

**Land at Cherry Orchard Farm
Higham-on-the-Hill
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
HCUK
Group on
behalf of Mr
Jones and
Owl Homes

CA Project: MK0835
CA Report: MK0835_2

Site Code: LCOF22
Accession Number: X.A146.2022

February 2023



Land at Cherry Orchard Farm Higham-on-the-Hill Leicestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: MK0835
CA Report: MK0835_2
Site Code: LCOF22
Accession Number: X.A146.2022

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
1	25/01/23	JMJ; JR	AKW	Draft	–	DP
2	07/02/23	JMJ; JR	AKW	Draft	Client review	DP

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Cirencester Building 11 Cotswold Business Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	7
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	10
4. METHODOLOGY	11
5. RESULTS.....	12
6. THE FINDS	15
7. DISCUSSION.....	17
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	18
9. REFERENCES.....	18
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	21
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	26
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM	27

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features
- Fig. 3 General site photographs
- Fig. 4 Blank trenches 2, 6, 11, 15: photographs
- Fig. 5 Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs (1:200; 1:20)
- Fig. 6 Trench 9: plan, section and photographs (1:200; 1:20)
- Fig. 7 Trench 12: plan, section and photographs (1:200; 1:20)
- Fig. 8 Trench 13: plan, section and photographs (1:200; 1:20)
- Fig. 9 Trench 15: plan, section and photograph (1:200; 1:20)

SUMMARY

Project name:	Land at Cherry Orchard Farm
Location:	Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire
NGR:	437770 295286
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	12 – 14 December 2022
Planning reference:	21/01147/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	X.A146.2022
Site Code:	LCOF22

In December 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cherry Orchard Farm, Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire. A total of 15 trenches were excavated across the 3.35ha site.

The results of the trial trenching broadly confirmed those of a preceding programme of geophysical survey. The remains of two distinct ridge and furrow agricultural systems were identified by the geophysical survey and encountered within the trenches. Evidence for a post-medieval former field boundary was encountered in trenches 12 and 13, matching a large linear geophysical anomaly tracing the line of a field boundary depicted on 1888-1914 Ordnance Survey mapping.

Two undated ditches observed in trenches 1 and 9, as well as a post-medieval pit in trench 1, did not correspond with any geophysical anomalies or boundaries included on historic mapping. However, due to the general scarcity of finds or palaeoenvironmental evidence no further interpretation is possible.

The finds assemblage recovered from the site was relatively small and of low quality, mostly representing the results of casual loss/ discard and/ or agricultural manuring with household waste during the post-medieval and modern periods. Two worked flints, one blade and one flake, recovered from the topsoil and the fill of a ditch respectively, are likely residual but do hint at a prehistoric presence in the wider area.

The evidence revealed through the geophysical survey and trial trenching suggests that the site has been located within an agricultural landscape away from any immediate settlement focus since at least the medieval period.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In December 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cherry Orchard Farm, Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire (centred at NGR: 437770 295286; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was undertaken at the request of HCUK Group (the Client) on behalf of Mr Jones and Owl Homes.
- 1.2. Pre-planning consultation advice (ref. 21/10040/PREMAJ) provided by the Principal Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (PALCC; Richard Clark) identified the need for an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) and a programme of geophysical survey to be completed for submission with any planning application.
- 1.3. Subsequently, outline planning permission (ref. 21/01147/OUT) for *residential development for up to 61 dwellings, including a shop, open space, new access and associated works (Outline - access only)* was subsequently granted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HBCC; the local planning authority). On the basis of the DBA and geophysical survey results (see Archaeological Background, below), following the advice of the PALCC a condition requiring a programme of trial trenching was attached to the planning permission:

23. No development shall take place/commence until a programme of archaeological work, comprising post-determination trial trenching, specific metal-detecting and as necessary targeted archaeological investigation. The full programme and timetable will be detailed within a Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- *The programme and methodology of site survey, investigation and recording (including assessment of results and preparation of an appropriate mitigation scheme)*
- *The programme for post-investigation assessment*
- *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis, interpretation and presentation of the site investigation*
- *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*

-
- *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works, with particular reference to the metal detecting survey, as set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved through condition.

Reason: *To allow proper investigation and recording of the site, which is potentially of archaeological and historic significance in accordance with Policies DM11, DM12 and DM13 of the adopted Site Allocations Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016).*

- 1.4. The scope of this evaluation was defined in discussion with the PALCC, acting as archaeological advisor to HBBC. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by HCUK Group (2021) and approved by the PALCC.
- 1.5. The evaluation was also in line with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.6. The development site is approximately 3.35 ha in extent and lies on the south side of Wood Lane, on the western outskirts of Higham-on-the-Hill. It is bounded to the north by Wood Lane, to the east by residential properties, and to the south and west by agricultural land. The site currently comprises a large slightly undulating grass field dropping slightly from approximately 111m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern end, down to 106m aOD to the south. No visible earthworks were observed during the fieldwork, but rutting from agricultural machinery, was noted throughout.
- 1.7. The underlying geology across the site is mapped as mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Oadby Member diamicton (BGS 2023).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background of the site has been previously presented in detail as part of the DBA (HCUK 2021). A programme of geophysical survey has also been carried out within the site (Sumo 2021). The following text is summarised from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre- AD 43)

- 2.2. The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (LHER) and Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) record two finds of prehistoric date (450,000 BC to 43 AD) within the site and a further eight assets within the wider area. The assets recorded within the Site all derive from a 2004 fieldwalking exercise in which flint flakes were recovered. In Field 1, seven pieces of flint (MLE20127) were recovered, of which most were described as flakes likely dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. In Field 2, one flint flake was recorded (MLE20130), also recorded as dating to the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age periods.
- 2.3. The remaining archaeological heritage assets within the wider area include a variety of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint objects recovered during fieldwalking: a Palaeolithic roughout (MWA12789); a Palaeolithic flint pointed handaxe (MWA12762); six cores, two thumb scrapers, thirteen flakes, four blades and nine other pieces of flint (MLE20143); as well as a flint core and three flint flakes (MLE20147), prehistoric flints (MLE20131, MLE20134, MLE20137, MLE20142).
- 2.4. Enclosures possibly dating to the Iron Age (MLE9578) are also known within the area, and as well as other prehistoric sites (MLE8245, MLE6080 and Warks HER Nos. 4420 & 4501).
- 2.5. The Portable Antiquities Scheme database records one find of an Iron Age copper alloy brooch (LEIC-554C09) within the area surrounding the site, in an unspecified location.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.6. The LHER and WHER record twelve finds of Roman date (43 AD to 410 AD) within the area, one of which is recorded within the site itself: a piece of Roman ceramic building material (MLE20128) was found while fieldwalking in 2004. A further archaeological heritage asset is recorded as an area record of several scatter finds

found during field walking (MLE20124), which crosses into the southwestern area of the site. Evidence included pottery, mortaria, ceramic building material and glass.

2.7. The further assets recorded within the study area comprise: a ditch (MWA30289) containing Roman pottery; the projected Roman Road of Watling Street (MLE1388 & MWA420); ditches, gullies and a large rubbish pit containing pottery sherds and fragments of fired clay (MLE19761) and the findspot of Roman coins including two or three denarii of Trajan (MLE7932); a thin scatter of Roman greyware pottery found during fieldwalking in Lindley Park (MLE8503); and pottery sherds (MLE17109 & MLE17110).

2.8. There are several records recorded within the Portable Antiquities Scheme database for finds recorded during metal-detecting within the study area in unspecified locations. These comprise: copper alloy brooches (LEIC-5966F7, LEIC-45FF86, LEIC459F7D, LEIC-A1B35E, LEIC-A14354); copper alloy coins (LEIC-478113, LEIC474C3F, LEIC-472532, LEIC-46DD23, LEIC-46C2E7, LEIC-46A4BA, LEIC-46800B; LEIC-4657E4); silver coins (LEIC-4702AC, LEIC-462AE4 & LEIC-719243); a copper alloy button and loop fastener (LEIC-A0DCBE); a copper alloy pin (LEIC-556618); a copper alloy ring (LEIC-552CEF); and a silver hoard (LEIC-468221).

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

2.9. The LHER and WHER holds record for five assets of early medieval date within the area, none of which are recorded within the site itself.

2.10. These comprise what is described as a migration artifact (MWA21394); the origins of the settlement at Higham-on-the-Hill (MLE2796); an early medieval ditch (MLE2786); the findspot of a large hoard (MLE6786) including 250 silver coins of Henry III, a gold ring with a ruby, a gold ring with an agate, a silver ring with jacinth with Arabic lettering, catch hooks and keepers of silver and a gold chain; the Church of St. Peter (MLE13104) and a fishpond (MLE18552) with early medieval origins.

2.11. A Chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, located in Lindely Park within 1.5km of the site, existed as early as 1220. This was a chapelry of Higham on the Hill, the remains of which are now Scheduled (1005075).

2.12. Further finds are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme found by metal detecting within the area. These comprise: a copper alloy strap end (WMID4552) and a copper alloy stirrup (LEIC-47DF7C).

Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 2.13. The LHER and WHER hold three records for archaeological assets of medieval date within the site, and 11 within the wider area. The records within the site include: seven sherds of medieval recovered together with two sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery (MLE20129); six sherds of medieval pottery (MLE20125); and three pieces of medieval pottery recovered with two sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery (MLE20135) found during fieldwalking surveys.
- 2.14. Findspots in the wider area include: the findspots of medieval coins (MWA5958, MWA1653 & MWA5141); medieval pottery from north-west of Lindley Grange (MLE19116); eight sherds of medieval and two of medieval/post-medieval pottery (MLE20132); seven sherds of medieval and five of medieval/post-medieval pottery (MLE20138); 53 sherds of medieval pottery (MLE20140); seven sherds of medieval pottery (MLE20145); 95 sherds of medieval pottery and a piece of medieval tile (MLE20149).
- 2.15. Evidence of the deserted medieval village, Lindley (MLE2792) is also recorded, and the chapel (MLE2793) at Lindley is also a scheduled monument (1005075). Records of Lindley Hall (MLE2790), which was a moated manor (now demolished) are also included; and evidence of the medieval settlement of Rowden (MLE2795).
- 2.16. The Portable Antiquities Scheme records further finds recovered by metal detecting within the area in unspecified locations. These comprise: a copper alloy purse (LEIC-D680B5); a silver coin (LEIC-F222A5); two copper alloys buckles (LEIC-486C57 & LEIC-485067); a copper alloy strap end (LEIC-4833C1); and a copper alloy mount (LEIC-4814F7).

Post-medieval (1540-1800) and modern (1801-current)

- 2.17. The LHER and WHER hold records for 20 non-designated archaeological heritage assets of post-medieval or modern date within a 1.5km radius of the site, two of which are located within the site itself. These comprise pottery findspots from fieldwalking programmes, including 65 sherds of post-medieval pottery and 22 pieces of clay pipe (MLE20126); as well as six sherds of pottery and a piece of clay pipe (MLE20136).
- 2.18. The remaining assets recorded within the wider area comprise: two sherds of post-medieval pottery (MLE20133); six sherds of pottery and a piece of clay pipe (MLE20136); 17 sherds of pottery, six pieces of pipe and a Victorian ring (MLE20139); a large quantity of pottery and pieces of clay pipe, together with a silver

coin dating from 1565 (MLE20141); 37 sherds of pottery and 14 pieces of clay pipe (MLE20146); and 820 sherds of post-medieval pottery which were identified to likely represent manuring activity (MLE20150); the findspots of two unspecified artifacts found during metal detecting (MWA21364 & MWA21408).

- 2.19. The construction of the Turnpike Road that served as a routeway between London to Holyhead Road is also recorded (MLE21270); as well as a windmill (MLE22190) and windmill mound (MLE2791); a further range of Hall Farm (MLE20943); the Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway (MLE16051); a brick quadrangular stable block (MLE20547); the country house at Higham Hall (MLE18578); remains relating both to its use as an RAF Airbase (MLE15973, MLE19351, MLE19352, MLE19353, MLE19354) as well as earlier remains dating to the Roman and medieval periods (ELE7781, ELE10392, ELE9016, ELE9142, ELE7486, ELE7766, ELE8929, ELE9725, ELE9806, ELE8877, ELE8876, ELE9864, ELE7600).

Unknown

- 2.20. Three assets of unknown date are recorded by the LHER and WHER within a 1.5km radius of the site. These comprise an undated flint flake recovered during fieldwalking (MLE20130); an undated quern stone found during fieldwalking (MLE20151); and a rectilinear enclosure to the north-west of Lindley Lodge (MLE2797).
- 2.21. The Portable Antiquities Scheme database records one unidentified copper alloy object (LEIC-557F25) and copper alloy casting waste (LEIC-47BF1A) of unknown date within the area.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
 - To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on Site; and
 - To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remain on site.
- 3.2. The specific aims of the investigation were:
- To excavate fifteen trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;

-
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section;
 - To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date; and
 - To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

3.3. The objectives of the project were:

- To undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide further information prior to the construction of the proposed development;
- To undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines;
- To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance);
- To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use;
- To produce a written account to include: summary, site description, deposit descriptions, deposit levels (relative to Ordnance Datum) and conclusions;
- To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible; and
- To provide an ordered archive.

3.4. The results of the fieldwork were assessed with regard to research objectives identified in the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework*, but given the relatively limited results, no meaningful contributions can be made on the basis of the evaluation.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of fifteen trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide, in the locations shown in Figure 2. The trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies and apparent blank areas.

4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological

supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

- 4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned, and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6. CA has made arrangements with Leicestershire County Council (LCC) Museum Collections for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection (accession number X.A146.2022). A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014b; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (AAF 2011), *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (EAC 2019) the ADS Guidelines for Depositors (ADS 2021), and the relevant LCC Museum Collections guidelines.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site can be found in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2. The results of the trial trenching broadly confirmed those of the preceding geophysical survey, confirming the presence of two separate ridge and furrow agricultural systems. However, several small ditches and a pit encountered in the trenches did not match any geophysical anomalies.
- 5.3. Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or deposits of any type or period and will not be discussed in any further detail. Furrows were encountered in trenches 3,

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15, with a selection of furrows excavated in trenches 5, 11, 13, 14, and 15 (see Fig. 2).

- 5.4. Metal detecting was carried out during the fieldwork, leading to the recovery of a copper alloy buckle from the topsoil of trench 8; a copper alloy ring from the topsoil of trench 10; and three copper alloy objects including a 1917 George V coin, a buckle and a rifle cartridge from the topsoil of trench 13.
- 5.5. The stratigraphic sequence was broadly similar across the site, with the natural substrate, comprising mid brown yellow silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, encountered at an average depth of 0.35m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain in by subsoil deposits of mid yellow brown clayey silt, measuring between 0.05m to 0.1m thick. The subsoil in turn was sealed by topsoil comprising mid grey brown clayey silt measuring c.0.30m thick.
- 5.6. However, in trenches 1 and 7 some variation to this sequence was encountered. In the north-western half of trench 1 the natural substrate was only revealed at a depth of 0.6m bpgl, with the overlying subsoil and topsoil each measuring c.0.30m thick. In the south-eastern half of trench 7, the natural substrate was observed to turn from the mid yellow brown silty clay encountered elsewhere, to a mixture of soft light brown yellow fine sand, light white grey fine sand and mid red yellow coarse sand. This was overlain by a colluvial layer of mid grey sand with patches of mid yellow red sand, measuring 0.22m thick, which was in turn covered by the same subsoil and topsoil noted throughout the area.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2 and 5)

- 5.7. Ditch 103 crossed the south-eastern end of trench 1 on a north-east/south-west alignment. The feature measured 1.01m wide and 0.50m deep, with straight steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and was filled by a single deposit, 104, of mid brown grey clayey silt. A lead object was recovered from the fill.
- 5.8. Approximately 9m north-west of ditch 103 was sub-circular pit 105, extending only partially into the trench from the north-eastern limit of excavation. The pit measured 3m long by at least 1.23m wide and 0.63m deep, with straight gently sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill of dark grey brown silty clay, 106, produced a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 5.9. Three east-west aligned furrows, 503, 505 and 507 were identified across the trench, which corresponded with the geophysical survey results. Of these, furrows 503 was subject to hand-excavation, measuring 2.75m wide and 0.16m deep with concave gently sloping sides and a flat base. The feature contained a single fill, 504, of mid grey brown silty clay which produced a single sherd of 17th to 19th century Midlands Black ware pottery.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2 and 6)

- 5.10. Towards the south-eastern end of the trench was north-west to south-east aligned ditch 903, measuring 0.61m wide and 0.23m deep, with concave steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by a single deposit, 904, which consisted of mid grey brown silty clay with patches of light brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

- 5.11. Near the centre of the trench, furrow 1103 was investigated, running on an east/west alignment corresponding with the geophysical survey results. The feature was 0.41m wide and 0.10m deep, with straight gently sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a single fill comprising light grey brown clayey silt with orange mottling (1104). No finds were recovered.
- 5.12. A second furrow, identified approximately 8m to the north, was recorded in plan only.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2 and 7)

- 5.13. East/west aligned ditch 1202 was located near the centre of the trench, measuring 1.02m wide and 0.20m deep with steeply sloping sides and an irregular concave base. The feature contained a single sterile fill of dark mottled grey brown clayey silt (1203). The ditch corresponded with a geophysical anomaly that also matched the line of a field boundary depicted on the 1888-1914 Ordnance Survey map of the area, and was seen to continue to the east through trench 13 (see below).
- 5.14. Two east/west aligned furrows were also revealed in the northern half of the trench and recorded in plan only.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2 and 8)

- 5.15. East/west aligned ditch 1303 represented a continuation of ditch 1202 in trench 12 to the west (see above), matching a geophysical anomaly tracing the line of a historic

field boundary. The feature measured 0.85m wide and 0.29m deep with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base and was filled by a sequence of three deposits. These consisted of a 0.06m thick basal fill 1304 of mid orange brown silty clay, overlain by a middle fill 1305 of mid grey brown silty clay, measuring 0.29m thick. This in turn was sealed by upper fill 1306, comprising mid brown silty clay and measuring 0.14m thick. Fill 1304 contained a small assemblage (six fragments) of tile. A single flint blade was also recovered from fill 1304, although this is considered to be residual.

- 5.16. The southern edge of ditch 1303 was observed to truncated furrow 1307, running on the same east/west alignment. The furrow measured 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill 1308 of mid brown sandy silt which produced no finds.

- 5.17. Two additional furrows were also revealed in the south-western portion of the trench and recorded in plan only.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

- 5.18. A single north/south aligned furrow, 1401, was recorded crossing the south-eastern half of the trench, matching a geophysical anomaly. The feature measured 0.91m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and an uneven flat base. The single mid grey brown silty sand fill, 1400, contained no artefacts.

Trench 15 (Fig. 2 and 9)

- 5.19. A single north/south aligned furrow 1503 was identified in the south-western half of the trench, matching a geophysical anomaly. The furrow measured 2.10m wide and 0.15m deep, with straight gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled by a single deposit, 1504, of mid grey brown silty clay.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. The artefactual material was recorded from seven deposits: the fills of ditches, a pit, a furrow and the topsoil (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand and recorded in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2022).

Pottery by Laura Pearson

- 6.2. The pottery from the evaluation has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix B (Table 1) is derived. This forms part of the project archive. The assemblage was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and

quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabric is described in summary below in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016). The medieval fabric code is based on Sue Anderson's (unpublished) post-Roman fabric series.

Post-medieval/Modern

A single sherd of Midlands Black ware (MIDB) weighing 7g and broadly dating to the 17th to 19th centuries, was recovered from furrow 503. It is in moderate condition; the fractures, surfaces and glaze are mildly abraded and most of the interior glaze is absent.

Summary

The pottery provides some, sparse evidence for activity during the post-medieval/modern period. Due to the small size of the assemblage it is not possible to provide further meaningful commentary.

Ceramic building material by Laura Pearson

- 6.3. Six fragments (664g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from ditch 1303. The fragments are in a brownish-pink medium sandy fabric with clay pellets and ferrous inclusions (mscpfe). All six are tile fragments and include two fragments of medieval/post-medieval nib tiles which can be dated to late 12th century onwards.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Laura Pearson

- 6.4. A stem (3g), broadly dated to the post-medieval period, was recorded from pit 105.

Flint by Laura Pearson

- 6.5. Two worked flints (7g) were recovered from ditch 1303 and the topsoil of trench 10. The flints comprise a flake and a blade, the latter most likely dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. The blade is made from greyish brown flint (3g) and was recovered from medieval/late-dated ditch 1303. It exhibits a distal fracture and some light dorsal surface damage. The flake (4g) is a secondary removal made from greenish brown flint and exhibits damage to its dorsal face and striking platform. It is only possible to broadly date it to the prehistoric period.

Metalwork by Laura Pearson

- 6.6. A total of five copper alloy objects (45g) and a fragment of lead alloy (61g) were recorded from three topsoil deposits and ditch 103. A rectangular single-loop frame buckle came from the topsoil of trench 8; the pin is missing and the frame is

misshapen. It probably dates broadly to the post-medieval or modern period. A ring of unknown date, recovered from the topsoil of trench 10, measures approximately 26mm; the hoop is flattened (not circular in profile) and of uneven thickness, likely due to corrosion. A coin and buckle were found in the topsoil of trench 13. The former is a penny (31mm dia., 8g) of George V which is dated to 1917; the reverse shows the seated figure of Britannia. The buckle is an oval double-loop form and likely dates to the 15th to 16th centuries (PAS 2022). A rifle cartridge (20mm by 8mm) from trench 13 topsoil 1300 probably dates to the 20th century. An irregularly shaped lead alloy object from ditch 103 could not be identified securely or assigned a specific date.

Further work and selection strategy by Laura Pearson

- 6.7. The finds have been recorded in sufficient detail at this stage and no further work is required. The assemblage has the potential for further analysis and the pottery and flint are recommended for long-term curation. The metalwork should be retained in the short-term and a decision made on its retention in light of any further works that may be carried out at the site. The remainder of the material (CBM and clay tobacco pipe) is not recommended for long-term curation.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The results of the trial trench evaluation broadly confirmed those of the preceding geophysical survey. The remains of a north-east/south-west aligned ridge and furrow agricultural system were revealed across the northern and central portions of the site, matching geophysical anomalies. A second, north/south aligned ridge and furrow system identified by the geophysical survey in the southern portion of the site was also encountered within the trenches.
- 7.2. Across trenches 12 and 13 the east/west aligned remains of a post-medieval former field boundary were encountered, matching a large linear geophysical anomaly corresponding with a field boundary depicted on 1888-1914 Ordnance Survey mapping of the area.
- 7.3. Two undated ditches observed in trenches 1 and 9, as well as a post-medieval pit in trench 1, did not correspond with any geophysical anomalies or boundaries depicted on historic maps. It is possible that the ditches represent small-scale sub-divisions or drainage relating to past agricultural exploitation of the area; while the pit may be indicative of low-impact short-term agricultural activity. Due to the general lack of finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence, no further interpretation is possible.

-
- 7.4. The finds assemblage recovered from the site was relatively small and of low quality, mostly representing the results of loss and/or casual discard during the post-medieval and modern periods. A range of copper alloy objects from the topsoil likely entered the site in this way, as well as the clay pipe stem recovered from pit 105 in trench 1. The small assemblage of ceramic building material recovered from ditch 1303 in trench 13 also likely represents casual disposal.
- 7.5. No evidence was observed during the fieldwork for any activity within the site predating the medieval/post-medieval periods. However, two worked flints, one blade and one flake - both likely residual do, at least, suggest a presence in the area during the prehistoric period..
- 7.6. The evidence revealed through the geophysical survey and trial trenching suggests that the site has been located within an agricultural landscape, away from any immediate settlement focus, since at least the medieval period.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Jack Martin-Jones, assisted by Rory Bateman, Kris Chadwick, Mark Davies, Jacopo Gelmi and Jacob Hewson. This report was written by Jack Martin-Jones and Joan Roig-Ribas. The finds report was written by Laura Pearson. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Molly Agnew-Henshaw. The project was managed for CA by Daniele Pirisino.

9. REFERENCES

AAF (Archaeological Archives Forum) 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*

ADS (Archaeology Data Service) 2021 *Guidelines for depositors*

Anderson, S. *unpublished* 'Medieval and post-medieval fabric series'

Barclay, A., Booth, P., Knight, D., Evans, J., Brown, D. H. and Wood, I. 2016 *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group

-
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2023 *BGS Geology Viewer*
https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.85880985.1050205140.1659354252-1913367769.1659354252 Accessed 25 January 2023
- ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (updated 2020)
- ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (updated 2020)
- ClfA (Chartered institute for Archaeologists) 2014c *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (updated 2020)
- ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2019 *Code of Conduct*
- ClfA 2022 '*ClfA Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*'
<https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed 28 November 2022)
- EAC (Europae Archaeologia Consilium) 2019 *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe. EAC Guidelines 1*
- East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework
<https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/> Accessed 25 January 2023
- EH (English Heritage) 2010 *Waterlogged wood. Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (third edition).
- EH (English Heritage) 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*
- HE (Historic England) 2015a *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3: Excavation*
- HE (Historic England) 2015b *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*
- HE (Historic England) 2015c *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

HE (Historic England) 2018 *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*

HCUK 2021a *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Cheery Orchard Farm, Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire* HCUK ref. 06592A

HCUK 2021b *Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching – Land at Cherry Orchard Farm, Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire* HCUK ref. 06592D

Knight, D., Vyner B. and C Allen, C. 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust and English Heritage

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government) 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

PAS (Portable Antiquities Scheme) 2022 '*Finds Recording Guides: Buckles*', <https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/buckles/> (accessed 22 December 2022)

SMA (Society of Museum Archaeologists) 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*

Sumo 2021 *Geophysical Survey Report: Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire* Sumo Report 01666

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium large rounded stones.		1.8	0.3
1	101	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown, clayey silt, compact, occasional large , medium rounded stones.		1.8	0.3
1	102	layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange with brown patch's, silty clay, compact, occasional medium sub angular stones.		1.8	0
1	103	cut		Ditch	SW-NE linear, straight steeply sloping sides, concave base, rounded break of slope at base.		1.01	0.5
1	104	fill	103	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey with brown mottling, clayey silt, compact, occasional very large, medium rounded stones.		1.01	0.5
1	105	cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with gentle straight sides bottoming out to a concave base.		3	0.63
1	106	fill	105	Deliberate Backfill	Loose dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional stones.		3	0.63
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Compact mid greyish -brown clayey silt.			0.3
2	201	layer		Subsoil	Friable mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.			0.1
2	202	layer		Natural	Compact mid brownish-yellow silty clay.			
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Compact mid greyish -brown clayey silt.			
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Friable mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.			
3	302	layer		Natural	Compact light brownish-yellow silty clay.			
3	303	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		3.19	
3	304	fill	303	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		3.19	
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Compact mid greyish -brown clayey silt.			
4	401	layer		Subsoil	Friable mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.			
4	402	layer		Natural	Compact light brownish-yellow silty clay.			
4	403	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		2.05	
4	404	fill		Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		2.05	
4	405	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		2.35	
4	406	fill	405	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		2.35	
4	407	void						
4	408	void						
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Dark Brown, silty loam, soft friable		1.8	0.3

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
5	501	layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty loam, soft friable		1.8	0.05
5	502	layer		Natural	Mid orangey brown, silty clay		1.8	0
5	503	cut		Plough Furrow	Linear, gentle concaved-side, flat uneven base		2.75	0.16
5	504	fill	503	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay soft friable		2.75	0.16
5	505	cut		Plough Furrow	Unexcavated feature		1.77	
5	506	fill		Other Fill	Unexcavated feature		1.77	
5	507	cut		Plough Furrow	Unexcavated feature		1.25	
5	508	fill		Other Fill	Unexcavated feature		1.25	
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Compact mid greyish -brown clayey silt.			0.3
6	601	layer		Subsoil	Friable mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.			0.1
6	602	layer		Natural	Compact light brownish-yellow silty clay.			
6	603	cut		Plough Furrow	East-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		1.94	
6	604	fill	603	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		1.94	
6	605	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West furrow. Unexcavated.		1.36	
6	606	fill	605	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		1.36	
6	607	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West furrow. Unexcavated.		1.55	
6	608	fill	607	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		1.55	
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium large rounded stones.			0.23
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Friable mid yellowish-brown sandy silt. Occasional sub-rounded stone (<50mm).			0.3
7	702	layer		Natural	Compact mid brownish-yellow silty clay. Occasional stone (<70mm).			
7	703	layer		Natural	Mixture of soft light brownish-yellow fine sand, light whitish-grey grey fine sand and mid reddish-yellow coarse sand.		0.09	
7	704	cut		Plough Furrow	East-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		2.1	
7	705	fill	704	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		2.1	
7	706	layer		Colluvial Layer	Soft mid grey fine sand with patches of mid yellowish-red medium sand. Moderate sub-rounded stone (<40mm).			0.22
8	800	layer		Topsoil	Compact mid greyish -brown clayey silt.		1.8	0.3
8	801	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown, clayey silt, compact, occasional large , medium rounded stones.		1.8	0.15
8	802	layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange ,silty clay, compact, occasional medium sub angular stones.		1.8	0
8	803	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West furrow. Unexcavated.		2.04	
8	804	fill	803	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		2.04	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
8	805	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West furrow. Unexcavated.		2.3	
8	806	fill	805	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		2.3	
8	807	cut		Plough Furrow	East-West furrow. Unexcavated.		3.9	
8	808	fill	807	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		3.9	
8	809	cut		Plough Furrow			0.55	
8	810	fill	809	Secondary Fill	Friable mid yellowish-brown silt.		0.55	
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, friable, 1% frequency with small stones			0.3
9	901	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, compact, 5% frequency with small stones			0.18
9	902	layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown, silty clay, compact, 50% frequency with small, medium & large stones.			
9	903	cut		Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear with steep concave sides bottoming out to a rounded base.		0.61	0.23
9	904	fill	903	Deliberate Backfill	Compact mid brownish-grey silty clay with patches of light brown clayey silt. Occasional sub-rounded stones (<30mm).		0.61	0.23
10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium large rounded stones.		1.8	0.36
10	1001	layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown, clayey silt, compact, occasional large , medium rounded stones.		1.8	0.14
10	1002	layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange with brown patch's, silty clay, compact, occasional medium sub angular stones.		1.8	0
10	1003	cut		Plough Furrow	Un excavated furrow. E-W		1.4	0
10	1004	fill	1003	Secondary Fill	Light greyish brown with orange mottled, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium rounded stones.		1.4	0
10	1005	cut		Plough Furrow	Un excavated furrow, E-W		1.2	0
10	1006	fill	1005	Secondary Fill	Light greyish brown with orange mottled, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium rounded stones.		1.2	0
11	1100	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium large rounded stones.		1.8	0.4
11	1101	layer		Natural	Mid brownish orange , silty clay, compact, occasional medium sub angular stones.		1.8	0
11	1102	layer		Natural	Variation in natural, mid orangish yellow with grey patches, silty sand, loose, occasional small sub angular stones.		1.8	0

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
11	1103	cut		Plough Furrow	E-W linear, straight gradually sloping sides, flat base sloping down to the North, rounded break of slope at base. Cut by land drain.		0.41	0.1
11	1104	fill	1103	Secondary Fill	Light greyish brown with orange mottled, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium rounded stones.		0.41	0.1
11	1105	cut		Plough Furrow	Un excavated furrow. E-W		1.65	
11	1106	fill	1105	Secondary Fill	Light greyish brown with orange mottled, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium rounded stones.		1.65	
12	1200	layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt, friable, occasional medium large rounded stones.		2	0.37
12	1201	layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow ,silty clay, compact, occasional medium sub angular stones.			
12	1202	cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch, moderately steep sides, irregular concave base		1.02	0.2
12	1203	fill	1202	Secondary Fill	Dark mottled grey brown, clayey silt, compact, occasional charcoal inclusions		1.02	0.2
12	1204	cut		Plough Furrow	East-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		1.55	
12	1205	fill	1204	Secondary Fill	Compact mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.		1.55	
12	1206	cut		Plough Furrow	East-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		1.6	
12	1207	fill	1206	Secondary Fill	Compact mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.		1.6	
13	1300	layer		Topsoil			1.8	0.3
13	1301	layer		Subsoil			1.8	0.05
13	1302	layer		Natural			1.8	0
13	1303	cut		Ditch	Linear moderate concaved sides, concaved- base		0.85	0.29
13	1304	fill	1303	Primary Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, soft friable		0.45	0.06
13	1305	fill	1303	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, soft friable		0.85	0.29
13	1306	fill	1303	Secondary Fill	Mid brown silty clay, soft friable		0.85	0.14
13	1307	cut		Plough Furrow	East-west aligned furrow.		1.2	0.12
13	1308	fill	1307	Secondary Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt.		1.2	0.12
13	1309	cut		Plough Furrow	East-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		2.1	
13	1310	fill	1309	Secondary Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt.		2.1	
13	1311	cut		Plough Furrow	East-west aligned furrow. Unexcavated.		1	
13	1312	fill	1311	Secondary Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt.		1	
14	1400	fill	1401	Secondary Fill	Mid grey brown, silty sand, 1% frequency with small stones.		0.91	0.08
14	1401	cut		Plough Furrow	Linear, gentle slopes, unevenly flat base, NE-SW orientation		0.91	0.08

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
14	1402	void						
14	1403	void						
14	1404	layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, silty sand, friable, 1% frequency with small stones.			0.3
14	1405	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown, silty sand, friable, 1% frequency with small stones.			0.28
14	1406	layer		Natural	Compact mid brownish yellow, silty clay. Occasional medium sub angular stones			
15	1500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay, loose, occasional stones			0.36
15	1501	layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, silty clay			0.12
15	1502	layer		Natural	Yellow mid grey, silty, occasional stones			
15	1503	cut		Plough Furrow	North-south aligned linear with gentle straight sides bottoming out to a flat base.		2.1	0.15
15	1504	fill	1503	Secondary Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional stone.		2.1	0.15

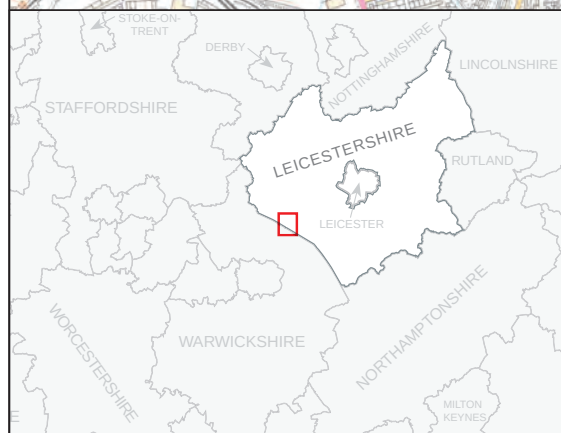
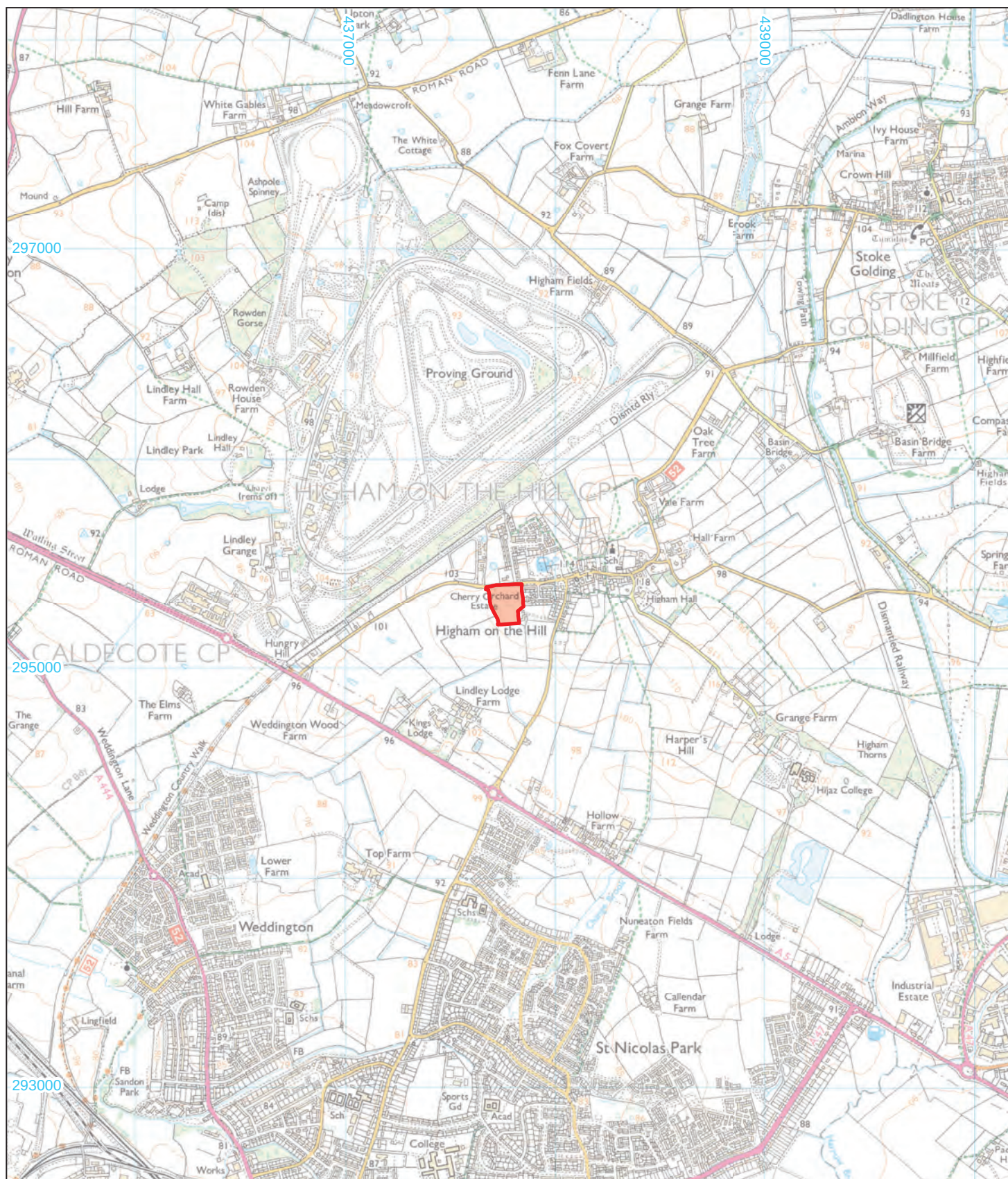
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Find Concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Lead	Object		1	61	
106	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	3	
504	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Midlands Black ware	MIDB	1	7	C17-C19
800	Copper alloy	Buckle		1	17	
1000	Copper alloy	Ring		1	4	
	Flint	Flake		1	4	
1300	Copper alloy	Coin		1	8	
	Copper alloy	Buckle		1	5	
	Copper alloy	Bullet		1	11	
1304	CBM	Nib tile	mscpfe	6	664	
	Flint	Blade		1	3	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at Cherry Orchard Farm	
Short description	In December 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cherry Orchard Farm, Hingham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire. A total of 15 trenches were excavated across the 3.35ha site. The results of the trial trenching broadly confirmed those of a preceding programme of geophysical survey. The remains of two distinctive ridge and furrow agricultural systems were identified by the geophysical survey and encountered within the trenches. Evidence for a post-medieval former field boundary was encountered in trenches 12 and 13, matching a large linear geophysical anomaly which traced the line of a field boundary ditch depicted on the 1888-1914 Ordnance Survey mapping. Two undated ditches observed in trenches 1 and 9, as well as a post-medieval pit in trench 1, did not correspond with any geophysical anomalies or boundaries included on historic mapping. Due to the general dearth of finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence, no further interpretation is possible. The finds assemblage recovered from the site was relatively small and of low quality, mostly representing the results of loss and/or casual discard during the post-medieval and modern periods. Two worked flints, one blade and one flake, recovered from the topsoil and the fill of a ditch, are likely residual. The evidence revealed through the geophysical survey and trial trenching suggests that the site has been located within an agricultural landscape, away from any settlement focus, since at least the medieval period.	
Project dates	12 th -14 th December 2022	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Sumo 2021)	
Future work	Not known	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	33,500m ² / 3.35ha	
Site co-ordinates	437770 295286	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Leicestershire County Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	HCUK Group	
Project Manager	Daniele Pirisino	
Project Supervisor	Jack Martin-Jones	
MONUMENT TYPE	Medieval, post-medieval and modern ditches, pit and furrows.	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery: Tobacco clay pipes, post-medieval. Flint: worked flint, Mesolithic/Neolithic Metalwork: cooper alloy, post-medieval.	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) Indicate the contents of each archive box
Physical	Leicestershire County Council	Pottery; flint; metalwork
Paper	Leicestershire County Council	Context sheets, plan and section drawings, register, report
Digital	ADS	Database, digital photos, report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Land at Cherry Orchard Farm, Hingham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report MK0835_2		



 Site boundary

0 1km

© Crown copyright and database rights 2022
Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Cherry Orchard Farm,
Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY KL
CHECKED BY DB
APPROVED BY DP
PROJECT NO. MK0835
DATE 22/12/2022
SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

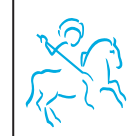


- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Field drain
- Furrow

- Geophysical survey (SUMO)
- Ferrous/magnetic disturbance
 - Ridge and furrow
 - Uncertain (anomaly/trend)



© Crown copyright and database rights 2022 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE				FIGURE NO.
Land at Cherry Orchard Farm, Hingham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire				
FIGURE TITLE				2
Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results and archaeological features				
DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	MK0835	
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	25/01/2023	
APPROVED BY	DP	SCALE@A3	1:750	



Site entrance, looking north-east



General view of site, looking south-west



General view of site, looking west


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Cherry Orchard Farm,
 Hingham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 General site photographs

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	MK0835	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	25/01/2023	3
APPROVED BY	DP	SCALE @A3	NA	



Trench 2, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 6, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 11, looking north-east (1m scales)



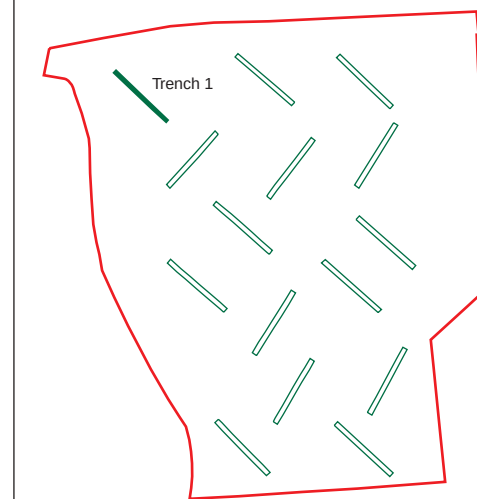
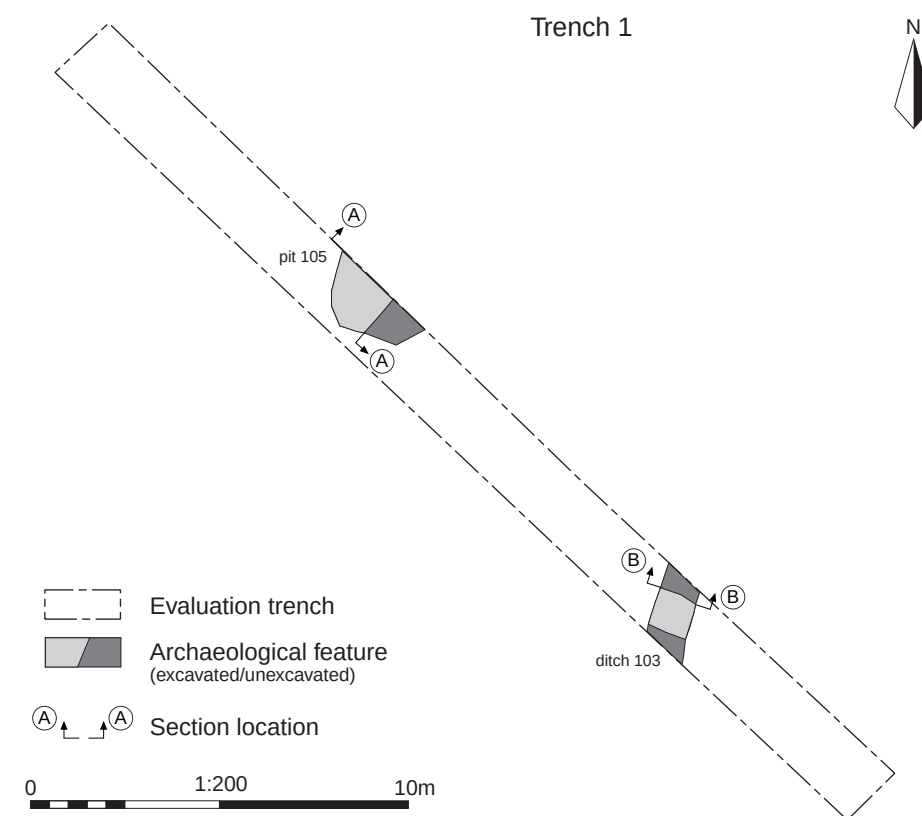
Trench 15, looking north-west (1m scales)



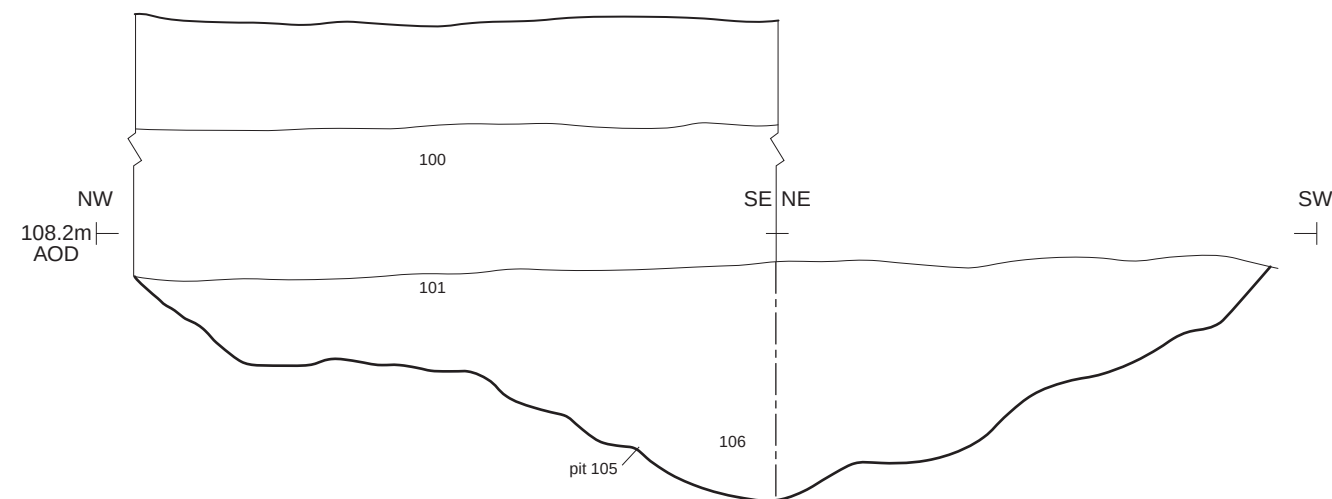
Ditch 103, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



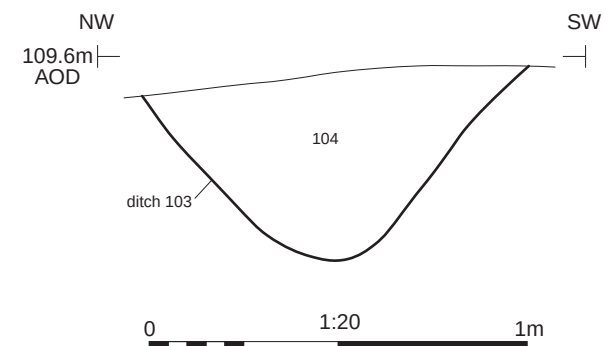
Pit 105, looking south-east (1m scale)

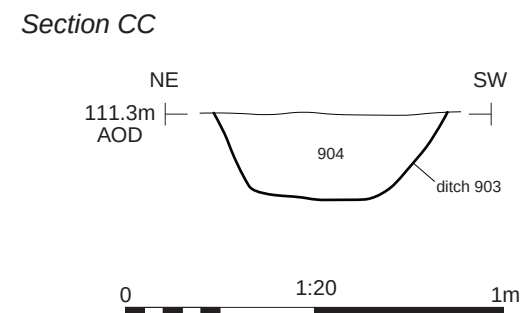
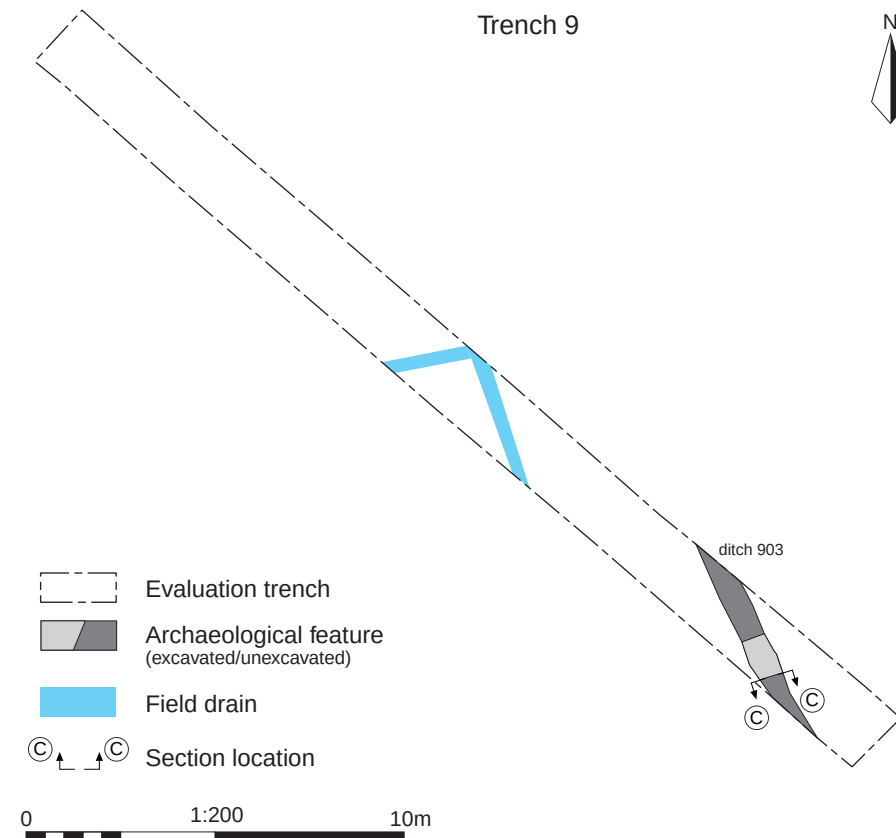


Section AA

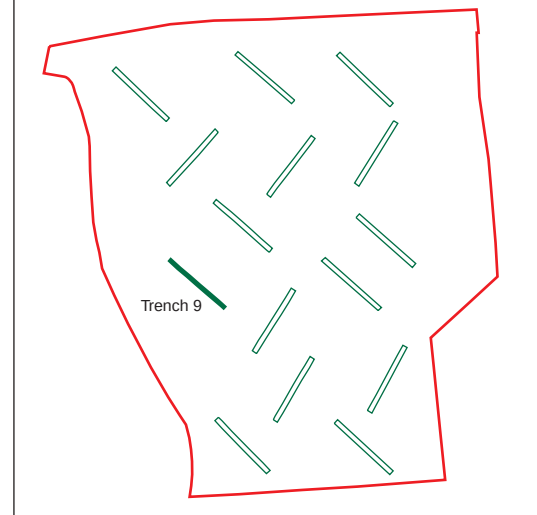


Section BB





Ditch 903, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

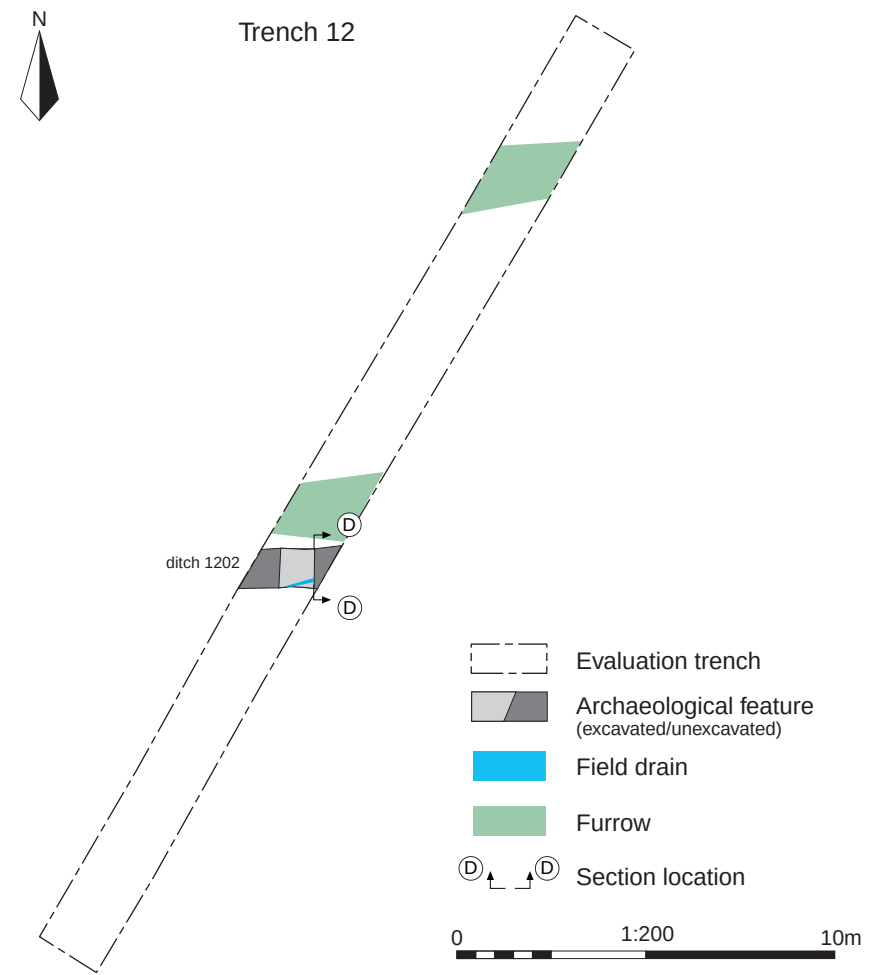




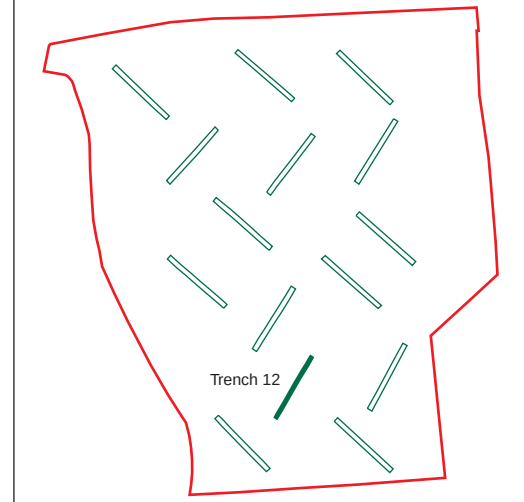
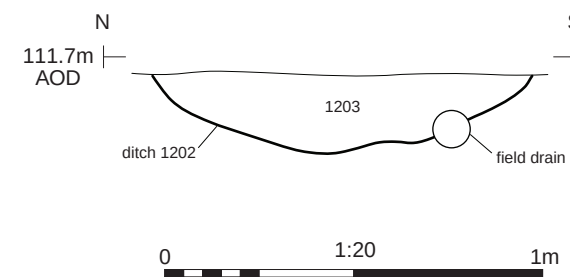
Trench 12, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 12, ditch 1202, looking east (0.4m scale)



Section DD

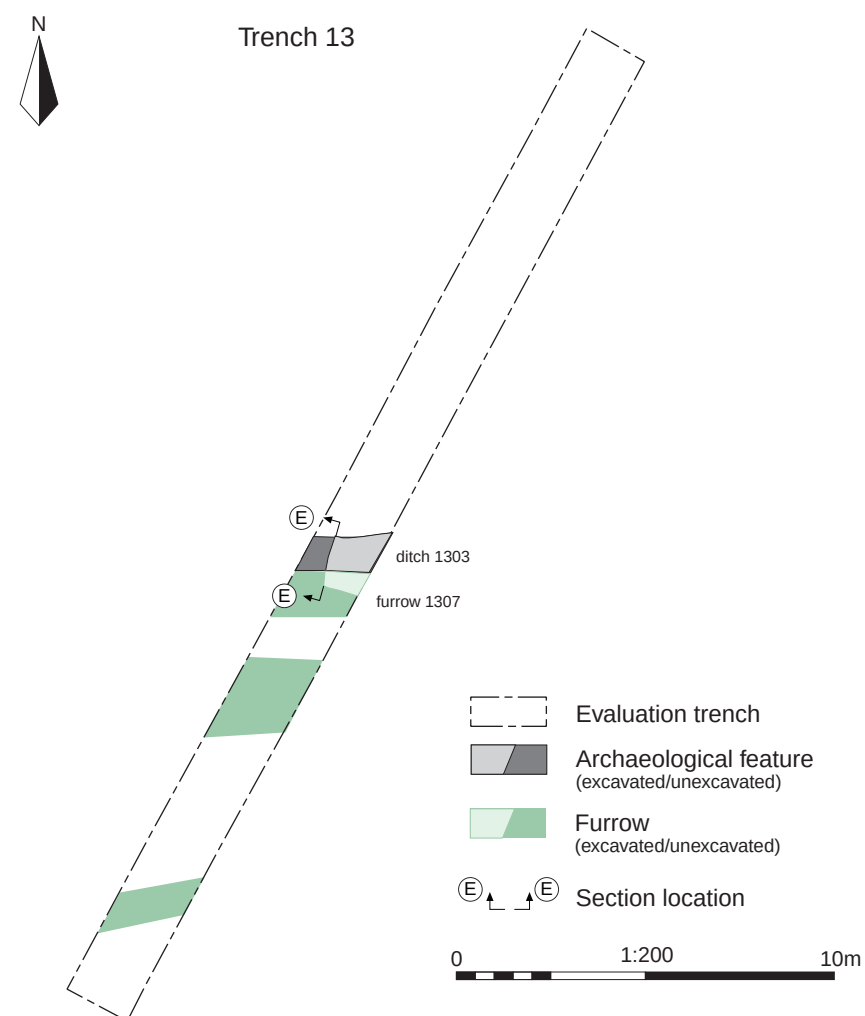




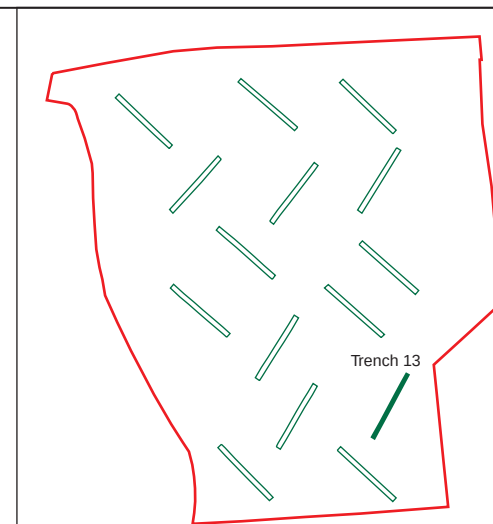
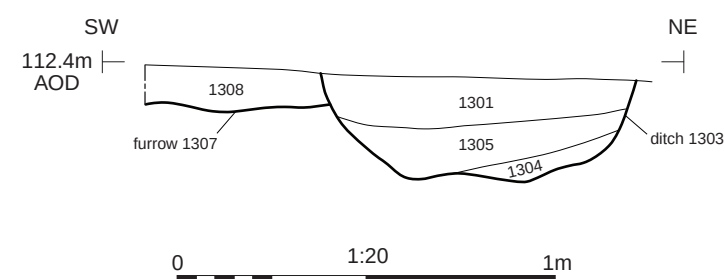
Trench 13, looking south-west (1m scales)



Trench 13, ditch 1303 and furrow 1307, looking west (1m scale)



Section EE

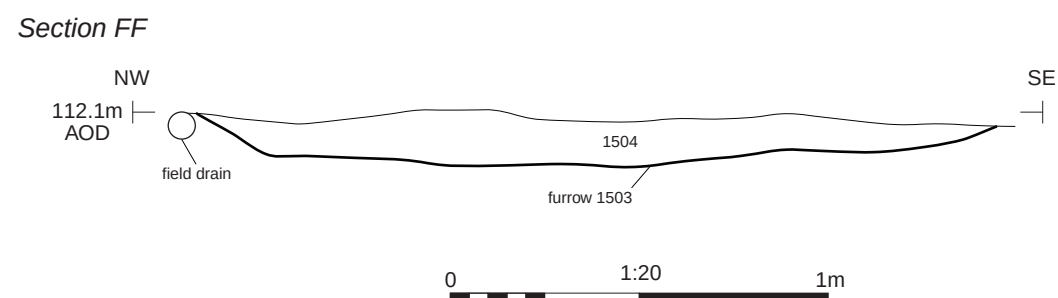
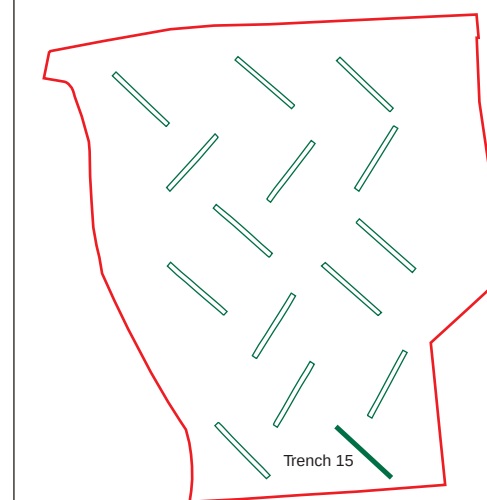
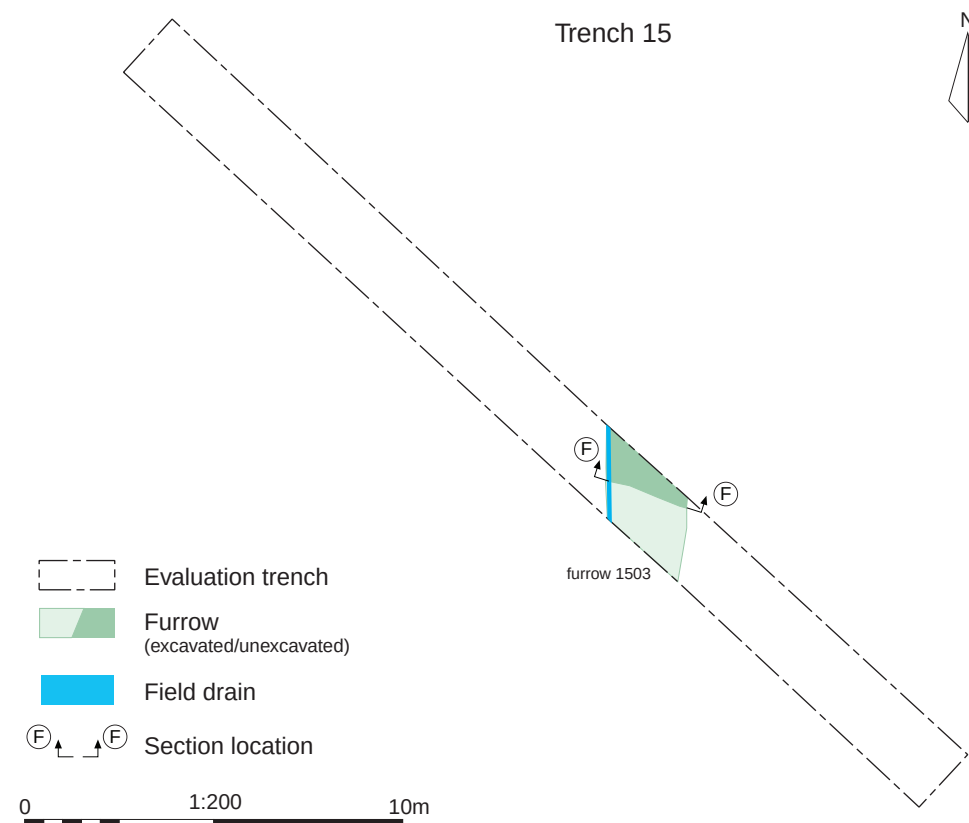




Trench 15, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 15, furrow 1503, looking north-east (2m scale)



Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

