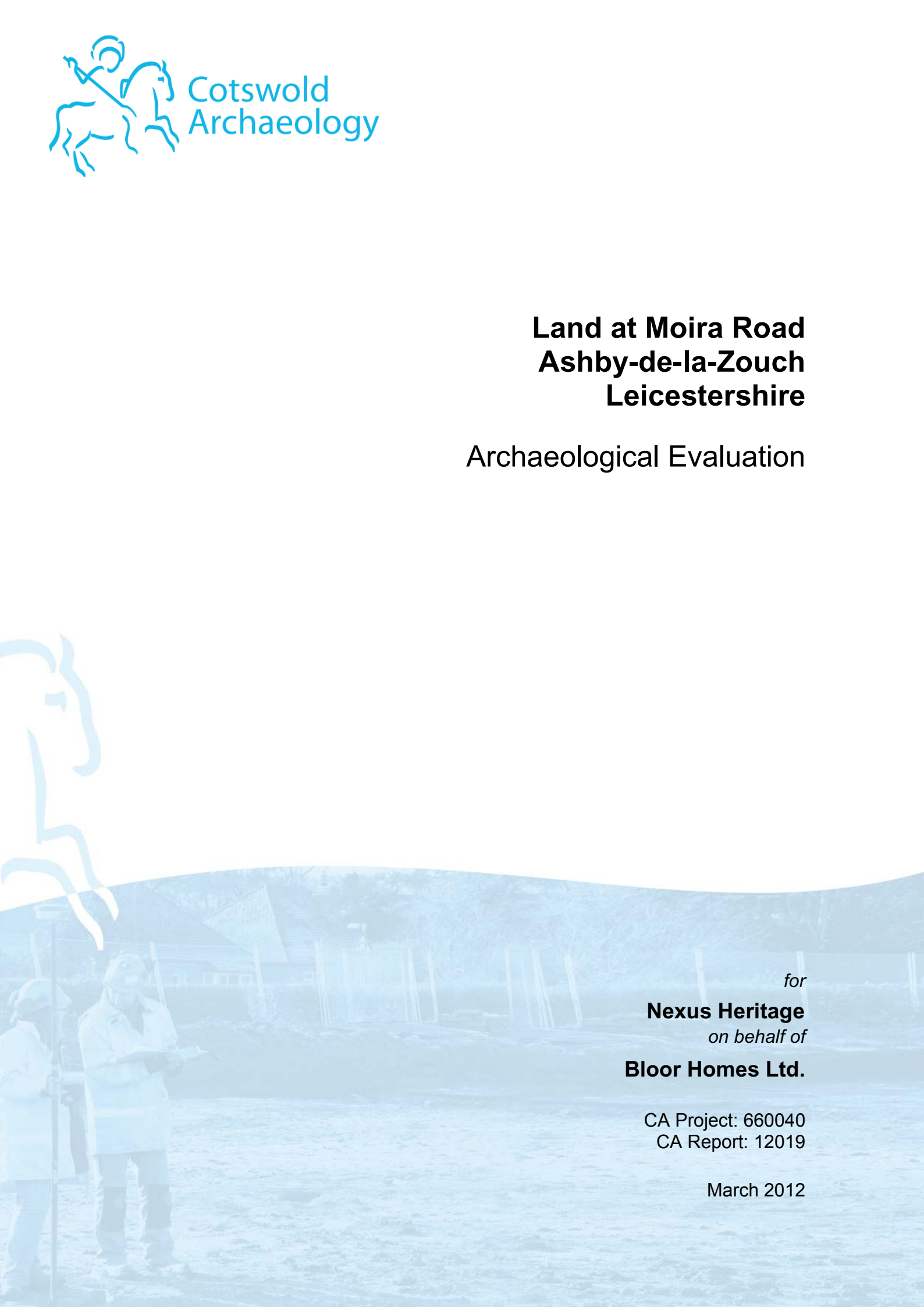


**Land at Moira Road
Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Nexus Heritage
on behalf of
Bloor Homes Ltd.

CA Project: 660040
CA Report: 12019

March 2012

Land at Moira Road
Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660040
CA Report: 12019

prepared by	Rebecca Riley, Project Supervisor
date	February 2012
checked by	Roland Smith, Regional Manager
date	5 March 2012
approved by	Roland Smith, Regional Manager
signed	
date	8 March 2012
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Moira Road
Location:	Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire
NGR:	SK 3465 1656
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14-17 February 2012
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service
Accession Number:	X.A13.2012
Site Code:	MRZ 12

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2012 at the request of Nexus Heritage on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd. Eighteen trenches were excavated by machine in pre-determined locations.

The evaluation revealed no archaeological remains in the majority of trenches across the site. Vestiges of ridge and furrow were recorded in the geophysical survey and in a number of the trenches. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from one furrow. Two post-medieval ditches mirrored the alignment of the ridge and furrow and may represent a later phase of agricultural activity.

An area of undated shallow pits containing burnt material was recorded in trench 3 on the higher ground. There was some evidence for burning *in situ* and the pits contained abundant charcoal but their date and function remain unknown.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Nexus Heritage on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd at land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire (centred on NGR: SK 3465 1656; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for the residential development of the site and associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out following discussion between Nexus Heritage and the Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council which resulted in a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) being produced by Nexus Heritage (2012) and approved by the Principal Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with best practice as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). The fieldwork was monitored by the Principal Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council and included a site visit on 16th February.

The site

- 1.3 The site occupies an area of c. 2.6ha and comprises two fields of arable land divided by a hedgerow and ditch running north-west to south-east. The site lies on a south-west facing slope falling from a high point of 130m OD at the north-east to 117m OD along the south-western boundary. The site is bounded by Moira Road to the north-east, the gardens to the rear of residential properties fronting on to Woodside to the south-east, and farmland to the south-west and north-west. The buildings of Woodside Farm are located immediately to the west of the site (Fig. 2). A public footpath runs between the north-east and south-west corners of the site.
- 1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation of the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2012). The north-east corner of the site is mapped as Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation of the Triassic Period (ibid). No superficial geology is recorded within the site. The natural substrate encountered varied across the site. A yellowish-grey, sandy clay was revealed in

trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; a mixed pink and yellowish-orange clay sand in trench 4, and a greyish pink sandy clay in trenches 7, 9, 10 and 11.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in 2009. Nexus Heritage prepared a refreshed cultural heritage assessment in 2012 to take account of policy and guidance changes arising from the publication of Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (Page-Smith 2012). The results of the assessment are summarised below.
- 1.6 There are no prehistoric, Roman or Saxon sites recorded within a 1km radius of the application area, however this may be because the site and surrounding area have not been subject to any systematic archaeological investigation. The proposed development area is outside the medieval core of Ashby and although finds and sites of a post-medieval date have been located in the vicinity there are few HER sites close to the application area. The cartographic evidence indicates that the site has had little development in the last century and may have been heathland during the medieval period (ULAS 1999).
- 1.7 A geophysical magnetometry survey was undertaken at the site in January 2012 (Stratascan 2012). The survey identified a limited number of weak, positive, generally amorphous area and linear anomalies that could be interpreted as potentially archaeological in character. A series of positive parallel linear anomalies identified in the northern part of the site are characteristic of medieval ridge and furrow (see Fig. 2).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the applicants to assess the archaeological risks associated with proposed development at the site and allow the Principal Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, in making an informed judgement on

the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 18 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 18 measured 10m in length; trenches 2, 4, 7, 11, 13 and 14 measured 15m in length and trenches 1, 5, 6, 12 and 17 measured 20m in length. Trench 3 was extended by 5.70m to the north-east (resulting in a total length of 25.70m), with the approval of the Principal Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council and Nexus Heritage, in order to expose the full extent of archaeological features surviving within this trench.
- 1.10 The trench lay-out was designed to investigate:
- 1) the geophysical anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012)
 - 2) areas that did not produce any geophysical anomalies
 - 3) the stream edge adjacent to the south-western boundary of the site .
- 1.11 Trenches 13, 14, 17 and 18 were moved slightly to the north-east in order to provide reasonable distance from the stream in line with the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2012. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.12 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.13 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).

- 1.14 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes, but will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museums Service under accession number X.A13.2012 in due course. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological field projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2 - 5)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Details of the recorded contexts and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 Trenches 4-18 did not contain any archaeological features. Furrows were identified in trenches 1, 2, 5, 8 and 12. Furrow 1203 was investigated in Trench 12 (Fig. 2); a single sherd of burnt medieval pottery was recovered from fill 1204 and probably derives from manuring. A natural undulating feature 706 was investigated in Trench 7 and was not considered to be an archaeological feature. Modern stone-filled land drains were observed across the site and are recorded in Fig. 2.
- 2.3 The majority of the trenches had a sequence of natural clay substrate overlain by between 0.10m and 0.40m of subsoil, which was sealed by between 0.25m and 0.40m of topsoil. Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 did not contain any subsoil. These trenches were located at the highest part of the slope and it is likely that soils had eroded down slope, forming colluvial subsoil deposits in the lower trenches. Trench 18 did not contain any subsoil despite its location in the wet low-lying south-east corner of the site. It is possible that this trench occurred within a part of the site that had been truncated prior to the archaeological works.

Trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 3)

- 2.4 In Trench 1 shallow ditch 102 was aligned north-east to south-west and cut the natural substrate (Fig. 3). Fill 103 contained fragments of glazed post-medieval earthenware, ceramic building material and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem dated to the 17th or 18th-century. In Trench 2 ditch 202 was also aligned north-east to south-west, cut the natural substrate, and produced glazed earthenware and glass dating to the 17th or 18th-century. The small quantity of post-medieval finds

are likely to result from agricultural activity and probably from manuring. Both ditches were aligned with the furrows seen in trenches 1, 2, 5, 8 and 12 and the ridge and furrow identified on the geophysical survey. Although ditches 102 and 202 were narrower in profile, it is probable that they represent the bases of truncated furrows or a different phase of ridge and furrow on the same alignment.

Trench 3 (Figs. 4 and 5)

- 2.5 Pit 305 was situated in the north-east of Trench 3 and contained three fills. Fill 317 was greyish-brown in colour and appeared to be a trample deposit associated with the construction of the pit. Fill 304 comprised a reddish scorched clay indicative of *in situ* burning or scorching of the natural clay. Both 317 and 304 were covered by charcoal-rich stoney fill 303. No finds were recovered from any of the fills. A high number of river pebbles was observed in fill 303, which are not naturally occurring within the local clay geology, and are therefore assumed to have been imported. Deposit 318 was reddish brown in colour, contained infrequent stones and overlies fill 303. It is likely that this deposit comprised material that had been dragged and spread from pit 305 by later ploughing. Posthole 314 was located to the south-west of pit 305 and contained primary clay packing fill 312 and deliberate backfill 313 which had a similar charcoal-rich and stoney composition to fill 303 and appeared to have been used to backfill the hole after the post was removed.
- 2.6 Pit 311 was roughly oval in shape; north-west to south-east in orientation and located in the centre of Trench 3. Fill 310 also contained an abundance of river pebbles and flecks of charcoal but did not produce any dating evidence. Fill 310 was cut by two later features: pit 308 and ditch 316. To the south-east, elongated pit 308 was orientated north-east to south-west. It contained two fills; a primary silt from the erosion and weathering of the natural clay sides (307) and a stoney upper fill containing charcoal flecks (306), although neither fill produced any finds. Fill 306 was cut by modern land drain 320 which was filled with redeposited natural clay 319. Ditch 316 clipped the south-west corner of pit 311 and contained a single, homogeneous, sterile reddish brown fill. The sides of the feature were too steep for it to be interpreted as a furrow.

The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.7 Environmental samples (40 litres of soil) were retrieved from two different deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of their date and function. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). Details of the samples are set out in Appendix B.
- 2.9 Samples were taken from fill 303 within pit 305 (SS 1) and fill 310 within pit 311 (SS 2) both of which were undated. There were no finds or plant macrofossil remains recovered from either feature, however the charcoal obtained was well preserved and abundant. Species were identified as oak (*Quercus robur/petraea*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). The fire cracked stones within the fill indicates that the waste within these pits had been heated to a high temperature although the lack of finds or other ecofacts means a function can not be deduced. Oak burns efficiently at high temperatures and hazel is also a very efficient fuel. Both these species would be ideal to use as fuel where high temperatures are required. Alder is not an effective fuel, although as it burns quickly at a high temperature, it would be ideal as kindling.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation revealed no archaeological remains in the majority of trenches across the site. Furrows were recorded in trenches 1, 2, 5, 8 and 12, as suggested by the geophysical survey. A sample of these features was excavated and this confirmed that they represent the vestiges of a ridge and furrow field system. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from one furrow, probably derived from manuring, and suggests the ridge and furrow may be of medieval origin. Post-medieval ditches 102 and 202 were aligned with the ridge and furrow identified on the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012), although they do not directly correlate to any of the anomalies. The ditches were also on the same alignment as the furrows in trenches 1, 2, 5, 8 and 12. They were much narrower in plan and so could represent a later phase of agricultural activity at the site.
- 3.2 An area of undated shallow pits containing burnt material was recorded in Trench 3. Pits 305, 308, and 311 correlate with two weak positive anomalies on the geophysical survey. All three pits contained stoney fills with charcoal flecks,

although only pit 305 contained evidence of scorching or burning *in situ*. Soil samples from pits 305 and 3011 produced no dating evidence but well-preserved and abundant charcoal of oak, alder and hazel. The date and purpose of these pits remains unknown.

- 3.3 The evaluation has achieved its objective and characterised the limited archaeology of the site. The evaluation results corroborate the geophysical survey results. The latter survey had concluded that there was ‘little in the way of anomalies that can be confidently attributed to being of an archaeological origin’ (Stratscan 2012) and this was borne out by the evaluation. The evaluation confirmed the former presence of a ridge and furrow field system and also identified subsurface features that generally corresponded with other weak, amorphous geophysical anomalies that occurred elsewhere within the site. These anomalies were shown by the evaluation to correspond to land drains or natural features. The exception was the anomaly that corresponded to an area of shallow pits, containing charcoal and burnt stones. These pits are undated.
- 3.4 The presence of ridge and furrow and later field ditches is of local interest and significance. The East Midlands retains some of the best preserved ridge and furrow earthworks in the country (Lewis in Cooper 2006) and therefore the surviving subsurface traces at Moira Road have no or very limited potential to advance understanding of these field systems. As the shallow pits containing burnt material are undated and could be any date between prehistoric and modern, they are of low significance with limited potential, unless an accurate date and function can be established.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 4.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Rebecca Riley and Nathan Flavell. The report was written by Rebecca Riley, assisted by Sarah Cobain and Angus Crawford. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Rebecca Riley, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Roland J C Smith.



5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2012

Cooper, N J, (ed) 2006 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13

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Page-Smith, K, 2012, *Land at Moira Road, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire – Cultural Heritage Assessment* Unpublished report ref: 3106.R01

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ULAS (University of Leicestershire Archaeological Service) 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for Proposed Development South of Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.* (Unpublished Report Ref. 2009-044)



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): Mid greyish brown friable clay silt			0.36	Modern
101	Natural	Yellowish grey clay			-	Geo
102	Cut	Cut of NE/SW aligned ditch, shallow		0.86	0.12	
103	Fill	Pinkish light greyish brown clayey silt		0.86	0.12	C17th-C18th

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid greyish brown friable clay silt			0.30	Modern
201	Natural	Yellowish grey clay			-	Geo
202	Cut	Cut of NE/SW aligned ditch (possible furrow)		1.38	0.21	
203	Fill	Mid orangey brown soft sandy clay		1.38	0.21	C17th-C18th

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid grey friable sandy silty clay			0.37	Modern
301	Layer	Subsoil: mid pinkish brown soft silty sandy clay			0.14	
302	Natural	Dark orangey yellow sandy clay			-	Geo
303	Fill	Charcoal-rich fill of pit 305			≤0.17	
304	Fill	Scorched clay fill at base of pit 305			≤0.06	
305	Cut	Cut of large pit containing fills 304 and 303			0.18	
306	Fill	Upper stoney fill of elongated pit 308	2.58	0.62	0.20	
307	Fill	Primary silting fill of pit 308	≥0.46	≥0.38	0.08	
308	Cut	Cut of irregular elongated pit	2.58	0.62	0.28	
310	Fill	Stoney fill of pit 311 with common charcoal flecks	>1.5	≤1.34	≤0.23	
311	Cut	Cut or irregular elongated pit	>1.5	≤1.34	≤0.23	
312	Fill	Clay packing within posthole 314		0.38	0.25	
313	Fill	Charcoal-rich stoney backfill of posthole 314		0.23	0.25	
314	Cut	Cut of oval posthole		0.38	0.25	
315	Fill	Sterile fill of linear feature 316	>0.36	>0.21	0.15	
316	Cut	Cut of a NE/SW aligned ditch feature	>0.36	>0.21	0.15	
317	Fill	Trample fill of pit 305	>0.46		0.06	
318	Deposit	Spread of subsoil and ploughed-out material from pit 305	>0.72		0.07	
319	Fill	Redeposited clay fill of land drain 320	>1.60	0.20	Not exc	
320	Cut	Cut of NW/SE aligned land drain	>1.60	0.20	Not exc	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): Mid greyish brown friable sandy clay silt			0.32	Modern
401	Natural	Mixed: pink and yellowish orange sand and clay sand			-	Geo

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): Mid greyish brown friable sandy clay silt			0.30	Modern
501	Natural	Mixed: light yellow and grey clay			-	Geo

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): dark greyish brown friable silty sandy clay			0.32	Modern
601	Layer	Subsoil: mid pinkish brown silty sandy clay			0.16	
602	Natural	Light greyish brown silty sandy clay, manganese flecks				Geo
603	Natural	Light bluish grey and orangey yellow silty clay				Geo

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): dark greyish brown friable silty sandy clay			0.30	Modern
701	Layer	Subsoil: mid greyish pink sandy silty clay			0.23	
702	Natural	Mid greyish pink sandy clay with manganese flecks			0.20	Geo
703	Natural	Mid pinkish grey clayey sandy silt, manganese flecks				Geo
704	Natural	Light brownish grey silty fine sand, manganese flecks				Geo
705	Fill	Fill of natural undulation 706	>1.60	2.33	≤0.17	Geo
706	Cut	Cut of natural feature	>1.60	2.33	≤0.17	Geo
707	Fill	Stone and clay fill of land drain 708	>1.60	0.26	0.34	Modern
708	Cut	Cut of NW/SE aligned land drain	>1.60	0.26	0.34	Modern

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid greyish brown friable sandy clay silt			0.30	Modern
801	Layer	Subsoil: mid pinkish brown silty sandy clay			0.25	
802	Natural	Yellowish brown firm clay				Geo

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid greyish brown friable sandy clay silt			0.30	Modern
901	Layer	Subsoil: mid pinkish brown silty sandy clay			0.30	
902	Natural	Pinkish brown firm clay				Geo

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid greyish brown friable sandy clay silt			0.34	Modern
1001	Layer	Subsoil: mid pinkish brown silty sandy clay			0.30	
1002	Natural	Pinkish brown firm clay				Geo

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid greyish brown friable sandy clay silt			0.25	Modern
1101	Layer	Subsoil: mid pinkish brown silty sandy clay			0.10	
1102	Natural	Pinkish brown firm clay				Geo

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid grey friable sandy silty clay			0.25	Modern
1201	Layer	Subsoil: light greyish brown silty clay			0.25	
1202	Natural	Yellow and yellowish grey firm clay			-	Geo
1203	Cut	Cut of NE/SW aligned furrow		4.0	0.22	
1204	Fill	Fill of furrow 1203: pink greyish brown sandy clay silt		4.0	0.22	med

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid grey brown clay silt			0.30	Modern
1301	Layer	Subsoil: light greyish brown silty clay			0.40	
1302	Natural	Yellow firm clay			-	Geo

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid yellowish grey brown clay silt			0.40	Modern
1401	Layer	Subsoil: light pinkish brown silty clay			0.30	
1402	Natural	Light grey firm clay with occasional yellowish orange mottling and manganese flecks			-	Geo

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid yellowish grey brown clay silt			0.30	Modern
1501	Layer	Subsoil: light pinkish brown silty clay			0.22	
1502	Natural	Light grey firm clay with manganese flecks			-	Geo

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid yellowish grey brown clay silt			0.30	Modern
1601	Layer	Subsoil: light pinkish brown silty clay			0.18	
1602	Natural	Light grey firm clay with manganese flecks			-	Geo

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1700	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid yellowish grey brown clay silt			0.40	Modern
1701	Layer	Subsoil: light pinkish brown silty clay			0.15	
1702	Natural	Light grey firm clay with occasional yellowish orange mottling and manganese flecks			-	Geo

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1800	Layer	Topsoil (ploughsoil): mid yellowish grey brown clay silt			0.38	Modern
1801	Natural	Mottled yellow and grey firm clay				

APPENDIX B: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Flots	Flot Weight (g)	Material	Weight (g)	Identification (where applicable)
1	303	20	50%	1mm and 0.25mm	236	Charcoal	82 plus flot	Oak (6) Alder/hazel (2) Alder (1) Hazel (1)
2	310	20	67%	1mm and 0.25mm	10	Charcoal	37 plus flot	Oak (1) Alder/hazel (3) Alder (3) Hazel (3)

Key:

+ = 1-5 items; ++ = 6-20 items; +++ = 21-40 items; ++++ = >40 items

Species List

Family	Species	Common Name
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus spp</i>	Oak spp

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2012 at the request of Nexus Heritage on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd at Land at Moira Road. Eighteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Furrows were identified in trenches 1, 2, 5, 8 and 12 on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow shown in the geophysical survey report. An area of undated archaeological activity comprising undated pits and a posthole all containing stoney charcoal-rich fills was revealed in Trench 3.</p>	
Project dates	14-17 February 2012	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SK 3465 1656	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Nexus Heritage	
Project Manager	Roland Smith	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Leicestershire Museums Service/ X.A13.2012	Ceramics, glass
Paper	Leicestershire Museums Service/ X.A13.2012	Trench sheets, Context sheets, Section drawings, Plans, Photographic Registers, Sample Registers and sample sheets, Spot dating sheet
Digital	Leicestershire Museums Service/ X.A13.2012	Digital photos, Geomatics data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>Land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 12019		



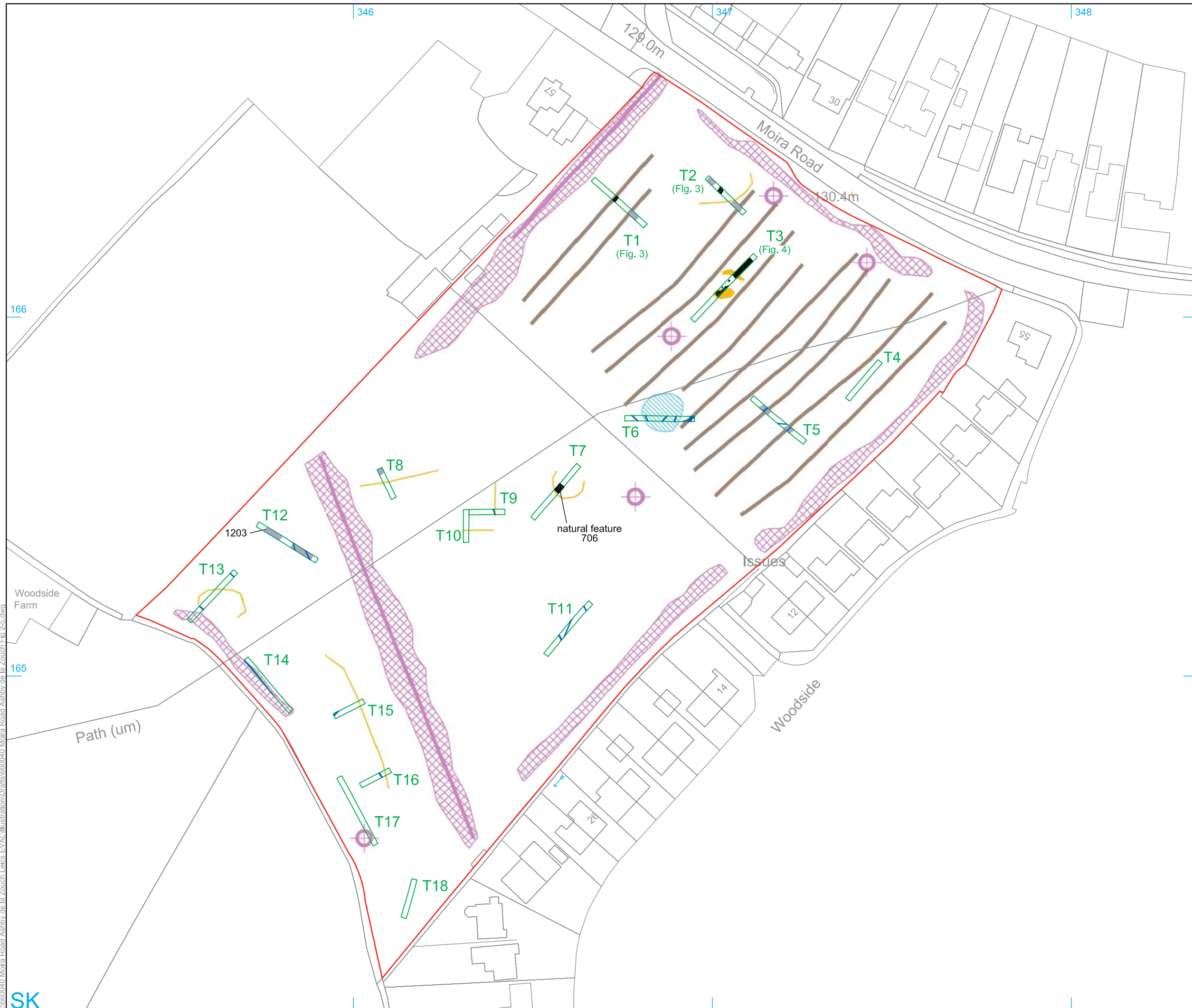
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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PROJECT NO.	660040	DATE	01-03-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	1
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern

Geophysical Survey Results	
PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 Leicestershire

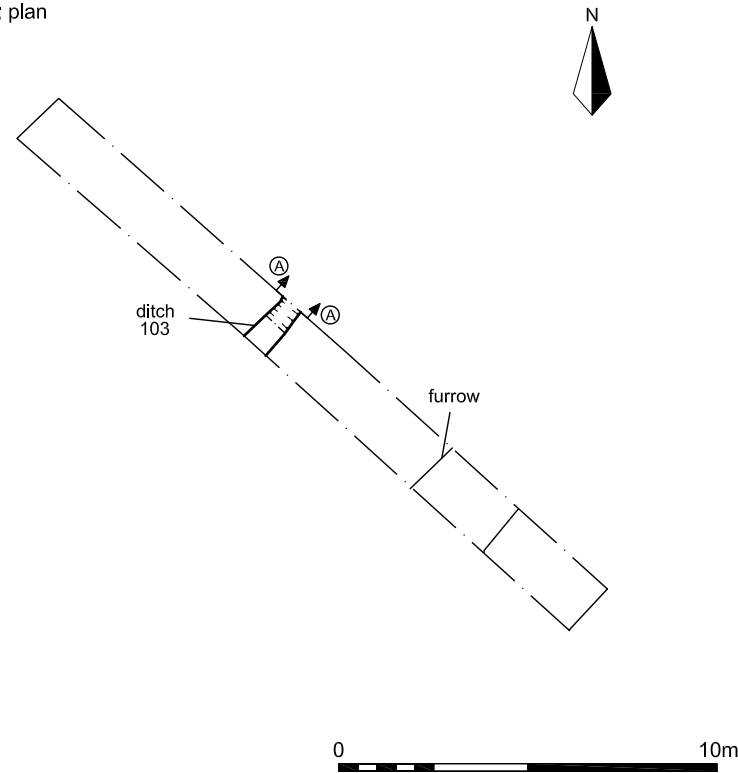
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features and
 geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	660040	DATE	29-02-2011	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:1000		2

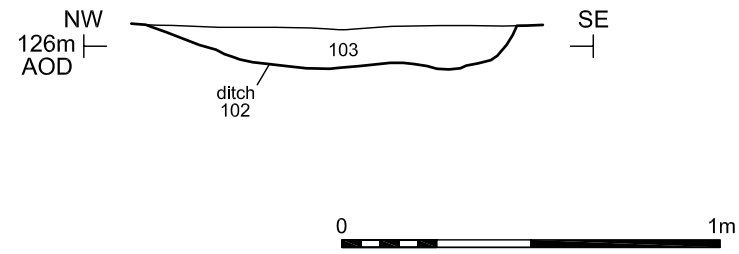
P:\660040 Moira Road Ashby de la Zouch Leics. EVA\Illustration\Drawings\660040 Moira Road Ashby de la Zouch Fig 2-5.dwg



Trench 1; plan



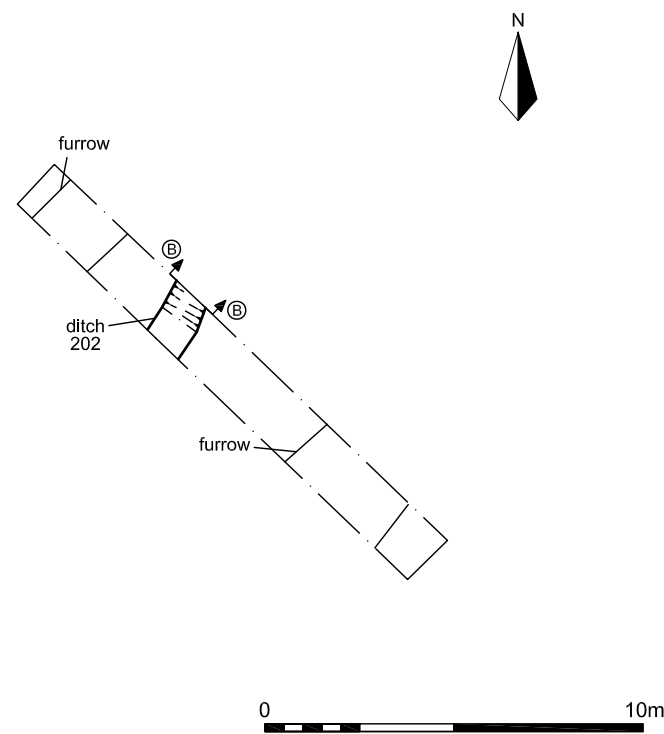
Trench 1; section AA



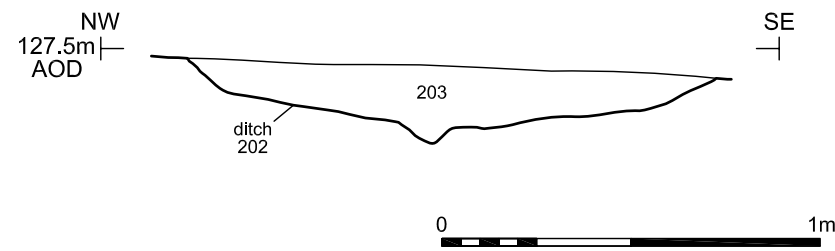
View of ditch 102, looking north-east. (Scale 1m)



Trench 2; plan



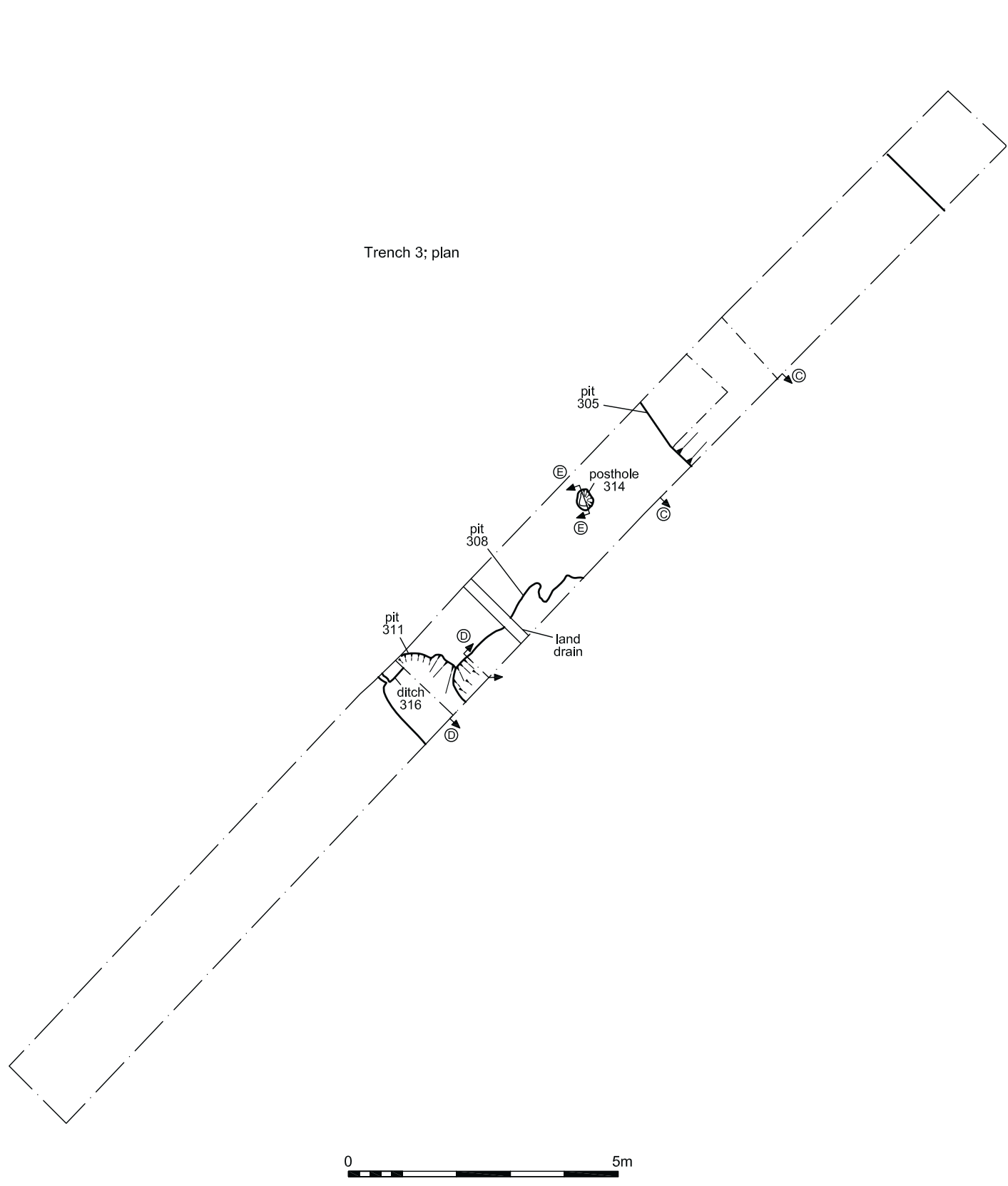
Trench 2; section BB



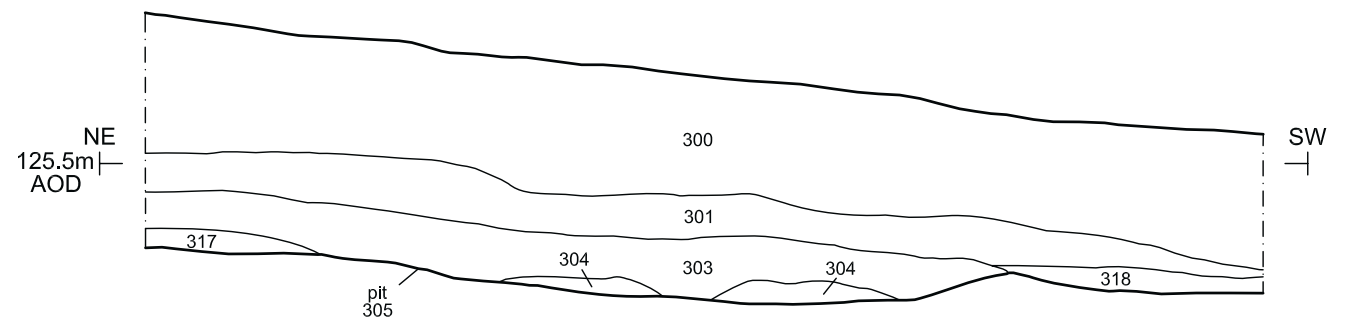
View of ditch 202, looking north-east. (Scale 1m)



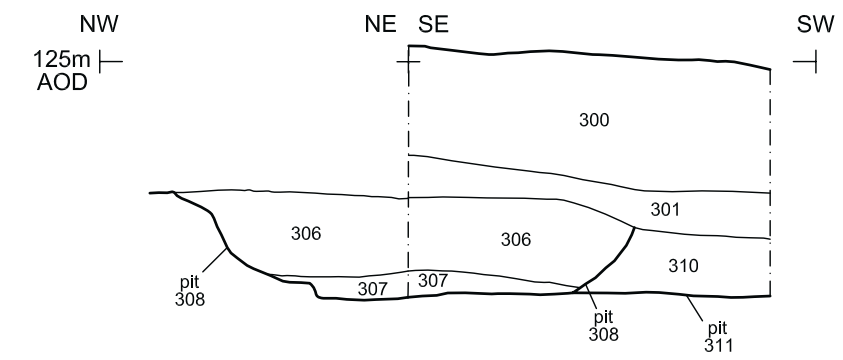
P:\660040 Moira Road Ashby de la Zouch Lelics EVA\Illustration\Drawings\660040 Moira Road Ashby de la Zouch Fig 2-5.dwg



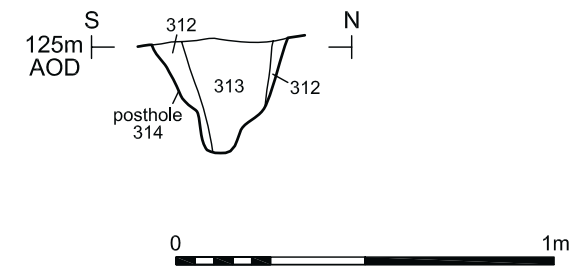
Trench 3; section CC



Trench 3; section DD



Trench 3; section EE




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PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 Leicestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3; plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	660040	DATE	29-02-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:100 & 1:20	

View of pits 311 and 308, looking north-east. (Scales 1m)



View of pit 305, looking north-east.



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Moira Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3; photographs

PROJECT NO.	660040	DATE	01-03-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	N/A	