



making sense of heritage

Everard's Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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June 2015



**Everards Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby,
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Everards Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
1.3 Topography	1
1.4 Geology.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Iron Age/Romano-British.....	2
2.3 Medieval.....	2
2.4 Modern	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	2
3.1 General	2
3.2 Standards.....	2
3.3 Research Framework.....	2
3.4 Trenching	3
3.5 Machine excavation	3
3.6 Hand excavation	3
3.7 Recording.....	3
3.8 Finds	3
3.9 Environmental samples.....	3
4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
4.1 General	3
4.2 Specific	4
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	4
5.1 Introduction	4
5.2 General stratigraphy.....	4
5.3 Modern wheel ruts.....	5
5.4 Undated linear feature.....	5



5.5	Linear features containing post-medieval material.....	5
6	FINDS	5
6.1	Pottery, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material (CBM).....	5
7	DISCUSSION.....	6
7.1	Conclusion	6
8	STORAGE AND CURATION.....	7
8.1	Museum	7
8.2	Preparation of archive	7
8.3	Discard policy.....	7
8.4	Security copy	7
9	REFERENCES.....	7
9.1	Bibliography	7
9.2	Online sources	8
10	APPENDICES.....	9
10.1	Appendix 1: Context descriptions.....	9
10.2	Appendix 2: OASIS form	11

Figures

- Figure 1: Site and trench location
Figure 2: Plan of excavated features
Figure 3: Hedgerow **203** north-facing section and plan
Figure 4: Plan of hedgerow **307** and plan and section of gully **303**

Plates

- Cover: Everards Brewery: your local family brewer, working shot
Plate 1: Wheel rut **403** from northwest
Plate 2: Hedgerow **203** from west
Plate 3: Gully **303** from southwest
Plate 4: Hedgerow **307** from west



Everards Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Quod Limited, on behalf of Next Retail Limited, Everards Brewery Limited and Fosse Park West LP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Everards Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire (NGR 455544 300033). The work was carried out to inform a planning application for: demolition of existing buildings and erection of a non-food shopping park (Class A1) and complementary A3, A4 and A5 uses together with access and servicing arrangements; car parking and landscaping; and associated works including closure of Everard Way to create new pedestrian link into Fosse Shopping Park.

A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (WSI, CgMs Consulting 2015) was submitted to the local planning archaeologist for approval in advance of fieldwork commencement. The work was undertaken in accordance with current national industry guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-d).

The site has been heavily impacted by 1980's landscaping during the construction of Everard's Brewery. Deep deposits of made ground consisting of redeposited natural and brick rubble were commonly encountered. In addition, the site was c.2.5m lower than archaeological remains on an adjacent site on the south side of Soar Valley Way (ULAS 2012; Teresa Hawtin pers. comm.). Closely spaced linear features, three each in both **Trenches 3** and **4**, all aligned north-west to south-east and of similar width and with similar fills, indistinguishable from the overlying topsoil, were interpreted as wheel ruts caused by the use of heavy machinery during these landscaping operations leaving shallow imprints in the natural. Excavated slots through four of the features revealed they were all extremely shallow. An irregular and shallow line of bioturbation at the southern end of **Trench 3**, on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, corresponded with the position and alignment of a field boundary shown on historic mapping and may have been a hedgerow. Two additional linear features in **Trenches 2** and **3** contained post-medieval material. The feature in **Trench 2**, on a north-west to south-east alignment, contained post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe and was thought to be a hedgerow. The feature in **Trench 3**, on a north-east to south-west alignment, contained post-medieval brick and was thought to be a gully. The features are roughly parallel with boundaries shown on historic mapping and probably represent part of a contemporary field system or drainage. The site has been heavily truncated by landscaping activities to a depth of c.2.5m. There was no evidence to suggest that buried remains associated with the Iron Age/Roman cropmark features to the south of the Site extend into the proposed development area and no residual Iron Age or Roman finds were found.

The archive of the archaeological evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **109110**. It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Leicestershire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **X.A49.2015**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. An OASIS form, ID number **wessexar1-210311**, has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of deposition.



Everards Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by Quod Limited, on behalf of Next Retail Limited, Everards Brewery Limited and Fosse Park West LP, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Tim Rainbird (Quod Limited), Kirill Malkin (Quod Limited), Simon Mortimer (CgMs Consulting) and Chris Harrison (CgMs Consulting) in this regard. Teresa Hawtin, Senior Planning Archaeologist, monitored the work on behalf of Leicestershire County Council. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. Fieldwork was directed by Martina Tenzer and assisted by Phillip Maier and Natasha Brett. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. This report was written by Ashley Tuck and Martina Tenzer with illustrations by Alix Sperr.



Everards Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Quod Limited (hereafter 'the Client'), on behalf of Next Retail Limited, Everards Brewery Limited and Fosse Park West LP, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Everards Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire, hereafter 'the Site' (NGR 455544 300033; **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out to inform a planning application for: demolition of existing buildings and erection of a non-food shopping park (Class A1) and complementary A3, A4 and A5 uses together with access and servicing arrangements; car parking and landscaping; and associated works including closure of Everard Way to create new pedestrian link into Fosse Shopping Park.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (WSI, CgMs Consulting 2015) was submitted to the local planning archaeologist for approval in advance of fieldwork commencement. The work was undertaken in accordance with current national industry guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-d).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located at Everards Brewery. Much of the south of the Site is covered by soft landscaping, which also covers the north-east corner. The north of the Site is predominantly covered by hardstanding and the eastern part of the Site is a car park.
- 1.2.2 A review of the Geotechnical survey of the Site revealed that only the grassed areas to the south and north-east retained an undisturbed soil sequence. The rest of the Site contained depths of made ground ranging from 0.5m to 1m thick, and is likely to have been heavily impacted by recent land use (p. 20, table p. 29, RPS 2015).

1.3 Topography

- 1.3.1 The areas of trenching were covered by grass at 61.7m - 61.9m (Trenches 1-4) and 62.55m (Trench 5) above Ordnance Datum.

1.4 Geology

- 1.4.1 The underlying geology of the area consists of mudstone of the Edwalton member overlain by alluvial and glaciofluvial sands and gravels (BGS 2015).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section is a summary of information contained in the WSI (CgMs Consulting 2015).

2.2 Iron Age/Romano-British

- 2.2.1 The Everards Site lies within close proximity of a number of known archaeological sites. The course of the Fosse Way Roman road is close to the western side of the Site and this area appears to have been a focus for both Roman and Iron Age activity. Iron Age and Roman archaeological remains have been identified on the southern side of Soar Valley Way at c.64-65m aOD (ULAS 2012; Teresa Hawtin pers. comm.) and to the west an Iron Age settlement was recorded in advance of the Grove Park development. Archaeological investigation associated with the Park and Ride site also revealed Iron Age roundhouses, ditch systems, part of the original Fosse Way Roman road and associated human burials.

2.3 Medieval

- 2.3.1 Documentary references to the general area exist from both the early medieval and medieval periods, with land use likely to have been agricultural.

2.4 Modern

- 2.4.1 The Everards Brewery was constructed in the 1980s on undeveloped land. The Brewery sits within the central portion of the Site, with grassed areas to the south and north-east.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 Detailed methodology for the work can be found in the WSI (CgMs Consulting 2015).

3.2 Standards

- 3.2.1 Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the standards and guidance documentation issued by the ClfA (ClfA 2014a-d) and relevant local and regional frameworks.

3.3 Research Framework

- 3.3.1 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by 'East Midlands Heritage: a research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment' (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012) and the earlier 'Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands' (Cooper 2006).
- 3.3.2 The investigation also took into account the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's 'Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)' first published in 2008.



3.4 Trenching

- 3.4.1 Four 50m long trenches (**Trenches 1-4; Figure 2**) were excavated in the southern grassed area as well as an additional trench (**Trench 5; Figure 2**) in the north-east grassed area. **Trench 5** was intended to be 30m long, but on-Site constraints (fence and paved footpath) meant that only 22m was excavated.

3.5 Machine excavation

- 3.5.1 The locations of all works were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation.
- 3.5.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

3.6 Hand excavation

- 3.6.1 The exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned as appropriate to clarify the extent of the revealed archaeological remains. Hand excavation was undertaken to achieve the aims and objectives of the evaluation.

3.7 Recording

- 3.7.1 A full written, drawn and photographic record was maintained. All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.
- 3.7.2 Excavated areas were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid (within 0.1m). Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 scale as appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

3.8 Finds

- 3.8.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (English Heritage 2005, Watkinson and Neal 1998). All finds from excavated contexts were retained, except for unstratified modern material. All retained artefacts have been washed, weighed, counted and identified.

3.9 Environmental samples

- 3.9.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The general aim of the programme of archaeological works was to evaluate the potential for archaeological features within the development Site and to inform the need for further archaeological mitigation.



4.2 Specific

4.2.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- *to provide sufficient information regarding the character, origin, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains;*
- *to determine if the cropmarks features to the south of the Site extend into the proposed development area;*
- *to explore the nature of human activity at the Site and to place the Site within its local, regional and national context as appropriate;*
- *to assess the Site formation processes and the effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of any archaeological features and deposits;*
- *to produce a Site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum, if appropriate; and,*
- *to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 General stratigraphy

5.2.1 Ground level was 61.9m - 62.15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at **Trenches 1-4** and 62.4m aOD at **Trench 5**. Topsoil (e.g. **101**) was present in all trenches and consisted of brown sandy silt between 0.4m and 0.55m deep. No subsoil was present on Site, suggesting that the deep depth of topsoil may relate to landscaping in the 1980s.

5.2.2 Land drains were seen in **Trenches 1-4 (Figure 2)**, some of which were cutting through made ground. All of the land drains encountered were of modern plastic and likely inserted during recent landscaping. No historic land drains were encountered.

5.2.3 Made ground brick rubble (**103, 309, 409** and **503**) was seen intermittently in all trenches except **Trench 2**. In **Trench 5** the made ground was so extensive and deep that the level of the natural substrate could not be safely reached. The base of sondage excavated at the southern end of **Trench 5** was measured at 61.45m aOD and no natural substrate was uncovered at that level (see **Appendix 1**). The brewery also reported the position of sewers in this area. These made ground deposits likely relate to landscaping of the Site in the 1980s, during construction of the brewery and the adjacent roundabouts on the A563 and B4114, and correspond with made ground deposits identified during previous geotechnical works (RPS 2015).

5.2.4 Orange red sand and gravel natural (e.g. **102**) was seen in all trenches except **Trench 5**. Patches of blue grey clay natural (**104**) were also seen in **Trench 1**. The average level at the base of **Trenches 1-4** was between 61.4m and 61.7m aOD.

5.3 Modern wheel ruts

- 5.3.1 Closely spaced linear features, three each in **Trenches 3** and **4** (**305**, **403**, **405** and **407**; **Figure 2**; **Plate 1**), with similar fills and on a north-west to south-east alignment, were thought to have been created by the use of heavy plant during landscaping operations in the 1980s. Slots were excavated through four of the irregularly edged features and they were all found to be shallow and contained no finds. It was noted that the fills (**306**, **404**, **406** and **408**) were indistinguishable from the topsoil material (see **Appendix 1**). The parallel alignment of closely spaced shallow features of similar width and depth suggests these were machine wheel ruts.

5.4 Undated linear feature

- 5.4.1 An irregular and shallow line of bioturbation (**307**; **Figure 3**; **Plate 4**), up to 0.6m in width and 0.03-0.13m in depth, at the southern end of **Trench 3**, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, corresponds with the position and alignment of a field boundary shown on the 1885 OS map of the area, and was probably a hedgerow.

5.5 Linear features containing post-medieval material

- 5.5.1 Two linear features containing post-medieval material were identified, one of which (**203**) contained post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe and another (**303**) which contained post-medieval brick.
- 5.5.2 **203** (**Figure 3**; **Plate 2**) lay on a north-west to south-east alignment, was 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep, and was filled with a mixed greyish brown silty sand and yellow sand deposit (**204**). The irregular sides and base of the feature, and evidence of bioturbation, suggested this may have been a hedgerow rather than a deliberately excavated ditch.
- 5.5.3 **303** (**Figure 4**; **Plate 3**) lay on a north-east to south-west alignment, was 0.56m wide and 0.13m deep, and was filled with greyish brown silty sand with orange red sand mottling (**304**). The feature was recorded as a gully due to its more regular edges and base and it was disturbed by bioturbation on its northern side.
- 5.5.4 The features are roughly parallel with boundaries shown on historic mapping and probably represent part of a contemporary field system or drainage.

6 FINDS

6.1 Pottery, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material (CBM)

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, comprising pottery, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material (CBM). These finds derived from three contexts on the Site, in three of the five trenches excavated; quantities by material type and by context are given in **Table 1**.
- 6.1.2 All datable finds are post-medieval. The pottery wares include coarse redwares and creamware (18th century or later). The CBM comprises small, undiagnostic fragments, but these almost certainly belong to post-medieval bricks. The clay pipe is a stem fragment which is not more closely datable within the post-medieval period.
- 6.1.3 This very small assemblage has no further potential for research, and it is recommended that the finds be discarded prior to archive deposition.

Table 1. All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Description	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery
204	Hedgerow 203		1/1	2/6
301	Topsoil			1/52
304	Gully 303	3/8		
Total		3/8	1/1	3/58

CBM = ceramic building material

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The Site has been heavily impacted by landscaping that took place in the 1980s during the construction of Everards Brewery and possibly during the construction of the A563. The effect of the landscaping was evident in the current ground surface as the trenches lay in a relatively flat area with the land rising up sharply at the southern extent of the Site to the current level of the A563. Ground level was between 61.7m and 61.9m aOD (**Trenches 1-4**) and 62.55m aOD (**Trench 5**). Iron Age and Roman remains to the immediate south of Soar Valley Way lie at c.64m-65m aOD (ULAS 2012; Teresa Hawtin pers. comm.). The combination of a general landscape sloping from south-west to north-east in this location and the 1980's landscaping on Site is likely to account for the c.2.5m basal height discrepancy between this evaluation and those identified on the site to the immediate south of Soar Valley Way (ULAS 2012; Teresa Hawtin pers. comm.).
- 7.1.2 Deep deposits of made ground consisting of redeposited natural and brick rubble were also commonly encountered. In addition, the topsoil was deep (up to 0.55m) and homogeneous which suggested that it may have been imported or re-arranged on Site recently. Closely spaced irregularly edged linear features, three each in both **Trenches 3** and **4**, all aligned north-west to south-east, of similar width and with similar fills, indistinguishable from the overlying topsoil, were interpreted as wheel ruts caused by the use of heavy machinery during these landscaping operations leaving shallow imprints in the natural. Excavated slots through four of the features revealed they were all extremely shallow. Land drains encountered, some of which truncated the made ground, were all of modern plastic and likely to have been inserted during the 1980's landscaping. No historic land drains were encountered.
- 7.1.3 An irregular and shallow line of bioturbation at the southern end of **Trench 3**, on a west north-west to east-south-east alignment, corresponded with the position and alignment of a field boundary shown on historic mapping from 1885.
- 7.1.4 Two additional linear features in **Trenches 2** and **3** contained post-medieval material. The feature in **Trench 2**, on a north-west to south-east alignment, contained post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe and was thought to be a hedgerow. The feature in **Trench 3**, on a north-east to south-west alignment, contained post-medieval brick and was thought to be a gully. The features are roughly parallel with boundaries shown on historic mapping and probably represent part of a contemporary field system or drainage.
- 7.1.5 The Site has been heavily truncated by landscaping activities. There was no evidence to suggest that buried remains associated with the Iron Age/Roman cropmark features to the south of the Site extend into the proposed development area and no residual Iron Age or



Roman finds were found. Any remains are likely to have lain c.2.5m above the current ground level. The hedgerows and gully encountered are likely to only represent the base level of deeper features. The presence of only plastic land drains demonstrate that even post-medieval land drains have been removed.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Leicestershire County Museums Service. The Leicestershire County Museums Service has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **X.A49.2015**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Leicestershire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. An OASIS form, ID number **wessexar1-210311 (Appendix 2)**, has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of deposition.

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 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.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 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.

9 REFERENCES

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9.2 Online sources

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench No. 1		Dimensions: 50.0 x 2.0m Max depth: 0.55m
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
101	Topsoil: Light brown sandy silt, occasional rounded to subrounded gravel	0.00 – 0.55
102	Natural: Orangey red sandy sand and gravel, common rounded and subrounded gravel inclusions	0.55+
103	Made Ground: Last 10m to NW end; redeposited natural with rubble - orange red sand, gravel and clay patches with frogged red brick fragments, modern plastic rubble and iron rods	0.55+
104	Natural: Patches of blue grey clay in reddish sand gravel to SE end	0.55+
105	Sondage to determine depth of made ground in SE end of trench	0.55 – 1.00+
106	Sondage to determine depth of made ground in NW end of trench	0.55 – 1.00+

Trench No. 2		Dimensions: 50.0 x 2.0m Max depth: 0.40m
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
201	Topsoil: Mid brown sandy silt, includes frogged red brick	0.00 – 0.40
202	Natural: Orangey red silty sand gravel	0.40+
203	Cut: Hedgerow/ ditch?, irregular sides and base, 1.05m wide, filled with 204 (upper fill) and 205 (lower fill)	0.40 – 0.75+
204	Fill: Secondary fill of 203, dark greyish brown sandy clay, no finds	
205	Fill: Secondary fill of 203, mid greyish brown silty sand with bands of yellow sand, Post medieval clay pipe and pottery	

Trench No. 3		Dimensions: 50.0 x 2.0m Max depth: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
301	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones and gravel, Post-medieval pottery	0.00 – 0.40
302	Natural: Orangey red sand and gravel	0.40+
303	Cut: Small gully, NE-SW aligned, 0.56m wide, 0.14m deep, filled with 304, bioturbation on northern side	0.40 – 0.54
304	Fill: Secondary fill of 303, greyish brown silty sand, Post-medieval CBM	
305	Cut: Wheel rut – Shallow and irregularly edged NW-SE aligned feature 0.03m deep, 0.60m wide, filled with 306	0.40 – 0.43
306	Fill: Fill of 305, clean greyish brown silty sand, no finds, roots	
307	Bioturbation: Hedgerow, WNW to ESE aligned, 0.03m – 0.13m deep, 0.60m wide	0.40 – 0.53
308	Fill: Fill of 307, clean greyish brown silty sand, no finds, roots, bioturbation	
309	Made Ground: Redeposited natural with rubble - orange red sand, with yellow sand patches, rubble including red frogged brick, iron rods and plastic	0.40+



Trench No. 4		Dimensions: 50.0 x 2.0m Max depth: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
401	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stone inclusions,	0.00 – 0.40
402	Natural: Red sand and rounded pebbles	0.40+
403	Cut: Wheel rut, NW-SE, 0.04m deep, irregular in plan, filled with 404	0.40 – 0.44
404	Fill: Greyish brown silty sand, fill of 403 , no finds	
405	Cut: Wheel rut, NW-SE, 0.05m deep, irregular in plan, filled with 406	0.40 – 0.45
406	Fill: Greyish brown silty sand, fill of 405 , no finds	
407	Cut: Wheel rut, NW-SE, 0.04m deep, irregular in plan, filled with 408	0.40 – 0.44
408	Fill: Greyish brown silty sand, fill of 407 , no finds	
409	Made Ground: 25m towards NE end; redeposited natural with rubble - orange red sand with grey clay patches, rubble including fragments of red frogged brick, stone and metal	0.40+

Trench No. 5		Dimensions: 22.0 x 2.0m Max depth: 1m+
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
501	Topsoil: Light brown sandy silt	0.00 – 0.50
502	Made Ground: redeposited natural with rubble - orange red sand with gravel, rubble including fragments of red frogged brick, metal and plastic	0.50+
503	Sondage to determine depth of made ground in S end of trench	0.50 – 1.00+



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-210311

Project details

Project name	Everard's Brewery
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting for Quod Planning on behalf of Next Retail to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Everard's Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire, hereafter 'the Site' (NGR 455544 300033). A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (WSI, CgMs 2015) was submitted to the local planning archaeologist for approval in advance of fieldwork commencement. The work was undertaken in accordance with current national industry guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-e). The Site has been heavily impacted by landscaping that took place in the 1980s during the construction of Everard's Brewery. Deep intermittent brick rubble made ground deposits were commonly encountered, and the topsoil was homogenous to a depth (up to 0.55m). Closely spaced linear features, three each in two trenches, of similar alignment, width and with similar fills, were interpreted as wheel ruts caused by the use of heavy machinery during these landscaping operations leaving shallow imprints in the natural. Excavated slots through four of the features revealed they were all extremely shallow. A further irregular and shallow line of bioturbation corresponded with the position and alignment of a field boundary shown on historic mapping. Two additional linear features contained post-medieval material; one contained pottery and clay tobacco pipe and was thought to be a hedgerow. The other was thought to be a gully and contained post-medieval brick. The features lie roughly parallel with boundaries shown on historic mapping. It is likely that much of the Site has been truncated by 1980's landscaping activities.</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-04-2015 End: 24-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	109110 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	T20179 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded



Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE BLABY ENDERBY Everard's Brewery
Postcode	LE19 1BY
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 455544 300033 52.8652570896 -1.32323716505 52 51 54 N 001 19 23 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Ground level 61.7m - 62.5m aOD

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	CgMS Consulting Ltd
Project director/manager	R. O'Neill
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Next Retail

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire Museums
Paper Contents	"none"

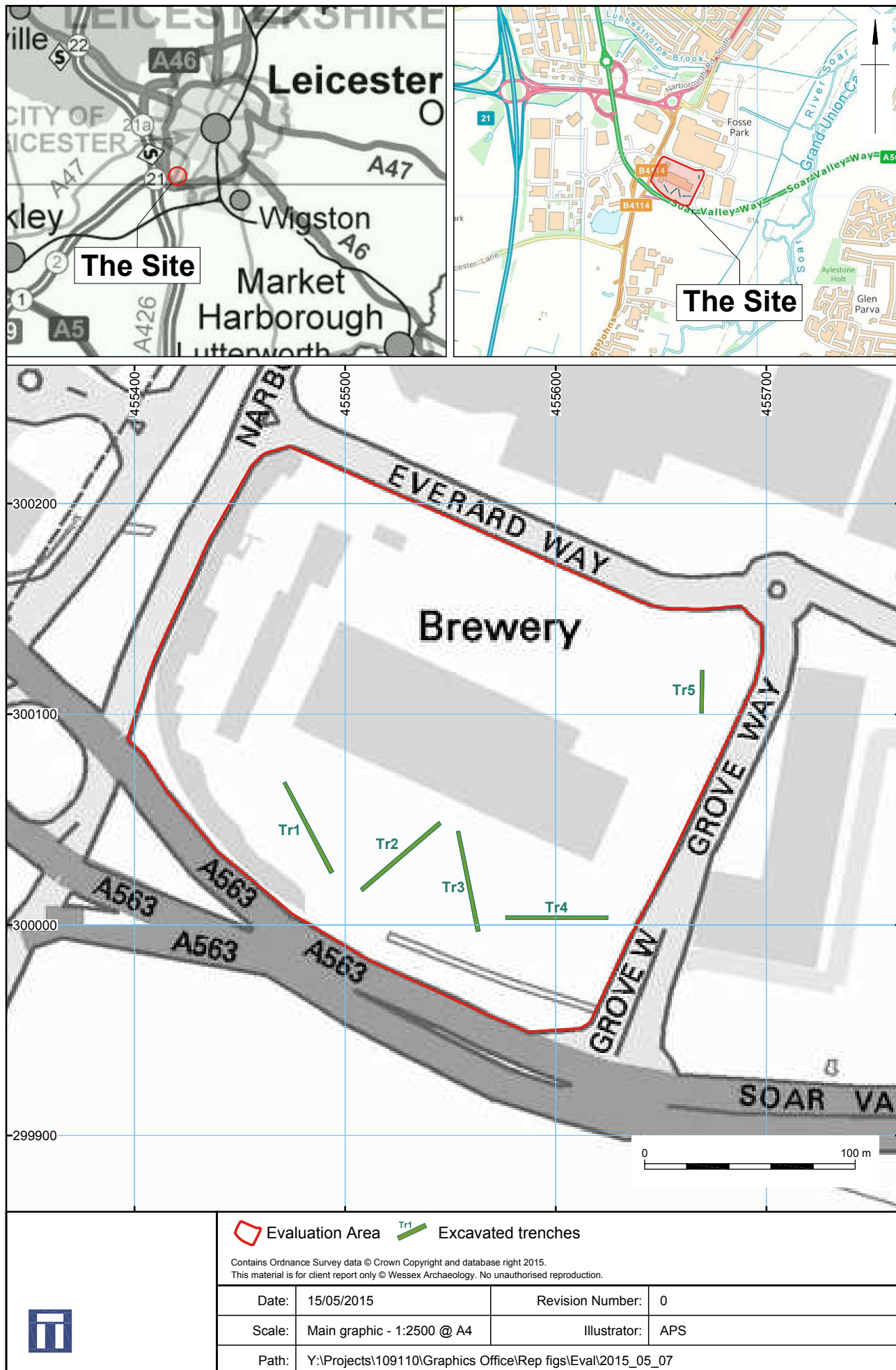


Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

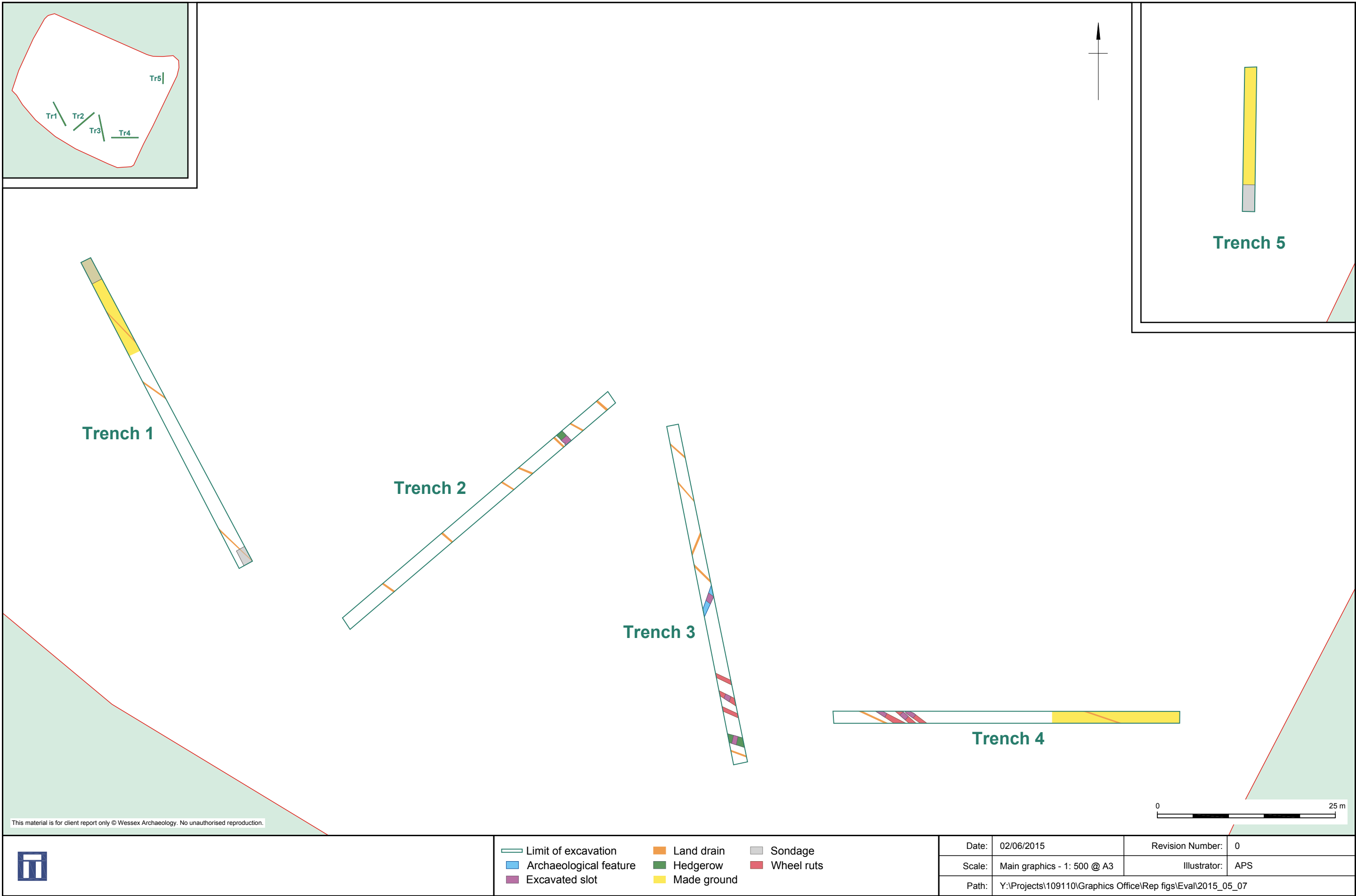
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Everard's Brewery, Soar Valley Way, Enderby, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tuck, A., Tenzer, M.
Other bibliographic details	109110.01
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed comb bound report

Entered by	Martina Tenzer (J.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	15 June 2015



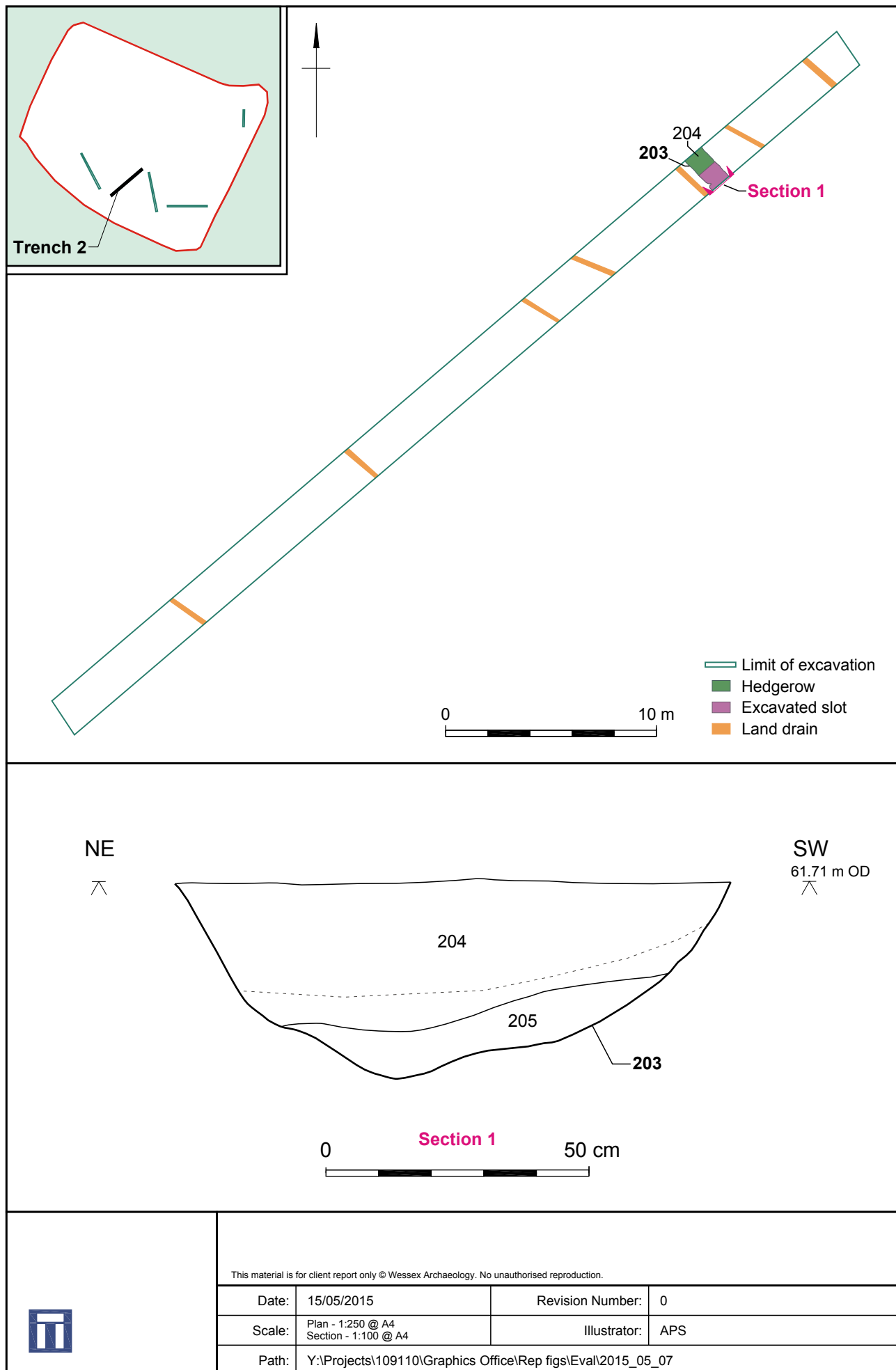
Site and trench location

Figure 1



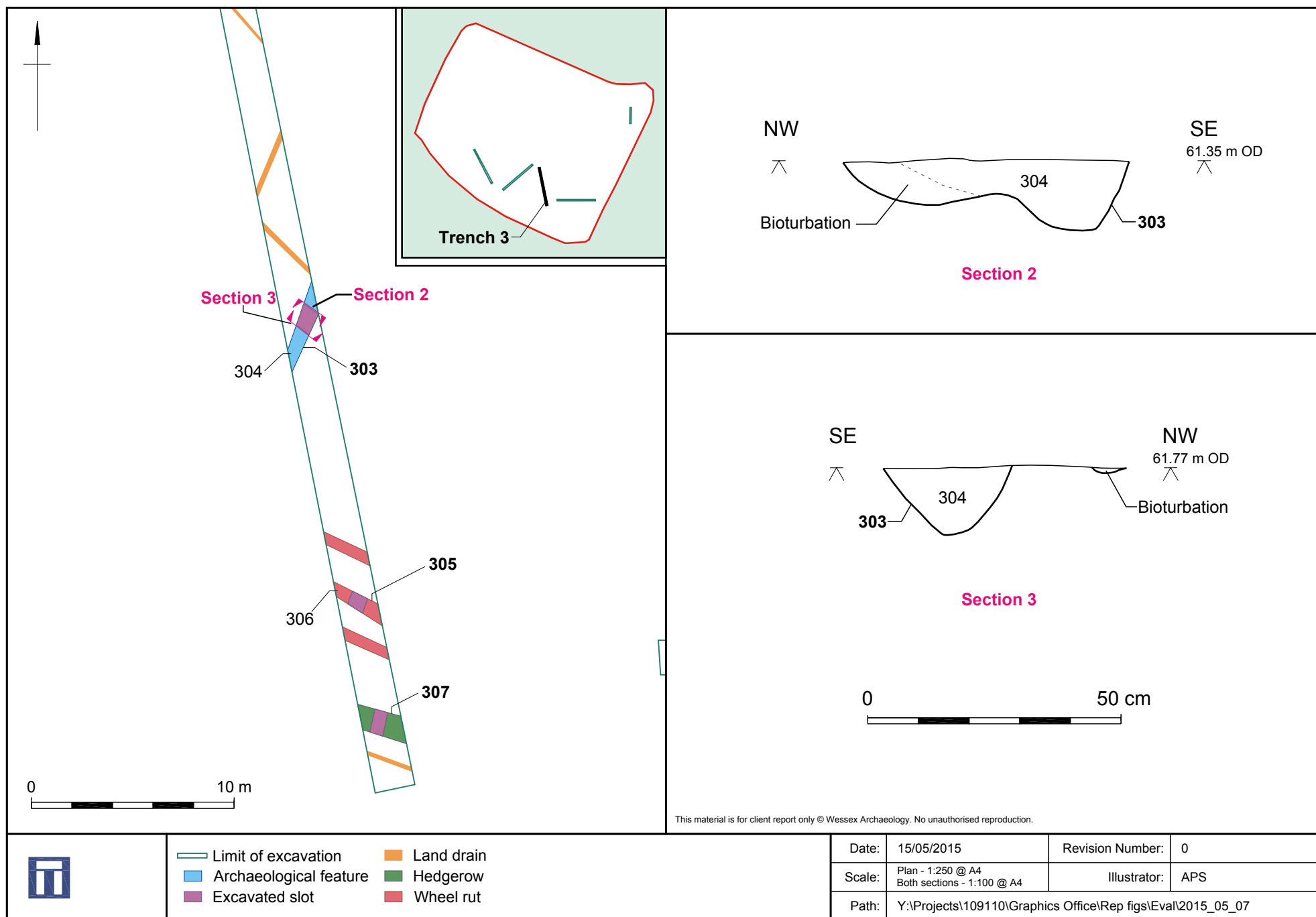
Plan of excavated trenches

Figure 2



Plan and section of hedgerow 203

Figure 3



Plan of hedgerow 307, and plan and section of gully 303



Plate 1: Wheel rut **403** from northwest



Plate 2: Hedgerow **203** from west



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Plate 3: Gully **303** from south-west



Plate 4: Hedgerow **307** from west

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