East Midlands Gateway
Phase 2 (EMG2)

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Technical Appendices

Appendix 12E

Fieldwalking Report

October 2025

12

The East Midlands Gateway Phase 2
and Highway Order 202X and The East Midlands Gateway
Rail Freight and Highway (Amendment) Order 202X

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SEGRO

East Midlands Gateway – Phase 2
Land South of East Midlands Airport
Leicestershire

Archaeological Fieldwalking

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Quality Assurance

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1	7/12/2022	CJS	
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Contents

List of Figures

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services (Gloucester), on behalf of SEGRO Properties Limited, to conduct a programme of archaeological investigations including a fieldwalking survey. The survey was conducted over 11 fields, on a 50 hectare parcel of land, located to the north and south of Hyam's Lane, Leicestershire, DE74 2TQ, and centred on NGR 445847 325163. The fields walked were numbered 1–9 and 15–16. A series of transects covering each field were set out using marker flags every 25 m, each with a 2 m wide collection corridor. The findspots of all collected artefacts were located by a handheld Garmin GPS.

The artefactual assemblage represents a broad time span, but the majority of artefacts are of post-medieval date. The prehistoric period is represented by several worked flints, and a small assemblage of heavily abraded medieval pottery was also collected. There were no clusters or patterns in the distribution of finds other than a broad correlation with historic field boundaries. Pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) are the most abundant material type. One find of interest is a silver half-crown of Charles II. The range and distribution of artefacts are consistent with post-medieval manuring practices. The survey was successful in determining the range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present on the ground surface across the survey area. It can also be considered successful in determining the nature of activity represented by the ploughsoil assemblage, however it was not able to confirm the presence of possible Iron Age and Romano-British remains identified by the geophysical survey.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank RPS Consulting Services (Gloucester) for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Chris Clarke. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Team Manager (Heritage), Leicestershire County Council, who monitored the project for Leicestershire County Council.

East Midlands Gateway – Phase 2, Land South of East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire

Fieldwalking Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of SEGRO Properties Limited, to conduct a programme of archaeological investigations comprising an archaeological evaluation, fieldwalking survey and geoarchaeological watching brief. The archaeological works pertain to the second phase of the East Midlands Gateway development.

1.1.2 This report is focused on the fieldwalking survey, which was carried out across nine fields (1–9) to the north of Hyam's Lane and two fields (15–16) to the south, covering 50 ha, and centred on NGR 445847 325163 (Fig. 1). The land to the south of Hyam's Lane was deemed unsuitable for survey due to the presence of green waste, however a sample of this area was surveyed (fields 15 and 16).

1.1.3 Prior to the fieldwalking survey, a desk-based assessment (DBA; RPS 2022) and geophysical survey (Magnitude 2022) were conducted across the site to determine its archaeological potential. The DBA concluded that there was a high potential for evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity associated with settlement and agriculture, and a high potential for remains associated with a World War II bombing decoy. The geophysical survey identified potential archaeological anomalies north of Hyam's Lane.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the fieldwalking survey, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims stated in the WSI have been met.

1.2.2 These results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The site is located on land west of junction 23a of the M1, bounded to the north by the A453, with Grimes Gate to the east and Long Holden road to the south. The site is bisected north-east to south-west by Hyam's Lane. To the south-west of the site is the village of Diseworth and to the north is East Midlands Airport. Agricultural land continues to the west and south.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels within the site are at 60–65 m AOD along the southern boundary and gently rise to the north-eastern corner where the highest point is at 90–95 m AOD.

1.3.3 The underlying bedrock geology is predominantly mapped as Gunthorpe Member - Mudstone (British Geological Survey 2022), with thin bands of Diseworth Sandstone and Gunthorpe Member – Siltstone, dolomitic in the south of the site. The site is largely devoid of superficial deposits, particularly in the fields south of Hyam's Lane. In the north-west of

the site the bedrock is overlain by glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel, along with Oadby member. Two bands of head clay, silt, sand and gravel are present in the north-west and south-east corners of the site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (RPS 2022), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 2 km radius of the site. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical survey (2022)

2.2.1 A geophysical survey (Magnitude 2022) was conducted across the site in order to assess its archaeological potential. Possible archaeological features were identified in the north in the form of linear ditches, enclosures, possibly dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Additional anomalies of outlining former field boundaries and remains of ridge and furrow were also identified.

Desk-based assessment (2022)

2.2.2 A desk-based assessment to establish the archaeological potential of the site was undertaken by RPS (2022). The assessment concluded that the majority of HER entries in the vicinity related to evidence of Iron Age occupation. Historical evidence indicated that the site has been undeveloped to the present day. The assessment included a review of the available LiDAR data, which confirmed the natural undulating topography of the site, with several hollows at the northern boundary. An area of ridge and furrow is visible in the north-west part, while several former boundaries are also visible across the site.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

2.3.1 The earliest evidence for human activity occurring within the vicinity is a Mesolithic bladelet core recovered during test pitting 1.8 km to the north-east of the site (MLE23597).

2.3.2 Several isolated Neolithic artefacts have been recorded within 2 km of the site. The closest is a Neolithic polished stone axe head (MLE17368), found in a garden 200 m to the west of the site. A Neolithic arrowhead (MLE23596) was recovered 1.3 km to the north, while a Neolithic flint flake (MLE7293) was found 1.3 km to the south-east. Pottery and worked flint thought to be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date were recovered during archaeological investigations at Gimbro Farm, 1.9 km to the north-west of the site (MLE9672).

2.3.3 Three burnt mounds and a cluster of associated pits, of probable Bronze Age date, were uncovered during mitigation works in the first phase of the East Midlands Gateway project (Wessex Archaeology 2019). A Bronze Age inhumation burial was also uncovered, located close to an area of concentrated Iron Age activity (2.3.5).

2.3.4 A cropmark of a rectangular enclosure, generally thought to be of prehistoric origin, is recorded 2 km south-west of the site (MLE5934).

2.3.5 Mitigation works associated with the East Midlands Gateway Phase 1 project identified a concentration of Iron Age activity north of the East Midlands Airport (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The recorded features include pit alignments, roundhouse ring gullies, enclosure ditches and the remains of field systems.

2.3.6 Archaeological investigations at Gimbro Farm found field systems, an enclosure and a four-post structure, all dating to the Iron Age period (MLE5931).

Romano-British

2.3.7 A possible road linking a crossing on the River Trent and Redhill with Watling Street at Tamworth lies approximately 200 m to the north-west of the site (MLE4636, MLE20490). However, no archaeological evidence has yet been presented to substantiate the antiquity of the routeway.

2.3.8 Evidence of Romano-British enclosures, field systems and an inhumation burial were uncovered during Phase 1 of the East Midlands Gateway project (Wessex Archaeology 2019). Although there was some evidence of Iron Age activity close to the Romano-British features, the absence of Romano-British finds in the earlier features suggests there was not a seamless continuation in occupation after the Roman conquest.

2.3.9 A hoard of 85 Roman coins, in close proximity to a spread of Romano-British pottery, has been recorded 900 m to the south of the site (MLE8407), while several sherds of Romano-British pottery have been found between 500 m and 1 km to the south-east (MLE8056; MLE8057). A number of non-specified Roman artefacts have been recovered near Ash Spinney, 1.5 km to the south-east of the site (MLE8055).

Early medieval/medieval

2.3.10 The historic settlement of Diseworth, located to the west of the site, is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a small settlement containing 12 households, supported by seven plough teams (Open Domesday 2022). The HER defines the historic core of the settlement as lying 250 m to the west of the site boundary (MLE5936). The church of St Michael, 350 m to the west, is likely to have been originally constructed in the 10th century (MLE11188), while earthworks associated with a medieval manorial site are located at the western end of the village 800 m west of the site (MLE4759). A recent archaeological watching brief at Clements Gate, approximately 250 m to the west of the site, recorded multiple pits and postholes relating to medieval settlement (MLE22825).

2.3.11 Several features of archaeological interest lie a little over 2 km to the south-west of the site. A small area of agricultural ridge and furrow earthworks were surveyed in 2010 within existing fields (MLE23740), while an upstanding earthwork mound, 10–13 m (30–40 ft) in diameter, possibly representing the remanent of a windmill mound located in proximity to the ridge and furrow, could be contemporary (MLE4744).

2.3.12 Aerial photographic analysis has recorded a possible medieval moated enclosure 1.2 km to the south of the site (MLE4733). The base of a medieval ceramic vessel was found close to the location of the cropmark in 1987 (MLE20310).

Post-medieval and modern

2.3.13 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the site is likely to have remained within the agricultural hinterland of Diseworth. Localised evidence for potential post-medieval ridge and furrow agricultural features have been identified within the north-west part of the site based on a review of the available LiDAR data.

2.3.14 A Star Fish World War II bombing decoy is recorded in the south-east of the site (MLE24466).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims of fieldwalking

3.1.1 The aims of the fieldwalking were:

- to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;
- to determine the approximate date or date range of any archaeological remains, by means of artefactual evidence;
- to determine the approximate extent of any archaeological remains;
- to determine the nature of activity or activities that any archaeological remains represent; and
- to produce a report which will present the results of the fieldwalking in sufficient detail and to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential.

3.1.2 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in compliance with the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwalking methods

4.2.1 The fields walked were numbered 1–9 and 15–16. Fields 10–14 and 17–20, south of Hyam's Lane, were not fieldwalked because of the presence of green waste containing various materials; however, fields 15–16 in this area were fieldwalked to provide a representative sample. A series of transects covering each field were set out using marker flags every 25 m, each with a 2 m wide collection corridor. The transects were generally set out to run perpendicular to the westernmost field boundary.

4.2.2 Finds were collected according to the criteria set out in the WSI. The fieldwalking assemblage was collected from the topsoil of eleven fields (1–9, 15 and 16). All the finds were issued an individual Object Number (ON) on site and their findspots recorded using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service.

4.2.3 Standard Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording sheets were used to record surface conditions, topography etc. for each of the fieldwalked plots, with the locations of any conspicuous artefact concentrations or finds of significance also noted. A digital camera was used to record the progress of the archaeological work and general field conditions.

4.3 Finds strategy

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts was in general accordance with: *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIfA 2014b) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Team Manager (Heritage) from Leicestershire County Council monitored the field walking on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA). Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Team Manager (Heritage) from Leicestershire County Council.

4.5 Conditions

4.5.1 The fieldwalking was carried out between 5–23 September 2022. Weather conditions were generally cold and dry, with overcast lighting, which benefitted artefact recovery.

4.5.2 The majority of the fields had been recently ploughed, affording excellent surface visibility of finds.

4.5.3 To improve standardisation of results, fieldwalking lanes were generally covered from west to east, although the overcast lighting conditions meant that this was not particularly necessary.

5 RESULTS: THE FINDS

5.1 General

5.1.1 In total, 432 items, weighing 16.2 kg, were recovered. Where appropriate, all finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type; this information is summarised in Appendix 1. They have also been examined to establish their nature, condition and date range. All this information has been entered into a site-specific finds database linked to the stratigraphic information; this will form part of the permanent project archive.

5.1.2 Only pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) occur in any quantity (Appendix 1). The more datable finds (pottery, CBM, glass, clay pipe and synthetics) indicate a low-level background scatter of medieval material, but the majority of finds are of post-medieval or modern date.

5.1.3 The finds distribution (Figure 2) appears to broadly reflect the historic hedgerow layout and field boundaries identified in the desk-based assessment (RPS 2022). There is some concentration of finds across fields 8 and 9, which is likely to be due to the proximity of farm buildings in the north-east part of the site. The distribution and density of finds in the area to the north of Hyam's Lane (fields 1–9) is similar to that within fields 15 and 16 to the south. As noted above, fields 10–14 and 17–20 were not surveyed due to the presence of green waste.

5.1.4 Finds by period (prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval, and modern) are shown in Figures 3–6.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery ware types and quantities are listed in Appendix 2. The fabrics have been correlated with the draft version of the Leicestershire medieval/post-medieval fabric type series provided by Leicester University in 2022. Details of sherd type, vessel form and other variables such as decoration have also been recorded. In general, the sherds survive in reasonably good to fair condition, with some abrasion and edge damage reflecting an assemblage derived from the ploughsoil. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage as a whole is 15.5 g.

Medieval

5.2.2 The earliest pottery consists of four body sherds (39 g; ON 133, 345, 346 and 426) of 12th–15th-century Potters Marston ware (Leicester University fabric PM) from fields 8, 15 and 16. A single body sherd (13 g; ON 275), probably from a cooking pot (some sooting to sherd), of medieval Sandy ware (fabric MS) dated between the 13th and 15th centuries was collected from field 9. One jar rim sherd of possible gritty ware (fabric NO6) from field 15 (ON 348) is of 14th to 15th century date. The majority of these sherds were recovered to the south of Hyam's Lane in fields 15 and 16. These sherds were more heavily abraded than the later fragments, which suggests that they have been moved around in the ploughsoil for some time.

Medieval–post-medieval

5.2.3 Six sherds of Cistercian ware (fabric CW) were collected from fields 1, 2, 9 and 15. Midlands Purple ware (fabric MP) was collected from all fields which had finds retrieved from them, 37 sherds in total, the highest quantity being from field 15 (277 g). The date range of both these fabrics spans the 15th to 16th centuries.

Post-medieval and modern

5.2.4 The largest group of pottery (240 sherds/3,556 g) dates to the post-medieval and modern periods and includes 14 ware types (Appendix 2). These broadly date from the 16th to 21st centuries. The most common ware type found was black glazed earthenware, with a variety of common forms noted including pancheons and jars. The post-medieval assemblage correlates with others from the area, such as discussed by Jones and Anderson who describe a similar group as '…*county pottery products such as the typical red earthenwares and coarse blackwares which are ubiquitous across the Midlands'* (Cotswold Archaeology 2017, 26). They go on to suggest that the pottery was brought to rural areas with the night soil from Leicester and spread across the fields as manure. This is a theme picked up across a number of projects in the Midlands (e.g., Bingham Heritage Trails Association website (*BHTA 2022*).

5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.3.1 CBM was recovered from all fields. The assemblage is dominated by roof tile fragments (3,682 g) that are likely to derive from a range of nib, flanged, pan, curved and peg tiles, although none retain evidence of the peg hole. These forms of roofing tile were developed during the 12th century and have undergone little typological change through to the present day. The fragments found here are, therefore, not closely datable within these periods, but probably derive from domestic or agricultural buildings in the vicinity.

5.3.2 Of the more diagnostic roof tile fragments, a roll top crested ridge tile from field 8 (ON 52), could date from the 13th–16th century *(*McComish 2015, 37*).* A large fragment of nib tile in a dark purple fabric from field 15 (ON 366) is likely to be medieval due to the colour and fabric type, although no similar examples could be found to confirm this.

5.3.3 Alongside the roof tiles were a number of floor and wall tiles. A small group of these have a plain, lead glazed upper surface (three floor and two wall tiles), and could be later medieval to post medieval in date. The majority, however, are white glazed, modern wall tiles. One of these appeared to be transfer printed, but with no overglaze, and could represent a biscuit fired sherd.

5.3.4 Part of a Victorian Staffordshire blue (unoxidized) diamond paving brick came from field 15. This has a repeating diamond pattern on its upper surface, to provide extra grip and as an aid to drainage. The reverse has a pentagonal (house) shaped indent for keying to the ground. These are often found in Victorian industrial and infrastructure (e.g., railways and canals) settings, as well as in stable yards where extra grip is essential for iron-shod horses. Their main period of popularity was between 1850 and 1910, although they continue to be made into the present day *(Watling Reclamation 2022).*

5.3.5 Eleven undiagnostic brick fragments (1030 g) were also collected from across the site, but none were sufficiently complete to measure. Based on the fabrics, these are likely to span the post-medieval to modern periods.

5.4 Glass

5.4.1 All 19 fragments of glass come from vessels and comprise base and body sherds. These are all likely to be post-medieval in date.

5.4.2 Eleven fragments of colourless (clear) glass include a flat base with a lavender tint (ON 274; field 9). This colouration could indicate manganese dioxide decolourized glass that has reacted with sunlight. Other sherds of note are a phial base with an open pontil scar and a pushed-up base (ON 251), and part of a square/rectangular base with non-glassy (stone) inclusions (ON 252), both from field 9. Such stone inclusions were common in glass prior to the 1890s. There are two embossed body fragments from field 9 which have partial words '…*CUR...*' (ON 277) and '...*ORO*...' (ON 272).

5.4.3 One pale green body sherd is embossed with the letters "...*RS...*" (ON 228, field 4), while an amber base from a cylindrical bottle (ON 210) was found in field 3. The rest of the assemblage comprises body sherds, two in olive green, three in aquamarine, and one in true blue (medium cobalt blue) glass.

5.5 Animal bone

5.5.1 Seven fragments of animal bone were recovered (Appendix 1). One possible pig bone was found in field 9 (ON 28), but the rest are from cattle or other large mammals. Only one, (ON 390, field 16), has signs of butchery, a chop to the distal portion of mid-shaft long bone of a large mammal. A cattle tarsal (ON 132, field 6) exhibits signs of pathology and possible fusion of tarsal bones. The cow bones are particularly large and are, therefore, likely to be modern.

5.6 Metal

5.6.1 The most interesting of the metal finds is a silver coin (ON 72) from field 7, a Charles II half-crown, dating from 1660–1685.

5.6.2 The majority of the metal is iron (Appendix 1). Seven horseshoe fragments include three undiagnostic fragments, three with toe clips and one with a side clip, which could indicate a date from the 19th century or later (Bailey 2017, 40*).* Two are complete, one large and likely to be from a work horse (ON 397, field 16), while the other is much smaller, possibly from a pony (ON 186, field 3).

5.6.3 Other iron finds include three undiagnostic rods, two broken fittings (a possible bracket; ON 229, field 4) and a hinge (ON 421) from field 16. A squarish lump of lead coated in a thin layer of grey enamel (ON 342) was found in field 15. This item has a machine-made, modern appearance, but its function remains unknown. A lump of lightweight unidentified metal, possibly zinc, looks like metal waste (ON 171) and was collected from field 3.

5.7 Other finds

5.7.1 In total, ten pieces of flint were collected; three were natural, while seven showed signs of being worked. They are likely to be fragments of debitage but have no chronologically diagnostic traits that permit any more than broad dating as ‘prehistoric’.

5.7.2 Four fragments of clay tobacco pipe from fields 3, 8 and 16 include three plain stem fragments (one with a mould seam) and part of a fluted bowl. These probably date to the end of the 18th century or later.

5.7.3 The modern synthetic finds comprise small scraps of plastic in a variety of colours. The only one of interest is a small, blue, faceted bead (possibly lucite) with two metal rods running through the centre of it (ON 234, field 4). This is likely to date to the early part of the 20th century. A bunch of tangled horsehair (57 g, ON 369) from field 15 could have been used for various purposes including upholstery or construction.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The finds assemblage demonstrates a typical range of material types covering a broad time span (prehistoric to modern; Figs. 3–6). In line with the findings of the map regression in the DBA (RPS 2022, figures. 4–13*)* it is most likely that this assemblage represents a manuring scatter across agricultural fields. The flint represents the earliest activity on site but is not present in large quantities or clustered in a significant area. The medieval and post-medieval material is probably associated with the local farmsteads.

6.1.2 The presence of the silver half-crown coin found in the middle of the site is of interest. This coin would have been the equivalent to a day’s wage for a skilled tradesman (National Archives 2022), so would have been a significant loss to its owner.

6.1.3 The finds from this phase of the fieldwork form part of the overall project archive. However, the date range, predominantly post-medieval and modern, and provenance (topsoil) of the material mean that it is unlikely to warrant further work. Any selection and retention will be agreed with the museum, but at this stage, only the coin is recommended for retention.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 The fieldwalking survey was successful in determining the range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present on the ground surface across the survey area. This material represents a broad time span, but the majority is of post-medieval date. There were no clusters or patterns in the types or distribution of finds other than a broad correlation with historic field boundaries, although there was a slightly greater density in fields 8 and 9,

which can be explained by the former presence of farm buildings located in that part of the site. While most of the medieval finds were found in fields 15 and 16, to the south of Hyam's Lane, the heavily abraded condition of these fragments indicates that they had been reworked within the ploughsoil for some time and are, therefore, not necessarily indicative of medieval activity in that part of the survey area.

6.2.2 The range and distribution of artefacts are consistent with post-medieval manuring practices, and so the survey can also be considered successful in determining the nature of activity represented by the ploughsoil assemblage. However, there were no concentrations in the distribution of artefacts suggestive of focused activity, and the fieldwalking survey was not successful in confirming the presence of possible Iron Age and Romano-British ditches and enclosures identified by the geophysical survey.

7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 The archive resulting from the fieldwalking is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Leicestershire County Council Museums Collection has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **X.A104 2022**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

7.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

7.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Leicestershire County Council Museums Collection, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

7.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 2 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

7.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Finds archive

7.2.4 The finds (artefacts) will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Leicestershire County Council Museums Collection, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

Documentary archive

7.2.5 The physical archive currently includes paper records (site registers only), graphics and artefacts. Born digital data include site records, finds and environmental data, photographs, survey data and reports. Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; CIfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

7.3 Selection strategy

7.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

7.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows CIfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage is completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and external specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7.5 OASIS

7.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (http://oasis.ac.uk) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 3). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Team Manager (Heritage), Leicestershire County Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

8.1.2 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Finds totals by material type and field (number and weight in grammes)

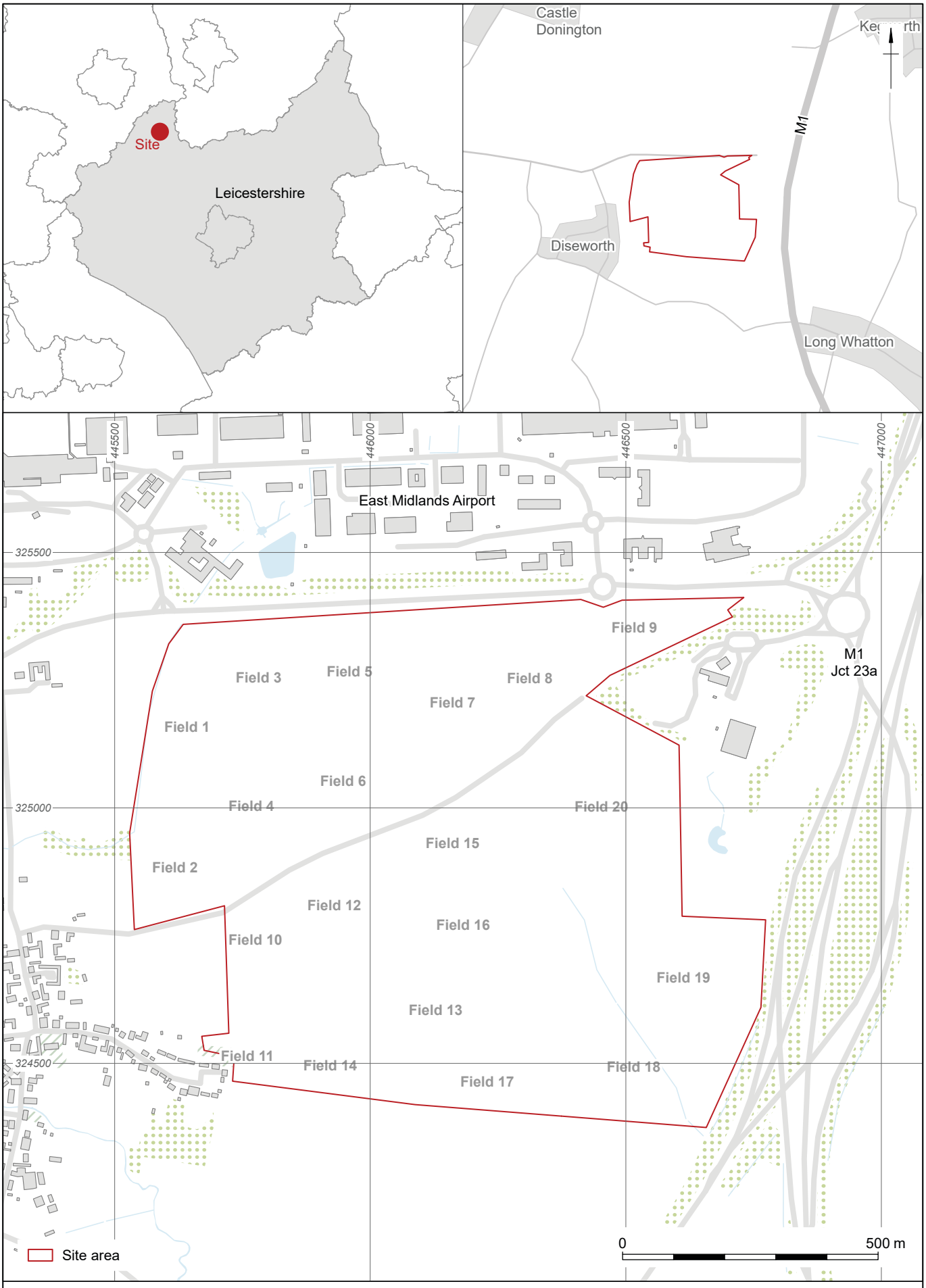
	Field:											
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**15**	**16**	**Total**
Material:	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**	**No/Wt**
Animal bone		2/672	2/354			1/66		1/20			1/131	7/1243
Ceramic building material	4/588	7/268	1/20	6/2038		11/655	10/381	191123	3/90	12/1717	9/398	82/7278
Clay pipe			2/3					1/3			1/3	4/9
Flint	1/14		1/1			2/23	2/17	2/50	2/20			10/125
Glass			7/136	1/7					11/201			19/344
Iron	1/94		2/578	3/203	1/230			1/254			4/1146	12/2505
Lead										1/31		1/31
Other ceramic										1/90		1/90
Other metal			1/25									1/25
Pottery	14/224	16/267	62/732	10/119	4/101	19/360	39/619	27/443	30/393	30/571	38/679	289/4504
Silver							1/10					1/10
Synthetics			1/2	1/1		1/3				2/16		5/22
Unknown										1/57		1/57
Total:	**20/916**	**25/1207**	**79/1851**	**21/2368**	**5/331**	**34/1107**	**52/1027**	**51/1893**	**46/704**	**46/2482**	**53/2357**	**432/16243**

Appendix 2 Quantities of pottery by ware types

Period/Ware Type	Count	Weight (g)
Medieval:		
Potters Marston ware	4	39
Medieval Sandy ware	1	13
gritty ware	1	13
Medieval – Post-medieval:		
Cistercian ware	6	49
Midland Purple – unclassified	37	734
Post-Medieval – modern:		
Brown salt glazed stoneware	15	235
Chilvers Coton wares	2	17
Creamware	7	86
Frechen stoneware	1	11
Lead glazed earthenware	123	2210
Mottled ware	7	41
Pearlware	10	39
Rockingham-type ware	1	24
Staffordshire-type slipware	4	42
Tin glazed earthenware	1	12
Unclassified post-med earthenware	35	538
Unclassified stoneware	7	131
White earthenware	25	177
White salt glaze	2	10

Appendix 3 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-511026
Project Name	East Midlands Gateway - Phase 2, Land South of East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire; Fieldwalking, evaluation and geoarchaeological watching brief
Sitename	East Midlands Gateway - Phase 2, Land South of East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire
Activity type	Systematic Fieldwalking Survey, Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	266170
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Project Dates	05-Sep-2022 - 04-Nov-2022
Location	East Midlands Gateway - Phase 2, Land South of East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire NGR : SK 46012 24744 LL : 52.8182776572359, -1.31870395926632 12 Fig : 446012,324744
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Leicestershire District : North West Leicestershire Parish : Long Whatton and Diseworth
Project Methodology	A series of transects covering each field were set out using marker flags every 25 m, each with a 2 m wide collection corridor The transects were generally set out to run perpendicular to the westernmost field boundary. The fieldwalking assemblage was collected from the topsoil of eleven fields (1–9, 15 and 16). All the finds were issued an individual Object Number (ON) on site and their findspots recorded using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service.
Project Results	The artefactual assemblage represents a broad time span, but the majority of artefacts are of post-medieval date. The prehistoric period is represented by several worked flints, and a small assemblage of heavily abraded medieval pottery was also collected. There were no clusters or patterns in the distribution of finds other than a broad correlation with historic field boundaries. Pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) are the most abundant material type. One find of interest is a silver half-crown of Charles II. The range and distribution of artefacts are consistent with post-medieval manuring practices.
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums;



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 07/12/2022	Created by: IA	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:10,000 at A4

Figure 1: Location of fieldwalking area

S:\PROJECTS\266170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Fieldwalking\2022_11_23\266170_ArcPro\266170_ArcPro.aprx

325500

325000

32

445500

446000

446500

447000

Viscount Road

Ashby Road

Ashby Road

Hyam's Lane

Grimes Gate

Clements Gate

- Flint
- Pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Clay pipe
- Other ceramic
- Animal bone
- Glass
- Iron
- Lead
- Coin
- Other metal
- Synthetics
- Unknown

0 200 m

Date: 25/11/2022	Created by: IA	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:5,000 at A3

Figure 2: Distribution of all finds

S:\PROJECTS\266170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Fieldwalking\2022_11_23\266170_ArcPro\266170_ArcPro.aprx

445500
446000
446500
447000
325500
325000
324500

Viscount Road
Ashby Road
Ashby Road
Hyam's Lane
Grimes Gate
Clements Gate
Lady Gate

Site area
Flint

0
200 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 25/11/2022	Created by: IA	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:5,000 at A3

Figure 3: Distribution of prehistoric finds

S:\PROJECTS\266170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Fieldwalking\2022_11_23\266170_ArcPro\266170_ArcPro.aprx

445500
446000
446500
447000
325500
325000
324500

Viscount Road
Ashby Road
Ashby Road
Hyam's Lane
Grimes Gate
Clements Gate
Lady Gate

Site Area
Pottery
Ceramic building material

0
200 m

Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

Date: 25/11/2022	Created by: IA	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:5,000 at A3

Figure 4: Distribution of medieval finds

S:\PROJECTS\266170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Fieldwalking\2022_11_23\266170_ArcPro\266170_ArcPro.aprx

445500
446000
446500
447000
325500
325000
324500

Viscount Road
Ashby Road
Ashby Rd
Hyam's Lane
Grimes Gate
Clements Gate

Site Area

Material
- Pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Glass
- Coin

0 200 m

Date: 25/11/2022	Created by: IA	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:5,000 at A3

Figure 5: Distribution of post-medieval finds

S:\PROJECTS\266170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Fieldwalking\2022_11_23\266170_ArcPro\266170_ArcPro.aprx

325500
325000
324500
445500
446000
446500
447000
Viscount Road
Ashby Road
Ashby Road
Hyam's Lane
Grimes Gate
Clements Gate

Site Area

Material
- Pottery
- Ceramic building material
- Clay pipe
- Iron
- Lead
- Other metal
- Synthetics

0 200 m

Date: 28/11/2022	Created by: IA	Revision: 0	Scale: 1:5,000 at A3

Figure 6: Distribution of modern finds

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