



**Archaeological trial trench evaluation
and ridge and furrow survey
at land east of Lutterworth Road
Burbage
Leicestershire
September 2022**

Report No. 22/088

Author: Michael Lavery
Illustrator: Hugh Gatt



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Project Manager: James West

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OASIS REPORT FORM

Project: Evaluation at Lutterworth Road, Burbage		OASIS No: molanort1-510070	
ACTIVITY TYPE			
Project/ Activity type	Evaluation		
Reason for investigation	Planning requirement		
Development type	Residential		
Planning reference ID	19/01405/OUT	Planning stage	
PROJECT LOCATION			
National grid ref	SP 44700 92000		
Site name	Land east of Lutterworth Road, Burbage, Leicestershire		
REVIEWERS/ ADMIN			
HER for project	Leicestershire HER		
National organisation	Historic England		
WORK UNDERTAKEN			
Methodological summary	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Davidsons Group, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation and ridge and furrow survey at Land east of Lutterworth Road, Burbage, Leicestershire. The measured earthwork survey confirmed the presence and survival of most of the earthworks. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 27 trial trenches, required to inform a planning application for residential development. Four of the 27 trenches were not included in the WSI but were excavated mistakenly in an area demarcated for preserved ridge and furrow. The earthworks were reinstated as far as possible during the backfilling stage.		
Previous works?	Yes	Future works?	Unknown
Dates - Start date:	12.09.22	End date:	22.09.22
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Project officer/ supervisor	Michael Lavery		
Funding body	Davidsons Group		
KEYWORDS			
Monuments found/ date	Ridge and furrow		
Finds types found/ date	Pottery and CBM		
RESULTS			
Description of outcomes/ summary of research framework contribution	No archaeological remains were identified. The elevation and dimensions of the ridge and furrow earthworks were surveyed and recorded, and a sample of furrows was excavated during the trial trenching works.		
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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	BACKGROUND	3
2.1	Location, geology and topography.....	3
2.2	Historical and archaeological background	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
3.1	Project aims	5
3.2	Research framework	5
4	METHODOLOGY	6
4.1	Earthwork survey.....	6
4.2	Trial trench evaluation	6
5	Ridge and furrow survey results	8
5.1	Ridge and furrow earthworks.....	8
5.2	Northern field system (Fields 4 and 5)	8
5.3	Southern field system (Fields 1,2 and 3).....	8
6	EXCAVATION RESULTS.....	11
6.1	General stratigraphy	11
6.2	Excavated evidence	11
7	THE FINDS	15
7.1	The Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn	15
7.2	The CBM by Paul Blinkhorn.....	15
8	DISCUSSION.....	16
8.3	Research agendas	16
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	17

Figures

Front cover: photo of trench 5

Fig 1 - Site location

Fig 2 – Ridge & furrow earthworks survey plan with trench layout

Fig 3 - Ridge & furrow earthworks survey plan with profiles and location

Fig 4 - Photo of furrow [1905], looking south

Fig 5 - Illustration of north facing furrow [1905],

Fig 6 - Photo of furrow [1005], looking north-west

Fig 7- Illustration of south-east facing furrow [1005]

Fig 8 - Photo of furrow [1305], looking north-west

Fig 9 - Illustration south-east facing furrow [1305]

Fig 10 -

Tables

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Archaeological trial trench evaluation And ridge and furrow survey at land east of Lutterworth Road Burbage Leicestershire September 2022

ABSTRACT

A ridge and furrow survey (R&F survey) and an archaeological evaluation were carried out at land east of Lutterworth Road, Burbage. The R&F survey comprised the collection of vertical and oblique images captured using an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle to create a Digital Elevation Model. The survey confirmed the presence and good preservation levels of the former ridge and furrow cultivation system spread across five modern fields. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 27 trenches, which did not identify any archaeological remains aside from ridge and furrow activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Davidsons Group to undertake a ridge and furrow earthwork survey (R&F Survey) and trial trench evaluation on the site of a proposed residential development (Planning Reference: 19/01404/OUT), at land east of Lutterworth Road, Burbage, Leicestershire (Fig 1).

The R&F survey and evaluation took place as part of wider programme of archaeological works designed to assess the archaeological potential of the site and establish the need for, and extent of, any further mitigation works, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021). This stage of works was carried out post-consent and was preceded by a desk-based assessment (Pegasus Group 2019), Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2019) and limited pre-determination trial trenching (ULAS 2019).

The current evaluation comprised the excavation of 27 trenches. The work took place subject to an agreement for 23 trenches, as outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), but an additional four trenches (22 and 25-27) were excavated mistakenly during the fieldwork. These were located in an area demarcated for preserved ridge and furrow in the development plan and as such, following advice provided by the Leicestershire County Council Senior Planning Archaeologist (LCCSPA) at a site meeting on 16th September 2022, the earthworks were reinstated as far as possible during the backfilling stage. Trenches 1, 10, 20 and 22 were moved due to their location across modern field boundaries and Trench 12 was moved due to an underground sewer service.



2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, geology and topography

The area of investigation lies to the south-east of Burbage, a suburb of the larger urban area of Hinckley. Lutterworth Road (B578) is situated immediately west of the site and the M69 is located to the south. Residential development borders the site to the north-west and north, and agricultural fields lie to the east.

The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the local bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Formation overlain in part by superficial deposits of Oadby Member diamicton and Bosworth Clay Member clay and silt (BGS 2022). The overlying soils are characterised as slightly acid with impeded drainage and loamy and clayey textures (CSAI 2022).

The evaluation area is located within a series of pasture fields covering an area of approx. 8.92ha. The topography of the site gently slopes downwards from 118m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-west to 108m aOD at the south-east.

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The following archaeological and historical background has been adapted from the desk-based assessment (Pegasus Group 2019) and it has been updated where relevant with the results of subsequent investigations.

Prehistoric

A middle Bronze Age cemetery site (MLE23172) was identified c280m west of the site during excavations in 2015 (ELE10266). A total of twenty-one pits associated with the cemetery were encountered, eight of which contained urned cremations, eight with cremated bone and a further five with charred material.

The local Historic Environment Record (HER) records several findspots of prehistoric date within the immediate vicinity of the site, including a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead (MLE7235; c340m south-east) and scattered flints (MLE18018 and MLE17704; north-north-east). Within the immediate vicinity of the latter findspots, eleven Neolithic/Bronze Age flint artefacts were recovered during a watching brief (ME9344; c685m north to north-east), which were interpreted as indicative of a possible occupation site. Further flint artefacts of this date (MLE18737) were recovered during a trench evaluation (ELE7379) and subsequent mitigation (ELE8645) c475m west of the site.

An undated ring ditch is recorded c545m west of the site (MLE20838).

Iron Age and Roman

There is limited evidence of Iron Age activity within the environs of the site, comprising an enclosure recorded during archaeological works c305 to the west (MLE21696); and a late Iron Age to early Roman occupation site identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching c995m south-west (MLE23422).

Archaeological interventions c460m west of the evaluation area (ELE7379, ELE8645, ELE8764 and ELE9599) encountered a Roman agricultural site. A possible continuation of this was recorded in the form of an undated ditch identified during interventions c250m to the east (ELE10266 and ELE8513).

Findspots of this date recorded in the HER comprise an Iron Age/Roman quern recovered during the excavation of Burbage House Lake (MLE9028, c930m south-

south-west); Roman coins, brooches and a pottery scatter recovered during metal-detecting and subsequent fieldwalking (MLE2846, c515 west of the site); and further Roman pottery was recovered during clay digging in 1902 (MLE7935, c520m east-north-east). The HER also records an unconfirmed report of a Roman mosaic having been found in the Horsepool/The Croft area of Burbage (MLE7936, c375m north-west).

Saxon and medieval

Burbage was recorded in Domesday book (AD 1086) as Burbach, a moderate settlement of 24 households under the ownership of Coventry Abbey. It is thought that the Burbach would have been established pre-Conquest, although little Saxon evidence has been recorded to support this beyond a single brooch and pottery recovered from a field c625m west of the site (MLE2843). In AD 1100, the manor of Burbach was given by King William to Robert de Flamville, and it later passed to the de Hastings family in AD 1401. It remained under the ownership of Greys of Ruthin from 1401 until 1797. The medieval settlement core, as shown on historic maps, is recorded as slightly overlapping the site's north-western corner and extending to the north-north-west (MLE2848).

Three medieval buildings survive within the historic settlement core: the 13th/14th century Church of St. Catherine, which was largely rebuilt in 1842 (MLE13031, 630m north-west); c16th century cruck-framed cottage, 129 Church Street, which has been extensively altered subsequent to its construction (MLE13028, c505m north-north-west); and Burbage Hall, which is ostensibly of early 18th century date though it incorporates part of an earlier timber-framed building within its walls, which could have formed an earlier hunting lodge belonging to the Earl of Gainsborough (MLE13024, c510m north-north-west).

Findspots of medieval date from the immediate environs of the site include medieval pottery and roof tiles (MLE19843, ELE7712, c545m north-west), a possible cauldron foot (MLE6788, c620m west), a gold posy ring (MLE9871, c825m north-north-west) and two pits recorded during a trial trench evaluation (MLE23506, ELE10544, c565m north-north-west). One of the pits contained late medieval pottery and the other, early post-medieval pottery.

Post medieval and modern

Lutterworth Road, immediately west of the site, is part of a former turnpike-road from Hinckley to Lutterworth to Welford Field (MLE20924), first authorised in 1761-2 and expired in 1876.

Burbage was a parish where open fields appear to have been enclosed by the end of the 17th century likely through piecemeal enclosure (Beresford 1948). Beresford notes that much of the county (of Leicestershire) “*did not come under the authority of Parliamentary enclosure*” (ibid, page 99). The tithe map of Burbage (dated 1841) shows a layout of small rectangular fields indicating that by the mid 19th century the land was already enclosed (Pegasus Group 2019).

Previous archaeological fieldwork

A detailed magnetometer survey of the site (SUMO 2019) recorded no responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. However, it did identify a curvilinear anomaly towards the eastern boundary of the site and a linear anomaly towards the south. Furrows were mapped across the site.

Limited pre-determination trial trenching was carried out in 2019 (ULAS 2019), comprising the excavation of nine trenches each measuring 30m in length. A modern

feature was present in one trench and an undated linear feature extended across two other trenches. The latter was thought to potentially be part of the ridge and furrow cultivation system due to its alignment. No other features were recorded.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project aims

The evaluation aimed to determine, record, and enhance the understanding of the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quantity of any surviving archaeological remains on the proposed development site. The aims of the investigation were to:

- Identify the presence of any archaeological remains with the potential to be adversely impacted by intrusive aspects of the development;
- Establish the date, nature and extent of the activity or occupation identified;
- Recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- Recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine past local environmental conditions.

The overall objectives for the site include:

- To inform the need for and extent of further mitigation works in order to ensure that archaeological remains are preserved either in situ or in record according to their significance.

3.2 Research framework

The project was undertaken within the priorities established by the research frameworks for the East Midlands region (Knight *et al* 2012), an updated version of which is available online at <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/> (EMHERF 2022). Following the results of the evaluation it has been deemed that the following research objectives is of particular relevance to this project:

High Medieval

71 Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Earthwork survey

A UAV survey was undertaken in September 2022. Surveying conditions were good. Vertical and oblique images were collected through a manually flown ad hoc flightpath undertaken by UAV within the footprint of the site. These were collected at a height of 70m over the target area for detailed shots.

The creation of DEM (Digital Elevation Model) was also required in addition to the photographic survey. This was created by collecting sets of massively overlapping vertical images, captured by flying in a strict parallel line pre-planned flight path over the area at a constant height above ground level (Kokalj and Hesse 2017). This was then subjected to processing using digital photogrammetric software.

The processing also ingested coordinates from temporary ground control points (GCPs) that were identified within the images, to scale, geo-locate and provide independent accuracy checks of the resultant 2D model. These were 0.8m squared tough vinyl squares which are pegged to the ground. 12 of these were well distributed over the area of interest, depending on terrain and obstacles. The GCPs were measured using survey grade differential GPS providing an expected absolute accuracy of 2-3cm XY and 5-6cm in Z.

The UAV was flown along approximately east to west and north to south transects for better overlap between photos, while maintaining >50m distance from surrounding properties and roads.

The data processing took place at MOLA Northampton. The photos were processed in photogrammetric software Agisoft Matashape. After a raster DEM was created the data was imported into the Geographic Information System (GIS) software package 'ArcGIS Pro' and processed following the guidance outlined by Historic England (HE 2017).

The Relief Visualization Toolbox (RVT) (Kokalj and Hesse 2017) was used for the visualisation of the DTM raster data. This software gave various types of visualisations to better assess the surviving earthworks.

4.2 Trial trench evaluation

The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 27 trenches measuring 30m in length and 2m in width (Figs 1, 2 and 3). The rationale behind the placement of the trenches was to investigate and record the ridge and furrow earthworks that would potentially be impacted by the development (i.e., outside of the areas of retained ridge and furrow earthworks) including any headland and furlong boundaries.

However, the trenches placed to target the headland and furlong boundaries had to be moved due to post medieval hedgerows respecting these earlier features.

An additional four trenches (Trenches 22 and 25-27) that were not included in the approved WSI were mistakenly excavated during the evaluation. The results of these are also detailed within the report. Trenches 22 and 25-27 were located in an area demarcated for preserved ridge and furrow in the development plan and as such, following advice provided by the LCCSPA at a site meeting on 16th September 2022, the earthworks were reinstated as far as possible during the backfilling stage.

The trenches were located using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GPS operating to an accuracy of +/-0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. The trenches were machine excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision to the level of the first archaeological horizon or, where archaeological remains were absent, the upper interface of geological deposits.

Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately on either side of the trench, at least 1m from the trench edges.

The trenches were cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that there were no archaeological remains present. A sufficient selection of features were sampled by hand to determine their date and character.

Ridge and furrow features during the course of the evaluation were investigated through interventions measuring a minimum 1m in width and fully recorded.

Recording followed standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features were given a separate context number. Deposits were described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds. Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions by context. Artefacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2020b; Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Sections or profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All deposit heights were established relative to Ordnance Datum.

A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photographs exceeding 12 megapixels. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Detailed shots of individual features were taken as appropriate. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication included a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

All finds were cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage in accordance with the guidelines contained in UKIC's Guidelines for the Presentation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (Walker 1990) and the MGC's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992).

Following the approval of the LCCSPA, trenches were backfilled with their up-cast and lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

The archive has been fully catalogued and prepared for deposition in accordance with the specific Leicestershire archiving standard under the accession number (X.A22.2022). The site archive is accompanied by the research archive, which will comprise the text, tabulated data, the original drawings and all other records generated in the analysis of the site archive. Digital drawings and digital site records produced during the fieldwork form part of the digital archive and were submitted to and curated by the Archaeological Data Services (ADS). Digital formats comply with archiving standards of the ADS and guidelines outlined in MOLA's Digital Data Management Policy and Procedures (MOLA forthcoming). The archive is fully catalogued and prepared for deposition in accordance with the local guidance: Transfer of archaeological archives to Leicestershire County Council museum collections document (LCC 2013) and Collections Development Policy 2019-2024 (LCC 2019), as well as with national guidelines by Walker (1990), Brown (2011), ClfA (2020c), and the MGC (1992).

A summary of the findings detailed within this report will be provided to the *'Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society'*.

5 RIDGE AND FURROW SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Ridge and furrow earthworks

The archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (Pegasus 2019) includes an account of the site development and a cartographic regression, which will not be replicated herein. Burbage lies within the study area of *Turning of the Plough* (Hall 2001), an investigation into the survival and loss of medieval and post-medieval earthworks in the Midlands region, but is not listed as a 'Priority Township'.

The topography of the site gently slopes downwards from 118m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-west edge to 108m aOD at the south-east edge.

The earthworks were spread over five modern fields which used to be a part of two much larger medieval fields or furlongs (Fig 2). The furlongs would have comprised blocks of individual cultivated 'lands' (also known as strips or selions), which appear as earthwork ridges. Across the site these were defined by linear or S-shaped raised earthworks with the furrows derived by the resulting hollows in between. The surveyed features correlated well with the features recorded in the geophysical survey (SUMO 2019), although some of the earthworks in Fields 2 and 5 were less well preserved and visible.

The southern field system (Fields 1, 2 and 3) contained north-west to south-east aligned ridge and furrow. The northern field system (Fields 4 and 5) contained south-west to north-east aligned ridge and furrow. There were no clear joints between the two field systems. The survey represented in Profile 1 (Fig 3) suggests there may have been a headland between Fields 2 and 4, but it was hard to tell due to obscuration by a modern field boundary.

5.2 Northern field system (Fields 4 and 5)

In Fields 4 and 5, a total of 10 'lands', comprising ten ridges and eleven furrows, were identified (Fig 3). The ridge and furrow in this furlong was aligned north-east to south-west and measured at least 200m in length. The earthworks in Field 4 were defined by well-defined deep furrows and high ridges. Profile 1 (Fig 3) was taken across Field 4 and aligned north-west to south-east. The ridges in Field 4 averaged c5m apart, were c4m wide and 0.25m high with moderate slopes.

By contrast the ridge and furrow in Field 5, not present on the profile, was less well preserved and ill-defined than in Field 4 (Fig 3). However, their extent and character were better characterized in the LiDAR data than the DEM.

5.3 Southern field system (Fields 1,2 and 3)

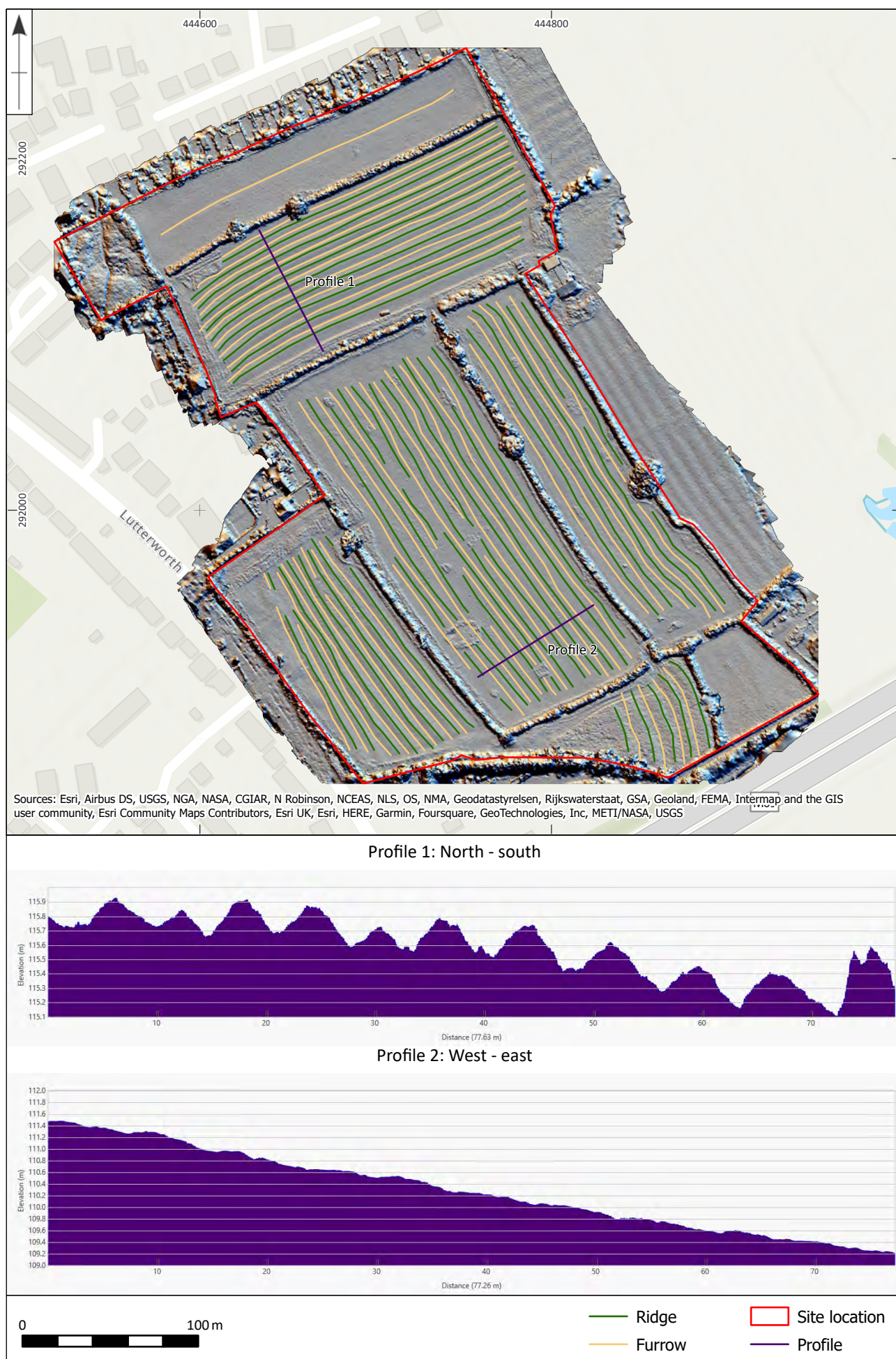
This area of ridge and furrow was aligned north-west to south-east and measured at least 250m long. There were at least 24 'lands' within this furlong, represented by 24 surviving ridges and 24 furrows. Fields 1 and 3 were defined by deep hollows and high ridges, whilst Field 2 had shallow hollows and ridges (Fig 3).

Profile 2 (Fig 3) was taken across Field 2 and was aligned south-west to north-east. The ridges in Profile 2 averaged c4m apart, were c5m wide and 0.15m high with gradual slopes.



Scale 1:3,000

Ridge & furrow earthworks survey plan with trench layout Fig 2



Scale 1:3,000

Geophysical survey with profiles Fig 3

6 EXCAVATION RESULTS

6.1 General stratigraphy

A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was observed across the site. The geological substrate comprised Mercia Mudstone formation with a firm yellow-brown stone/silt clay, with occasional patches of sand and gravel. This was overlain by a layer of yellow-brown silt clay subsoil with rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones. The subsoil ranged in thickness from 0.10m to 0.25m. This was then topped with a layer of firm dark brown silt clay topsoil with rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones. The topsoil ranged in thickness from 0.15-0.35m.

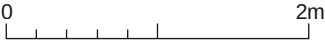
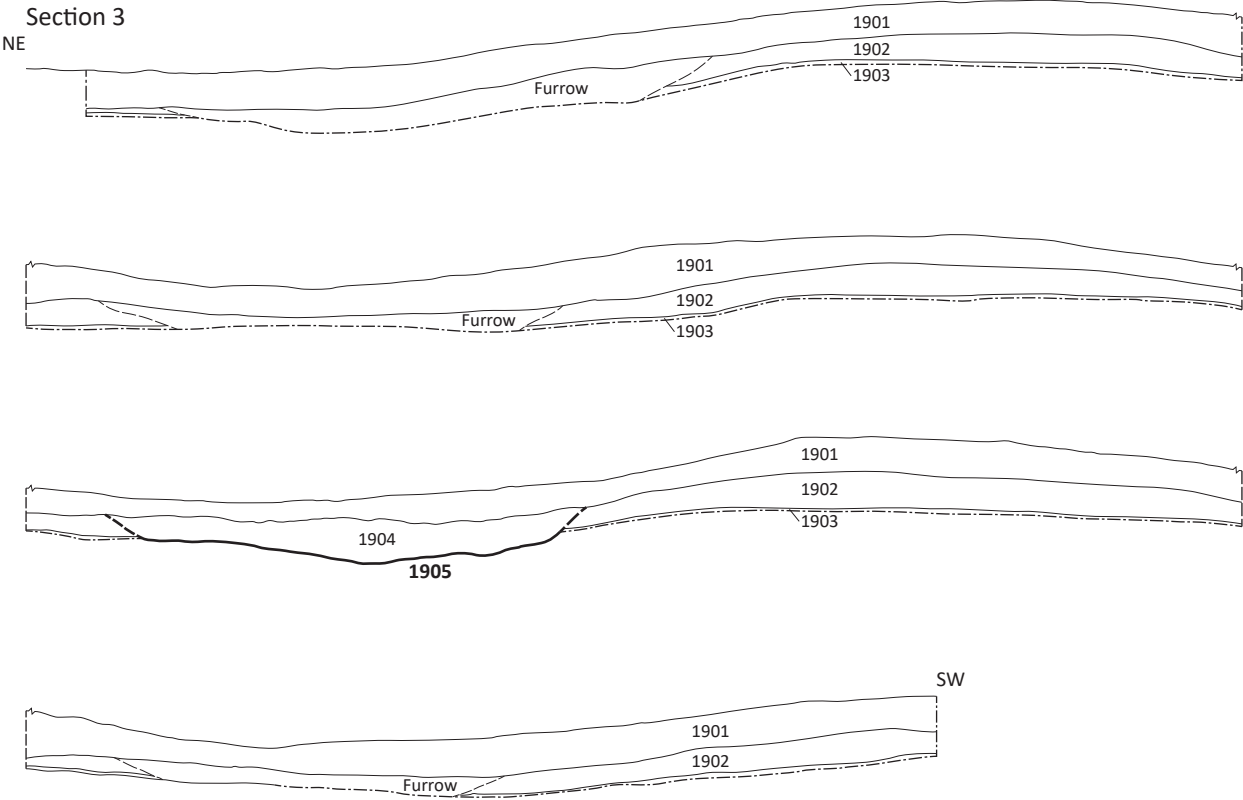
6.2 Excavated evidence

All trenches contained evidence for ridge and furrow activity as well as root disturbance. Aside from the ridge and furrow, no other archaeological features were recorded. A sample of four furrows were selected for further investigation, comprising hand excavation to their full depth. These were [1905], located in Trench 19 in Field 1; [1005], located in Trench 10 in Field 2; [1305], located in Trench 13 in Field 2; and [1805], located in Trench 18 in Field 3.

Furrow [1905] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 3.46m in width and less than 2m in length (Figs 4 and 5). This furrow had gentle sloping sides with a flat base and contained a single fill (1904) of firm mid yellow-brown silt clay. Several sherds of early 18th century pottery were recovered from this fill.



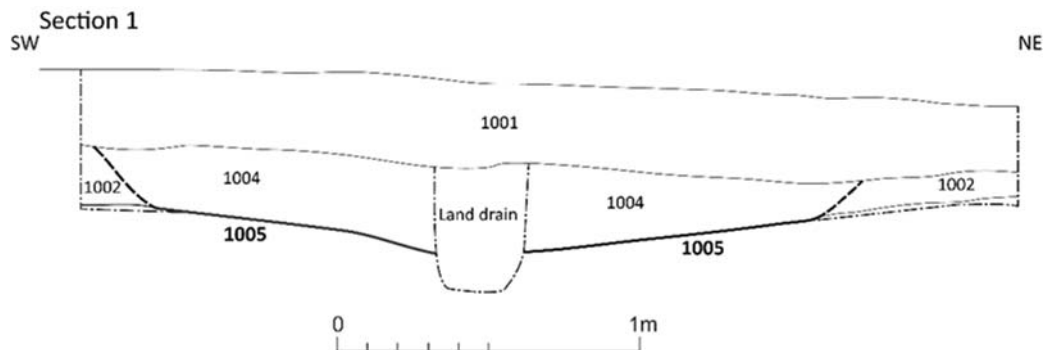
Furrow [1905], looking south Fig 4



Furrow [1005] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2.5m in width and 2m in length (Figs 6 and 7). This furrow had gentle sloping sides with a flat base and contained a single fill (1004) of firm mid yellow-brown silt clay. Several sherds of 17th century pottery and a cluster of residual Romano-British CBM was recovered from this fill. The furrow had been truncated by a land drain on the same alignment (Fig 6 and 7). Furrow [1305], also located in Field 2, was almost identical in alignment, dimensions and fill.



South-east facing furrow [1005], looking north-west Fig 6

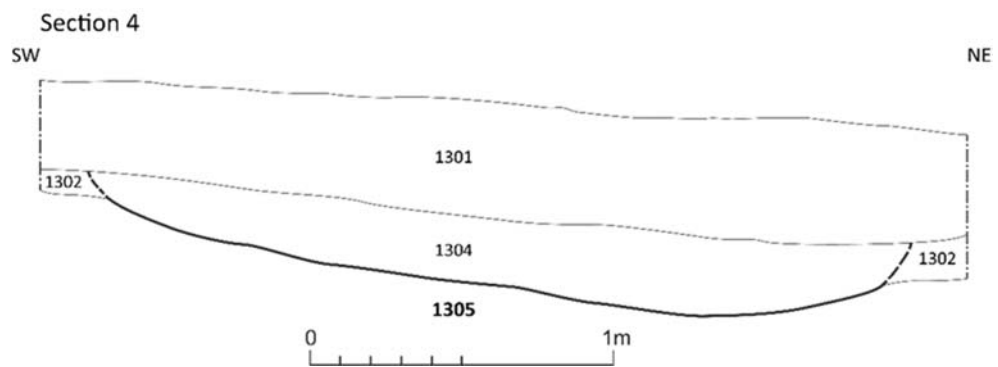


Section 1 south-east facing furrow [1005], scale 1:20 Fig 7

Furrow [1805], aligned north-west to south-east, had a gentle sloping profile and a flat base (Figs 8 and 9). It measured 3.08m in width and 0.38m in depth. This furrow contained a single fill (1804), which comprised a firm, mid yellow-brown silt clay. Finds within this fill included fragments of modern pottery and Romano-British CBM.



South-east facing furrow [1305], looking north-west Fig 8



Section 4, south-east facing furrow [2706], scale 1:20 Fig 9

7 THE FINDS

7.1 The Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 7 sherds with a total weight of 57g. It was all later post-medieval or modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows:

EA: **Post-medieval Red Earthenware**, mid 16th century. 1 sherd, 28g.

EA3: **Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware**, 1680-1750. 1 sherd, 2g.

EA6: **Post-medieval Blackwares**, late 17th century +. 1 sherd, 3g.

EA10: **Modern Earthenwares**, 1800+. 3 sherds, 19g.

SW4: **Staffordshire White-glazed Stoneware**, 1730+. 1 sherd, 5g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	EA		EA3		EA6		SW4		EA10		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1004	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17th century
1804	-	-	1	2	1	3			3	19	MOD
1904	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	E18th century
Total	1	28	1	2	1	3	1	5	3	19	

7.2 The CBM by Paul Blinkhorn

A total of 27 fragments of fired clay building material were noted. Context (1004) produced 14 mostly small fragments of Romano-British tegula weighing a total of 189g. They are probably all from a single, 19mm thick tile and are in an orange red, soft, slightly sandy fabric with rare igneous rock inclusions. Context 1804 produced a fragment of a brick or tile weighing 543g. It is in a similar, if slightly coarser fabric to the tegula, and is 120mm wide by 30mm thick. It is also likely to be Romano-British. The context also produced 12 further amorphous fragments in a similar fabric (total weight = 69g).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Ridge and Furrow Survey

The surviving earthworks likely represent medieval ridge and furrow within the open field system. The survey interpretation was guided by the LiDAR and the results of the UAV survey. Generally, the LiDAR has proven to be accurate and the survey has clarified the form of the remains and suggests conditions as being well preserved. The LiDAR results show the ridge and furrow in the south of site as broad, S-shaped lines, which are indicative of a medieval date. The northern and southern field systems are thought to be contemporary with each other.

The medieval open field system was enclosed into a pattern of small rectangular fields prior to the mid-19th century. Beresford (1948) suggests that enclosure in the parish of Burbage was by gradual stages with documented enclosure taking place by 1625 (ibid p120). This suggests that the ridge and furrow ceased to be created by the early 17th century. The variable condition of some of the upstanding earthworks may have been affected by later but limited ploughing.

8.2 Evaluation

A sample of the furrows was investigated and recorded across the site. Each excavated furrow cut the subsoil. A headland, judging from the slight rise in elevation visible on the ground, is believed to have existed somewhere on the post-medieval boundary between Fields 2 and 4 though it was not possible to establish any archaeological evidence for this due to the presence of modern hedgerows. The southern headland is thought to have been located beyond the site boundary, possibly to the southwest of the M69.

Despite the desk-based assessment identifying potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval ridge and furrow cultivation system, other than the presence of residual Roman CBM, no earlier features were identified during the current works, geophysical survey (SUMO 2019) or previous pre-determination trial trench evaluation (ULAS 2019).

8.3 Research agendas

The results of this evaluation have limited potential to address the research aims of the area.

High Medieval

71 Investigate the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management

Objective 71 specifically refers to the potential of earthwork surveys and targeted excavation to elucidate the origins and development of field systems and their relationship to earlier systems. The site is a good example for preserved ridge and furrow activity and may have some potential to contribute to studies of the development and decline of the open field system in the wider region.

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9. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
1	30 x 2 SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.30m-0.32m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(101)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(102)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.15 15m=0.13 30m=0.16m	-
(103)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m= >0.02m 15m= >0.01 30m= >0.02	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
2	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.34-0.38m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(201)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.22m 30m= 0.23m	-
(202)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10m 15m=0.12m 30m= 0.11m	-
(203)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.04m 15m=>0.04m 30m= >0.04m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
3	30 x 2m E/W	SP 44700 92000		0.42-0.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(301)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.15m 15m=0.25m 30m=0.30m	-
(302)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.25 15m=0.15 30m=0.10	-
(303)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.05m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.02	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
4	30 x 2m	SP 44700 92000		0.35-0.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(401)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.25m 15m=0.23m 30m=0.22m	-
(402)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10m 15m=0.10m 30m=0.12m	-
(403)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.010m 15m=>0.02m 30m=>0.02	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
5	30 x 2m NW/SE	SP 44700 92000		0.31-0.35m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(501)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.20 30m=0.20	-
(502)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10 15m=0.09 30m=0.09	-
(503)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.05m 15m=>0.02m 30m=>0.02m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
6	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.37 – 0.42m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(601)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.26m 15m=0.24m 30m=0.28	-
(602)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10m 15m=0.12m 30m=0.12m	-
(603)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.01m 15m=>0.01m 30m=>0.02m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
7	30 x 2m W/E	SP 44700 92000		0.45 – 0.53m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(701)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.30m 30m=0.20m	-
(702)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10m 15m=0.15m 30m=0.20m	-
(703)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.15m 15m=>0.08m 30m=>0.06m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
8	30 x 2m W/E	SP 44700 92000		0.31 – 0.50m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(801)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.16m 15m=0.21m 30m=0.16m	-
(802)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.14m 15m=0.21m 30m=0.14m	-
(803)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.01m 15m=>0.08m 30m=>0.01m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
9	30 x 2m N/S	SP 44700 92000		0.44 – 0.55m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(901)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.24m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(902)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.15m	-
(903)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.06m 15m=>0.15m 30m=>0.05m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
10	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.35 – 0.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1001)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.24m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(1002)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.15m	-
(1003)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.06m 15m=>0.15m 30m=>0.05m	-
(1004)	Fill	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	Length=>2m Width=2.50m Depth=0.24m	Pottery Brick
[1005]	Cut	NW/SE aligned furrow with gently slopes and flat base	Length=>2m Width=2.50m Depth=0.24m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
11	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.36 – 0.49m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1101)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.25m 15m=0.30m 30m=0.22m	-
(1102)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.08m 15m=0.15m 30m=0.14m	-
(1103)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.03m 15m=>0.04m 30m=>0.03m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
12	30 x 2m NW/SE	SP 44700 92000		0.38 – 0.40m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1201)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.21m 30m=0.20m	-
(1202)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.16m 15m=0.15m 30m=0.15m	-
(1203)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.02m 15m=>0.02m 30m=>0.05m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
13	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.35 – 0.38m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1301)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.18m 15m=0.25m 30m=0.25m	-
(1302)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.17m 15m=0.05m 30m=0.07m	-
(1303)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.03m 15m=>0.05m 30m=>0.04m	-
(1304)	Fill	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	Length=>2m Width=2.68m Depth=0.26m	-
[1305]	Cut	NW/SE aligned furrow with gently slopes and flat base	Length=>2m Width=2.68m Depth=0.26m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
14	30 x 2m NW/SE	SP 44700 92000		0.37 – 0.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1401)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.27m 30m=0.28m	-
(1402)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.15m 15m=0.13m 30m=0.14m	-
(1403)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.02m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.03m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
15	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.40 – 0.44m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1501)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(1502)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.18m 15m=0.17m 30m=0.15m	-
(1503)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.05m 15m=>0.07m 30m=>0.05m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
16	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.28 – 0.39m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1601)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.18m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(1602)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.12m 15m=0.16m 30m=0.08m	-
(1603)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.01m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.00m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
17	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.29 – 0.35m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1701)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.21m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(1702)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.07m 15m=0.08m 30m=0.12m	-
(1703)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.01m 15m=>0.02m 30m=>0.03m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
18	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.30 – 0.33m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1801)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.30m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(1802)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.19m 15m=0.19m 30m=0.20m	-
(1803)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.01m 15m=>0.02m 30m=>0.01m	-
(1804)	Fill	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	Length=>2m Width=3.08m Depth=0.38m	Pottery Brick
[1805]	Cut	NW/SE aligned furrow with gently slopes and flat base	Length=>2m Width=3.08m Depth=0.38m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
19	30 x 2m W/N	SP 44700 92000		0.4 – 0.44m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(1901)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.18m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.22m	-
(1902)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.19m 15m=0.18m 30m=0.18m	-
(1903)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.03m 15m=>0.02m 30m=>0.04m	-
(1904)	Fill	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	Length=>2m Width=3.46m Depth=0.30m	Pottery
[1905]	Cut	N/S aligned furrow with gently slopes and flat base	Length=>2m Width=3.46m Depth=0.30m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
20	30 x 2m W/E	SP 44700 92000		0.35 – 0.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2001)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.21m 15m=0.15m 30m=0.19m	-
(2002)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.19m 15m=0.16m 30m=0.16m	-
(2003)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.05m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.03m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
21	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.28 – 0.39m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2101)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.25m 30m=0.18m	-
(2102)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.09m 15m=0.12m 30m=0.09m	-
(2103)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.01m 15m=>0.02m 30m=>0.01m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
22	30 x 2m NE/SW	SP 44700 92000		0.32– 0.36m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2201)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.20m 30m=0.20m	-
(2202)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.10m 15m=0.14m 30m=0.13m	-
(2203)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.02m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.03m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
23	30 x 2m NW/SE	SP 44700 92000		0.28– 0.37m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2301)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.15m 15m=0.15m 30m=0.19m	-
(2302)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.20m 15m=0.10m 30m=0.10m	-
(2303)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.02m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.01m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
24	30 x 2m N/S	SP 44700 92000		0.27– 0.47m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2401)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.17m 15m=0.12m 30m=0.25m	-
(2402)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.13m 15m=0.11m 30m=0.16m	-
(2403)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.05m 15m=>0.04m 30m=>0.06m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
25	30 x 2m SW/NE	SP 44700 92000		0.22– 0.34m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2501)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.22m 15m=0.15m 30m=0.12m	-
(2502)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.09m 15m=0.07m 30m=0.09m	-
(2503)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.03m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.01m	-

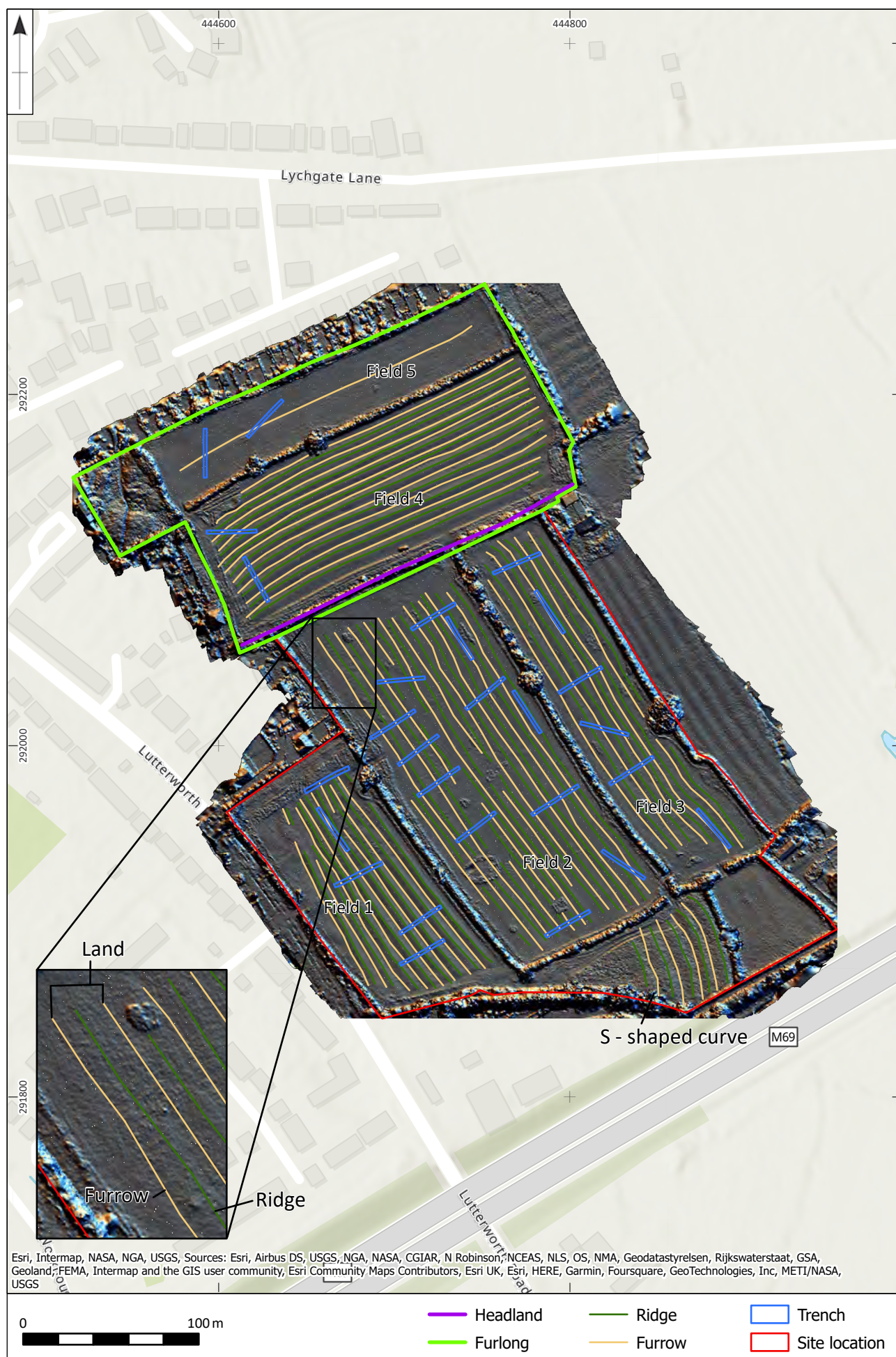


Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
26	30 x 2m W/E	SP 44700 92000		0.22– 0.34m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2601)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.22m 15m=0.15m 30m=0.12m	-
(2602)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.09m 15m=0.07m 30m=0.09m	-
(2603)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.03m 15m=>0.03m 30m=>0.01m	-



Trench No	Length, width, and alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth
27	30 x 2m NW/SE	SP 44700 92000		0.32– 0.43m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
(2701)	Layer	Topsoil: Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones.	0m=0.20m 15m=0.25m 30m=0.16m	-
(2702)	Layer	Subsoil: Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay, rare sub-circular and sub-angular stones	0m=0.15m 15m=0.12m 30m=0.13m	-
(2703)	Layer	Natural: Firm, light yellow brown, stony/silt clay, with patches of sand and gravel	0m=>0.06m 15m=>0.06m 30m=>0.03m	-







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