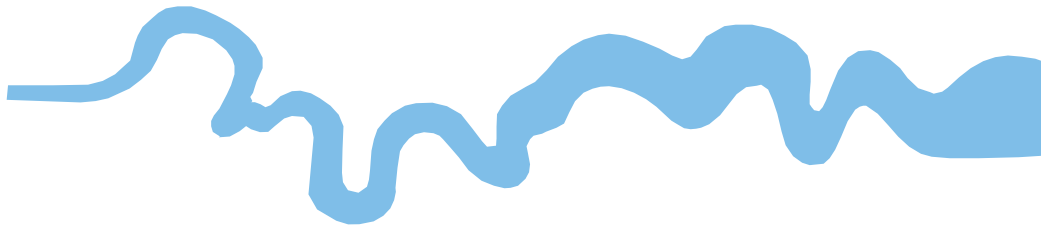


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Brascote Lane, Cadeby,
Leicestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Helen Daniel

Site Code: BLC25/156

(SK 4336 0210)

Brascote Lane, Cadeby Leicestershire

**Archaeological Evaluation
for F P McCann Limited**

by Helen Daniel
TVAS North Midlands

Site Code: BLC 25/156
Accession no: X A124.2025

October 2025

Summary

Site name: Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire

Grid reference: SK 4336 0210

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 13th-16th October 2025

Project coordinator: Helen Daniel

Site supervisor: Helen Daniel

Site code: BLC 25/156

Area of site: 5.6 ha

Summary of results: Twenty-seven trenches were successfully excavated, targeted to investigate geophysical anomalies as well as areas of no response. Twenty-one of these featured only geological changes and post-medieval land drains. The remaining six trenches had seven features of possible archaeological interest that were excavated, recorded and sampled. These few shallow ditches and gullies provided neither finds nor dating material either from excavation or from processed environmental samples. As a result, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited with both Leicestershire Museums, with accession no: X A124.2025 and with the Archaeology Data Service, in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 28.10.25 Steve Preston✓ 28.10.25
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Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire Archaeological Evaluation

by Helen Daniel

Report 25/156b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on a field lying to the south of the current F P McCann concrete product facility at Brascote Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire (SK 4336 0210) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates, Fulford House, Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 4EA on behalf of FP McCann Ltd, 3 Drumard Road, Knockcloghrim, Gulladuff, Magherafelt BT45 8QA.

Planning permission (25/00306/FUL) is being sought from Hinkley & Bosworth Borough Council for the erection of a pipe manufacturing facility with associated storage and biodiversity enhancements, on land to the south of the current F P McCann concrete product facility at Brascote Lane, Cadeby. The overall site consists of three agricultural fields covering a total of c. 12 ha, of which only the easternmost field (c. 5.6 ha) required an archaeological investigation. An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was requested in order to inform the planning process and to provide information to allow the formation of an appropriate mitigation strategy as necessary. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2025) and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology.

The evaluation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr William Kelly, Senior Planning Archaeologist (Heritage) for Leicestershire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel, Stacey Smith, Megan Wiggin and Asher Booth between 13th and 16th October 2025 and the site code is BLC 25/156.

The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited with both Leicestershire Museums, with accession no: X A124.2025 and with the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of Brascote Lane, Cadeby in Leicestershire (SK 4336 0210) (Fig. 1), approximately 3km south-east of Market Bosworth, 0.8km south-east of Cadeby and 0.5km east of the A447 Hinckley Road. The site comprises a single pasture field of about 5.6ha (Fig. 2; Pls 1 and 2). The site slopes gently down from 123m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the far northern corner, with the lowest point lying at

112m aOD in the south-eastern corner. The underlying bedrock is recorded as Gunthorpe Member (Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group) with overlying superficial deposits of Dunmore Gravels (BGS 2010).

Archaeological background

The site's archaeological background was highlighted in a desk-based assessment (AJA 2025) which noted that numerous archaeological investigations, often in advance of quarrying, have taken place within the surrounding landscape, demonstrating evidence for later prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman settlement. There are no designated heritage assets within the study area: the nearest is a Scheduled moated site at Newbold Verdon (list entry 1009198), approximately 1.9km north-east of the site, while the north-eastern boundary of the Registered Battlefield of Bosworth Field (1000004) is approximately 2km south west of the site.

To the south-west of and within the western field of the proposal site, a geophysical survey (Leicester HER ref. ELE5352), evaluation trenching (ELE4913) and an excavation (ELE7951) identified an early/middle 1st century AD Roman settlement (MLE20096) consisting of an enclosure with two structures and a number of pits. Further to the south, ditches, pits and a kiln of a similar date were also identified.

Crop marks to the south-west suggest the presence of two ring ditches, most likely representing levelled Bronze Age barrows while another barrow was excavated c.1km to the north-east, producing a collared urn and cremation pit (MLE27084). The same site also produced two Saxon sunken-featured buildings (MLE27085) dated to the 5th or 6th century AD.

Multiple finds ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the medieval period and including flint scatters, Roman coins and fragments of a Viking trefoil brooch have been found across the wider area.

North-east of the site, however, an evaluation (Daniel 2018) revealed no deposits of archaeological interest.

A geophysical survey undertaken on the site itself only identified a single pit-type feature of possible archaeological interest, and anomalies related to agricultural land use (Dawson *et al.* 2025).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if the pit-type feature identified during the geophysical survey is of archaeological interest;
- to determine if any metallic objects possibly related to the Battle of Bosworth are present on the site;

to provide sufficient information to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be produced if required; and

It was proposed to excavate 27 trenches, each 30m long and 1.8 m wide (representing a 3.2% sample of the area). A contingency of an additional 1% was included in the proposal in order to clarify the results of the initial trenching, however this was not required. Topsoil and any other overburden were removed under constant archaeological supervision by a 360°-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were then to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project, without compromising the integrity of any features that might have warranted preservation *in situ* or may have been better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. All spoil heaps were metal detected and monitored for finds.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located was to be assessed according to research priorities such as those set out in *Historic England Research Agenda* (HE 2017) and where relevant, those research aims outlined in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012). The relevant standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2023a and b) were followed.

Results

Twenty-seven trenches were dug as intended, with only one trench, Trench 25 requiring adjustment. This trench required shortening by 5m at its eastern end due to it extending into extremely wet ground. The machine struggled to manoeuvre safely and it became clear from the gleyed clay deposit uncovered just as the machine reached this point, that the area had been waterlogged for some time. This spot coincides with a geophysical anomaly interpreted as an area of magnetic debris. A similar anomaly was also located in the adjacent Trench 24 and was accounted for by modern truncation which had exposed a lower geology in the southern end of the trench and was significantly wetter than the surrounding area but not fully waterlogged.

The geophysical survey identified a large number of parallel linear anomalies orientated roughly north-south, which were initially interpreted as probable agricultural features. The evaluation trenching confirmed that, in fact, these features mostly represented either ceramic land drains or changes in the natural geology caused by gravel banding which was present at regular intervals within the clay on a north-south alignment.

This disparity between the interpretation and the results is almost certainly due to the shallow thickness of the overburden. Whilst geophysics is never an exact science and is very dependent on the underlying geology

and environmental factors, the geophysical sensors tend to work best on deposits that are around 0.5-1m below ground and across this site, they were generally no more than 0.3m.

The trenches ranged in length from 25m to 32.3m and in depth from 0.3m to 0.6m; all were 1.8m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trenches 1-8, 11-19, 23-25 and 27 (Figs 2-4; Pls 7 and 14)

Trenches 1-8, 11-19, 23-25 and 27 all ranged between 25m to 32.3m long and between 0.3m to 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.11-0.15m of topsoil and 0.17-0.25m subsoil overlying varied natural geologies of: light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel.

A pit-type feature on the geophysical survey was tested with trench 15, but with no sign of such a feature, only heavy brown-red clay between two stony sand bands was present and was confirmed as geological by sondage.

Modern truncation was present within trenches 22-25 which suggested previous attempts at water management in the southern part of the site. An east-west strip of overburden seems to have been removed at an earlier date with the removed topsoil and subsoil mixed together and then redeposited onto the natural geology.

Trench 25 was shortened due to waterlogging at its eastern end and its stratigraphy differed from the majority (as explained above) with 0.35m of redeposited mid grey-brown sandy-clay mixed topsoil and subsoil, see also Trench 26 below. No features were present, nor finds recovered from any of these trenches.

Trenches 2, 3, 4, 6, 16, 19 and 21-26 all contained post-medieval terracotta field drains of various types, the positions of which correspond with some of the linear anomalies visible in the results of the geophysical survey.

Most of the remaining linear anomalies were demonstrated to be geological in nature, a result of the natural clay and stony gravel banding observed in the trenches.

No further features were identified within any of the trenches. Metal detecting was undertaken on spoil heaps but did not reveal any objects of archaeological significance.

Trench 9 (Figs 2-6; Pls 3 and 4)

Trench 9 was aligned east-west and was 28.4m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m of topsoil and 0.21m subsoil overlying light buff-yellow sandy clay and gravel natural geologies.

At 7.4m from the west end of the trench, a north–south aligned shallow ditch, 4, was recorded which was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep. This was filled with a single fill, 55, of light-grey silty clay with inclusions of 0.05mm rounded stones (15%), manganese (10%) and with moderate rooting. No finds were recovered.

Trench 10 (Figs 2-6; Pls 5 and 6)

Trench 10 was aligned north–south and was 29.9m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying light buff-yellow sandy clay and gravel natural geologies.

At c. 20m from the south end of the trench shallow gullies 5 and 6 were recorded, both on an E-W alignment, immediately adjacent to one another. Gully 5 was shallow and flat-based with a gentle to moderate slope, 0.5m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled with a single fill, 56, of mid orange-grey clay-sand with some evidence of rooting to base and sides. Gully 6 was shallow and flat-based with a sharp slope, 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep and also with a single fill, 57, of mid orange-grey clay-sand with frequent sub-angular 0-60mm stones (15%). No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 20 (Figs 2-6; Pls 8 and 9)

Trench 20 was aligned close to east–west and was 28.2m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m of topsoil and 0.2m subsoil overlying light buff-yellow sandy-clay and gravel natural geologies.

At 9.9m from the west end of the trench, shallow N-S-aligned gully 3 was 0.93m wide, 0.13m deep and filled with single fill, 54, of mid brown-grey clay-sand with inclusions of 0.05m sub-rounded stones (15%). No finds recovered.

Trench 21 (Figs 2-6; Pls 10 and 11)

Trench 21 was aligned east–west and was 29.9m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.23m subsoil overlying light buff-yellow sandy-clay and gravel natural geologies with large patches of ironstone at the eastern end.

At 11.4m from the west end of the trench, shallow ditch 2 was recorded on a roughly N-S alignment, which was 0.98m wide and 0.24m deep and filled with a single fill, 53, of mid grey-brown sandy-silt with inclusions of 0.05m rounded stones (10%) and occasional charcoal (1%). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 22 (Figs 2-6; Pls 12 and 13)

Trench 22 was aligned north-west to south-east and was 31.3m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m of topsoil and 0.25m subsoil overlying light buff-yellow sandy-clay natural geology with small patches of yellow-pink sandy clay and stony gravel banding.

At 22m from the south-east end of the trench, shallow ditch 1 was recorded which was aligned NE–SW and was 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill, 52, of a very wet dark grey silty clay with inclusions of 0.05m rounded stones (5%) and ceramic building material (5%). No finds were recovered. The ceramic building material was of modern date, suggesting the ditch is related to recent attempts at water management in this part of the site. The client recently had cause to re-excavate the ditch on the eastern boundary and reinstate the link to that along the southern, in order to drain this area.

Trench 26 (Figs 2-6; Pls 15 and 16)

Trench 26 was aligned east–west and was 32.1m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.52m of mid grey-brown sandy-clay mixed topsoil and subsoil redeposited on to mid orange-red clay-sand and mid-brown gravelly clay natural geology.

At 3.6m from the west end of the trench, NNE–SSW-aligned gully 7 was recorded which was 0.5m widening to 1.1m at the north. It was 0.17m deep at maximum and filled with a single fill, 58, of mid grey-brown silty-clay with inclusions of 0.05m rounded stones (10%) and manganese (15%). No finds were recovered.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling by Josh Hargreaves

A total of seven bulk soil samples were taken from all excavated ditches and gullies. All samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and to enhance small finds recovery. Sub-samples of 10 litres of each were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. No charred plant remains, charcoal or small finds were recovered.

Conclusion

Twenty-seven trenches were successfully excavated, targeted to investigate geophysical anomalies as well as areas of no response. Twenty-one of these featured only geological changes and post-medieval terracotta land drains. The remaining six trenches had seven features of potential archaeological interest that were excavated, recorded and sampled. The small number of shallow ditches and gullies, the deepest 0.24m, provided neither finds nor dating material either from excavation or from processed environmental samples. These features are

considered to relate to relatively modern agricultural practice. On the basis of these results, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

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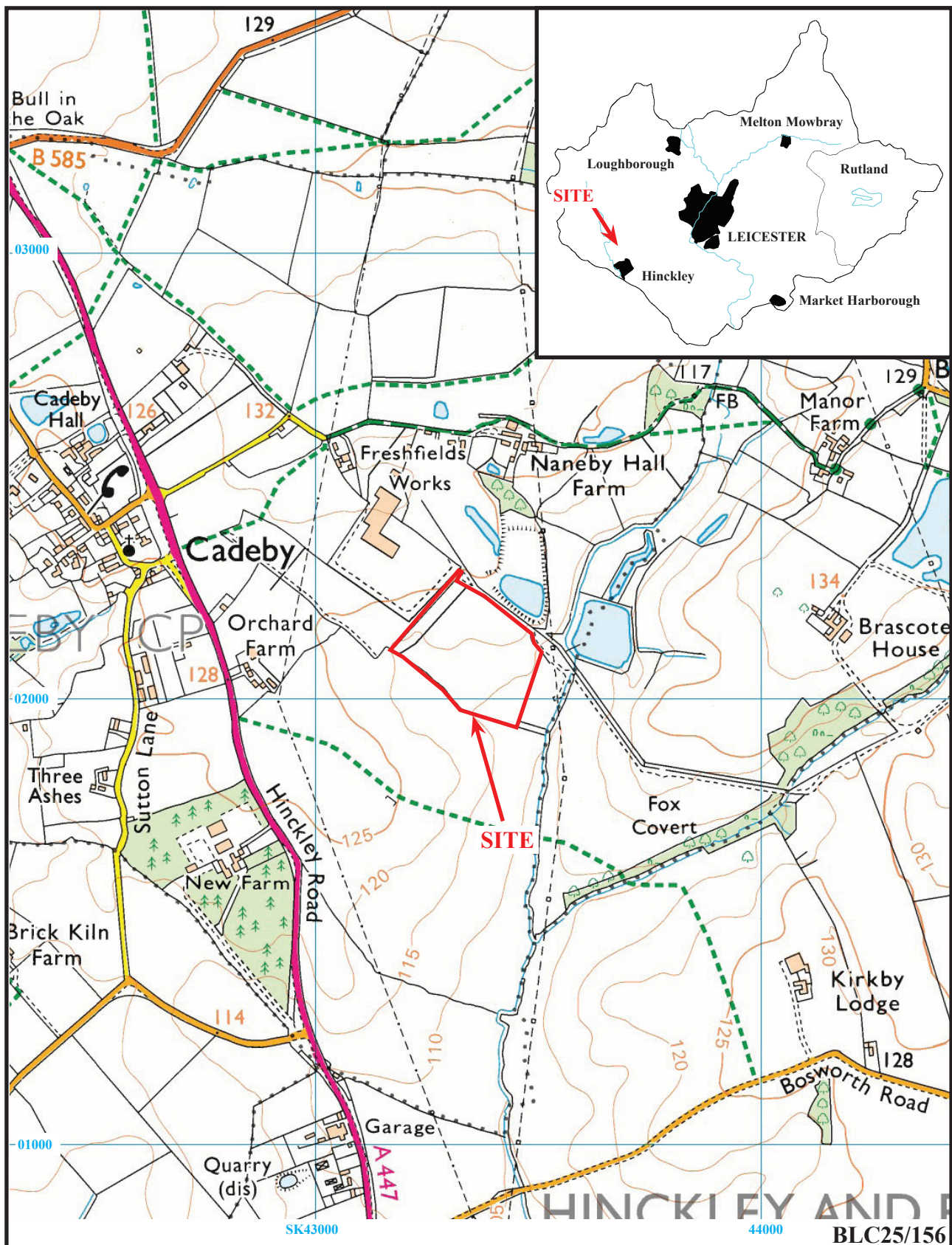
APPENDIX 1: Trench details
0m at S or W end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	29.8	1.8	0.3	0–0.12m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.12–0.29m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.29m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
2	30.7	1.8	0.35	0–0.11m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.11–0.33m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.33m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
3	31.1	1.8	0.4	0–0.11m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.11–0.36m mid red-brown silty-clay subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay, buff-yellow clay-sand and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
4	30.4	1.8	0.5	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13–0.45m mid red-brown silty-clay subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.45m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay with occasional manganese inclusions and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
5	30.8	1.8	0.39	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13–0.36m mid red-brown silty-clay subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay, buff-yellow clay-sand and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
6	30.6	1.8	0.36	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13–0.33m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.33m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
7	30.7	1.8	0.39	0–0.14m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.14–0.38m mid red-brown silty-clay subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.38m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay, buff-yellow clay-sand and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
8	31.3	1.8	0.38	0–0.12m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.12–0.37m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.37m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding with large patches of brown-red clay natural geologies.
9	28.4	1.8	0.36	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13–0.34m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.34m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and gravel natural geologies. Ditch 4 [Pls 3 and 4]
10	29.9	1.8	0.37	0–0.14m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.14–0.36m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies. Gullies 5 and 6 [Pls 5 and 6]
11	31	1.8	0.37	0–0.12m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.12–0.34m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.34m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
12	30.4	1.8	0.37	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13–0.36m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
13	29.8	1.8	0.38	0–0.14m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.14–0.36m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay/stony gravel and mid brown-red clay banding natural geologies.
14	29.7	1.8	0.36	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13–0.35m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.35m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay/stony gravel and mid brown-red clay banding natural geologies. [Pl. 7]
15	31.2	1.8	0.38	0–0.15m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.15–0.36m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay/stony gravel and mid brown-red clay banding natural geologies.
16	32.3	1.8	0.38	0–0.14m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional rounded small stones (5%), 0.14–0.37m mid red-brown silty-clay with occ. sub-rounded stone inclusions (5%), 0.37m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay with occ. manganese (5%) and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
17	30.5	1.8	0.36	0–0.14m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.14–0.34m mid red-brown silty-clay with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions (5%), 0.34m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay with occasional manganese (5%) and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
18	32	1.8	0.31	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				stones (5%), 0.13-0.30m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.30m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay with occasional manganese inclusions, mid-brown-pink clay banding and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
19	29	1.8	0.38	0–0.12m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.12-0.36m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay with occasional manganese inclusions, mid-brown-pink clay banding and stony gravel banding natural geologies.
20	28.2	1.8	0.34	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13-0.33m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.33m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies. Gully 3 [Pls 8 and 9]
21	29.9	1.8	0.38	0–0.14m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.14-0.37m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.37m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies with large patches of ironstone at eastern end. Ditch 2 [Pls 10 and 11]
22	31.3	1.8	0.51	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.13-0.38m very diffuse mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%) and large area of gleyed clay, 0.38m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding with small patches of yellow-pink sandy clay natural geologies. Ditch 1 [Pls 12 and 13]
23	30.5	1.8	0.35	0–0.12m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.12-0.33m mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.33m+ light buff-yellow sandy-clay and stony gravel banding natural geologies with orange-red clay at lower level in SW end.
24	29.6	1.8	0.37	0–0.13m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), at NE end 0.13-0.35m mid red-brown silty-clay with occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions (5%) and at SW end very diffuse mid orange-brown silty-sand subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.35m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay with occasional manganese (5%) and gravel natural geologies.
25	25	1.8	0.36	0-0.35 redeposited mixed mid grey-brown sandy-clay topsoil and subsoil, 0.35m+ mid red-orange clay-sand and stony gravel banding natural geology. [Pl. 14]
26	32.1	1.8	0.6	0-0.52 redeposited mixed mid grey-brown sandy-clay topsoil and subsoil, 0.52m+ mid orange-red clay-sand and mid-brown gravelly-clay natural geology. Gully 7 [Pls 15 and 16]
27	30.9	1.8	0.38	0–0.14m mid grey-brown sandy-silt topsoil with occasional sub-rounded small stones (5%), 0.14-0.36m mid red-brown silty-clay subsoil with occasional sub-rounded stones (5%), 0.36m+ mid brown-red sandy-clay, buff-yellow clay-sand and stony gravel banding natural geologies.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

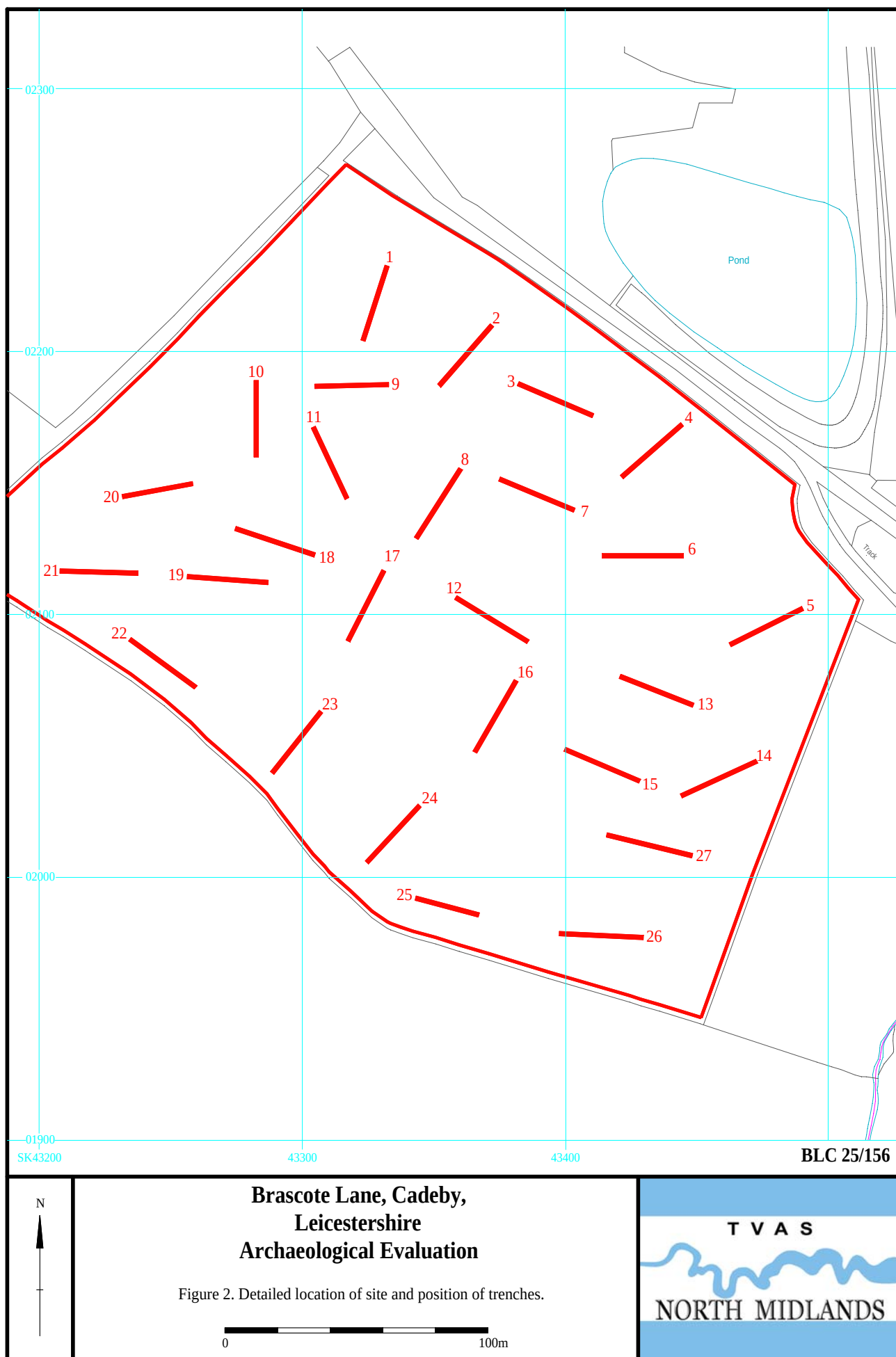
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21	2	53	Ditch		
20	3	54	Gully		
9	4	55	Ditch		
10	5	56	Gully		
10	6	57	Gully		
26	7	58	Gully		

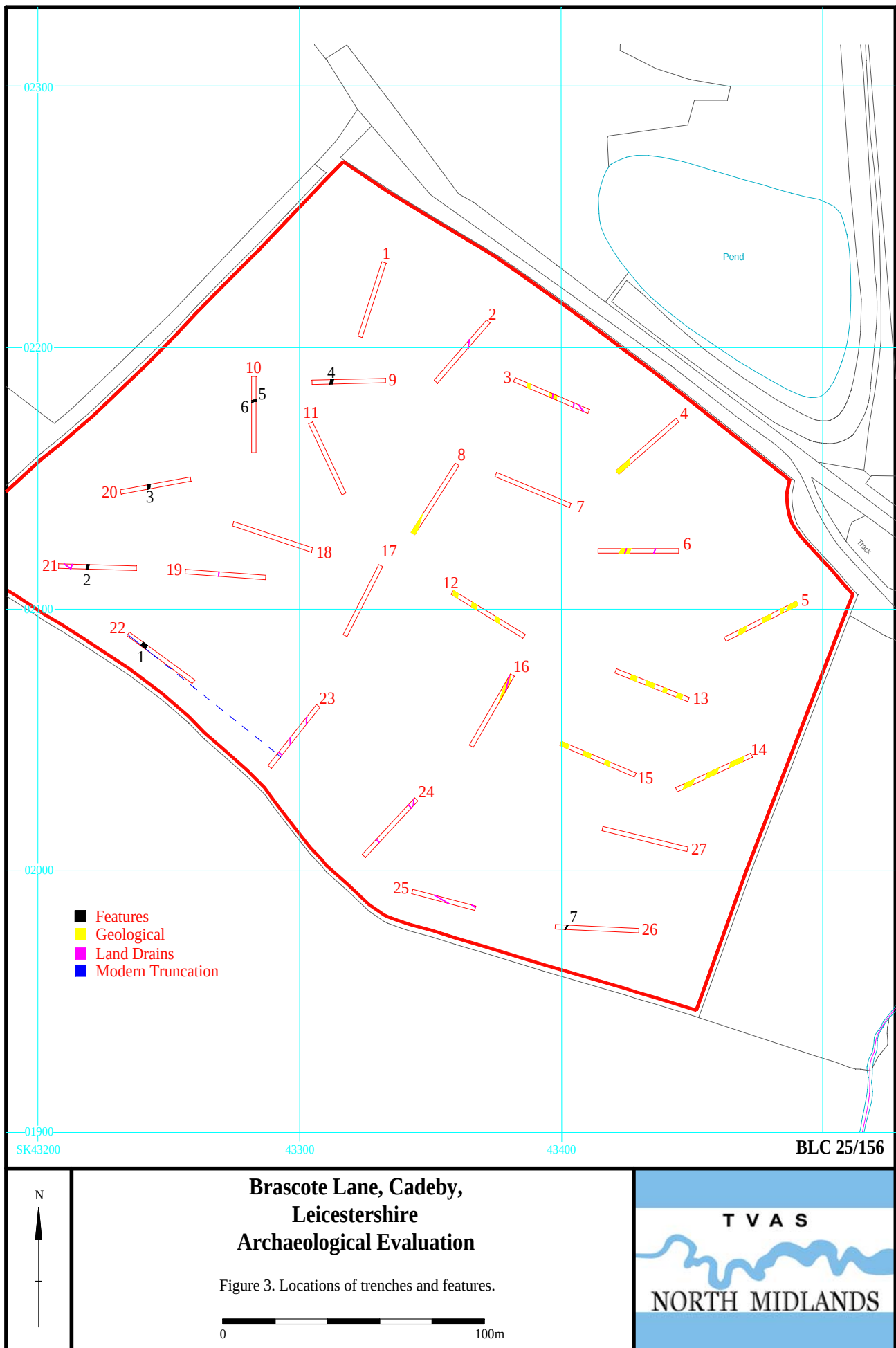


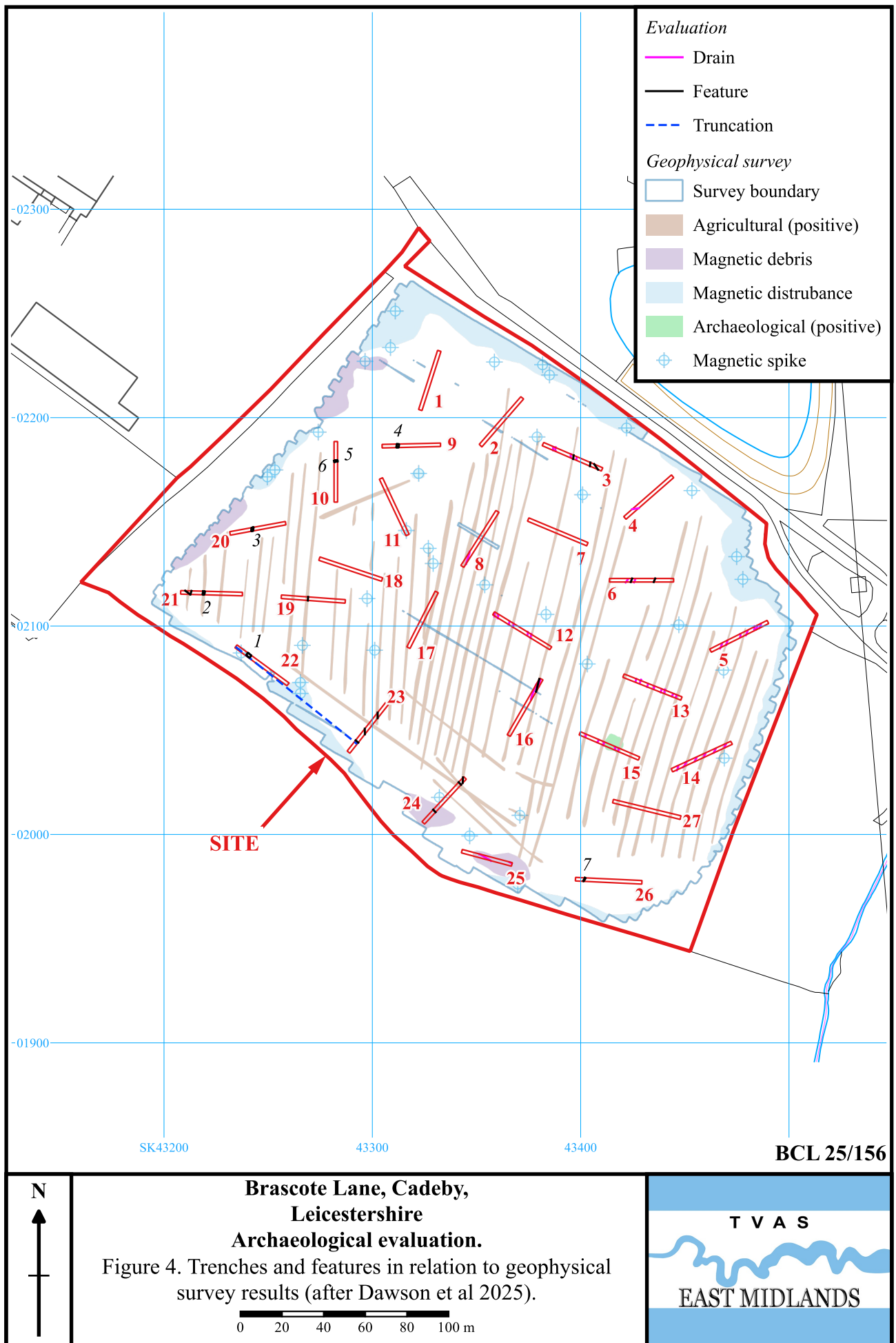
**Brascote Lane, Cadeby,
Leicestershire**
Archaeological Evaluation
Figure 1. Location of site within Cadeby and Leicestershire

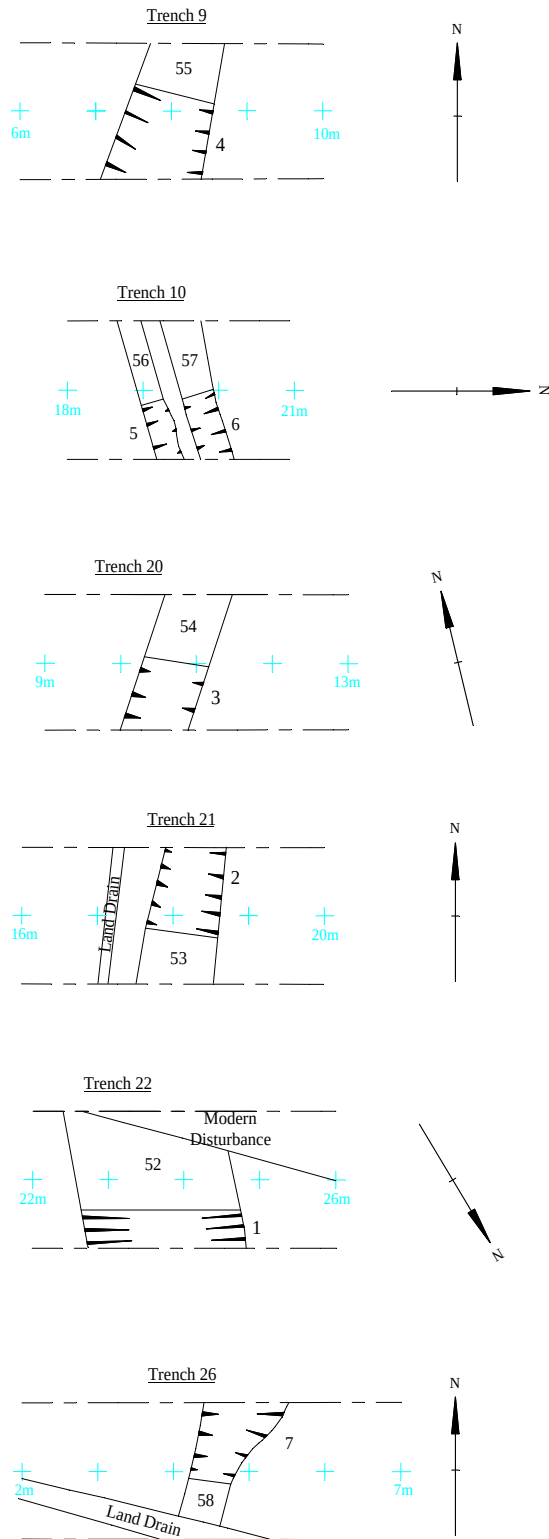
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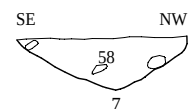
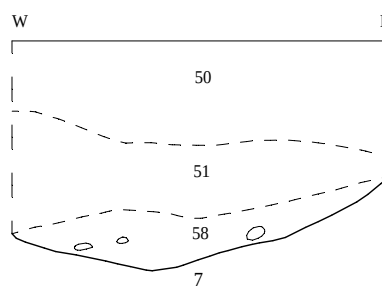
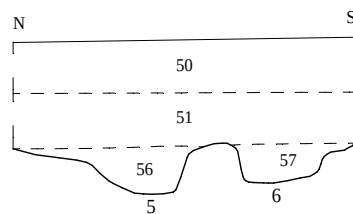
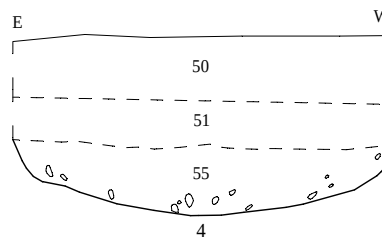
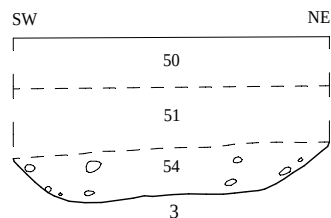
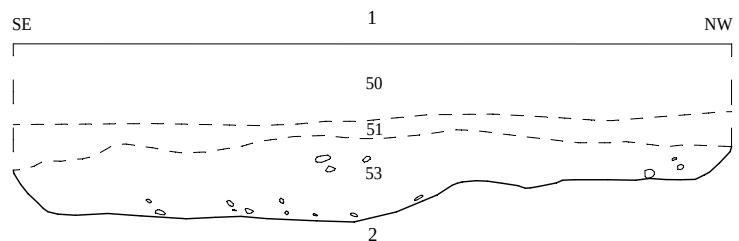
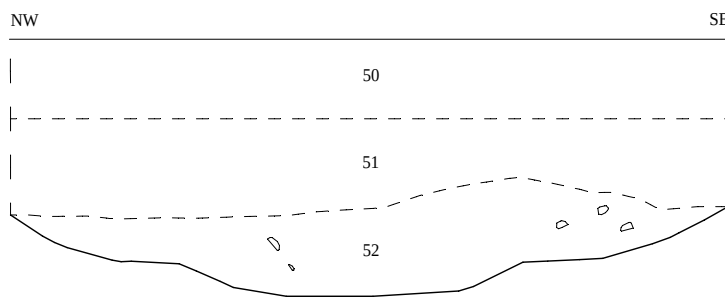
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Plans of trenches.

0 5m

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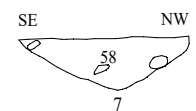
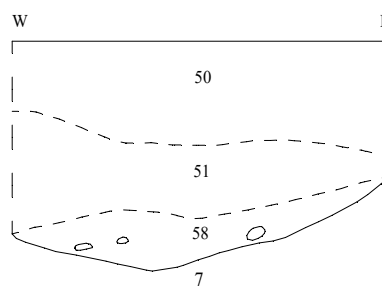
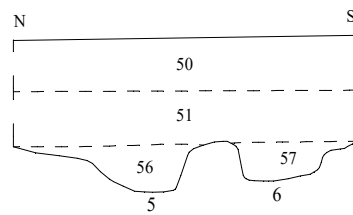
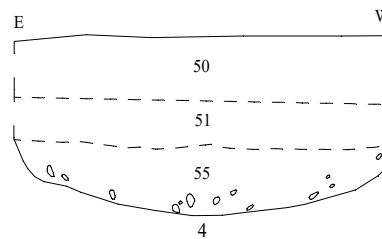
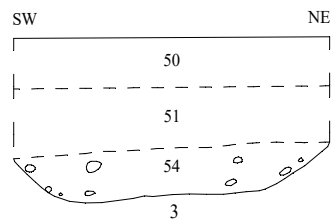
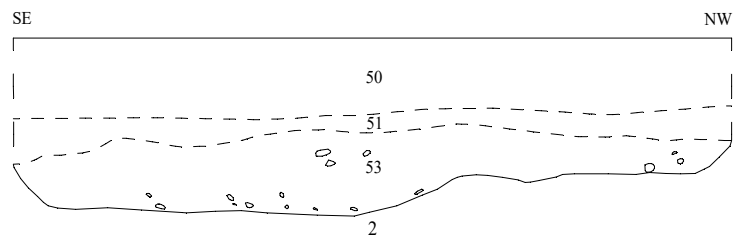
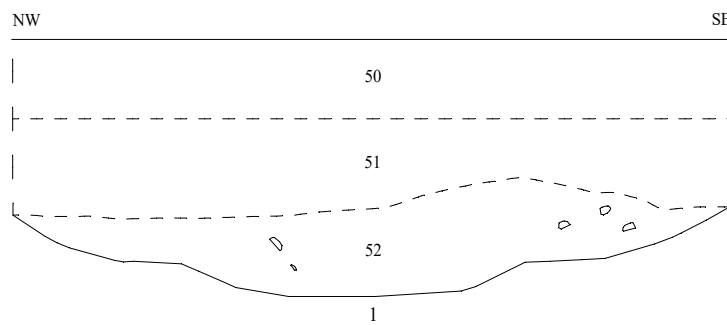
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**Brascote Lane, Cadeby,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections.





Plate 1. Site view, looking south-west.



Plate 2. Site view, looking south-east.



Plate 3. Trench 9, looking east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m.



Plate 4. Ditch 4 (T9), looking south,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.1m.

BLC 25/156

**Brascote Lane, Cadeby,
Leicestershire
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 10, looking north,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m



Plate 6. Gullies 5 and 6 (T10), looking south-east,
Scales: 0.5m, 0.1m and 0.1m.



Plate 7. Trench 14, looking north-east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m



Plate 8. Trench 20, looking east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m

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Leicestershire
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 to 8.**





Plate 9. Gully 3 (T20), looking south-west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 10. Trench 21, looking east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m



Plate 11. Ditch 2, looking south,
Scales: 1m, 0.4m and 0.1m.



Plate 12. Trench 22, looking north-west,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 to 12.**





Plate 13. Ditch 1 (T22), looking east,
Scales: 1m and 0.4m.



Plate 14. Trench 25, looking east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m



Plate 15. Trench 26, looking east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.4m



Plate 16. Gully 7 (T26), looking south,
Scales: 1m, 0.4m and 0.1m.

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13 to 16.**

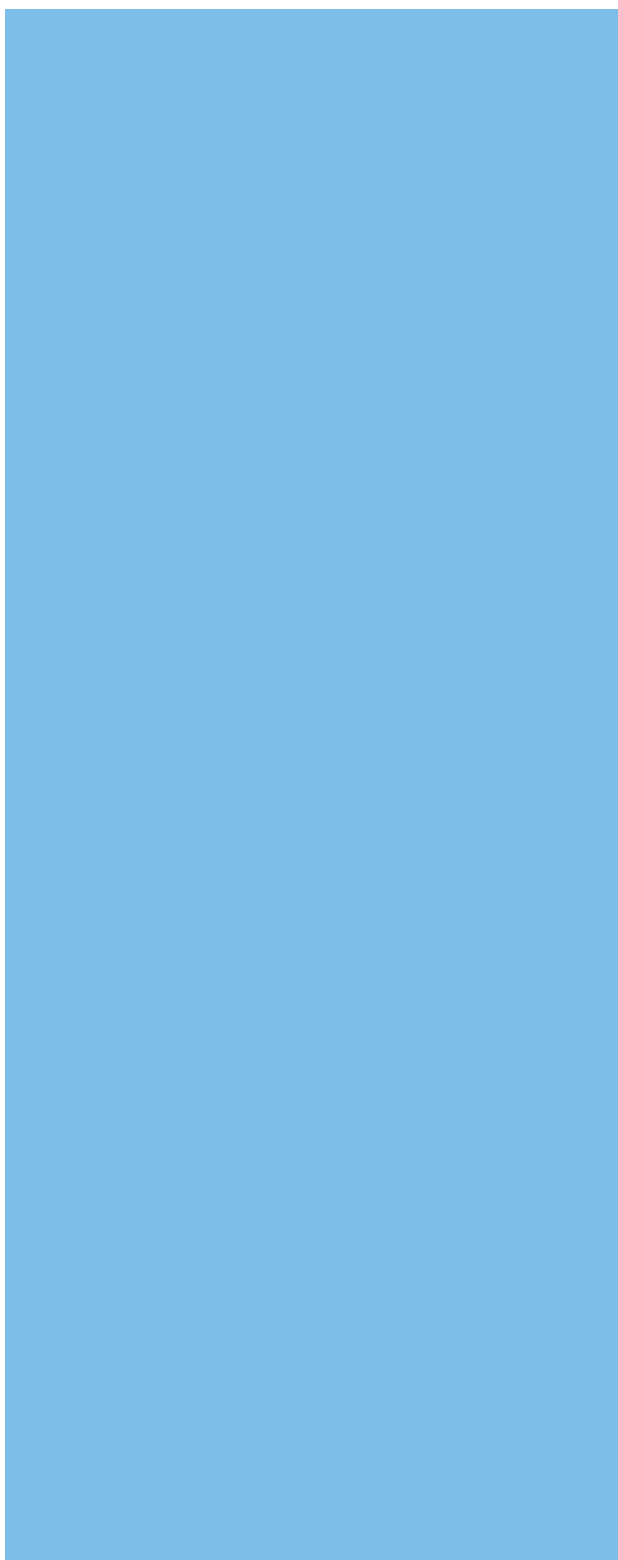
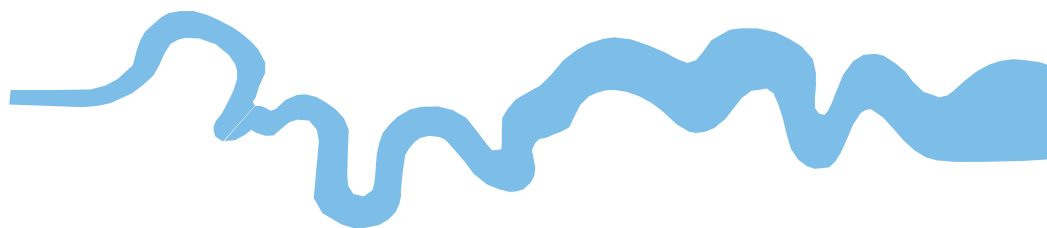


TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 1/1 BC
Iron Age: Late	100 BC
Iron Age: Middle	400 BC
Iron Age: Early	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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