



Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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ABBREVIATIONS

aOD above Ordnance Datum

BGL Below Ground Level

CBM Ceramic Building Material

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

HE Historic England

LCCPA Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist

LiDAR Light Detection and Ranging

NGR National Grid Reference

WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

YA York Archaeology

SUMMARY

York Archaeology was commissioned by Davidson Developments, to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the land at Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire. The fieldwork followed a desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey and intended to assess the archaeological potential of the land in advance of a planning application for the construction of residential dwellings.

The desk-based assessment of the Site (YA 2025) found no designated or non-designated assets within its boundaries. The Lidar data indicated traces of ridge and furrow and a headland in the northern field, while a faint broad band at the southern end of the Site appears to have been a natural feature, and no evidence of cropmarks were found on the aerial imagery. The geophysical survey undertaken in March 2026 by Sumo GeoSurveys revealed magnetic responses of no archaeological interest, with ferrous responses along the boundary area likely due to adjacent fences and gates.

The trial trench evaluation, reported on here, was carried out between 29th June and the 14th July 2026. It comprised the excavation of 51 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m, providing an approximate 5% sample of the Site. The works revealed a series of linear ditches in some parts of the Site interpreted as furrows. These features contained post-medieval finds including pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe, glass, metal and slag.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology (Nottingham) was commissioned by Davidsons Developments Ltd (herein referred to as “the Client”) to undertake an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation on the land at Ashby Road, Hinckley (Leicestershire) centre on National Grid Reference SP 43141 96095 (herein referred to as “Site”; Figure 01). These evaluation works were undertaken prior to determination [re: 25/01207/OUT].
- 1.1.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 51 evaluation trenches measuring at 30m x 1.8m targeting the location of the proposed development of 103 residential dwellings and surrounding grounds [ref: 25/01207/OUT]. The results of this evaluation will inform the decision the as to whether further mitigation works on Site are required.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken according to the detailed methodology outlined in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (York Archaeology 2026) and in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The *MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (Historic England 2015) as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022), *Standards for archaeological field evaluation* (2023) and *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023).

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The Site is located to the north of Hinckley and to the west of Barwell along Ashby Road (A447). It consists of two fields which are currently under agricultural use.
- 2.1.2 The Site is surrounded by fields to the north and east. To the west, residential development has stretched along Ashby Road towards the Hinckley & Market Bosworth Community Hospital. Residential housing is also located to the South. The Site covers approximately 5.6ha. At the northern extent, it sits at approximately 120m AOD rising to the south to 125 AOD.
- 2.1.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period, with superficial deposits recorded as Oadby Member - Diamicton formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. There are no boreholes recorded within the Site or in close proximity (British Geological Survey 2026).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological background

- 2.2.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been compiled using the Desk Based Assessment (2025) produced by York Archaeology that form part of the planning approval for this project. A Study Area for that assessment was defined as a 1km buffer around the Site.

Prehistoric (500,000 BC- AD 43)

- 2.2.2 There is only one prehistoric record. A Bronze Age to Late Iron Age round house was excavated in 2006. This is at the north-eastern extent of the Study Area in Barwell.

Romano-British (AD 43- AD 410)

- 2.2.3 There is slightly more evidence of activity within the Romano-British period. Trial trenching in 2011 found evidence of a Roman settlement south-east of Brook Hill Farm, Barwell. The finds included pits, post-holes, pottery, plaster, tile and one human cremation burial. The presence of window glass, Samian pottery and hypocaust tile suggests that a high-status building stood nearby although the material was interpreted as having been brought in and re-used in some kind of oven on a lower-status site. The finds predominately dated to the 2nd century AD. The settlement is located at the northern extent of the Study Area.

Early medieval and medieval (AD 410 – 1485)

- 2.2.4 The settlement of Hinckley is recorded within the Domesday Book of 1086 as being within the lands of Earl Aubrey of Coucy, in the hundreds of Guthlaxton. Sixty-nine households are recorded with a mixture of villagers, freemen, smallholders, and slaves. The origin of the name 'Hinckley' is recorded as being a woodland relating to a man named Hınca or Hynca. The Site is outside of the historic village core, but medieval remains are recorded within the Study Area.
- 2.2.5 A number of assets relate to the historic settlement core of Barwell and medieval remains found around the village; a 12th century enclosure and probably field boundaries at Crabtree Road, linear features containing 12th and 13th century pottery at Ivens Farm, ditches at Ivens Farm, ditches and pottery at St Mary's Court, an L-shaped ditch, medieval pits and ditches

near High Street, two medieval moated sites and ponds. Medieval pottery has also been found from the area of the Roman site at Brook Hill Farm.

- 2.2.6 Ridge and furrow are recorded at Sunnyside Farm, just to the west of the Site. The site of a gallows and human burials are known near Hangman's Hill. This was at the edge of the town of Hinckley, 650m to the south of the Site.
- 2.2.7 Hinckley itself contains the scheduled remains of a motte and bailey castle dating to the 12th century. Hinckley Priory was established in the 11th or 12th century. The medieval core of the town is to the south of the Site. A medieval settlement core is also recorded at Barwell. The Site sits between these two cores, within an active medieval landscape although is on the periphery of the settlements. The remains of the ridge and furrow indicates that the Site was most likely in agricultural use during the medieval period.

Post-medieval (1485-1899)

- 2.2.8 Hinckley went through a large expansion within the latter half of this period. Until the 17th century, the town remained relatively small and rural in nature, with a recorded population of approximately 1000 inhabitants. The development of the stocking frame, and its introduction to Hinckley in the 1640s, led to an explosion in the town's population. By the 19th century, the population of Hinckley was recorded as 5158 inhabitants (Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council 2013).
- 2.2.9 The only listed building within proximity of the Site is the late 18th century Barwell House Farmhouse, located 350m north-east of the Site.
- 2.2.10 Eighteen non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the HER. The closest to the Site relates to a tablet which marks the site formerly occupied by Captain Shenton's Tree. This is the tree in which Captain John Shenton, an officer in the army of Charles I, hid to escape capture by soldiers of the parliamentary forces during Civil War c1646. This was located on Ashby Road, close to the southern portion of the Site.
- 2.2.11 The route of Ashby Road is recorded as the Turnpike from Hinckley to Tonge. The location of an isolation hospital, first built as a house c1880 but used as a hospital from 1915, sits to the west of the Site just behind the current Hinckley & Bosworth Community Hospital.
- 2.2.12 A brickwork was found at Barwell consisting of brick arches, six arched flues and partially baked thin bricks, 960m east of the Site. Two other brickworks are recorded at Hinckley, one at Netherley Road and one at Ashby Road. These are both towards the southern extent of the Study Area. The Hinckley Mineral Baths are located close by, as is a 19th century cemetery.
- 2.2.13 Other sites at Barwell include a demolished building at 87 High Street, a post-medieval windmill near Ivens Farm, one sherd of post-medieval pottery, the Co-operative Society Buildings on High Street, a shoe factory, a former Methodist Chapel on High Street, a well on Mill Street.
- 2.2.14 Bosworth House Farmhouse, built in the mid-19th century, is located 665m north of the Site, with the location of a windmill a short distance to the west.
- 2.2.15 John Prior's map of 1777 shows the Site along the Turnpike Road approximately 1.5 miles from Hinckley and to the south-west of Barwell.

- 2.2.16 The OS drawing of 1814 shows the Site in an area of larger fields. There are no buildings shown within those fields and the Site appears to have continued in agricultural use. The 1st edition OS map published in 1887 shows the Site as agricultural fields. Captain Shenton's Tree is labelled on this map.

Modern (1900 – Present)

- 2.2.17 The HER records four non-designated assets dating to the 20th century; the site of Hinckley Lido, Ashby Road Brickworks, the site of the Hinckley Dye Works and Barwell Lane brickworks. These are all located in the southern portion of the Study Area in the built-up area of Hinckley.
- 2.2.18 The OS map published in 1947 shows no change to the configuration of the field boundaries and Captain Shenton's Tree is still labelled. Development now stretches along both sides of Ashby Road and the isolation hospital sits to the west. The Site has continued as two fields in agricultural use to the present day, with the south-west corner cut out to accommodate the residential development fronting Ashby Road.

Uncertain date

- 2.2.19 Seven undated non-designated assets are included within the HER data. These comprise an enclosure and possible enclosure near Barwell, curvilinear features at Odd House Farm, enclosures south-east of Brook Hill Farm, possible ring ditch cropmarks, the findspot of an iron blade and undated kilns near Sunnyside Farm. Of these, the kilns are the closest to the Site, located within the area of ridge and furrow on the west side of Ashby Road.

3 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

3.1 National Planning Policy

3.1.1 Developments of this nature, and their impact upon the historic environment, are addressed by the revised 2024 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), and the NPPF Planning Practice Guide Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DLUHC 2014, 2021, 2023).

3.1.2 Section 16 of NPPF, paragraph 205 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.”

3.1.3 In addition, Section 16 paragraph 207 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.”

3.1.4 Furthermore, paragraphs 212 and 218 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 require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.”

3.2 Local Plan

3.2.1 The Site is currently covered by the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016) which is part of the Local Plan. A new Local Plan (2016 to 2036) is currently under review by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and the Council

are currently undertaking a Local Plan Review 2020-2039 which is estimated to be adopted in December 2026.

- 3.2.2 Relevant Policies from the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016) include:

“DM11 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment

The Borough Council will protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment throughout the borough. This will be done through the careful management of development that might adversely impact both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

All development proposals which have the potential to affect a heritage asset or its setting will be required to demonstrate:

- a) An understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and*
- b) The impact of the proposal on the significance of the asset and its setting, including measures to minimise or avoid these impacts; and*
- c) How the benefits of the proposal will outweigh any harm caused; and*
- d) Any impact on archaeology in line with Policy DM13”*

- 3.2.3 It further states:

“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 AND METHODS

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development.
- To attempt to quantify any such archaeological remains which are encountered by identifying, for example, their form, nature and date.
- Where practical (within the constraints of the development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence so that the potential need for further works can be identified.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development.
- To attempt to quantify any such archaeological remains which are encountered by identifying, for example, their form, nature and date.
- Where practical (within the constraints of the development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date, and state of preservation of archaeological remains.
- To provide evidence so that the potential need for further works can be identified.

4.3 Research Agenda

4.3.1 This programme of archaeological works was considered to provide an opportunity to contribute to the Research Themes and Objectives outlined in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy* for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (interactive digital platform available at: www.researchframeworks.org/emherf).

4.3.2 Research agenda questions, as identified in the WSI as potentially relevant, are listed below.

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (c.1150 BC–AD 43)
4.3 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlements (c.1000 – 450 BC)
4.3.1: Why are sites of this period comparatively rare in the archaeological record?
4.6 Field systems and major linear boundaries
4.6.1: Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
Romano-British (AD 43–c.410)
5.4 Rural settlement patterns and landscapes
5.4.3: How did rural settlements relate to each other and to towns and military sites, and how may this have varied regionally and over time
5.4.4: How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time?
High Medieval (1066 – 1485)
7.1 Urbanism
7.1.2: Can we define more closely the industrial and trading activities associated with towns and the nature and extent of urban influence upon the countryside?
7.6 Industry and trade
7.6.4: Can we develop a typological classification of buildings associated with medieval industrial and commercial activities and can we identify sub-regional and chronological patterning?
Post-Medieval (1485 – 1750)
8.1 Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings
8.1.4: What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?
8.4.5: How did the diet, living conditions and status of rural and urban communities compare

Table 1: List of potentially relevant regional research agenda questions

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 General Conditions

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the methodologies set out in the approved WSI and under the direction of the Leicestershire County Council's Planning Archaeologist (LCCPA). No trenches were backfilled/handed back to the Client until they had been signed off by the LCCPA.

5.2 Geophysical Survey

- 5.2.1 A geophysical survey of the Site was undertaken by Sumo GeoSurveys. The results of the geophysical survey were reported on separately and are attached to this document as Appendix 3 (Sumo GeoSurveys 2026).

5.3 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

- 5.3.1 Fifty-one trial trenches were excavated across the Site, targeting the location of the proposed new dwellings and the surrounding area. The trenches were located with the approval of the LCCPA, and each trench measured 30m x 1.8m.
- 5.3.2 Trenches were located with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid GPS, Leica GS18 RTK Differential GNSS, prior to further investigation.
- 5.3.3 All machine excavation was completed with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision with stripping and soil removal arranged so as to avoid any tracking across the excavated surface. Prior to excavation areas were scanned with a CAT scanner to locate any services that may not be shown on the service plans provided by the client.
- 5.3.4 Trenches were excavated to the first archaeological horizon, the natural geological horizon or to a maximum depth of 1.2m BGL. Stratigraphy was removed in spits no greater than 250mm.
- 5.3.5 Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately at a safe distance from the trench edge, and spoil checked for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector when deemed appropriate.
- 5.3.6 Any features identified were hand-cleaned. following scanning by a metal detector, features were sample excavated sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 5.3.7 Feature fills were removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification).

5.4 Recording and Sampling

- 5.4.1 Plans of all contexts including features were surveyed using a GPS, Leica GS18 RTK Differential GNSS, and show at least: context numbers, all colour and contextual changes, principal slopes, levels expressed as O.D. values, sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping.
- 5.4.2 Sections were drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 and show the same information, but levelling information is given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value. The locations of all sections were surveyed.

- 5.4.3 Digital images of each context were taken together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 5.4.4 Written records were maintained as laid down in the YA Excavation Manual (2024), and digital recording carried out using the Merging Map Application onto tablets.
- 5.4.5 Where appropriate features were identified, soil samples were retrieved in order to undertake paleoenvironmental sampling following guidelines in Environmental Archaeology (Historic England 2025). Samples were processed within the York Archaeology Environmental Lab, under the supervision of York Archaeology Senior Archaeobotanist, Stacey Adams.

5.5 Post-excavation

- 5.5.1 The post-excavation works encompassed the revision and analysis of the site records and GPS survey, processing and assessment of finds and the production of plans, sections and figures for this archaeological report.
- 5.5.2 All finds were cleaned, marked, packed and stored as recommended in 'First Aid for Finds' (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020a). The selected artefacts will be marked with the site code, find and accession codes.

5.6 Archive Deposition

- 5.6.1 The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2011; ClfA 2020a and 2020b; Archaeological Data Service (ADS) 2025) and *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (2024). It will contain original photographic records, site drawings (plans, sections, elevations) and original context records. The digital archive will be maintained with reference to the Archaeological Data Service Guides to Good Practice (2025) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Dig Digital toolkit (2019).
- 5.6.2 Contact with Leicestershire Museums was made prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Final deposition will be made using the appropriate notification form and adhering to all relevant conditions.
- 5.6.3 The LCCPA was notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork. The LCCPA will be informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.
- 5.6.4 The paper and digital archive generated by York Archaeology will remain the property of the unit until deposited with the appropriate museum.
- 5.6.5 An OASIS online record was initiated at the start of the work. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the County HER after approval of this report. A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded with the online OASIS record, which will be released onto the Archaeological Data Services (ADS) at an appropriate time.
- 5.6.6 The paper and digital archive generated by York Archaeology will remain safely stored at the unit until deposited with the appropriate museum or digital platform. The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the project.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Geophysical Survey

- 6.1.1 The Geophysical Survey (Sumo GeoSurveys 2026; Appendix 3) was undertaken in March 2026 and did not identify any magnetic responses of archaeological interest. Ferrous responses along the boundary were likely due to adjacent fences and gates.

6.2 Overview of Trial Trench Evaluation

- 6.2.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken between the 29th June and the 14th July 2026 and comprised the excavation of 51 trenches, providing a 5% sample of the Site (Figure 02).
- 6.2.2 The general Site stratigraphy comprised a natural substrate of mid-orangey-brown and reddish-brown firm silty clay/sandy silt, which varied in composition across the Site. This layer was overlain by a mid-grey-brown, friable, clayey silt topsoil with a thickness ranging between 0.24-0.52m
- 6.2.3 The archaeological evidence comprised a series of U-shaped linear furrows, naturally silted. These features were mainly on a roughly north to south, or northwest to southeast orientation. Upon agreement with the county archaeologist, a sample selection was excavated and found to contained evidence of post-medieval material.
- 6.2.4 A total of eight trenches contained evidence for the drainage ditches or furrows while 43 trenches were archaeologically blank and will not be discussed further in this report. Field drains were also noted alongside with rooting or geological elements. These are deemed of little archaeological interest and were included with the blank trenches.
- 6.2.5 The following section discusses the trenches containing excavated interventions. Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

6.3 Trench excavation

Trench 11 (Figures 02, 03, 04 and 05; Plates 12-13)

- 6.3.1 Trench 11, located towards the northern part of the Site, was excavated to a depth of 0.42m BGL. The excavation revealed two furrows with the southernmost feature [1102] being excavated. It measured 1.32m in width, 0.15m in depth and was filled with a light white grey, loose silty sand (1103). It contained post-medieval CBM, post medieval to modern glass, and iron. This feature appeared to continue to the south into Trench 15, where it was left unexcavated.

Trench 12 (Figures 02, 03 and 04; Plates 14-15)

- 6.3.2 Trench 12, situated to the north of Trench 11, was excavated to a depth of 0.53m BGL. The excavation revealed furrow [1202] measuring 3.42m in width and 0.24m in depth. The furrow was filled with a light brownish grey silty clay (1203) containing post-medieval CBM and a 17th-18th century clay pipe stem. The feature appeared to have continued to the north into Trench 9, where it was left unexcavated.

Trench 16 (Figures 02, 03 and 04; Plates 19-20)

- 6.3.3 Trench 16, situated to the northeast of Trench 12, was excavated to a depth of 0.34m BGL. Two furrows were recorded and the most southerly one was excavated [1602]. This furrow measured 1.94m in width and 0.16m in depth and was filled with a light yellowish grey, firm, silty clay (1603), containing a sherd of midlands yellow ware, dated as 16th – 18th century and CBM. This feature seemed to continue to the south into Trench 21, where it was left unexcavated. The northerly furrow in Trench 16 was unexcavated but features in Trenches 19 and 21 to the south may be the extension of this furrow, as well as the one in Trench 14, left unexcavated.

Trench 17 (Figures 02, 05 and 06; Plate 21-22)

- 6.3.4 Trench 17, situated to the central western side of the Site, was excavated to a depth of 0.52m BGL. It contained a single furrow [1702] on a northwest to southeast orientation, measuring 1.14m in width and 0.24m in depth. The basal fill consisted of a mid-brownish grey, firm clay (1704) with post-medieval CBM. This fill was covered by deposit (1703) comprising light orangey brown firm silty clay with a single sherd of 15th-16th century midlands ware, CBM, and a late 18th century to modern clay pipe stem recovered.

Trench 19 (Figures 02, 03 and 04; Plates 24-26)

- 6.3.5 Trench 19 formed a T with Trench 16 and was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. Two furrows were recorded and excavated. The westernmost furrow [1902] measured 2.56m in width and 0.28m in depth. It was filled with light yellowish grey hard silty clay (1903), with post-medieval pottery, CBM, glass and a clay pipe stem. To its east was furrow [1904], measuring 1.82m in length and 0.16m in depth. It was filled by (1905) comprising mid-yellowish-brown hard silty clay with a single sherd of 15th-16th century midlands ware, post medieval CBM, and a late 17th to late 18th century clay pipe stem recovered. Furrow [1904] continued to the south into Trenches 21 and 25.
- 6.3.6 Furrow [1902] continued into Trenches 21 and 25. A sample recovered from this feature revealed the presence of uncharred material including modern roots and seeds along with frequent charcoal flecks as well as a late 18th century to modern tobacco clay pipe and post medieval to modern bottle fragment. These suggest that burning activities were likely taking place within the vicinity of the Site with the charcoal subsequently windblown into the features.

Trench 21 (Figures 02, 04 and 05; Plates 28-29)

- 6.3.7 Trench 21 was situated to the south of Trench 19 and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m BGL. Three furrows were found in this trench, with the central one being excavated [2102]. It measured 1.38m in width and 0.26m in depth, and was filled with dark greyish brown, firm silt (2103), with post-medieval pottery, CBM and an iron nail. This feature seems to relate to [1901], to the north.

Trench 23 (Figures 02, 05 and 06; Plates 31-33)

- 6.3.8 Trench 23 was situated to the south of Trench 25, and was excavated to a depth of 0.50m BGL. It contained two furrows, both excavated.
- 6.3.9 The northerly furrow [2302] was on a northwest to southeast orientation, measuring 4m in width and 0.4m in depth. The basal fill (2303) comprised of light yellowish brown, firm, sandy.

A single sherd of abraded Derbyshire ware of Roman date was recovered as well as post medieval CBM, a 17th to early 18th century pipe stem and a 17th-18th century bottle fragment. The environmental report revealed the presence of extensive quantities of modern roots and some charcoal remains, suggesting further windblown burning evidence.

- 6.3.10 The southern furrow in Trench 23, [2305] measured 1.8m in width and 0.4m in depth, the basal fill of which (2306) consisted of light whitish brown, hard, clayey silt. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered with their small size and abraded nature obscuring identification of form. Above which fill (2307) consisted of dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with small flecks of CBM.

Trench 25 (Figures 02, 05 and 06; Plates 35-36)

- 6.3.11 Trench 25 was situated to the southeast of Trench 21 and was excavated to a depth of 0.47m. It contained two furrows. The northern furrow [2502] was the only one excavated. It measured 1.78m in width and 0.13m in depth and it was filled with a mid-greyish-brown, hard clayey silt (2503), with two sherds of small heavily abraded medieval recovery was recovered from this context. These are most likely intrusive or residual fragments that can provide no further information beyond that there was medieval activity within the vicinity of the site.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Pottery

By Rosemary Hughes

Introduction

- 7.1.1 A small assemblage of 30 sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 174.46g, was collected from the Hinckley site. These were catalogued by context number then ware type, with notes being made on fabric, form, and decoration. Where multiple fragments of a ware type was present within a context, a minimum number of vessels was recorded. Sherds were compared to regional and local type series where needed.

The assemblage

- 7.1.2 A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from context 2303, a furrow fill. This was an abraded sherd of Derbyshire ware, orange in colour with a reduced core and frequent inclusions. No other roman pottery was identified on this site.
- 7.1.3 Several sherds of medieval pottery were collected from contexts across the site. Two of these sherds were collected from context 2503, the fill of a furrow, and a further two from context 2306, also the fill of a furrow. These sherds were small fragments of pottery making the identification of forms difficult. Those from context 2306 were also quite abraded. Fabrics ranged from a hard fired reduced core of grey with a red exterior surface to soft orange sandy fabrics.
- 7.1.4 The remaining 25 sherds of pottery dated to the post-medieval period. Date ranges spanned the period and were collected from topsoil and the fills of furrows.
- 7.1.5 From the topsoil, across the site, seven fragments of pottery were collected. This included examples of coarse earthen wares, a 17th – 19th century ware, and later pottery such as banded slipwares and mocha decorated cane-coloured wares; dating from the 18th century onwards. Two fragments of coarse earthen ware plant pot, dated as modern, were also retrieved.
- 7.1.6 Furrow fills produced the remaining fragments of pottery, ranging in date from the 15th century through to the 19th. The earliest fragments retrieved were 2 sherds of midlands purple ware, dated to the 15th – 16th century and a sherd of midlands yellow ware, dated as 16th – 18th century. These originated from contexts 1703, 1905 and 1603 respectively. The remaining sherds largely dated to the 17th – 19th century and included coarse earthen wares, mottled wares, and stonewares. Three fragments of white stoneware were also included within these fills and has the more precise date of 1720-1790 due to its manufacturing period.

Discussion and recommendations

- 7.1.7 The assemblage collected from Ashby Road, Hinckley, originated from agricultural contexts. This included a single fragment of Roman pottery as well as both Medieval and post medieval - modern material. It is likely that these fragments were the result of night soil spreading, imported soils, or casual loss. The Roman sherd is likely to be residual and the result of the Roman settlement activity within the wider site environs as no evidence of human activity predating the medieval period was recorded on the site. There is no pattern of deliberate deposition identified within the assemblage.

7.1.8 Although there is Roman and Medieval material within the assemblage, it is not recommended that the collection be retained for the deposited archive. The material has originated from insecure contexts and was of small size and poor preservation. It should be retained until any further mitigation works have been completed, in order to support any later findings, and then discarded; following contact and agreement with the collecting institution.

Context	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Part	Form	Date range
300	Coarse earthen ware	1	8.5	Body	Plant pot	Modern
900	Cane coloured ware	1	7	Rim	Hollow ware	18th - 19th century
1000	Coarse earthen ware?	1	25.7	Rim	Hollow ware	17th - 19th century
1400	Coarse earthen ware	1	3.4	Body	Plant pot	Modern
1603	Midlands yellow	1	13.2	Body	Hollow ware	16th - 18th century
1603	Coarse earthen ware	2	6.3	Body?/Base		17th - 19th century
1700	Coarse earthen ware	1	5.3	Base		17th - 19th century
1700	Banded slip ware	1	1.3	Rim	Mug or tankard	18th - 20th century
1703	Midlands purple	1	1	Body	Hollow ware	15th - 16th century
1703	Black slipware? Light bodied black ware?	1	1.9	Body	Hollow ware	17th - 18th century
1903	Mottled ware	1	1.9	Body	Hollow ware	17th - 18th century
1905	Midlands purple?	1	10.8	Body	Hollow ware	15th - 16th century
1905	White stoneware	2	6.2	Base?		18th century
2000	Coarse earthen ware	1	10.8	Body	Plant pot	Modern

Context	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Part	Form	Date range
2103	Coarse earthen ware	2	10	Body		17th - 19th century
2103	Coarse earthen ware	1	2.3	Body		17th - 19th century
2303	Black slipware? Light bodied black ware?	1	1.73	Body	Hollow ware	17th - 18th century
2303	Derbyshire ware	1	13.65	Base	Hollow ware	Roman
2304	Coarse earthen ware	1	2.1	Body	Hollow ware	17th - 19th century
2304	Stoneware	1	2.5	Body	Hollow ware	17th - 19th century
2306	Coarse earthen ware	1	27.6	Body		17th - 19th century
2306		1	3.1	Body?		Medieval?
2306		1	1.3	Body?		Medieval?
2503		1	3.3	Body	Hollow ware	Medieval?
2503		1	0.3			Medieval?
2503	Coarse earthen ware?	1	2.08	Body	Hollow ware	17th - 19th century
2503	White stoneware	1	1.2	Body	Hollow ware	18th century

Table 2: The Pottery Assemblage

7.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Rosemary Hughes

Introduction

- 7.2.1 A total of 47 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 6185.95g, were collected from the Hinckley site. These were catalogued by context then form, with identifiable dimensions and any notable features being recorded. A large proportion of the fragments were unidentifiable, with no corners or faces, limiting the identification and interpretation.

The assemblage

- 7.2.2 Of the 47 fragments collected, 28 were catalogued as unidentifiable. The remaining 19 fragments could be split into categories of brick, tile, and land drain. Only a single piece of curved land drain was collected. Of the brick fragments present, only 3 presented with corners and only 2 retained faces allowing a complete measurement. One of these was retrieved from context 2303, the fill of a furrow. It presented with 2 corners and a thickness measuring 45mm suggesting a medieval or early post medieval date. The second of these bricks originated from context 2800, a topsoil, and retained no corners or upper faces. The width of this example was measurable, 117mm, and it displayed a well fired red fabric with large inclusions. A post medieval date of 16th – 18th century is suggested for this fragment.
- 7.2.3 The tile fragments present within the assemblage all retained their surfaces, allowing for the measuring of thicknesses. No corners or fixing methods were identifiable however. Thicknesses ranged from 12mm to 16mm. This thickness suggests that they were roofing tiles although the lack of detail retained makes dating difficult. A medieval – post medieval date has been assigned to these “plain tiles” as a result. The exception to this is those fragments collected from contexts 1903, 2300, and 2304. These displayed thicknesses of 15-16mm, which may be compared to the 1477 tax edict controlling the size of tiles. A post medieval date has been assigned to these fragments. The tile from 2300 is also notable due to the presence of an animal footprint in its surface. This likely belonged to a cat due to the absence of claw marks within the clay.

Discussion and recommendations

- 7.2.4 The assemblage collected from the Hinckley site all originated from agricultural topsoils and furrow fills. No structures or other features were identified on the site. As a result, these fragments likely resulted from night soil spreading, imported soils, or casual discard from local structures. No pattern of deliberate deposition can be identified within the assemblage.
- 7.2.5 The collection of CBM from the Hinckley site was largely fragmentary and uninformative. Due to this, it is not recommended that the majority be kept for deposition as part of the retained archive. The exception to these are the two bricks with measurable dimensions and the tile with a paw print in it. Advice should be sought from the collecting institution regarding the retention of these artefacts as their contribution is limited.

7.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Rosemary Hughes

Introduction

- 7.3.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes, 5 fragments weighing a total of 14g, were collected from the Hinckley site. These were fragmentary and largely undiagnostic, with only one fragment featuring a spur. Where no identifiable features were present on these fragments, dating was suggested by borehole dimension. Measurements were taken using a tape measure or metric drill bit, due to the unavailability of imperial bits, and were converted to fractional inches to allow comparison with established chronologies; recorded in Higgins 2017. A table detailing this conversion is available below. Dating via borehole measurement is unreliable but in the absence of diagnostic features, allows an estimation of date. Where diagnostic features such as complete bowls were available, these have been compared to general and regional typologies (Oswald 1975).

The assemblage

- 7.3.2 The assemblage of pipes from the Hinckley site consisted of stem fragments only. One fragment displayed a small flat ended spur but, unfortunately, no bowl survived. Comparison of this to national typologies suggests a 17th – 18th century date, although the lack of bowl hampered any narrowing of this date range.
- 7.3.3 The remaining fragments were all unmarked stems. Boreholes were measured and ranged between 8/64" and 4/64", suggesting date ranges of the 17th to 19th century. A tabulation of these boreholes and dates can be found below. As borehole dating is imprecise and the stems all originated from furrow fills, no further analysis of these artefacts can be conducted.

Discussion and recommendations

- 7.3.4 The assemblage of clay pipe stems from the Hinckley site was fragmentary and consisted purely of stem pieces. Only one fragment displayed a diagnostic feature: a spur. Given the origin of these fragments within agricultural contexts and the lack of discernable deposition patterns, it is assumed that these result from casual loss and imported soils. It is not recommended that any of these fragments be retained for the deposited archive due to their inability to contribute to the understanding of site formation processes or wider knowledge.

Context	Form	Borehole (mm)	Borehole (imperial)	Count	Weight (g)	Heel or spur?	Dating
2303	stem	2.5-3	7/64-8/64	1	4		17th - early 18th century
1203	stem	2.5	6/64	1	6	spur	17th - 18th century
1903	stem	1.5-2	4/64-5/64	1	2		late 18th - later
1905	stem	2.5	6/64	1	1		late 17th - late 18th century
1703	stem	1.5	4/64	1	1		late 18th - later

Table 3: The Tobacco Clay Pipe Assemblage

7.4 Glass

By Rosemary Hughes

Introduction

- 7.4.1 A small quantity of glass fragments, 6 pieces weighing a total of 28g, was collected from the Ashby Road, Hinckley, site. These were catalogued by context then vessel form and colour, with notes made on any distinguishing features and evidence of manufacturing techniques.

The assemblage

- 7.4.2 A single fragment of green bottle glass was collected from topsoil context 2000, the remaining fragments were all retrieved from fills of furrows. The assemblage was fragmentary, with little evidence of manufacturing techniques or dateable features. As a consequence, they have been assigned post-medieval – modern dates.
- 7.4.3 The exception to this was a bottle base recovered from furrow fill 2303. This was clear in colour, with a green tint to the glass, and featured a kick up base with prominent pontil scar. The diameter of this vessel was only 50mm suggesting a phial, although the lack of surviving body limited the identification of its full form. Phials develop into a specialised vessel in the late 17th century (Wilmott 2002) and can be seen in a variety of shapes. Shapes such as globular, conical and tubular phials remained in use until the late 18th century, when the cylindrical bottle became the more common form (Castillo Cardenas 2014). The lack of sides remaining on the vessel present within the assemblage limits the ability to identify its form as one of these types but the diameter suggests that it was not a later cylindrical form. As a consequence of these factors, a late 17th – 18th century date has been assigned to this object.

Discussion and recommendations

- 7.4.4 The assemblage from Ashby Road, Hinckley, was collected from agricultural topsoil and furrow contexts. It is likely that these fragments resulted from night soil spreading, other imported soils, or casual loss as there is no pattern or signs of deliberate deposition. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage and the contexts from which it originated limits its ability to contribute to the understanding of site formation processes or dating of features. It is not recommended that they be retained for the deposited archive.

Context	Object	Colour	Frag form	Count	Weight (g)	Date
1103	Fragments	Green	Flat	3	4	Post medieval - modern
1903	Bottle fragment	Green	Body	1	4	Post medieval - modern
2000	Bottle fragment	Green	neck	1	6	Post medieval - modern
2303	Bottle fragment	Clear (green tint)	Base	1	14	17th - 18th century

Table 4: Glass assemblage

7.5 Metal

By Rosemary Hughes

- 7.5.1 A small assemblage of three fragments of metal, weighing 19g, and a single fragment of post-production residue, weighing 188g, was collected from the Hinckley site. These were catalogued by context, then material type, then form. Notes were made on any measurable dimensions, corrosion, and form.

The assemblage

- 7.5.2 Three fragments of metal were collected from furrow fills across the Hinckley site. These were all examples of fixings: iron nails and studs. These consisted of a rectangular profiled nail with a diamond shaped head, a bent nail with a circular profile, and the head of a small iron stud head. Dating of these objects was hampered by the long period of use for this type. The nails could both be matched to a general use nail, produced from the Roman to modern periods. The stud was subject to the same issues.
- 7.5.3 A single fragment of post-production residue was recovered from furrow fill 2303. No chemical analysis of this fragment was done at this point and so conclusions regarding the production technique it resulted from are limited. The fragment showed no distinguishable shape, which would identify it as a hearth bottom, or evidence of tap slag.

Discussion and recommendations

- 7.5.4 The assemblage of metal artefacts recovered the Hinckley site were in good condition, with minimal corrosion obscuring details. Unfortunately, the nails and stud were all of general use design and of a type that remained in production for a large span of time. They originated from the fill of furrows, suggesting a medieval – post medieval date but this is uncertain due to the unsecure nature of the contexts. The piece of slag, similarly originated from a furrow fill. No further evidence of industrial production activities was recorded on the site, through features present or artefacts recovered. It is likely, given the lack of features and evidence within the site bounds, that these objects originated from imported soils or casual loss.
- 7.5.5 It is not recommended that the assemblage be retained for the deposited archive, due to the insecure contexts and the lack of further evidence. Should any further work be conducted on the site, it is recommended that the fragment of post-production residue be retained, for consideration with any wider assemblage, and discard be considered at that point. Otherwise, it is not recommended that this be retained.

7.6 The Bulk Environmental Samples

By Stacey Adams

Introduction

- 7.6.1 Two bulk environmental samples were taken during archaeological excavations at Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood, charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples derive from post-medieval features associated with ridge and furrow agriculture. The following report discusses the contents of the environmental samples and their ability to inform on feature functionality.

Methodology

- 7.6.2 The 40 litre bulk samples were processed, in their entirety, by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for ecofactual and artefactual remains (Table 5). A magnet was passed over each fraction for the retention of potential industrial processing waste. Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and, are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage.
- 7.6.3 The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 6). Charcoal was not present in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue) to be submitted for identification.

Results

- 7.6.4 The heavy residues from the bulk environmental samples contained low frequencies of charcoal fragments, coal and magnetic material. Pottery, flint, glass and fired clay/ daub was extracted from furrow [1902]. The flots predominately contained uncharred material of modern roots and seeds along with sediment and frequent charcoal flecks. Modern insects and worm capsules were recorded in the flot from furrow [1902]. No charred plant macrofossils were present within the flots.

Discussion and Interpretation

- 7.6.5 The low frequency of charcoal flecks within the environmental samples at Ashby Road indicate that burning activities were likely taking place within the vicinity of the site with the charcoal subsequently windblown into the features. The low frequencies of domestic refuse within furrow [1902] may have been deposited as refuse or became incorporated during turbulation of the soil during agricultural activities.
- 7.6.6 No further work is recommended on the environmental samples from Ashby Road and the flots and ecofactual material can be discarded and need not form part of the site archive.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Fired Clay/ Daub	Weight (g)	Coal (presence only)	Magnetic Material	Weight (g)
1901	(1903)	Furrow [1902]	40	-	-	*	<1	*	5	*	<1	*	<1	*	9	*	**	<1
2301	(2303)	Feature [2302]	40	*	<1	*	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	**	<1

Table 5: Ecofacts and artefacts from bulk environmental samples from Ashby Road, Hinckley. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250.

Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment	Seeds Uncharred	Modern Roots	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred Food Products	Modern Insect Remains	Worm Capsules
1901	(1903)	Furrow [1902]	40	5	110	110	99	**	**	*****	*	**	****	-	*	*
2301	(2303)	Feature [2302]	40	3	25	25	95	**	*	****	-	**	***	**	-	-

Table 6: Flot contents from bulk environmental samples from Ashby Road, Hinckley. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Overview

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Ashby Road, Hinckley, targeted an approximate 5% sample of the Site. The results revealed the presence of a series of linear ditches in some areas interpreted as furrows. These features contained medieval and post-medieval finds including pottery, ceramic building material, clay pipe, glass, metal and slag. No other type of features was revealed during the works.

8.2 Site Evidence

- 8.2.1 The results of the geophysical survey had previously hinted that the presence of archaeological remains on Site had a low potential (Sumo GeoSurveys 2026). The desk-based assessment (YA 2025) also found no designated or non-designated assets within the Site's boundary. The LiDAR data, however, does show traces of ridge and furrow and a headland in the northern field, and a faint broad band at the southern end of the Site which may relate to a natural feature reflecting the topography of the Site. Aerial imagery indicates no evidence for cropmarks on Site.
- 8.2.2 The linear ditches recorded during the fieldwork were all interpreted as furrows, part of medieval and post-medieval agricultural systems. The features were mainly on a rough north to south and northwest to southeast orientation, which corresponds well with the LiDAR data. The majority of the furrows contained evidence of post-medieval material in the form of pottery, CBM, clay pipe stems, glass, metal and slag. Isolated evidence of Roman and medieval pottery has also been recovered in the areas of Trenches 23 and 25. These elements have been deemed as residual and probably represent the remains of nearby activity.
- 8.2.3 The existence of ridge and furrow on Site and in the surrounding environs, as documented in previous surveys as well as on the HER, indicate an agricultural use of the Site from at least the medieval period into the post-medieval and modern periods. Due to consistent agricultural and ploughing activity on Site, any earthworks or visible remains of such ridge and furrow on the ground surface, have now been removed.

8.3 Project Archive

- 8.3.1 The project was successful in meeting the aims and objectives as established in the WSI, but in this instance none of the EMHERF research agenda questions can be addressed.
- 8.3.2 The Site archive will be maintained at York Archaeology (Nottingham) until deposition with the relevant repositories. The documentary and finds archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museum and the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, linked with OASIS.

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FIGURES

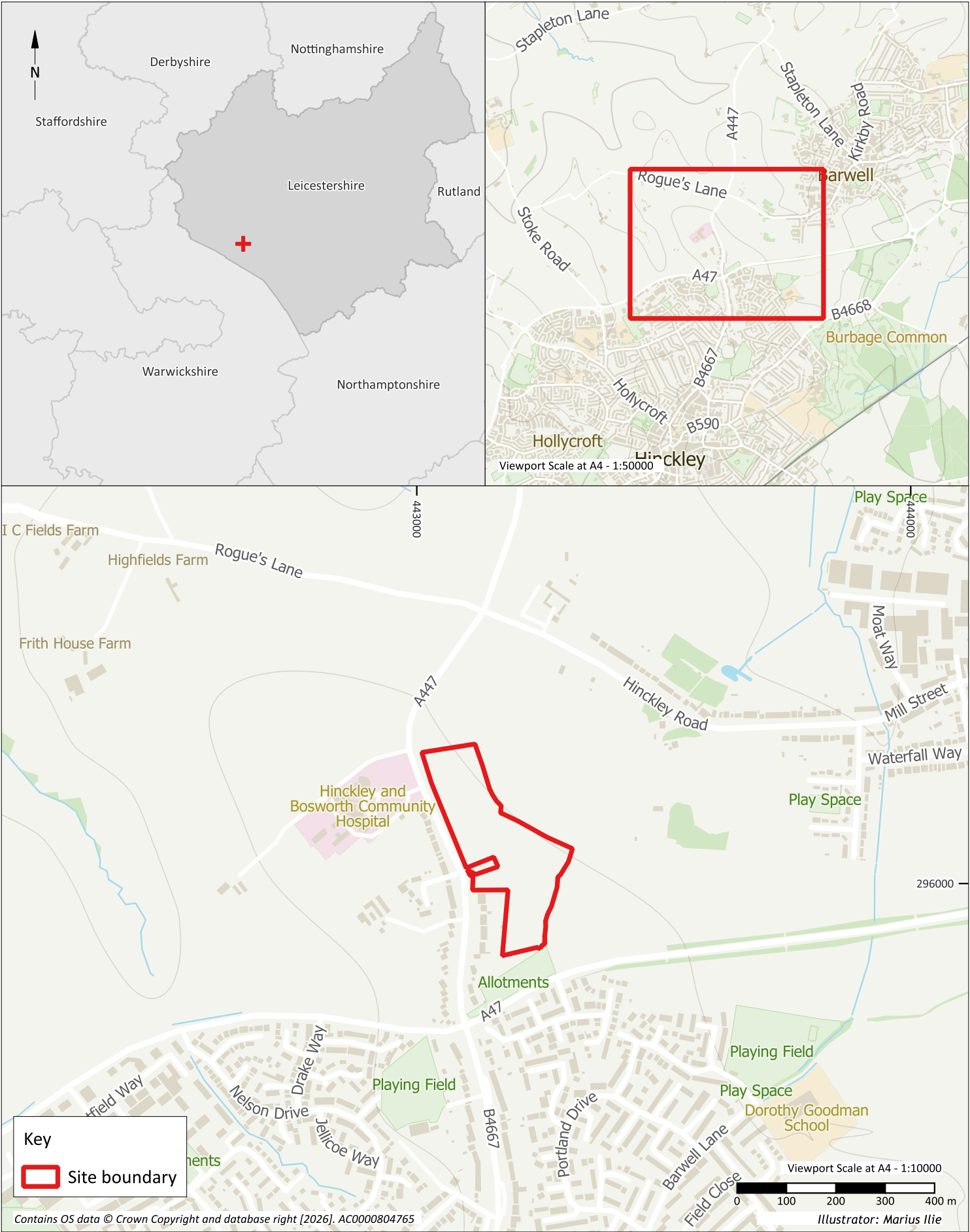


Figure 01 - Location map
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley



Figure 02 - Site plan
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley

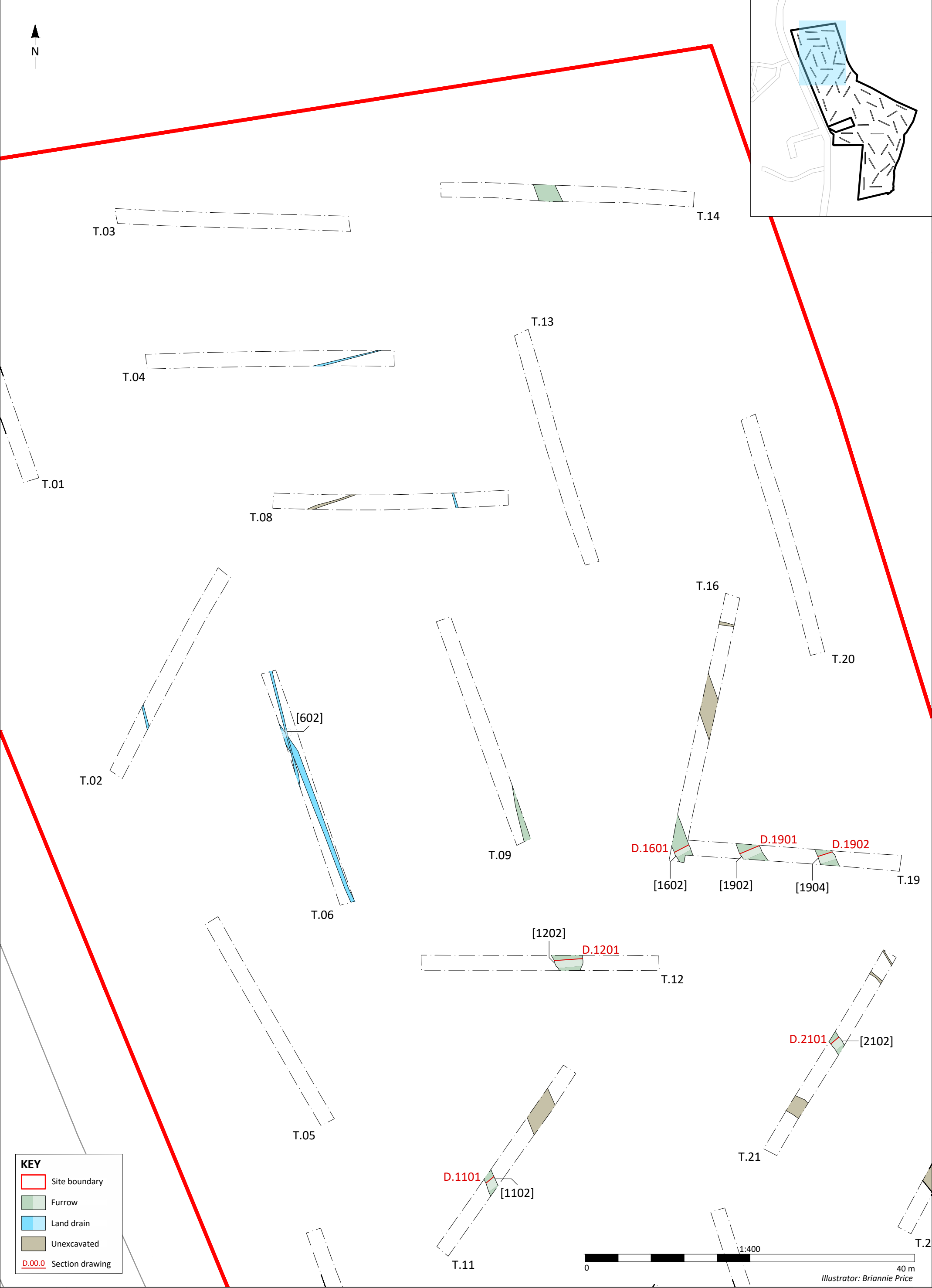
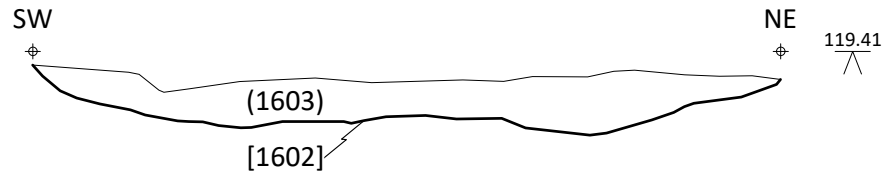


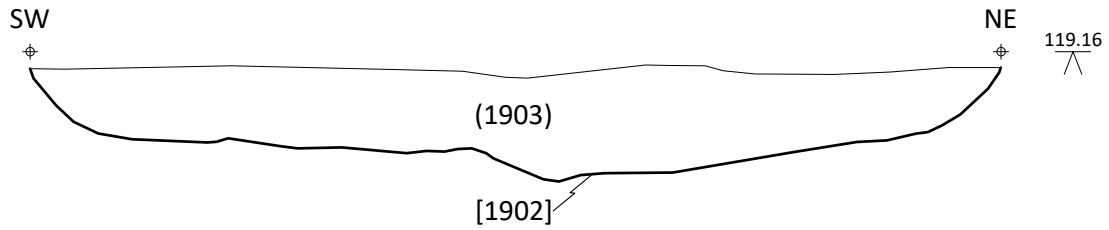
Figure 03 - Plan of trenches 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19 and 21
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley

Illustrator: Briannie Price

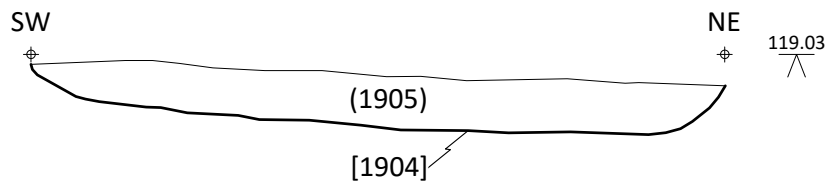
D.1601
South-east facing section [1602]



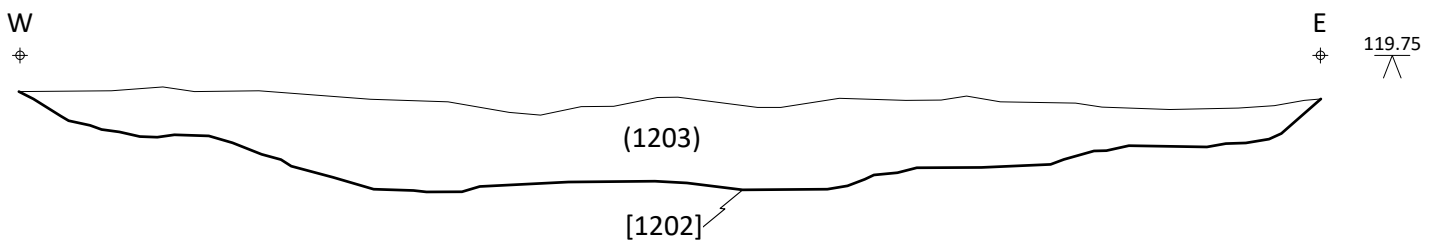
D.1901
South-east facing section [1902]



D.1902
South-east facing section [1904]



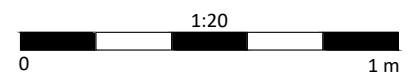
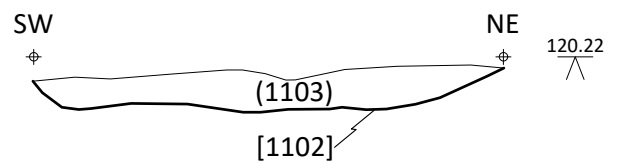
D.1201
South facing section [1202]



D.2101
South-east facing section [2102]



D.1101
South-east facing section [1102]



Illustrator: Briannie Price



Figure 04 - Section drawings
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley

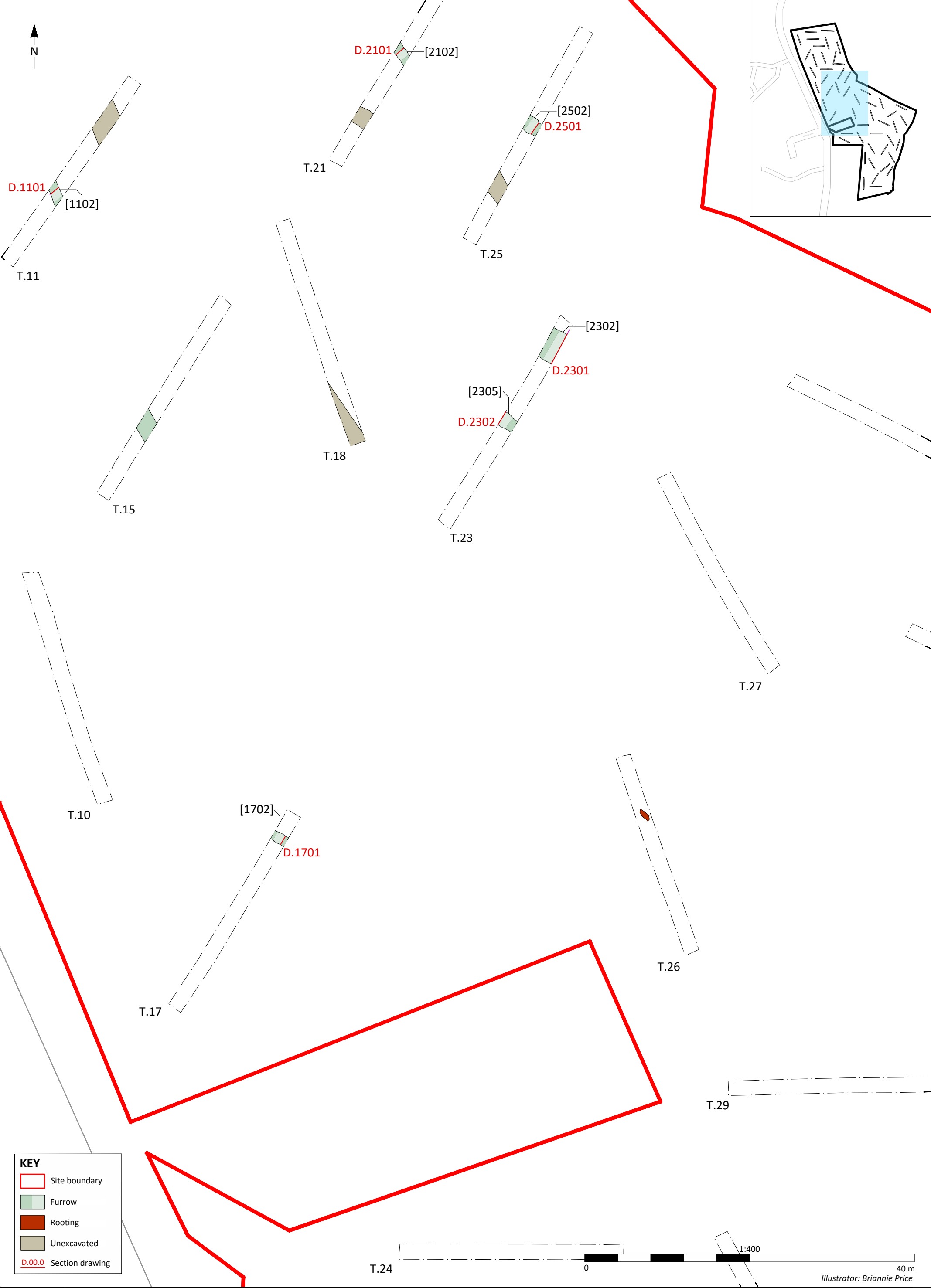
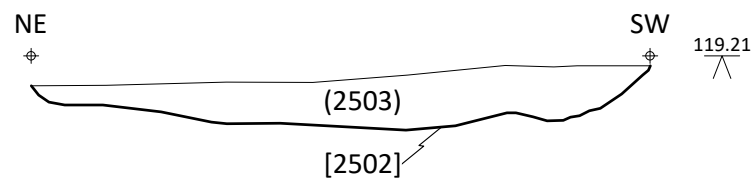
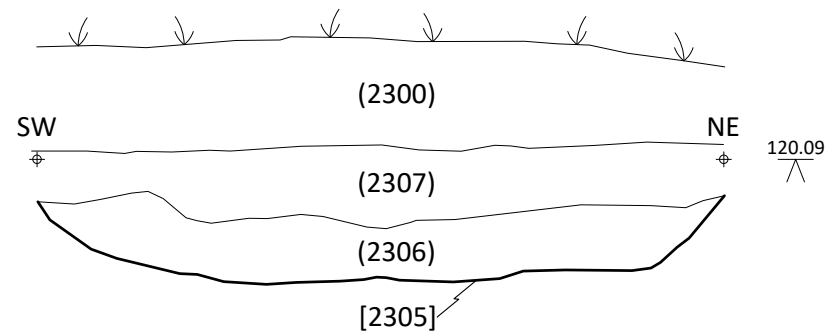


Figure 05 - Plan of trenches 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley

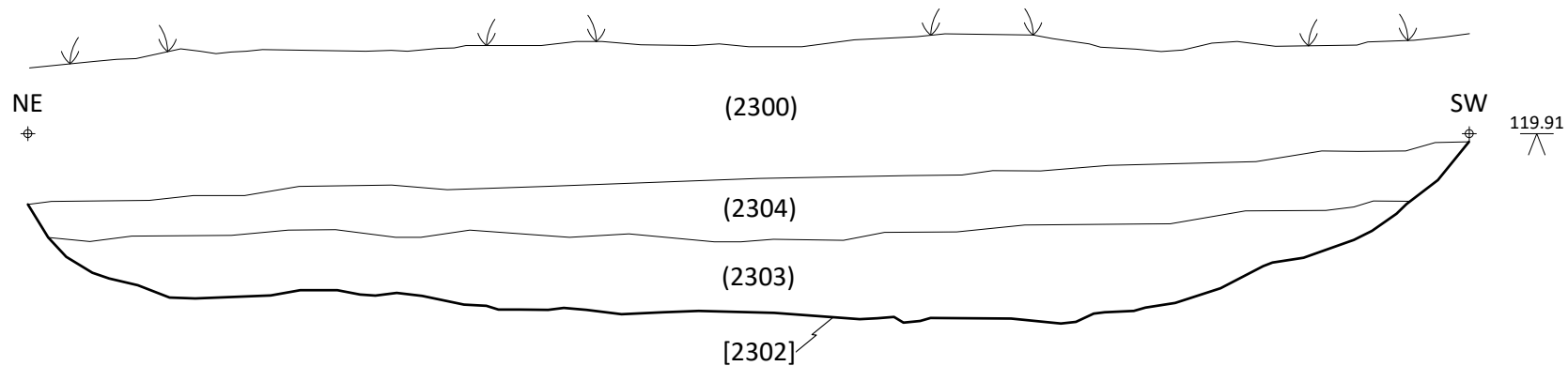
D.2501
North-west facing section [2502]



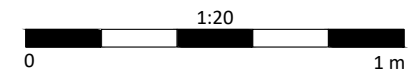
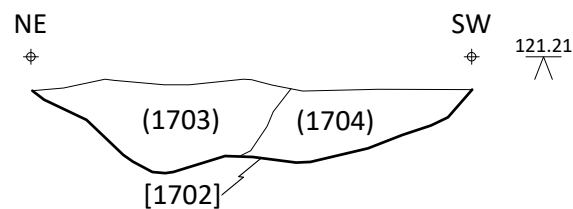
D.2302
South-east facing section [2305]



D.2301
North-west facing section [2302]



D.1701
North-west facing section [1702]



Illustrator: Briannie Price



Figure 06 - Section drawings
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley

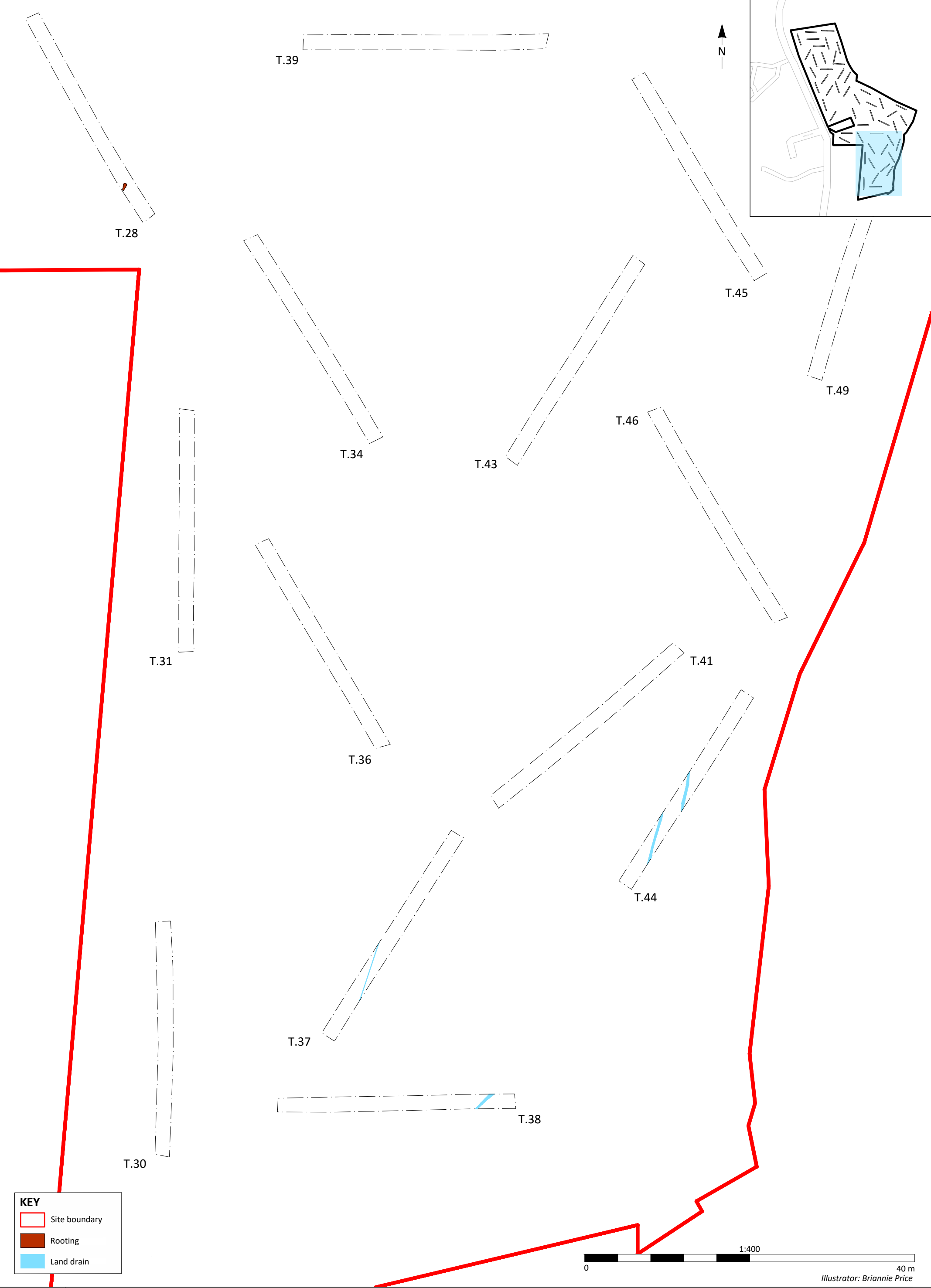


Figure 08 - Plan of trenches 28, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 49
11123 - Ashby Road, Hinckley

PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1 facing south, Trench post-strip (features: 0001)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 2: Trench 1 facing east, Representative section
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 3: Trench 2 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 4: Trench 4 facing west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 5: Trench 5 facing north-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 6: Trench 6 facing north-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 7: Trench 7 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 8: Trench 8 facing west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 9: Trench 9 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 10: Trench 10 facing south, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)

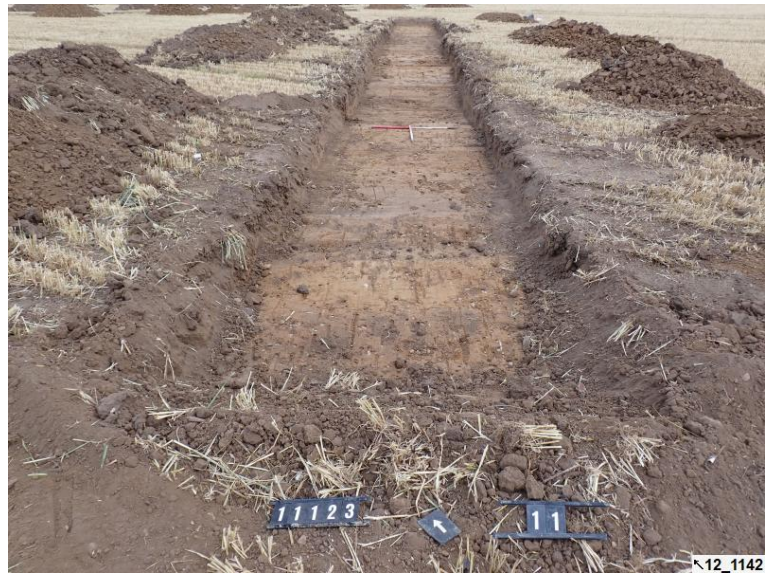


Plate 11: Trench 11 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 12: Trench 11 facing north, Feature sectioned (features: 1102)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 13: Trench 12 facing west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 14: Trench 12 facing north, Feature sectioned
(scale lengths: 1.0,2.0m)



Plate 15: Trench 13 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 16: Trench 14 facing east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 17: Trench 15 facing south-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 18: Trench 16 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 19: Trench 16 facing north-west, Feature sectioned (features: 1602)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 20: Trench 17 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 21: Trench 17 facing east, Feature sectioned (features: 1702)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



9.1.1 Plate 22: Trench 18 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 23: Trench 19 facing west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 24: Trench 19 facing north, Feature sectioned (features: 1902)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 25: Trench 19 facing north, Feature sectioned (features: 1904)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 26: Trench 20 facing south, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 27: Trench 21 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 28: Trench 21 facing north-west, Feature sectioned (features: 2102)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 29: Trench 22 facing south-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 30: Trench 23 facing south-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 31: Trench 23 facing south-east, Feature sectioned (features: 2302)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 32: : Trench 23 facing north-west, (features: 0023)
Wrong context number in image (scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 33: Trench 24 facing west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 34: : Trench 25 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 35: Trench 25 facing north-west, Feature sectioned (features: 2502)
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 36: Trench 26 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 37: : Trench 27 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 38: Trench 28 facing south, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 39: Trench 29 facing west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 40: Trench 30 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 41: Trench 31 facing south, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 42: Trench 32 facing south-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 43: Trench 33 facing north-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 44: Trench 34 facing south-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 45: Trench 34 facing north-east, Representative section
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 46: Trench 35 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 47: Trench 36 facing south-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 48: Trench 37 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 49: Trench 38 facing east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 50: Trench 39 facing west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 51: Trench 40 facing north, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 52: Trench 41 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 53: Trench 42 facing north-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)

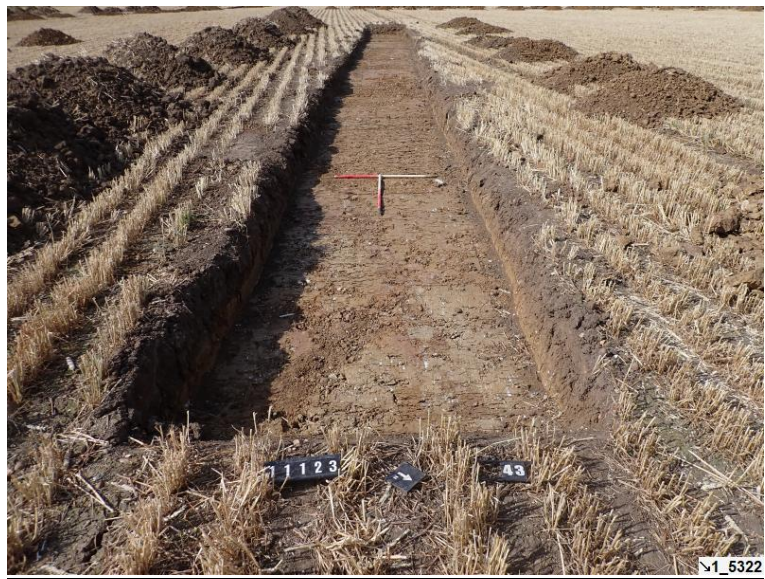


Plate 54: Trench 43 facing south-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 55: Trench 44 facing west, Representative section
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 56: Trench 44 facing north-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 57: Trench 45 facing south-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 58: Trench 46 facing north-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)

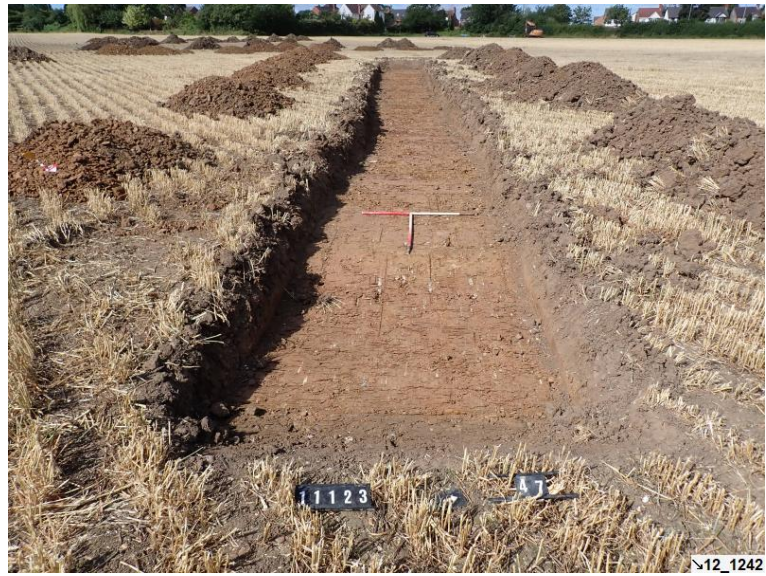


Plate 59: Trench 47 facing south-west, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)



Plate 60: Trench 50 facing south-east, Trench post-strip
(scale lengths: 1.0m)

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH LOGS AND CONTEXTS

Trench 01					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 52.0-0.6m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
100	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable mid grey brown clayey silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
101	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 100	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m

Trench 02					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.87m, depth: 0.35-0.4m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
200	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable mid grey brown clayey silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.87x0.3 m
201	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 200	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.87x0.1 m

Trench 03					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.46-0.5m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
300	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.5 m
301	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 300	Firm light brown yellow silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity sharp, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.22 m

Trench 04					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.85m, depth: 0.33-0.4m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
400	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable mid grey brown clayey silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.85x0.3 m
401	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 400	Firm light orange brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape not established.	30.0x1.85x0.1 m

Trench 05					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.43-0.5m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
500	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.82x0.4 m
501	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 500	Firm light orange brown sandy silt. Layer is mostly orange brown but shows areas where the lesser colour component tends more to reddish brown.	30.0x1.82x0.13 m

Trench 06					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.82m, depth: 0.4-0.5m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
600	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.82x0.34 m
601	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 600	Firm light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.82x0.17 m

Trench 06					
602	Land Drain	Land drain	Below 603	Plan: linear, oriented as trench. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: not established.	1.0x1.0xNULL m
603	Fill	Deliberate backfill with flecks of cbm and charcoal. Modern ceramic land drain	Below 600	Hard mid brown grey silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	1.0x1.0xNULL m

Trench 07					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.35-0.43m, orientation: N-S					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
700	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.31 m
701	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 700	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.15 m

Trench 08					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.85m, depth: 0.45-0.5m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
800	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.85x0.3 m
801	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 800	Firm light orange brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape not established.	30.0x1.85x0.2 m
802	Tree root	Geological/ rooting		Plan: not established, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat.	NULLxNULLxNULL m

Trench 09					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.38-0.44m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
900	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.32 m
901	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 900	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.14 m

Trench 10					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.45-0.52m, orientation: N-S					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1000	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.52 m
1001	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1000	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.05 m

Trench 11					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.32-0.42m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1100	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.34 m
1101	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1100	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.08 m
1102	Furrow	Cut of furrow, furrow was	Below 1103	Plan: linear, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side:	1.0x1.32x0.15 m

Trench 11					
		partly excavated by machine.		flat, base: flat. Maximum dep is recored as 0.15 but on the drawing it is 0.10. This is because the feature was partially over machined. So maximum depth comes the drawing and what can be seen in section of the trench. .	
1103	Fill	Fill of furrow, possible natural silting	Below 1100	Loose light white grey silty sand. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	1.0x1.32x0.15 m

Trench 12					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.5-0.53m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1200	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.45 m
1201	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1200	Firm light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.1 m
1202	Furrow	Shallow, elongated u-shape. Gradual sloping side at W edge, sharper sloping edge at E edge, gentle (W) vs harsh (E) break of slope into relatively flat base. N-S orientated.	Below 1203	Plan: linear, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: convex, base: flat.	1.0x3.42x0.24 m
1203	Fill	Light brownish grey silty clay intentional backfill due to finds of cbm and charcoal throughout.post medieval clay pipe stem found in this singularfill.	Below 1200	Hard light brown grey silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth. Intentional backfill due to post med finds ofclay pipe and cbm.	1.0x3.42x0.24 m

Trench 13					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.34-0.35m, orientation: N-S					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1300	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.26 m
1301	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1300	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.1 m

Trench 14					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.34-0.44m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1400	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.44 m
1401	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1400	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.12 m

Trench 15					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.4-0.72m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1500	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
1501	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1500	Hard light orange brown sandy silt. In the so sondage area natural looks like red clay.	30.0x1.8x0.46 m

Trench 16					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.34-0.4m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1600	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.38 m
1601	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1600	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.04 m
1602	Furrow	Cut of a shallow linear furrow, alignment is NE-SW	Below 1603	Plan: linear, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: flat, base: flat.	1.0x1.94x0.16 m
1603	Fill	(1603) is the fill of furrow cut [1602]. This fill is most likely caused by natural silting. Pottery and cbm found within the fill.	Below 1600	Firm light yellow grey silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity diffuse, shape smooth.	1.0x1.94x0.16 m

Trench 17					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.52m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1700	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity diffuse, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.38 m
1701	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1700	Hard light orange brown sandy silt. Some fragments cbm like (both orange and red in colour) scattered across trench. Mudstone?.	30.0x1.8x0.2 m

Trench 17					
1702	Ditch	Shallow, ushaped ditch with gentle sloping sides and gentle break ofslope into undulating base due to rooting. Filled by1703+1704. Post medieval ditch,due to finds of post med pottery, clay pipe stem and cbm.	Below 1704	Plan: linear, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: varied.	1.8x1.14x0.24 m
1703	Fill	Intentional backfill of ditch 1702. Light orangish yellow brown mottledwith charcoal flecks and cbm flecks throughout. Finds of cbm , post med pot and lay pipe stem	Below 1700	Firm light orange brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity sharp, shape irregular undulating.	1.8x0.66x0.24 m
1704	Fill	Intentional backfill due to finds of cbm. No evidence of natural Silting events. Post,medieval.	Below 1703	Firm mid brown grey clay. Lower boundary: clarity sharp, shape irregular undulating.	1.8x0.6x0.2 m

Trench 18					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.36-0.46m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1800	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity	30.0x1.86x0.3 m

				clear, shape irregular undulating.	
1801	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1800	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.86x0.16 m

Trench 19					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.43-0.45m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
1900	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.95x0.36 m
1901	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 1902, 1904	Firm light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.95x0.09 m
1902	Furrow	Post medieval Furrow, aligned N-S.	Below 1903	Plan: linear, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat.	1.0x2.56x0.28 m
1903	Fill	Possible natural silting. Finds include CBM, clay pipe, post-med pot and post-med glass	Below 1900	Hard light yellow grey silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	1.0x2.56x0.28 m
1904	Furrow	Cut of Furrow/drainage ditch	Below 1905	Plan: linear, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat.	1.0x1.82x0.16 m
1905	Fill	Possible natural silting of feature	Below 1900	Hard mid yellow grey silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	1.0x1.82x0.16 m

Trench 20					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.3-0.42m, orientation: N-S					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2000	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
2001	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2000	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.12 m

Trench 21					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.5-0.6m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2100	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey grey sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.33 m
2101	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2100	Firm light orange brown clayey silt.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
2102	Furrow	Possible furrow extending from trench 19	Below 2103	Plan: rectangular, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat.	1.0x1.38x0.26 m
2103	Fill	Natural Refilling of possible furrow	Below 2100	Firm dark grey brown silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	1.0x1.38x0.26 m

Trench 22					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.36-0.52m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2200	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity	30.0x1.8x0.32 m

Trench 22					
				clear, shape irregular undulating.	
2201	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2200	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.2 m

Trench 23					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.5m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2300	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.44 m
2301	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2300	Firm light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.1 m
2302	Drainage ditch/Furrow	Cut of linear drainage ditch or furrow forms part of a series of ditches across the site. Ditch contained a broken ceramic land drain. Finds of post-medieval pot, CBM, clay pipe, glass, iron fitting and slag	Below 2303	Plan: linear, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat.	1.0x4.0x0.4 m
2303	Fill	Naturally silted fill of ditch/furrow 2302 contains finds of CBM, slag, clay pipe	Below 2304	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	1.0x3.8x0.26 m
2304	Fill	Naturally silted fill of ditch/furrow 2302 contains finds of CBM, pottery	Below 2300	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity diffuse, shape irregular undulating.	1.0x4.0x0.18 m

Trench 23					
2305	Furrow	Potential furrow or drainage ditch	Below 2306	Plan: rectangular, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat.	1.0x1.8x0.4 m
2306	Fill	Natural Backfilling of potential furrow/drainage	Below 2307	Hard light white brown clayey silt. Lower boundary: clarity diffuse, shape irregular undulating. Some orangy specks in fill.	1.0x1.8x0.19 m
2307	Fill	Later probably natural refilling of potential furrow/drainage	Below 2300	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity sharp, shape irregular undulating.	1.0x1.8x0.21 m

Trench 24					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.34-0.44m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2400	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.32 m
2401	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2400	Hard light orange brown sandy silt. Reddish clay areas.	30.0x1.8x0.12 m

Trench 25					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.4-0.47m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2500	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.37 m
2501	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2500	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.15 m

Trench 25					
2502	Furrow	Probable furrow continuing from trench 19 and surrounded by other two potential furrows, regularly spaced.	Below 2503	Plan: rectangular, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: concave.	1.0x1.78x0.13 m
2503	Fill	Probable natural refilling of furrow	Below 2501	Hard mid grey brown clayey silt. Lower boundary: clarity diffuse, shape irregular undulating.	1.0x1.78x0.13 m

Trench 26					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.42-0.52m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2600	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.38 m
2601	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2600	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.16 m
2602	Tree root	Rooting/ geological given singular context	Below 2600	Plan: not established, oriented null. Profile: overall Not established, side: not established, .	NULLxNULLxNULL m

Trench 27					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.5-0.59m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2700	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.46 m

Trench 27					
2701	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2700	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.14 m

Trench 28					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.35-0.36m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2800	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
2801	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2800	Hard mid orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.11 m

Trench 29					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.42-0.44m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
2900	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.32 m
2901	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 2900	Hard light orange brown sandy silt. Small areas of reddish clay .	30.0x1.8x0.12 m

Trench 30					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.3-0.31m, orientation: N-S					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3000	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.28 m

Trench 30					
3001	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3000	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.03 m

Trench 31					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.3-0.35m, orientation: N-S					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3100	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.27 m
3101	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3100	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.08 m

Trench 32					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.48-0.56m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3200	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.46 m
3201	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3200	Firm light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.1 m
3202	Unknown	Geological feature	Below 3203	Plan: oval, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat.	NULLxNULLxNULL m
3203	Geological	Geological	Below 3201; Part of 3202	Firm mid grey brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	NULLxNULLxNULL m

Trench 33					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.56-0.62m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3300	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.42 m
3301	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3300	Hard light orange brown sandy silt. Areas of reddish brown .	30.0x1.8x0.2 m

Trench 34					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.4-0.43m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3400	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity sharp, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.34 m
3401	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3400	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity sharp, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.11 m

Trench 35					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.52-0.66m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3500	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.42 m
3501	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3500	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt. red and more yellowish clayish patches throughout trench .	30.0x1.8x0.24 m

Trench 36					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.41-0.43m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3600	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.34 m
3601	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3600	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.09 m

Trench 37					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.42-0.43m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3700	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity diffuse, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.35 m
3701	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3700	Firm light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.09 m

Trench 38					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.36-0.4m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3800	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.35 m
3801	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3800	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.06 m

Trench 39					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.32-0.5m, orientation: E-W					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
3900	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.36 m
3901	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 3900	Hard light orange brown sandy silt. Some areas of reddish clay.	30.0x1.8x0.14 m

Trench 40					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.48-0.58m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4000	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.4 m
4001	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4000	Hard light orange brown sandy silt. Middle of the trench is more reddish brown .	30.0x1.8x0.18 m

Trench 41					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.34-0.47m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4100	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.36 m
4101	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4100	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.09 m

Trench 42					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.32-0.43m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4200	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.35 m
4201	Layer	NULL	Below 4200	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt. Lenses of reddish clay throughout trench .	30.0x1.8x0.08 m

Trench 43					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.54-0.55m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4300	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.33 m
4301	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4300	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity sharp, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.12 m

Trench 44					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.4m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4400	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
4401	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4400	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.1 m

Trench 45					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.37-0.4m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4500	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
4501	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4500	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.1 m

Trench 46					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.33-0.38m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4600	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.31 m
4601	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4600	Firm light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.08 m

Trench 47					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.42-0.48m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4700	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.36 m
4701	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4700	Hard light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.16 m

Trench 48					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.32-0.33m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4800	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.33 m
4801	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4800	Hard light yellow brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.08 m
4802	Tree root	Cut of possible discrete feature, function in unknown. Possibly a tree root.	Below 4803	Plan: circular, oriented null. Profile: overall U shaped, side: concave, base: flat. .	0.31x0.3x0.06 m
4803	Fill	Possible natural infill of tree root	Below 4800	Hard dark brown black silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity diffuse, shape not established.	0.31x0.3x0.06 m

Trench 49					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.3-0.45m, orientation: NE-SW					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
4900	Layer	Agricultural topsoil		Friable mid grey brown clayey silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.32 m
4901	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 4900	Hard light orange brown silty clay. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.13 m

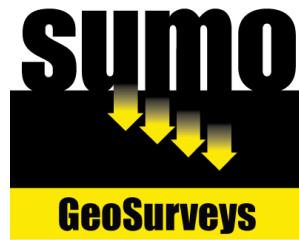
Trench 50					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.46-0.5m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5000	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown sandy silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape irregular undulating.	30.0x1.8x0.38 m
5001	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 5000	Firm light orange brown sandy silt.	30.0x1.8x0.12 m

Trench 51					
Length: 30.0m, width: 1.8m, depth: 0.4m, orientation: NW-SE					
Context	Category	Interpretation	Strat	Description	Dimensions (l w t/d)
5100	Layer	Agricultural Topsoil		Soft mid black black clayey silt. Lower boundary: clarity clear, shape smooth.	30.0x1.8x0.3 m
5101	Layer	Natural glacial till	Below 5100	Firm mid yellow orange clay.	30.0x1.8x0.1 m

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID (UID)	yorkarch3-542831
Project Name	Evaluation at Ashby Rd, Hinckley
Sitename	Ashby Rd, Hinckley
Sitecode	11123
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Trial Trench
Planning Id	25/01207/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	York Archaeology
Project Dates	29-Jun-2026 - 14-Jul-2026
Location	Ashby Rd, Hinckley NGR: SP 43141 96095 LL: 52.56098620335913, -1.365046853501997 12 Fig: 443141,296095
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Leicestershire Local Authority District: Hinckley and Bosworth Parish: Hinckley and Bosworth, unparished area
Project Methodology	York Archaeology was commissioned by Davidson Developments, to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the land at Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire. The fieldwork followed a desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey and intended to assess the archaeological potential of the land in advance of a planning application for the construction of residential dwellings. The trial trench evaluation was carried out between 29th June and the 14th July 2026. It comprised the excavation of 51 trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m, providing an approximate 5% sample of the Site.
Funder	Private or public corporation Davidson Developments
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Nick Browne
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums;

APPENDIX 3: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

Ashby Road, Hinckley

Client

York Archaeology

For

Davidsons Development Ltd

Survey Report

26605

OASIS Ref. No.

Sumogeop1-541211

Date

23 March 2026



Survey Report 26605: Ashby Road, Hinckley

Survey dates	17 March 2026
Field co-ordinator	Liam Brice-Bateman BA
Field team	Baeli Fern BSc (Hons)
Report date	23 March 2026
Report author	Darcy Hooper MSci ACIfA
CAD Illustrations	Darcy Hooper MSci ACIfA Gabriel Mazeski BA
Project manager	Darcy Hooper MSci ACIfA
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SUMO GeoSurveys is a trading name of **SUMO Geophysics Ltd.**

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Figure 02	1:2000	Magnetic Gradient Data - Greyscale Plots
Figure 03	1:2000	Magnetic Gradient Data - Interpretation
Figure 04	NTS	Greyscale Plots / Interpretation / C. 1830s-1880s Ordnance Survey Map / 2020 Aerial Image
Figure 05	1:2000	Minimally Processed Magnetic Gradient Data - Greyscale Plots
Figure 06	1:2000	Magnetic Gradient Data - X-Y Trace Plots (Clipped At +/- 15nt)

The geophysical interpretation drawings must be used in conjunction with the relevant results section and appendices of this report.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 SUMO GeoSurveys was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of an area outlined for development. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by **York Archaeology** on behalf of **Davidsons Development Ltd.**

1.2 The magnetometer survey at Ashby Road, Hinckley, has not identified any magnetic responses of archaeological interest. Evidence for 'green waste' is present throughout the survey area and this will have masked any responses of potential interest. Ferrous responses along the boundary are likely due to adjacent fences and gates.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 *Site details*

NGR / Postcode	SP 43124 96135 / LE10 1SJ
Location	The site is located approximately 17km southwest of Leicester, on the northern edge of the market town of Hinckley. Ashby Road (A447) runs down the western edge of the survey area, while the northern and eastern edges are bounded by agricultural land. Allotment gardens lie to the south.
HER	Leicestershire HER
OASIS Ref. No.	Sumogeop1-541211
District	Hinckley and Bosworth District (B)
Parish	Non-civil parish
Topography	Flat
Land use	Arable
Geology	Bedrock: Mercia Mudstone Group – mudstone
(BGS 2026)	Superficial: Oadby Till Member – diamicton
Soils	Soilscape 8: slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded
(CU 2026)	drainage
Survey	Magnetometer survey (fluxgate gradiometer)
method(s)	
Site area	5.5 ha

2.2 *Archaeological context*

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment (YA 2025) found no designated or non-designated assets within the boundary of the site. The lidar data for the site shows traces of ridge and furrow and a headland in the northern field, while a faint broad band at the southern end of the site appears to be a natural feature. Aerial imagery shows no evidence of cropmarks within the site.

2.2.2 There is thought to be low potential for remains of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date due to a lack of evidence in the vicinity of the site. There is some indication of Iron Age and Romano-British activity towards Barwell although this is not in close proximity to the site. The site would have sat within the wider Roman landscape but there is low-moderate potential for Roman finds within the site.

2.2.3 The remains of ridge and furrow around the site and the slight remains within its boundary (as shown by lidar) suggest that the site was in agricultural use during the medieval period, and possibly in the early medieval period although evidence is generally lacking for this

period. The consistent ploughing of the site has already removed visible remains of ridge and furrow on the surface.

- 2.2.4 The site continued as agricultural fields into the post-medieval period and onwards, with historic mapping showing no previous development.

2.3 ***Aims and objectives***

- 2.3.1 To locate and characterise any anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the study area.

3 **SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA PROCESSING**

A magnetic survey was employed as the most effective method of locating the type of archaeological anomalies which might be expected at this site.

The survey fieldwork and this report follow the general guidance set out by ClfA (2020) and the European Archaeology Council (EAC) (2016).

3.1 ***Instrumentation***

- 3.1.1 The magnetic survey was undertaken using the following equipment configuration:

Sensors	Equipment configuration	Traverse interval (m)	Sample interval (m)
4 No. Bartington Grad 601	Cart-based system Hand pushed Data is georeferenced by RTK GNSS	1.0	0.25

3.2 ***Survey methodology***

- 3.2.1 The cart-based system can be towed by an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) or pushed by hand, depending on the ground conditions, accessibility and size of fields. The hand-pushed system was used in this instance.
- 3.2.2 The cart is fitted with a GNSS guidance system which is used to align the survey profiles and direct the operator.
- 3.2.3 The survey profiles are usually offset from field boundaries, buildings and other metallic features by several metres to reduce the detrimental effect that these surface magnetic features have on the data. Gaps were also left adjacent to boundaries and surface obstructions to allow the ATV and cart-based system sufficient space to safely pass and turn.
- 3.2.4 The location of the cart-based survey data is converted direct to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates, using the UK OSTN15 transformation.

3.3 Data processing and display

3.3.1 The only processes performed on data are the following unless specifically stated otherwise:

Zero Mean Traverse: This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero. The operation removes instrument striping effects and edge discontinuities over the whole of the data set.

3.3.2 The data was stored direct to a laptop using ML-GRAD software. Processing is carried out using Anomaly GeoSurveys which automatically corrects for instrument drift and calculates a mean value for each profile. A positional value is assigned to each data point based on the sensor number and recorded GNSS co-ordinates. The data is gridded, and parameters are set based on the sensor spacing and mean values. No additional processing is required.

3.3.3 Greyscale raster images (PNG files) are displayed at a range of -1 nT to 2nT, which is 'standard' for archaeological surveys.

3.3.4 X-Y trace plots are examined for all the data and overlain onto the greyscale plot to assist in the interpretation, primarily to help identify dipolar / bipolar responses (that will probably be associated with surface / near-surface iron objects) and thermoremanent material. When not displayed in the report, a digital drawing showing the X-Y trace plot is provided in the Archive.

3.3.5 A detailed discussion of data processing, display and the general categories of anomaly which have been identified by the survey is provided in the Appendices.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Probable / Possible archaeology

4.1.1 No magnetic responses have been recorded that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest but see 4.2 below.

4.2 Green waste

4.2.1 All of the survey area appears to have been affected by 'green waste', which has resulted in spurious anomalies or 'noise' in the data. This waste can have a marked effect on the results from magnetic surveys and has been recognised as a potential complicating issue for some time (Gerrard *et al* 2015). Since green waste has a varying composition, it is impossible to predict in advance any potentially detrimental effects. The extent of distorted data reflects the quantity of inorganic contaminants, including batteries, pieces of metal cans and other ferrous items that have been spread across the fields.

4.3 Ferrous

4.3.1 Ferrous responses close to field boundaries are due to adjacent fences and gates.

5 DATA APPRAISAL AND CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 The results from this survey indicate the presence of green waste, which may have masked archaeological features present on the site.

5.2 It should be noted that a geophysical survey does not directly locate sub-surface features - it identifies variations or anomalies in the background response caused by features. The interpretation of geophysical anomalies is often subjective, and it is rarely possible to identify the cause of all such anomalies. Not all features will produce a measurable anomaly, and the effectiveness of a geophysical survey is also dependant on the site-specific conditions. The main factors that may limit whether a feature can be detected are the composition of a

feature, its depth and size and the surrounding material. It is not possible to guarantee that a geophysical survey will identify all sub-surface features.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1** The magnetometer survey has not recorded any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of archaeological interest, however, 'green waste' is present throughout the survey area, while ferrous responses along the boundary are due to adjacent fences and gates.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

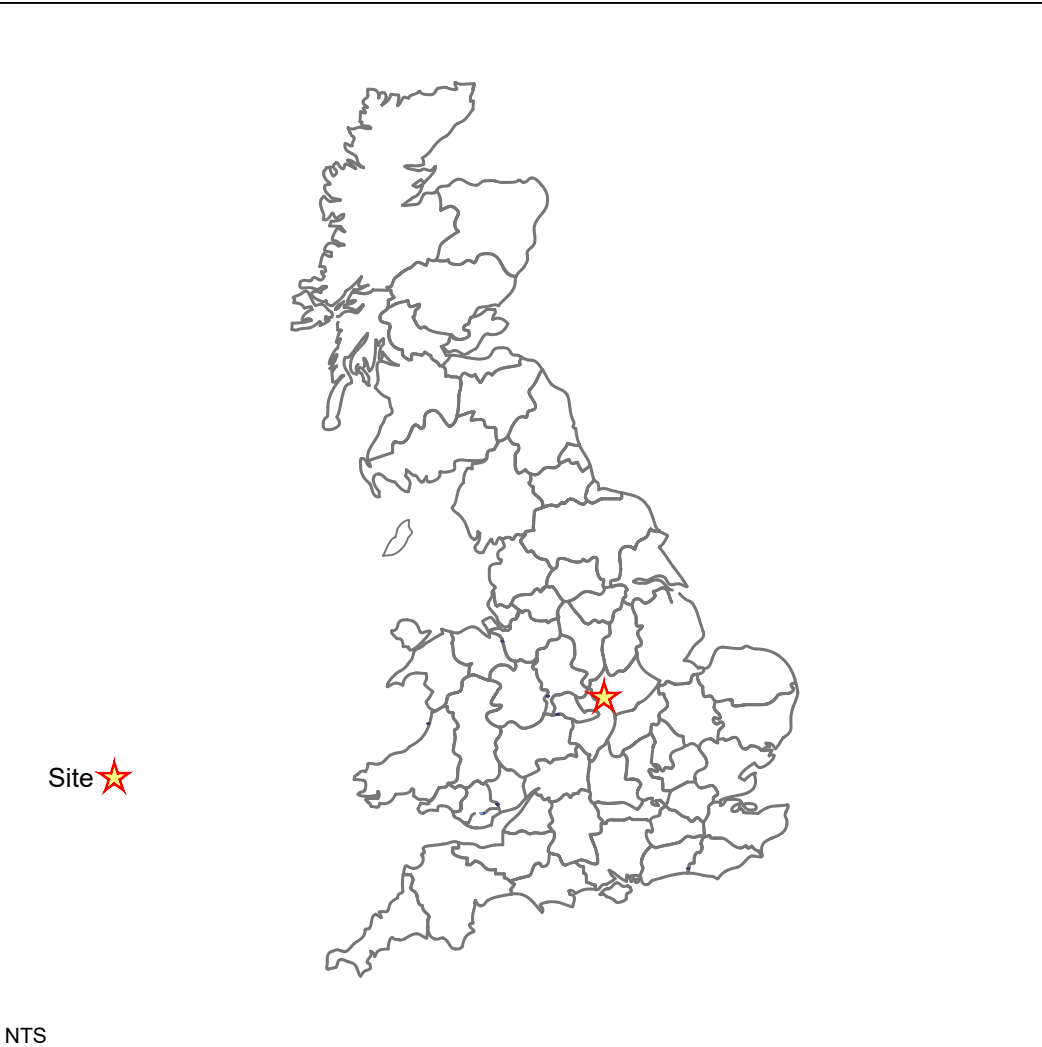
- BGS 2026 *Geology of Britain Viewer*; British Geological Survey. Website: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion1=1#maps>
- ClfA 2020 *Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey*; ClfA guidance note 2014 (amended 2020). Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/2023-11/ClfA-SandG-Geophysical-Survey-2020.pdf>
- CU 2025 *Soilscapes Viewer*; LandIS: The Land Information System. Soil data for England and Wales. Website: <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>
- EAC 2016 *EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology*; European Archaeological Council, Guidelines 2.
- Gerrard *et al* 2015 *Green Waste and Archaeological Geophysics*; Gerrard, James; Caldwell, Liz and Kennedy, Alisa, *Journal of Archaeological Prospection*, 22, 139 –142 (Wiley)
- YA 2025 *Land at Ashby Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, York Archaeology, 2025 (Report no. YA/2025/103)

8 ARCHIVE

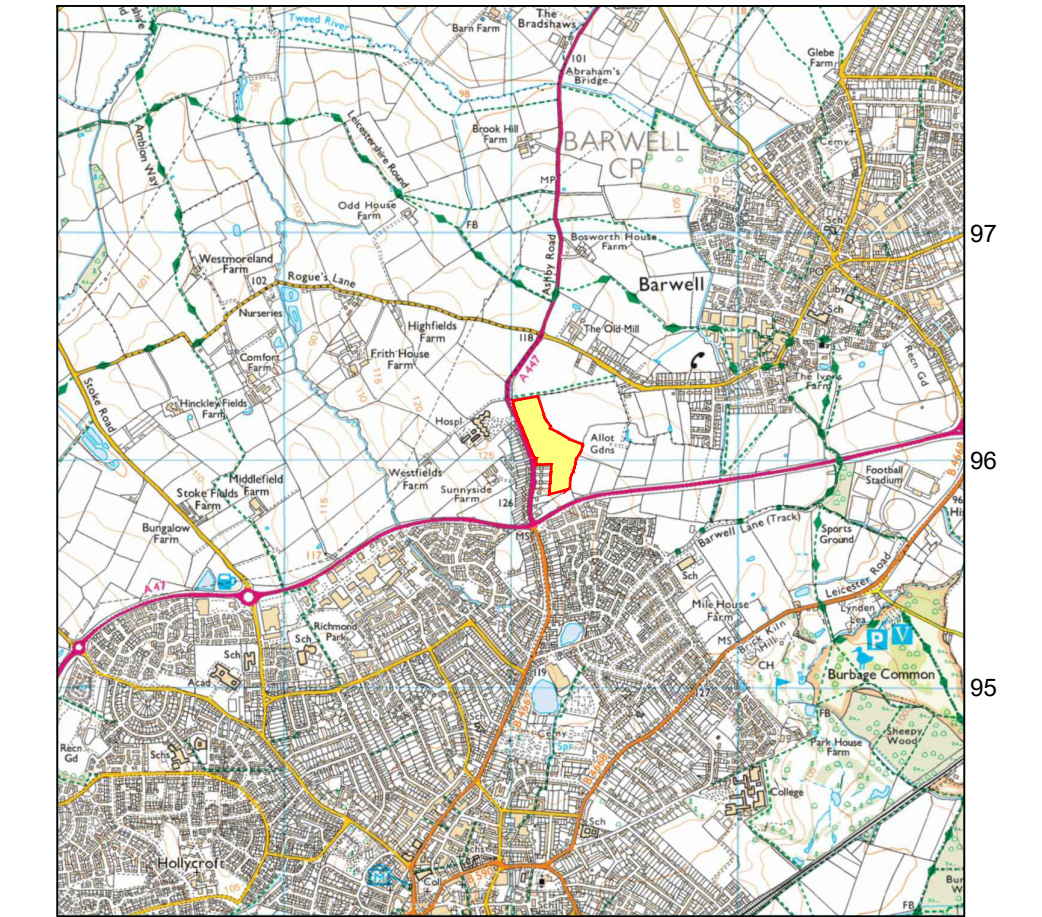
- 8.1.1 The minimally processed data, data images, X-Y traces and a copy of this report are stored in **SUMO GeoSurveys'** digital archive, on an internal RAID configured NAS drive in the Eckington Office. These data are also backed up to the Cloud for off-site storage.
- 8.1.2 The Grey Literature will be archived with OASIS and the relevant HER within a period of 12 months.

9 COPYRIGHT

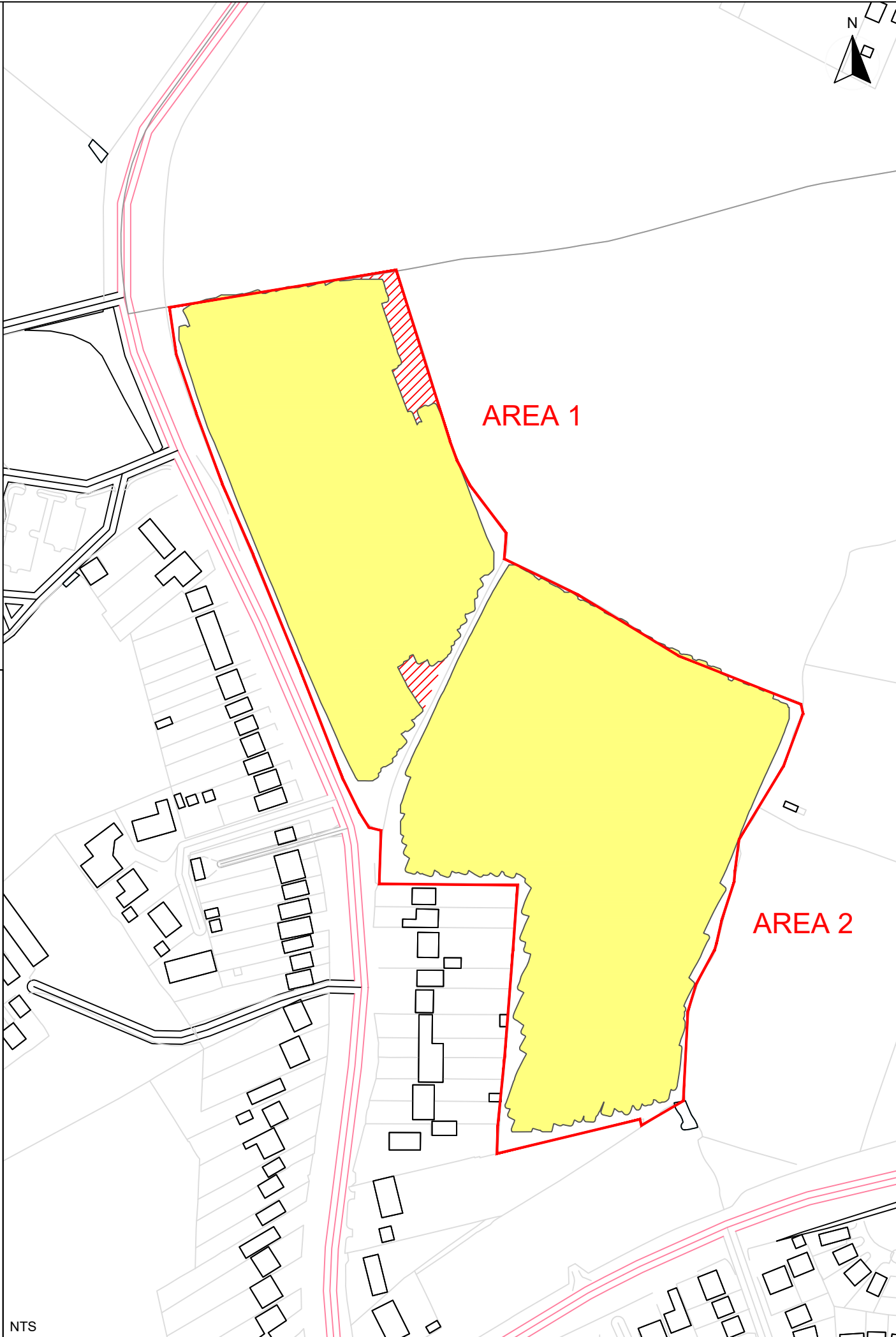
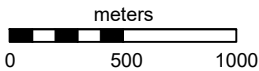
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NTS



SP



NTS

NOTES

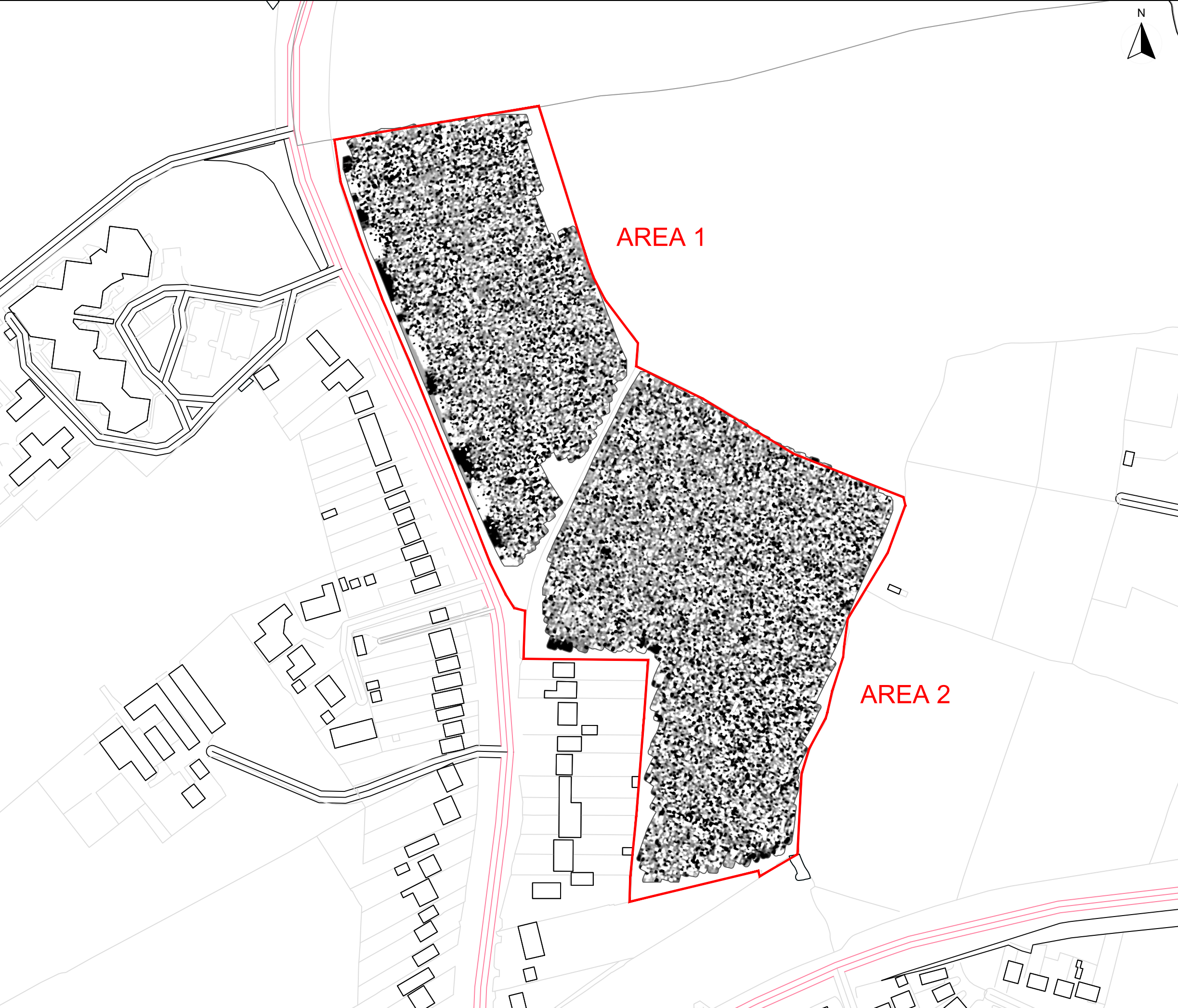
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KEY

	Site boundary
	Survey area(s)
	Unsurveyable area(s)

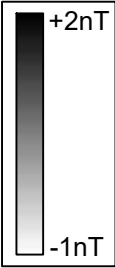


Title:	Site Location	
Client:	York Archaeology	
Project:	SUMO-26605 Ashby Road, Hinckley	
Scale:	AS SHOWN	Fig No: 01

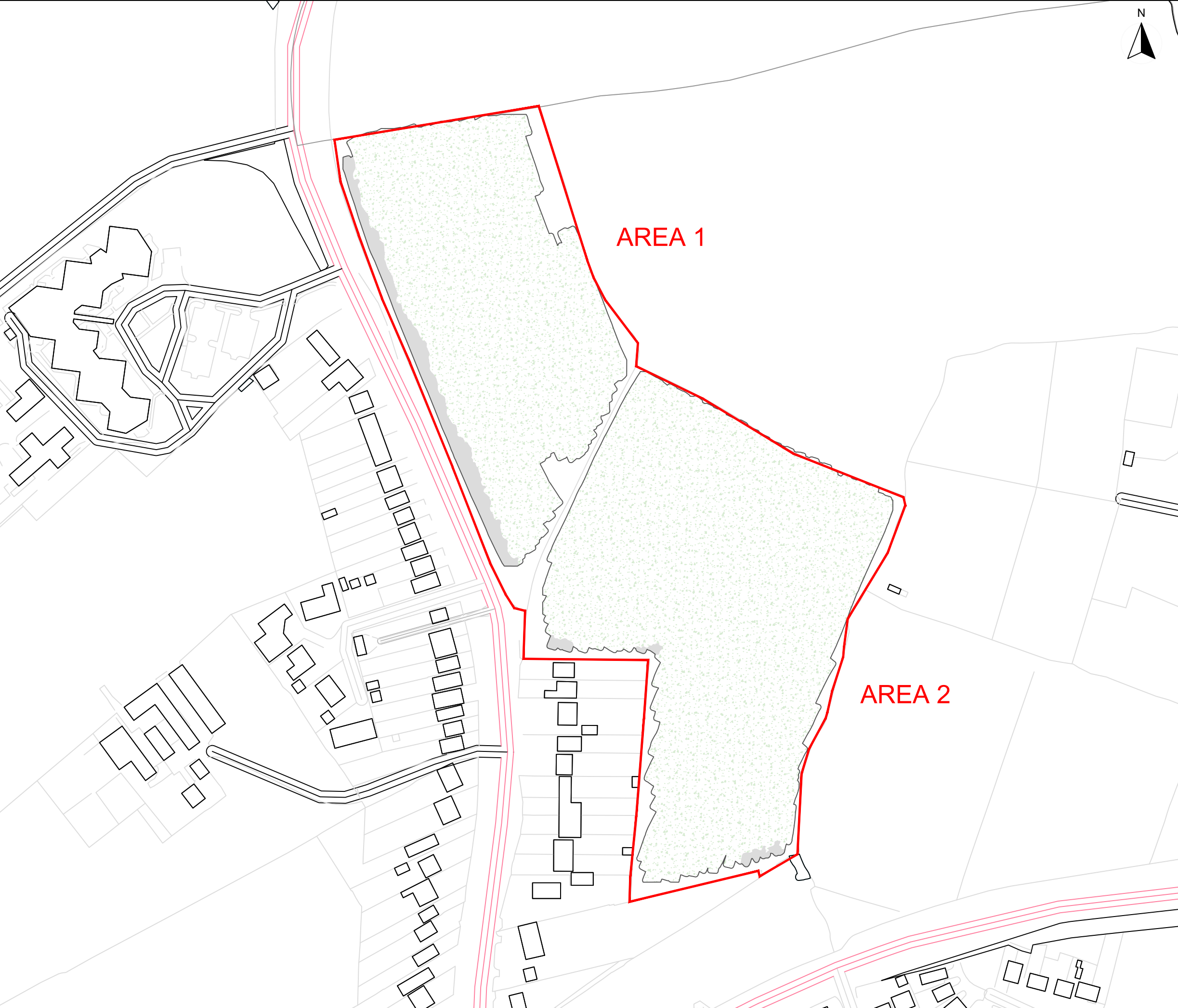


NOTES

1. The Ordnance Survey co-ordinates obtained for this survey were measured using the UK OSTN15 transformation. This transformation should be taken into account if the survey data is relocated.
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Title: Magnetic Gradient Data - Greyscale Plots	
Client: York Archaeology	
Project: SUMO-26605 Ashby Road, Hinckley	
Scale: 1:2000@A3 	Fig No: A



NOTES

1. The Ordnance Survey co-ordinates obtained for this survey were measured using the UK OSTN15 transformation. This transformation should be taken into account if the survey data is relocated.
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KEY



Green waste



Ferrous



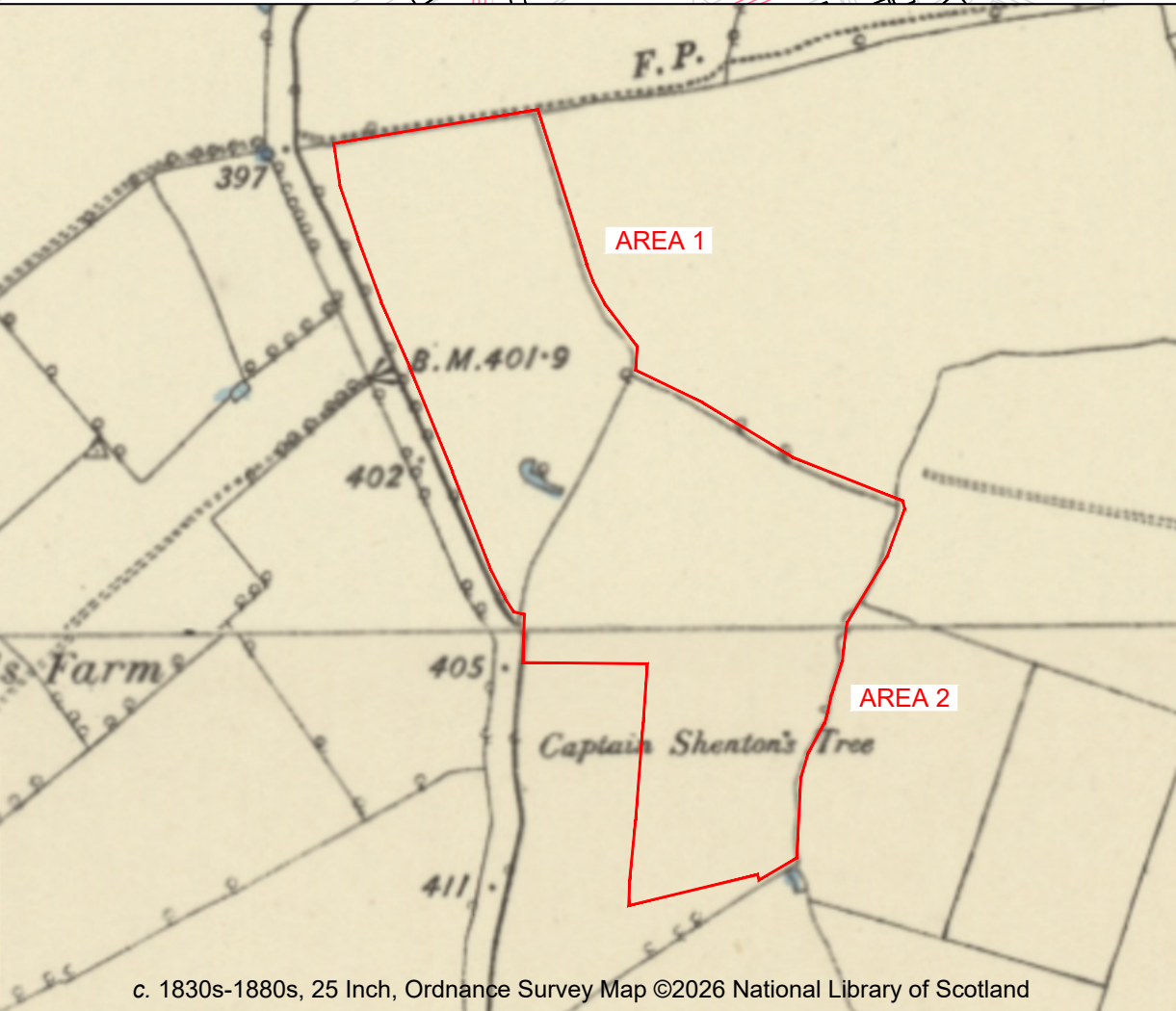
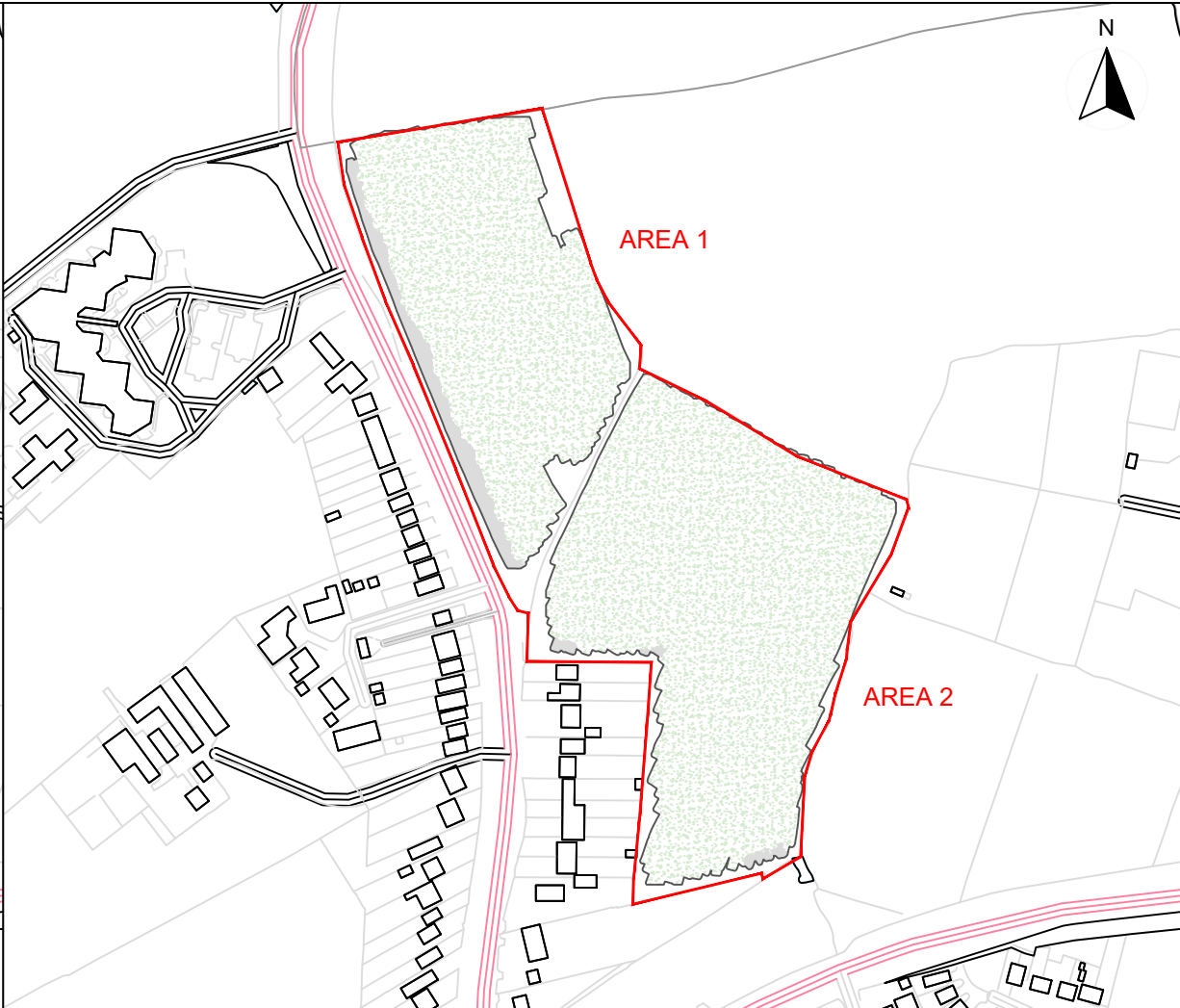
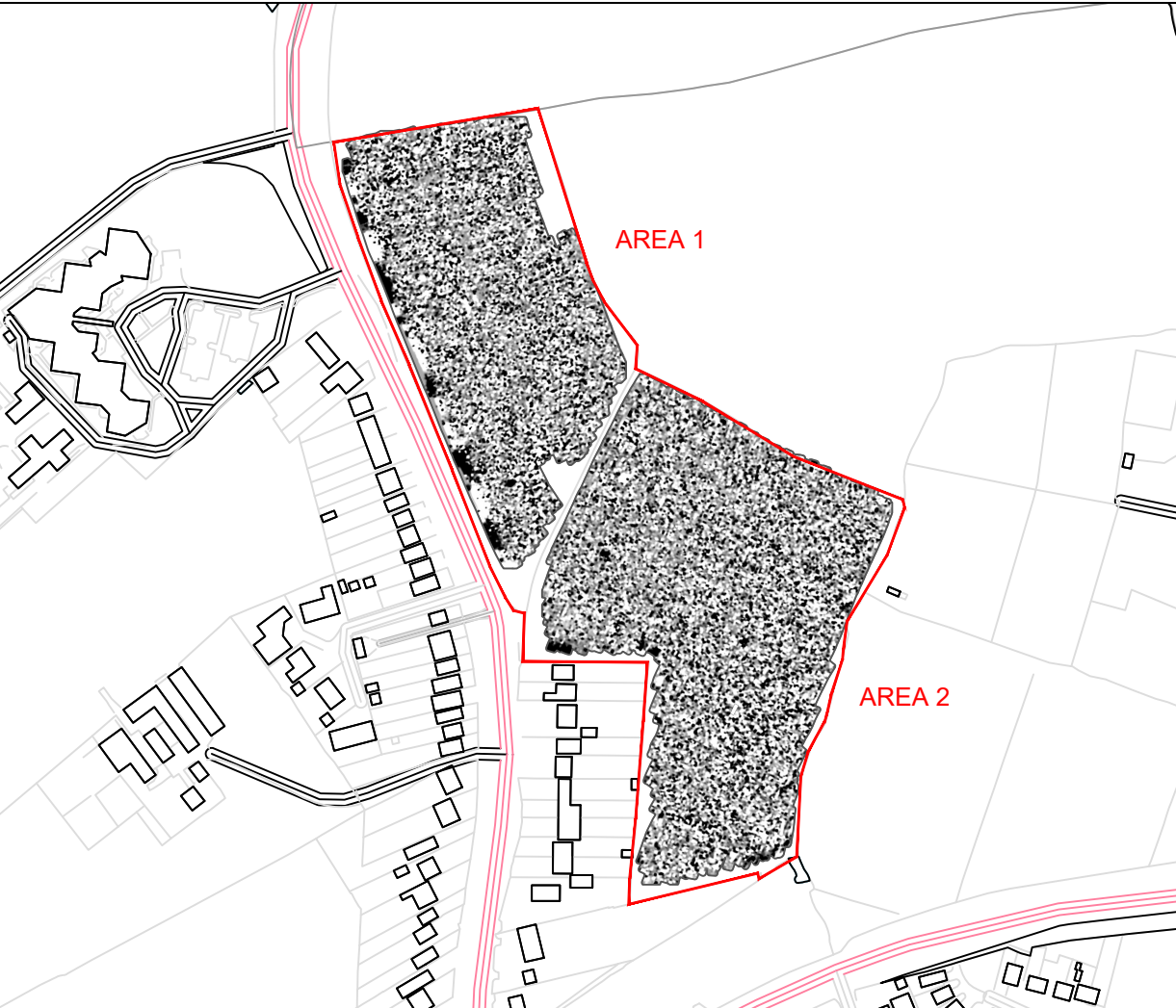
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Magnetic Gradient Data - Interpretation

Client:
York Archaeology

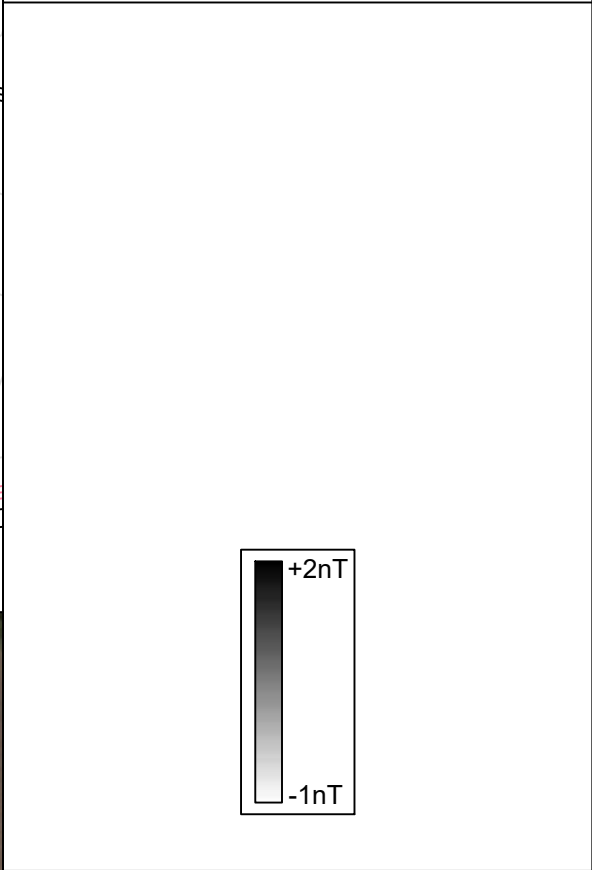
Project:
SUMO-26605 Ashby Road, Hinckley

Scale: 1:2000@A3
0m 20 40 60 80 100m

Fig No:
03

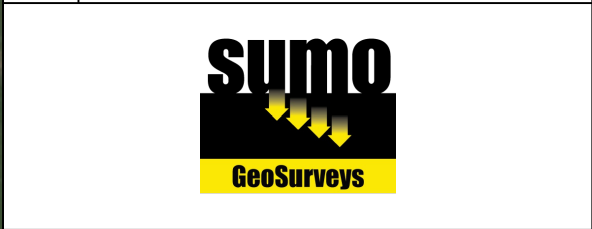


- NOTES**
1. The Ordnance Survey co-ordinates obtained for this survey were measured using the UK OSTN15 transformation. This transformation should be taken into account if the survey data is relocated.
 2. SUMO GeoSurveys cannot accept responsibility for the reliability or accuracy of any information provided by a third party.
 3. This drawing and the information contained therein is issued in confidence and is the copyright of SUMO GeoSurveys. Disclosure of this information to third parties and unauthorised copying or replication of this data without approval is forbidden.



KEY

	Green waste
	Ferrous

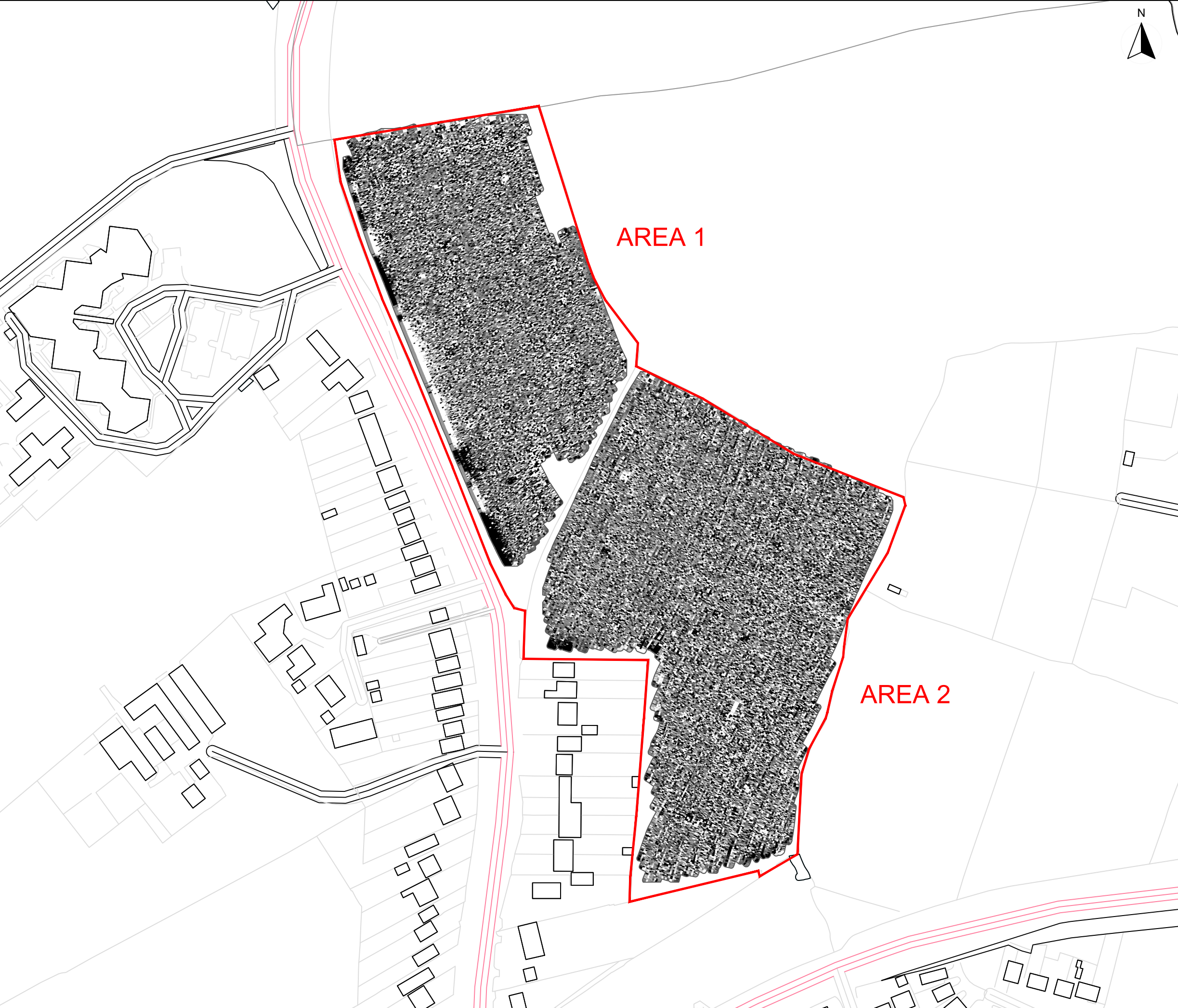


Title:
Greyscale Plot / Interpretation / c. 1830s-1880s
Ordnance Survey Map / 2020 Aerial Image

Client:
York Archaeology

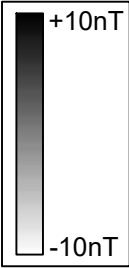
Project:
SUMO-26605 Ashby Road, Hinckley

Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Fig No: 04
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NOTES

- 1. The Ordnance Survey co-ordinates obtained for this survey were measured using the UK OSTN15 transformation. This transformation should be taken into account if the survey data is relocated.
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Title:
Minimally Processed Magnetic Gradient Data -
Greyscale Plot

Client:
York Archaeology

Project:
SUMO-26605 Ashby Road, Hinckley

Scale: 1:2000@A3 	Fig No: 05
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NOTES

1. The Ordnance Survey co-ordinates obtained for this survey were measured using the UK OSTN15 transformation. This transformation should be taken into account if the survey data is relocated.
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Title: Magnetic Gradient Data - X-Y Trace Plots (clipped at +/-15nT)

Client: York Archaeology

Project: SUMO-26605 Ashby Road, Hinckley

Scale: 1:2000@A3
0m 20 40 60 80 100m
Fig No: 05

Appendix A - Technical information: Magnetic survey

Instrumentation:

Fluxgate gradiometers were used for the magnetic survey. These are systems that have two fluxgate magnetometers a set distance apart in a vertical sensor each of which measures the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. The difference in measurements between the two magnetometers indicates the gradient of the earth's magnetic field.

Generally, features up to 1 m deep may be detected using fluxgate gradiometers, though strongly magnetic objects may be visible at greater depths and features / material that produce relatively weak magnetic responses may only be detected at shallower depths.

Data points and survey grids are georeferenced using using an RTK GNSS (Real-Time Kinematic Global Navigation Satellite System) to an accuracy usually in the order of +/- 0.05 m, and at all times better than 0.1 m. Positional data is converted to the Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates, using the UK OSTN15 transformation.

SUMO GeoSurveys utilise Bartington or Foerster fluxgate gradiometers in several different configurations, depending on the client's requirements, survey objectives and site specific conditions. These include:

Bartington cart system

Cart survey: Four Grad601 sensors, with a sensor spacing of 1.0 m, are mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Readings are taken at nominal 0.125 m intervals. The sensors and an on-board RTK GNSS are connected to a control unit / data logger which allows each data point to be geo-referenced and related to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Readings are triggered at time intervals so the speed of survey can affect how often a reading is taken but the frequency a reading is taken and the speed of survey are set so that on average a reading will be taken at the required interval or better.

Bartington Grad 601-2

Hand-held: In this configuration two paired sensors, connected to a control unit / data logger, are carried by hand. The sensor are spaced 1 m apart and readings are taken at 0.25 m centres along traverses. Regular 30 m grids are set out across the survey area and the data is collected over these.

Foerster cart system (MACS)

Cart survey: A multi-sensor array cart system (MACS) utilising 4 or 8 Foerster 4.032 Ferex CON 650 gradiometers that are mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Readings are taken at between 0.1 and 0.15 m intervals. The sensors and an on-board RTK GNSS are connected to a control unit / data logger (an Eastern Atlas digitiser) which allows each data point to be geo-referenced and related to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Readings are triggered at time intervals so the speed of survey can affect how often a reading is taken but the frequency a reading is taken and the speed of survey are set so that on average a reading will be taken at the required interval or better.

Foerster cart system (MACS)

Cart survey: A multi-sensor array cart system (MACS) utilising 4 Foerster 4.032 Ferex MG-10-550 gradiometers that are mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Readings are taken at between 0.1 and 0.15 m intervals. The sensors and an on-board RTK GNSS are connected to a control unit / data logger which allows each data point to be geo-referenced and related to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Readings are triggered at time intervals so the speed of survey can affect how often a reading is taken but the frequency a reading is taken and the speed of survey are set so that on average a reading will be taken at the required interval or better.

Data processing

The processing sequence used for the data will depend on the instrument and configuration used.

Bartington Grad601 cart survey data

Zero Mean	This process sets the background mean of each traverse to zero. The operation
Traverse	removes striping effects and edge discontinuities caused by individual sensors having slightly different values when zeroed or where striping errors occur due to instrument drift or are a product of data collection.

Bartington Grad601-2 hand-held data

Zero Mean	This process sets the background mean of each traverse within each grid to zero.
Traverse	The operation removes striping effects and edge discontinuities caused by individual sensors having slightly different values when zeroed or where striping errors occur due to instrument drift or are a product of data collection.
Step Correction (De-stagger)	When gradiometer data are collected in 'zig-zag' fashion, stepping errors or stagger can sometimes arise. These occur because of a slight difference in the speed of walking on the forward and reverse traverses. The result is a staggered effect in the data, which is particularly noticeable on linear anomalies. This process corrects these errors.

Foerster cart system (MACS)

ealdec	This process decodes the raw data and converts it to a csv file. Positional values are assigned to each data point based on data from the GNSS and the offset of each sensor relative to the GNSS.
Ealmat.m	This is the equivalent of a zero mean traverse, wherein the data is normalised and a drift correction applied for each probe.
Ealgrid.m	This grids the data by merging each profile file. Parameters are set by based on the sensor spacing and resolution required.

Foerster cart system (MACS)

Zero Mean	This process sets the background mean of each traverse to zero. The operation
Traverse	removes striping effects and edge discontinuities caused by individual sensors having slightly different values when zeroed or where striping errors occur due to instrument drift or are a product of data collection.

Display

Greyscale plot	A greyscale plot of magnetic data is a visual representation of magnetic field strength variations over a given area. Magnetic gradient measurements are converted into a two-dimensional image where different shades of grey correspond to different magnetic values. This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. Each class is represented by a specific shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. All values above the given range are allocated the same shade (maximum intensity); similarly, all values below the given range are represented by the minimum intensity shade. In this instance black is used for the maximum intensity values and white for the minimum.
X-Y trace plot	An X-Y trace plot of magnetic data is a visual representation of magnetic field strength variations over a given area. Magnetic gradient measurements along a single traverse are displayed as a graph where the X-axis represents the distance along a traverse and the Y-axis is the measured magnetic gradient value at that point. Plots for each traverse are stacked to produce the X_Y trace plot for an area. The main advantage of the shape of individual anomalies can be viewed, and if required the full range of data can be viewed, although the data is often clipped at +/- 15 nT to +/- 20 nT.

Interpretation Categories

In certain circumstances (usually when there is corroborative evidence from desk-based or excavation data) very specific interpretations can be assigned to magnetic anomalies (for example, *Roman Road, Wall, etc.*) and where appropriate, such interpretations will be applied. The list below outlines the generic categories commonly used in the interpretation of the magnetic gradient data.

<i>Archaeology / probable archaeology</i>	This term is used when the form, nature and pattern of the responses are clearly or very probably archaeological and /or if corroborative evidence is available. These anomalies, whilst considered anthropogenic, could be of any age.
<i>Possible archaeology</i>	These anomalies exhibit either weak signal strength and / or poor definition, or form incomplete archaeological patterns, thereby reducing the level of confidence in the interpretation. Although the archaeological interpretation is favoured, they may be the result of variable soil depth or plough damage.
<i>Industrial / Burnt / fired</i>	Strong magnetic anomalies that, due to their shape and form or the context in which they are found, suggest the presence of kilns, ovens, corn dryers, metal- working areas or hearths. It should be noted that in many instances modern ferrous material can produce similar magnetic anomalies.
<i>Ridge and furrow</i>	Parallel linear anomalies whose broad spacing suggests ridge and furrow cultivation. In some cases, the response may be the result of more recent agricultural activity.
<i>Uncertain origin</i>	Anomalies which stand out from the background magnetic variation, yet whose form and lack of patterning gives little clue as to their origin. Often the characteristics and distribution of the responses straddle the categories of <i>Possible Archaeology / Natural</i> or (in the case of linear responses) <i>Possible Archaeology / Agriculture</i> ; occasionally they are simply of an unusual form.
<i>Former field boundary (probable and possible)</i>	Anomalies that correspond to former boundaries indicated on historic mapping, or which are clearly a continuation of existing land divisions. Possible denotes less confidence where the anomaly may not be shown on historic mapping but nevertheless the anomaly displays all the characteristics of a field boundary.
<i>Agriculture (ploughing)</i>	Parallel linear anomalies or trends with a narrower spacing, sometimes aligned with existing boundaries, indicating more recent cultivation regimes. The general orientation of the cultivation regime is shown but, for the sake of clarity, each individual anomaly has not been shown.
<i>Agriculture (land drain)</i>	Weakly magnetic linear anomalies, quite often appearing in series forming parallel and herringbone patterns. Smaller drains may lead and empty into larger diameter pipes, which in turn usually lead to local streams and ponds. These are indicative of clay fired land drains.
<i>Natural (e.g. geological / pedological)</i>	These responses form clear patterns in geographical zones where natural variations are known to produce significant magnetic distortions.
<i>Magnetic disturbance</i>	Areas of strong dipolar / bipolar anomalies, usually related to a spread / concentration of modern magnetic including ferrous and fired (e.g. brick or tile rubble) material.
<i>Service (e.g. pipe, cable or drain)</i>	Magnetically strong anomalies, usually forming linear alignments are indicative of ferrous pipes cables. Sometimes other materials (e.g. pvc) or the fill of the trench can cause weaker magnetic responses which can be identified from their uniform linearity.
<i>Ferrous</i>	This type of response is associated with ferrous material and may result from small items in the topsoil, larger buried objects such as pipes, or above ground features such as fence lines or pylons. Ferrous responses are usually regarded as modern. Individual burnt stones, fired bricks or igneous rocks can produce responses similar to ferrous material.

Where appropriate some anomalies will be further classified according to their form (positive or negative) and relative strength and coherence (trend: weak and poorly defined).

Appendix B - Technical information: Magnetic theory

Detailed magnetic survey can be used to effectively define areas of past human activity by mapping spatial variation and contrast in the magnetic properties of soil, subsoil and bedrock. Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.1 nanoTeslas (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000 (nT), can be accurately detected.

Weakly magnetic iron minerals are always present within the soil and areas of enhancement relate to increases in *magnetic susceptibility* and permanently magnetised *thermoremanent* material.

Magnetic susceptibility relates to the induced magnetism of a material when in the presence of a magnetic field. This magnetism can be considered as effectively permanent as it exists within the Earth's magnetic field. Magnetic susceptibility can become enhanced due to burning, soil formation, weathering, erosion and complex biological or fermentation processes.

Thermoremanence is a permanent magnetism acquired by iron minerals that, after heating to a specific temperature known as the Curie Point, are effectively demagnetised followed by re-magnetisation by the Earth's magnetic field on cooling. Thermoremanent archaeological features can include hearths and kilns; material such as brick and tile may be magnetised through the same process.

Silting and deliberate infilling of ditches and pits with magnetically enhanced soil creates a relative contrast against the much lower levels of magnetism within the subsoil into which the feature is cut. Systematic mapping of magnetic anomalies will produce linear and discrete areas of enhancement allowing assessment and characterisation of subsurface features. Material such as subsoil and non-magnetic bedrock used to create former earthworks and walls may be mapped as areas of lower enhancement compared to surrounding soils.

A magnetic survey is carried out using a magnetometer which can measure these small changes in magnetic properties, which are referred to as anomalies. Magnetometers can either measure the total field or the gradient. Measuring the gradient of the earth's magnetic field can suppress any diurnal or regional effects and makes the instrument sensitive to smaller, localised anomalies, which is critical for archaeological surveys. The total field or magnetic gradient are measured in Tesla (T) with the small variations detected in archaeological surveys recorded in nanoTesla (nT).

Factors affecting the magnetic survey may include soil type, local geology, previous human activity and disturbance from modern services (pipes, cables or drains) or other modern material / activity.

Appendix C - OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS Summary for sumogeop1-541211

OASIS ID (UID)	sumogeop1-541211
Project Name	Magnetometry Survey, Geophysical Survey at Ashby Road, Hinckley
Sitename	Ashby Road, Hinckley
Sitecode	26605
Project Identifier(s)	SUMO-26605 Ashby Road, Hinckley
Activity type	Magnetometry Survey, Geophysical Survey, MAGNETOMETRY SURVEY
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	SUMO Geophysics Ltd.
Project Dates	17-Mar-2026 - 17-Mar-2026
Location	Ashby Road, Hinckley NGR : SP 43124 96135 LL : 52.56134711852626, -1.36529242086709 12 Fig : 443124,296135
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Leicestershire Local Authority District : Hinckley and Bosworth Parish : Hinckley and Bosworth, unparished area
Project Methodology	Data was collected using a cart carrying four paired Bartington magnetic sensors. Four sensors mounted 1m horizontally apart and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. Each data point is geographically referenced using an on-board Trimble RTK survey grade GPS system. Readings were taken at 0.125m centres along traverses 1.0m apart. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.
Project Results	The magnetometer survey at Ashby Road, Hinckley, has not identified any magnetic responses of archaeological interest. Evidence for 'green waste' is present throughout the survey area and this will have masked any responses of potential interest. Ferrous responses along the boundary are likely due to adjacent fences and gates.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation York Archaeology
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Darcy Hooper
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Appendix D – Data Management Plan & Archive Selection Strategy

Data Management Plan

Project ID / OASIS ID

SUMO-26605 / sumogeop1- 541211

Project Name

Ashby Road, Hinckley

Project Description

Detailed magnetic survey over approx. 5.5ha

Client

York Archaeology

Project Manager

Darcy Hooper

Field Leader

Liam Brice-Bateman

Date DMP created

11/03/2026

Date DMP last updated

23/03/2026

Version

2

Technique - data

Detailed magnetic survey.

Manual – cart - other

Cart Handheld magnetometers

Documentation and metadata

All documentation and data produced are stored on SUMO servers in a specific job file.

Data storage, access and back-up

- SUMO Secure server during the project life set up in a RAID configuration (a RAID configuration incorporates a level of data redundancy meaning if a single hard drive in fails data can still be restored).

- Snap shots of the data will be made at several intervals during the day to allow data to be restored for up to 30 days if changed / deleted.
- Once the final report has been completed data will be moved onto NAS drive set up in a RAID configuration.
- All data is backed up to an off-site location (Cloud storage).

Archive Selection Strategy

Digital Data

Selection

It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, images and CAD files) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive. Below is what will constitute the selected archive:

- Raw data in XYZ format .csv and .png plus .pgw world file
- Processed data as .png plus .pgw world file
- Final survey report .pdf
- CAD and Vector graphics (interpretations) in .dwg format

De-selected digital data

The de-selected material will be retained on the SUMO Secure server and Cloud storage.

Documents

Not applicable – no archive

Materials

Not applicable – no archive



- Archaeological Geophysics
- Engineering Geophysics
- Measured Building Services
- Utility and Topographic Services
- Aerial Surveys
- Rail Surveys

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