

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING REPORT:

**Land at the Former Castle Soap Works, The Callis,
Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire**

NGR: SK 35638 16978

Planning Authority: NWLDC

Planning Ref.: 13/00517/FULM

PCAS Job No.: 1168

PCAS Site Code: ADZX14

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Report prepared for

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by

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Summary

Conditional Planning Permission was granted for the 'Demolition Of Former Soap Factory Building And Erection Of 37 Dwellings With Provision Of Landscaping, Access Roads And Ancillary Works' on land at the former Castle Soap Works, The Callis, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire (Application Ref.: 13/00517/FULM). The redevelopment site is centred on NGR: SK 35638 16978.

Previous archaeological investigations on the site revealed that it was first developed between c. 1735 and 1837, and subsequently occupied by a water works, a glue- and leather factory and ultimately, the Castle Soap Works.

The known history of the site suggested that plots 36 and 37 of the proposed redevelopment overlay buried post-medieval remains. In accordance with the requirements of NPPF, the Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, acting as advisor to NWLDC, recommended that an archaeological 'Strip, Map, Record' exercise should be undertaken; together with associated monitoring and recording.

The Phase 1 scheme (strip, map, record) clearly demonstrated the leatherworks as the first structural development at the site. The subsequent capping of associated soaking tanks and overlying yard area provided indications of later development, possibly relating to a change of use following the establishment of the Castle Soap Works in the late 19th century. A modern wall provided evidence of a third phase of construction, not recognised on any available mapping. During the Phase 2 works (archaeological monitoring), an undated brick built tank structure was observed.

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Figure 1. Location of the redevelopment site at scale 1:25,000. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278)

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Ben Bailey Homes to undertake a Strip, Map & Record exercise (Phase 1) and associated monitoring and recording (Phase 2) to facilitate the preservation by record of the site's archaeological resource. This work followed a scheme of evaluation trenching that established that the site was first developed between c. 1735 and 1837, and that it was subsequently occupied by a water works, a glue and leather factory and ultimately, the Castle Soap Works. The known history of the site suggested that plots 36 and 37 of the proposed development may have overlain buried post-medieval remains relating to the site's former use.

2.0 Site location and description (Figs. 1)

Ashby-de-la-Zouch is a Leicestershire market town situated c. 28km to the northwest of the City of Leicester and c. 20km south of Derby. The town is located 2km to the south of the A59 and approximately 3km east of the A1 Motorway. The town lies in the natural hollow formed by the Gilwiskaw Brook, a waterway which once formed a prominent feature in the town, but was culverted in the 19th century.

The proposed development site lies on the east side of The Callis, one of the main roads leading north from Market Street in the centre of the town. The site lies in an area previously used extensively for manufacturing various goods: the main industries of historic Ashby were ribbon making, coal mining (focused to the south-west of the site) and brick making. The site itself was the location of a Soap Works from the early 20th century, before which, the land was occupied by a leather works and a water plant.

The proposed development plot is roughly rectangular, with an inverted triangular plot of land on the southern edge. The site covers c.1.4 hectares of land. Access is from The Callis, in the south-west corner of the site. The setting of the site is an area of mixed residential housing, with public playgrounds and occasional shops.

3.0 Geology and topography

Ashby-de-la-Zouch lies alongside the Gilwiskaw Brook, a minor waterway which feeds into the River Mease at its confluence to the south near Oakthorpe. A contour survey of the present site confirms the highest point is in the central eastern area, at 129m OD. The north of the site is fairly level at 127m; the southern part is the lowest at around 126m. A reading taken from outside the gates in the south-west corner shows the site lies considerably higher than the adjacent road. Potentially some of the site has been landscaped when a tramway was built in the mid 19th century.

The BGS website shows the bedrock geology of Ashby as complex. The site itself lies on the Pennine Lower Coal Measures formation of interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, with coal seams in the upper layers, and Bromsgrove Sandstone, mixed sandstones interbedded with siltstones and mudstones. There are almost no overlying geological deposits in the area, just small areas of Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel occurring occasionally. The area immediately adjacent to the natural course of the Gilwiskaw Brook has recorded superficial deposits of alluvium; gravel, sand, silt and clay associated with the waterway, the proposed development site lies on the west bank of the brook, which

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has since been straightened and culverted in the 19th century.
(<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>).

4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework of 2012 places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Local planning authorities now need to be assured by those applying for planning permission that any such remains are not under threat. As a result developers are required to produce a definitive method of mitigating the effect of development on the historic environment within the planning process.

In July 2013, Ben Bailey Homes submitted a planning application to North West Leicestershire District Council (NWLDC) for '*Demolition of former soap factory building and erection of 37 dwellings with provision of landscaping, access roads and ancillary works*' on land at the former Castle Soap Works, The Callis, Ashby De La Zouch, Leicestershire (Application Ref.: 13/00517/FULM). The site is centred on NGR: SK 35638 16978.

Following the grant of planning permission by NWLDC conditions were published on 18th August 2014 with the following pertaining to the heritage assets of the development site.

31) No demolition/development shall take place on site other than in accordance with the 'Specification for an Archaeological Scheme of Works:

Land at the Former Castle Soap Works, The Callis, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire' dated January 2014 and undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. The scheme shall include provision for:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;
- The programme for post-investigation assessment;
- Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;
- Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;
- Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;
- Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The development shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation unless a variation is agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording.

32) None of the dwellings hereby approved shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the 'Specification for an Archaeological Scheme of Works: Land at the Former Castle Soap Works, The Callis, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire' dated January 2014 and undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd, and provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording.

Following a desk based assessment of the site, a small evaluation consisting of three trenches was carried out by PCAS Ltd. The three trenches were targeted at the potential remains of the early 19th century glue and leatherworks factory, which occupied the site prior to establishment of the soapworks. The evaluation results indicated a sequence of construction and demolition events, including the original leatherworks and at least two phases of construction for the soap works, potentially including one phase not recorded on historic mapping.

In accordance with the requirements of NPPF, the Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, acting as advisor to NWLDC, recommended that an archaeological 'Strip, Map, Record' exercise take place where the proposed development overlapped the historic footprint of the site; along with associated monitoring and recording.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

A full archaeological desk-based assessment with integral building survey of the soap works buildings has been completed (Lane and Savage 2013). A short summary relevant to the archaeology observed during Phases 1 & 2 has been produced below.

The development site was mainly agricultural land for much of the post-medieval period. Mid-18th century mapping (Fig. 3) indicates large fields, connected by the name Calais, accessed by a minor track way from the Market Place. The town was re-mapped in 1837, which is the first map to show the Glue and Leatherworks in the south of the site (Fig.4). A review of the town at this time described The Callis as "*The houses are poor; the roadway an open sewer; the women old hags, half clothed, loud in speech and rough in manner*" (Wood 1837). The area was mixed industry and rough housing; indeed, tanneries are notorious for their noxious smells and were commonly positioned away from main residential areas.



Fig 3: 1735 town plan with approx location of site marked. Not to scale



Fig. 4: 1837 town plan with approx location of site marked. Not to scale

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The development of the Castle Soapworks began in the late 19th century; with the first buildings appearing on the 1903 OS map (Fig. 5) alongside the leatherworks and a waterworks. This new factory was state of the art for the period, with electricity and telephone systems (Hillier 1984). There is some debate about the exact time the glue and leatherworks closed, either c.1904 with the building of the new factory (Hillier 1984), or, considering the original buildings remained, it seems more likely to have been about 1910 when the land was auctioned off (see Lane and Savage 2013). Now the soap factory fully enveloped both the leatherworks and the waterworks (Fig. 6) with the majority of the leatherworks buildings apparently being utilised as part of the soap factory until they were finally demolished in the late 1950's. The soap factory initially struggled but eventually thrived in the late 20th century, despite a major fire in 1979 which destroyed the original factory buildings. These were replaced by the modern offices which remained in use until the site closed in 2011. Following a successful planning application (13/00517/FULM) these offices were demolished as part of the development process.

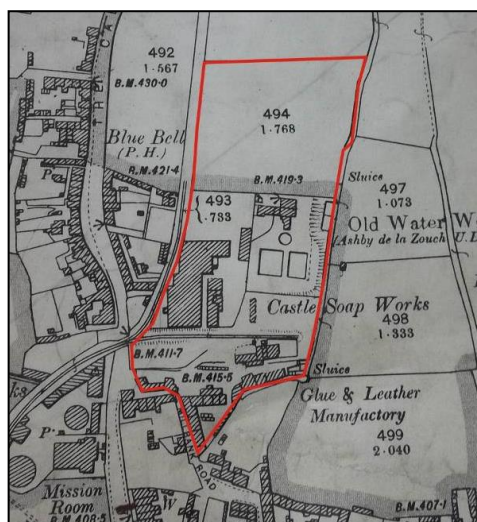


Fig. 5: 1903 OS map with approx location of site marked. Not to scale

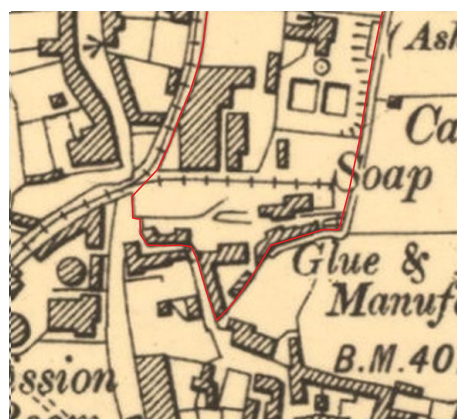


Fig. 6: 1913 OS map. Not to scale

Only one deposit from the evaluation contained dating evidence: a sandy clay rubble deposit (308), found partially overlying the foundations of a brick wall in Trench 3. The finds assemblage was small, but ceramics provided a 17th to 19th-century date range; however, several pieces of modern earthenware drain pipe suggested that it may have been redeposited (Underhill 2014).

The evaluation concluded that the sandstone structure recorded in Trench 3 was part of the earliest phase of construction, which comprised the Glue and Leather Factory shown on the 1837 Town Plan (fig. 4). Whilst the evaluation successfully located the original tannery, questions remained regarding the discovery of later buildings that did not appear on any of the available mapping.

6.0 Methodology

The adopted methodology followed the scheme set out within the Specification, as agreed with the Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council, acting as advisor to NWLDC. The programme of archaeological work was divided

into two working phases, to be followed by a programme of post-excavation work, analysis and reporting.

Phase 1 (Strip, Map, Record)

Plots 36 and 37 were directly overlying a former building adjacent to Millbank Road, considered to be associated with the Glue and Leather Factory shown on the 1837 Town Plan. During this phase, all modern overburden and/or natural or archaeological deposits and horizons within the precise impact depth of the development were fully excavated and recorded in advance of further development groundworks.

The stripped area was marked out and removal of the topsoil and subsoil was completed under archaeological supervision using a tracked 360 excavator and/or JCB fitted with a wide toothless blade. Spoil was stripped in controlled spits, removed from the site area and stored at a safe distance from the excavation.

A rigid site grid was established using GPS and marked out using protected steel pins at 10m and/or 5m intervals. This grid formed the basis of all on-site recording and its point of origin was in the south-western corner of the excavation, which was tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Grid pins were labelled for easy reference using labels, and were covered with plastic caps to minimise the risk of injury.

The excavation area was hand cleaned, as necessary, using hoes, shovels and trowels. It was then photographed and planned at a scale of 1:50. All archaeological remains were investigated by hand, cleaned, recorded and excavated by experienced, professional archaeologists. Context sheets were completed for each feature/deposit, and multi-context drawings were produced in both plan and section (1:20). Colour slide and digital photographs were taken to complement these accounts, a selection of which is reproduced in Appendix 1. This work was undertaken between the 20/1/14 and 14/2/14 in variable conditions which included waterlogging of parts of the site.

Following completion of the fieldwork, all artefacts and records were returned to PCAS offices for processing.

Phase 2 (Archaeological Monitoring)

Following the completion of Phase 1, a programme of archaeological attendance, monitoring (continuous observation); and recording took place during all ground-intrusive works to the north of plots 36 & 37 (i.e., within the proposed access road area), to preserve by record all other archaeological remains present. The monitoring was undertaken by PCAS Field Officers.

All features and deposits seen were recorded on standard PCAS context recording sheets, and the progress of the groundworks noted on a standard PCAS site diary sheet. Sample sections were drawn at intervals at a scale of 1:20, and plotted on a base plan. A colour slide and digital photographic record was maintained: a selection from this is reproduced in Appendix 1.

This work was undertaken between the 28/4/14 and 11/8/14 in favourable conditions.

Following completion of the fieldwork, all artefacts and records were returned to PCAS offices for processing.

7.0 Results

Phase 1: Strip, Map, Record. (fig.7-12)

The area excavated during Phase 1 of the project encompassed the locations of Trench 3 and part of Trench 2 from the previous evaluation. The remains unearthed in Phase 1 were mainly structural: tile and brick floor surfaces, brick built tanks, sandstone foundations, and the lower courses of brick walls.

The historic footprint of the Glue and Leatherworks as depicted in the 1837 town plan appears as an inverted 'L' shape, orientated south to north then turning east (fig. 4). Indeed, this layout of an 'L' shape structure encompassing soaking tanks or 'Handlers' is quite typical for the late 18th and 19th century (see <http://www.museumwales.ac.uk/stfagans/buildings/tannery/>; Lafuente & Roseveare 2008). The West Range of the structure, orientated north-south, was formed by sandstone foundation 139 and wall 138 to the south and southern doorway 198. To the south of this, brickwork floor surfaces 199 and 200 formed a step up towards a doorway. Interior walls of this projection extended into the section bulk, and the west side of the structure was not established. Rooms formed by internal walls were of varying sizes; however in the north, foundations 139 and 154 formed a comparatively large room. A smaller room framed by walls 184 and 191 contained a possible demolition layer subsequently cut by the construction cut 187, which contained a possible buttress addition to wall 184. Earlier brick floor 186 abuts curving wall 185 which was truncated by the partition wall 191. The room to the north framed by 184 on the south side and 138 on the east was observed to contain a dump of lime, which is a product known to be used in the preparation of hides (Yeomans 2006:31). Brickwork floors 196, 195 and 192 remained *in situ* in the southern interior of the building. A brickwork drain 201 was extant along the majority of the eastern side and defined the edge of the structure from the exterior yard (fig.8, 11).

The North Range of the Glue and Leatherworks was defined by a sandstone foundation 154 and wall 155 on the south side; by a sandstone foundation 159 and wall 160 on the north side. The latter was butted on the northern side by a substantial brickwork path and gutter 141. Internal wall divisions formed rooms of varying sizes. The small tiled room formed by walls 163 and 155 linked to a corridor leading north towards pathway 141 indicating this as a point of access to the building. To the east, within a much larger room, a linear trench [144] contained the remnants of a brick culvert, and in addition brick structures 171 and 172 were also present in the large room (figs. 10, 11). The culvert was beneath the brick path 141 and continued northwards beyond the limit of excavation.

Structural feature 140 north of path 141 appeared in plan as a wall however, there was no visible construction cut containing the brickwork or bonding agent maintaining the integrity of the 'wall'. The bricks were laid out on bed in a header pattern, from which a similarity was drawn with brickwork 146 at the east of the North Range. This structure was laid out likewise without a bonding agent. The function of these structures is unclear but their loose structural integrity may indicate they are disturbed brickwork footings.

In the central 'yard area' between the exposed wings of the Glue and Leatherworks, structure 110 comprised of 8 brickwork tanks of varying sizes. For purposes of clarity these tanks were subdivided A to H. Tank A contained a brickwork drain 183 which was covered by a substantial accumulation of sandy silt (111). Finally Tank A was capped with brickwork 183 which was observed to have slumped into the fill. Tank B contained an iron water pipe or gutter affixed to its north side interior which was covered by modern fill (112). Tank C was covered with a brickwork capping 113.

Tanks D and E were filled with rubble and silt deposited by the backfilling of evaluation Trench 3; Tank F contained a dark silty clay; Tank G a silty backfill (120). Tank H contained a deposit much the same as that in Tank G.

To the immediate north of structure 110 was a brick pathway 180. Both structures were truncated by a later northeast-southwest orientated wall 107 and overlain by a redundant water main (fig. 8-11). The later addition of the wall 175 also truncated foundation 154 of the Leatherworks building.

To the east of pathway 180 was a small room formed by walls 176. East of this was an area of brick paving 179; similar to 180. Contained within room 176 was a radial brickwork surface 177, which showed indications of burning.

The 'yard area' which surrounded structure 110 occupied the central, south and eastern elements of the Phase 1 excavation. In the northern and western sides of this, a demolition layer (104) was present, whereas in the south and east several distinct brickwork floors were exposed.

Phase 2: Monitoring (fig. 12)

Following the completion of the Strip, Map, Record, groundworks were monitored on the site access road, north of the Phase 1 excavation area (see figs. 2 and 12). The purpose of the excavations was to form a manhole and trench for the construction of a concrete sewer pipe. The excavated trench was 1.5m wide and approximately 45m long, orientated from east to west with a manhole located at the site entrance to the east. A short 10 metre north-south projection of the trench was monitored at the eastern end. The mean depth of the trench excavations was 2.60m. Eight contexts were identified during the monitoring process: four layers, one construction feature, a brick structure, and two phases of backfill within this.

Structure 006, possibly a brick built tank, was observed at the most easterly extent of the Phase 2 excavations. Covering the structure was demolition layer (002). Structure 006 was contained within a construction trench [005], cut through sandy clay layer (003). The primary fill (008) was a black industrial deposit containing demolition material. The secondary fill (007) was a mixed brown-grey clay present within 006 and surrounding the structure.

Asphalt surface (001) was seen to overlie demolition layer (002) which in turn covered layer (003). Deposit (003) lay directly on top of the natural sandstone substrata (004).

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

The Phase 1 excavations produced a clear, if incomplete, footprint of the former Glue and Leatherworks as depicted on the 1837 town plan. Foundation trenches for the exterior walls were observed to cut the natural substrata, suggesting that this structure was the first phase of development at the site; a situation that is consistent with depictions on the earlier 1735 town plan which indicates that the redevelopment area was then part of an open field system.

Occupying the central excavation area were the brick structures considered to be soaking tanks used in the tanning process. The tanning process was traditionally based on the immersion of animal hides within bark solutions (Riello 2006:5). The process involved immersing hides in progressively stronger tannin solutions through a series of eight to ten tanks called 'Handlers'; in this instance structure 110 was comprised of eight brickwork Handlers (Yeomans 2006:32). The structural remains of

110 provide a tangible link to the tanning process and therefore the first phase of development on site.

Due to the various noxious smells and effluents used in tanning it was the norm for tanneries to be located outside of urban areas for reasons of public health, hence the leatherworks location northeast of Ashby de la Zouch (Riello 2006:7). Furthermore, the location of the Leatherworks was well situated for access to flowing water. Gilwiskaw Brook was located on the east side of the leatherworks. This source of water would have been used during initial preparation to wash raw hides (www.lakedistrict.gov.uk). The brickwork culvert [144] which passes into the interior of the North Range may have diverted water to the tannery for just such a process. Structure 171 was a rectangular brickwork feature containing a ferrous water pipe, which may bear some relation to the culvert and the initial washing of the raw hides. Adjoining the eastern end of the room, structure 172 with its sloping interior may potentially have been a drain used to remove the sullied water after the washing process. This is speculative as no continuation of the drain was recorded on the exterior of the North Range.

In the West Range the room formed by wall 184 on the south side and 138 on the east was observed to contain a dump of lime. This product was used in solution to loosen the hairs of the epidermis prior to the tanning process (Yeomans 2006:31). It is probable this lime was being stored on site for this precise purpose.

Later alterations and additions were made to the existing structures of the Leatherworks. The pathway 180 north of the soaking tanks appeared to be contemporary with the North Range, although it seemed to have been cut by the small room formed of walls 176. The tile floor of this room covered a brick floor, which may indicate maintenance and alterations of the Leatherworks building.

In the south of the West Range, a construction trench contained a possible buttress to wall 184. Only the lower course of bricks remained, so it is possible this feature served a different function, however it was clearly a later addition to the building.

The brick cappings of the soaking tanks and brickwork yard area may also indicate later additions - the brick flooring of the yard area partially overlay Tank G. Brickwork capping over the tanks was perhaps contemporary with the construction of the yard area, allowing it to extend over the pre-existing structure; however to the north and west no brick floor was extant. Certainly the capping would indicate a change of use and may relate to the adaptation of the Leatherworks building for use by the later Castle Soapworks established in the 19th century. The tanks of structure 110 were still present at the time of the 1903 OS map (fig. 5), but are not depicted in the 1913 edition (fig. 6) which may indicate the change of use occurred during the intervening period. Previous work has suggested that the building's change of use occurred in 1910, which is borne out by the cartographic information above (Underhill 2014). The backfill within structure 110, Tank G, produced finds dating to the 19th-20th century which further supports this hypothesis.

A possible modern construction was indicated by walls 107 and 175. Site records indicate that the brickwork was of a more 'recent' type, therefore it is considered to be part of a later modern structure. In addition, these walls truncated the structures of the Leatherworks demonstrating that they were stratigraphically later features however, no available mapping depicts this later structure. The Leatherworks building had been used by the Castle Soapworks as part of the factory from 1910 until the late 1950s when the building was finally demolished. Deposit (148) within the

Leatherworks footprint produced a 1931 half penny which corroborates the demolition of the building in the mid-20th century.

Few dateable or stratigraphically secure finds were recovered from Phase 1, so precise dating of the phases of construction and development are difficult. The excavation clearly established the Leatherworks as the first structural development on site. Later capping of the tanks and the overlying yard area clearly indicated subsequent development, possibly relating to the change of use following the 1910 land auction which saw the Castle Soapworks takeover use of the building. The modern wall 107 and 175 provides evidence of a modern phase of construction, not recorded on any available mapping.

The only feature of archaeological significance observed during Phase 2 monitoring was the putative brick tank indicated by wall 006. Detailed recording of the structure was not carried out as it was deemed unsafe to enter the excavation due to the narrow width and depth of the trench. The site records suggest that the primary fill may indicate an industrial function. No dateable material was recovered from associated deposits. The structure was sealed by demolition material. A relationship with the leatherworks, if any, was not established.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The strip, map and record excavation was an appropriate and effective form of archaeological mitigation works. It provided an opportunity to record a series of important archaeological remains that might have otherwise been disturbed or destroyed. The methodology employed during archaeological monitoring achieved its primary objective, ensuring that any archaeological remains that might have been present on the site would not have been destroyed unrecorded, while causing the minimum of disruption to the construction process.

10.0 Site Archive

The documentary and physical archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. Following the acceptance of the report, the archive will be prepared and deposited with a printed copy of this report at Leicestershire HER and Leicestershire Museums. As part of the reporting process, the data will be entered on the On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS entry).

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<http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=18&lat=52.74926&lon=-1.47323&layers=6>

<http://www.museumwales.ac.uk/stfagans/buildings/tannery/>

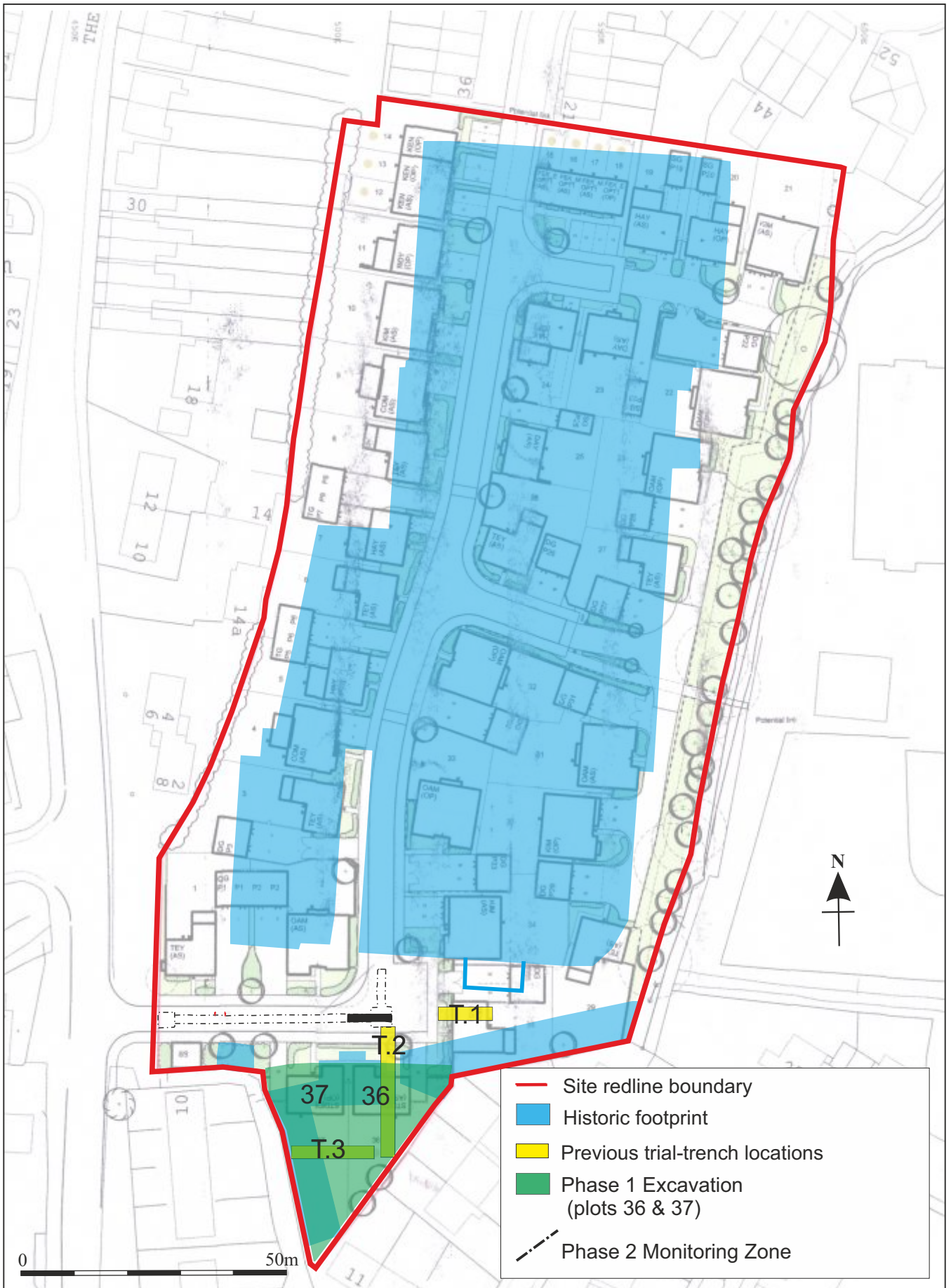


Figure 2. Detailed site plan showing the proposed development, evaluation trenches, Phase 1 Strip, Map, Record and Phase 2 Monitoring. Scale 1:1000

Figure 7: Sections

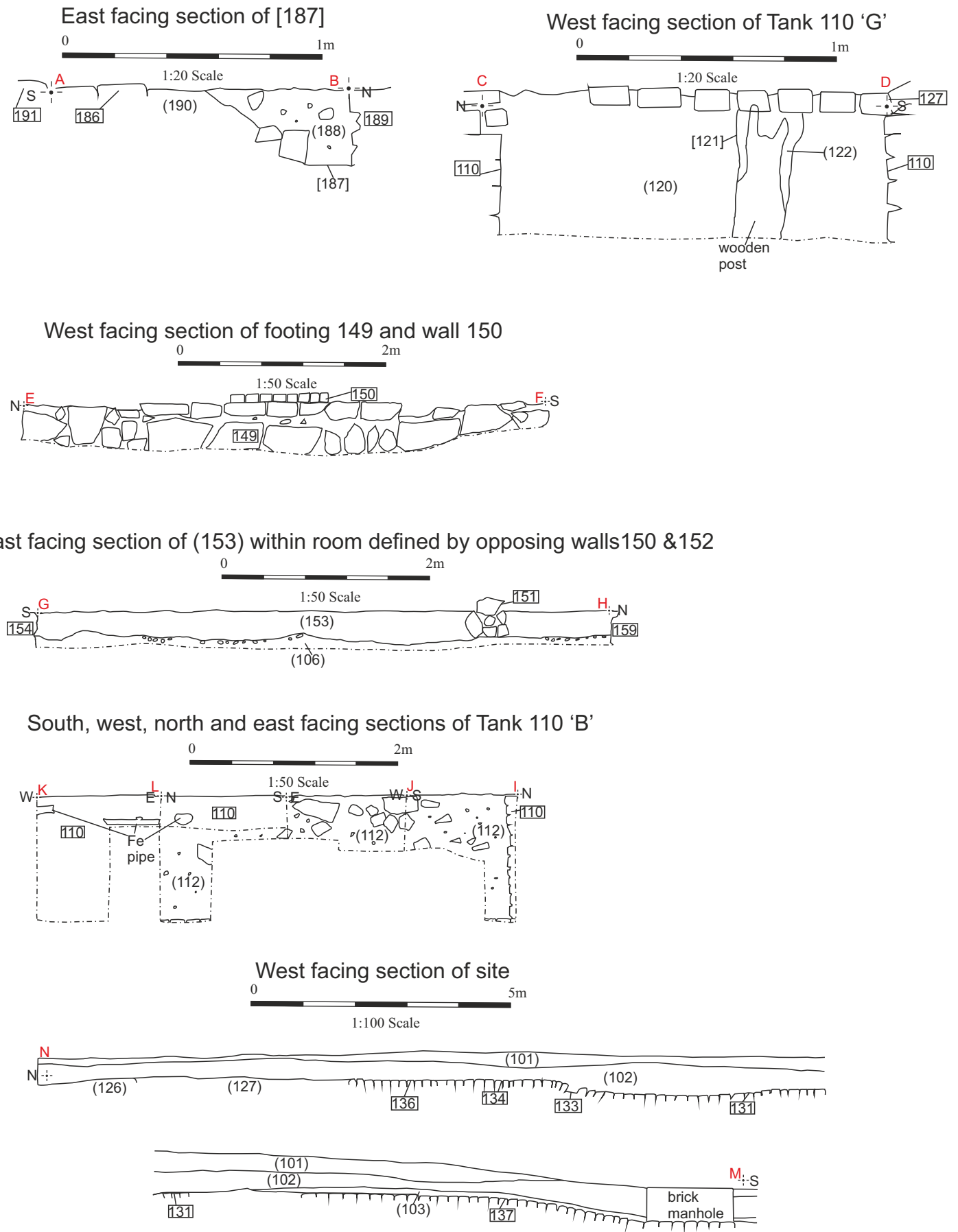


Figure 8

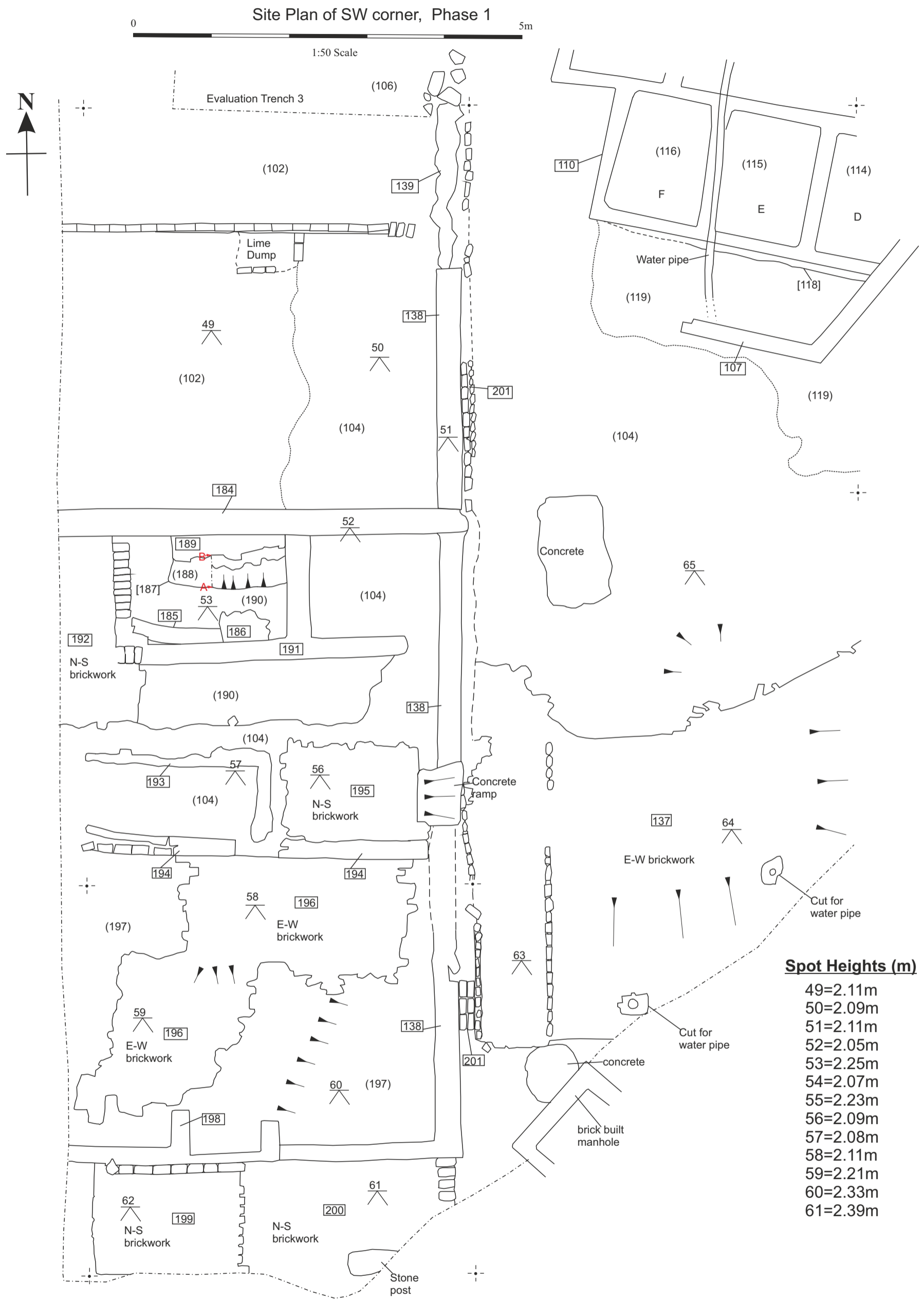


Figure 9

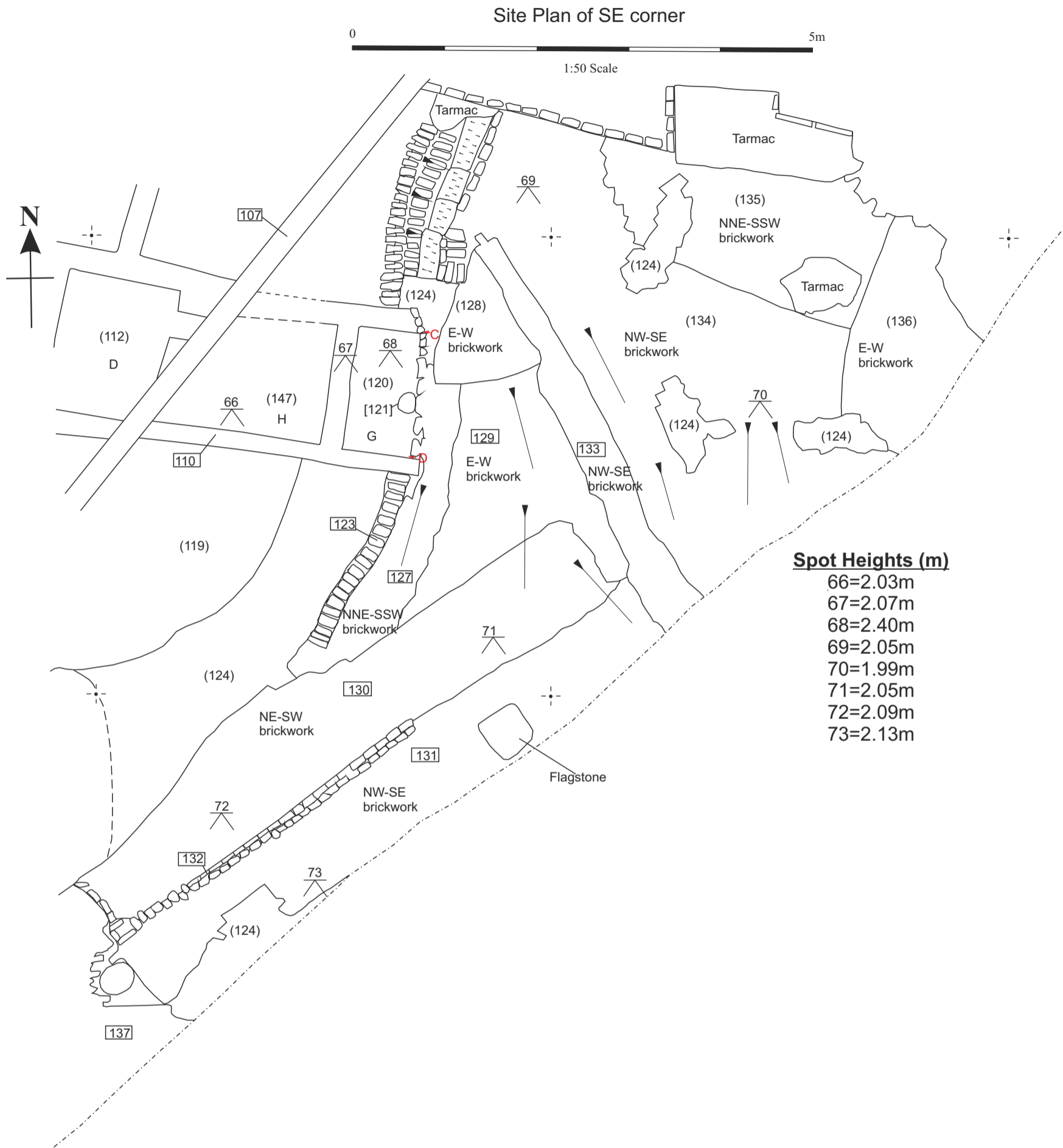


Figure 10

Site plan of NE corner

0 5m

1:50 Scale



Spot Heights (m)

- 22=1.83m
- 23=1.79m
- 24=1.74m
- 25=1.86m
- 26=1.93m
- 27=1.92m
- 28=1.77m
- 29=1.77m
- 30=1.71m
- 31=1.69m
- 31=1.67m
- 33=1.71m
- 34=1.83m
- 35=1.82m
- 36=1.79m
- 37=1.79m
- 38=1.82m
- 39=1.85m
- 40=1.83m
- 41=1.87m
- 42=1.97m
- 43=2.07m
- 44=2.14m
- 45=1.62m
- 46=1.84m
- 47=1.91m
- 48=1.85m

Figure 11

Site Plan of NW corner



Spot Heights (m)

- 1=1.51m
- 2=2.02m
- 3=1.73m
- 4=1.67m
- 5=1.51m
- 6=1.75m
- 7=1.86m
- 8=1.82m
- 9=1.85m
- 10=1.97m
- 11=1.90m
- 12=2.32m
- 13=1.86m
- 14=1.87m
- 15=2.16m
- 16=2.07m
- 17=1.95m
- 18=2.06m
- 19=2.08m
- 20=2.10m
- 21=2.16m



Electricity substation

Disturbed gutter filled with roof slate

NW-SE brickwork

NE-SW brickwork

disturbance from well

water pipe

modern tile floor

water pipe

NE-SW brickwork

Evaluation Trench 3

F

E

D

Figure 12: Composite Site Plan of Phase 1 at scale 1:100

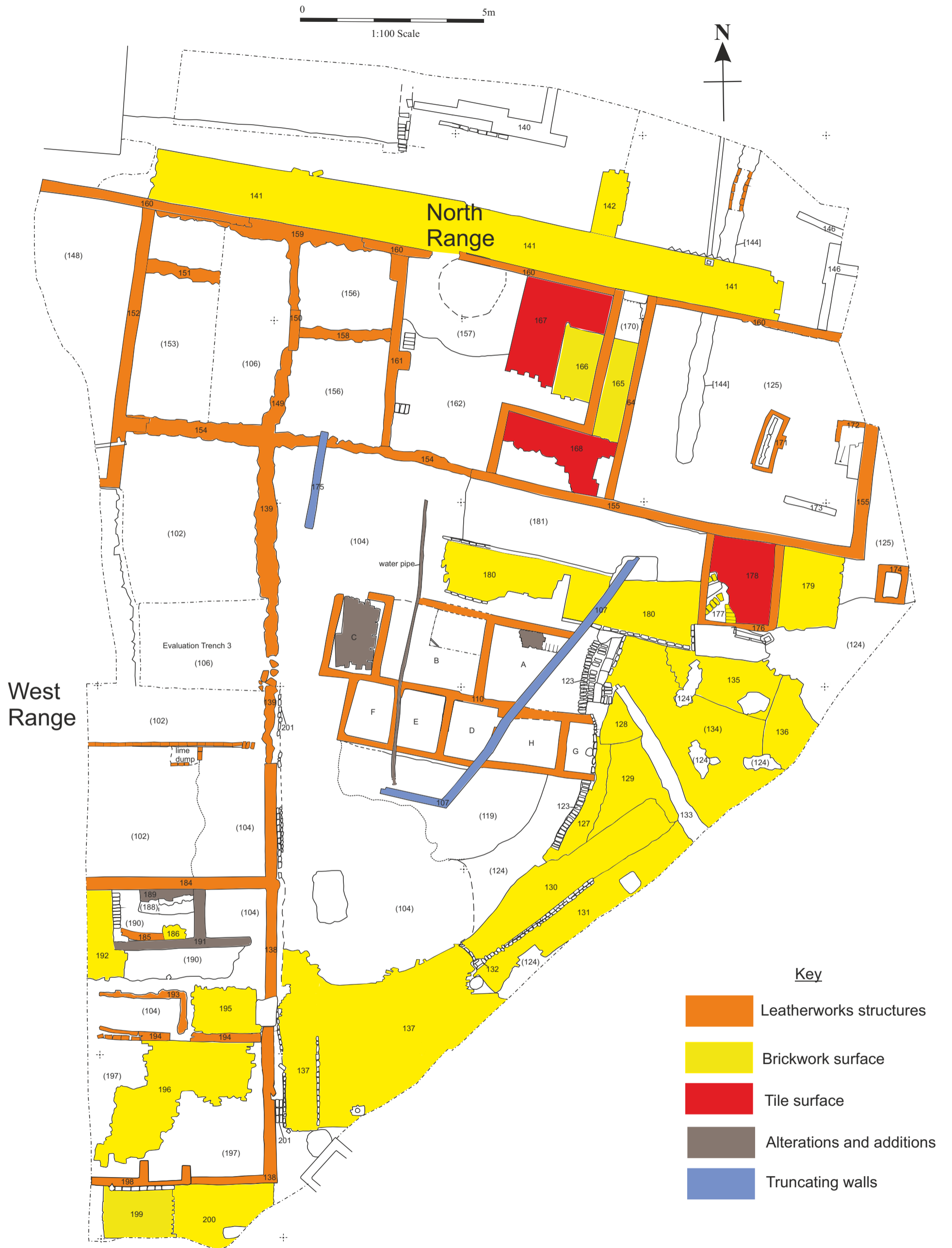
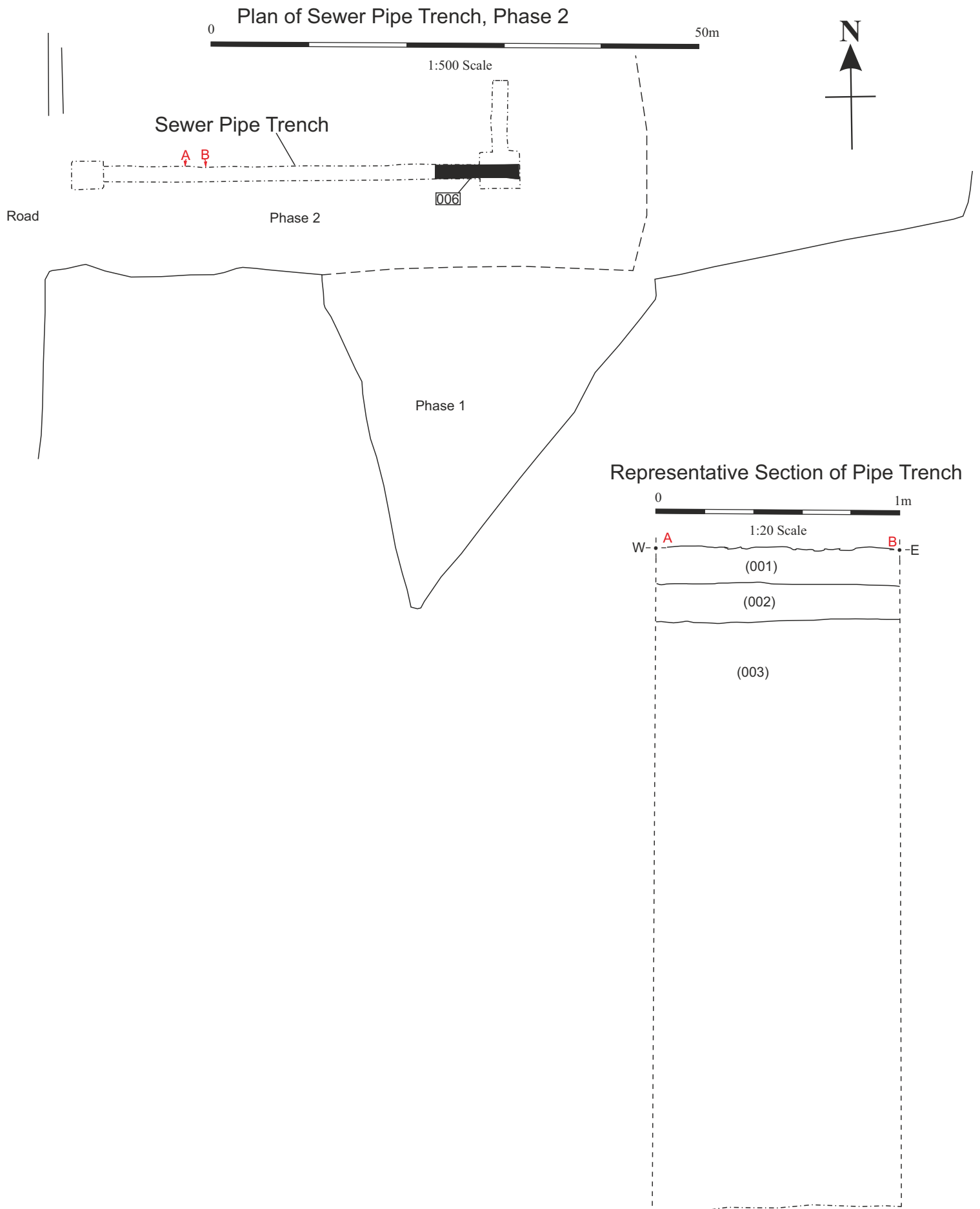


Figure 13



Appendix 1: colour plates

Phase 1



1. South west corner of site showing floors 196, 199 & 200. Looking SW.



2. Northwest corner of site showing wall 152 (N-S) and pathway 141 (E-W). Looking north.



3. South end of the Glue and Leatherworks showing walls 138 (N-S) & 184 (E-W) and floors 196,199 & 200. Looking south.



4. South end of the Glue and Leatherworks showing wall 184 (E-W) and gutter 201 (N-S). Looking east.



5. South end of the Glue and Leatherworks showing walls 138 & 198, and floors 196, 199 & 200. Looking west.



6. South end of the Glue and Leatherworks showing walls 184 (E-W), 191 (N-S & E-W) and floor 192. Looking west.



7. South end of the Glue and Leatherworks showing wall 138 (N-S), gutter 201 (N-S), and floors 137 & 200. Looking south.



8. Gutter 132 (NE-SW) and floors 130 & 131. Looking NE.



9. Drain at south end of floor 133. Looking south.



10. Drain of floor area 127. Looking west.



11. General shot of south of site. Looking west.



12. General shot of soaking tank structure 110 truncated by wall 107. Looking east.



13. East end of Glue and Leatherworks showing floors 166, 167 & 168, and wall 163. Looking SE.



14. Pathway 141 (NW-SE) running parallel to NW-SE extent of Glue and Leatherworks. Looking SE.



15. Detail of pathway 141 (NW-SE) running parallel to NW-SE extent of Glue and Leatherworks. Looking SE.



16. Linear 144 containing brick culvert (NNE-SSW), north of pathway 141. Looking SE.



17. Pathway 142 (NE-SW) off pathway 141 (NW-SE). Looking NE.



18. Drain 140 north of pathway 141. Looking west.



19. General shot of site from northeast corner. Brickwork 146 in left foreground. Looking SW.



20. General shot of site from southeast side. Looking NE.



21. General shot of site from southwest corner. Looking north.



22. Structure 110, soaking tank 'G', west facing section. Looking east.



23. Structure 110, soaking tank 'G', south facing section. Looking north.



24. Sandstone wall footing 149 and remnants of wall 150, west facing section. Looking east.



25. East facing section of 153 and sandstone footing 151. Looking west.



26. Structure 110, tank 'B', north facing section. Looking south.



27. Structure 110, tank 'B', west facing section. Looking east.



28. Structure 110, tank 'B', east facing section. Looking west.



29. Structure 110, tank 'B', south facing section. Looking north.



30. East facing section of construction cut 187. Looking west.

Phase 2



31. General shot of Phase 2 trench, looking west



32. Representative Section of Phase 2 trench, looking north



33. Structure 006, looking east

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds
PHASE 1				
100	Layer	Tarmac. Modern.	D=10cm	
101	Layer	Mid grey sandy silt with loose compaction, frequent small stones (90%) and clear horizon. Modern hardcore.	D=20cm	
102	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt with a sticky compaction, frequent small stones and brick rubble, occasional inclusions of mid yellow silt clay, and a clear horizon. Modern.	D=40cm	
103	Layer	Dark grey-black silty ash with a soft friable compaction, frequent small CBM, and a clear horizon.	D= 12cm	
104	Layer	Mix mid red-brown and mid yellow-brown, clay silt with a firm compaction, frequent brick rubble, and a clear horizon. Modern.	D=?	
105	Layer	Mixed dark to mid-grey-brown, sandy silt with a friable compaction, moderate small stones and occasional brick inclusions, and a clear horizon. Modern.	D=30cm	
106	Layer	Mid yellow-brown silty sand with a soft friable compaction, occasional pebble inclusions and a clear horizon.	D=10cm	
107	Structure	Red brick, stretcher coursing, wall, N-S orientation turning W at the southern end, with buff orange sandy mortar. Brick= 24cmx11cmx7cm.	D= 48cm L=7m	
108	Fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand, friable texture, moderate crushed brick rubble,	D=?	
109	Cut	Foundation cut for wall 107.	D=?	
110	Structure	Brick built tanks. Cut by 107.	D=1.2m	
111	Fill	Of 110	D=?	
112	Fill	Of 110	D=?	Pot, glass, leather
113	Structure	Brick floor or capping over tank	D=LoE	
114	Fill	Of 110	D=?	
115	Fill	Of 110	D=?	
116	Fill	Of 110	D=?	
117	Fill	Of 118	D=?	

118	Cut	Construction cut for 110	D=LoE	
119	Layer	Yellow brown friable sandy silt.	D=?	
120	Fill	Of 110	D=?	Pot, bone, glass
121	Cut	Posthole	D=54cm>	
122	Fill	Of 121	D=54cm>	
123	Structure	Brick edging of yard	D=LoE	
124	Layer	Black to dark grey sandy silt.	D=5cm	
125	Deposit	Mid yellow sandy silt.	D=?	
126	Deposit	Mixed mid yellow and black-dark grey sandy ashy silt.	D=5cm	
127	Structure	Yard area with sandstone drain	D=LoE L=6m W=80cm	
128	Structure	Red brick yard surface	D=LoE L=1.5m W=1m	
129	Structure	Red brick yard surface	D=LoE L=2.5m W=2m	
130	Structure	Red brick yard surface	D=LoE L=6.7m W=1.2m	
131	Structure	Redbrick yard surface	D=LoE L=6.5m W=1m	
132	Structure	Red brick gutter	D=LoE L=4m W=0.2m	
133	Structure	Red brick gutter	D=LoE L=0.5m W=0.25m	
134	Structure	Red brick yard surface	D=LoE L=5.5m W=2.9m	
135	Structure	Red brick yard surface	D=LoE L=3m W=1.3m	
136	Structure	Red brick yard surface	D=LoE L=2m W=1.5m	
137	Structure	Red brick yard surface	D=LoE L=6m W=5m	
138	Structure	Single course wall	D=LoE L=11.5m W=0.24m	
139	Structure	Sandstone block foundation	L=8m	
140	Structure	Red brick possible wall	D=LoE L=4m W=1.5m	
141	Structure	Red brick single course pathway	D=LoE	

			L=17m W=1.35m	
142	Structure	Red brick single course pathway	D=LoE L=1.8m W=0.6m	
143	Cut	Foundation cut for 138 & 139	D=LoE L=8.5m W=0.5m	
144	Cut	Linear with steep sides	D=0.3m L=9m W=0.5m	
145	Fill	Of 144	D=0.1m L=9m W=0.5m	
146	Structure	Red brick single course possible drainage	L=5m	
147	Fill	Of 110	D=LoE L=1.9m W=1.3m	
148	Deposit	Dumping of clinker, ash and domestic debris	D=LoE L=7.6m W=3m	Pot, bone, metal, 1931 half penny
149	Structure	Sandstone footing of 150	D=LoE L=5m W=0.3m	
150	Structure	Red brick single course wall	D=LoE L=0.9m W=?	
151	Structure	Sandstone footing of 152	D=LoE L=2m W=0.25m	
152	Structure	Red brick wall	D=LoE L=7.8m W=0.3m	
153	Deposit	Made ground	D=0.3m L=5.5m W=4m	
154	Structure	Sandstone footing of 155	D=LoE L=5m W=0.5m	
155	Structure	Red brick wall	D=LoE L=13.5m W=?	
156	Deposit	Same as 153	D=LoE L=5.2m W=2.6m	
157	Deposit	Rubble around modern well	D=LoE L=2.5m W=3m	
158	Structure	Sandstone footing of 149 and 150	D=LoE L=2.5m	

			W=0.25m	
159	Structure	Sandstone footing of 160	D=LoE L=6m W=0.5m	
160	Structure	Red brick wall	D=LoE L=13m W=?	
161	Structure	Red brick wall	D=LoE L=5.2m W=?	
162	Deposit	Made ground	D=LoE L=5m W=4m	
163	Structure	Red brick wall	D=LoE L=8.5m W=?	
164	Structure	Red brick wall	D=LoE L=5.5m W=?	
165	Structure	Red brick corridor	D=LoE L=2.7m W=0.8m	
166	Structure	Red brick floor	D=LoE L=2m W=1.2m	
167	Structure	Red tile floor	D=LoE L=2.5m W=2.5m	
168	Structure	Red tile floor	D=LoE L=3m W=0.7m	
169	Layer	Mortar associated with 168	D=LoE L=2.3m W=1m	
170	Structure	Concrete associated with 141	D=LoE L=1m W=0.7m	
171	Structure	Red brick culvert	D=LoE L=1.6m W=0.6m	
172	Structure	Red brick of unknown form	D=LoE L=1.6m W=1m	
173	Structure	Red brick wall	D=LoE L=1.2m W=?	
174	Structure	Brick drain	D=LoE L=1.05m W=0.85m	
175	Structure	Brick wall	D=LoE L=2.7m	

			W=?	
176	Structure	Brick wall	D=LoE L=2.5m W=2m	
177	Structure	Bricks in radial fan pattern	D=LoE L=1.2m W=0.5m	
178	Structure	Tile floor overlying 177	D=LoE L=2.5m W=2m	
179	Structure	Red brick floor	D=LoE L=2.2m W=1.6m	
180	Structure	Brick path similar to 179	D=LoE L=7m W=1.5m	
181	Surface	Tarmac	D=0.05m L=6.5m W=1.7m	
182	Structure	Capping of tank 110	D=LoE L=0.7m W=0.45m	
183	Structure	Capping of tank 110	D=LoE L=0.7m W=0.45m	
184	Structure	Brick wall	D=LoE L=5.2m W=0.3m	
185	Structure	Brick wall	D=LoE L=1.1m W=?	
186	Structure	Brick possible floor	D=LoE L=0.35m W=0.25m	
187	Cut	For wall 189	D=0.3m L=1.5m W=0.54m	
188	Fill	Of 188	D=0.3m L=1.5m W=0.54m	pot
189	Structure	Brick wall buttress or platform	D=LoE L=1.5m W=0.3m	
190	Layer	Compacted demolition or floor surface	D=0.5m L=2.5m W=0.2m	
191	Structure	Brick wall	D=LoE L=3.7m W=1.4m	
192	Structure	Brick possible floor	D=LoE L=2.5m	

			W=0.85m	
193	Structure	Brick possible wall	D=LoE L=3m W=?	
194	Structure	Brick wall	D=LoE L=4.5m W=?	
195	Structure	Brick floor	D=LoE L=1.7m W=1.2m	
196	Structure	Brick floor	D=LoE L=3.7m W=3.5m	
197	Deposit	Levelling deposit for floor 196	D=LoE L=4.9m W=3.9m	
198	Structure	Brick wall, southern entrance	D=LoE L=2.8m W=?	
199	Structure	Brick floor	D=LoE L=2m W=1.4m	
200	Structure	Brick floor, step to 199	D=LoE L=2.5m W=1.7m	
201	Structure	Brick gutter	D=LoE L=12m W=0.25m	
		PHASE 2		
001	Layer	Asphalt surface	D=?	
002	Layer	Demolition rubble	D=?	
003	Layer	Sandy clay natural	D=?	
004	layer	Natural sandstone	D=?	
005	Cut	Construction cut for 006	D=1.1m W=1.8m	
006	Structure	Brick built tank	D=1.1m W=1.55m	
007	Fill	Of 005	D=?	
008	backfill	Of 006	D=?	

Appendix 3

Former Castle Soap Works, The Callis, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire (ADZX14)

THE CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the pottery type series for Lincolnshire, which also covers surrounding counties; Leicestershire Codenames are also shown. A total of 29 sherds from ten vessels, weighing 971 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery dates from the post medieval to the early modern period.

Results

Table 1, Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description
120	ENPO	English Porcelain	PO	Small bowl	5	1	34	Base, BS + rim	Gold lustre paint
120	ENPO	English Porcelain	PO	Hollow	2	1	15	BS	Gold lustre paint
120	WHITE	Modern whiteware	EA	Plate	5	1	64	Profile	Green transfer print; floral and moulded design
120	WHITE	Modern whiteware	EA	Cup	1	1	7	Rim	Green transfer print; floral and moulded design
120	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Open	1	1	5	Base	
148	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	Bowl	10	1	798	Near profile	Abraded
148	BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	Jug	1	1	6	Rim	
148	BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	SW	Straight sided jar/ bottle	1	1	20	BS	
148	NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	EA	Bowl	1	1	14	Rim	Mocha and slip decoration
148	PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	Tea cup/bowl	2	1	8	BS	Blue transfer print; rural scene

Potential

The sherds are stable and suitable for long-term storage. No further work is required on the assemblage.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 2, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
120	Mid 19th to 20th	
148	18th to 19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoF	Number of Fragments
		NoS	Number of sherds
BS	Body sherd	NoV	Number of vessels
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	TR	Trench
CXT	Context	UHJ	Upper Handle Join
LHJ	Lower Handle Join	W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 4

Former Castle Soapwoks, the Callis, Ashby de la Zouch, Leics

ADZX14

X.A3.2014

Finds Catalogue

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Action
148	Glass	1	9g	Machine made opaque white glass marble with blue swirl. Diam 19mm	C19th/20th	Discard
148	Glass	1	123g	Olive green bottle base in an elongated octagonal shape. 80mm x 54mm	C19th/20th	Discard
148	Metal	1	5g	1931 half penny	+	Discard
148	Metal	1	6g	Smooth copper alloy disc, 26mm diam, 1mm thick. Shove ha'penny?	C19th/20th	Discard
120	Glass	2	18g	Pale aqua blue glass medicine bottle base, with measuring marks and "ONS" between in relief	C19th/20th	Discard
120	Glass	1	15g	Clear glass jar rim	C19th/20th	Discard
120	Pb	1	7g	metal washer, diam 22mm, with central hole diam 7mm	C19th/20th	Discard
120	Fe	1	4g	metal washer, diam 22mm, with central hole diam 7mm	C19th/20th	Discard
120	Fe	1	14g	nail	C19th/20th	Discard