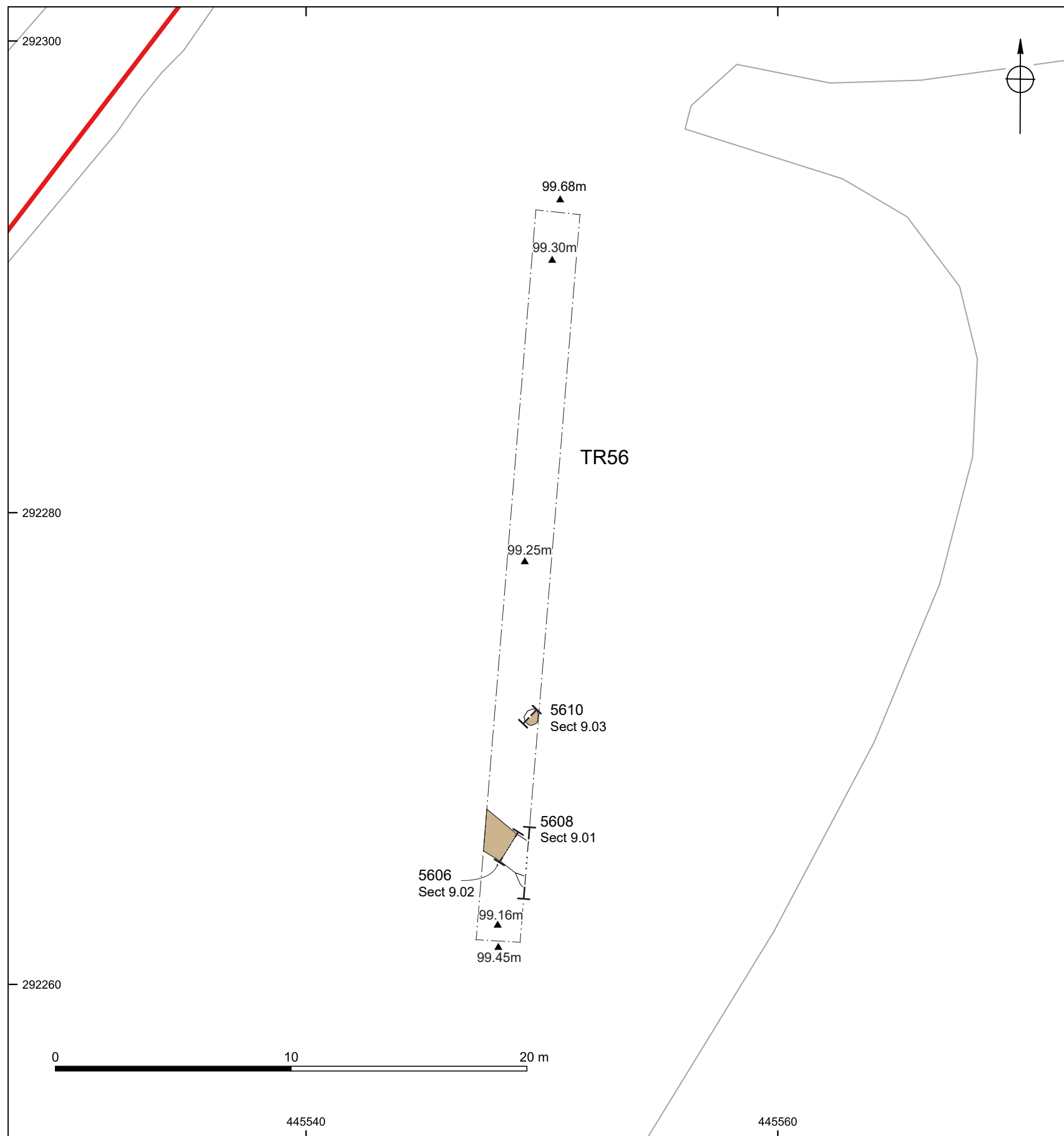


Figure 9.1: Plan of Trench 56

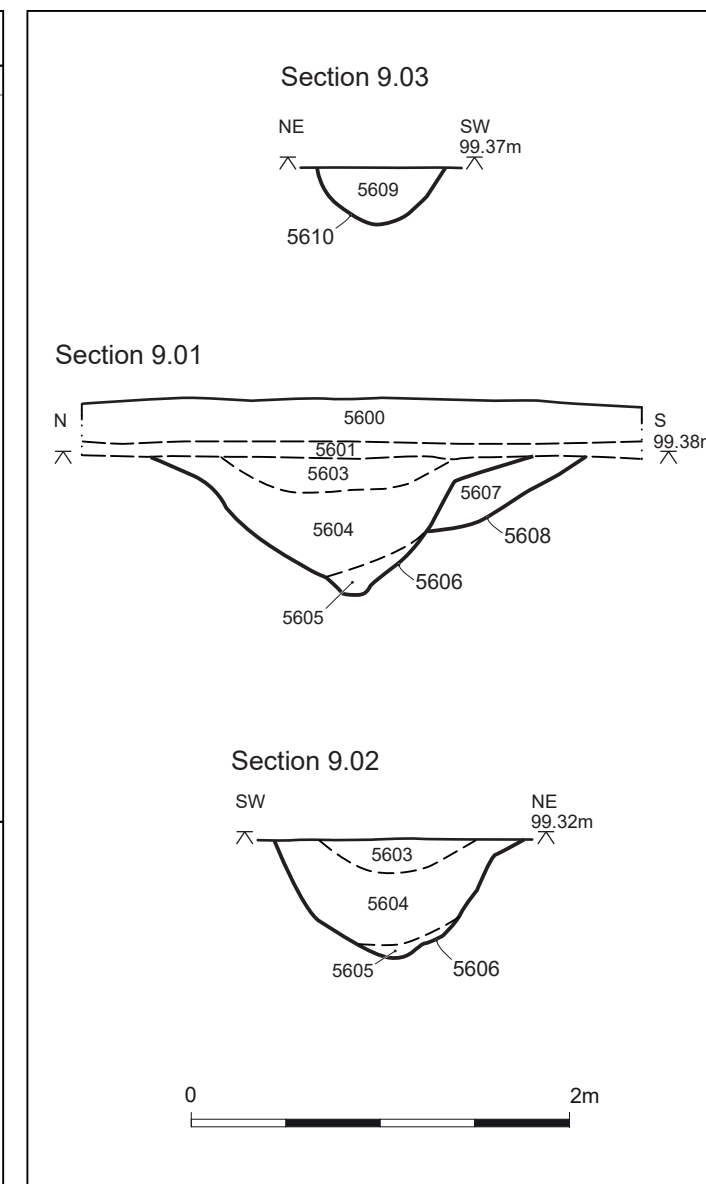


Figure 9.2: Excavated sections

Figure 9

Plan of Trench 56 and excavated sections

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Slot
- Drawing
- Spot Height

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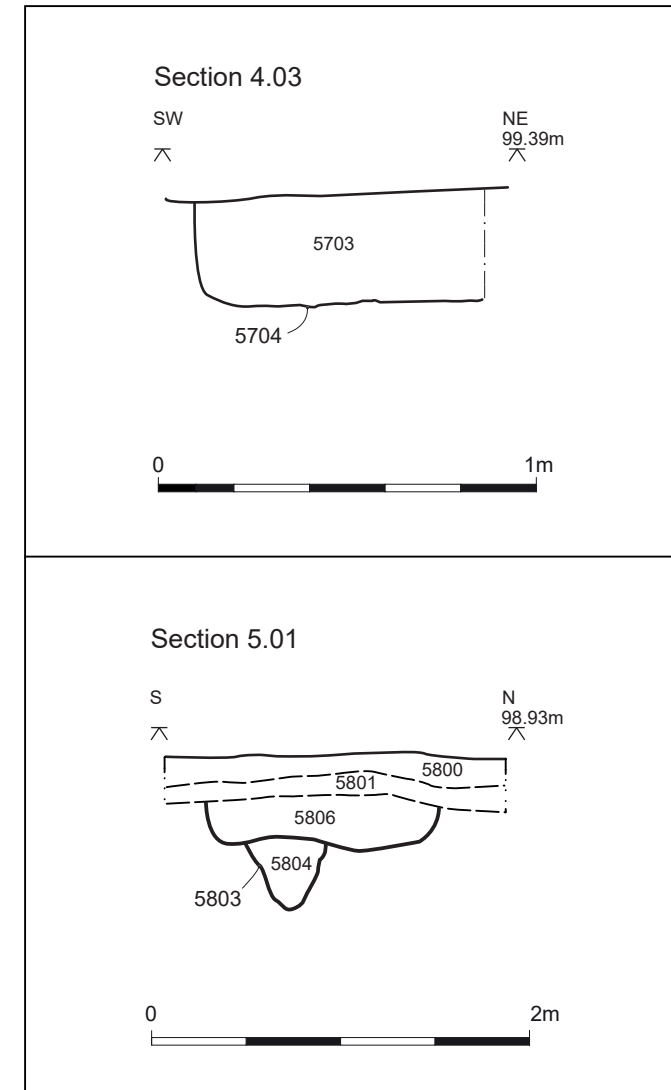
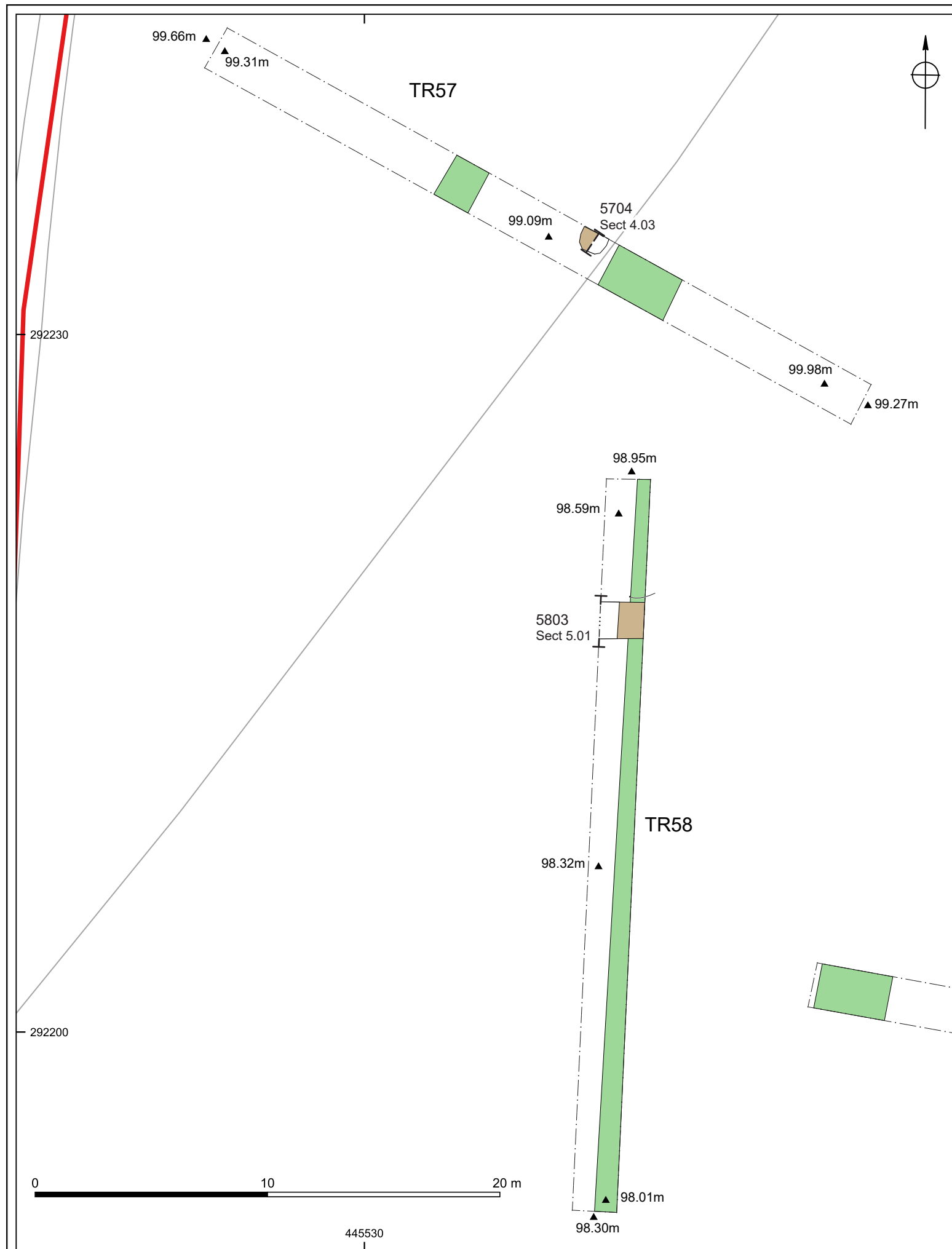


Figure 10.1: Excavated sections

Figure 10.2: Plan of Trenches 57 and 58

Figure 10

Plan of Trench 57 and 58
and excavated sections

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Furrow
- Slot
- Drawing
- ▲ Spot Height

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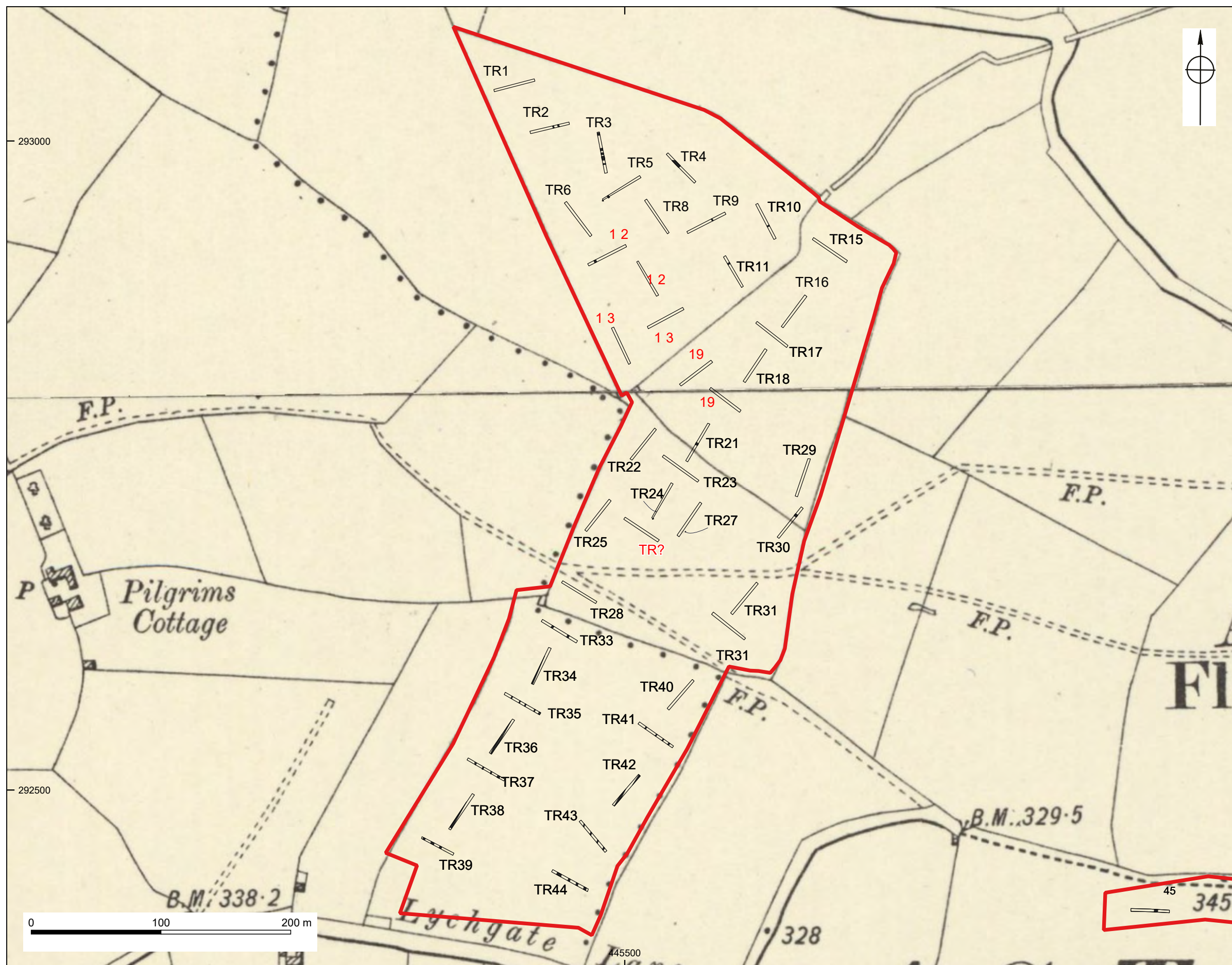


Figure 11

Northern area of site overlaid on 1904 Ordnance Survey map

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature

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Figure 12

Southern area of site overlaid on 1904 Ordnance Survey map

- Site Boundary
- Edge of Trench
- Archaeological Feature

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Plates



Plate 1: Oblique west facing section of Roman ditch [5606] (Scale = 1 x 1m)



Plate 2: Northwest facing section through pit [5610] (Scale = 1 x 0.5m)



Plate 3: Southeast facing section through ditch [6404] (Scale = 1 x 0.3m)



Plate 4: Southeast facing Section through waste pit [5704] (Scale = 1 x 0.5m)



Plate 5: west facing section through ditches [4803] and [4806] (Scale = 1 x1m)



Plate 6: Northwest facing section through ditch [5003] (Scale = 1 x 1m)



Plate 7: South facing section through field boundary (5203) (Scale = 1 x 1m)



Plate 8: South facing section through field boundary ditch (7904) (Scale = 1 x 1m)



Plate 9: South facing section through field boundary ditch [12505] (Scale = 1 x 1m)



Plate 10: northeast facing section through [11204] and [11206] (Scale = 1 x 0.5m)



Plate 11: East facing section through boundary ditch [309] (Scale = 1 x 1m)



Plate 12: Cobbles (402) within Trench 4 (Scale - 1 x 1m)



Plate 13: Oblique northeast facing section through field boundary ditch [404] (Scale = 2 x 1m)



Plate 14: east facing section through cobbles (402) (Scale = 1 x 1m)

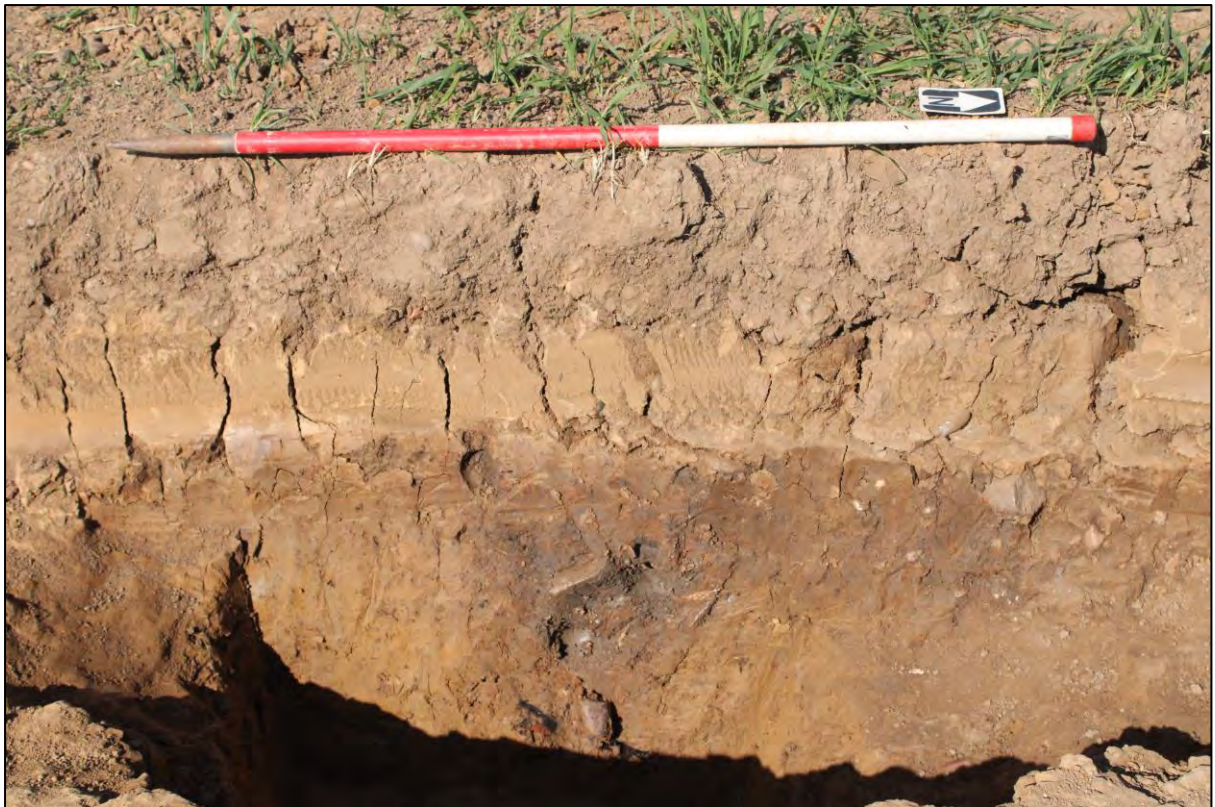


Plate 15: East facing section through pit [5803] and [5805] (Scale = 1 x 1m)



Plate 16: Pot 5804 During excavation (Scale = 1 x 0.1m)



Plate 17: Pot (5804) during analysis



Plate 18: sherds from (5804) with scoring



Plate 19: (5804) Sherds of middle to late Iron Age scored ware, block lifted vessel

Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 1	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
101	Deposit	Natural - Trench 1		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 2

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 2	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
201	Deposit	Natural - Trench 2		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 3

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 3	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 3		Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 3		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.
303	Fill	Fill - Furrow [304]	0.12	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
304	Cut	Cut - Furrow [304]	0.12	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.
305	Fill	Fill - Land drain trench [306]	0.43	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry. Composition: clayey silt.

306	Cut	Cut - Land drain trench [306]	0.43	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: straight.
307	Fill	Fill - Ditch [309]	0.43	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry. Composition: clayey silt.
308	Fill	Fill - Ditch [309]	0.32	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry. Composition: clayey silt.
309	Cut	Cut - Ditch [309]	0.42	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.

Trench 4

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 4	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
401	Deposit	Natural - Trench 4		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.
402	Fill	Cobble deposit above natural	0.1	Colour: brownish grey. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: moderately sorted cobble.
403	Fill	Fill - Ditch [404]	0.30 to 0.45	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal stones.
404	Cut	Cut - Ditch [404]	0.30 to 0.45	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.

Trench 5

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 5	0.26 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
501	Deposit	Natural - Trench 5		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 6

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 6	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
601	Deposit	Natural - Trench 6		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 7

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 7	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
701	Deposit	Natural - Trench 7		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 8

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 8	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
801	Deposit	Natural - Trench 8		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 9

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
901	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 9	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 9		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 10

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 10	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1001	Deposit	Natural - Trench 10		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 11

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 11	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1101	Deposit	Natural - Trench 11		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 12

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 12	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1201	Deposit	Natural - Trench 12		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction:

moist, malleable. Composition: clay.
 Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded
 spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2)
 rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 13

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 13	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1301	Deposit	Natural - Trench 13		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 14

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 14	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1401	Deposit	Natural - Trench 14		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 15

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 15	0.26 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1501	Deposit	Natural - Trench 15		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 16

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 16	0.23 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1601	Deposit	Natural - Trench 16		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 17

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 17	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1701	Deposit	Natural - Trench 17		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 18

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 18	0.26 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1801	Deposit	Natural - Trench 18		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 19

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
1900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 19	0.24	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry,

			(avg.)	friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
1901	Deposit	Natural - Trench 19		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 20

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 20	0.26 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
2001	Deposit	Natural - Trench 20		Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 21

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 21	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
2101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 21	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
2102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 21		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.
2103	Fill	Fill - Ditch [2105]	0.25	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.
2104	Fill	Fill - Ditch [2105]	0.15 to 0.25	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.
2105	Cut	Cut - Ditch [2105]	0.5	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, semi-linear. Shape in profile: irregular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.

Trench 22

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 22	0.26 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
2201	Deposit	Natural - Trench 22		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 23

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 23	0.26 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
2301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 23	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
2302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 23		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 24

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 24	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay
2401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 24	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
2402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 24		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 25

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 25	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
2501	Deposit	Natural - Trench 25		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.

Trench 26

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 26	0.36 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
2601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 26	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
2602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 26		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 27

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 27	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
2701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 27	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
2702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 27		Colour: mid bluish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small well-rounded spheroidal sand.

Trench 28

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 28	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
2801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 28	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
2802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 28		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.

Trench 29

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
2900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 29	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.

2901	Deposit	Natural - Trench 29	Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.
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Trench 30

Length (m): 30	Width (m): 1.8	Orientation: NE-SW
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Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 30	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3001	Deposit	Natural - Trench 30		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.

Trench 31

Length (m): 30	Width (m): 1.8	Orientation: NE-SW
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Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 31	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3101	Deposit	Natural - Trench 31		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.

Trench 32

Length (m): 30	Width (m): 1.8	Orientation: NW-SE
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Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 32	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3201	Deposit	Natural - Trench 32		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.

Trench 33

Length (m): 30	Width (m): 1.8	Orientation: NW-SE
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Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 33	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 33		Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
3302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 33		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded

spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 34

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 34	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 34	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
3402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 34		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 35

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 35	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 35	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
3502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 35		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 36

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 36	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 36	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
3602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 36		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 37

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 37	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 37	0.17 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
3702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 37		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 38

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 38	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 38	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
3802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 38		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 39

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
3900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 39	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
3901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 39	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
3902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 39		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 40

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 40	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
4001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 40	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
4002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 40		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 41

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 41	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
4101	Deposit	Natural - Trench 41		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 42

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 42	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
4201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 42	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
4202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 42		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 43

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
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4300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 43	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
4301	Deposit	Natural - Trench 43		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 44

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 44	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay.
4401	Deposit	Natural - Trench 44		Colour: mid pinkish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small rounded spheroidal rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 45

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 45	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
4501	Deposit	Natural - Trench 45	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to very large sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.

Trench 47

Length (m): 19 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 47	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
4701	Deposit	Natural - Trench 45	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: sandy clay.

Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to very large sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.

Trench 48

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 48	0.23 to 0.30	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
4801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 48	0.10 to 0.15	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
4802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 48		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.
4803	Cut	Cut - Ditch [4803]	0.62	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: deep u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.
4804	Fill	Fill - Ditch [4803]	0.42	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.
4805	Fill	Fill - Ditch [4803]	1.38	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
4806	Cut	Cut - Ditch [4806]	0.86	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: deep. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.
4807	Fill	Fill - Ditch [4806]	0.51	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
4808	Fill	Fill - Ditch [4806]	0.49	Colour: light brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: moderate medium sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.

Trench 49

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
4900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 49	0.35 (avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
4901	Deposit	Natural - Trench 49		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.

Trench 50

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 50	0.32 (avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
5001	Deposit	Natural - Trench 50		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.
5002	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5003]	0.43	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.
5003	Cut	Cut - Ditch [5003]	0.43	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.

Trench 51

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 51	0.34 (avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
5101	Deposit	Natural - Trench 51		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.

Trench 52

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 52	0.31 (avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
5201	Deposit	Natural - Trench 52		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.
5202	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5203]	0.14	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium silty sand.
5203	Cut	Cut - Ditch [5203]	0.14	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow. Break at top: imperceptible. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat. Sides: gentle, concave.
5204	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5205]	0.19	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.
5205	Cut	Cut - Ditch [5205]	0.19	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate,

concave.

Trench 53

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 53	0.29 (avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
5301	Deposit	Natural - Trench 53		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.

Trench 54

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 54	0.32 (avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
5401	Deposit	Natural - Trench 54		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.

Trench 55

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 55	0.32 avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
5501	Deposit	Natural - Trench 55		Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey sand.

Trench 56

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 56	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.
5601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 56	0.14 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
5602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 56		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

5603	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5606]	0.17	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of iron panning, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 3) occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 4) o
5604	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5606]	0.4	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks to large sub-angular to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks
5605	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5606]	0.16	Colour: light brownish grey. Compaction: wet, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.
5606	Cut	Cut - Ditch [5606]	0.72	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.
5607	Fill	Fill - Pit [5608]	0.4	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to medium sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.
5608	Cut	Cut - Pit [5608]	0.4	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.
5609	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5610]	0.3	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of charcoal, concentrated base 3) occasional flecks to small very angular to sub-rounded spher
5610	Cut	Cut - Ditch [5610]	0.3	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: terminus. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.

Trench 57

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 57	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
5701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 57	0.05 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
5702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 57		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.
5703	Fill	Fill - Pit [5704]	0.3	Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: clay.

5704	Cut	Cut - Pit [5704]	> 0.30	Inclusions: 1) frequent medium to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal sandstone, concentrated top of feature 2) moderate flecks to small platy charcoal, evenly distributed. Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, concave.
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Trench 58

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
5800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 58	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
5801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 58	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
5802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 58		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.
5803	Cut	Cut - Pit [5803]	0.38	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: unclear as only visible in l.o.e. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.
5804	Fill clay.	Fill - Pit [5803]	0.38	Colour: dark brown with orange flecks. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) moderate medium to large platy pot, concentrated the base.
5805	Cut	Cut - Ditch [5805]	0.3	Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: moderate, concave.
5806	Fill	Fill - Ditch [5805]	0.3	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay.
5807	Fill	Fill – Pot	-	Colour: mid brown: Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay
5807	Fill	Fill – Pot	-	Colour: mid brown: Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay

Trench 59

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
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5900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 59	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
5901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 59	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
5902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 59		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.
5904	Fill	Fill - Gully [5905]	0.15	Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Composition: clay. Inclusions: rare small to medium rounded spheroidal stone, concentrated surface.
5905	Cut	Cut - Gully [5905]	0.15	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave. Notes: very baked ground. difficult to see edges.

Trench 60

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 60	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 60	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 60		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 61

Length (m): Width (m): Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 61	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 61	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 61		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 62

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 62	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 62	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 62		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 63

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 63	0.21 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 63	0.05 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 63		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 64

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 64	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 64	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 64		
6403	Fill	Fill - Ditch [6404]	0.09	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clayey silt.
6404	Cut	Cut - Ditch [6404]	0.09	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.

Trench 65

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
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6500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 65	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 65	0.08 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 65		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 66

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 66	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 66	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 66		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 67

Length (m): Width (m): Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 67	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 67	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 67		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 68

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 68	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 68	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 68		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 69

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
6900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 69	0.19 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
6901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 69	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
6902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 69		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay

Trench 70

Length (m):

Width (m):

Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 70	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 70	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 70		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 71

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 71	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 71	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 71		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 72

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
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7200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 72	0.26 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 72	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 72		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 73

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 73	0.19 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 73	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 73		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 74

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 74	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 74	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 74		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 75

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 75	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 75	0.13 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 75		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction:

dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 76

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 76	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 76	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 76		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 77

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: E-W

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 77	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 77	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 77		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 78

Length (m):

Width (m):

Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 78	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 78	0.08 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
7802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 78		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 79

Length (m):

Width (m):

Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
7900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 79	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
7901	Deposit	Natural - Trench 79		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.
7902	Fill	Fill - Ditch [7904]	0.22	Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.
7903	Fill	Fill - Ditch [7904]	0.4	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clayey silt.
7904	Cut	Cut - Ditch [7904]	0.4	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.

Trench 80

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 80	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 80	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 80		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 81

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 81	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 81	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 81		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 82

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
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8200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 82	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 82	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 82	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 83

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 83	0.17 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 83	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 83	0.11 (avg.)	Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 84

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 84	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 84	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 84		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 85

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 85	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 85	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 85		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 86

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 86	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 86	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 86		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 87

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 87	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 87	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 87		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 88

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 88	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
8801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 88	0.13 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 88		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 89

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: N-S

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
8900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 89	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.

8901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 89	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
8902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 89		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 90

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 90	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 90	0.11 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 90		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 91

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 91	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 91	0.11 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 91		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 92

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 92	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 92	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 92		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction:

dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 93

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 93	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 93	0.13 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 93		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 94

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 94	0.17 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 94	0.13 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 94		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 95

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 95	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 95	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 95		
9503	Fill	Fill - Ditch [9504]	0.26	Colour: light grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy silt.
9504	Cut	Cut - Ditch [9504]	0.26	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.

Trench 96

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 96	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 96	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 96		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 97

Length (m):

Width (m):

Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 97	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 97	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 97		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 98

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 98	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
9801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 98	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 98		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 99

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
9900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 99	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.

9901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 99	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
9902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 99		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 100

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 100	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 100	0.18 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 100		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 101

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 101	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 101	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 101		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 102

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 102	0.21 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 102	0.11 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 102		Colour: lt yel or - mid or br. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw end of trench.

Trench 103

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 103	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 103	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10302	Deposit	Natural - Trench 103		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 104

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 104	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10401	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 104	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
10402	Deposit	Natural - Trench 104		Colour: dark brownish red. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw end of trench.

Trench 105

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 105	0.21 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10501	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 105	0.11 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10502	Deposit	Natural - Trench 105		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 106

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
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10600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 106	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10601	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 106	0.11 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10602	Deposit	Natural - Trench 106		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 107

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 107	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 107	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 107		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 108

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 108	0.19 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 108	0.09 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 108		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 109

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
10900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 109	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
10901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 109	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
10902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 109		Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 110

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11001	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 110	0.15 to 0.20	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
11002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 110		Colour: lt yel or - mid or br. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw end of trench.
11003	Fill	Fill - Ditch [11004]	0.45	Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular platy flint, concentrated base. Notes: iron pipe runs lengthways through the feature near the base.
11004	Cut	Cut - Ditch [11004]	> 0.45	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, concave.

Trench 111

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11101	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 111	0.20 to 0.30	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
11102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 111		Colour: lt yel or - mid or br. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw end of trench.
11103	Fill	Fill - Ditch [11104]	0.46	Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular platy flint, evenly
11104	Cut	Cut - Ditch [11104]	0.46	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate,

Trench 112

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 112	0.23 (avg.)	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
11201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 112	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
11202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 112	0.13 (avg.)	Colour: lt yel or - mid or br. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw end of trench.
11203	Fill	Fill – Gully/furrow [11204]	0.09	Colour: dark brownish orange. Compaction: very dry, friable. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to large sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.
11204	Cut	Cut – Gully/furrow [11204]	0.09	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: curvilinear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.
11205	Fill	Fill – Gully/furrow [11206]	0.13	Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks to medium sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks to medium clay lumps, evenly distributed.
11206	Cut	Cut – Gully/furrow [11206]	0.13	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, straight.

Trench 113

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 113	0.31 (avg.)	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
11301	Deposit	Natural - Trench 113		Colour: lt yel or - mid or br. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw

end of trench.

Trench 114

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 114	0.27 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
11401	Deposit	Natural - Trench 114	0.07 (avg.)	Colour: mixed pinky red and orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: mixed sandy clay & silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly

Trench 115

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 115	0.22 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
11501	Deposit	Natural - Trench 115	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: light pinkish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 116

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 116	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
11601	Deposit	Natural - Trench 116	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: light greyish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 117

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 117	0.24 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
11701	Deposit	Natural - Trench 117	0.10 (avg.)	Colour: mid pinkish red. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 118

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 118	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
11801	Deposit	Natural - Trench 118	0.05 (avg.)	Colour: mixed pinky red and orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: mixed sandy clay & silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly

Trench 119

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
11900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 119	0.32 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
11901	Deposit	Natural - Trench 119		Colour: mixed pinky red and orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: mixed sandy clay & silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly

Trench 120

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation:

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12001	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 120		Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, very loose. Composition: sandy silt.

12002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 120	Colour: light yellow - mid orangey bro. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.
12003	Fill	Fill - Furrow [12004]	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
12004	Cut	Cut - Furrow [12004]	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave. Notes: over cut.
12005	Fill	Fill - Furrow [12006]	Colour: dark brownish orange. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
12006	Cut	Cut - Furrow [12006]	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: gentle, concave. Notes: feature cuts into the l.o.e so the section recorded is an oblique.

Trench 121

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 121	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
12101	Deposit	Natural - Trench 121	0.08 (avg.)	Colour: dark brownish red. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw end of trench.

Trench 122

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 122	0.27 (avg.)	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
12201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 122	0.15 (avg.)	Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay.

12202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 122	0.04 (avg.)	Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Colour: dark brownish red. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large angular to well-rounded stone, concentrated sw end of trench.
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Trench 123

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

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12300	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 123	0.31 (avg.)	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.
12301	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 123		Colour: light brownish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium sub-rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed.

Trench 124

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12400	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 124	0.23 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
12401	Deposit	Natural - Trench 124	0.04 (avg.)	Colour: mid pinkish red. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 125

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12500	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 125	0.20 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
12501	Deposit	Natural - Trench 125	0.11 (avg.)	Colour: light greyish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.

12502	Fill	Fill - Ditch [12505]	0.34	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: wet, loose. Composition: sandy silt.
12503	Fill	Fill - Ditch [12505]	0.62	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: wet. Composition: sandy silt.
12504	Fill	Fill - Ditch [12505]	0.14	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: wet, friable. Composition: sandy silt.
12505	Cut	Cut - Ditch [12505]	0.74	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered. Sides: moderate, concave.

Trench 126

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12600	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 126	0.28 (avg.)	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.
12601	Deposit	Natural - Trench 126	0.13 (avg.)	Colour: light greyish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed.

Trench 127

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12700	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 127	0.16 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
12701	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 127	0.12 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
12702	Deposit	Natural - Trench 127		Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 128

Length (m): 30 Width (m): 1.8 Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12800	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 128	0.23 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
12801	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 128	0.13 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
12802	Deposit	Natural - Trench 128		Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction:

dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 129

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
12900	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 129	0.19 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
12901	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 129	0.17 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
12902	Deposit	Natural - Trench 129		Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 130

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
13000	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 130	0.23 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
13001	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 130	0.23 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
13002	Deposit	Natural - Trench 130		Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 131

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NW-SE

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
13100	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 131	0.23 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
13101	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 131	0.29 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
13102	Deposit	Natural - Trench 131		Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Trench 132

Length (m): 30

Width (m): 1.8

Orientation: NE-SW

Context summary:

Context	Feature type	Context type	Height/depth	Deposit description
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13200	Deposit	Topsoil - Trench 132	0.25 (avg.)	Colour: dark brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Notes: topsoil.
13201	Deposit	Subsoil - Trench 132	0.30 (avg.)	Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Notes: subsoil.
13202	Deposit	Natural - Trench 132		Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: pebbly clay.

Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS Summary for fieldsec1-534586

OASIS ID (UID)	fieldsec1-534586
Project Name	Archaeological Evaluation at Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire
Sitename	Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire
Sitecode	P6930
Project Identifier(s)	P6930
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	22/00739/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Worcestershire Archaeology
Project Dates	24-Mar-2025 - 25-Apr-2025
Location	Land North and South of Lychgate Lane, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire NGR : SP 46018 92758 LL : 52.53075406312969, -1.323072029998214 12 Fig : 446018,292758
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Leicestershire Local Authority District : Blaby Parish : Aston Flamville

Project Methodology	A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology during Summer 2024 (WA 2024). Fieldwork was undertaken between 24th March 2025 to 25th April 2025. The proposed development is divided between two areas, a northern area, extending across 12.73ha. and a southern area, extending across c.28.56ha. Cumulatively the development area encloses c.41.32ha. of land and includes 8 fields which contain 132no. 30m x 1.8m trenches, Fields 1 - 3 were located within the northern area and the fields in the southern were designated Fields 4 – 8. The footprint of the trenches excavated, extended across a total area of 7128 square meters and represented a sample size of 1.73% coverage. The trench locations were determined by targeting of the location geophysical anomalies of archaeological potential and apparent 'blank' areas. Some micro-movement of trenches or excavation disqualification occurred due to factors such as public access routes, buried and overhead services, and ecological considerations. Figures 2 - 3 indicate the location of the trenches on the site. The specific trench numbers for each field are listed below: Field 1: Trenches 1-14 Field 2: Trenches 15-32 Field 3: Trenches 33-44 Field 4: Trenches 45, 47-55 Field 5: Trenches 56-91 Field 6: Trenches 92-101 Field 7: Trenches 102-126 Field 8: Trenches 127-132 Trench 46 and the western half of 47 were removed from the scheme following approval from Richard Smalley at RPS Group Ltd and William Kelly, Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (the Curator). Trench 48 was rotated slightly to avoid the protected grass margin around Field 4. During excavation, deposits considered not to be archaeologically significant were removed under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, equipped with a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected, and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012) and trench and feature locations were surveyed using a GNSS device with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material. All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was undertaken through a combination of structural, artefactual and environmental evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources. The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that the final archive will be deposited at Leicester Museum.
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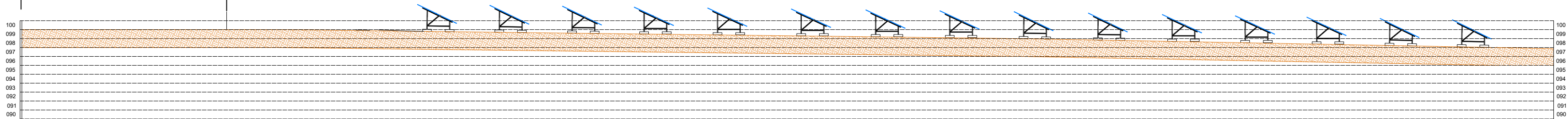
Project Results	The archaeological evaluation at Aston Flamville largely supported the geophysical survey results, revealing evidence of both prehistoric and Roman activity, alongside extensive medieval ridge and furrow and a post-medieval field system. While the evaluation broadly aligned with the geophysics, it also uncovered notable features not detected by the survey. This discrepancy might be due to the natural redeposition of fills following abandonment, potentially during the Roman period. Iron Age and Roman activity at Aston Flamville primarily centred on the relatively flat land at the foot of higher ground to the north, adjacent to the M69 and on the higher ridge next to Lychgate Lane. This positioning likely indicates an emphasis on agricultural practices during these periods. This interpretation is further supported by the analysis of charcoal fragments, which, despite being mostly too small for species identification, were revealed as diffuse porous wood with solitary pores—a type common to smaller trees found in woodland margins and hedgerows. The Aston Flamville site appears to be part of a broader prehistoric landscape, as suggested by previous investigations in the wider area including an evaluation at the proposed Hinckley National Rail Freight Interchange approximately 1km to the north. A number of prehistoric and Roman features such as a roundhouse, including the ring-gully and internal postholes and several pits and shallow boundary ditches. The presence of these features in the surrounding landscape, alongside the findings at Aston Flamville, collectively point to a more extensive prehistoric human presence and land use.
Keywords	Agriculture And Subsistence - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Agriculture And Subsistence - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Agriculture And Subsistence - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Electricity company Elgin Energy EsCo Ltd
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Rupert Lotherington
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums;

Appendix 2

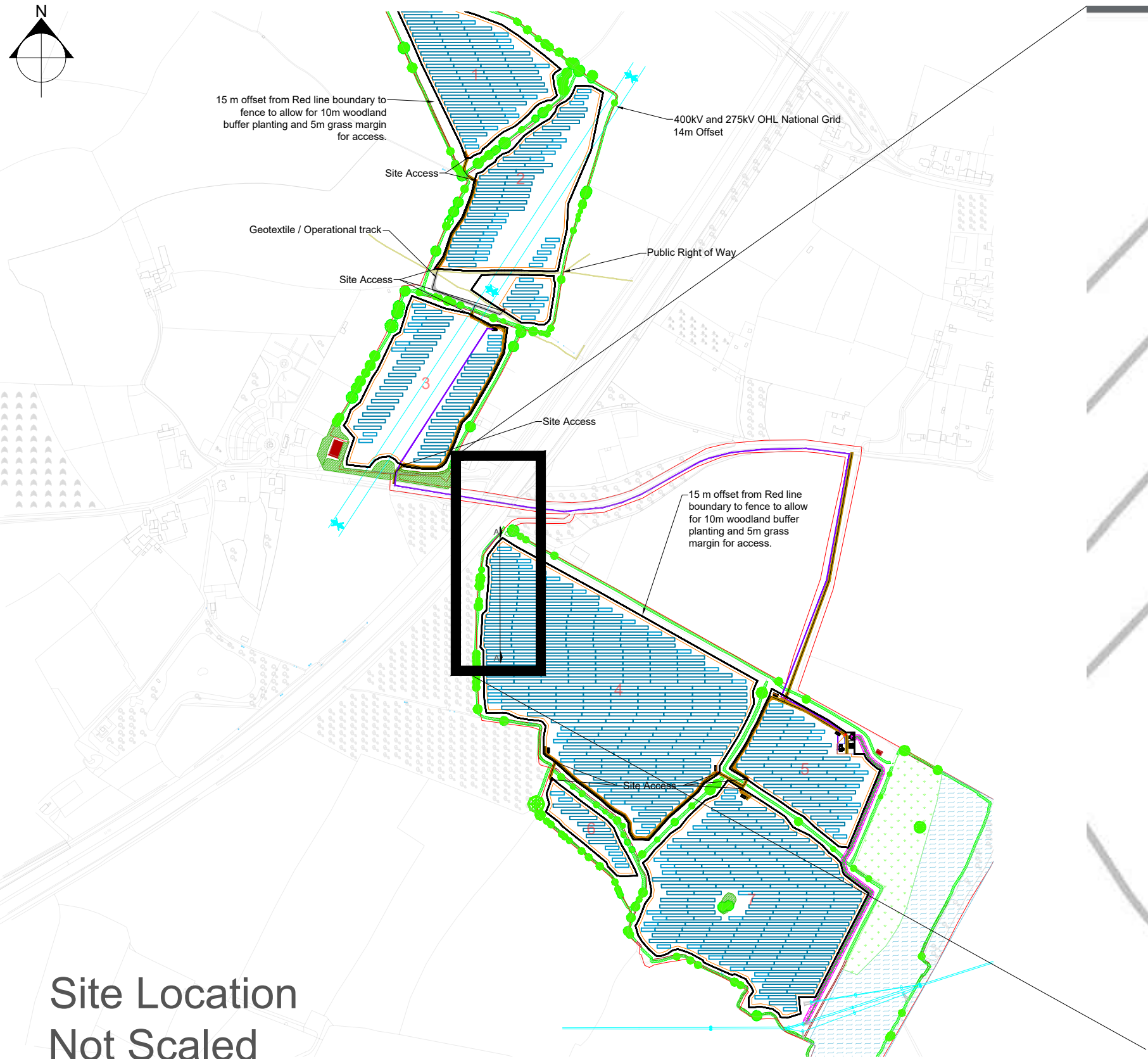
Concrete feet cross-section

SITE BOUNDARY

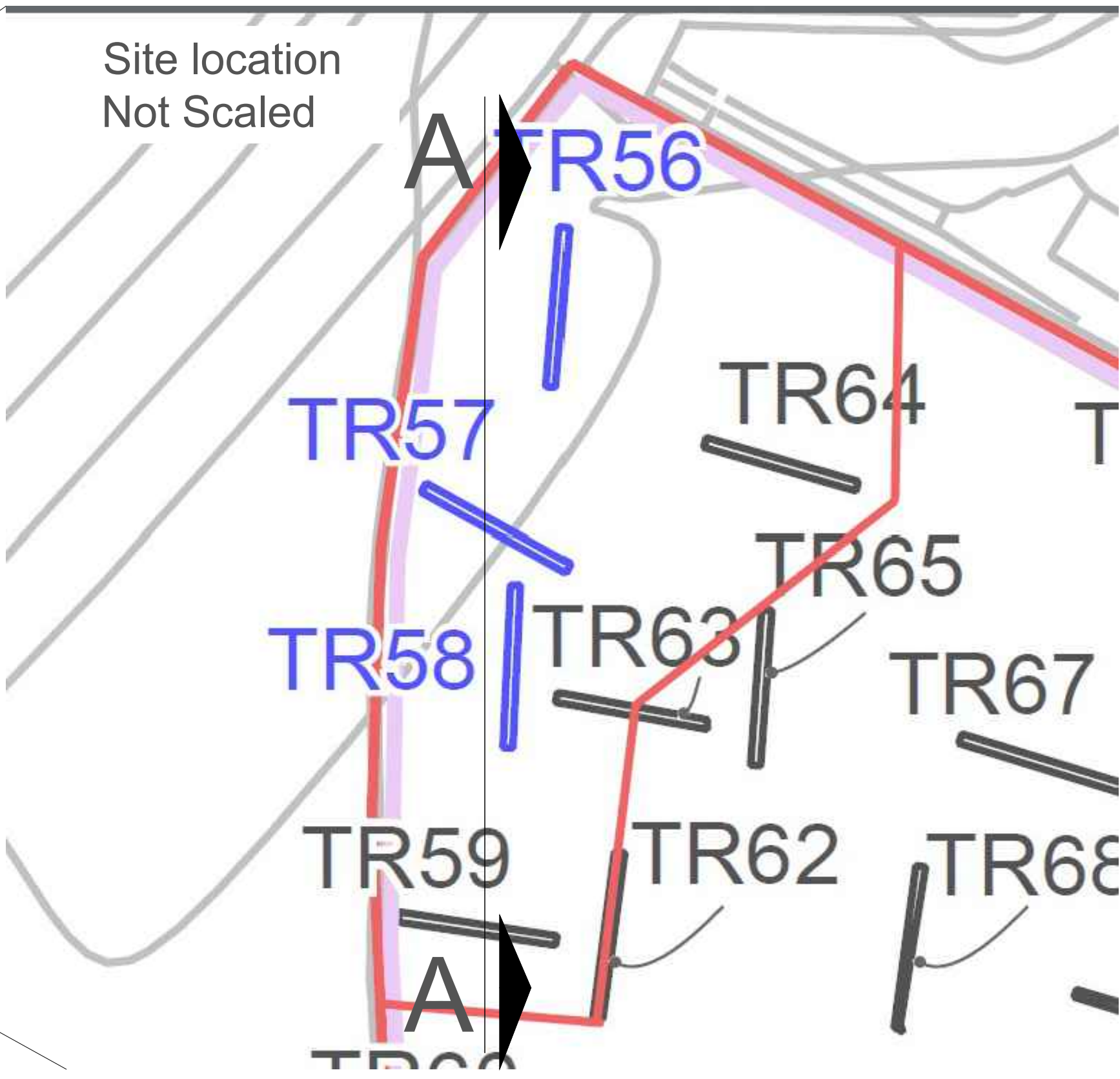
PROPOSED FENCING



Section AA
Scale- 1:400



Site location
Not Scaled



- Notes
1. Verifying Dimensions: The contractor shall verify dimensions against such other drawings or site conditions as pertain to this part of the work.
 2. Existing Services: Any information concerning the location of existing services (above and below ground) indicated on this drawing is intended for general guidance only. All services should be checked on site prior to any work commencing.
 3. If received electronically it is the recipients responsibility to print to correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.
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Rev	Description	By	CB	Date
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Project ASTON FLAMVILLE

Title SITE CROSS SECTION

Status DRAFT	Drawn By JP	PM/Checked by NB
Site Ref 1044	Scale @ A2 AS SHOWN	Original Date Created 28/08/2025
Drawing Number 1044-ASTON-004	Rev -	

