

T V A S



EAST MIDLANDS

**Land off Roseway,
Stoke Golding, Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Joshua Hargreaves

Site Code: RSG22/181

(SP 4034 9742)

Land off Roseway, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Cora Homes**

by Joshua Hargreaves

TVAS East Midlands

Site Code RSG 22/181

November 2022

Summary

Site name: Land off Roseway, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire

Grid reference: SP 4034 9742

Site activity: Field Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 7th-8th and 14th–15th November 2022

Project coordinator: Jo Pine

Site supervisor: Joshua Hargreaves; Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site code: RSG 22/181

Area of site: 2.78ha

Summary of results: All twenty five proposed trenches were excavated. A post medieval farming system was recorded including two different ridge and furrow systems and an associated field boundary that divides the two. An undated and unrelated ditch was also recorded on a N-S alignment. Just six items discovered in the metal detector survey from topsoil were considered for retention: two pieces are possibly medieval and the rest later post-medieval to modern. The site is considered to have very low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands and will be deposited at Leicestershire Museums in due course.

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Land off Roseway, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire An Archaeological Evaluation

By Joshua Hargreaves

Report 22/181

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Roseway, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire (SP 4034 9742) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Tom Hough, of Brindle and Green, Unit 3, Silverhill Court, Radbourne, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 4LY on behalf of Cora Homes.

The site lies within an open parcel of land of 2.78ha on the east end of Roseway, on the north-east edge of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. Planning permission (20/00779/OUT) has been gained from Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council to construct new housing on the site. The consent is subject to a condition (20) relating to archaeology requiring a programme of trial trenching, metal-detecting and as necessary targeted archaeological investigation.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Planning Archaeologist, Mr William Kelly, who advises Hinkley and Bosworth Borough Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Josh Hargreaves and Jo Pine between 7th and 8th November 2022 and the site code is RSG 22/181. The archive is presently held at TVAS East Midlands and will be deposited at Leicestershire Museums in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located c. 600m north-east from the centre of Stoke Golding and 600m south-west of the village of Dadlington (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by housing to south and west, and open fields to north and east. It lies on top of a prominent hill at c. 112m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is slightly sloped to both the west and north down to a minimum height of c. 105m aOD. The ground has been ploughed and used for arable farming. The underlying geology is mapped as glacial sand and gravel with Oadby member (boulder clay) mapped to the east (BGS 2010). The geology seen in the trenches was primarily Oadby member (boulder clay).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based study (RPS 2020). In summary the site lies beyond the margins of the village, which has Medieval origins but is not mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086 (Williams and Martin 2002). There is a modest range of sites and finds in the wider area listed in the county Historic Environment Record including prehistoric flint scatters, Roman pottery, a Saxon spearhead and possible moated Medieval site. However none of these sites nor finds are particularly close to the site. The nearest entry is for an area of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow to the south-east, which is nearly ubiquitous for the Midlands.

The site is more notable for its proximity to the site of the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 which lies to the north-west. The battlefield, covering a very large area, is Registered. The limits of the designated area lie about 400m away from the site, though the actual extent of the fighting is less clearcut.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeo-environmental deposits within the area of development. This work was be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any geophysical anomalies are of archaeological interest (but see below);
- to determine if any metallic objects possible related to the Battle of Bosworth are present on the site; and
- to provide sufficient information to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be produced if necessary.

Trenching

It was proposed to dig 25 trenches, each 25-27m long and 1.8-2m wide. These were positioned in a stratified random pattern. Topsoil and overburden was removed by a 360° type machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological features found were cleaned and recorded using the appropriate hand tools.

Metal detector survey

A metal detector survey was also to be carried out across the site, with transects spaced 2.5m apart. The location of all finds was to be recorded via GPS. Dependent upon the results of the first phase of survey, a second survey

may have been necessary, along traverses perpendicular to the initial survey. The recovery of archaeological objects was to be restricted to the topsoil/ploughsoil. In the event that an object or group of objects was located below ploughsoil depth, these were initially to be left to be recovered under controlled excavation conditions. Identified objects of no archaeological significance were to be retained on site.

Results

Evaluation Trenching

All 25 trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 2). They ranged in length from 24.60m to 29.35m and in depth from 0.21m to 0.41m. All were 1.8m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

Trench 1 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.65m long and 0.21m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil; a dark brown grey clayey silt; overlying the natural geology; a dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This trench contained a furrow aligned N-S. No finds were recovered.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 5, Pl. 1)

Trench 2 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 25.15m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This trench contained three regularly spaced furrows aligned N-S, 12m apart. No finds were recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

Trench 3 was aligned E-W and was 25.75m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This trench contained regularly spaced furrows aligned N-S, 9m apart. One of these furrows (7) was investigated. Its fill (58) was a dark reddish brown sandy silt which contained one sherd of mass produced white ware of 19th to 20th century date and a single fragment of clinker.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

Trench 4 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.95m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. This trench contained one furrow aligned N-S. No finds were recovered.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

Trench 5 was aligned SW-NE and was 24.75m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. This trench contained one furrow aligned N-S. No finds were recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

Trench 6 was aligned N-S and was 26.00m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a dark red-brown clayey silt. This trench contained two furrows aligned E-W, 11m apart. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 5, Pl. 2)

Trench 7 was aligned N-S and was 25.65m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. At 12m from the south-west end of the trench, ditch 6 was recorded but not excavated. It was orientated roughly ENE-WSW and was a continuation of the late post-medieval boundary ditch excavated in trench 10. Its fill (57) was a medium greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

Trench 8 was aligned NW-SE and was 24.75m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. At 22m from the NW end of the trench, ditch 5 was recorded, orientated roughly ENE-WSW. This was a continuation of the post-medieval field boundary excavated in trench 10, its fill (56) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt. This trench also contained a single furrow aligned N-S, a continuation of one from trench 3. No finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2, Pl. 3)

Trench 9 was aligned WNW-ESE and was 26.35m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. At 17.30m from the NW end of the trench, ditch 4 was recorded on an ENE-WSW alignment. It was not excavated but its fill (55) was noted as a mid grey brown sandy silt. It was a continuation of the post-medieval field boundary excavated in trench 10. This trench also contained a single furrow aligned N-S. No finds were recovered.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 10)

This trench was aligned NW-SE and was 26.00m in length and 0.39m deep. At 5.20m from the SE end of the trench was a ditch, 3, on a roughly ENE-WSW alignment. It was seen to be 1.10m wide and 0.53m deep. From its mid grey brown sandy silt fill (54) two sherds of 18th- to 19th-century pottery and three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. This trench also contained two furrows on a north-south alignment, about 6m apart.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2, Pl. 4)

Trench 11 was aligned SW-NE and was 24.90m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench and no finds were recovered.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 and 5)

Trench 12 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.70m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained two furrows aligned E-W, about 7m apart. No finds were recovered.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

Trench 13 was aligned NW-SE and was 26.10m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained two furrows aligned roughly E-W, around 7m apart. No finds were recovered.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

Trench 14 was aligned SW-NE and was 25.55m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained one furrow aligned E-W. No finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Fig. 2)

Trench 15 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.20m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained three regularly spaced furrows (7m apart) aligned E-W. No finds were recovered.

Trench 16 (Fig. 2; Pl. 5)

Trench 16 was aligned E-W and was 27.35m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained furrows roughly aligned ENE-WSW. No finds were recovered.

Trench 17 (Figs 2 and 5; Pl. 6)

Trench 17 was aligned N-S and was 24.65m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench. No finds were recovered.

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 9)

This was aligned NW-SE and was 25.10m in length and 0.32m deep. At the SE end of the trench was a ditch on a roughly N-S alignment which was recorded for 3.2m before exiting the trench. A slot (1) excavated through it showed it was 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill (52) was a mottled red brown sandy silt. It was truncated by plough-mark 2 and no finds were recovered, including from the sieved soil sample. This trench also contained furrows, 7m apart, aligned E-W.

Trench 19 (Fig. 2)

Trench 12 was aligned SW-NE and was 25.70m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.31m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. No archaeological features were recorded, nor finds recovered.

Trench 20 (Fig. 2; Pl. 7)

Trench 20 was aligned NW-SE and was 26.95m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. No archaeological features were observed. No finds were recovered.

Trench 21 (Fig. 2)

Trench 21 was aligned SW-NE and was 29.35m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained a furrow running E-W taking up the majority of the trench. This furrow, 8, was investigated and its fill (59), a mid reddish brown sandy silt, contained one fragment of ceramic building material and one fragment of clinker. Much plough scarring aligned N-S was also recorded.

Trench 22 (Figs 2 and 5)

Trench 22 was aligned SSW-NNE and was 25.90m long and 0.41m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.40m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained three regularly spaced furrows (8m apart) aligned E-W. No finds were recovered.

Trench 23 (Fig. 2)

Trench 23 was aligned NW-SE and was 25.25m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained two furrows aligned E-W, 7m apart. No finds were recovered.

Trench 24 (Fig. 2; Pl. 8)

Trench 24 was aligned SW-NE and was 24.95m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained furrows aligned E-W and spaced 7m apart. No finds were recovered.

Trench 25 (Fig. 2)

Trench 25 was aligned E-W and was 25.40m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil, overlying the natural geology; a mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. This trench contained a furrow aligned E-W taking up the majority of the trench length. No finds were recovered.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

One large sherd weighing 121g of midlands coarse blackware and a handle fragment of stoneware weighing 13g were found within ditch 3 (fill 54) in trench 10. These likely date to the 18th/19th century. A single sherd of mass produced white ware weighing 4g of 19th-20th century date was recovered from furrow 7 (58) within trench 3.

Ceramic Building Material by Josh Hargreaves

One fragment of ceramic building material weighing 9g was recovered from furrow 8 (59) in trench 21. Three fragments weighing 26g were recovered from ditch 3 (54) in trench 10. All of these fragments are made of a similar dark reddish brown fabric but are too small for their form (brick or tile) to be identified.

Clinker by Josh Hargreaves

Seven fragments of clinker were recovered, three from ditch 3 (54) weighing 7g, one from furrow 7 (58) weighing 4g and three from furrow 8 (59) weighing 8g.

Macrobotanical remains by Joanna Pine

One bulk soil sample was processed, from ditch 1 (52): 10 litres of soil was wet-sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40. No charred plant remains or charcoal were recovered.

Metal Detecting Survey

An initial site visit had been conducted on 20th October 2022 but at that time the unharvested crops were still standing high. Metal detecting was only possible in limited portions of the field and so was postponed until 14th -15th November 2022 and conducted by Pierre-Damien Manisse. Though the field had not been ploughed, the conditions of the survey were considered to be suitable to produce significant results.

The metal detector used was a Minelab Vanquish 540. It works on multi-frequencies. It was set on highest sensitivity and on all metal mode but rejecting values below -2 (the discrimination scale ranges on this model from -9 to 40), so as to minimize geological anomalies and erratic noises. The coil used was a 12"x9".

The survey was conducted in WSW-ENE transects, every 3.30m, which corresponded to the alignment of fencing surrounding the site and used as a guide throughout the project. Additional metal detecting was conducted both sides of each backfilled trench, and a few perpendicular transects were also realized.

All finds came from the topsoil, up to 0.30m thick. Overall the results were disappointing, with only six items considered worth retention and planned by GPS (Fig. 6). Except for the heaviest and largest iron parts of mechanized farming tools, left on site, the rest of the scrap metal, amorphous lead pieces, foil papers and other clearly modern rubbish were collected but not planned. They were not considered for retention and were discarded after a second examination at the office.

The Coins by Pierre-Damien Manisse

Two copper alloy coins were located, at find spots 1 and 5 (Fig. 6). The first is a very worn 18th-century farthing while the second is even more recent. Wear and corrosion were defined using the guidelines by the ITMS (Frey-Cupper *et al.* 1995)(from 1=good condition to 5=poor). Both are considered as casual losses.

Table 1: Catalogue of coins

Cat no	Context	Metal/ denomination	date	mint	Wear/ corrosion	Diameter	Wt (g)	axis
1	topsoil	Copper Farthing	illegible	illegible	4/1	22.7mm	3.23	-h
Obv/ GEORGIVS [...] - illegible								
Rev/ illegible								
Ref: -								
5	topsoil	Bronze penny	1903	London	3/1	30.7mm	7.96	12h
Obv/ [E]DWARD [DEI GRA] BRIT[T OMN R]EX [FID DEF IND IMP] – Bare head right of Edward VII.								
Rev/ [ONE] PEN[NY //1903 – Britannia seated right, holding shield and trident								
Ref: Seaby 1982, 3990								

Other Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Four metal objects, other than the two coins, were retained from the survey.

Copper alloy

A copper alloy buckle was recovered (find spot no. 2, Fig. 6). The buckle is well preserved and well made, if a simple design, of later 18th-century date at the earliest although such simple designs are used up to the modern day. It is possibly a shoe buckle if at the earlier end of the date range.

A copper alloy ring (find spot no. 4) is 18mm in diameter with a thickness of 3mm. The piece is worn at two opposing points on the ring suggesting it is a small buckle. It is possible that this is part of a disc-on-pin buckle, perhaps of 13th- to 14th-century date. The simplicity makes it difficult to determine this with precision.

Lead

Find spot no. 3 is a small weight with a hole drilled through the centre of its length. It is a lead barrel weight used for fishing. This is likely a modern object, however the quality of the lead suggests that it may be older, potentially late post medieval and as such has been retained.

A lead seal from find spot no. 6 is worn and although it does bear designs, they are too worn to be described with any confidence. The piece has also been deliberately cut twice. With a lack of clear design it is impossible to trace a source but it may be a seal on goods rather than a letter seal. Seals such as these were primarily used during the medieval period, especially in the 13th and 14th century although they were used at later dates.

Conclusion

All twenty five trenches were opened successfully and revealed two post-medieval ridge and furrow systems; one aligned N-S the other E-W. Dividing these two system was a post-medieval field boundary; this ditch was observed aligned east west and was recorded in trenches 7 to 10 and recorded for over 100m. It clearly matches a boundary mapped on Ordnance Survey maps from 1888 to 1973 (RPS 2020, figs 5–7) but removed by 1992. A ditch of unknown date was excavated in trench 18; this ditch was on a N-S alignment but contained no finds. It is

not apparent on any of the Ordnance Survey maps of the site (RPS 2020) but of course a short-lived boundary might evade episodic mapping.

The metal detecting survey only found six items of interest; two coins were late post-medieval/modern in date and a copper alloy buckle and lead fishing weight were of similar date. A lead seal and copper alloy buckle ring may be medieval in date but that is far from clear. There is no clear evidence these pieces can be linked with the Battle of Bosworth. The site is thus considered to have very low archaeological potential.

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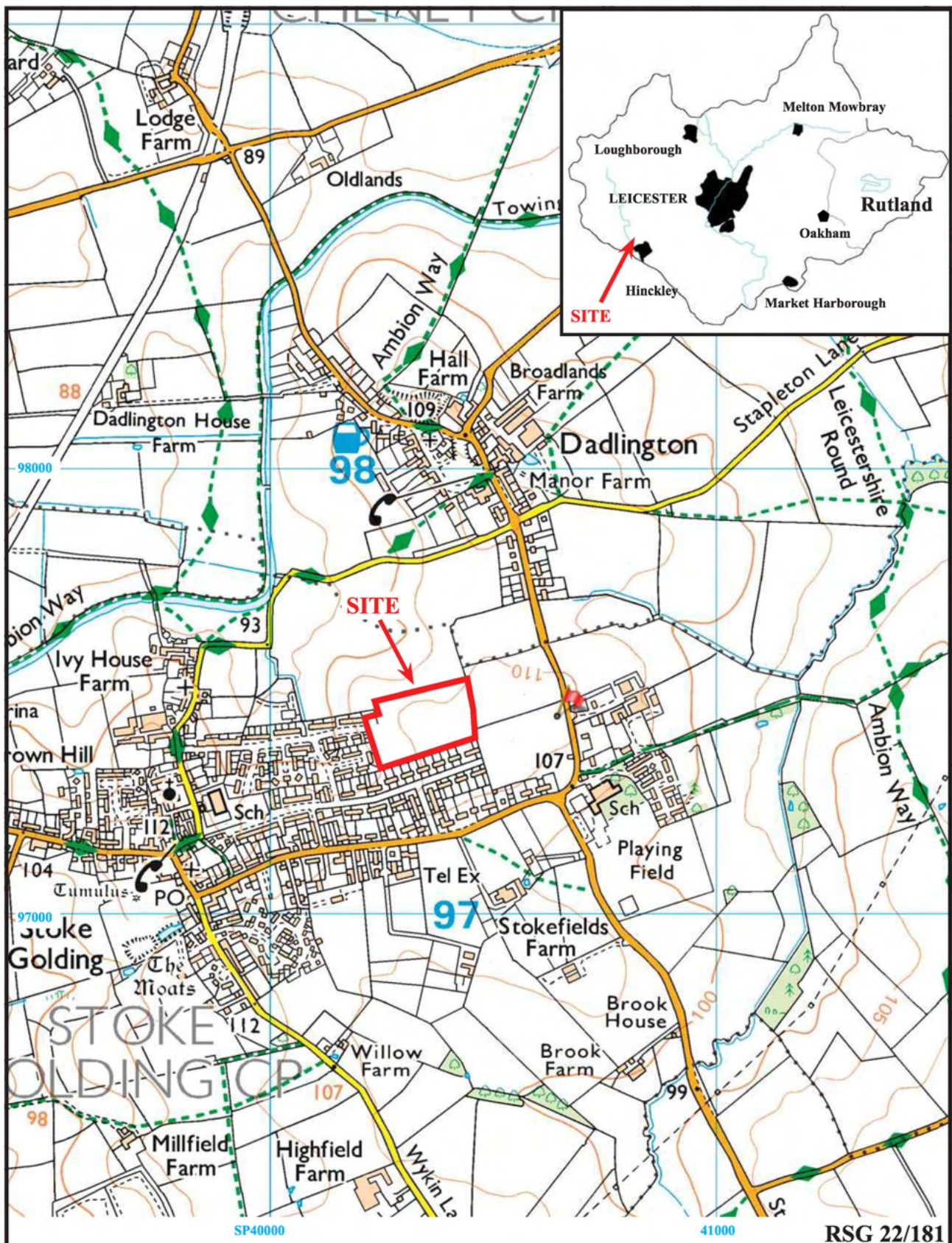
APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at south and west end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.65	1.8	0.21	0–0.21m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.21m + dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
2	25.15	1.8	0.31	0–0.31m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.31m + dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. [Pl. 1]
3	25.75	1.8	0.37	0–0.37m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.37m + dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Furrow 7
4	25.95	1.8	0.33	0–0.33m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.33m + light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel.
5	24.75	1.8	0.34	0–0.34m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.34m + dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions.
6	26.00	1.8	0.33	0–0.33m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.33m + dark red-brown clayey silt.
7	25.65	1.8	0.35	0–0.35m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.35m + light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. Ditch 6 [Pl. 2]
8	24.75	1.8	0.34	0–0.34m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.34m + light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. Ditch 5
9	26.35	1.8	0.35	0–0.35m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.35m + light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. Ditch 4 [Pl. 3]
10	26.00	1.8	0.39	0–0.39m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.39m + dark red-brown clayey silt. Ditch 3; [Pl. 10]
11	24.90	1.8	0.28	0–0.28m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.28m + light greyish yellow clayey silt with patches of small gravel. [Pl. 4]
12	25.70	1.8	0.31	0–0.31m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.31m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.
13	26.10	1.8	0.36	0–0.36m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.36m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.
14	25.55	1.8	0.30	0–0.30m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.30m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.
15	25.20	1.8	0.31	0–0.31m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.31m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.
16	27.35	1.8	0.28	0–0.28m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.28m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. [Pl. 5]
17	24.65	1.8	0.33	0–0.33m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.33m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. [Pl. 6]
18	25.10	1.8	0.32	0–0.32m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.32m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. Ditch 1 [Pl. 9]
19	24.60	1.8	0.34	0–0.34m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.34m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.
20	26.95	1.8	0.32	0–0.32m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.32m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. [Pl. 7]
21	29.35	1.8	0.37	0–0.37m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.37m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. Furrow 8
22	25.90	1.8	0.41	0–0.41m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.41m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.
23	25.25	1.8	0.35	0–0.35m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.35m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.
24	24.95	1.8	0.33	0–0.33m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.33m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel. [Pl. 8]
25	25.40	1.8	0.32	0–0.32m dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil, 0.32m + mid red brown silty clay with the occasional patch of fine gravel.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
18	1	52	Ditch	Undated	None
18	2	53	Plough Scar	Undated	None
10	3	54	Ditch	Later Post-Medieval	Pottery
9	4	55	Ditch	Later Post-Medieval	Association
8	5	56	Ditch	Later Post-Medieval	Association
7	6	57	Ditch	Later Post-Medieval	Association
3	7	58	Furrow	Post-Medieval	Pottery and character
21	8	59,	Furrow	Post-Medieval	CBM and character

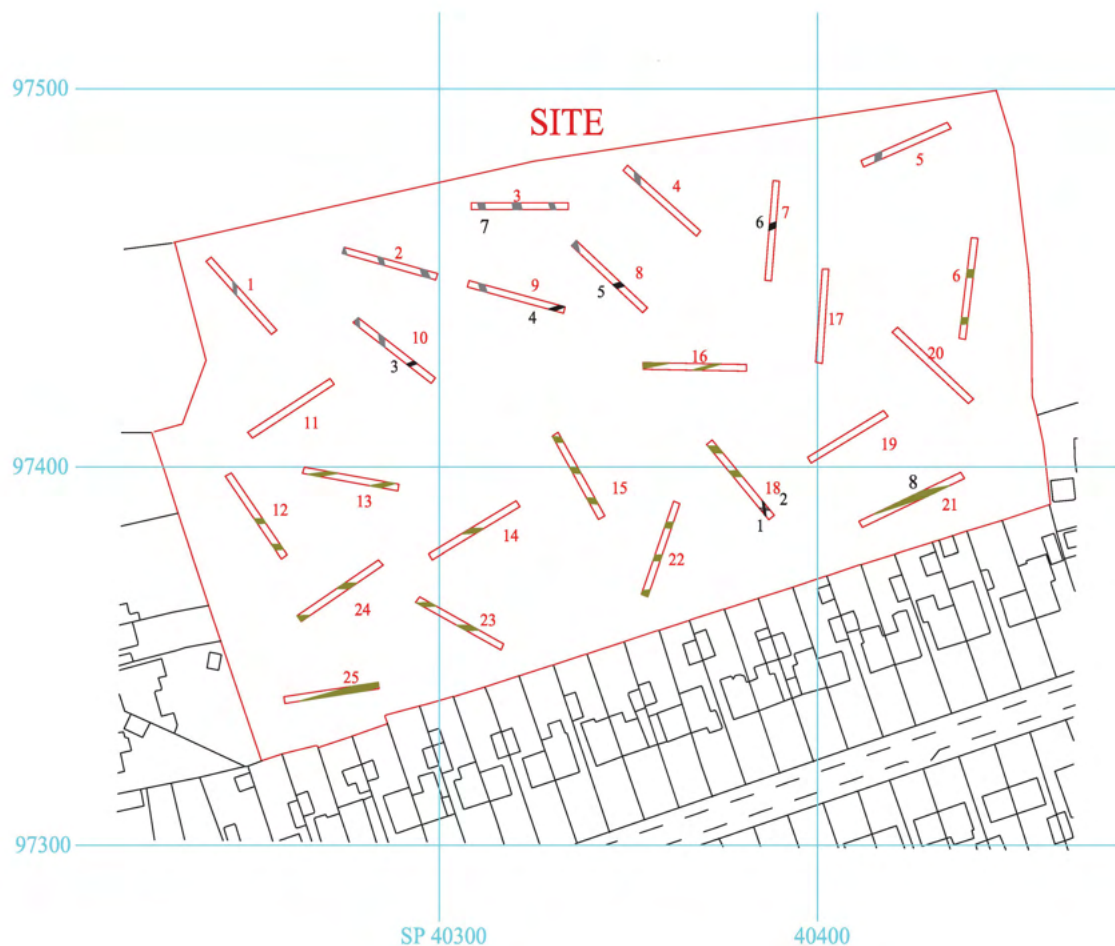


**Land off Roseway, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Stoke Golding and Leicestershire.

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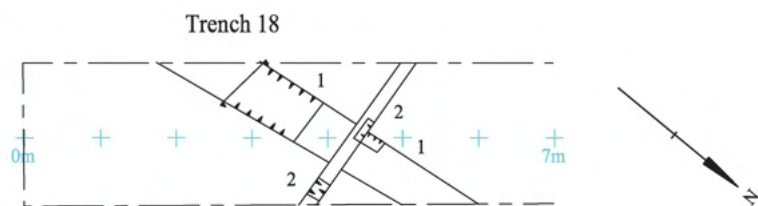
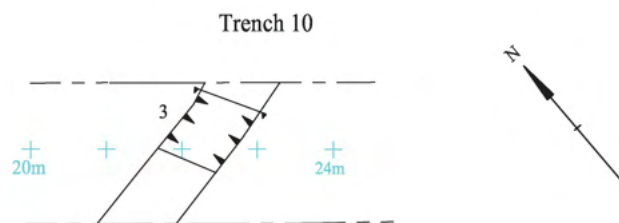
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Figure 2. Trench locations, showing possible features (black)
and two series of furrows (grey/green)

0 100m

T V A S
EAST MIDLANDS



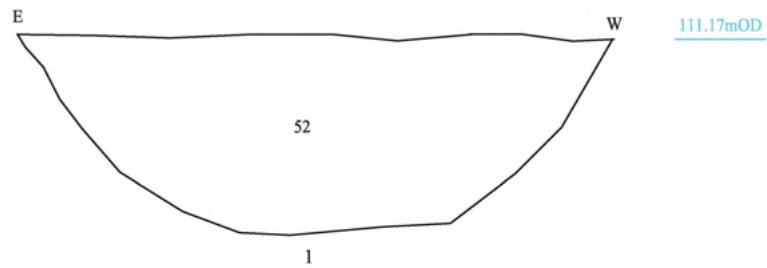
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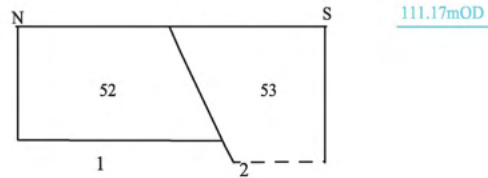
Figure 3. Plans of trenches.



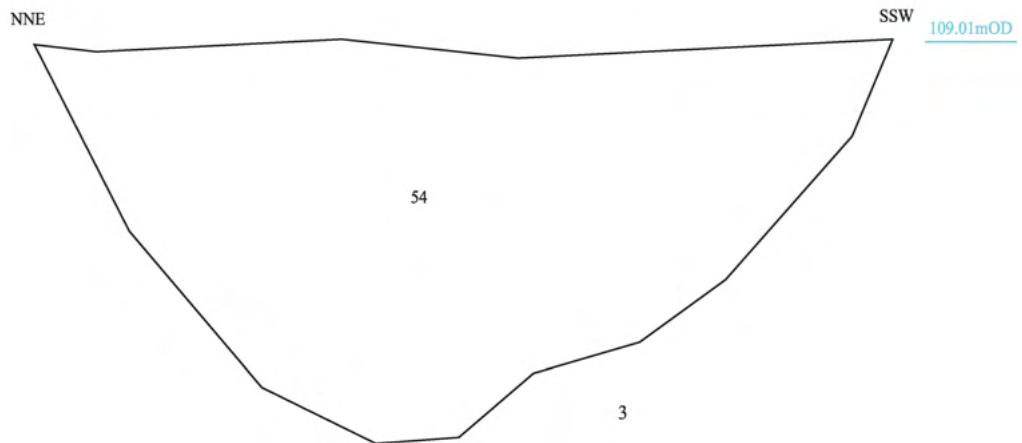
Trench 18



Trench 18



Trench 10

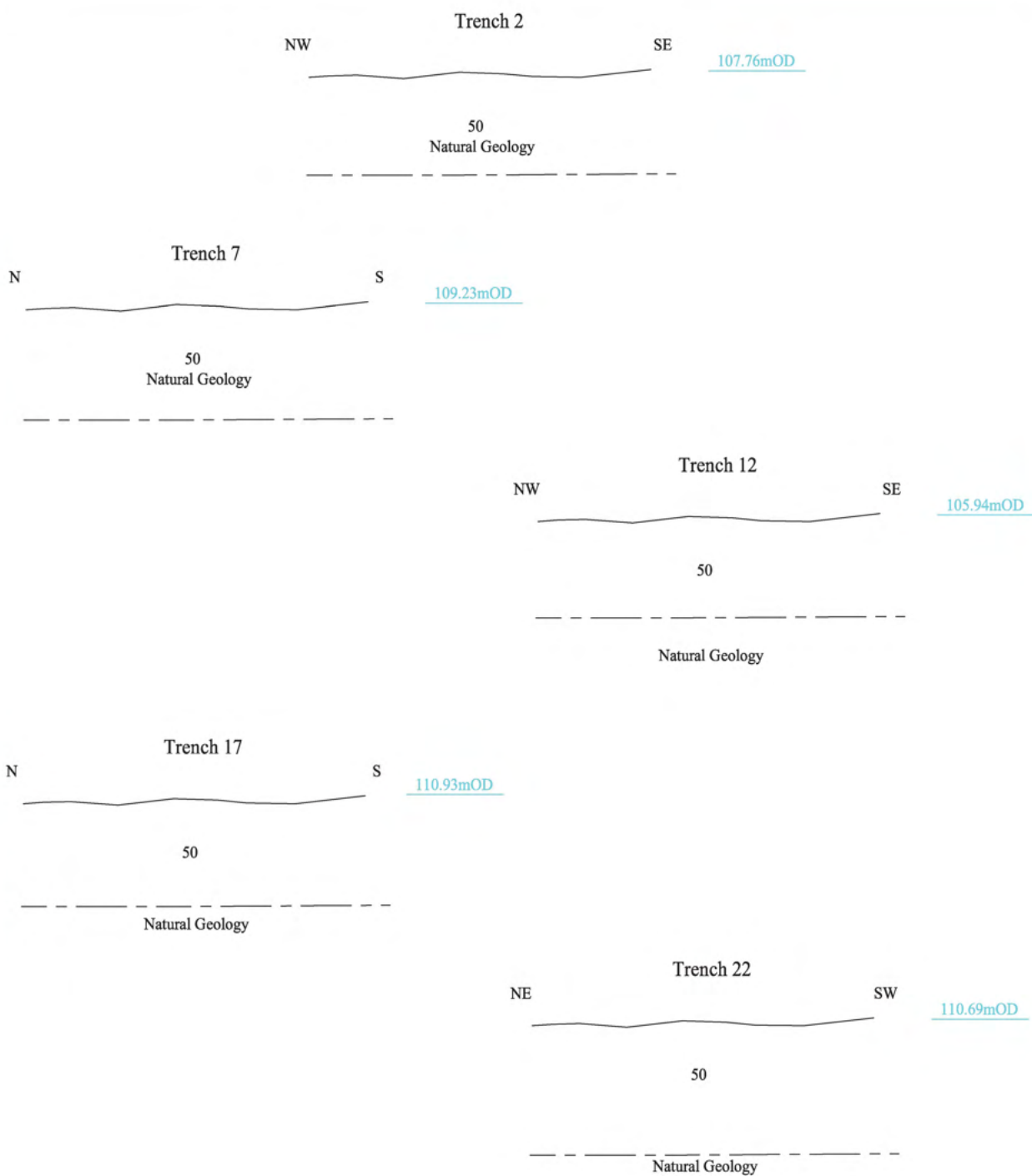


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Figure 4. Sections.





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Figure 5. Representative Trench Sections.



97500

97400

97300

SP 40300

40400

SITE

1 coin

5 coin

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Figure 6. Metalwork Distribuion Map

0 100m

T V A S
EAST MIDLANDS

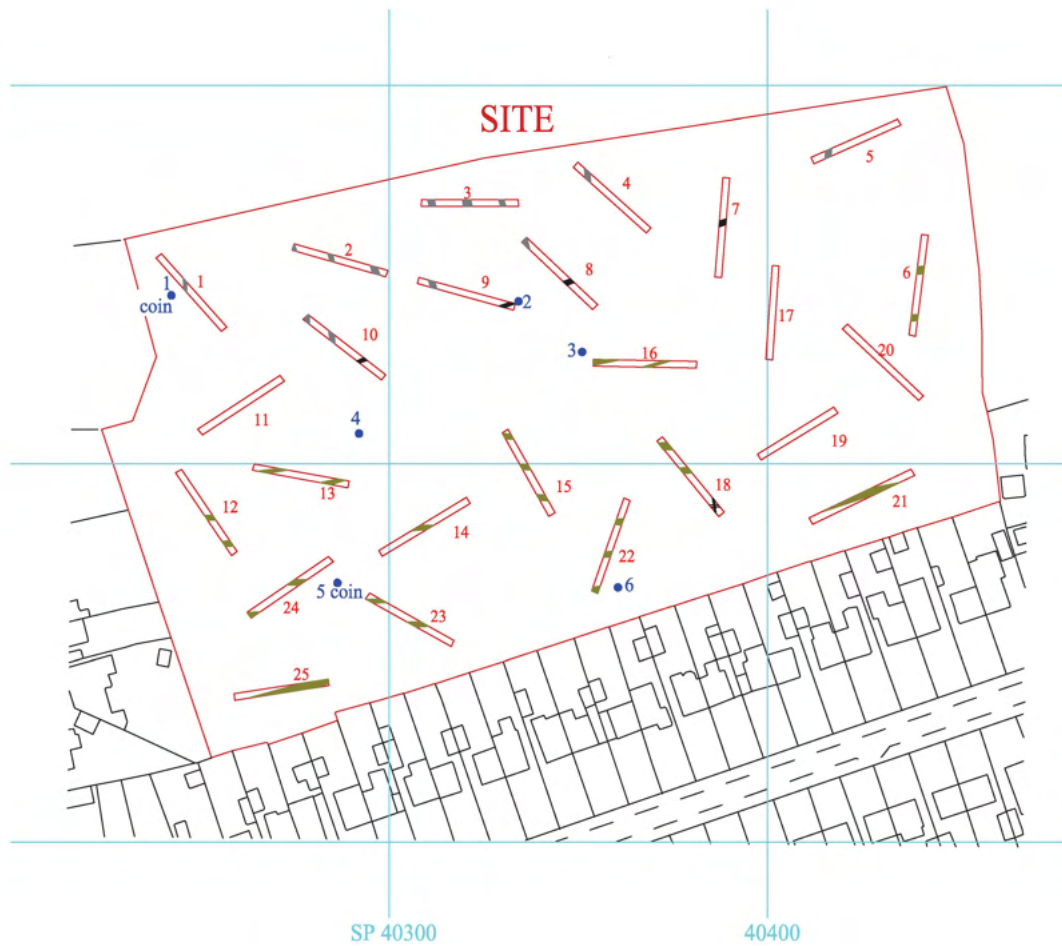




Plate 1. Trench 2, looking South-East,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 2. Trench 7, looking South-West,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 3. Trench 9, looking South-East,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 4. Trench 11, looking North-East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1-4.**





Plate 5. Trench 16, looking East,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 6. Trench 17, looking South-West,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 7. Trench 20, looking South-East,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.



Plate 8. Trench 24, looking North-East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 5-8.**





Plate 9. Trench 18, Ditch 1, Plough scar 2,
looking South, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.2m.

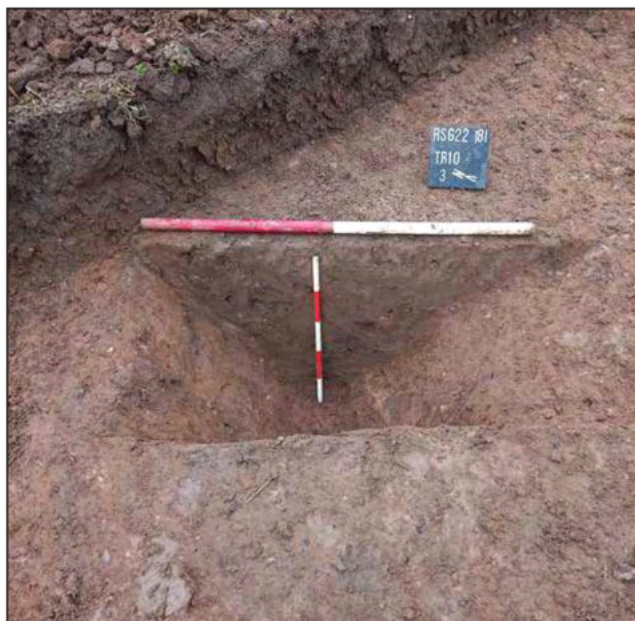


Plate 10. Trench 10, Ditch 3,
looking North-East, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 9-10.**

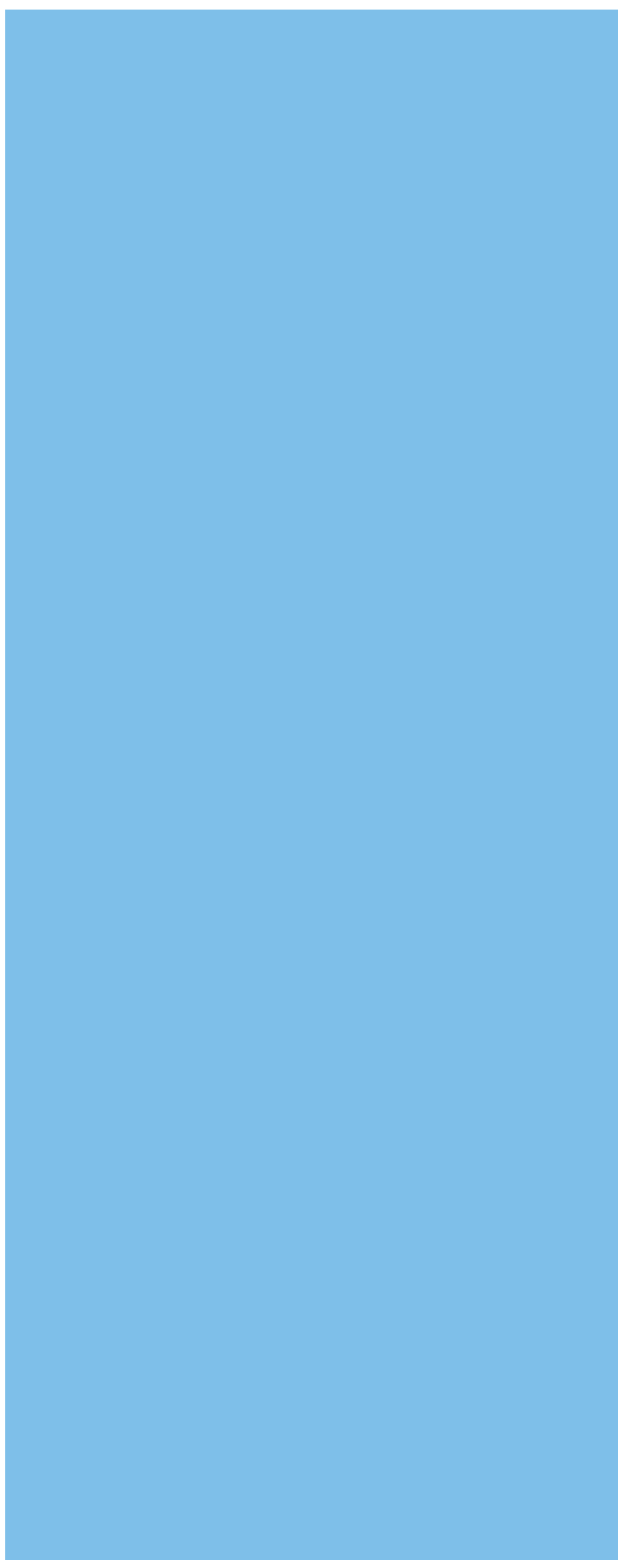
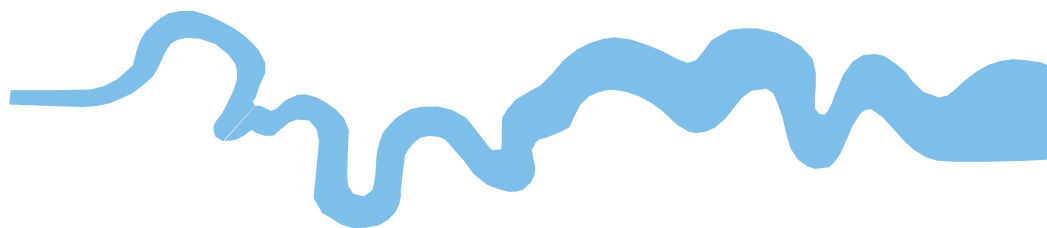


TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**TVAS (East Midlands),
4 Bentley Court, Wellingborough
Northamptonshire, NN8 4BQ**

**Tel: 01933 277 377
Email: eastmidlands@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/eastmidlands**

***Offices in:
Reading, Brighton, Taunton and Stoke-on-Trent***