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Ingles Hill Farm, Burton Road Ashby-de-la-Zouch Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Reference: 15/00714/FULM
Museum Accession Code: X.A95.2015
Ref: 108561.01
September 2015



**Land at Ingles Hill Farm
Burton Road
Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Ingles Hill Farm Burton Road Ashby-de-la-Zouch Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
3.1 Specific Aims.....	5
4 METHODOLOGY.....	6
4.1 Fieldwork methodology	6
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	6
5.1 Introduction	6
5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence	6
5.3 Archaeological Results.....	7
6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	9
6.1 Introduction	9
6.2 Pottery.....	9
6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	10
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	10
8 DISCUSSION.....	10
8.1 Archaeological Narrative	10
8.2 Conclusion	11
9 STORAGE AND CURATION	11
9.1 Museum	11
9.2 Preparation of Archive.....	11
9.3 Discard Policy	12
9.4 Security Copy.....	12
9.5 Copyright.....	12



10	REFERENCES.....	13
10.1	Bibliography	13
11	APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES.....	14

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Trench plan overlaying geophysical survey interpretation
- Figure 3: Trench plan

Plates

- Plate 1: Southeast facing section of pit 603
- Plate 2: Southwest facing section of furrow 904
- Plate 3: Southwest facing section of ditch 1203
- Plate 4: Southwest facing section of ditch 1404
- Plate 5: Southeast facing section of ditch 1406
- Plate 6: Northeast facing section of brick structure 1506
- Plate 7: North facing section of ditch terminus 1803
- Plate 8: Southeast facing section of ditch 2203
- Plate 9: West facing sections of ditch terminus 2305 and ditch 2307
- Plate 10: Northwest facing section of pit 2404

Tables:

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



**Land at Ingles Hill Farm
Burton Road
Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Parker Dann Chartered Town Planning Consultants, on behalf of their client Suncredit UK, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Ingles Hill Farm, Burton Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

This evaluation forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site along with a previous archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2015) and a geophysical survey (Eden Mapping 2015), which were aimed at providing archaeological information to aid the planning process. The Site is to be developed as a 3.04 MW solar farm with associated infrastructure and currently comprises of a single field under arable cultivation.

The evaluation was undertaken between 7th September 2015 and 11th September 2015 and consisted of the excavation of twenty-four trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8m that revealed multi-phased features of archaeological interest. The possibility of the presence of prehistoric field systems was recorded within the southern extent of the Site, along with a number of furrows on differing alignments implying the medieval and early post-medieval use of the Site as part of an arable open field system.

The evaluation has assessed the archaeological potential of land proposed for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer at Leicestershire County Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.



**Land at Ingles Hill Farm
Burton Road
Ashby De La Zouch
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

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This report was compiled by Andrew Souter and Jo Condliffe and edited by Mark William, Team Leader at Wessex Archaeology London and South East. Illustrations were prepared by Jo Condliffe. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Meopham.



Land at Ingles Hill Farm Burton Road Ashby-de-la-Zouch Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Parker Dann Chartered Town Planning Consultants (The Client) to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land at Ingles Hill Farm, Burton Road, Ashby De La Zouch, Leicestershire centred on National Grid Reference: 434363, 317628 (hereafter referred to as the Site; **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This evaluation forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site along with a previous archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2015) and a geophysical survey (Eden Mapping 2015), which are aimed at providing archaeological information to aid the planning process. The Site is to be developed as a 3.04 MW solar farm with associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Leicestershire County Council (2015). All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014).
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 7th and 11th September 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 24 trenches. This report documents the results from the archaeological evaluation, along with an assessment of the archaeological material recorded.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the north west of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, just outside the limit of urban development. The Site is bounded to the north by Burton Road, to the south by a small area of settlement, and on all other sides by modern field boundaries surrounded by agricultural fields. The Site comprises 8 hectares of arable land and is located within the administrative boundaries of Leicestershire County Council (LCC).
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS). It is mapped as Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation (Mudstone) across all but the south western edge of the Site, which is mapped as Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation (Sandstone). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS online). The BGS also records superficial Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene (Sand and Gravel) in the north eastern half of the Site, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The archaeological potential at the Site is based on archaeological sites recorded nearby and the proximity of archaeological remains presently recorded in Leicestershire County Council's (LCC) Historic Environment Record (LHER). An *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (DBA) has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2015) which provides an overview of the archaeological background of the Site and the surrounding area. The following section has been extracted from the DBA (2015: p16-19);

2.1.2 In general, the HER records relate to medieval and post-medieval evidence. Map regression exercise demonstrates that the Site remained undeveloped until the 1960's when the school was constructed.

Prehistoric to Romano-British

2.1.3 Evidence of prehistoric activity the Study Area is sparse, with a few residual finds and potential but unconfirmed features. A scraper was found during fieldwalking in 1994 along the proposed line of the Ashby bypass. A collection of prehistoric flints, including seven cores and at least one blade was found during fieldwalking for the A50 bypass in 1995, and another four flakes and a core were found during topsoil stripping in 2001.

2.1.4 A single piece of burnt flint and a single struck flint were recovered during fieldwalking in 2014, 340m south of the Site. Fragments of prehistoric pottery were found in medieval ridge and furrow features during an evaluation in 2012; however, these are likely to be residual. A possible cropmark of two abutted rectangular enclosure was noted on aerial photographs in 1977.

2.1.5 A possible enclosure made up of linear features adjacent to a series of spherical pit-like features enclosing a horseshoe shaped anomaly and four discrete thermoremanent features was recorded during geophysical survey in 2011. However, trial trenching did not record any features. Trial trenching on a neighbouring site uncovered a number of pits with signs of *in-situ* burning which may be of prehistoric origin but which had no dating evidence.

2.1.6 Two sherds of Romano-British pottery and another potential sherd were found during fieldwalking for the A50 bypass in 1995. Topsoil stripping in 2001 also recovered a scatter of Romano-British pottery. Found along with prehistoric flints and a scatter of medieval and modern pottery it was interpreted as the result of manure spreading.

Anglo-Saxon

2.1.7 To date there is no Anglo-Saxon evidence within the Study Area. The Domesday Book refers to 21 households in Ashby-de-la-Zouch and has an entry for Woodcote referring to a landowner and '2 ploughlands (tre),' indicating probable occupation of the area during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval

2.1.8 Fieldwalking along the route of the A50 Ashby Bypass in 2001 recovered medieval pottery, interpreted as the result of manure spreading due to the nature of the scatter and associated finds. Fieldwalking north of Moira Road in 2014 recovered a pottery assemblage that included medieval finds. However like the 2001 fieldwalking, it has been interpreted as the result of manure spreading. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from ridge and furrow during an evaluation in 2012.



- 2.1.9 Documentary sources refer to Prestop Park as a medieval deer park. In the ownership of the manor of Ashby-de-la-Zouch since the 15th century; it held deer until well into the 17th century. A 1735 estate map names 'Lane Potters Close', 'Nether Potters Close' and 'Potters Side Furlong,' indicating that pottery kilns may have been located in the area.
- 2.1.10 Multiple medieval fishponds are recorded within the Study Area, possibly associated with Prestop Park. A flat bottomed depression was recorded in 1977 to the north west of the Site which was interpreted as a possible medieval trackway.
- 2.1.11 The possible location of Woodcote deserted medieval village is 630m to the north east of the Site, indicated by eight fields called Woodcote Close (or Meadow) on Gardiner's Estate Map of 1735. The village was probably abandoned between 1446 and 1468. The name is shared with an entry in the Domesday Book, but the village is a later settlement.
- 2.1.12 Multiple investigations within the Study Area showed evidence of ridge and furrow farming. An annotated map provided by the LRHER shows that ridge and furrow covered at least three quarters of the Site. It is likely that at least some of these are medieval in origin.
- 2.1.13 During fieldwalking for the A50 Ashby Bypass a number of earthworks and a pond were noted with 'Tournament Field' and, while undated, were considered to be late medieval to post-medieval in date by the Archaeological Survey Team of Leicestershire County Council Museums.

Post-medieval

- 2.1.14 Assemblages of post-medieval finds were collected during fieldwalking on the A50 Ashby Bypass, Holywell Spring Farm and north of Moira Road. The assemblages from Holywell Spring Farm and the A50 Ashby Bypass were both interpreted as the result of manure spreading while the results from Moira Road, despite also showing evidence of manure spreading, were concentrated along former field boundaries. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) recovered during fieldwalking at Holywell Spring Farm showed some correlation with geophysical survey results from the same investigation.
- 2.1.15 A geophysical survey at Holywell Spring Farm in 2011 recorded three potential features. The subsequent evaluation identified one of the three as a post-medieval clamp kiln, 6m in diameter, indicating industrial use of the field in the post-medieval period. Trial trenching on Moira Road in 2012 identified two post-medieval ditches which mirrored the alignment of earlier ridge and furrow, possibly representing a later phase of agricultural activity.
- 2.1.16 A post-medieval farm complex was located 370m to the northeast of the Site. Most of the original buildings were demolished in the 1980s and 1990s. Records show that the western range at least was brick built. A brick built structure described as a 'magazine' was located 620m to the northeast of the Site and can be seen on the 1884 OS map of the area. A photograph from the early 1980s shows it in a 'ruinous' condition and it has since been demolished. The term 'magazine' could refer to a store of military provisions or a structure used for storing food. Considering its location, it is likely to be the latter of these.
- 2.1.17 A spring used during the post-medieval period was located to the east of the Site. By the early 19th century, it was one of the main water sources for Ashby. A hydraulic pump fed the water around Holywell Spring Farm. Turnpike Road from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton on Trent, (which later became the A50) was first authorised in 1753 and expired as a turnpike in 1872.



19th Century and Modern

- 2.1.18 The Midway Railway, Ashby to Derby line opened in 1874, incorporating the defunct Coleorton railway which had ceased operation in 1860, as a siding. A Turnpike road from near Moira to near Ashby-de-la-Zouch was first authorised in 1815 and was repealed in 1885. Part of the Willesley Basin to Ticknall tramway runs through the eastern edge of the Study Area. Its route was mapped using the 1821 Ordnance Survey drawing and an 1837 plan of Ashby.
- 2.1.19 Farm buildings were surveyed at Holywell Spring Farm in 2010, made up of a 19th century farmhouse and two 'stable like buildings'. Greenwoods map of 1826 has a reference to brick kilns, and a geophysical survey in 2014 shows an area of magnetic disturbance which could indicate either extraction or the kilns themselves.
- 2.1.20 Concentrations of modern material were discovered during fieldwalking north of Moira Road in 2014. The largest of these concentrations was adjacent to a demolished farm along the south west boundary of the survey, while two smaller concentrations appeared to be located adjacent to existing or former field boundaries, and could define the locations of field barns. A small amount of slag found during the survey could be derived from ironworking in Moira.
- 2.1.21 The Burton and Ashby light railway ran along the route of Burton Road, directly past the Site to north. It was opened in 1906 but by 1918 it was losing money, largely due to competition from busses. The last tramcar ran in February 1927.

Undated Archaeology

- 2.1.22 An aerial photographic survey from 2000 shows multiple linear cropmarks to the north of the Site. Whilst a survey from 2006 shows branching and detached linear cropmarks in the fields surrounding the Site and partially within the Site. As the cropmarks remain uninvestigated their presence, date and significance is unknown.
- 2.1.23 A possible boundary ditch of unknown date, aligned with an existing field boundary, was discovered during topsoil strip of the A50 Ashby Bypass.

Cartographic Sources

- 2.1.24 A 1735 map (not reproduced here) shows the Site as being part of a larger field named 'Wad-Hill'. In this map there is a small area in the southern corner of the site that is separated, indicating that some form of field boundary was previously in this corner of the Site.
- 2.1.25 In the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1882 (not reproduced here), the label for 'Prestop Park' is shown covering the Site, but it is unclear if this is a reference to the previous medieval deer park or if it is simply a name associated with the area. A pond has appeared within the south western corner of the Site and an unlabelled gravel pit is located directly to the west of the Site. It is possible that this pit is still active at this time as it is not labelled in the Ordnance Survey as disused until the 1923 edition. The field boundary to the south west of the Site appears to be on a slightly different alignment to the modern field boundaries, and would cut across the southwestern edge of the Site itself.
- 2.1.26 By 1923 the gravel pit has concluded operations, and is now marked as 'old gravel pit'. The boundary between the field making up the Site and a smaller field southeast has been removed, indicating that the two fields have merged.



- 2.1.27 The 1960-1961 OS maps (not reproduced here) show a number of changes to the layout of the fields around the Site, with the southern boundary being completely removed and the small field that appeared to have been combined with the Site in the 1923 OS is now separated and merged into one of two new fields to the south. The pond has also been removed.
- 2.1.28 In the 1984-1991 OS maps (not reproduced here), show further changes to the field layout, with all but the northern 180m of the eastern boundary removed and the fields apparently merged into one large field. If this actually occurred then it has since been changed as the modern field layout appears similar to the 1960-1961 layout with the exception of the field boundary at the southwestern edge of the Site.

Recent Investigation

- 2.1.29 A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken by Eden Mapping in August 2015. The detailed magnetic survey covered approximately 6 hectares and identified several linear and curvilinear anomalies that are of possible archaeological interest. The position of a former field boundary and presumed in-filled pond were also identified, and correlate with historical mapping. Broad positive and negative linear anomalies were also detected in the survey area, and are likely to be associated with ridge and furrow cultivation. A metallic service pipe was also located, adjacent to the eastern field boundary.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Specific Aims

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the location, extent, date, nature, character and significance of archaeological remains as may exist on the Site and to report on the results of the evaluation so that an informed decision on their subsequent treatment can be made, in light of the impact of the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 The **principle** aims of the archaeological work were to:
- *to establish whether any archaeological remains of prehistoric date are present within the Site;*
 - *to establish whether archaeological remains of Roman and/or Saxon date are present within the Site;*
 - *to assess whether remains of medieval and/or post-medieval are located within the Site and to characterise them.*
- 3.1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were therefore to:
- *provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record all archaeological features revealed during the evaluation;*
 - *establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed during the evaluation;*
 - *investigate the function of any structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the Site; and*
 - *in the event that archaeological remains are found, to inform and provide information for any future mitigation for the Site in compliance with the planning condition.*



4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 4.1.1 Details of the methodology have been presented in a Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation (LCC 2015). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the brief and with industry best practice, as outlined in guidelines issued by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA 2014), the *United Kingdom Institute of Conservation* (UKIC 2001) and the relevant local and regional frameworks. During a site visit the county archaeologist requested an extra trench be excavated.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of twenty-four (No. 24) trenches (twenty-three in accordance with the brief and a twenty-fourth in compliance with the county archaeologist's request), 35 m x 1.8 m (**Figure 2**).
- 4.1.3 All of the trench locations were surveyed in relation to the Ordnance Survey grid using a survey grade GPS to an accuracy of within +or- 100mm.
- 4.1.4 All excavation works were carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket, working under the direction of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the natural geology or archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the current ground level.
- 4.1.5 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross referenced to all other assigned records.
- 4.1.6 A photographic record was maintained using digital images which illustrated both the detail and general context of the trenches associated principal features. A metric photographic scale was used wherever possible.
- 4.1.7 Following recording all trenches and test pits were backfilled with the excavated material in reverse order.
- 4.1.8 Finds of pre-modern date were to be retained if encountered. Any finds of obviously modern date were noted and subsequently discarded.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This section presents the results of the archaeological evaluation. Detailed descriptions of the trenches are included in **Appendix 1**. **Figure 1** shows the location of the Site and trenches while **Figure 2** and **Figure 3** overlays the archaeological results with the previous geophysical survey data and with associated context numbers on. **Plates 1-10** are provided to support the text and show the general stratigraphic sequence recorded across the site.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 5.2.1 A consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil overlying the natural geology. Dark brown silty sandy clay topsoil was observed overlaying directly onto the natural geology which was exposed at between 0.30 m and 0.45m below ground level (BGL). The natural geology consisted mainly of mid red/orange brown silty sandy clay, although within **Trenches 22** and **24** solid sandstone



bedrock was present. The north eastern end of **Trench 24** was the only location where a subsoil measuring approximately 0.15m in thickness was recorded. **Appendix 1** provides the stratigraphic sequence for all trenches, including those without archaeological deposits.

5.3 Archaeological Results

5.3.1 Archaeological features were recorded in all but nine of the excavated trenches. The blank trenches were primarily located within the northern and central extents of the Site and comprised **Trenches 2 - 5, 7, 10, 11,** and **Trench 20** in the south **Trench 1** contained a modern land drain.

Modern disturbance

5.3.2 The northernmost trench excavated on Site, **Trench 1**, was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.42m below the existing ground level and contained two land drains orientated northwest/southeast and northeast/southwest (**Figure 3**).

Trench 6

5.3.3 Within the central western extent of the Site **Trench 6** measured 30m in length with an average excavated depth of 0.39m. A modern field drain was observed at the northern end of the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment, which was truncated by modern pit **603 (Plate 1)**. This small irregular shaped pit contained two deliberate backfills of burnt material. This feature aligns with an isolated geophysical survey anomaly (**Figure 2**).

Trench 8

5.3.4 Located within the eastern extent of the Site **Trench 8** was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.42m and contained a shallow northeast/southwest-aligned linear feature **803** within the northern half of the trench. The shallow bowl shaped profile measured 1.2m in width with a depth of 0.14m and contained a single fill consisting of mid red brown silty clay which has been interpreted as evidence of furrowing.

Trench 9

5.3.5 A single linear feature was observed in **Trench 9**. Ditch **903** lay on a northeast/ southwest alignment and measured 0.90m in width with a depth of 0.30m (**Plate 2**). An irregular V-shaped profile gave way to a single fill comprising light yellow brown sandy silt with sparse sub rounded gravel inclusions **904**. No finds were associated with this feature which may represent a former field boundary.

Trench 12

5.3.6 Within the central southern extent of the Site **Trench 12** contained a single linear feature on a similar alignment to ditch **903** in **Trench 9**. The profiles of the two features however were completely different. Ditch **1203** measured 0.95m in width with a depth of 0.18m. The shallow gently concaving sides formed a bowl-shaped profile that was filled by mid brown silty sand with sparse sub rounded stones **1204**. No finds were associated with this feature.

Trench 13

5.3.7 Five linear features were recorded in **Trench 13**. All five of the features were investigated and interpreted as the remnants of furrows aligned on a northwest to southeast axis.



Trench 14

- 5.3.8 Two linear ditches were recorded at the northern end of **Trench 14**. Ditch **1404 (Plate 4)** lay on a northeast to southwest alignment and correlated with a linear geophysical survey anomaly (**Figure 2**). This ditch had a V-shaped profile and contained a single secondary silting fill. Perpendicular to this ditch **1406 (Plate 5)** lay on a northwest to southeast axis. It had a similar profile to ditch **1404** and contained a single fill from which a single sherd of abraded prehistoric pottery was retrieved.

Trench 15

- 5.3.9 A number of features were recorded within **Trench 15**. At the western end of the trench the extents of a former pond were exposed **1503**, which was located within a large anomaly interpreted on the geophysical survey as being dipolar magnetic disturbance (**Figure 2**). To the east of this the brick foundations of 19th century/modern structure **1506 (Plate 6)** were uncovered which sat within foundation cut **1505**. Three sides of the structure were exposed within the trench each of which consisted of a single row of bricks bonded with a light coloured mortar. Two courses of bricks were present. Context **1507** formed the deliberate backfill within the foundation cut **1505**. Extending from the eastern side of the structure along the length of the trench the scar of a modern pipe trench was observed **1508**.

Trench 16

- 5.3.10 A single furrow was observed across the centre of **Trench 16**. This was investigated and discussed during the monitoring meeting with the County Archaeologist.

Trench 17

- 5.3.11 Located adjacent to the southeaster boundary of the Site this trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.40m below the existing ground level. An east/west aligned ditch was recorded at the northern end of the trench and measured 0.80m in width with a depth of 0.16m. This feature, ditch **1703**, had a bow-shaped profile and was filled with mid red brown silty clay (1704), from which no finds were retrieved.

Trench 18

- 5.3.12 At the southern end of **Trench 18** ditch terminus **1803** was excavated which was located on a north to south axis terminating at the northern end (**Plate 7**). The ditch had a steep near vertical eastern edge and a relatively gentle sloping western side, which rounded into a terminus with a straight diagonal end. Sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the single fill of the ditch terminus although they are highly likely to be residual. This feature aligned with the terminal end of a strong magnetically enhanced geophysical anomaly (**Figure 2**).

Trench 19

- 5.3.13 The only feature identified in **Trench 19** and following investigation was interpreted as a furrow on a northwest to southeast alignment (**Figure 2**).

Trench 21

- 5.3.14 The only feature identified in **Trench 21** was interpreted as a furrow on an east to west alignment. This feature was tested and assigned context number **2103** with a single fill **2104** from which post-medieval pottery and CBM was retrieved.

Trench 22

- 5.3.15 Two linear features were identified in **Trench 22**. Within the western half of the trench a large northwest to southeast aligned ditch **2204** was recorded (**Plate 8**). This ditch was 1.9m wide with a depth of 0.76m and had a V-shaped profile that cut directly into the sandstone bedrock. No finds were recovered from the single homogenous fill however the

feature aligns with a slightly curving geophysical anomaly that terminates at feature **1803** to the northwest (**Figure 2**).

- 5.3.16 A second, smaller, linear feature was observed towards the eastern end of the trench, ditch **2206**. Following investigation this feature was interpreted as a furrow (**Figure 2**).

Trench 23

- 5.3.17 Three linear features were recorded within **Trench 23**. Ditch **2303** lay on a west-northwest to east-southeast axis with a shallow bowl-shaped profile and a single fill (**2304**) from which post-medieval pottery and CBM was retrieved. This feature potentially aligns with two strong geophysical anomalies; the southern end of the curvilinear ditch **1803** seen in **Trench 18** (although the profile is considerably different) and with the straight linear anomaly of a former 19th century field boundary recorded in **Trench 22** (**Figure 2**).

- 5.3.18 To the south of ditch **2303** were two further linear features orientated on a east/west alignment. Feature **2305** (**Plate 9**) has been provisional characterised as a furrow although it is also possible, given the depth and shape of the feature, that it represents a ditch terminus. Immediately to the south of this, a second narrower ditch **2307** was recorded on the same alignment (**Plate 9**). Post-medieval pottery and CBM were recovered from these two features.

Trench 24

- 5.3.19 **Trench 24** was excavated at the request of the County Archaeologist during a Site monitoring visit in order to further target a series of linear and curvilinear features identified by the geophysics results and located within close proximity to **Trenches 17-18, 22** and **24**. No further evidence for the presence of the features was recorded within this trench, however located against the southern edge of the trench was circular pit cut directly in to the sandstone bedrock. Pit **2405** (**Plate 10**) was 0.62 m diameter and 0.16 m deep with a single fill from which a sherd of abraded prehistoric pottery was recovered.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small assemblage of finds, in a very restricted range of material types (all ceramic). The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval.
- 6.1.2 Finds were recovered from five of the 24 trenches excavated. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site; of the 14 sherds recovered, nine are prehistoric and the remaining five are post-medieval.

Prehistoric

- 6.2.2 Eight sherds are in sparsely flint-tempered fabrics, with one sherd in a coarse sandy fabric. None are diagnostic, and they are dated solely on fabric grounds. The most likely date for the flint-tempered sherds is Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, while the sandy sherd is broadly dated as Iron Age.
- 6.2.3 The prehistoric sherds came from context **1407**, ditch terminal **1803** and pit **2404**. However, in all three cases, sherds are small and levels of abrasion are relatively high,



suggesting that they may be redeposited – they should not be taken as firm dating evidence for these features.

Post-medieval

- 6.2.4 All five post-medieval sherds are in glazed redwares. These do not lend themselves to close dating within the period, although one black-glazed example (from furrow **2303**) is probably of 17th or 18th century date. Other sherds came from furrows **2103** and **2305**.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.3.1 Fragments of CBM from furrows **2103** and **2303** belong to flat roof tiles of medieval or early post-medieval date. One small fragment from ditch **2307** is undiagnostic, but probably post-medieval.

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

Context	CBM	Pottery
1407		2/25
1804		6/44
2103	3/479	2/19
2304	2/567	2/315
2306		1/16
2308	1/3	
2405		1/8
Total	6/1049	14/427

CBM = ceramic building material

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Archaeological Narrative

- 8.1.1 A consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil overlying natural geology with an average depth of 0.4m below the existing ground level.

- 8.1.2 The results of the evaluation clearly indicate that the Site has been subjected to ploughing during the past with evidence for ridge and furrow present within the southern extent of the Site. That said the levels of truncation appear to be minimal and archaeological features do exist and survive within the southern extents of the Site. Although caution is recommended when assigning provenance to features containing abraded pottery there does seem to be an indication that prehistoric occupation may be present on or near to the site. Ditches within **Trench 14** and **Trench 18** coupled with a pit within **Trench 24** all contained residual pottery with dates ranging for the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age. It is possible that these are intrusive within later contexts however and when considered along with other more substantial undated features a picture starts to emerge. With that in mind the presence of ditches within adjacent trenches need to be taken into consideration. **Trench 24** contains two such ditches, as does **Trench 23** and together with the



geophysical results these start form a series of field boundaries with potential penannular enclosures with a possible prehistoric date.

- 8.1.3 The presence of furrows within the trenches goes on to suggest the continued agricultural use of the Site and with a number of furrows on differing alignments this may imply the medieval and early post-medieval use of the Site as part of an arable open field system.
- 8.1.4 The pond observed in the western end of **Trench 15** is recorded on historic mapping between 1882 and 1923 (WA 2015). Conversations with the local farmer revealed that the pond, which was used for the watering on local cattle, was backfilled in the 1950's. Added to this mention was made of a pump used to transport water from the existing field to the field adjacent and to the east. The brick structure to the east (**1506**), although not recorded on any mapping, may have provided a stable housing for the pump with a pipe (still present **1508**) used to transport the water.
- 8.1.5 With regards to the geophysical survey it is clear that archaeological features have been correctly identified. That said there are occasions where features were suggested and not present and where features were present and not suggested. With that in mind it is recommended that geophysical results are used as a guide to the possible presence of archaeological features rather than as a defined indicator of extant remains.

8.2 Conclusion

- 8.2.1 The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the WSI (Leicestershire County Council 2015). Natural geological horizons have been shown to survive intact, largely on the periphery of the Site, at a depth of approximately 0.4m below the existing ground level. Within the northern area of the Site archaeological remains are limited to medieval/post-medieval furrowing while in the south the furrowing continues within an area that also records the possible presence of prehistoric field systems.
- 8.2.2 This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land proposed for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer (LCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the development proposals.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service under accession code **X.A95.2015**. Deposition of any finds with a museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of Archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the guidelines for the transfer of archaeological archives to Leicestershire Museums Service (3rd edition, revised, 2012), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *1 file/document case of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*



- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- Digital archive including photographic and survey data

9.2.3 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.

9.3 Discard Policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, the quantity of finds recovered is very small, but as little stratified archaeological evidence has as yet been recovered from the area, then it is recommended that these finds are retained for long-term curation.

9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; Historic England 2015).

9.4 Security Copy

9.4.1 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.

9.5 Copyright

9.5.1 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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10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.42m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434325.89, 317755.20, 162.86m aOD 434327.69, 317725.60, 162.69 m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
101	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with red hue. Silty sandy clay w. Common rooting and rare rounded flint inclusions	0.00-0.38
102	Layer	Natural. Mid red with brown hue. Silty sandy clay w. Common rounded flint. Rare yellow brown sandy patches.	0.38+

Trench 2	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434450.21, 317715.27, 163.02m aOD 434379.71, 31773.17, 163.41m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown with red hue. Silty sandy clay	0.00-0.36
202	Layer	Natural. Red with brown hue. Silty sandy clay w common flint and degraded sand stone patches.	0.36+

Trench 3	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.38m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434387.48, 317728.69, 163.59m aOD 434394.35, 317698.37, 163.29m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
301	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown with red hue. Silty sandy clay w. Common rooting and rare flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.34
302	Layer	Natural. Mid red with brown hue. Silty sandy clay.	0.34+

Trench 4	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.42m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434375.51, 317687.13, 162.91m aOD 434406.35, 317685.22, 162.91m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
401	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown with red hue. Silty sandy clay with rooting and flint inclusions.	0.00-0.38
402	Layer	Natural. Dark red with brown hue. Sandy silty clay with flint and degraded sandstone inclusions	0.38+

Trench 5	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434298.32, 317690.5, 161.17m aOD 434326.21, 317674.13, 161.85m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
501	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown with a red hue. Silty sandy clay with occasional rooting and flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.36
502	Layer	Natural. Mid brown. Silty clay, roughly $\frac{3}{4}$ is yellow brown sandy patches with frequent inclusions of sandstone and occasional flint pebbles.	0.36+



Trench 6	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.39m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434290.61, 317644.32, 160.24m aOD 434297.46, 317614.62, 159.88m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
601	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay with red hue in areas. Silty sandy clay with occasional rooting and flint and sandstone pebbles.	0.00-0.36
602	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with red/orange hue. Silty clay with occasional flint pebbles and yellow sandy patches.	0.36+
603	Cut	Modern pit with steep sides and a concave base. Cuts modern disturbance. No finds. 0.45m x 0.45m+ x 0.29m	0.36-0.65
604	Fill	Deliberate backfill of charcoal material in pit 603 .	0.60-0.65
605	Fill	Deliberate backfill of modern pit 603 . Mid orange brown. Silty clay (burnt) with sparse subangular fine gravel inclusions.	0.36-0.60

Trench 7	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434348.68, 317642.7, 161.38m aOD 434350.35, 317612.67, 160.19m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
701	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue. Silty sandy clay with occasional small flint inclusions.	0.00-0.36
702	Layer	Natural. Silty sandy clay w. Common small rounded flint pebbles and yellow brown sandy patches.	0.36+

Trench 8	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.42m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434421.56, 317655.54, 162.05m aOD 434412.77, 317627.29, 160.96m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
801	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue. Silty clay with rooting and occasional flint inclusions.	0.00-0.36
802	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with red hue. Silty clay.	0.36+
803	Cut	NE-SW aligned furrow or ditch with shallow sides and an undulating base. No finds. 8m+ x 1.2m x 0.14m	0.36-0.50
804	Fill	Secondary fill of 803 . Mid red brown. Silty sandy clay with rare flint and sandstone inclusions.	0.36-0.50

Trench 9	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.5m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434391.56, 317611.20, 160.30m aOD 434414.49, 317591.35, 159.48m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
901	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue. Silty clay with rooting and occasional small flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.4
902	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with red hue. Silty clay w. Patches of yellow brown sand	0.4+
903	Cut	N-S aligned ditch with steep sides and a v-shaped base. No finds. 1m+ x 0.9m x 0.3m	0.40-0.70
904	Fill	Secondary fill of 903 . Light yellow brown. Sandy silt with sparse sub-rounded coarse gravel	0.40-0.70



Trench 10	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.4m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
	Coordinates:	434382.91, 317586.43, 159.24m aOD 434372.40, 317558.02, 158.45m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL	
1001	Layer	Topsoil. Ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue. Silty sandy clay with occasional flints and rooting.	0.00-0.35	
1002	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue and patches of sandy yellow. Silty clay with patches of sandy yellow w. Frequent flint inclusions, most common at SW end of trench.	0.4+	

Trench 11	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.43m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
	Coordinates:	434321.36, 317582.18, 159.24m aOD 434350.40, 317580.25, 159.10m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL	
1101	Layer	Topsoil. Ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue. Clay with occasional small flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.33	
1102	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with some patches of yellow brown sandy areas and occasional small flint pebbles, roughly ¾ is yellow brown sandy patches with frequent inclusions of sandstone and occasional flint pebbles.	0.33+	

Trench 12	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.43m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
	Coordinates:	434272.45, 317596.27, 158.76m aOD 434297.19, 317581.13, 158.88m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL	
1201	Layer	Topsoil. Ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue with frequent black rooting.	0.00-0.33	
1202	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with occasional flints, concentration in the middle of the trench.	0.33+	
1203	Cut	SW-NE aligned ditch with shallow sides and a flat base. No finds. 1.8m+ x 0.95m x 0.18m	0.33-0.51	
1204	Fill	Secondary fill of 1203 . Mid brown silty sand with sparse sub-rounded stones	0.33-0.51	

Trench 13	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.43m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
	Coordinates:	434271.37, 317560.84, 158.21m aOD 434262.70, 317533.98, 158.10m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL	
1301	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue with occasional small flint inclusions and rooting.	0.00-0.36	
1302	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty sandy clay with frequent flints.	0.36+	

Trench 14	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.43m		
	Land use:	Arable Field		
	Coordinates:	434228.12, 317541.49, 157.41m aOD 434229.79, 317513.06, 158.00m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL	



1401	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with occasional root systems and small flint inclusions.	0.00-0.36
1402	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with areas of yellow sandy patches.	0.36+
1403	-	VOID	-
1404	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear ditch with moderately steep concaved sides and a concaved base. 1.12m wide x 0.32m deep	0.36-0.68
1405	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 1404 . Light yellow brown sandy slightly silty clay. Sandstone inclusions and common charcoal flecks.	0.36-0.68
1406	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear ditch with moderately steep concaved sides and a concaved base. 1.01m wide x 0.24m deep.	0.36-0.60
1407	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 1406 . Light grey brown silty clay with very common charcoal flecks, fire clay and pottery.	0.36-0.60

Trench 15	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.50m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434285.25, 317545.66, 158.30m aOD 434312.88, 317534.30, 158.34m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1501	Layer	Topsoil. Ploughsoil, dark brown with a red hue with frequent small flint stones and some rooting.	0.00-0.45
1502	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with patches of yellow sandy natural with sandstone and frequent pebbles.	0.45+
1503	Cut	Cut of Pond	0.45+
1504	Fill	Fill of Pond	0.45+
1505	Cut	Foundation cut of a brick structure with steep sides and a flat base. Remains of simple brick wall 1506 still in place. No finds. 0.8m+ x 2.2m x 0.13m+	0.45+
1506	Structure	Walled structure within foundation cut 1505 . Bare brick mortared together and built onto the natural.	0.45+
1507	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 1505 , part of the structure of 1506 . Mid brown with red/orange hue. Silt with frequent flint pebbles.	0.45+
1508	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Unexcavated. 0.58m wide.	0.45+
1509	Fill	Final fill of unexcavated linear. Dark red brown. Silty clay with sparse poorly sorted cobbles	0.45+

Trench 16	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434345.79, 317566.95, 158.36m aOD 434336.48, 317534.05, 158.31m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1601	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with root systems and occasional small flint inclusions.	0.00-0.33
1602	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay interspersed with patches of sandy yellow with frequent small flint pebbles.	0.33+
1603	Cut	Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch. Not excavated	0.33+

Trench 17	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.40m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434378.26, 317512.33, 157.17m aOD 434369.24, 31748389, 157.54m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1701	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with root systems and very occasional small flint inclusions.	0.00-0.36
1702	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with large areas of sand and large pieces of soft sandstone and some flint	0.36+



		pebbles.	
1703	Cut	ENE-WSW aligned ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Fill contained common charcoal flecks. No finds. 1.8m+ x 0.8m x 0.16m	0.36-0.52
1704	Fill	Secondary fill of 1703. Mid red brown. Silty clay with rare small rounded flint and common charcoal flecks	0.36-0.52

Trench 18	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434330.40, 317524.62, 158.38m aOD 434320.89, 317500.79, 158.60m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1801	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with occasional root systems and flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.33
1802	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles and patches of yellow sandy natural with frequent flint pebbles.	0.33+
1803	Cut	N-S aligned ditch terminus with steep-moderate sides and a flat base. Pottery in fill. 1.9+ x 0.75m x 0.26m	0.33-0.59
1804	Fill	Secondary fill of 1803. Mid brown silty sand with sparse rounded stone inclusions and pottery.	0.33-0.59

Trench 19	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.43m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434283.30, 317527.56, 158.23m aOD 434274.68, 317504.86, 158.45m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1901	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue. Silty with root systems and occasional small flint inclusions.	0.00-0.33
1902	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay interspersed with patches of yellow sandy gravel with sandstone.	0.33+

Trench 20	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.45m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434270.09, 317487.49, 158.37m aOD 434288.48, 317470.00, 158.13m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
2001	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with root systems and occasional small flint pebbles.	0.00-0.38
2002	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with occasional root systems and frequent small flint pebbles.	0.38+

Trench 21	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.47m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434310.93, 317486.02, 158.54m aOD 434313.79, 317458.11, 157.81m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
2101	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with occasional root systems and flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.38
2102	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles and patches of yellow sandy natural.	0.38+
2103	Cut	E-W aligned furrow with moderate sides and a flat base. CBM,	0.38-0.52



		Pot and glass in fill. 1.8+ x 1.6m x 0.14m	
2104	Fill	Secondary fill of 2103 . Mid brown sandy silt containing pot, CBM and glass.	0.38-0.52

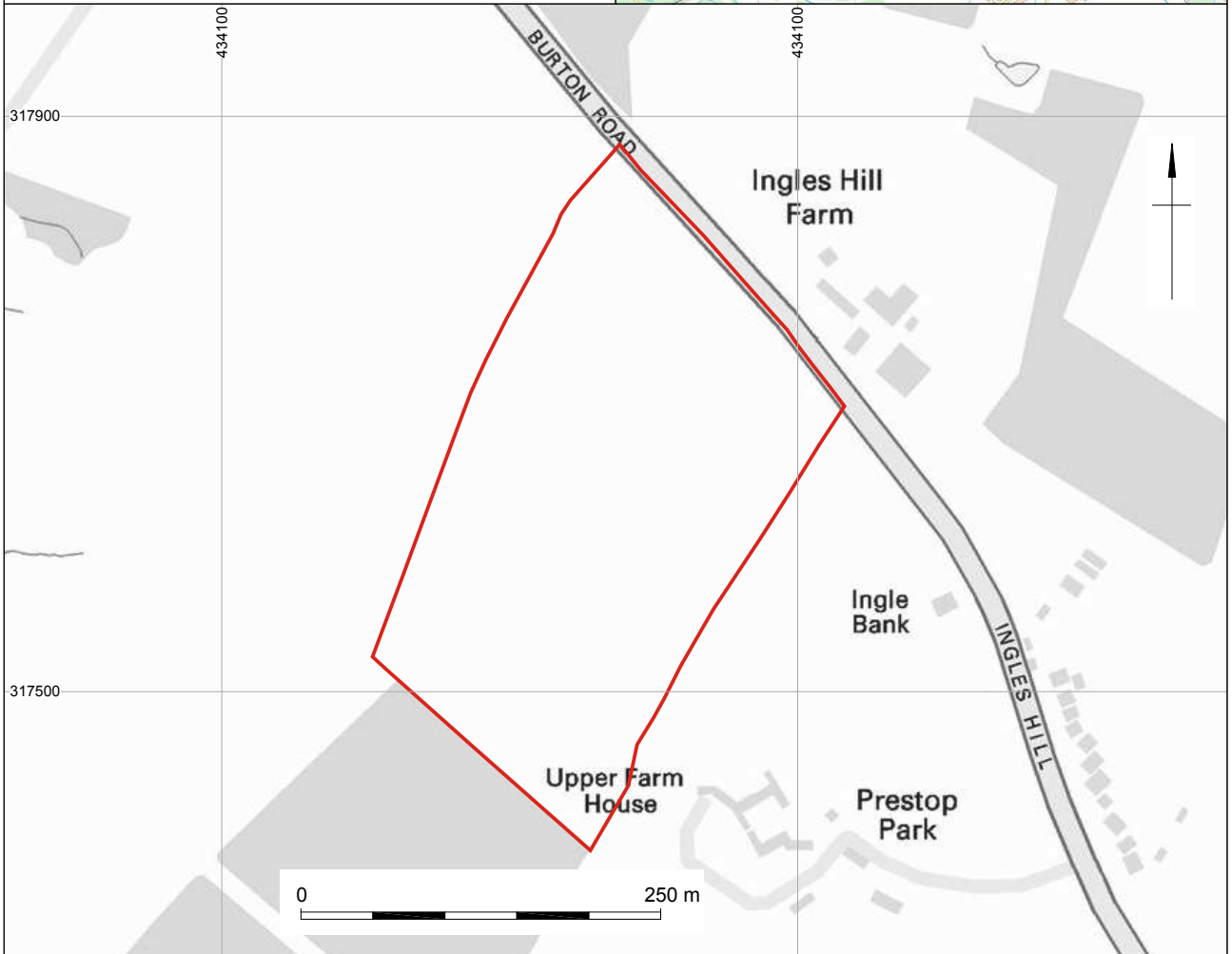
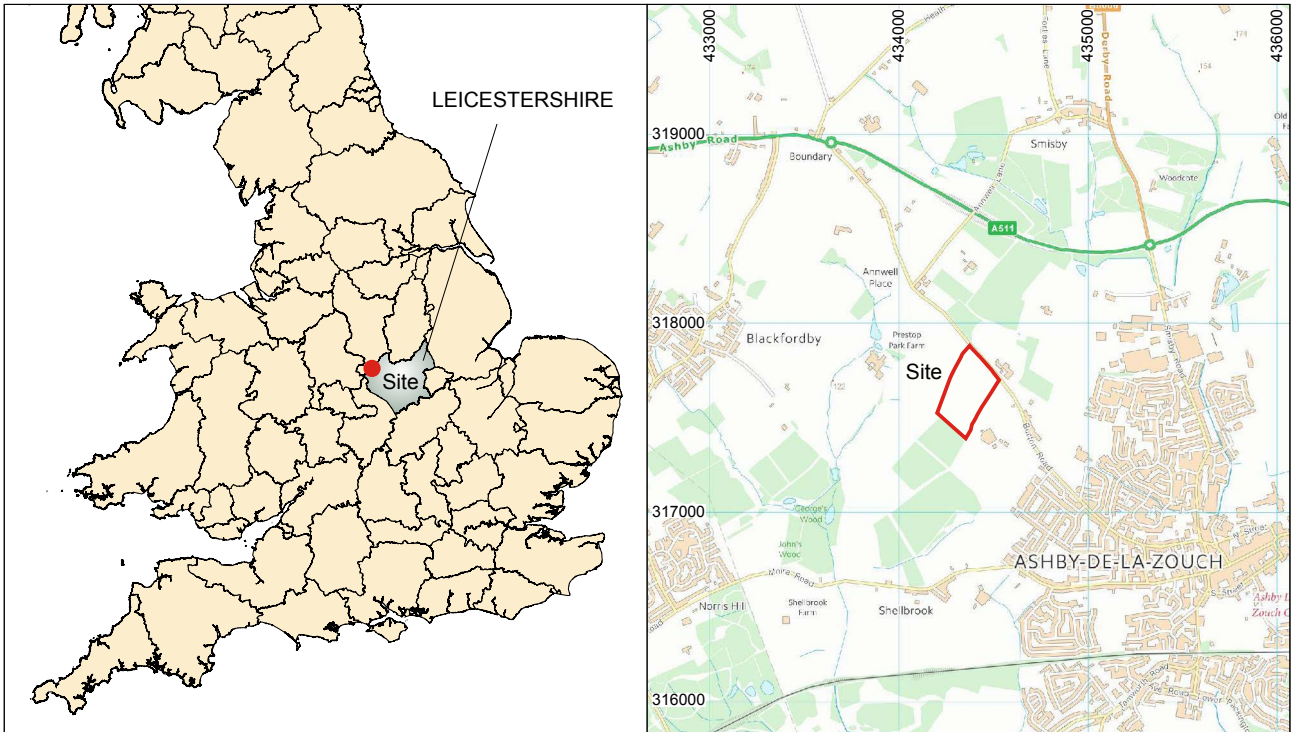
Trench 22	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.4m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434323.17, 317488.09, 158.46m aOD 434350.94, 317477.01, 158.00m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
2201	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with occasional root systems and flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.30
2202	Layer	Natural. Mid brown with a red/orange hue. Silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles and patches of yellow sandy natural.	0.30+
2203	Layer	Natural. Yellow sandstone with small areas of sticky yellow grey clay.	0.30+
2204	Cut	E-W aligned furrow with moderate sides and a flat base. CBM, Pot and glass in fill. 1.8+ x 1.9m x 0.76m	0.30-1.06
2205	Fill	Secondary fill of 2103 . Mid brown sandy silt containing pot, CBM and glass.	0.30-1.06
2206	Cut	Cut of N-S aligned ditch or furrow. Not excavated.	0.30+



Trench 23	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.43m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434359.04, 317509.93, 157.86m aOD 434335.80, 317493.17, 158.42m aOD	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
2301	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with occasional root systems and small flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.37
2302	Layer	Natural. Mid brown. Silty clay with large patches of soft yellow sand (fine grain)	0.37+
2303	Cut	E-W aligned ditch with moderate sides and a concave base. Brick, tile and fragments of pot in fill. 1.8m+ x 1.9m x 0.3m	0.37-0.67
2304	Fill	Secondary fill of 2303 . Mid yellow brown silt sandwith sparse sub-angular coarse gravel inclusion (partially sorted). Two bricks, 2 tiles and fragments of pottery.	0.37-0.67
2305	Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch or furrow terminus with moderately sides and an undulating base. Pottery in fill. 1.6m+ x 1m x 0.19m	0.37-0.56
2306	Fill	Secondary fill of 2305 . Mid grey brown silty clay with degraded sandstone and sandy patches. Pottery.	0.37-0.56
2307	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Pottery in fill. 1.8m+ x 0.6m x 0.17m	0.37-0.54
2308	Fill	Secondary fill of 2307 . Mid brown grey silty sandy clay with sandstone inclusions and pottery.	0.37-0.54

Trench 24	Dimensions :	30m x 1.8m x 0.55m	
	Land use:	Arable Field	
	Coordinates:	434323.17, 317488.09, 158.46m aOD 434350.94, 317477.01, 157.	
Context	Category	Description	Depth (m) BGL
2401	Layer	Topsoil. Top ploughsoil, dark brown with a dark red hue with occasional root systems and small flint pebble inclusions.	0.00-0.30
2402	Layer	Natural. Mid brown. Silty clay with red orange hue.	0.30+
2403	Layer	Natural. Sandstone. Large areas or stone bedrock.	0.30+
2404	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown silty clay with sandstone inclusions. Only seen at NE end of trench.	0.30-0.45



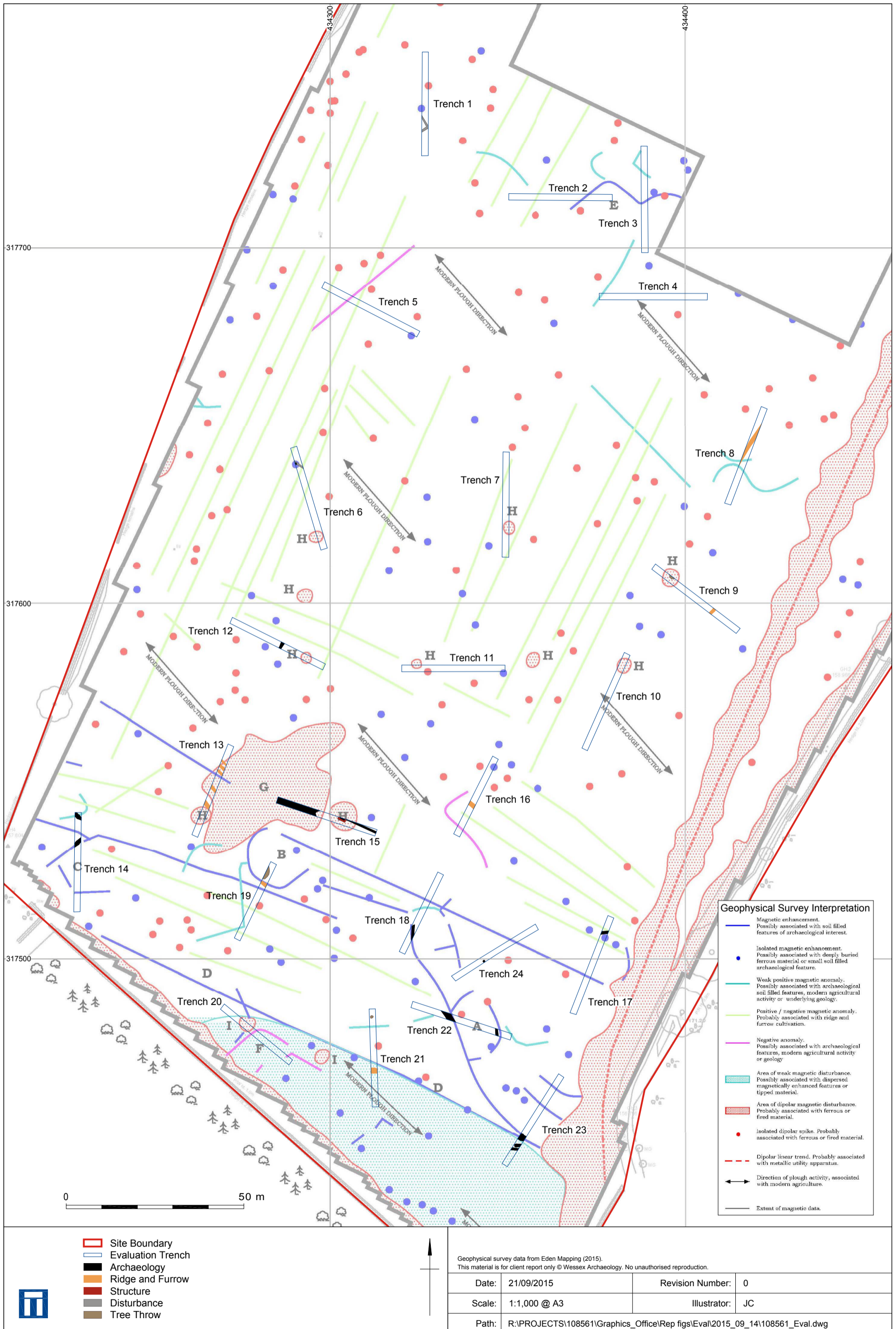
2405	Cut	Cut of circular pit with moderate to steep sides and flat base. Cuts 2404. 0.62m diameter and 0.16m deep.	0.30-0.46
2406	Fill	Secondary fill of pit 2405 . Mid brown sandy clay with small sandstone fragments – high concentration towards the base of fill.	0.30-0.46



 Site Boundary 	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2015. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
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	Scale: 1:5,000 @ A4	Illustrator: JC
	Path: R:\PROJECTS\108561\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_14\108561_Eval_Fig1.dwg	

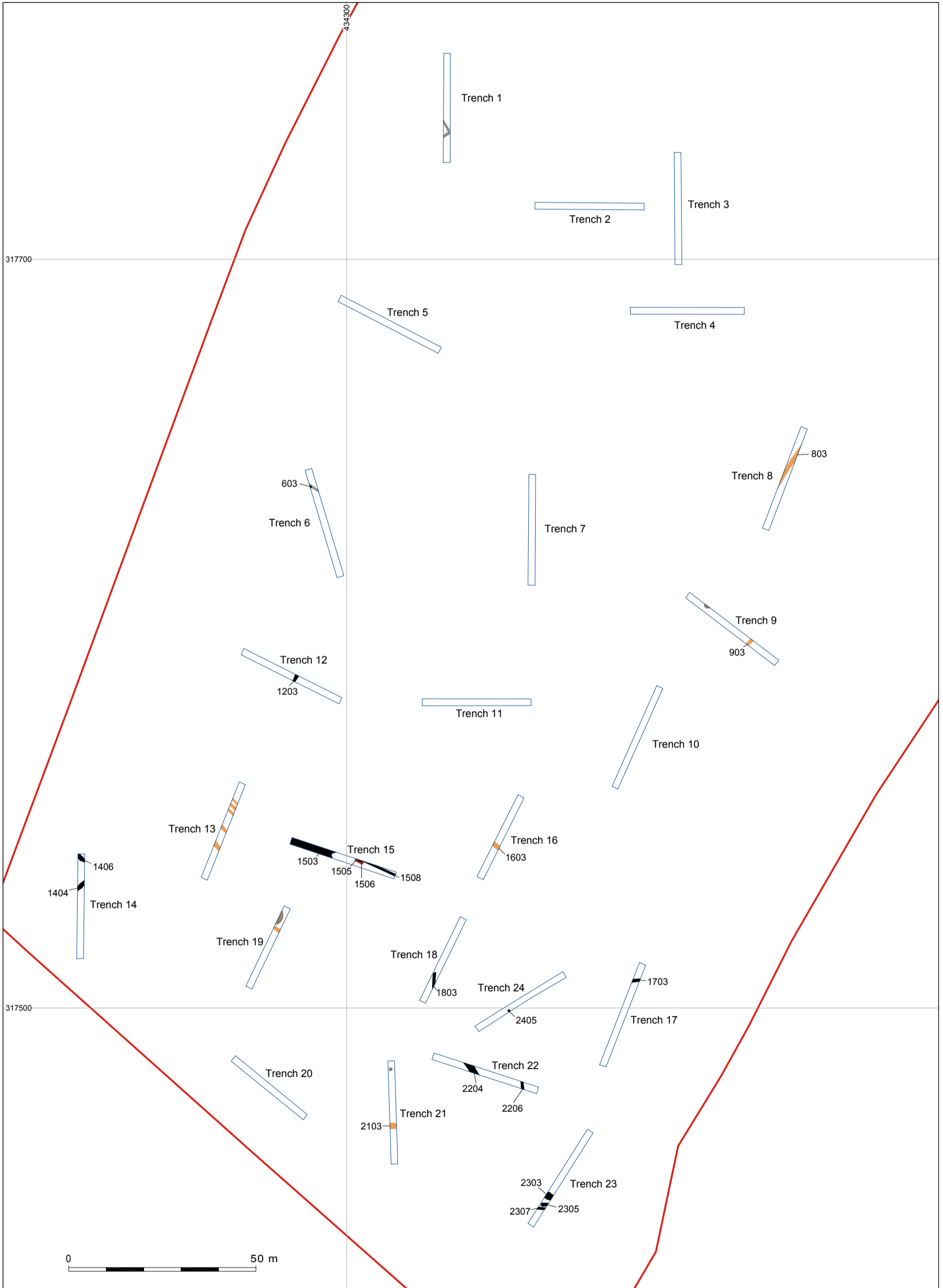
Site location

Figure 1



Trench plan overlaying geophysical survey interpretation

Figure 2



- ▬ Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- Ridge and Furrow
- Structure
- Disturbance
- Tree Throw



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Trench plan

Figure 3



Plate 1: Southeast facing section of pit 603



Plate 2: Southwest facing section of furrow 903



Plate 3: Southwest facing section of ditch 1203



Plate 4: Southwest facing section of ditch 1404

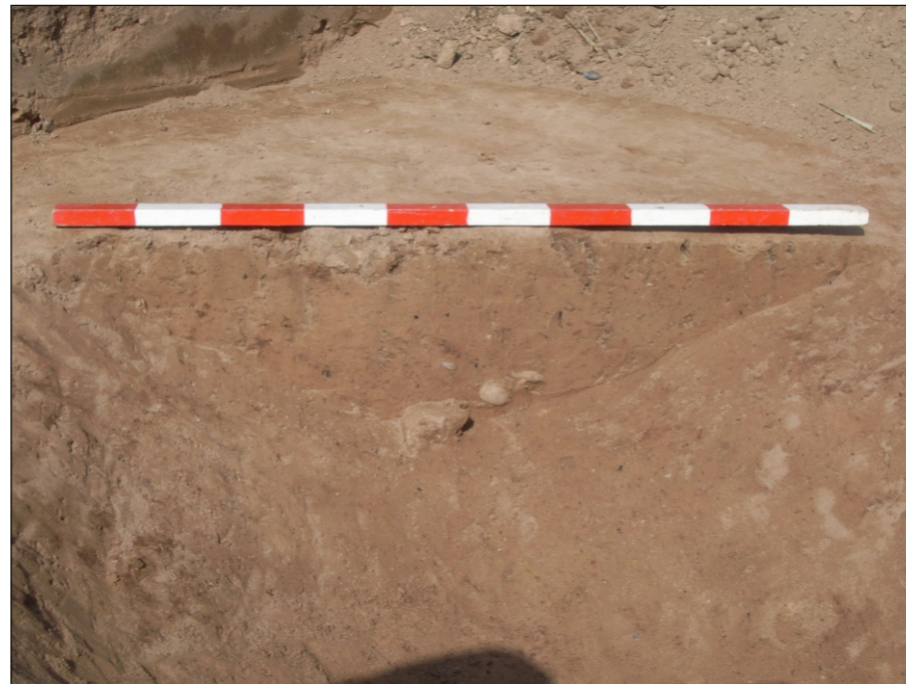


Plate 5: Southeast facing section of ditch 1406



Plate 6: Northeast facing view of brick structure 1506



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Plate 7: North facing section of ditch terminus 1803



Plate 8: Southeast facing section of ditch 2203



Plate 9: West facing sections of ditch terminus 2305 and ditch 2307



Plate 10: Northwest facing section of pit 2404



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