

**THE RIDGES, MAIN STREET,
COSBY, LEICESTERSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

August 2015

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
R12180**



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

THE RIDGES, MAIN STREET, COSBY,
LEICESTERSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Donald Sutherland		07/08/2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		11/08/2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		11/08/2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Kevin Trott		11/08/2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**THE RIDGES, MAIN STREET, COSBY, LEICESTERSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Local Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Central National Grid Reference: NGR SP 54913 94859

PCA Site Code: RMCL15

Written and researched by: Donald Sutherland

Project Manager: Kevin Trott

Commissioning Client: K3 Consulting Ltd on behalf of H.W. Coates

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Midlands Office
17-19 Kettering Road
Little Bowden
Market Harborough
Leicestershire
LE16 8AN

Tel: 01858 468333

E-mail: ktrott@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Background	4
1.2 Site Location and Description.....	4
1.3 Topography and Geology	4
1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background.....	5
2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
3. METHODOLOGY	6
3.1 Fieldwork Methodology	6
3.2 Post Field Methodology	6
3.3 The Contexts.....	7
4. THE RESULTS	8
5. THE Finds	9
5.1 Pottery by Jane Young	9
5.2 Clay Pipe by Kevin Trott.....	10
5.3 The Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains by Val Fryer	11
6. CONCLUSION	13
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	14
8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	14
PLATES	15
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	18
FIGURE 2 Trench Location plan.....	19
FIGURE 2 Plan and Section of Trench 1	20
FIGURE 2 Sections Trench 2- 5.....	21
APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX SUMMARY	22
APPENDIX 2. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM	24

Abstract

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at The Ridges, Main Street, Cosby, Leicestershire (NGR SP 54913 94859) in June 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by K3 Consulting Ltd on behalf of H.W. Coates in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of eight residential dwellings and the refurbishment of the existing dwelling. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The only archaeological layers and features revealed during the evaluation were Modern. However some Post-Medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments were discovered in association with Modern material. To the rear of the property an infilled pond of relatively recent date was also encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Pre-construct Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by K3 Consulting Ltd in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of eight new residential dwellings, with associated gardens, garages, parking areas and driveways, as well as the refurbishment of the existing dwelling (Planning Reference 14/0482/1/PX). An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at The Ridges, Main Street, Cosby, Leicestershire, from the 5th to the 8th June 2015 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Kathryn Brook of PCA (Brook 2015) and a total of five trial trenches were excavated and recorded accordingly.

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The study area, centred on NGR SP 54913 94859, is located within the central portion of the village of Cosby in the Blaby District of Leicestershire. It sits opposite the church of St Michael and All Angels and comprises a sub-rectangular plot of land with an adjoining, narrow strip of land that serves as an access road to Main Street (see **Figure 2**). The site is bounded to the north, south and east by an array of domestic properties and their gardens. To the east are pastoral fields. The site is accessed *via* the existing access to 'The Ridges' off Main Street.

1.3 Topography and Geology

1.3.1 The site is set within a steady sloping landscape; the highest point is in the east at an approximate elevation of 83.94m aOD and the lowest point in the west at an approximate elevation of 77.83m aOD. The gardens within the study area have been terraced to create high and low flat lawn areas.

1.3.2 In the western part of the site the drift geology comprises river terrace deposits composed of sand and gravel formed during the quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by rivers (British Geological Survey). Within the eastern part of the site the drift geology is formed of till, a mid-Pleistocene Diamicton formed during ice age conditions. The superficial deposits are Mid-Pleistocene, glacio-fluvial deposits of sand and gravel. These superficial deposits overlay solid geology of the Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed in the Triassic period when the local environment was dominated by hot deserts (British Geological Survey).

1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

1.4.1 The site lies in an area of significant archaeological potential, mainly relating to the Saxon and Medieval periods. The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) was consulted along with 'grey literature' and other sources by Kathryn Brook in the Desk-Based Assessment for this site, therefore only a short summary will follow.

1.4.2 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the development site. The majority of known prehistoric activity is concentrated within a single field approximately 1.06km to the northwest of the development site.

- 1.4.3 There is no evidence for Roman activity, only a hand full of metal detected artefacts has ever been found within the fields surrounding the village of Cosby.
- 1.4.4 The place name Cosby is of Saxon derivation and the description of a settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086 certainly suggests that a settlement was in existence by the Late Saxon period. However, no archaeological evidence for the Saxon settlement has ever been identified and the location of the settlement unknown. It is possible, based on other settlement patterns in Leicestershire, any activity is confined to the central core of Cosby where the development site is located.
- 1.4.5 The study site lies within the historic settlement core of Cosby (MLE 10440) is mentioned three times in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and was granted a charter to hold a market sometime in the 12th century. Opposite the development site on the west side of Main Street is the medieval church of St Michael and All Angels (MLE 11945). The church contains elements of the original 11th Century building along with many architectural features dating from the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The church was usually at the centre of village life during the medieval period, given its location opposite the development site it suggested there was a high potential of Medieval activity to be encountered during the evaluation phase.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the investigation were:

- To establish the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological or geo-archaeological deposits or features within the site, to recover any associated objects and to record the surviving evidence.
- To analyse and interpret the site archive and to disseminate the results to promote local and national research objectives.
- To deposit the site archive with the Leicestershire Museum Service for long term conservation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The Evaluation took place between the 5th and 8th June 2015 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2014); PCA is an IfA-Registered Organisation. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the Evaluation, as approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, proposed the excavation of five trial trenches which were laid in accordance with this and corresponded to the proposed development areas (**Figure 2**).
- 3.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 7-ton wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 3.1.3 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded according to PCAs fieldwork manual approved for use in Leicestershire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

3.2 Recording Methodology

- 3.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 3.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 3.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.
- 3.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.
- 3.2.5 The few artefacts and ecofacts that were collected by hand and assigned the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2014).

3.3 Post Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.3.1 English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 3.3.2 Few finds were recovered from the fieldwork phase included pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipe fragments which were submitted for examination along with the environmental samples that were collected. The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the

Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown, 2007) will be adhered to, in particular a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker, UKIC, 1990) and a more recent IfA publication (IfA 2014b). The depositional requirements of the receiving body, in this case the Leicestershire County Council Museum Service, will be met in full.

3.4 The Contexts

- 3.3.1 A unique context number was assigned to each distinguishable depositional event. Context numbers will be discussed in greater detail in Section 4 and will be given in bold.
- 3.3.2 Three context numbers were allocated to cuts of features with an additional three for the fills whilst another five were given to distinct layers, one of which was natural. These are presented in Appendix 1.

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 Natural deposits

4.1.1 The only natural deposit encountered within the trial trenches consisted of a layer of orangey red sand/gravel (context **105**).

4.2 Modern (1800 - Present)

4.2.1 Beneath the topsoil (context **100**) and subsoil (context **101**) a number of Modern elements were identified. No archaeology was uncovered from an earlier date except some residual fragments of Post-Medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe that were discovered in association with Modern material.

4.2.2 Pottery fragments that have been identified as Post-Medieval (see Young 5.1) were discovered in Trench 1 (**Figure 3**) within the fill (context **109**) of a possible pit feature (context **108**) in conjunction with modern brick fragments (see Plate 3). These Post-Medieval fragments comprised of 5 sherds from different individual vessels, one a Staffordshire-type slipware dish (late 17th – 18th century) and the others from 17th – 18th century black-glazed earthenware. In close association with this were two other Modern features (see Plate 5): a linear ditch (context **106**) which held a fill containing a large amount of material including modern window glass, brick and clay tobacco pipe (context **107**); and a possible pit (context **110**) which contained a light sandy fill (context **111**) but held no finds. Amongst the ceramic assemblage in context **107** was a single fragment of black-glazed Post-Medieval pottery. The northern end of Trench 1 revealed a deep deposit of made up ground (context **102**) with large amounts of modern material including brick, window glass and corroded metal items of unknown form & function. This material was also visible in Trenches 2 and 3 (Plate 4).

4.2.3 Trench 2, to the rear of the existing building, (**Figure 2**) contained a potential silted up Palaeo-channel however there were no visible archaeological features within this trench. The alluvial deposits within this, consisted of a layer of dark grey-blue silty clay which held some flints and modern brick/tile (context **103** – see Plate 6) and a lower layer of mid-dark grey-brown silty sand containing flint/stones context **104**). Environmental samples were taken of context **103** however these samples indicated they derived from an infilled pond surrounded by rough poorly maintained grassland with overgrown colonising shrubs and brambles of relatively recent date.

4.2.4 Trench 2 also held three modern field drains and similar drains were visible in Trenches 3 and 4. None of the other Trenches that were opened contained any archaeological finds or features.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Pottery by Jane Young

Introduction

In total six sherds, each from an individual vessel, were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered is all of post-medieval date. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University (see Davies and Sawday 1999). The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (see Young et al.) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001).

Condition

The pottery is in a variable but stable condition with most sherds being in a slightly abraded condition.

Overall Chronology And Source

Only two ceramic types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The pottery is all of post-medieval date. A limited range of form types is present, with most sherds coming from jars or bowls.

Leicestershire codename	Full name	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	date
EA2	Black-glazed wares	4	4	54	Mid-17th to 18th
EA2	Black-glazed wares	1	1	24	late 16th to 17th
EA7	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1	1	14	late 17th to 18th

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count

The material was recovered from the fills of two linear features. A small sherd from a Staffordshire-type slipware dish of late 17th to 18th century date was recovered from linear feature 106. The dish has been press-moulded and is decorated with trailed lines in dark brown and tan on a yellow ground. Four sherds are from mid-17th to 18th century Black-glazed Earthenware jars or bowls. Two of the vessels are in light firing fabrics. Similar vessels were recovered from the Causeway Lane site in Leicester (Davies and Sawday 1999) where a Chilvers Coton source was suggested (Mayes and Scott 1984). Another black-glazed sherd was found in linear feature 108. This sherd is from a jug or jar in a coarse red fabric. The vessel is highly fired and probably dates to between the late 16th and 17th centuries.

Summary and Recommendations

The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had been post-medieval activity in the area. Most of the pottery recovered is of utilitarian black-glazed earthenware type. The assemblage is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

References

Davies, S. and Sawday, D. 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in Conner, A. and Buckley, R. Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester, Leicester Archaeology Monographs, 5.

Mayes, P. and Scott, K. 1984. Pottery kilns at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton. Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mon. Ser. 10

Slowikowski, A. Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2.

Young, J, Vince A G and Nailor V 2005 A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe Report By Kevin Trott

Introduction

Two clay tobacco pipe fragments weighing a combined total of 3 grams were recovered from two contexts: Topsoil (100) and from a linear service ditch [106], (107).

Description

The two plain stem fragments are 18th century in style with the fragment from the topsoil layer (100) exhibiting signs of scorching from a fire/heat source, whilst the fragment from the topsoil (107) was in excellent condition and showed little signs of soil abrasion.

Context	Total	Weight (g)	Type	Description	Date Range
100	1	2	Plain stem	Unabraded & burnt	18th century
107	1	1	Plain stem	Unabraded	18th century

Table 1: Clay Tobacco Pipe Inventory

Recommendations

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is in good condition and the collection should be retained for future study with the remainder of the archive.

References

Higgins D.A., 1999, 'The Clay Tobacco Pipes' in A. Connor and R. Buckley (ed.), *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 5 215-234.

Mann, J.E. 1977. *Clay Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*. Lincoln Archaeological Trust Monograph Series **XV-I**.

Oswald A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. British Archaeological Reports **14**, 48-49. Oxford.

5.3 The Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Cosby, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), recorded a possible alluvial deposit of unknown date. The owners of the property stated that the material was probably derived from a pond, but two samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossils were taken in order to ascertain whether the remains were of any potential archaeological significance.

The samples were bulk floated by PCA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). With the exception of occasional charcoal/charred wood fragments, all plant macrofossils were preserved in a de-watered state.

Results

Both assemblages are small (i.e. circa 0.1 litres in volume) and largely composed of root/stem fragments and pieces of twig. However, well-preserved seeds of ruderal weeds, grassland herbs and tree/shrub species are also recorded, with taxa noted including musk thistle (*Carduus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). A single cherry (*Prunus avium*) fruit stone is also recorded within the assemblage from sample 2 (context 103), and other plant macrofossils include a large rose type (*Rosa* sp.) thorn and indeterminate buds. Coal fragments are abundant within sample 1 (context 105) and other remains include de-watered arthropod remains and black porous and tarry residues, the latter probably being bi-products of the combustion of the coal. Vivianite concretions within the assemblage from sample 2 would appear to indicate that the deposit did form within an area which was at least damp and more probably permanently waterlogged.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the composition of the recovered assemblages is indicative of a rough, poorly maintained grassland habitat which was at least partially overgrown by colonising shrubs and brambles. The large size of the thorn from sample 2 is consistent with a garden cultivar, and it is suggested that the assemblages probably formed in damp or permanently wet conditions. These findings would appear to be consistent with the suggestion that the sampled contexts were from the infill of a former pond. It is impossible to state how old the material within the assemblages may be, but the seeds are all robust, with most retaining some coloration as well as excellent surface detailing. It is, therefore, suggested that the remains may be relatively recent in date.

Further sampling of these contexts is probably not required. However, if future interventions at the site record features of definite archaeological import, it is suggested that additional samples are taken from all contexts which are dated and well-sealed. This is important as the site lies close to an area of known prehistoric significance and at the heart of a village which dates back to the Late Saxon period.

Reference

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	105	103
Dry land herbs		
<i>Carduus</i> sp.		x
Chenopodiaceae indet.		x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love		x
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.		x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>		x
Small Poaceae indet.		xcf
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		x
Polygonaceae indet.		x
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>		xx
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		xx
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.		xx
Tree/shrub macrofossils		
<i>Prunus avium</i> L.		x
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	x	x
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x	x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	x	x
Charcoal >2mm		x
Charcoal >5mm		x
De-watered root/stem	xxxx	xxxx
Indet. buds		x
Indet, fruit stone frag.		x
Indet. thorn (Rosa type)		x
Indet. twigs	x	x
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x
Black tarry material	x	
Mineralised root channel	x	
Small coal frags.	xxx	x
Vivianite concretions		x
De-watered arthropod remains	x	x
Sample volume (litres)		
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The observation fulfilled the aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation and recorded a limited sequence of Modern events most likely associated with the construction of the existing building. A local resident confirmed that the land had been built up considerably prior to the construction of this building and this is supported by the large amount of Modern material (context **102**). The lack of archaeological features or finds were noted in various trenched parts of this site is perhaps unsurprising due to this area of built up land, however, even the trenches without this material held no archaeology.
- 6.2 The only natural deposit to be revealed during trial trenching was a layer of orange/red sand/gravel.
- 6.3 No evidence of any Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman activity was present on this site however a relatively recent pond was identified in Trench 2.
- 6.4 Six fragments of Post-Medieval ceramic were recovered from two features in Trench 1 (contexts **106** and **108**), to the front of the existing building, however as these were found in conjunction with Modern material, they are not of archaeological significance. One other Modern feature was identified in close association with this however it is also not of archaeological significance.
- 6.5 Additional Modern activity was present in the form of the field drains that were visible in Trenches 2, 3 and 4.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brook, K. 2014 *The Ridges, Main Street, Cosby, Leicestershire: An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (unpublished, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.)

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

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 01/06/2015

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2014a, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 2014b, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation and research of archaeological materials*

<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PLATES



Plate 1: View from rear of site with the Church of St Michael and All Angels visible



Plate 2: West facing shot of rear of site with existing building and Trenches 2 and 3 visible



Plate 3: West facing section of Trench 1 wall. Contexts 105, 108, 109, 110 and 111 are visible.



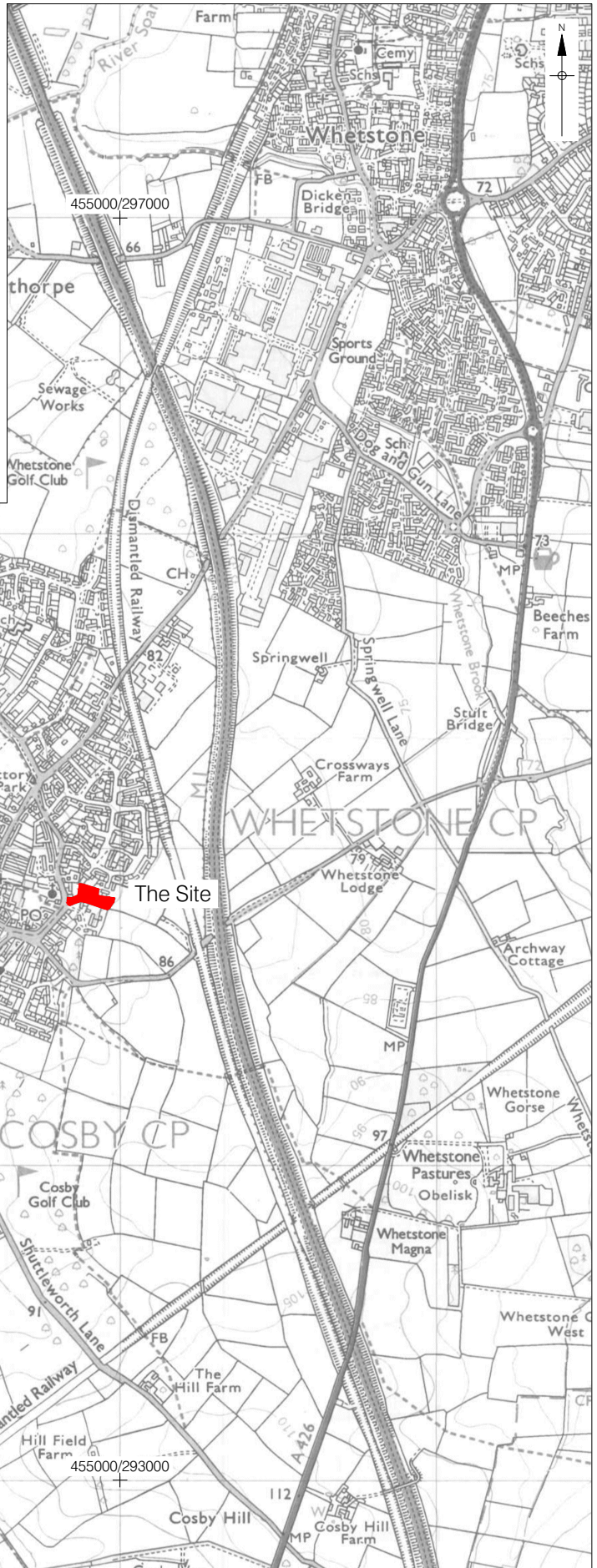
Plate 4: Shot of Trench 3 with visible field drains



Plate 5: Trench 1 from south

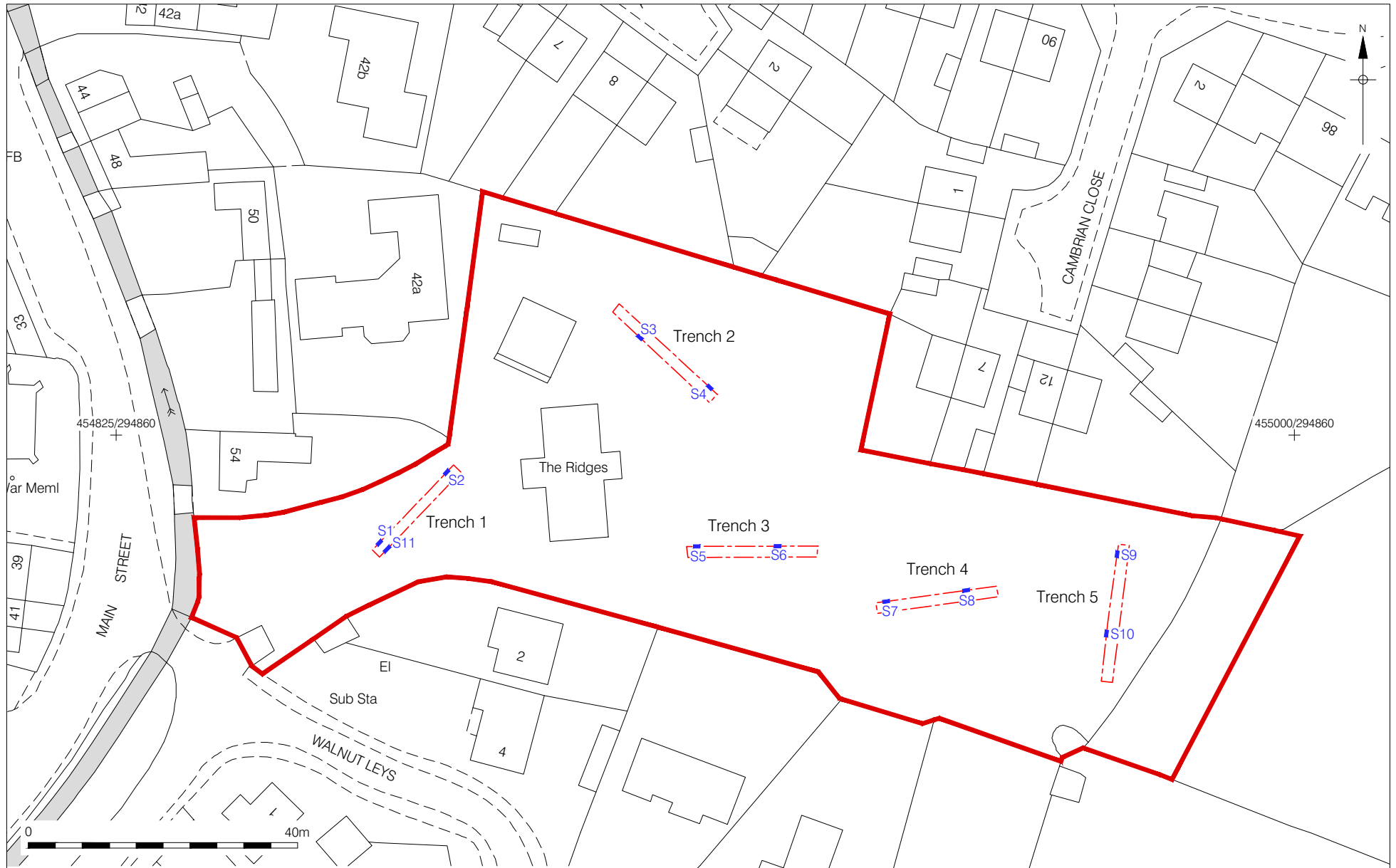


Plate 6: Alluvial deposits in Trench 2 – context 103.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Trench Location
1:800 at A4

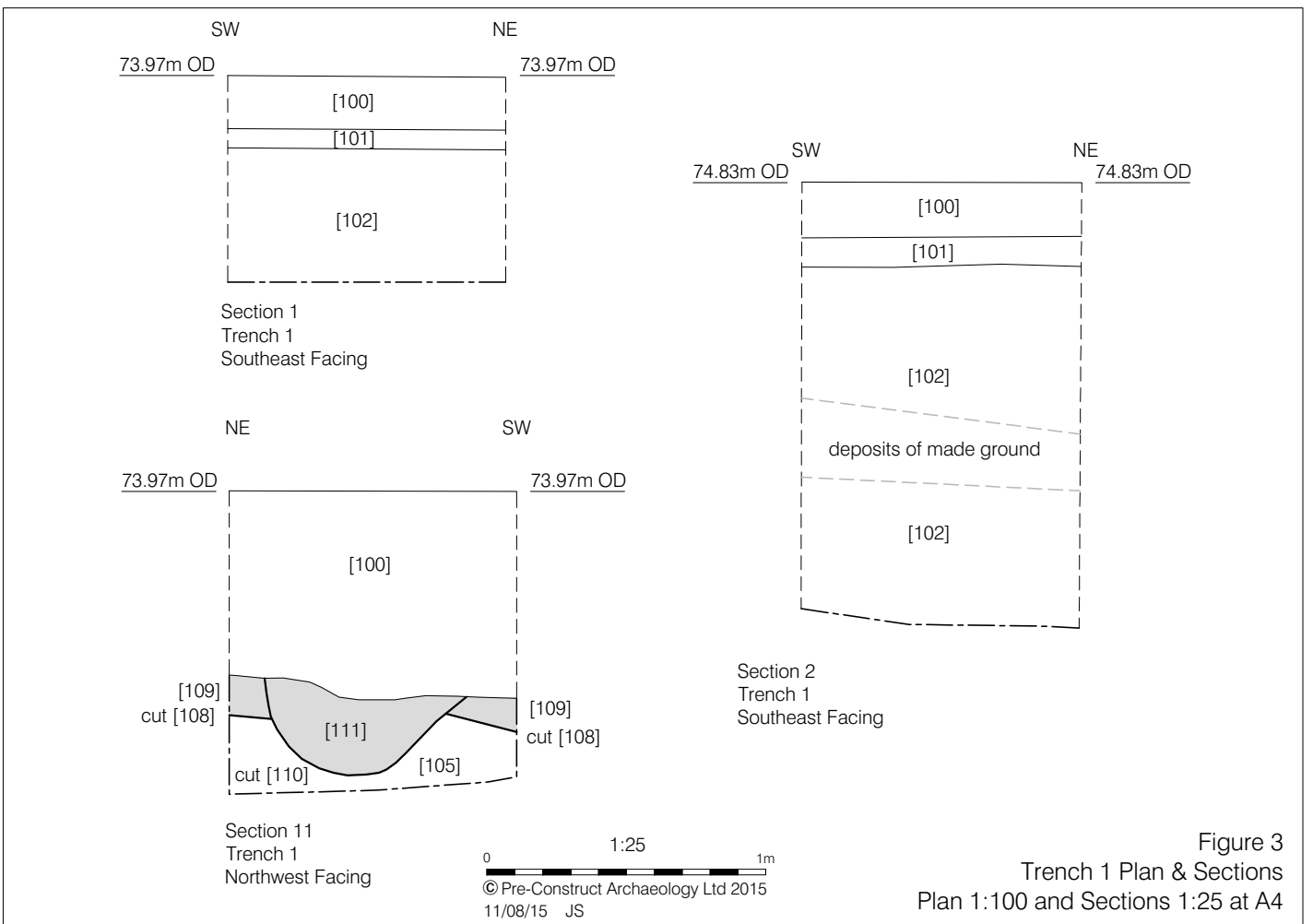
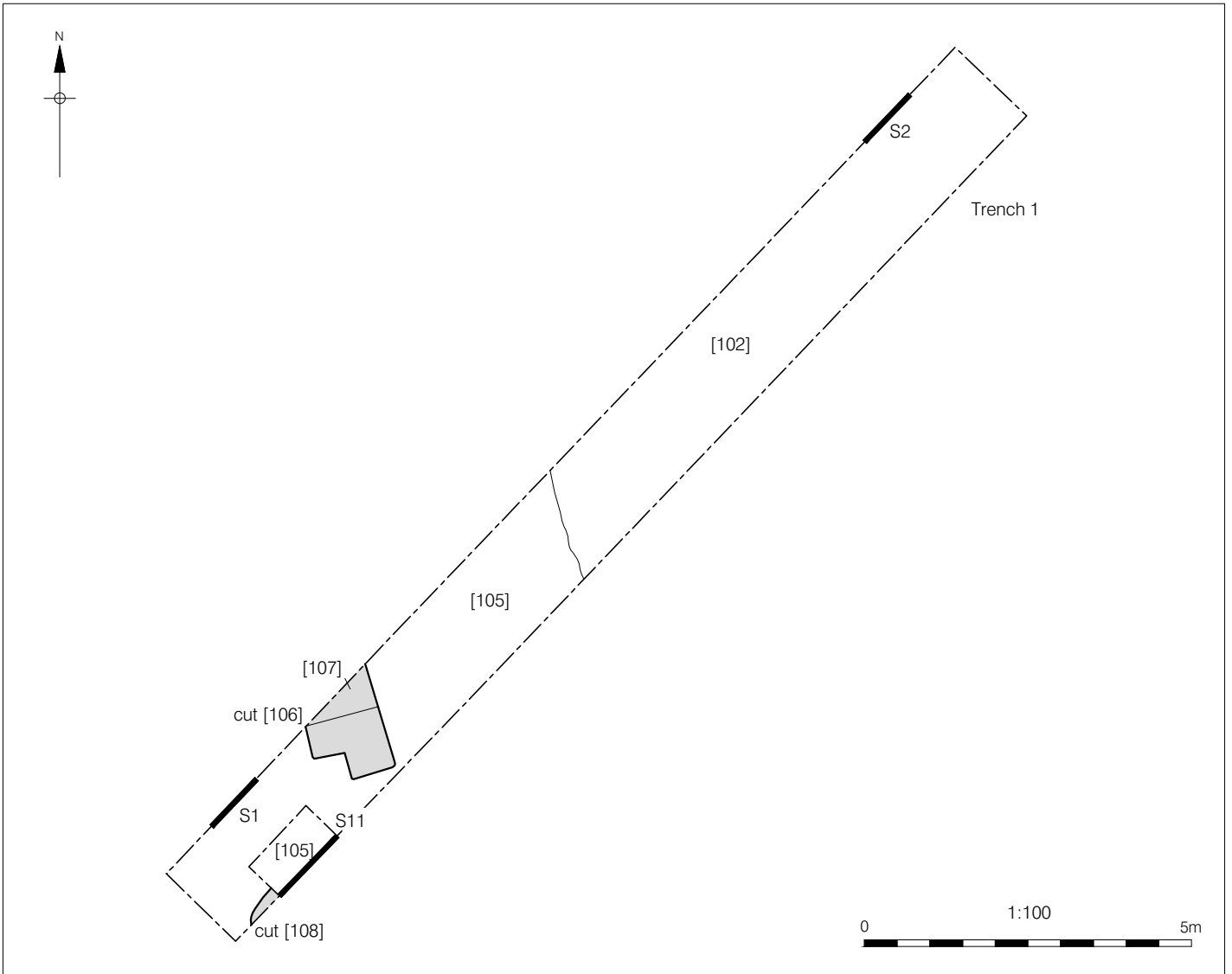
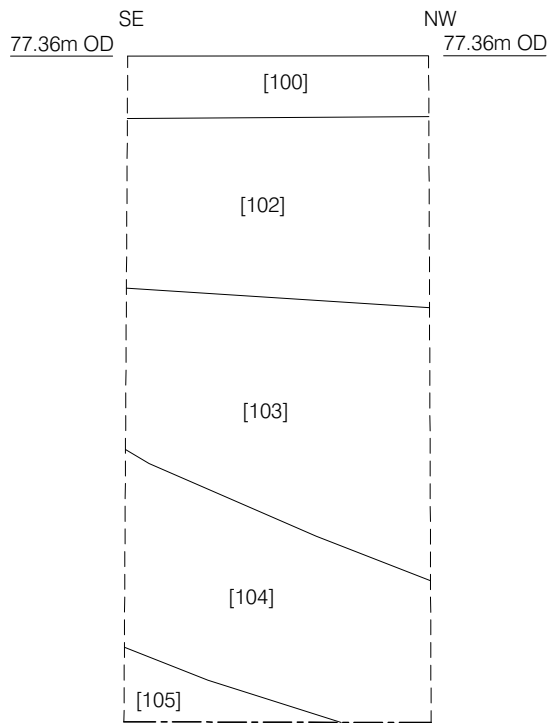
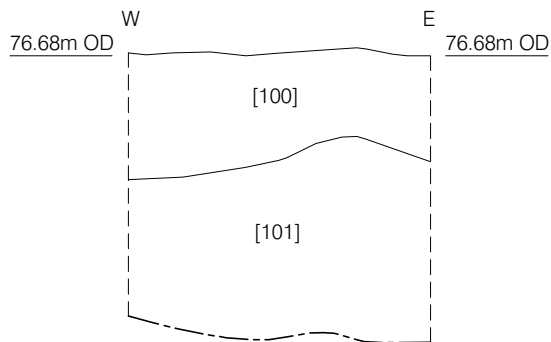


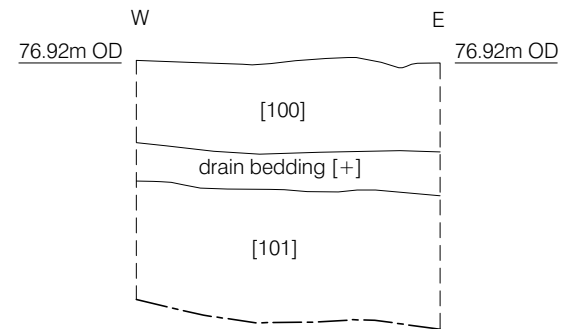
Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan & Sections
Plan 1:100 and Sections 1:25 at A4



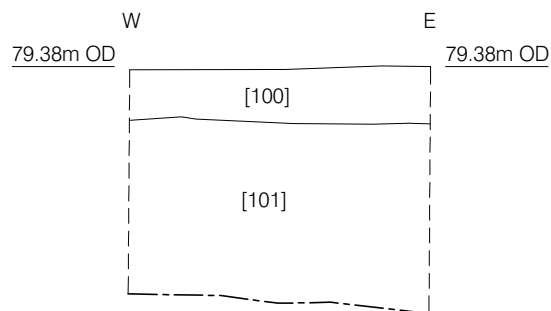
Section 3
Trench 2
Northeast Facing



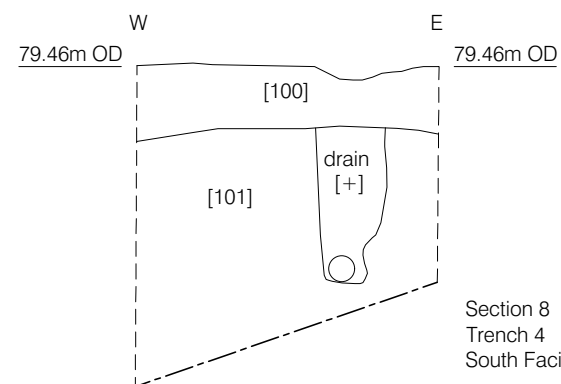
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Trench 3
South Facing



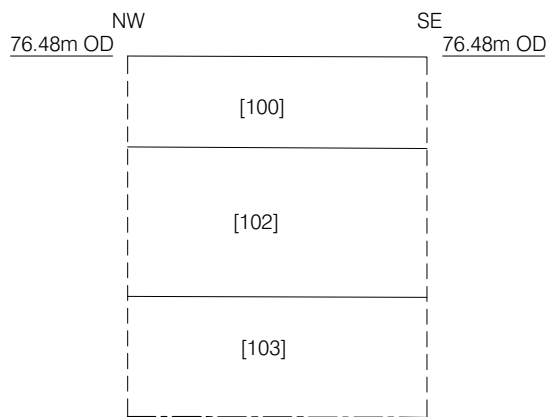
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Trench 3
South Facing



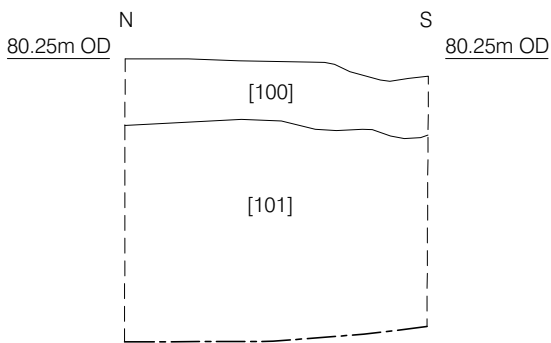
Section 7
Trench 4
South Facing



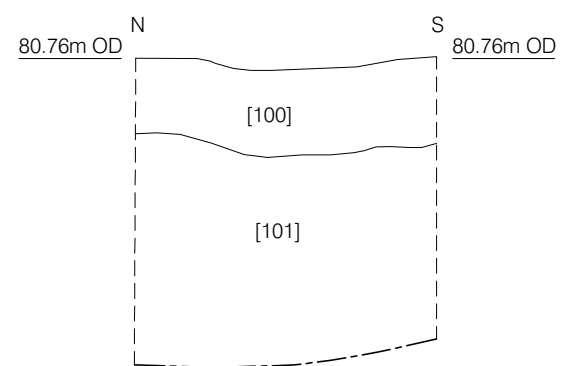
Section 8
Trench 4
South Facing



Section 4
Trench 2
Southwest Facing



Section 9
Trench 5
East Facing



Section 10
Trench 5
East Facing



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	After	Before
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	Layer	Pale greyish brown	Moderate-Loose Silty Sand	Roots, brick/tile, flint/stone	Topsoil		101	
101	Layer	Mid to pale grey-brown	Moderate-Loose Silty Sand	Brick/tile, flint/stones	Subsoil		102	100
102	Layer	Very dark grey/black	Moderate Silty Sand	Brick, tyle, glass, metal	Deposit of made up ground (Modern)		103	101
103	Layer	Very dark blue-grey	Moderate-Compacted Silty Clay	Flints, brick/tile	Alluvial deposit within Palaeo-channel?		104	102
104	Layer	Mid-dark grey-brown	Moderate Silty Sand	Flints/stones	Alluvial deposit in potential Palaeo-channel		105	103
105	Natural	Orange/red	Moderate-Loose Sand/Gravel	Gravel and Flints	Natural geology			104
106	Cut	Linear cut with vertical sides			Modern linear feature – possible service ditch.			107

107	Fill	Dark grey-brown	Soft Sandy Silt	Bone, stones, Modern glass and ceramics.	Fill of 106, contained lots of Modern material and Post-Medieval ceramic fragments	1m slot x 1.07m x >0.32m depth	106	101
108	Cut	Linear/possibly circular cut. Gently sloped sides; flat base			Possibly the cut of a shallow pit or linear feature – lost in trench wall			
109	Fill	Dark grey-brown	Moderate-Soft Sandy Silt	Modern ceramics, cbm, bone	Fill of 108, contained Modern material alongside a Post-Medieval ceramic fragment	1.95m x 0.16m x 0.14m max depth	108	101
110	Cut	Circular feature with moderate sides and a concave base			Modern pit? Containing light sandy fill. Cuts 108.		105	111
111	Fill	Light greyish yellow	Loose slightly Silty Sand	None	Fill of 110	0.74m x >0.5m x 0.28m max depth	110	101

APPENDIX 2: OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: preconst1-220162

Project details

Project name	The Ridges, Main Street, Cosby, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at The Ridges, Main Street, Cosby, Leicestershire (NGR SP 54913 94859) in June 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by K3 Consulting Ltd on behalf of H.W. Coates in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of eight residential dwellings and the refurbishment of the existing dwelling. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The only archaeological layers and features revealed during the evaluation were Modern. However some Post-Medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments were discovered in association with Modern material. To the rear of the property an infilled pond of relatively recent date was also encountered.
Project dates	Start: 05-06-2015 End: 10-08-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RMCL15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE BLABY COSBY The Ridges, Main Street, Cosby, Leicestershire:
Site coordinates	SP 54913 94859 52.5484444529 -1.19008948077 52 32 54 N 001 11 24 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
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Project brief originator Leicestershire County Archaeology Office

Project director/manager Kevin Trott

Project supervisor Matthew Jones

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Physical Archive ID X.A31.2015

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Digital Archive ID X.A31.2015

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Paper Archive ID X.A31.2015

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title THE RIDGES, MAIN STREET, COSBY, LEICESTERSHIRE:

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sutherland, D

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