
Archaeology & Built Heritage

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
at Apple Orchard Farm, Fenn Lanes,
Dadlington, Leicestershire, CV13 6DR

National Grid Reference: SP 3950 9887



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Contents

	Page
Summary	2
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Location, Topography and Geology	4
3.0 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations	5
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
5.0 Research Aims and Objectives	7
6.0 Scope and Methodology	7
7.0 Results	8
8.0 Finds	10
9.0 Discussion	11
10.0 Conclusions	12
11.0 Project Archive	12
12.0 Publication	13
13.0 Bibliography	13

Figures 1-11 (pages 14-21)

Photographs 1-26 (pages 22-34)

Summary

Archaeology & Built Heritage conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Apple Orchard Farm, Fenn Lanes, Dadlington, Leicestershire, CV13 6DR, in March of 2024.

A metal detector survey was undertaken in conjunction with the trial trenching programme by the Ambion Historical & Archaeological Research Group.

The archaeological evaluation, commissioned by the property owners, Mr & Mrs Sclater, was required in respect of a condition on Planning Permission granted by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council, the Local Planning Authority, for development of the land (Planning Application Ref: 22/00770/FUL, Condition 4).

Four trial trenches were excavated, all of which contained modern features, of 19th or 20th century date, attributable to the occupation and operation of Apple Orchard Farm (formerly Orchard Farm). A range of modern finds were recovered. No earlier archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Based on the results of the evaluation it is concluded that the approved development proposals will not have any adverse impact on any heritage assets with archaeological interest.

The project archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service under the Accession Code: X.A19.2024.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology & Built Heritage (A&BH) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Apple Orchard Farm, Fenn Lanes, Dadlington, Leicestershire, CV13 6DR, in March 2024. A metal detector survey was undertaken in conjunction with the trial trenching programme by the Ambion Historical & Archaeological Research Group (AHARG).
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by the property owners, Mrs & Mr Sclater, and was required in respect of a condition on Planning Permission granted by Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC), the Local Planning Authority (LPA), for the *Renovation and recladding of outbuildings. Demolition of outbuildings and erection of Oak Frame Carport structure. New driveway layout, walls and landscaping* at Apple Orchard Farm (Planning Application Ref: 22/00770/FUL).
- 1.3 Due to the location of the site within an area of archaeological interest, the LPA, in consultation with its archaeological advisors, required the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording as a condition of planning permission (Condition 4).
- 1.4 Condition 4 of the Planning Permission required that:

Excluding demolition, no development shall take place/commence until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing for the first phase of archaeological works. Further WSI/s would be needed for Mitigation stage/s. For land that is included within the WSIs, development shall take place in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and

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

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation, recording, dissemination and archiving in accordance with the requirements of Policies DM11, DM12 and DM13 of the Site Allocations Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2016).

- 1.5 The requirement for the implementation of a programme of archaeological work as a condition of Planning Permission was in accordance with local planning policies and the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (DLUH&C 2023, 55-8). Paragraph 205 of the NPPF states that:

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.

- 1.6 The scope of the programme of archaeological work was set out in advice issued by the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to HBBC, in an email from William Kelly addressed to Tim Hartley of HBBC, dated 21.02.2023. This included provision for an initial phase of exploratory trial trenching, in conjunction with a metal detector survey, to be followed, as necessary, by intrusive and non-intrusive investigation and recording.
- 1.7 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the exploratory trial trenching stage and associated metal detector survey was prepared by A&BH in response to the advice and a generic brief provided by the Senior Planning Archaeologist (Finn 2024). The WSI was approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the LPA.
- 1.8 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken on 16.03.2024, in accordance with the provisions of the approved WSI and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a, last updated October 2020).

2.0 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1 Apple Orchard Farm is located c. 1km north-west of the hamlet of Dadlington and 1.5km south-east of Shenton, within the civil parish of Sutton Cheney, in the Hinckley & Bosworth District of south-west Leicestershire (Figure 1). The farm is situated to the north of Fenn Lanes, at National Grid Reference: SP 39507 98872 (Figure 2).
- 2.2 The development site lies to the north-east and north-west of the farmhouse and includes various agricultural buildings, some of which will be retained and others demolished as part of the approved development plans (Figure 3).
- 2.3 The development site occupies level ground at c. 90m above Ordnance Datum.

- 2.4 The solid geology of the area is Mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic Period. The bedrock is overlain by superficial Glaciofluvial Deposits of Mid Pleistocene sand and gravel, formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey Geology of Britain viewer, accessed 19.04.2024).
- 2.5 The geological natural ground exposed in the western part of the application site (in Trial Trenches 1-3) was a yellow-brown clay mottled with patches of orange-brown gravelly sand. In the eastern part of the site, the geological natural ground consisted of pinkish grey sand within an orange-brown gravelly clay (exposed in Trial Trench 4).

3.0 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

- 3.1 Apple Orchard Farm is included on the Statutory National List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest maintained by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. It was listed at grade II on 13 October 1986. The listing description reads as follows:

SUTTON CHENEY SP39 NE FENN LANE (North Side) 7/108 Apple Orchard Farm II Farmhouse. Partially C17, extended in the later C18 or early C19. Original block is timber framed with brick nogging and plain tiled roof, later addition is brick with plain tiled roof. The original block is timber framed in small square panels, of three bays, with some arched bracing. Two casement windows on each floor in front elevation, doorway in rear wing. Axial stack. Later range also two storeyed, two unit plan with central doorway in gable porch flanked by three light casement windows on each floor, axial stack. Some evidence that this section has been heightened.

- 3.2 Apple Orchard Farm is located within the Registered Battlefield Site of the Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485 (NHLE List entry number 1000004).
- 3.3 The application site is not within a Conservation Area and is not subject to any other statutory or non-statutory designations.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 Fenn Lanes follows the route of a Roman Road from *Ratae Corieltavorum* (Leicester) that meets Watling Street, a major Roman Road on the county boundary between Leicestershire and Warwickshire, close to the Romano-British settlement of *Manduessedum* (Mancetter), some 6km (4 miles) west-south-west of Apple Orchard Farm (Margary 1967, 57b).

- 4.2 Apple Orchard Farm is within the designated area of Bosworth Battlefield. The long-disputed site of the battle was established by a multidisciplinary research programme that included an extensive metal detecting survey (Foard and Curry 2013). The metal detecting survey located a concentration of artefacts possibly associated with the battle in the vicinity of a former windmill, immediately to the north of Apple Orchard Farm (Figure 4).
- 4.3 More recent large-scale archaeological and metal detecting surveys have been undertaken in relation to development at the MIRA High Speed Limit Handling Facility on the western fringe of the Registered Battlefield (see ULAS reports: 2018-049; 2018-054; 2018-061; 2018-099; 2018-107; 2018-113). A reassessment of Bosworth Battlefield was undertaken in light of the evidence generated by these surveys (Foard 2018; ULAS report 2018-118).
- 4.4 Apple Orchard Farm is an early post-enclosure farmstead located at some distance from local settlement foci, the nearest settlements being Dadlington c. 1km to the south-west, Shenton 1.5km to the north-west and Sutton Cheney 2.6km to the north-east. The earliest part of Apple Orchard Farmhouse is a 2-bay timber-framed structure of 17th century date. The house was extended in the later 18th or early 19th century, with further additions and alterations made in the 19th and 20th centuries. *An Historic Fabric Analysis* of the building was produced by TR Projects in 2013 (Smith and Hayward 2013).
- 4.5 Historically the property was known simply as Orchard Farm and is so named in directories of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Smith and Hayward 2013, 5). It is named as Orchard Farm on an Ordnance Survey map published in 1952; the name was changed to Apple Orchard Farm sometime after that date.
- 4.6 Historic mapping, including a Tithe Map of 1846 (Smith and Hayward 2013, Fig. 3) and the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet Leicestershire XXXV.10, surveyed in 1887 and published in 1888 (reproduced here as Figure 11), show the farm buildings arranged on a regular full courtyard plan, enclosing a central yard. The house defines the south-east side of this yard and there are further, detached buildings to the north-east and south-west of the house. A large pond is shown immediately to the north of the farmyard, in an area now occupied by two large, open-sided hay barns. Subsequent Ordnance Survey map editions show progressive changes to the layout of the farm over time, resulting in the present arrangement of buildings.

5.0 Research Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 Regional research aims are defined in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012), which builds on an earlier resource assessment and research agenda: *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006).
- 5.2 Based on the location of the application site within the Bosworth Battlefield Site, the trial trenching programme was identified as having the potential to contribute towards themes defined in section 6.7 (High Medieval) of *East Midlands Heritage...*, specifically Research Objective 7H: Investigate location and character of medieval battlefields (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012, 94-95, 103).
- 5.3 Given the proximity of the application site to the Roman Road on the line of the modern Fenn Lanes, the trial trenching programme was also considered to have the potential to contribute towards themes defined in section 6.5 (Romano-British) of *East Midlands Heritage...* (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012, 70-71).
- 5.4 The specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation, as set out in the WSI were:
- To identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains within the areas affected by ground works associated with the approved development;
 - To establish the character, extent and date range of any buried archaeological remains that are encountered;
 - To record any archaeological remains that are encountered;
 - To interpret any such remains within the context of the known current and previous land use of the development site and the wider area;
 - To produce a report and archive of the findings of the project.

6.0 Scope and Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation involved the machine excavation of a series of trial trenches in areas where the approved development plans have the potential to expose and/or affect buried archaeological remains. A metal detector survey was undertaken in conjunction with the trial trenching programme by Richard Mackinder of the Ambion Historical & Archaeological Research Group (AHARG).
- 6.2 In the approved WSI up to six trial trenches were specified (trenches A-F on Figure 5), with the caveat that the number, location, orientation and size of the trenches may need to be altered subject to logistical or other constraints encountered on the ground at the time of the investigation. The proposed trenches were positioned to investigate: the site of the new carport (Trench A); the site of new planting areas

within the footprint of existing buildings to be demolished (Trenches B & C); the site of new planting areas where no other changes are proposed (Trenches D-F).

- 6.3 In the event four trial trenches were excavated, in the locations shown on Figure 6 (Trenches 1-4). The planting areas in the eastern half of the site, targeted by the proposed trenches D-F were not investigated, due to the presence of live drains within these areas and a live septic tank in the area of the proposed Trench F, which will be retained in use (Photos 20-22). These areas were subject to metal detector survey, but no finds were recovered. The client confirmed that all landscaping and planting in these areas would be above the existing ground level and would not, therefore, have any impact on buried archaeological remains.
- 6.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 7 of the approved WSI. The trenches were excavated using a JCB 48Z-1 tracked excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket.
- 6.5 The concrete slab foundations of two former chicken sheds in the vicinity of the proposed new carport (outlined in green on Figure 6) were broken up using hand and machine-mounted breakers prior to the evaluation, but remained *in situ*. Following removal of the concrete, the surface of each trench was scanned with a metal detector. Excavation then proceeded in 100mm spits, with the trenches being scanned with the metal detector between each spit. Spoil heaps were also scanned after each spit was excavated.

7.0 Results

- 7.1 The results of the trial trench evaluation are set out below. Trench plans and sections are illustrated in Figures 7-10. Context numbers were allocated in a single consecutive sequence: 01-26. Layers and feature fills are cited in round parentheses and feature cuts in square parentheses.

Trench 1 (Figure 7; Photos 2-7)

- 7.2 Trench 1 was positioned to evaluate the site of the proposed carport in the west of the site. The trench measured 8.0m long x 1.85-2.0m wide and was typically 0.40m deep; its long axis was aligned NW to SE.
- 7.3 The deposit sequence in Trench 1 consisted of 0.12m of concrete (01), representing the floor slab of a demolished former chicken shed. Beneath this, to a depth of 0.24-0.30m, was a layer of crushed brick in a mid-brown silty sand matrix (02), which served as a make-up/levelling layer for the concrete slab (01). Below this, to a depth of 0.40m, was a mid-grey brown silty clay layer (03). Over most of the length of Trench 1 (03) overlay the geological natural ground.

- 7.4 At the SE end of Trench 1 was a large modern feature [07]. An exploratory sondage, excavated to a maximum depth of 0.95m, exposed a gently sloping NW edge to the cut and three fills. The upper fill (04) was a dark grey coloured slightly sandy clay. Below this was a thin band of yellow clay silt (05). Beneath this, fill (06) was similar in colour and composition to the upper fill (04). Only part of this feature was exposed within Trench 1 and its full extent and depth were not determined. Finds from (06) consisted of modern pottery and glass (see Finds below).

Trench 2 (Figure 8; Photos 7-13)

- 7.5 Trench 2 was located between the concrete floor slabs of the two former chicken sheds in the western part of the site. It measured 5.1m long x 1.55m wide x 0.4m deep, with the long axis aligned NW to SE. It was initially intended for Trench 2 to be 2m wide, however a ceramic drain was exposed in plan immediately to the SW of the trench as excavated, on a similar alignment, and the decision was made to avoid this by reducing the width of the trench.
- 7.6 The deposit sequence in Trench 2 consisted of a dark grey brown sandy silt clay (08), to a depth of 0.15m. Beneath this was an orange-brown silty sand (09), to a depth of 0.25m, below which was the geological natural ground.
- 7.7 Four features were exposed in the base of Trench 2, cut into the geological natural ground. Two of these, [11] and [13], were identical in terms of their shape, size and fill composition. Cut [11] was rectangular in plan with rounded corners, measuring 0.43m x 0.34m. It had vertical sides and a flat base and was 0.33m deep. The fill (10) was a loosely compacted dark grey brown sandy clay. The landowner reported that there was formerly a concrete post in this location that had been removed in the recent past. Cut [11] evidently represented the hole within which the concrete post had been set. The identical feature [13] was not excavated but similarly appeared to be a modern post-hole.
- 7.8 Two further probable post-holes were represented by cuts [15] and [17]. Cut [15] was oval-shaped in plan measuring 0.3m x 0.24m. The cut had vertical sides and an ill-defined base. The fill (14) was a very loose dark grey silt with fragments of decayed wood within it, apparently the remains of a timber post that had rotted *in situ*. Cut [17] was oval-shaped in plan, measuring 0.28m x 0.21m. It was 0.14m deep and had a flat base. The fill (16) was a loose, dark grey coloured silt. No finds were recovered from any of the features in Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figure 9; Photos 14-16)

- 7.9 Trench 3 was located just to the west of the proposed carport and north of a planting area that the proposed Trench A was intended to evaluate. The existence of a brick-built sump or tank within the proposed planting area meant that Trench 3 had to be

positioned further to the north. Trench 3 measured 5.0m long x 1.55m wide x 0.22m deep; its long axis was aligned NE-SW.

- 7.10 The deposit sequence in Trench 3 consisted of 0.12m of concrete (18), representing the floor slab of a demolished former chicken shed. Beneath this was a grey brown sandy clay (19), with common inclusions of small pebbles, which overlay the geological natural ground.
- 7.11 The only feature exposed in Trench 3 was a narrow, linear cut [21], 0.1m wide, filled with a pale grey brown silty clay (20), with inclusions of brick fragments and charcoal. This appeared to be a modern service trench, possibly an electricity or water supply.

Trench 4 (Figure 10; Photos 17-19)

- 7.12 Trench 4 was located just to the east of the proposed Trench C. Trench 4 measured 6.5m long x 1.8m wide x 0.72m deep; its long axis was aligned NW-SE.
- 7.13 The proposed Trench C was positioned to evaluate the site of an existing single-storey agricultural building, which it was intended to demolish and replace with a gateway and planting beds. This building was still standing at the time of the archaeological evaluation and the clients were considering retaining rather than demolishing it, for security reasons. Trench 4 was therefore excavated adjacent to the building, on its north-east side, within a parking/yard area.
- 7.14 The deposit sequence in Trench 4 consisted of compact fine gravel (22), to a depth of 0.15m, forming the yard surface. Beneath this, to a depth of 0.30m, was a layer of granite chippings in a red brown clay matrix (23). Below this, to a depth of 0.56m, was a deposit of brick rubble in a grey brown silty clay matrix (24).
- 7.15 Exposed in plan at the base of the trench, beneath (24), and cut into the geological natural ground, was a large feature [26]. Only part of the south-western edge of this feature lay within the trench. The fill (25) was a dark grey black silty clay with inclusions of brick and concrete fragments, large pebbles/stones, synthetic baling twine and other modern debris; it smelled strongly of diesel fuel and was not investigated further.

8.0 Finds

Excavated Finds

- 8.1 Finds recovered from the sondage excavated through [07] in Trench 1 included material from all three fills (Photo 23). Collectively the finds consisted of 8 sherds of modern pottery, all attributable to the 19th or early 20th century, including table wares (5 sherds from at least 4 vessels), coarse brown-glazed earthenware (1 sherd) and

stoneware (2 sherds from 1 vessel - a marmalade or jam pot). Three fragments of clear glass were also found, representing at least 2 vessels, probably bottles or jars.

- 8.2 No excavated finds were recovered from Trenches 2-4, though brick fragments and/or other modern material was recorded in the fill (20) of the linear cut [21] in Trench 3, and in the fill (25) of the large cut feature [26] in Trench 4.

Metal Detector Finds

- 8.3 Metal detector finds recovered from Trench 1 consisted of: an iron horseshoe fragment; a U-shaped iron staple; 3 iron nail fragments; an iron rivet with copper alloy washer attached; and three fragments of the same copper alloy sheet (Photo 24).
- 8.4 Metal detector finds recovered from Trench 2 consisted of: part of an iron nail or bar; and a small fragment of lead sheet (Photo 25).
- 8.5 No metal detector finds were recovered from Trench 3.
- 8.6 Metal detector finds recovered from Trench 4 consisted of: an iron hinge pintle (165mm long x 60mm high); part of a circular cast iron object, possibly a fire grate or farming implement; and a circular copper alloy button (17mm diameter) (Photo 26).
- 8.7 All of the dateable metal finds were modern (i.e. 19th or 20th century). All of the undiagnostic material is likely to be of similar date.

9.0 Discussion

- 9.1 No significant archaeological features were encountered in any of the trial trenches. A large, modern feature [7], of uncertain extent and function, was partially exposed at the south-east end of Trench 1. In Trench 2, four post-holes were located; two of these were certainly modern and the other two were probably also relatively recent in date, evidenced by the decayed wooden post in the fill (14) of post-hole [15]. The only feature exposed in Trench 3 was a modern service trench [21]. The large feature [26], partially exposed in Trench 4, may have been the south-western edge of a former pond, which is shown in this vicinity on Ordnance Survey maps published in the late 19th and first half of the 20th centuries; this was infilled sometime in the second half of the 20th century.
- 9.2 All of the finds recovered are attributable to the 19th or 20th centuries and relate to the occupation and operation of Apple Orchard Farm (formerly Orchard Farm).
- 9.3 Proposed planting areas in the east of the application site were not evaluated, due to the existence of live drainage and a septic tank in these areas, which will remain in use. Based on the deposit sequence exposed in Trench 4, which consisted of 0.56m of recent made ground below the present surface, it is considered highly unlikely that

the proposed landscaping works in the eastern part of the site will impact on any buried archaeological remains. Metal detecting of these areas located no finds and the clients have indicated that the proposed planting areas will be set above present ground level and will not, therefore, have any below ground impact.

- 9.4 The proposed Trench B was intended to evaluate another planting area, to be created following demolition of an existing building in this location. As the building was still standing at the time of the investigation, a trench could not be opened up in this location. Based on the evidence recorded in Trenches 1-3, to the west, it is considered unlikely that any significant archaeological remains will exist in this area.

10.0 Conclusions

- 10.1 The archaeological trial trench evaluation exposed only modern (i.e. 19th and 20th century) features and deposits within the development area. All of the finds recovered by excavation and metal detector survey are also attributable to the 19th or 20th centuries. No earlier features or finds were encountered.
- 10.2 Based on the results of the trial trench evaluation, it is concluded that the approved development proposals will not have any adverse impact on any heritage assets with archaeological interest.

11.0 Project Archive

- 11.1 The project archive consists of:
- 1 x A2 & 1 x A3 annotated permagraph drawing sheets (including context information)
 - 2 x A4 paper trench plans
 - 1 x A4 paper context index sheet
 - 30 x colour digital photographs (in high resolution .tiff format)
 - An unbound copy of this report
- 11.2 The project archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service under the accession code: X.A19.2024.
- 11.3 All 'digital-born' data will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), in accordance with their guidelines, as required in the 'Digital Archiving' section of the *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections* (Leicestershire Museums Service 2022, 21-26).
- 11.4 All of the finds recovered from the trial trench evaluation are modern and are not considered to warrant retention. These will be discarded unless their retention is required by the LPA or the Leicestershire Museums Service.

12.0 Publication

- 12.1 A summary of the findings of the project will be submitted to the editor of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* for inclusion in their annual roundup of archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland.
- 12.2 The full report will be made available via the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS website and a copy will be lodged with the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER).

13.0 Bibliography

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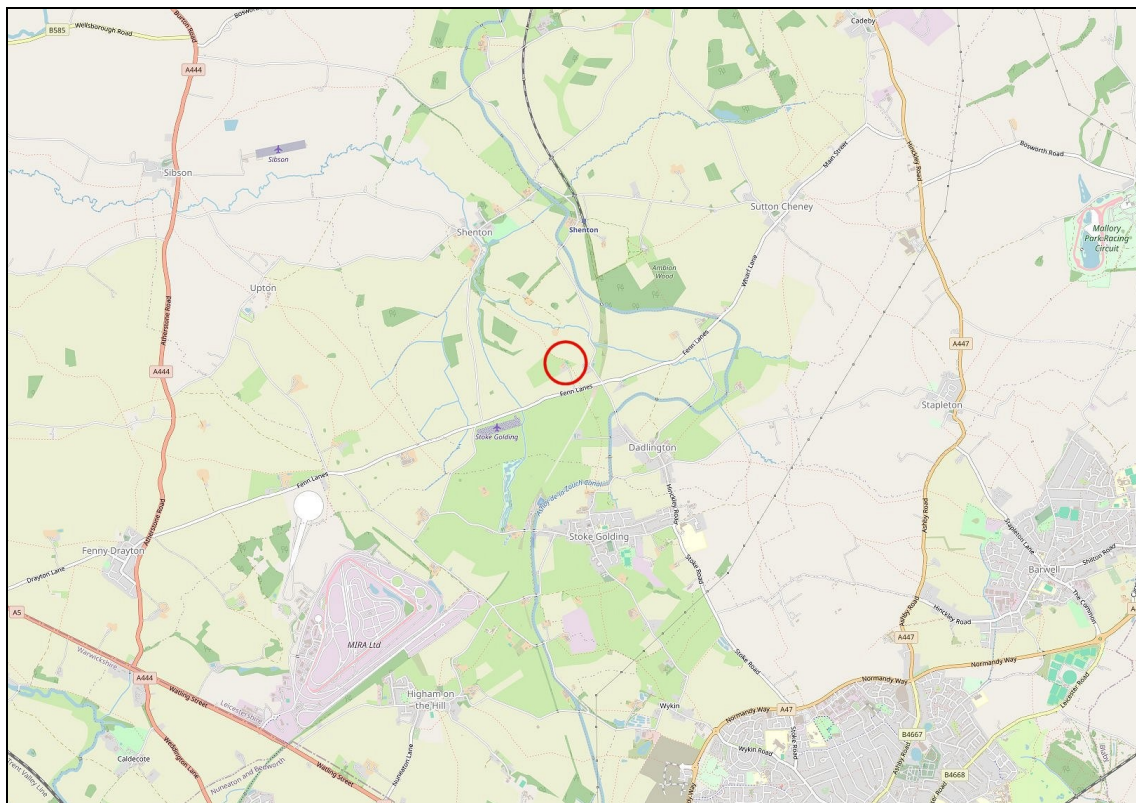


Figure 1. Location Plan. Apple Orchard Farm circled in red. ©OpenStreetMap Contributors.

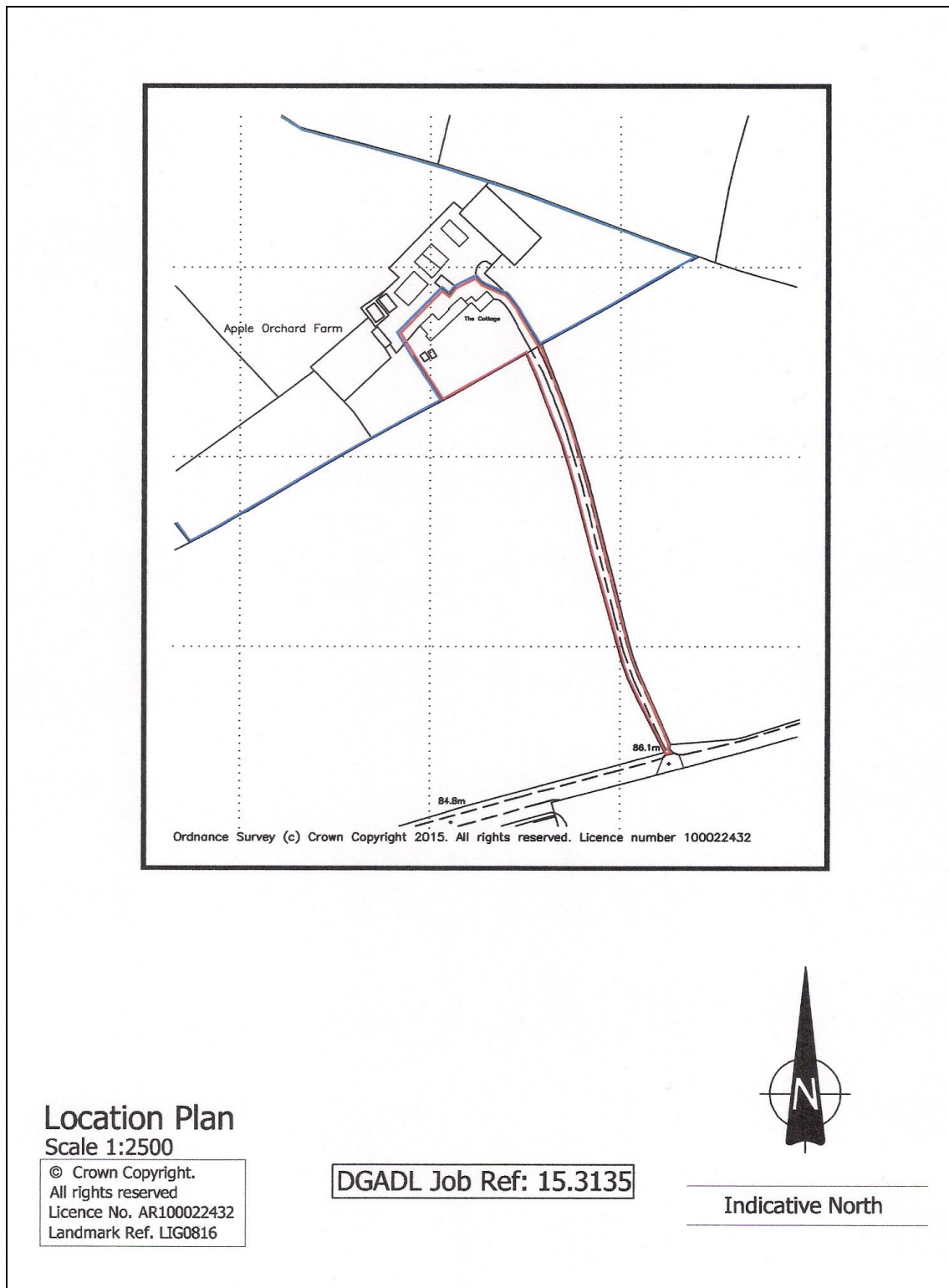


Figure 2. Site Location Plan. Application Site outlined in red. Supplied by Client.



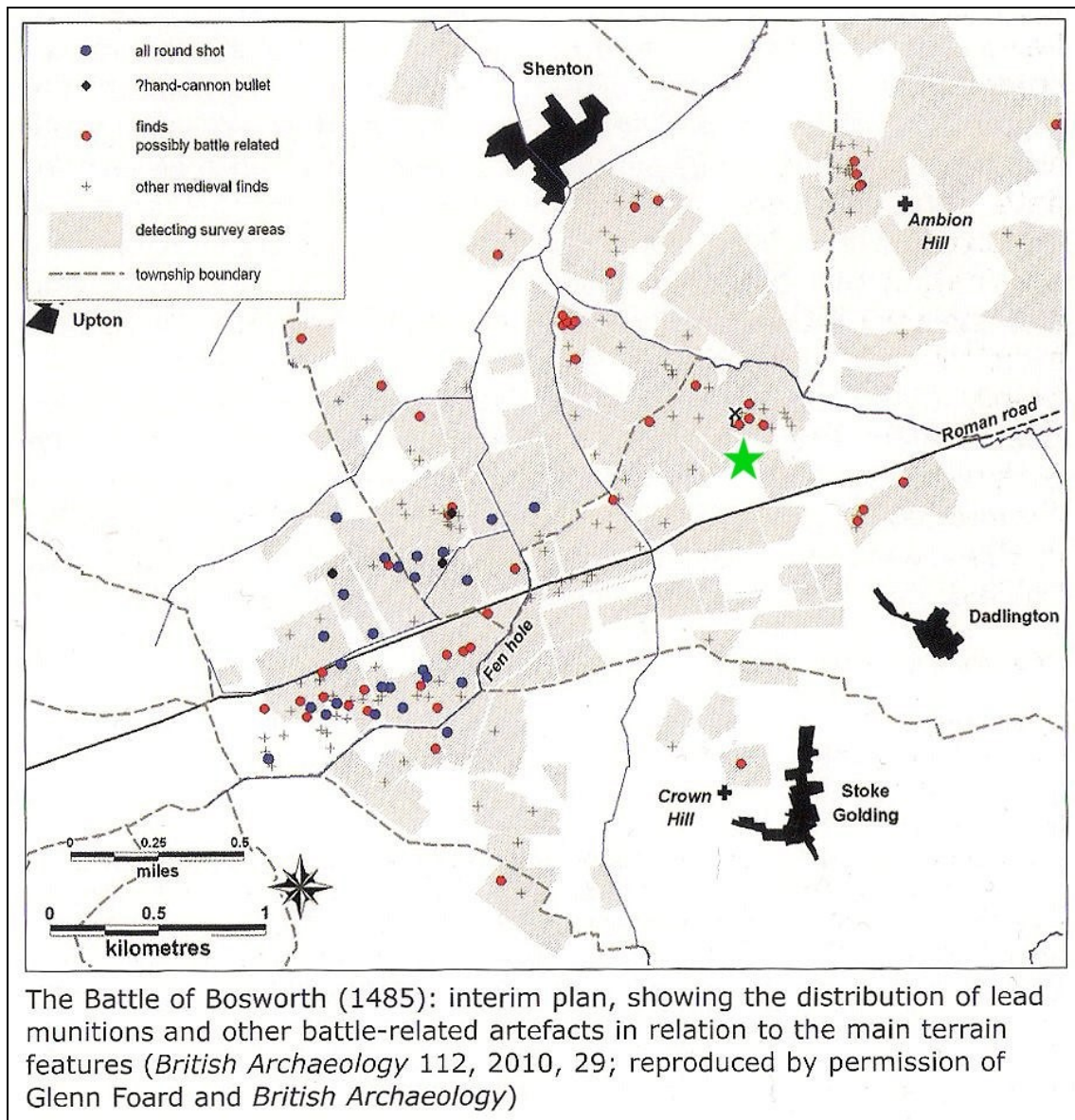


Figure 4. Plan showing the location of Apple Orchard Farm (green star) in relation to metal detector finds recovered by survey of Bosworth Battlefield. Reproduced from Knight, Vyner and Allen (2012, 103), with additions.

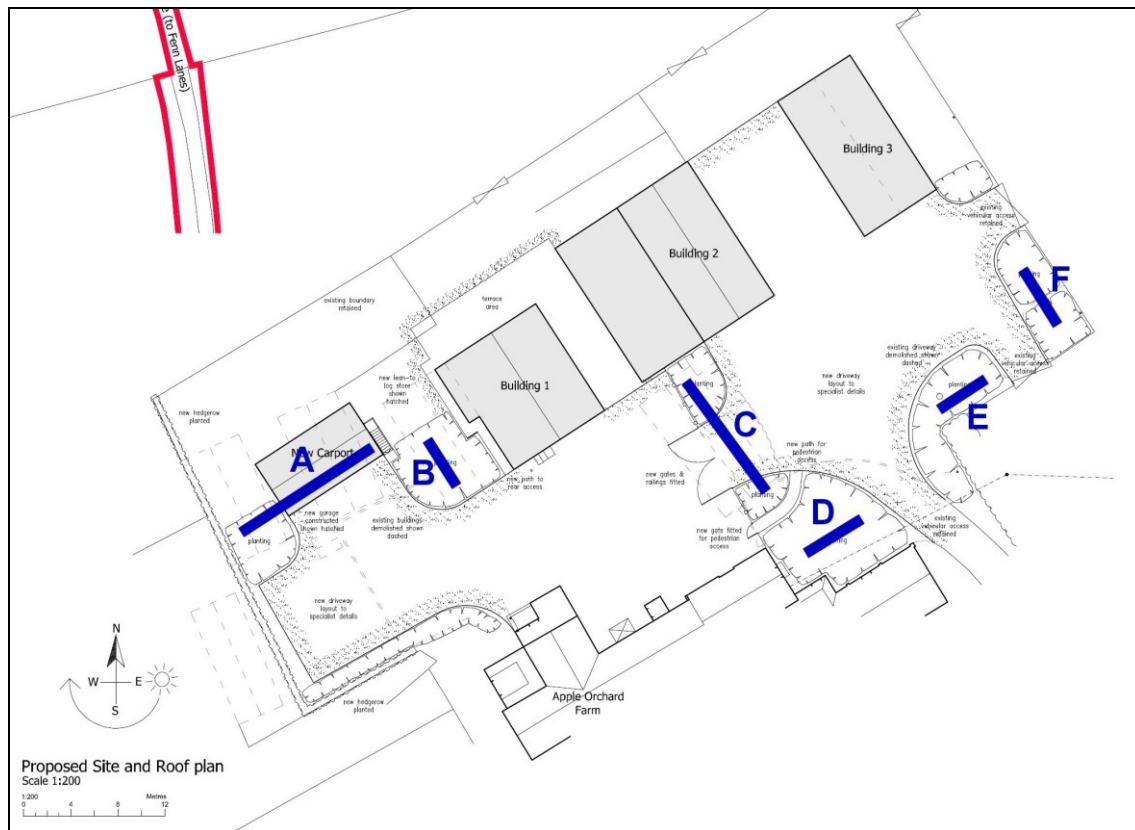


Figure 5. Locations of Proposed Trial Trenches A-F (in blue).

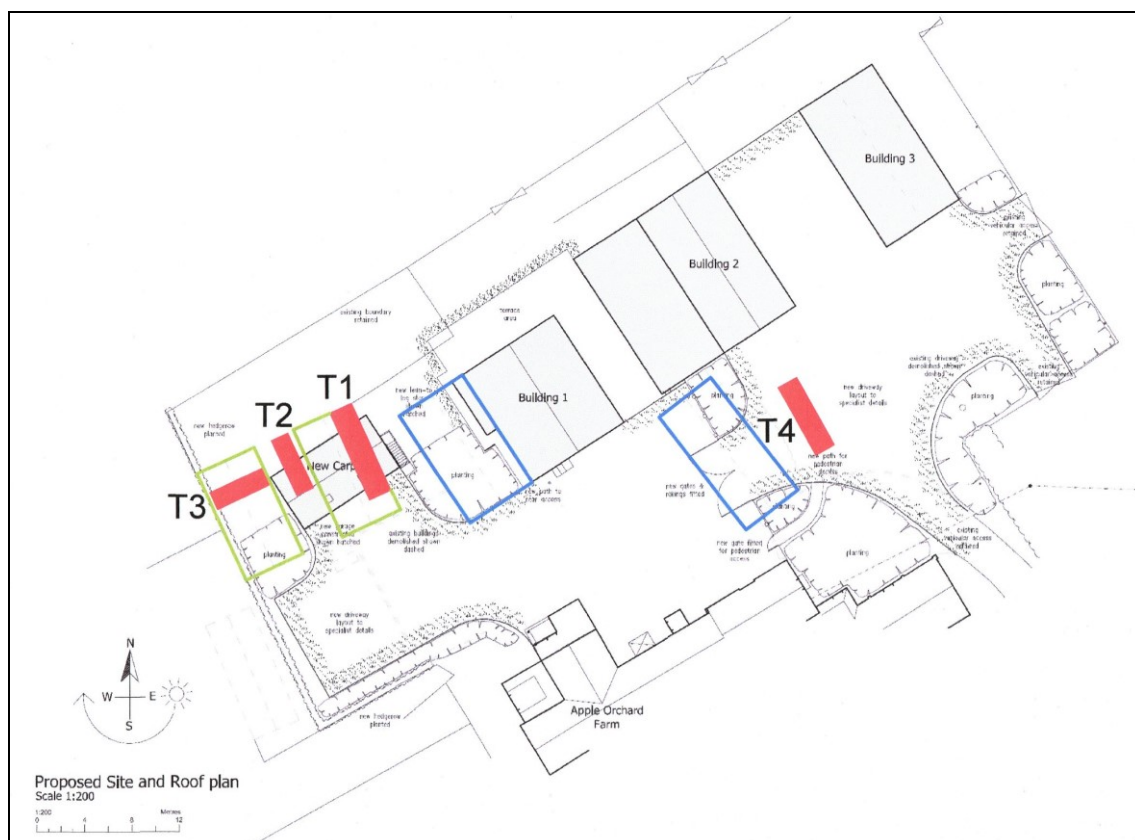


Figure 6. Locations of Excavated Trial Trenches 1-4 (in red). Highlighted are buildings proposed for demolition (green = demolished & blue = still standing at time of evaluation).

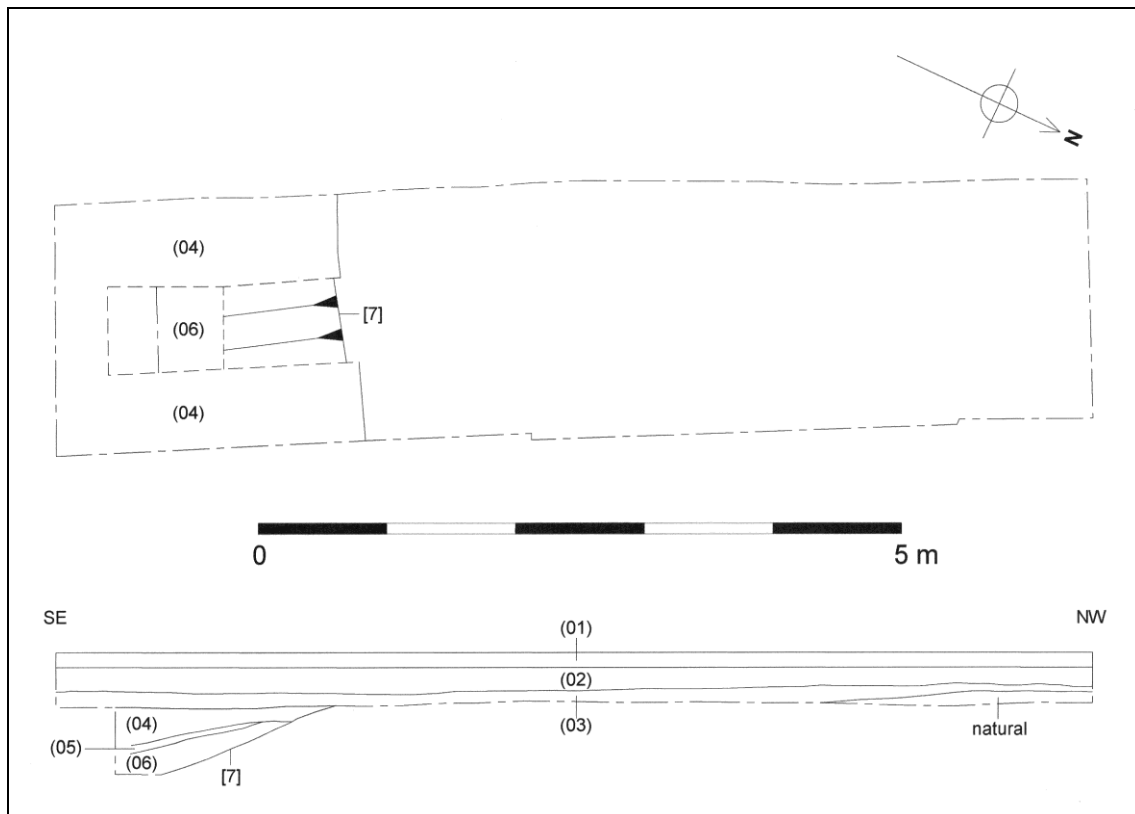


Figure 7. Trial Trench 1 Plan and NE-Facing Section.

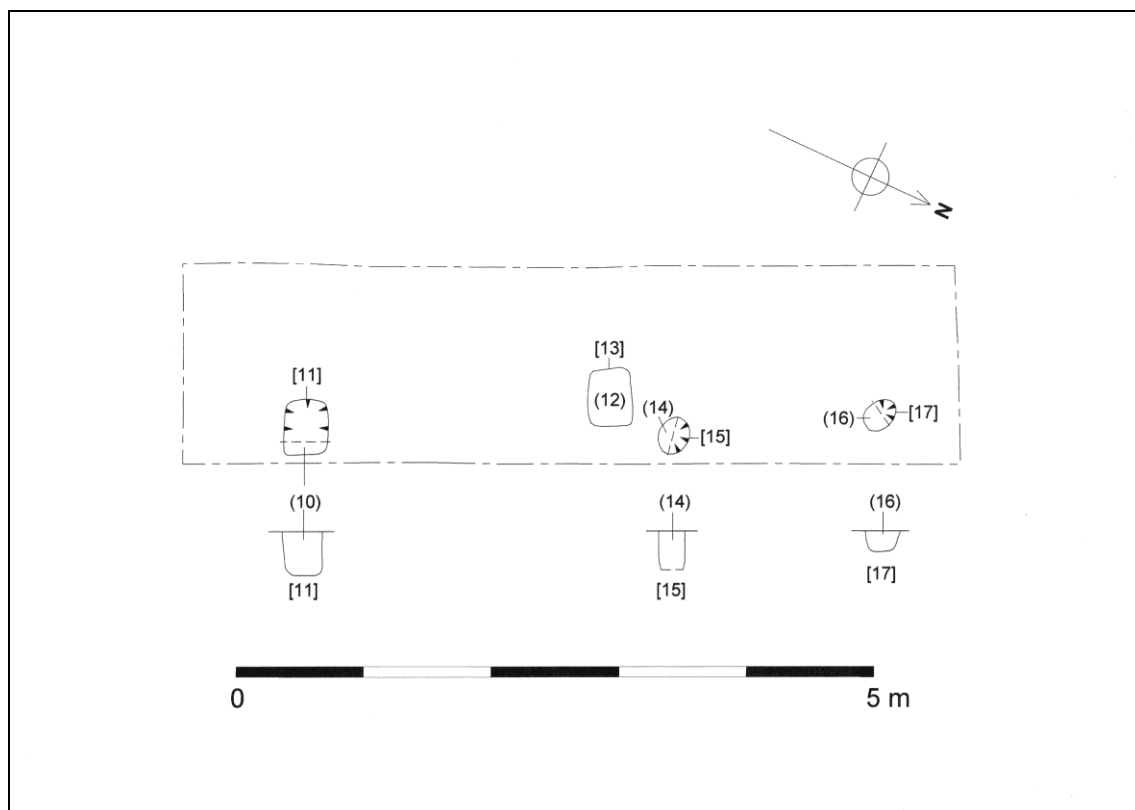


Figure 8. Trial Trench 2 Plan and Feature Sections.

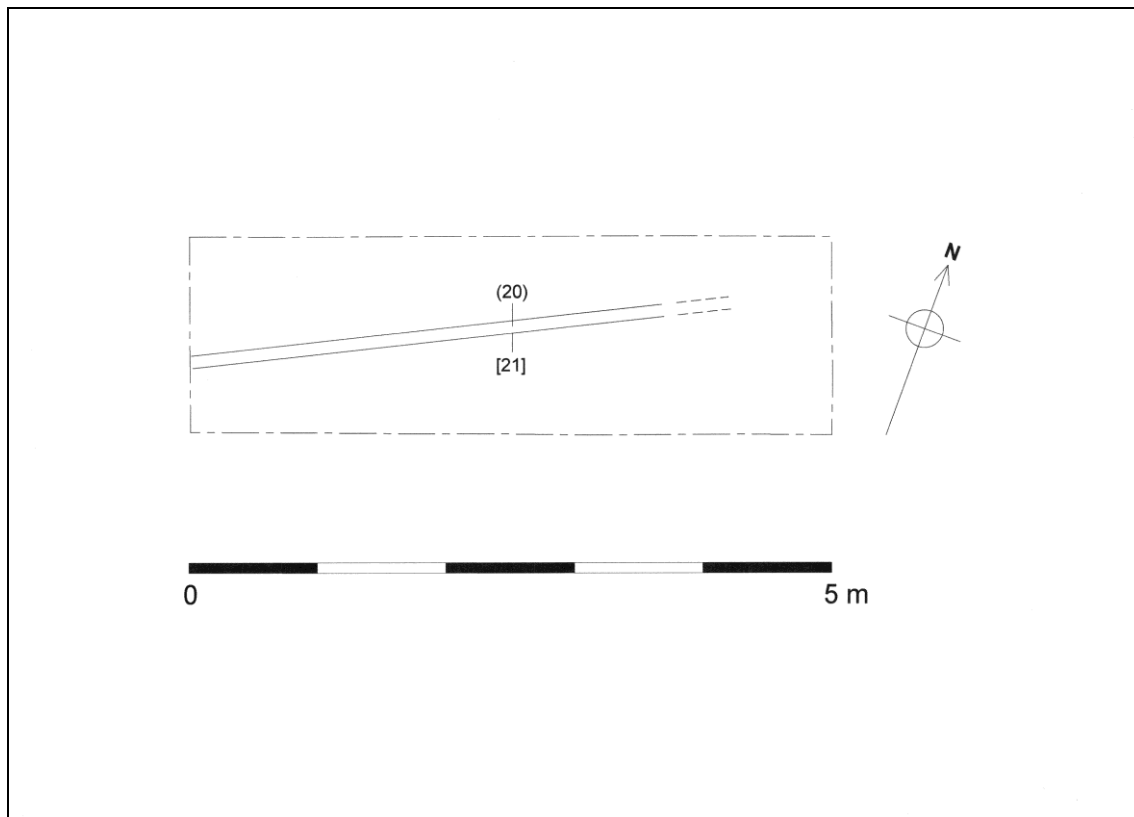


Figure 9. Trial Trench 3 Plan (section not recorded).

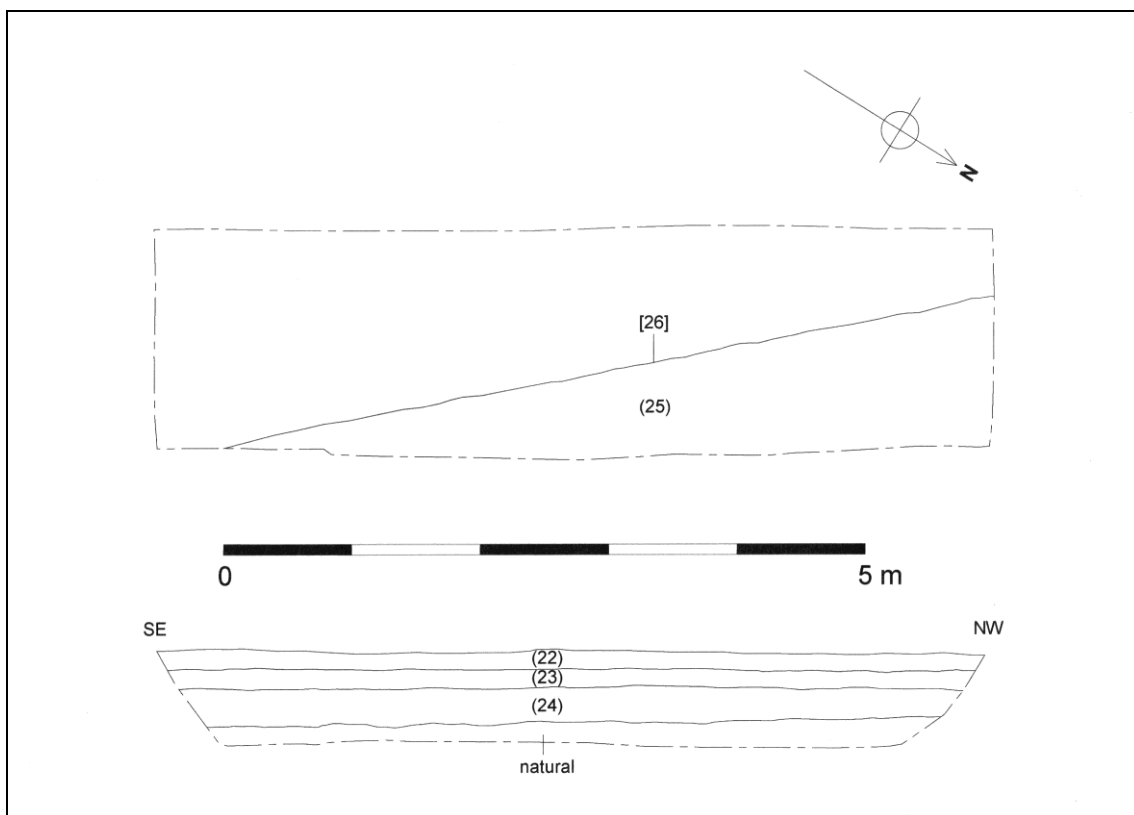


Figure 10. Trial Trench 4 Plan and NE-Facing Section.

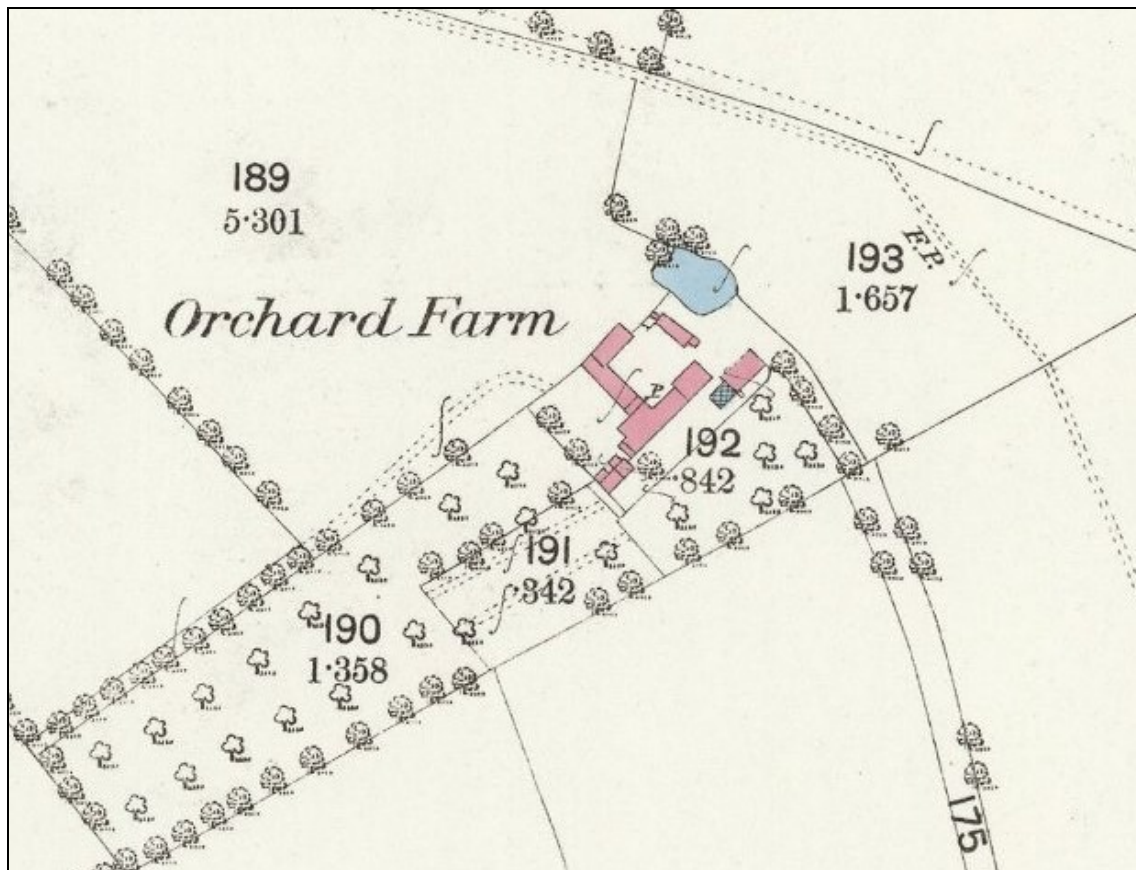


Figure 11. Detail of Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Scale Leicestershire Map Sheet XXXV.10, surveyed in 1887 and published in 1888. Note the pond (in blue) to the NE of the farm.



Photo 1. Apple Orchard Farm, Fenn Lanes, Dadlington, looking N.



Photo 2. Excavation of Trench 1 in progress, following removal of concrete slab, looking NW.



Photo 3. Trench 1, looking SE. Cleaning of trench and metal detecting in progress.



Photo 4. Trench 1, looking SW towards feature [7] at far end.



Photo 5. Sondage excavated through feature [7] at SE end of Trench 1, looking NW.



Photo 6. Section of sondage excavated through feature [7] in Trench 1, looking NE.



Photo 7. General view of Trench 1 (right) and Trench 2 (left), looking NW.



Photo 8. Trench 2, looking NW. Note excavated post-hole [11] in right foreground and ceramic drain immediately adjacent to trench in left foreground.



Photo 9. Trench 2, looking SE. Note excavated post-holes [15] & [17] this side of ranging rods.



Photo 10. Half-sectioned post-hole [11], in Trench 2, filled by (10), looking NE.



Photo 11. Unexcavated post-hole [13], in Trench 2, filled by (12), looking NW.



Photo 12. Half-sectioned post-hole [15], in Trench 2, filled by (14), looking S.



Photo 13. Half-sectioned post-hole [17], in Trench 2, filled by (16), looking SE.



Photo 14. Trench 3 during excavation, with metal detecting in progress, looking W.



Photo 15. Trench 3 showing modern feature [21] running along its length, looking SW.



Photo 16. Trench 3, looking N.



Photo 17. Excavation of Trench 4 in progress, looking S.



Photo 18. Trench 4, looking SE, showing large feature [26], filled by (25), at its base.



Photo 19. Trench 4 showing deposit sequence in NE-facing section, looking S.



Photo 20. Area of proposed Trench D, not excavated due to live drains running across this area from house and annexe to septic tank in vicinity of proposed Trench F, looking S.



Photo 21. Area of proposed Trench E, not excavated due to live drains running across this area (note inspection chamber covers), looking SW.



Photo 22. Area of proposed Trench F, not excavated due to location of live septic tank (note inspection chamber cover), looking SE.



Photo 23. Excavated Finds from Feature [7] in Trench 1. Scale = 30cm.



Photo 24. Metal Detector Finds from Trench 1. Scale = 30cm.



Photo 25. Metal Detector Finds from Trench 2. Scale = 30cm.



Photo 26. Metal Detector Finds from Trench 4. Scale = 30cm.