





**DalbyWindPark,
MeltonMowbray,Leicestershire**

ArchaeologicalEvaluation

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Plate 3: Blank Trench 4

Plate 4: Possible Ridge and Furrow traces

Plate 5: Modern disturbance in Trench 7

Plate 6: Trench 5



Dalby Wind Park, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

The project was commissioned by URS Infrastructure and Environment Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Old Dalby Lodge, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. The evaluation has been undertaken as part of planning conditions 13 and 14 prior to the development of the Site as a wind farm including the erection of nine wind turbines and a sub-station as well as the infrastructure to carry out the construction.

The Site has been subject to an Environmental Statement (Leicestershire County Council Historic & Natural Environment Team, 2011), including a detailed cultural heritage technical appendix and chapter, and a geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics, 2010). The site lies in an area of archaeological interest with the Roman small town of Vernemetum to the north and the Fosse Way Roman road to the west of the A46, although little other significant heritage assets or archaeological remains were close to the Site. The site itself appears to have been little disturbed in recent history other than for agricultural purposes.

The geophysical survey of the Site produced little evidence for archaeological remains within the Site. Following discussions between Richard Clark of Leicestershire County Council (LCC) and Charlie Morris (URS), a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was programmed.

A total of nine trenches were excavated to test the interpretation of the Geophysics. The nine trenches revealed no archaeology with some natural and modern disturbance including land drains within several of the trenches.

The evaluation suggests that the Site does not contain significant archaeological remains and that the geophysical survey is accurate and representative of the lack of archaeological remains within the Site.

The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992; UKIC 2001; Brown 2011). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **105290**. The archive from the fieldwork will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Association (Melton Carnegie Museum) in due course under a relevant accession number (**X.A114.2014**). An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.



DalbyWindPark, MeltonMowbray, Leicestershire

ArchaeologicalEvaluation

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Charles Morris of URS Infrastructure and Environment. Fieldwork was undertaken by Martyn Cooper, Jeannette Plummer and Michael Keech between the 3rd and 5th of September 2014. The report was compiled by Martyn Cooper and illustrations were prepared by Chris Breeden. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales. Monitoring was carried out by Richard Clark of Leicestershire County Council.



Dalby Wind Park, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by URS Infrastructure and Environment Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Old Dalby Lodge, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire (hereafter 'the Site', centred on SK 464773, 322701). The evaluation has been undertaken in advance of as part of planning conditions 13 and 14 prior to the development of the Site as a wind farm, including the erection of nine wind turbines, a sub-station as well as the infrastructure to carry out the construction.
- 1.1.2 The Site has been the subject of an Environmental Statement (Leicestershire County Council Historic & Natural Environment Team, 2011), including a detailed cultural heritage technical appendix and chapter, and a geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics, 2010). Following discussions between Richard Clark of Leicestershire County Council (LCC) and Charlie Morris (URS), a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was programmed to inform a planning application for a wind farm development.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies within land north of the A6006 Paddys Lane and west of the A46. The Site is currently in use as arable land and paddocks. It comprises open arable land situated on high ground (c. 120m OD) that overlooks the surrounding area. The ground rises from north to south, falling to the east. The village of Old Dalby is not visible from the site.
- 1.2.2 The geology of the site is Jurassic mudstone bedrock (Charmouth mudstone member, Lias Group) with overlying Anglian period glaciogenic superficial deposits (Diamicton [formerly boulder clay]) (BGSSheet 141).
- 1.2.3 The site is approximately 33ha and roughly rectangular in plan. The development consists of the construction of nine wind turbines and ancillary developments such as access tracks, a substation, crane bases and a construction compound.

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical background

Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises the Site historical and archaeological background as presented in the Environmental Statement (Leicestershire County Council Historic & Natural Environment Team, 2011).



Prehistoric

- 2.1.2 No archaeology features or findspots have been identified within the study area for this period.

Roman

- 2.1.3 The site lies approximately 1km south of the Roman small town of Vernemetum the full extent of which is unknown. It was subject to partial excavation in the mid 20th Century, recovering 2nd and 3rd Century pottery.
- 2.1.4 To the west just beyond the A46 runs the Fosse Way, a major Roman road running from Leicester, north-east toward Lincoln.

Saxon

- 2.1.5 In the Anglo Saxon period a cemetery was established near to and including part of the Roman settlement of Vernemetum. This was excavated in the 1960s.

Medieval

- 2.1.6 No archaeology features or findspots have been identified within the study area for this period.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.1.7 There is no historical evidence of any further interaction with the Site beyond agricultural practices.

2.2 Previous archaeological investigation

The Site has been subjected to a recent geophysical survey, the results of which can be seen in (Figure 1a and 1b). However, the character of the survey suggests that little archaeological remains, other than traces of ridge and furrow and a possible field boundary are present in the proposed location of the turbines.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 A total of 9 trenches were excavated all supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Archaeology guidelines and procedures conform to industry best practice, (IfA 2008a, 2010). All work was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Specification (URS2014).

3.2 Aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The aims of the project were:

- *To test the geophysical results and to assess the depth and survival of Archaeological deposits in all trenches;*
- *To see if the ridge and furrow identified masks archaeological deposits beneath in Trenches 1 and 5;*
- *To identify the field boundary if adjacent to the turbine base in Trench 3;*



- To identify the anomalies in Trench 6 as land drains;
- To test the anomaly recovered from the Geophysical results in Trench 9;
- To provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;
- To make available the results of the work.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 The setting out of the evaluation trenches in accordance with the agreed Site plan (Figure 1a,b), was within +or- 100mm using a survey grade GPS. The trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid. The trenching comprised eight 20m by 2m and one 15m by 2m trench (see Figure 1a,b).
- 3.3.2 Prior to any mechanical excavation each trench was scanned with a CAT to check for uncharted services.
- 3.3.3 Overburden was removed using an 8 tonne 360 ° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil/overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first.
- 3.3.4 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's standard guidelines. Once the aims of the project had been met, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated material in reverse order.
- 3.3.5 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned where necessary. All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology proforma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey Grid and Datum. A photographic record was made using 35mm film and digital images.

3.4 Finds

- 3.4.1 No finds were retrieved from the Site.

3.5 Environmental samples

- 3.5.1 No environmental samples were retrieved from the Site.

3.6 Monitoring

- 3.6.1 The archaeological works were monitored by Richard Clarke of Leicestershire County Council who visited the excavation on the 4th September 2014.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Trench locations are shown on **Figure 1a and 1b** and the recorded contexts are summarised in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 The Site occupies several fields on a plateau east of the A46 and sloping gently down in the eastern fields.
- 4.1.3 A total of nine trenches were excavated. The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies as well as blank areas to test the interpretation and location of the anomalies. None of the trenches produced archaeology.
- 4.1.4 Land drains and modern disturbance, as well as some traces of ridge and furrow were discovered pertaining to post-medieval and modern agriculture.

4.2 General Site Stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 Typically the stratigraphy comprised dark brownish grey clay loam topsoil overlaying subsoil of mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam (**Plate 1**). The depth of both subsoil and topsoil were consistent across the site if slightly deeper on the western slopes. The subsoil overlies natural deposits consisting of mid yellow brown clay and sandy clay with patches of orange brown silty sand (**Figures 2 and 3**).
- 4.2.2 Trenches 1-9 were all excavated to natural and revealed no archaeological remains. Land drains were discovered in all trenches other than 4 (**Plates 2 & 3**).
- 4.2.3 Trenches 6, 7 and 8 revealed possible traces of ridge and furrow (**Plate 4**). However, these were later identified as natural runoff channels down the hill.
- 4.2.4 Trench 7 had two areas of interest; one of which was revealed to be modern disturbance (**Plate 5**) and the other was a land drain, albeit with a different backfill from the other land drains discovered across site. Trench 5 originally appeared to have a ditch approximately 1.3m wide however on investigation this was discovered to be a series of deep plough scars close together.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 The geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed potential evidence for agricultural remains of post-medieval origin in the traces of ridge and furrow. The land was well drained both due to the number of land drains, both post-medieval and modern, and the runoff to the stream at the eastern extent of the area.

5.2 Conclusions

- 5.2.1 The trenches confirmed the geophysical survey in identifying land drains and some traces of ridge and furrow. No archaeology was discovered by the excavation nor was any revealed to have been hidden by the ridge and furrow although further land drains were revealed. Features identified by the geophysical survey within Trench 6 were confirmed as land drains.



- 5.2.2 A possible field boundary identified in the geophysics was not found to be within the impact area of turbine 3.
- 5.2.3 The geophysical anomaly in Trench 9 did not relate to any archaeological feature.
- 5.2.4 The evaluation indicates that the Site does not contain significant archaeological remains and that the geophysical survey is accurate and representative of the lack of potential archaeological remains surviving within the Site.

5.3 Recommendations

- 5.3.1 No further work is recommended

6 STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Museum

- 6.1.1 The archive from the fieldwork will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Association (Melton Carnegie Museum) in due course under a relevant accession number (X.A114.2014). An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

6.2 Preparation of archive

- 6.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Leicestershire Museums Association, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2008b, IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 6.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code (X.A114.2014) and a full index will be prepared. The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **105920**. The archive will be transferred to Melton Carnegie Museum upon completion of the project.

6.3 Discard policy

- 6.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 6.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

6.4 Security copy

- 6.4.1 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.



6.5 Archive

- 6.5.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992; UKIC 2001; Brown 2011). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **105920**.

6.6 Copyright

- 6.6.1 This report, and the archive generally, 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 we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable 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 the report.
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7.2 Online sources

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8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 Context Descriptions

Trench No. 1		
Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.4m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.25
101	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.25-0.4
102	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay. Two Land drains	0.4+

Trench No. 2		
Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.24
201	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.24-0.46
202	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay. Some patches of blue grey clay	0.46+

Trench No. 3		
Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
300	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.32
301	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.32-0.46
302	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay. Two Land drains	0.46+

Trench No. 4		
Dimensions: 15 x 2m Max depth: 0.55m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
400	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.36
401	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.36-0.52
402	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay	0.52+

Trench No. 5		
Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.55m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
500	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.42
501	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.42- 0.5
502	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay. Plough scars.	0.5+

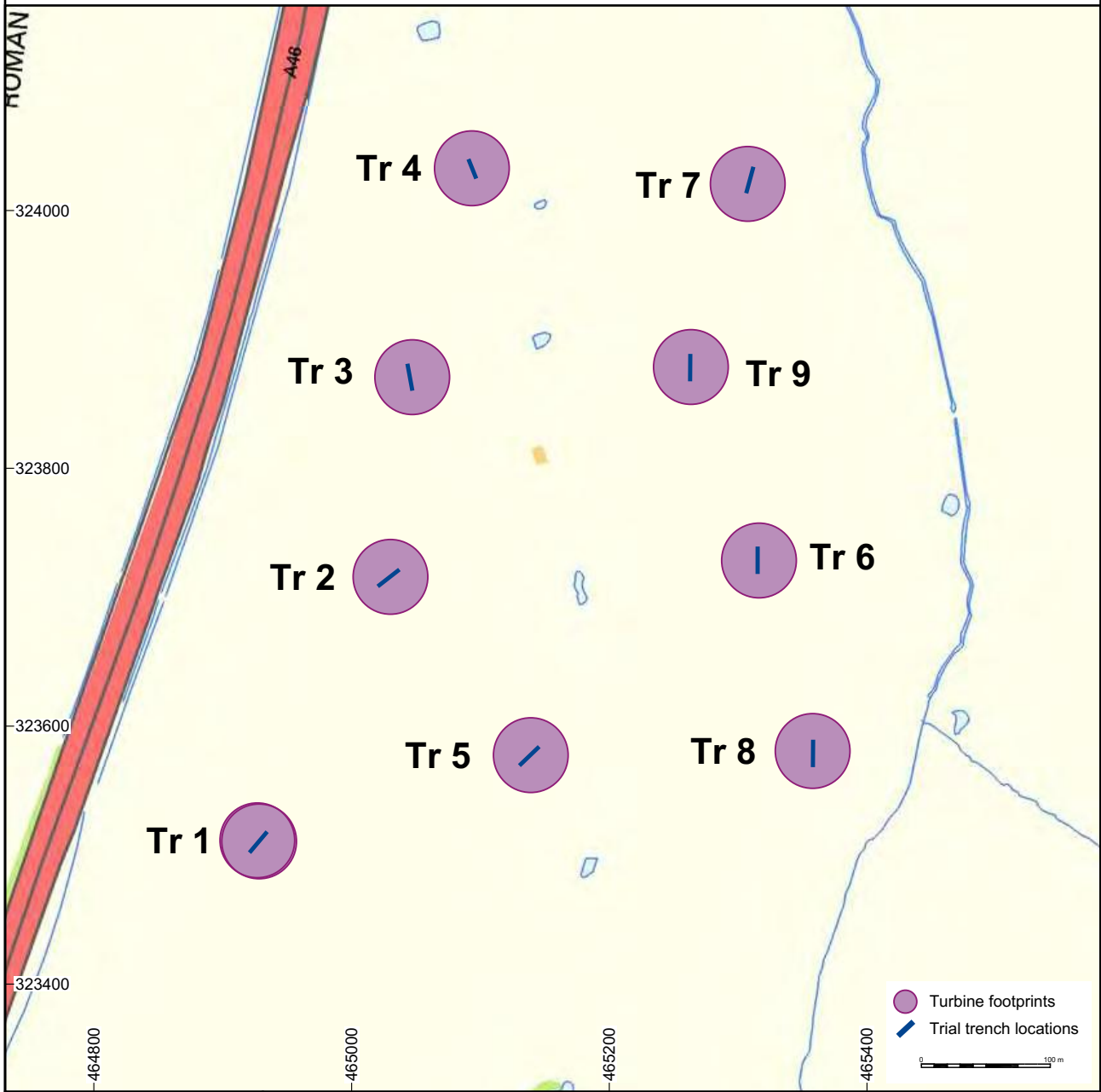
Trench No. 6		
Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.45m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
600	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.28
601	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.28-0.42
602	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay limestone inclusions. Yellow orange sand patches. Land drain.	0.42+



Trench No. 7	Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m	
Context	Description	Depth (m)
700	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.3
701	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.3-0.44
702	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay limestone inclusions. Yellow orange sand patches. Two Land drains and other modern disturbance	0.44+

Trench No. 8	Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.5m	
Context	Description	Depth (m)
800	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.3
801	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.3-0.46
802	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay limestone inclusions. Yellow orange sand patches.	0.46+

Trench No. 9	Dimensions: 20 x 2m Max depth: 0.55m	
Context	Description	Depth (m)
900	Topsoil: Dark brown-grey clay loam.	0-0.36
901	Subsoil: mixed yellow brown sandy clay and dark brown grey clay loam	0.36-0.52
903	Natural: Mid Yellow brown clay/sandy clay limestone inclusions. Two land drains	0.52



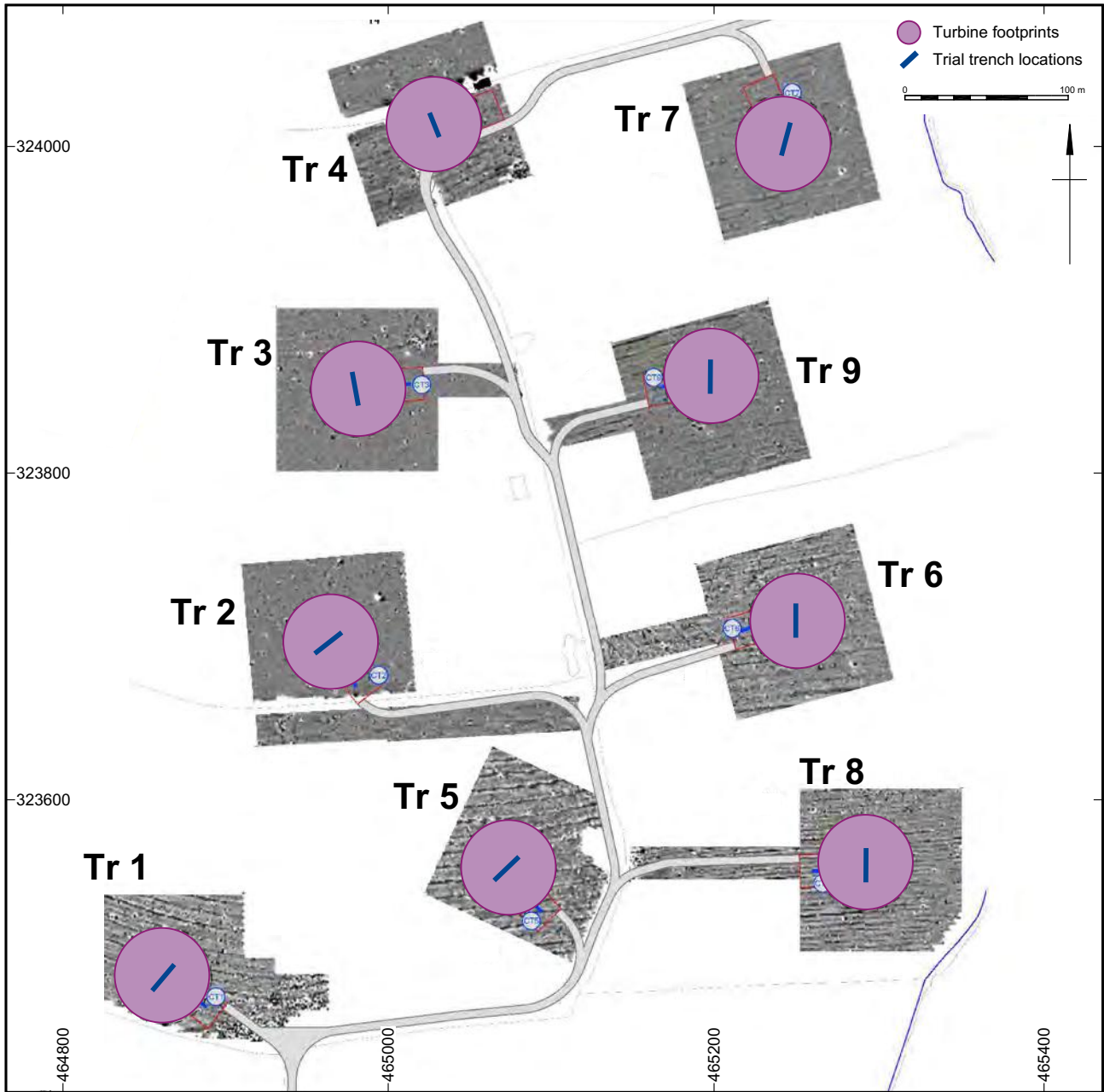
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Site Plan and Location

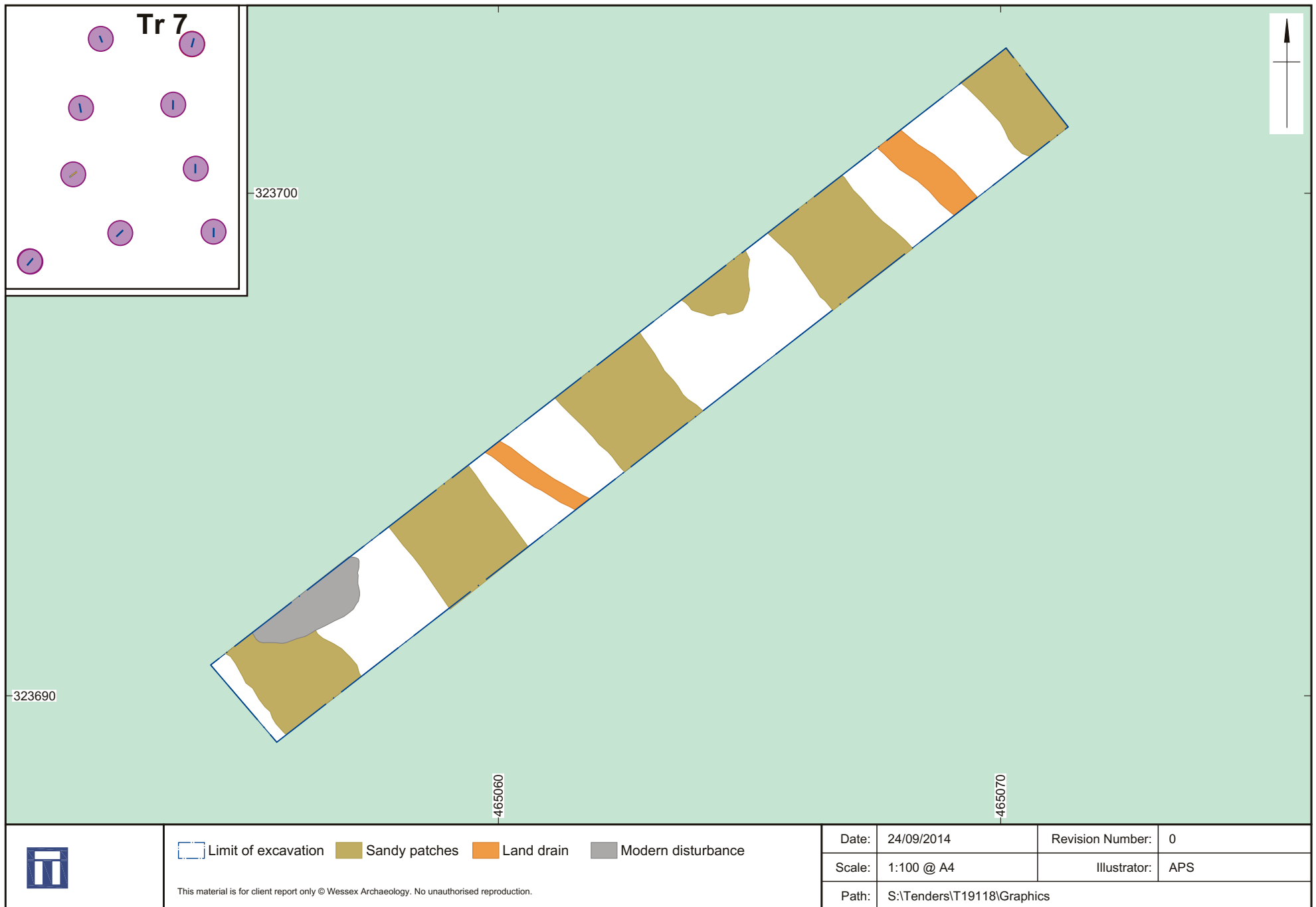
Figure 1a



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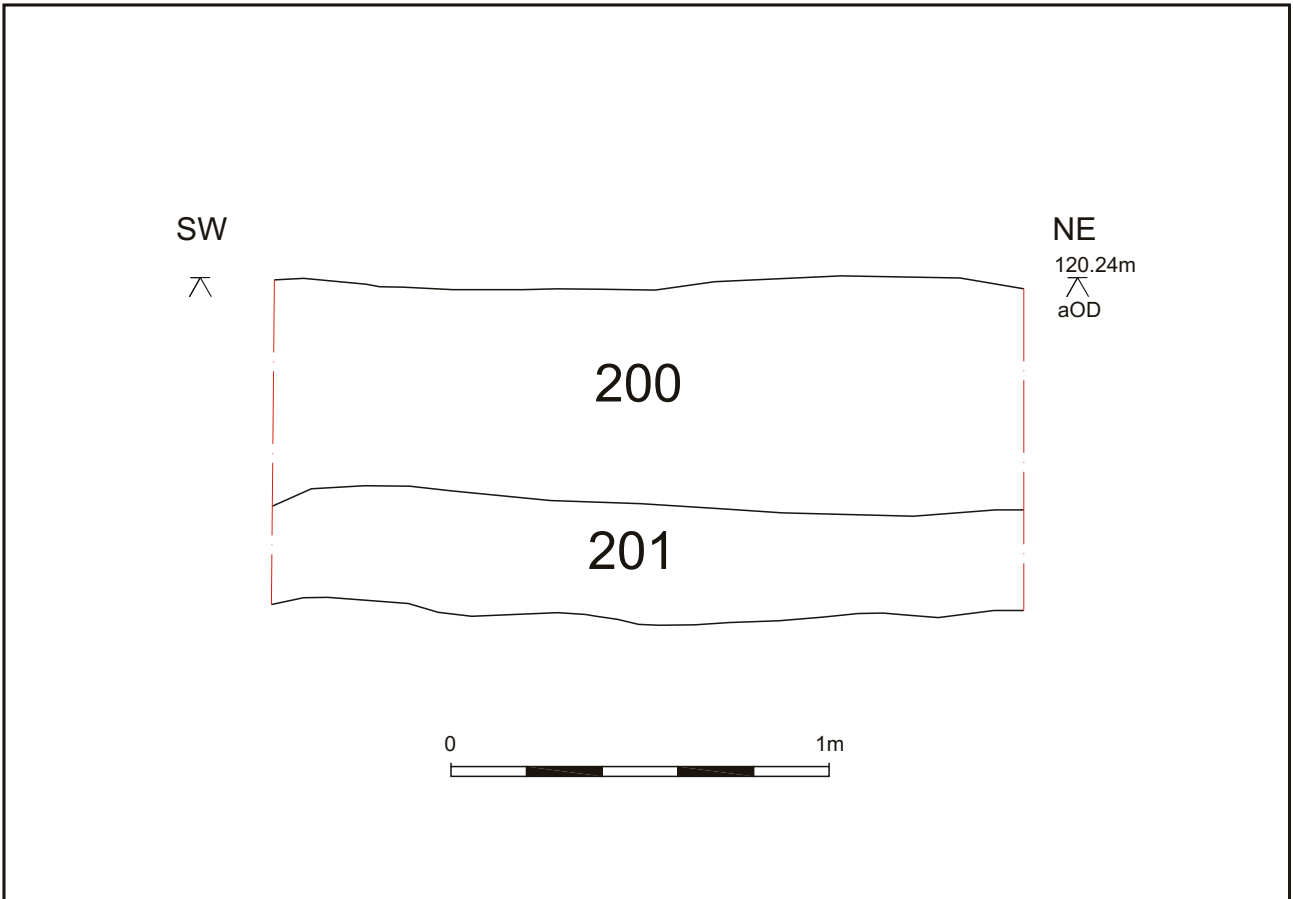
Site Plan and Location with Geophysics Data


Figure 1b



Plan of Trench 7

Figure 2



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Trench 2 representative section showing topsoil and subsoil depths

Figure 3



