



Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire

Report on an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

**Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire:
Report on an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**



York Archaeology – Nottingham Office
Unit 1 Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham NG9 4AB
+44 (0)115 896 7400 | yaenquiries@yorkat.co.uk | www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

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SUMMARY

- York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by Oxalis Planning to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trenching on the land at Wood Farm, Coalville (Leicestershire). Evaluation works were undertaken ahead of groundworks associated with the construction of up to 89,200 m² of employment floorspace, with associated offices, access and parking, north of Wood Farm.
- Twenty-six trial trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m were excavated across the site to a maximum depth of 0.65m below ground level between the 5th and 14th June 2023. The only features identified in the trenches appear to represent later post-medieval/modern drainage features running parallel to historic and modern field boundaries. Naturally formed tree-bowls/bioturbation and modern field drains were also identified throughout the Site. No finds were recovered.
- The results obtained during this evaluation do not contribute to any of the research questions posed by the *East Midlands Historic Environment Framework* (2012). However, the aims of the work (Section 4 above) have been met.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by Oxalis Planning to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the lands at Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire (henceforth referred to as 'the Site'). This programme of archaeological works was undertaken to ascertain the nature, date and extent of any subsurface archaeological remains ahead of groundworks associated with the construction of up to 89,200 m² of employment floorspace, with associated offices, access and parking, north of Wood Farm.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation works were conducted as described by condition 11 of planning approval (ref: 21/00531/HYB) and the methodology prescribed within the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mora-Ottomano and Bentley 2022). The WSI was approved in March 2023, under discharge of condition application ref. 22/01120/DISCON. Works comprised the excavation of twenty-six 30m x 1.8m trial trenches to a maximum depth of 0.65m below ground level (BGL) across four animal pasture fields. The Site is centred on the National Grid reference SK 44642 10390 (Figure 01).
- 1.1.3 This programme of works was conducted as the first phase of a possible three phase archaeological investigation to be undertaken at the Site. The second phase of works, to be undertaken at a later date, will consist of Level 3 historic building survey of several traditional farm buildings situated within the Site. The results of this evaluation and the subsequent building survey will inform the decision by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council as to the requirement for further archaeological works to be undertaken in a third phase of works.
- 1.1.4 This phase of evaluation works was conducted between the 5th and 14th June 2023.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The Site is located on land at Wood Farm, Stanton Lane, Coalville (Leicestershire) which is centred on the National Grid reference SK 44642 10390 (Figure 01). The Site lies approximately equidistant from the villages of Ellistown and Stanton under Bardon, on the border with the North West Leicestershire and Hinckley and Bosworth Districts of Leicestershire.
- 2.1.2 The Site comprised four rectangular and sub-rectangular fields located to the immediate north and east of the farmhouse and measured c 5.39Ha. To the west, the Site is bordered by the B585, with Stanton Lane bordering the Site to the south. Bounding the Site to its north and west were open fields which have been artificially elevated by spoil deposits from Cliff Hill Quarry, c. 370m north of Site.
- 2.1.3 A gradual north to south gradient is recorded across the Site, with ground levels measured between 174.1m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), towards the southernmost point of the Site, and 178.8m AOD at its northernmost point.
- 2.1.4 The underlying geology of the Site, as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) comprised Edwalton Member Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock which formed between 237-228.4 million years ago during the Triassic period (BGS 2023b). This was overlain by Oadby member Diamicton, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480-423 thousand years ago in the Quaternary period (BGS 2023a)). This geological sequence is supported by borehole records taken c. 60m west of Site (BGS 2023a).
- 2.1.5 The overlying soils within the Site are recorded by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acidic but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Landis 2023).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The following historical and archaeological background is derived from information provided by a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced in support of the planning application, by PCAS Archaeology (Lane 2020) and incorporated into the approved WSI (More-Ottomano and Bentley 2022). Both the DBA and the WSI identified all known archaeological sites, events and find-spot monuments within a 1km study area of the Site with reference to the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER).

Prehistoric (c 950,000 BC – c AD 43)

- 2.2.2 A scatter of prehistoric tools that have been recovered from the area around the Site are considered indicative of the typical nomadic activity that characterised the early prehistoric period, as the small communities, probably extended family groups, moved around according to available food and other resources. There are no confirmed features from this period, only the scatter of unstratified artefacts.

Romano-British (c AD 43 - 410)

- 2.2.3 The Site lies in a landscape of Roman roads, the *Via Devana* to the south, and two possible roads along Beveridge Lane to the north and crossing Main Street to the east. Despite this, there are no confirmed Roman period features in the study area, however the presence of the

scatters of Roman pottery to the west of Stanton under Bardon, close to the eastern Site, in conjunction with the quern stone fragments, all indicate the presence of a small domestic and agricultural site, probably lying in the outskirts of the modern village. This likely comprises a farmstead, comprising domestic buildings and associated agricultural buildings and field systems. Possibly a late Iron Age farm, it could have continued to be farmed into the Roman period, much like the farmstead excavated close to Louella Stud, c. 2km northwest and just off of Beveridge Lane (LHER ref: MLE21698). Considering the proximity of the Roman town at Leicester, and the smaller town at Ibstock on the *Via Devana*, this area was probably relatively dense with farms that supplied the neighbouring towns and cities.

Medieval (AD 410 – 1540)

- 2.2.4 It is possible that the settlement of Stanton under Bardon has its origins in this Roman farmstead, although the village is thought to have a Saxon origin based on place name evidence. By the end of the Saxon period, Stanton was a substantial village surviving throughout the medieval period although possibly experiencing some settlement contraction or shift as evidenced by the earthworks. Domestic activity would have been focused here in and around the village, with outlying areas utilised for agriculture or exploited for the natural resources. The deer parks to the north and south sandwiched the open common fields of Stanton under Bardon.

Post-Medieval and Modern (1540 - present)

- 2.2.5 The field system recorded on early mapping shows early, piecemeal enclosures in the medieval and early post-medieval period, prior to the parliamentary enclosures of the 18th and 19th century. Some of these enclosures may have been related to the early Wood Farm, while others closer to the village in the eastern part of the Site are likely to have been for livestock. On the open common fields seasonal strip farming and grazing would have taken place prior to enclosure. The ridge and furrow earthworks identified in the eastern part Site are evidence of cultivation, although the features respect the field boundaries that date from the 18th – 19th century, suggesting that this agricultural activity dated from the post-medieval rather than the medieval period.
- 2.2.6 The earliest traditional farm buildings at Wood Farm are of a late-18th to early-19th century character, with numerous alterations and additions made to the structures over the years. Traditional farm buildings such as these are a diminishing resource within rural landscapes and the Historical and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council considers that the site retains value as an undesignated heritage asset.
- 2.2.7 A geophysical survey carried out in 2019 within the western area of the Site did not identify any significant features that might suggest alternative activities. In the 20th century some of the field boundaries were removed and a drainage system was excavated along some of the remaining boundaries, as the land was more intensively used was part of Wood Farm, with the expansion of the Cliffe Hill Quarry into the fields immediately north of the Site and the construction of the railway line probably being the trigger for the reorganisation of the early landscape into the modern field systems seen today (PCAS 2020).

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

3.1 Planning Conditions

- 3.1.1 The following planning conditions were proposed for this programme of archaeological evaluation works:

“11. No development shall commence, including works of demolition and site clearance/ground preparation unless and until a staged programme of archaeological works (to include Historic Building Survey and below-ground investigation, commencing with an initial phase of trial trenching) has been undertaken. Each stage is to be completed in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which shall previously have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include an assessment of significance and research objectives, together with:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works; and*
- A programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.*

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation, recording, dissemination and archiving.”

- 3.1.2 The senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council recommended that the conditional archaeological works should comprise a Level 3 Historic Building Record (as outlined in Historic England 2016) of the traditional farm buildings identified in a previous assessment produced by York Archaeology (Nottingham) in 2020 (Lobb 2020), which was submitted to the Local Planning Authority in support of the proposed development. The Level 3 survey (*forthcoming*) will provide a record of the historic structures prior to their proposed demolition. In terms of below-ground archaeological investigations, the Senior Planning Archaeologist also recommended trial trenching evaluation (this programme of works) in order to assess the archaeological potential of key areas of the Site and allow for any necessary archaeological mitigation measures.

- 3.1.3 Depending on the results of this phase of investigation, archaeological work may be required in advance of and/or during groundworks for the development.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.2.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the revised 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), formally known as the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), and the revised (2019) NPPF *Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (DCLG 2014).

- 3.2.2 Section 16 of NPPF, paragraph 192, states:

“Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

- a) Assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and*
- b) Predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.”*

3.2.3 In addition, paragraph 194 states that:

“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

3.2.4 Furthermore, paragraphs 199 and 205 of the NPPF state:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.”

“Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably”.

3.3 Local Plan

3.3.1 Wood Farm, Coalville, is located within the administrative area of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. DM13 of the *Site Allocation and Development Management Policies DPD* of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Councils Local Plan 2006-2026 (formally adopted in 2016) states the following with regards to preserving the Boroughs archaeological heritage:

“DM13: Preserving the Borough’s Archaeology

Where a proposal has the potential to impact a site of archaeological interest, developers should set out in their application an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where applicable, the results of a field evaluation detailing the significance of any affected asset.

Where applicable, justified and feasible the local planning authority will require remains to be preserved in situ ensuring appropriate design, layout, ground levels, foundations and site work methods to avoid any adverse impacts on the remains.

Where preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not feasible and/or justified the local planning authority will require full archaeological investigation and recording by an approved archaeological organisation before development commences.”

4 AIMS

4.1 Aims of the Archaeological Evaluation

4.1.1 The Aims of this archaeological evaluation were:

- To undertake archaeological trial trenching in order to record and understand the evidence for human activity at the Site;
- To ensure preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the archaeological field evaluation;
- To recover any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts revealed by the excavations;
- To record the lithology of all deposits and recover artefacts to aid an understanding of the chronology of the Site;
- To recover samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating where appropriate; and
- To present the results of the field works in a report.

4.2 Regional Research Objectives

4.2.1 Prior to the archaeological evaluation, the work was considered to provide the opportunity to contribute to Research Themes and Objectives outlined in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment for the East Midlands* (Interactive Digital Platform available at: www.researchframeworks.org/emherf).

Romano-British (c. AD 43 – 410)	
<i>Objective 5H: Investigate Landscape context of rural settlements</i>	
5.4: Rural Settlement Patterns and Landscapes	
5.5: The Agricultural Economy	
Post-Medieval (1485 – 1750)	
<i>Objective 8E: Identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries</i>	
8.3: Agricultural Landscape and economy	
8.4: Rural settlement patterns and building traditions	

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 General Conditions

- 5.1.1 All works were undertaken in compliance with the methodology prescribed in the WSI (Mora-Ottomano and Bentley 2022), approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (SPALCC), and the standards defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022) and the *Standards and Guidance: For an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation* (CIfA 2020).

5.2 Machine Excavation

- 5.2.1 The trenches were located prior to excavation, with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, through the use of a Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS Rover. With the approval of the SPALCC, Trenches 01, 03, 07, 09, 10, 13 and 14 were re-positioned so as to avoid excavation works beneath/within close proximity to an overhead service cable aligned east to west through Fields 01-03 (Plate 05), as well as to avoid close contact with several newly planted trees located within Field 01 (Plates 01-04). Once the trenches were located/re-positioned they were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) scanner to locate any buried services that may not have been recorded on the Site plans provided by the client. Following this, trench locations were photographed digitally.
- 5.2.2 To facilitate the safe movement of the machine excavator across the Site, telescopic overhead cable goalposts were erected 5-10m either side of the overhead cables. Once a secure method of movement was established across the Site the trenches were opened using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision with stripping and soil removal arranged so as to avoid any tracking across the striped surface of the trench. Topsoil and subsoils were stored separately from one and other at either end of the trench.
- 5.2.3 Trenches were excavated by machine to a depth at which either the archaeological horizon or the geological horizon became visible, with a maximum trench depth of 0.65m BGL being recorded during this evaluation.

5.3 Hand Excavation and Recording

- 5.3.1 Once opened, planned photographs and 1m representative section photographs were taken from each trench using an Olympus TG-6 digital camera. Digital images of the trenches and each context were taken with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavation.
- 5.3.2 When archaeological features were identified within the trench they were hand-cleaned, recorded in-section by hand at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20, and recorded in plan through the use of a Leica GNSS rover.
- 5.3.3 Features were excavated in such a way as to determine the stratigraphic sequence within each trench.
- 5.3.4 Section drawings of all archaeological features and their associated contexts were drawn on permatrace drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 and show at least context numbers, all colour and textural changes, principal slopes represented by hachures, and

levelling information given in the form of a datum line with arbitrary value recorded by the GNSS with all section locations being shown on the Site plan.

- 5.3.5 Bulk environmental samples of up to 40Liters were retrieved in compliance with the procedures detailed in the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidelines in Environmental Archaeology (Campbell *et al* 2011) in order to undertake paleoenvironmental sampling. Upon retrieval environmental samples were delivered to the York Archaeology (Nottingham office) Archaeology Environment Lab for further processing and analysis by Stacey Adams, the York Archaeology Environmental Officer.
- 5.3.6 Written records and digital records were maintained as laid down in the York Archaeology (2015)recording manual.
- 5.3.7 Once trenches were fully recorded and approved by the SPALCC the trenches were fully reinstated and compacted by the machine excavator, with records or the process taken in the form of digital photographs.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 The twenty-six 30m x 1.8m evaluation trenches were excavated across four pasture fields to the north and east of Wood Farm, Coalville, to a maximum depth of 0.65m BGL. Trenches 01-11 were located within Field 01, with Trenches 12-15 located within Field 02, Trenches 16-22 within Field 03, and Trenches 23-26 within field 04 (the eastern-most Field) 04 (Figure 02). As no significant features were identified by the non-intrusive geophysical survey within these fields (Bunn 2019) trenches were located so as to characterise the overall nature and structure of the Site, rather than to target/identify specific sub-surface features.
- 6.1.2 Features were recorded within six of these trenches, with naturally formed bioturbation investigated within two of the trenches and ceramic, plastic and crude flagstone field-drains recorded in multiple trenches across the Site truncating the natural substratum. Trenches which yielded either no archaeological features or uncovered only bioturbation and/or land drains were subject to the standardised York Archaeology recording methods (YA 2015) for sterile trenches. These trenches were recorded in plan through the use of the GNSS but do not form part of the stratigraphic narrative detailed below. Information regarding these sterile trenches are detailed in Appendix 1 and Figures below.

6.2 Field 01

Overview

- 6.2.1 Field 01 consisted of a c 1.98Ha rectangular field located towards the north-western end of the Site, bounded by the B585 to the northwest with the farmhouse to its south (Figures 02, 04). Trenches 01—11 were excavated in this field (Figures 02, 03). An overhead service cable bisects the southern third of this field, west to east, with Trench 08 being located south of this service and the other 10 trenches located north of it. Field 01 was the only field under evaluation within which newly planted trees were located.
- 6.2.2 Features were present in Trenches 01, 02, 04—06, 08 and 11), but Trenches 03, 07, 09 and 10 yielded no features of archaeological significance. The machine excavation of these trenches identified a geological horizon consisting of a hard/compacted middling to dark Orangey-red Diamicton clay. This was overlain by a thin, 0.06-0.26m, layer of a compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay subsoil which yielded frequent small rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions and rooting activity. Overlaying this subsoil was a modern layer of agricultural (pasture) topsoil, 0.3-0.5m thick, comprising of a crumbly middling to light greyish-brown silty clay.

Trench 01: 30m x 1.8m x 0.29m (Figure 05; Plates 06-10)

- 6.2.3 Trench 01 was aligned north-east to south-west with several north-west to south-east aligned ceramic field-drains recorded deeply truncating the natural substrate (0102), within the southwestern half of this trench. A single discrete oval-shaped feature [0103], with a u-shaped profile, [0103], was recorded towards the centre of this trench. This feature appears to have been naturally filled by a hard, diffuse dark yellowish-orange silty-clay with grey lenses, (0104), which measured 0.76m in length and 0.32m in depth. Due to its diffuse nature [0103] an accurate interpretation of [0103] could not be ascertained. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 02: 30m x 1.8m x 0.36m (Figure 06; Plates 11-14)

- 6.2.4 Oriented north-west to south-east, Trench 02 was located north of Trench 01 and south of Trench 03 towards the north-western boundary of Field 01. A single north-east to south-west aligned ditch, [0203], was recorded truncating the natural substrate (0202) towards the south-eastern end of this trench. Ditch [0203] possessed a u-shaped profile with gradual sides and measured 1.96m in width and 0.62m in depth. It was intentionally filled by a hard, orangey-brown silty-clay (0204) with moderate to frequent inclusions of small- to large-sized stones of various shapes and occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 6.2.5 A modern plastic field drain was observed truncating the north-western end of [0203] and (0204). Ditch [0203] can be identified on LiDAR maps of the Site (LiDAR finder 2023) and appears to continue through to Trench 04, where it was recorded as [0403] No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 04: 30m x 1.8m x 0.39m (Figure 07; Plates 18-20)

- 6.2.6 Trench 04 was located in the northern-most corner of Field 01 and oriented north-west to south-east. It contained a possible continuation [0403] of the same ditch recorded in Trench 02, although in Trench 04 1.72m in width and 0.5m in depth. Two fills were recorded within [0403]. Primary fill (0401) was a cemented brownish-grey silty-clay with moderate pebble and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions that measured 0.83m in width and 0.04-0.14m in depth. Atop (0401) was a cemented, mottled, reddish-range clayey-silt fill (0404) which contained frequent pebble inclusions that measured 1.72m in width and 0.43m in depth. No finds were recovered from either fill.
- 6.2.7 As with [0203] in trench 02a field drain is located immediately to the northwest of [0403].

Trench 05: 30m x 1.8m x 0.34m (Figure 08; Plates 21-23)

- 6.2.8 Located south of Trench 04 and east of Trench 03, Trench 05 was located towards the north-eastern boundary of Field 01 and was oriented northeast to southwest. Several northwest to southeast aligned crude flagstone field drains were recorded truncating the upper-most horizon of the geological substrate (0502) towards the eastern end of this trench. On an opposite alignment to, and abutting, these flagstone drains, were several light-grey sandy-silt features which appeared linear in plan. One of these features, [0503], was investigated revealing a u-shaped profile with gradual sides that measured 0.84m in width and 0.19m in depth. This was filled by a hard light grey silty-clay fill, (0504), which contained moderate charcoal fleck inclusions and occasional small rounded stone inclusions.
- 6.2.9 Based on the softer compaction of the natural (0502) beneath [0504], as well as beneath the similar features [0603] and [0803] in Trenches 06 and 08, coupled with the presence of young trees planted within Field 01, [0503] is interpreted as a modern tree-bowl/bioturbation.

Trench 06: 30m x 1.8m x 0.3m (Figure 09; Plates 24-29)

- 6.2.10 Trench 06 was oriented north to south within the centre of Field 01. Two features were recorded towards the centre of this trench. The first of these features, [0603], was a northwest to southeast aligned, u-shaped ditch-like feature with gradual sides, measuring 0.7m in width and 0.14m in depth, which was filled by a friable light grey sandy/silty-clay with frequent middling pebble inclusions (0604). Similar to [0503] in Trench 05, the composition of the natural beneath [0603] was much softer than the (0602) recorded elsewhere in the trench

with grey lenses identified within it, likely as a by-product of root activity/bioturbation originating from [0603]. No finds were recovered from this context.

- 6.2.11 The second feature, [0605], consisted of a very shallow linear feature running parallel to [0603]. It had shallow concave sides, a flat base and a symmetrical profile measuring 0.6m in width and 0.07m in depth. This was filled by a friable greyish-brown silty-clay with few inclusions, (0606), which appears to have been formed by natural silting processes. Given its alignment, it probably relates to [0603], perhaps a drainage feature.

Trench 08: 30m x 1.8m x 0.34m (Figure 10; Plates 33-37)

- 6.2.12 Trench 08 was located towards the southwestern boundary of Field 01 and was oriented north-west to south-east. Towards the south-eastern end of the trench a crude flagstone lined drain, [0803], was recorded with a north-west to south-east orientation. The drain had long-since silted up with brown silty clay from usage and the light-grey flagstones that formed the drain (0804) had long since degraded.
- 6.2.13 Towards the north-western end of this trench a linear area of bioturbation [0805], representing a probable root-bowl/small hedge line. No finds were recovered from the crumbly dark grey clayey-silt fill, (0806), of this root-bowl/hedge line with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and occasional middling sized sub-rounded stones.

Trench 11: 30m x 1.8m x 0.33m (Figure 11; Plates 42-45)

- 6.2.14 Trench 11 was oriented northeast to southwest within the north-eastern corner of Field 01. A single northwest to southeast aligned linear feature was recorded near the southwestern end of this trench. The feature, [1103] consisted of a 0.87m wide by 0.26m deep u-shaped ditch with concave sides and a concave base. It was filled by a loose dark greyish-brown clayey-silt, (1104), with occasional small pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered from this context.

6.3 Field 02

Overview

- 6.3.1 Field 02 consisted of a small, c 0.74Ha, rectangular field located north-east of the farmyard and east of Field 01 (Figure 02). The overhead service cable that bisects Field 01 continues through this field, and two man-made ponds are located towards the north-eastern corner of this field. Four evaluation trenches, Trenches 12-15, were opened within Field 02 with Trenches 12 and 14 located to the north of the overhead service and Trenches 13 and 15 located to its south. No archaeological features were recorded within these four trenches, with only field drains and tree-bowls/bioturbation identified (Figure 02; Plates 46-54).
- 6.3.2 The machine excavation of Trenches 12-15 identified a geological horizon consisting of hard/compacted mid to dark orangey-red Diamicton clay. This was overlain by a thin, 0.04-0.2m, undated layer of a compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay subsoil which yielded frequent small rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions and rooting activity. Overlaying this subsoil was a modern layer of agricultural (animal pasture) topsoil, 0.25-0.36m thick, comprising of crumbly middling to light greyish-brown silty-clay.

6.4 Field 03

Overview

- 6.4.1 Field 03 measured c 1.48Ha in size and is located east of Field 02 and the farmyard with Stanton Lane bordering the field to its south (Figure 02). Seven trenches were opened within this field, but only one trench, Trench 18, yielded any features of archaeological significance. The machine excavation of Field 03 identified a geological horizon consisting of hard/compacted middling to dark orangey-red Diamicton clay overlain by a thin, 0.05-0.15m, undated layer of compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay subsoil which yielded frequent small rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions and rooting activity. Overlaying this subsoil was a modern layer of agricultural (animal pasture) topsoil, 0.18-0.3m thick, comprising of a crumbly middling to light greyish-brown silty-clay.

Trench 18: 30m x 1.8m x 0.62m (Figure 12; Plates 60-62)

- 6.4.2 Located towards the south-eastern corner of Field 03, Trench 18 was oriented northeast to southwest and contained a single north to south aligned linear feature [1803]. This feature truncated the natural substrate (1802) towards the southwestern end of the trench. The feature measured 0.53m wide and 0.12m deep, with a u-shaped profile which contained a single, compacted, light brownish-yellow silty-clay fill (1804). This feature likely represents a drainage feature, however with no finds recovered from this context it remains provisionally undated.

6.5 Field 04

Overview

- 6.5.1 Located towards the eastern end of the Site, Field 04 comprised a sub-rectangular/sub-oval field utilised for pasture and arable agriculture, measuring 1.21Ha. Field 04 was bounded to the west by Field 03, by Stanton Lane to the south and south-east, and fields to the north. Four trenches were located within this field, but features were limited to Trench 24.
- 6.5.2 The machine excavation of Trenches 23-26 identified a geological horizon consisting of hard/compacted middling to dark orangey-red Diamicton clay. This was overlain by a thin, 0.04-0.1m, undated layer of a compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay subsoil which yielded frequent small rounded/sub-rounded stone inclusions and rooting activity. Overlaying this subsoil was a modern layer of agricultural topsoil, 0.29-0.35m thick, comprising of crumbly middling to light greyish-brown silty-clay.

Trench 24: 30m x 1.8m x 0.52m (Figure 13; Plates 74-76)

- 6.5.3 Trench 24 was aligned northeast to southwest and was situated at the southernmost point of the Site. A single north to south aligned gully, [2403], was present. It had a u-shaped profile measuring 0.6m in width and 0.15m in depth, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. This gully was filled by a compacted light greyish-brown silty-clay, (2404), with occasional small pebble inclusions. Gully [2403] likely represents an earlier phase of field drainage which silted up naturally, forming (2404). No finds were recovered from this context.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 The fields evaluated during this phase of archaeological works have yielded little in regards to features of archaeological interest and potential. A series of linear features were present which, although they do not correspond to features present on historic mapping, run parallel to boundaries shown on such mapping, as well as the current field boundaries (Figure 03). It is probable that many of these features had a drainage function, as perhaps most evident for [0203] and [0403], which had modern field drains running parallel to them; the latter perhaps replacing an earlier form of drainage. A series of further field drains were also found across the Site, as well as tree bowls. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features.
- 7.1.2 The results obtained during the evaluation also correspond with results obtained by the Pre-Construction Archaeological Services (PCA) and Wessex Archaeology during their individual evaluations of the fields/lands to the immediate west, opposite side of the B585, and south of the Site (Cassels & Swales 2015; Brocklehurst 2017).

7.2 Conclusion

- 7.2.1 The only features identified in the trenches appear to represent later post-medieval/modern drainage features running parallel to historic and modern field boundaries. Naturally formed tree-bowls/bioturbation and modern field drains were also identified throughout the Site. No finds were recovered.
- 7.2.2 The results obtained during this evaluation do not contribute to any of the research questions posed by the *East Midlands Historic Environment Framework* (2012). However, the aims of the work (Section 4 above) have been met.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH RECORDS

TRENCH 01									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.29m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
0100	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (0101). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
0101	Layer	Undated Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (0100). Overlays (0102). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x0.06-0.26m	
0102	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Truncated by [0103] and modern ceramic field drain cuts. Overlain by (0101).						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
0103	Cut	Cut of discrete oval shaped feature with U-shaped profile and gradual sides. Filled by (0104). Function and formation unknown. Truncates (0102). Provisionally undated.						0.76x>0.6x0.32m	
0104	Fill	Fill of [0103]. Hard dark yellowish-orange with grey lenses silty-clay. Moderate inclusions of Lignite, small to moderate sized angular stones and red clay flecks. Natural formation. No finds recovered from this context. Provisionally undated.						0.76x>0.6x0.32m	

TRENCH 02									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.36m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
0200	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (0201). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
0201	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (0200). Overlays (0204). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.06-0.26m	
0202	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Truncated by [0203] and modern Plastic field drain cuts.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
0203	Cut	Cut of a north-east to south-west aligned post-medieval field boundary ditch. U-shaped profile with gradual sides. Truncates (0202). Filled by (0204). Same as [0403].						>2.0x1.96x0.62m	
0204	Fill	Modern fill of [0203]. Hard mid. Greyish-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to large sized						>2.0x1.96x0.62m	

		stones of varied shapes and occasional charcoal flecks. Overlain by (0201) and truncated by Modern Field Drains.	
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TRENCH 03									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.25m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
0300	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (0301). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
0301	Layer	Undated Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (0300). Overlays (0302). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x0.06-0.26m	
0302	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (0301).						>30x>1.8x>0.1,	

TRENCH 04									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.39m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
0400	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays (0404). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
0401	Fill	Base fill of [0403]. Cemented mid. Brownish-grey silty-clay with moderate pebble and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Overlain by (0404). Provisionally post-medieval/Modern. No finds recovered from this context.						>1x0.83x0.04-0.14m	
0402	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Truncated by [0403].						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
0403	Cut	Cut of north-east to south-west aligned post-medieval field boundary ditch. U-shaped profile with gradual sides. Filled by (0401) and then (0404). Truncates (0402). Same as [0203].						>1.8x1.72x0.50m	
0404	Fill	Secondary fill of [0403]. Cemented mottled reddish-orange clayey-silt with frequent pebble inclusions. Overlain by (0400). No finds recovered from this Context. Provisionally Modern.						>1.8x1.72x0.43m	

TRENCH 05									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.34m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 01

TRENCH 07									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.31m	Orientation	E-W	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
0700	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (0701). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
0701	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (0700). Overlays (0702). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.06-0.26m	
0702	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (0701). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	

TRENCH 08									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.00m	Orientation	NN-SS	Location	Field 00
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
0800	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (0801). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
0801	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (0700). Overlays (0804) and (0806). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.06-0.26m	
0802	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Truncated by [0803] and [0805]. Also truncated by Modern field drains.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
0803	Cut	Cut of Modern crude-flagstone field drain. U-shaped Profile, steep sides. Flat base. Truncates (0802). Filled by (0804).						>1x0.21x0.19m	
0804	Fill	Fill of [0803]. Compacted light grey limestone and mid brown clay. Overlain by (0801). No finds recovered from this context.						>1x0.21x0.19m	
0805	Cut	South-west to north-east aligned tree-bowl/hedge-line. Filled by (0806). Truncates (0802). Provisionally Undated.						>1.4x0.58x0.16m	
0806	Fill	Fill of [0805]. Crumbly Dark-Grey clayey-silt with frequent charcoal and occasional middling sized sub-rounded stone inclusions. No Finds recovered from this Context. ES <02> 40Liters recovered from this context.						>1.4x0.58x0.16m	
0807	N/A	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]						>1.3x>0.9x0.32	

0808	Deposit	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]. Hard mid orangey-yellow with grey lenses silty-clay with occasional large rounded stones. Undated.	>1.3x>0.9x0.32
0809	N/A	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]	>1.5x>1.3x0.51m
0810	Deposit	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]. Hard mottled yellow and light grey clayey-silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions and occasional large charcoal fragments. Undated.	>1.5x>1.3x0.51
0811	N/A	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]	>1.4x>0.7x0.44m
0812	Deposit	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]. Crumbly mid grey clayey-silt with moderate to large rounded stone inclusions and frequent charcoal. Undated. ES <03> 10Liters recovered from here. Charcoal presence.	>1.4x>0.7x0.44m
0813	Deposit	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]. Hard orangey-yellow with grey lenses silty-clay with moderate small rounded stone inclusions. Undated.	>1.1x>0.6x0.3m
0814	N/A	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805].	>0.3x0.5x0.26m
0815	Deposit	Bioturbation of the natural beneath [0805]. Mottled greyish-yellow clayey-silt with frequent rounded stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Undated.	>0.3x0.5x0.26m

TRENCH 09									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.33m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
0900	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (0901). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
0901	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (0900). Overlays (0902). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.06-0.26m	
0902	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (0901). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	

TRENCH 10									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.34m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
1000	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1001). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	

1001	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1000). Overlays (1002). No finds recovered.	>30x>1.8x>0.06-0.26m
1002	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1001). Truncated by Modern field drains.	>30x>1.8x>0.1m

TRENCH 11									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.33m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 01
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
1100	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1101). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.2-0.5m	
1101	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1100). Overlays (1104). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.06-0.26m	
1102	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Truncated by [1103] and by Modern field drains.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
1103	Cut	Cut of a north-west to south-east aligned ditch. U-Shaped profile with a moderately steep concave sides, and a concave base. Truncates (1102). Filled by (1104). Undated.						>1x0.87x0.26m	
1104	Fill	Fill of [1103]. Loose dark greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebble inclusions. Overlain by (1101). No finds recovered from this context. Undated.						>1x0.87x0.26m	

TRENCH 12									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.42m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 02
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
1200	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1201). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.25-0.36m	
1201	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1200). Overlays (1202). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
1202	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1201). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	

TRENCH 13									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.57m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 02
Context		Type	Description					Measurements	
1300		Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1301). No finds.					>30x>1.8x0.25-0.36m	
1301		Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1300). Overlays (1302). No finds recovered.					>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
1302		Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1301). Truncated by Modern field drains.					>30x>1.8x>0.1m	

TRENCH 14									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.50m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 02
Context		Type	Description					Measurements	
1400		Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1401). No finds.					>30x>1.8x0.25-0.36m	
1401		Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1400). Overlays (1402). No finds recovered.					>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
1402		Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1401). Truncated by Modern field drains.					>30x>1.8x>0.1m	

TRENCH 15									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.30m	Orientation	N-S	Location	Field 02
Context		Type	Description					Measurements	
1500		Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1501). No finds.					>30x>1.8x0.25-0.36m	
1501		Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1500). Overlays (1502). No finds recovered.					>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	

1502	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1501). Truncated by Modern field drains.	>30x>1.8x>0.1m
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TRENCH 16									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.65m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 03
Context		Type	Description					Measurements	
1600		Layer	Modern Built-Up Topsoil. Compacted Dark Orangey-grey silty-clay. Overlays (1601).					>30x>1.8x0.19m	
1601		Layer	Modern re-deposited natural. Built-up ground layer. Compacted mid. Pinkish-red silty-clay. Overlays (1602). Overlain by (1600).					>30x>1.8x0.13m	
1602		Layer	Buried topsoil. Modern. Compacted crumbly-to-mid light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays (1603). Overlain by (1601). No Finds.					>30x>1.8x0.2m	
1603		Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1602).					>30x>1.8x>0.2m	

TRENCH 17									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.40m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 03
Context		Type	Description					Measurements	
1700		Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1701). No finds.					>30x>1.8x0.25-0.36m	
1701		Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1700). Overlays (1702). No finds recovered.					>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
1702		Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1701). Truncated by Modern field drains.					>30x>1.8x>0.1m	

TRENCH 18									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.62m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 03
Context		Type	Description					Measurements	
1800		Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1801). No finds.					>30x>1.8x0.25-0.36m	

1801	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1800). Overlays (1802). No finds recovered.	>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m
1802	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1801). Truncated by Modern field drains.	>30x>1.8x>0.1m
1803	Cut	Cut of a north to south aligned ditch. U-shaped profile with gradual sides and a concave base. Truncates (1802). Filled by (1804). Provisionally undated.	>1x0.53x0.12m
1804		Fill of [1803]. Compacted light brownish-yellow silty-clay. No Finds. Overlain by (1801). Provisionally Undated.	>1x0.53x0.12m

TRENCH 19									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.41m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 03
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
1900	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (1901). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
1901	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (1900). Overlays (1902). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
1902	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (1901). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>1x0.53x0.12m	

TRENCH 20									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.34m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 03
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
2000	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (2001). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
2001	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (2000). Overlays (2002). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
2002	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (2001). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>1x0.53x0.12m	

TRENCH 21									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.29m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 03
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
2100	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (2101). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
2101	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (2100). Overlays (2102). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
2102	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (2101). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>1x0.53x0.12m	

TRENCH 22									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.32m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 03
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
2200	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (2201). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.2m	
2201	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (2200). Overlays (2202). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
2202	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (2201). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>1x0.53x0.12m	

TRENCH 23									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.35m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 04
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
2300	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (2301). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.29-0.35m	
2301	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (2300). Overlays (2302). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.1m	

2302	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (2301). Truncated by Modern field drains.	>30x>1.8x>0.1m
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TRENCH 24									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.52m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 04
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
2400	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (2401). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.29-0.35m	
2401	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (2400). Overlays (2402). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.1m	
2402	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (2401). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	
2403	Cut	Cut of a north to south aligned gully. U-shaped profile with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Filled by (2404). Truncates (2402). Undated.						>1x0.6x0.15m	
2404	Fill	Fill of [2403]. Compact light greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional small pebble inclusions. Overlain by (2401). No finds. Provisionally Undated.						>1x0.6x0.15m	

TRENCH 25									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.44m	Orientation	NW-SE	Location	Field 04
Context	Type	Description						Measurements	
2500	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (2501). No finds.						>30x>1.8x0.29-0.35m	
2501	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (2500). Overlays (2502). No finds recovered.						>30x>1.8x0.04-0.1m	
2502	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (2501). Truncated by Modern field drains.						>30x>1.8x>0.1m	

TRENCH 26									
Length	30m	Width	1.80m	Depth	0.34m	Orientation	NE-SW	Location	Field 04

Context	Type	Description	Measurements
2600	Layer	Agricultural (Pasture) Topsoil: Crumbly mid-to-light greyish-brown silty-clay. Overlays Subsoil (2601). No finds.	>30x>1.8x0.29-0.35m
2601	Layer	Modern Subsoil: Compacted mottled brownish-yellow gravelly-clay. Frequent inclusions of small rounded/sub-rounded stones and rooting. Overlain by (2600). Overlays (2602). No finds recovered.	>30x>1.8x0.04-0.1m
2602	Layer	Natural geological horizon. Compact mid-to-dark orangey-red diamicton clay. Overlain by (2601). Truncated by Modern field drains.	>30x>1.8x>0.1m

APPENDIX 2: INDEX OF ARCHIVE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEPOSITION

Field Records	Description	Number
Digital Trench Records	Record and register of all contexts, drawings and photographs taken within a single trench excavation	26
Context Sheets	Record of features and deposits	48
Digital photo record	Record of photographs taken	1
Digital photographs	All Views	1001
Digital Drawing Record Sheet	Record of all sections, plans and elevation drawings	1
Drawing Sheet	Plans, Sections and elevations of site	1
Digital Sample Register	Record of all environmental samples recovered from site	1
Sample Sheets	Record of individual environmental samples taken	3
Documents	Description	Number
Written Scheme of Investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement and risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of finds of the evaluation	1

The site archive is currently held at the Nottingham offices of York Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. It will be deposited with the relevant repository upon completion of the project.

APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID (UID)	yorkarch3-517045
Project Name	Evaluation at Wood Farm, Stanton by Bardon
Sitename	Wood Farm, Stanton by Bardon
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	21/00531/HYB
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	York Archaeology
Project Dates	05-Jun-2023 - 14-Jun-2023
Location	Wood Farm, Stanton by Bardon NGR : SK 44642 10390 LL : 52.689365250998485, -1.340980136331715 12 Fig : 444642.310390
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Leicestershire District : Hinckley and Bosworth Parish : Stanton-under-Bardon
Project Methodology	York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by Oxalis Planning to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the lands at Wood Farm, Coalville, Leicestershire (henceforth referred to as 'the Site'). This programme of archaeological works was undertaken to ascertain the nature, date and extent of any subsurface archaeological remains ahead of groundworks associated with the construction of three new warehouses, with associated offices, access and parking. The evaluation works were conducted as described by the condition of planning approval (ref: 21/00531/HYB) and the methodology prescribed within the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mora-Ottomano and Bentley 2022). Works comprised the excavation of twenty-six 30m x 1.8m trial trenches to a maximum depth of 0.65m below ground level (BGL) across four animal pasture fields.
Project Results	The only features identified in the trenches appear to represent later post-medieval/modern drainage features running parallel to historic and modern field boundaries. Naturally formed tree-bowls/bioturbation and modern field drains were also identified throughout the Site. No finds were recovered.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Ioan Huw, Espley
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

PLATES



Plate 01: Field 01 pre-excavation overview. Newly Planted Trees Visible. Looking North.



Plate 02: Field 01 pre-excavation overview. Newly Planted Trees Visible. Looking West.



Plate 03: Field 01: pre-excavation overview. Newly Planted Trees Visible. Looking South.



Plate 04: Newly Planted Trees in Field 01. Looking northeast.



Plate 05: East to West Overhead Service Cable. Field 01.



Plate 06: Trench 01 Overview. Looking northeast. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m.



Plate 07: Trench 01 Overview. Looking southwest. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 08: Trench 01 southeast facing Representative Section. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 09: Trench 01. [0103] southeast facing boxed Section. Oblique View. Looking North.
Scale: 1x0.5m



Plate 10: Trench 01. Modern Ceramic Field Drain, northwest to southeast Aligned. Scale:
1x0.5m



Plate 11: Trench 02 Overview. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m.



Plate 12: Trench 02. Boundary Ditch [0203] northeast Facing Section. Oblique. Looking South. Scale: 1x2m



Plate 13: Trench 02. Close-Up of Field Drain Truncating [0203]. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x0.5m



Plate 14: Trench 02. southwest Facing Representative Section. Looking northeast. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 15: Trench 03 Overview. Looking northeast. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m.



Plate 16: Trench 03 Overview. Looking southwest. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m.



Plate 17: Trench 03 southeast Facing Representative Section. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 18: Trench 04 Overview. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 19: Trench 04. [0403] and Modern Field Drain northeast Facing Section. Looking southwest. Scale: 1x2m



Plate 20: Trench 04 southwest Facing Representative Section. Looking northeast. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 21: Trench 05 Overview. Looking East. Scale: 1xm & 2x1m.



Plate 22: Trench 05. [0503] southeast Facing Section. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x0.5m



Plate 23: Trench 05. [0503] southeast Facing Section, Close-Up. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x0.5m



Plate 24: Trench 06 Overview. Looking North. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 25: Trench 06 Overview. Looking South. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 26: Trench 06. [0603] West Facing Section. Looking East. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 27: Trench 06. [0603] West Facing Section, Close-Up. Looking East. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 28: Trench 06. [0605] East Facing Section. Looking West. Scale: 1x05m.



Plate 29: Trench 06. [0605] East Facing Section, Close-Up. Looking West. Scale: 1x0.5m



Plate 30: Trench 07 Overview. Looking southwest. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m.



Plate 31: Trench 07 Overview, Oblique. Looking North. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 32: Trench 07 southeast Facing Representative Section. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 33: Trench 08 Overview. Looking southeast. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 34: Trench 08 Overview. Looking northeast. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m



Plate 35: Trench 08. Flagstone Drain [0803]. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x0.3m



Plate 36: Trench 08. [0805] southwest Facing Section. Looking northeast. Scale: 1x0.3m



Plate 37: Trench 08. [0805] southeast Facing Section. Looking northwest. Scale: 1x1m



Plate 38: Trench 09 Overview. Looking southwest. Scale: 1x1m & 1x2m