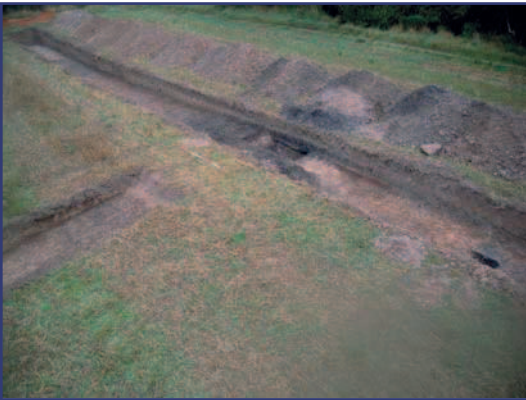


# Hugglescote Leicestershire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# Land off Standard Hill, Hugglescote, Leicestershire

## *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Robin Bashford and Vix Hughes*

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### **Summary**

*Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Miller Homes (East Midlands) Ltd, to undertake an evaluation of land at Hugglescote, Leicestershire, NGR SK 4180 1350. The work was carried out in advance of a planning application for residential development. The work was undertaken between 21<sup>st</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> September 2011.*

*The evaluation revealed remains indicating the presence of at least two Bronze Age burnt mound deposits with associated discrete features infilled with material consistent with fuel debris. No further prehistoric activity was revealed by the investigation.*

*Furrows and field boundaries were recorded and probably date to the Medieval to Early Post-medieval period. These are part of the ridge and furrow landscape, which formed part of the agricultural systems associated with the villages of Hugglescote and Snibston and the manor at Donington le Heath.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Miller Homes (East Midlands) Ltd, to undertake a trench investigation of land at Hugglescote, Leicestershire (see Fig.1) centred on National Grid Reference SK 4180 1350.
- 1.1.2 The investigation is intended to provide accompanying information to a planning application for the residential development of the site, comprising approximately 400 dwellings and associated infrastructure, together with public open space and ecological buffer zones.
- 1.1.3 Work was carried out in adherence to a specification for the archaeological evaluation of the site produced by CgMs, (Mortimer 2011b) and agreed with the Principal Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council. This document followed the submission of a desk-based assessment (CgMs SM/12271) and the results of geophysical survey and fieldwalking (Northamptonshire Archaeology report 11/41).
- 1.1.4 The overarching aim of the work was to sample, by trial trenching, c. 2% of the accessible parts of the application area, to assess the veracity of the geophysical survey results and determine if areas believed to be devoid of archaeological features were genuinely blank. This entailed the excavation of 26 trenches across two fields, (see Figure2).
- 1.1.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with *Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)* and the local authority's policies on archaeology. The work was undertaken between 21<sup>st</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> September 2011.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The area of the site in Hugglescote, lies south of the A511 and east of the A447, some 0.5km to the west of the centre of Coalville, which is approximately 20km from Leicester to the east. The site itself is located to the north of Standard Road and Highfield Street in Hugglescote.
- 1.2.2 The overall application area measures approximately 19.4 hectares in extent and comprises three fields, two of which were accessible for evaluation (13.4 hectares), and one overgrown scrub zone on the eastern side, (6 hectares), which cannot be accessed (Figs 1 and 2). The area of proposed development available currently consists of two fields under arable cultivation or left open and one of scrubland. The area is bounded to the north and east by residential areas of Coalville and Hugglescote. To the south is Standard Hill and the Snibston Grange Nature Reserve is to the west.
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey ([Http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer)) records the bedrock below the eastern extent of the site as mudstone of the Radcliffe member with no record of the superficial deposits. The remainder of the site is underlain by Tarporey siltstone and the interface between this and the mudstone to the east is overlain by superficial alluvial deposits.
- 1.2.4 The site lies between 130 – 140m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) and the ground itself has numerous undulations across the various fields. The development area is traversed by two small streams.



### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The full archaeological and historical background to the site has been reviewed in a desk-based assessment (Mortimer 2011a). This is not reproduced here. The DBA conclusions are summarised in the specification for this work (Mortimer 2011b) as follows:
- 1.3.2 The desk-based assessment established that the proposed development site does not contain any archaeological sites or other heritage assets subject to formal designation as a Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Registered Park or Registered Historic Battlefield.
- 1.3.3 The assessment also established that there are a number of HER entries relating to material recorded as being recovered from within the proposed development area. These comprise the chance find of a Palaeolithic hand-axe which is ex-situ and unlikely to be an indicator of significant archaeological potential. Fieldwalking within the site has recovered Mesolithic material and also medieval/post-medieval pottery scatters. There is also a record from the Finds Liaison Officer of the Portable Antiquities Scheme relating to the discovery of Roman coins within the southernmost field. The recorded location appeared to correlate closely with an area of relatively recent excavation and it is likely that this spot has been returned to by further detectorists. No other cultural material was present within this disturbed ground.
- 1.3.4 What was clear from the site visit undertaken during the preparation of the desk-based assessment is the complicated microtopography within the site, especially within the southernmost field. Some of the earthworks are clearly ridge and furrow, whilst others appear to be former hedgelines, palaeochannels and the result of surface runoff. It is however possible that there may be other earthworks of medieval or later date within this field.
- 1.3.5 In assessing the site's archaeological significance the desk-based assessment concluded that the known 'undesigned heritage assets' within the site may not be the best indicator of its archaeological potential. The chance find of a handaxe is not significant. It is almost certain that the southern field has been extensively metal-detected and the hoard may be isolated and may not suggest the potential for settlement within the site. It is less easy to assess the significance of the Mesolithic finds, because they appear to have been recovered from amateur work within the site and because no flintwork was recovered during the site visit, despite a relatively detailed search. The medieval/post-medieval ceramics are what would be anticipated in the environs of a grange and may well relate to manuring. The impact of the proposed development upon the known 'undesigned heritage assets' within the site is difficult to assess, but likely to be low. The potential for the discovery of further 'undesigned heritage assets' within the site was conversely assessed as being high.

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the Hugglescote evaluation were:
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development;
  - To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;



- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

## 2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- Assess the veracity of the reported discovery of Mesolithic material from the site;
- To understand the context of the Roman coin hoard and determine the presence/absence of associated features;
- To seek to establish the nature of the geophysical anomalies, particularly to assess if the polygonal features are anthropogenic in origin and assess the heat affected features.

## 2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The evaluation strategy comprised 26 x 50 m trenches cumulatively covering a 2% sample of the available parts of the development area (13.4 ha).

2.3.2 Trenches were located (see Fig.2) to investigate geophysical anomalies but in respect of health and safety restrictions trenches were moved to avoid overhead and underground cables. Trenches were also relocated during the investigation in order to address evolving archaeological objectives. Trench 6 (excavated as 6a and 6b) was relocated in order to investigate the brow of a hill in the vicinity of where a flint scraper had been recovered from the topsoil of Trench 22. Trench 9 (excavated as 9 a and 9b) was relocated in order to investigate the extent of the burnt mound deposits in Trench 24).

2.3.3 Trench locations were set out using a Leica GPS.

2.3.4 The procedures for the excavation of the evaluation trenches followed those as given in the specifications (Mortimer 2011b) and in accordance with OA guidelines (OA 2002) and IFA standards (IFA 2001).

# 3 RESULTS

## 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, beginning with the objective elements; a summary of the trench results, followed by a section on the specific trenches that produced archaeological remains, by area. This is then followed by the discussion of phased activity and a more subjective, overall interpretation (Section 4). A full index of all trenches including dimensions, orientation and strata is presented, in tabular form, in Appendix A.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The investigation area lay on a pasture field (Field1) and an arable field (Field 2) where the crop had been harvested. The trenches were dug in extremely dry ground conditions with dry preceding conditions.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Significant archaeological remains were found within Trenches 12 and 24 (9a/9b).

3.3.2 Of the 29 trenches (including split trenches) excavated, 10 contained 19 features, and 19 contained either no features or solely field drains. A total of 124 recording contexts were issued, with at least a two-thirds constituting the topsoil, subsoil and drift geology deposits seen throughout the area. The archaeological remains were all stratigraphically below the topsoil and subsoil unless otherwise specified. The features included linear features such as furrows and ditches and, discrete features such as pits and postholes. The table below summarises the trench findings.

Trench No.	Field	Archaeology present ?	Number of features	Type of features, deposits etc	Date range of features (where known)
1	1	No	-	Colluvium seen	
2	1	No	-	-	
3	1	Yes	1	Ditch: Colluvium	
4	1	No	-	Palaeochannel	
5a	1	No	-	-	
5b	1	No	-	Palaeochannel	
6a	2	No	-	-	
6b	2	No	-	-	
7	1	Yes	1	Furrow	
8	1	Yes	2	Ditch: Field Drain	
9a	2	Yes	1	Burnt Deposits: Colluvium	
9b	2	Yes	1	Burnt Deposits: Colluvium seen	
10	1	No	-	Field drains	
11	1	Yes	1	Ditch (1884 OS map)	
12	1	Yes	5	Burnt Deposits: prehistoric buried ground surface: Ditch: Pit: Linear: Colluvium seen	Early Bronze Age (based on date of comparative deposits in Trench 24)
13	1	No	-	-	
14	1	Yes	1	Ditch/Drainage channel (visible on 1884 OS map).	
15	2	No	-	-	
16	2	No	-	-	
17	2	No	-	-	
18	2	No	-	-	
19	2	No	-	Field drain	
20	2	No	-	-	
21	2	No	-	-	

Trench No.	Field	Archaeology present ?	Number of features	Type of features, deposits etc	Date range of features (where known)
22	2	No	-	Flint findspot	
23	2	No	-	-	
24	2	Yes	5	EBA: Burnt Deposits: prehistoric buried ground surface: 2 Pits: Posthole: Colluvium	Early Bronze Age
25	1	No	-	-	
26	2	Yes	1	Ditch (visible on 1884 OS map)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>		

### 3.4 Trenches in Field 1

3.4.1 A total of 13 trenches were positioned in Field 1 (see Fig.2). Trenches 5 and 8 were split into two lengths to avoid services. Five of the trenches contained features of low or no significance including furrows and relatively modern ditches that are visible on modern mapping (Trenches 3, 7, 8, 11 and 14). These features are described in the trench tables at the end of this report. Trench 12 which contained notable archaeological remains is described below.

#### ***Trench 12***

*(See Figs 3 and 4)*

- 3.4.2 Three discrete features were revealed at the east end of the trench and a sequence of layers, some containing substantial burnt residues were present at the western end. No finds were recovered from the trench.
- 3.4.3 The earliest deposit was the natural geology (context 1200) seen at the base of the trench. At the western end of the trench this was overlain by a 0.06m thick layer (1201) of patchy reddish-brown sandy-clay, containing a high proportion of gravel and small stones towards the base. The deposit was seen to extend over 3.5m at the western end of the trench. The layer was interpreted as the remnant of a buried ground surface.
- 3.4.4 Layer 1201 was overlain by an extensive deposit (1202) of dark grey silty-sand with approximately 10% ash, soot and charcoal inclusions. The layer of burnt material extended across the entire trench. It was investigated at the western end, where it was seen to be 0.22m thick. The upper surface of the burnt material was undulating. It was unclear whether this due to the presence of several raised / mound areas or whether it was caused by the impact of ridge and furrow.
- 3.4.5 At the eastern end of the trench three discrete features were revealed; Cuts 1205, 1208 and 1210.
- 3.4.6 Cut 1205 was a possible pit. It was circular in plan and measured 1.2m in diameter and approximately 0.5m in depth with a U-shaped profile. The feature was filled with two deposits (sandy gravel and pebbles 1206 and silty-sand 1207). The primary fill being 1206, this was overlain by fill 1207.
- 3.4.7 To the east of the possible pit, at the extreme eastern end of the trench was feature/cut 1208. Only part of this feature was visible within the trench. The feature was over 0.9m wide by 0.24m deep and had a very broad, shallow profile. It contained a single dark

grey stoney silty-clay fill (1209). Approximately half of the stone inclusions were seen to be heat affected.

- 3.4.8 A 0.3 m wide linear feature (Cut 1210) was recorded to the west of 1208. This feature had similar fills (1211 to 1209) to Cut 1210.
- 3.4.9 Sealing the fills of the cut features and overlying burnt layer 1202 was a thick (0.7m) deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay (layer 1203) that extended across the entire trench. This layer was sealed by topsoil 1204.

### **3.5 Trenches in Field 2**

- 3.5.1 Thirteen trenches were positioned in Field 2 (see Fig.2). Trenches 6 and 9 were both split into two lengths and arranged in order to further investigate the location of worked flints from fieldwalking/topsoil during this investigation and burnt mound deposits in Trench 24 respectively. Trenches 9a, 9b, 24 contained archaeological remains and are described below. The remaining trenches were either blank, contained only field drains or (Trench 26) a single linear feature which is visible as a modern boundary on OS mapping. These trenches are presented in table form only at the end of the report.

#### ***Trench 9a***

- 3.5.2 Trench 9 was moved from its original position to the vicinity of Trench 24 in order to investigate the extent of a burnt deposit in Trench 24 (see Fig.5). The trench was done in two halves; Trench 9a was perpendicular to, and west of Trench 24. It contained two layers of colluvium, a burnt layer, and a possible buried ground surface.
- 3.5.3 The earliest deposit was the natural geology 902 (same as 2403) seen at the base of the trench. Overlying this was a 0.05m thick layer of mottled yellowy-brown grey silty-sand containing a high proportion of gravel and small stones (deposit 905 - same as 2415). The layer was interpreted as the possible remnant of a buried ground surface.
- 3.5.4 Overlying layer 905 was a dark grey silty-sand with inclusions of approximately 10% ash and soot and 10% discernible charcoal flecks (Context 903). This was a layer of burnt material extending for a distance of 3.4m at the eastern end of Trench 9a. As the layer had been investigated in Trench 24 prior to the opening of this trench it was left intact in Trench 9a.
- 3.5.5 Layer 905 was in turn overlain by a 0.12m thick deposit (904) of mid greyish brown silty-clay. The deposit was the same colluvium recorded as context 2417 in Trench 24. This layer was sealed by subsoil (901 = 2401) and topsoil (900 = 2401).

#### ***Trench 9b***

- 3.5.6 Trench 9b was located to the immediate south of Trench 24. It contained a similar sequence of deposits to Trench 9a and 24, at its northern end, although the burnt layer was absent in this trench. An E-W land drain was seen at the southern end of the trench.

#### ***Trench 24***

- 3.5.7 Trench 24 contained three discrete archaeological features and a sequence layers, of which some were anthropogenic in origin. The trench was sited over a slight mound visible at the ground surface level, and just west of the existing field boundary which is partly demarcated by a stream channel.



- 3.5.8 The earliest deposit was geology (2403 = 902) seen at the base of the trench. This was overlain by a 0.1m thick layer of mid grey silty sand matrix with a high proportion of gravel and small stones (2415 = 905). The deposit was seen to extend at either end of the trench but was not present in the central part. The layer was interpreted as the possible remnant of a buried ground surface. Above this was a small extent of a mid pale reddish brown silty-sand seen towards the southern part of the trench (2416). This layer was only 0.05m thick and potentially represents a layer of heat affected topsoil.
- 3.5.9 A large feature (context 2404) was cut through layer 2403 towards the centre of the trench. The feature had moderately steep sides and a gently curved concave base, with relatively sharp breaks of slope. The overall shape of the cut feature was unclear since it was not fully excavated so it may have been rounded or square in plan.
- 3.5.10 The feature was filled with a sequence of deposits (2405, 2406 and 2407). At the base was 2405 which was a 0.08m thick layer of pale brownish-grey clay. Above this was fill 2406; a 0.23m thick, firm black charcoal rich clayey silt, estimated to be 40% charcoal fragments and flecks. A sample was taken from this deposit for C14 dating. Charcoal identified as Hazel was submitted and returned a date of 3800 ± 35 BP; Early Bronze Age (see Appendix B3).
- 3.5.11 The uppermost fill was 2407, which consisted of a layer of burnt stones which were cracked and fragmented due to being heated and cooled. The 0.12m thick layer was a pale grey in colour with the stones constituting 80% of the fill within a sandy-silt deposit.
- 3.5.12 The upper fill of the pit was sealed by two burnt layers (deposit 2414, overlain by 2402) Layer 2414, was a 0.22m thick deposit of firm dark grey clayey-silt, with an estimated 10% charcoal fragments and flecks and 20-30% burnt stone remains. On top of this layer was a 0.2m thick layer 2402, which consisted of a dark grey silty-sand with inclusions of approximately 10% ash and soot and 10% discernible charcoal flecks.
- 3.5.13 Two metres to the south of the burnt deposits and pit feature 2402, was Pit 2408 and a possible post-hole (Cut 2410).
- 3.5.14 Pit 2408 was roughly circular in plan, it had a rounded U-shaped profile and measured 0.74m by 0.32m deep, (Plate 6). The single fill of the feature (context 2409), was a dark blackish grey silty-clay with a small proportion of stone inclusions, most of which were burnt. A small amount of charcoal flecks was also observed within the deposit.
- 3.5.15 The second feature 2410, was a possible post-hole cut. This was seen 2.5m to the south of the pit. It was somewhat irregular in plan and measured 0.53m by 0.09m deep, however there was a deeper more regular part towards the north side and the southern part was probably disturbance. The fill was a pale yellowish grey and there was approximately 5% charcoal flecks but no burnt stones within it.
- 3.5.16 At the northern end of the trench was an isolated possible post-hole or small pit (2412). This was 0.64m wide by 0.13m deep and had a very broad, shallow U-shaped profile. The single fill (2413) was a dark brownish-grey sandy-silt.
- 3.5.17 Overlying the upper fills of all the three discrete features and the uppermost burnt layer was a colluvial deposit, 2417. This was a 0.22m thick layer of mid greyish brown silty clay that extended across the entire trench, except the upper part of the mounded area. The layer was seen in Trenches 9a and 9b as 904. Above this was a layer of colluvium/subsoil, 2401, which was also seen in Trenches 9a and 9b as 901. The deposit was a pale brownish grey sandy silt with up to 20% small rounded stones throughout. At the top of the sequence was the present topsoil 2400.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenches excavated represent a 1.95% sample of the total investigation area (13.4ha). The total area of the trenches was 2617m<sup>2</sup>, which equates to 0.2617ha.
- 4.1.2 The trenching results are in accord with the level and location of activity as suggested by the geophysical and field-walking investigations. It is reasonable to assume that the cumulative data from the three investigative disciplines give a good indicator of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains present on the site.

### 4.2 Results

- 4.2.1 No evidence was retrieved for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman or Saxon activity.

#### ***Natural Features***

- 4.2.2 A number of features interpreted as filled with waterlain deposits were seen within Trenches, 3, 4, 5b and 14. The probable channels seen in the western half of Field 1 showed up as linear and polygonal anomalies in the geophysical survey (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2011 figure 10 'a'). These are likely to be relict braided stream channels. The features were filled with very sterile and fairly compact appearing silts that suggest the channels have long been silted up. It can be reasonably hypothesised that the presence of a channel in Trench 14 may have been a factor in the siting of the burnt mound in Trench 12, as burnt mounds and water supplies are commonly associated (see below).

#### ***Bronze Age***

- 4.2.3 Despite the lack of artefact dating, burnt deposits across the site (representing 'burnt mounds') are both characteristic of a Bronze Age date and in one location have been dated by C14 analysis. The presence of burnt fills within several discrete features in Trenches 12 and 9a, 9b and 24 means these can also be reasonably assigned to this period.
- 4.2.4 The Bronze Age remains formed two foci. Trenches 9a, 9b and 24 were all in one location towards the north-east of the area and Trench 12 in another, more central position. These areas of burnt deposits were visible as distinct anomalies in the geophysical survey (NA 2011).
- 4.2.5 In the case of Trenches 9a, 9b and 24 (and perhaps less obviously so in Trench 12) the deposits are characteristic of a Burnt Mound monument type, as defined by English Heritage (<http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/mpp/mcd/sub/bm1.htm>). "A burnt mound is an accumulation of burnt (fire-crazed) stones, ash and charcoal, usually sited next to a river or lake, with hearths and/or some form of trough or basin capable of holding water either within the mound or adjacent to it. Size varies greatly from small examples under 0.5m high and less than 10m across to larger sites which exceed 3m in height and 35m across. Burnt mounds are found widely scattered over midland and southern England. Most are best interpreted as sauna baths of some kind, although a few might have been used as cooking sites. Burnt mounds are fairly distinctive as field monuments because of the density of fire-crazed stone and their situation. It is possible that some have been confused with round barrows or clearance cairns in the past, but careful scrutiny of

construction, composition, and location will usually enable other such classes to be distinguished". Chronologically, burnt mounds originate in the Late Neolithic and have been recorded in historic periods, but most date to the Bronze Age.

- 4.2.6 Excavation of this type of monument has revealed that almost all burnt mounds are associated with a rectilinear or sub-circular pits or troughs which appear to have been designed to hold water, and may have a stone, clay or wooden lining. The pit feature 2404 may well be a trough feature but only a small part was excavated and the full extent and character remain unclear. Hearths are often found near the troughs or around the periphery of the mound.
- 4.2.7 Mounds in England have been most commonly recorded with no associated settlement sites, although there are notable exceptions to this rule, such as at Reading Business Park (Brossler et al 2004) where a substantial burnt mound was recorded within a densely occupied Bronze Age settlement.
- 4.2.8 In terms of what function the deposits represent there is much debate between archaeologists over whether the remains are features and residues from saunas, (Barfield and Hodder 1981 and 1987) cooking or even beer making (O'Kelly 1954). Presently there is insufficient evidence to reach a conclusive understanding.
- 4.2.9 A burnt mound was excavated at Watermead County Park, Birstall (Ripper 2004) c 15 m to the east of the site, although atypically this feature was dated to the Late Neolithic.

#### ***Colluvial Deposits***

- 4.2.10 Colluvial deposits were recorded in Trenches 1,3, 12, 9a, 9b and 24. These thickened deposits derived from soil being transported as hillwash, moving downslope from high points to the north west of the site. Hillwash can be hastened by (or a consequence of) deforestation and ploughing. The colluvial sequence recorded in the trenches can be seen to post-date the Bronze Age deposits, but there was no recorded relationship with mediaeval ridge and furrow. It is likely that the process is still occurring under modern agricultural methods.

#### ***Medieval to post-medieval***

- 4.2.11 Features that of likely medieval to early post-medieval date were linear features in Trenches 7, 8, 11, 14 and 26.
- 4.2.12 In Trench 7 the feature, which was 2.26m wide was probably the remains of a furrow and the geophysical results showed a corresponding area of parallel linear features in the area to the immediate north. This feature may have been a better preserved or deeper example at the southern limit.
- 4.2.13 There were a number of linear features, in the remaining trenches that were not furrows. These include a linear seen in Trench 11 and in Trench 14, that is certainly a drainage ditch boundary shown on the the 1883-4 OS map of the area. The feature seen in Trench 26 was detected during the geophysics investigation (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2011, Fig. 10 'I') and also corresponds to a field boundary on the 1883-4 OS map.

### **4.3 Discussion**

- 4.3.1 The significant results of the evaluation lies in the discovery of two burnt mound deposits dating to the Bronze Age. The combination of geophysical survey, fieldwalking



and trenching gives a reasonable confidence that the area of the extent of these remains can be defined.

- 4.3.2 The burnt mound deposits are still a poorly understood prehistoric 'monument type' and further information that can be gathered from these remains has the potential to address archaeological research at a national level.

#### **4.4 Mitigation Proposal**

- 4.4.1 OA has been supplied with a proposed mitigation area plan by CgMs Consulting for incorporation into the report (see Fig.7). The areas are as discussed and agreed on-site between Simon Mortimer (CgMs Consulting) and Richard Clark (Principal Planning Officer Leicestershire County Council).
- 4.4.2 The two areas of proposed mitigation encompass the geophysical anomalies representing the burnt mound deposits as well as the physical remains and associated features as revealed by the trenches. They also include a buffer zone around these to allow for the presence of further archaeological features. It is proposed that subject to development approval these areas would be mitigated by archaeological excavation of the remains followed by analysis and publication.





## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeological deposits. There were two layers of colluvium. Two land drains were seen aligned E-W across the northern end of the trench.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.8
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.45	Colluvium: mid yellowish orange sandy clay	-	-
102	Layer	-	0.22	Colluvium: dark reddish orange sandy clay	-	-
103	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeological deposits. Trench was deeper towards the southern end, possibly indicating the presence of a furrow, or at least a depression running NE-SW. A land drain was seen aligned E-W across the southern end of the trench. Trench was crossed by Trench 3.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.48
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained a single E-W aligned undated ditch or linear feature. Trench was crossed by Trench 2.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.84
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.26	Colluvium: mid brownish	-	-



				orange sandy clay		
302	Layer	-	0.14	Colluvium: pale brownish grey clay	-	-
303	Layer		0.16	Colluvium: mid reddish brown clay		
304	Layer		-	Natural		
305	Cut	> 2.5	0.21	Ditch - possible		
306	Fill	> 2.5	0.14	Ditch, fill of 305		
307	Fill	> 2.5	0.09	Ditch, fill of 305		

Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeological features. A probable palaeochannel was seen at the eastern end, extended over 6m. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of pale orangey grey clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.6
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		40.6
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
403	'Cut'		0.38	Linear feature: interface of probable palaeochannel		

Trench 5a						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. This trench was perpendicular to, and west of, Trench 5b.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.73
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		25.2
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5b						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench contained a linear feature seen at the southern end and an area of differential geology or potential palaeochannel at the northern end (7.4m). This trench was perpendicular to, and east of, Trench 5a.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		1
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		24.8



<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500.1	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil	-	-
501.1	Layer	-	0.93	Subsoil	-	-
502.1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	'Cut'	2.5	0.53	Linear feature: interface of probable palaeochannel	-	-
504	Fill	2.5	0.53	Linear feature: fill of probable palaeochannel 503	-	-
505	Fill	-	-	Amorphous extent: fill of probable palaeochannel, not fill of 503	-	-

<b>Trench 6a and 6b</b>						
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	6a = NNE-SSW 6b = NW/SE				
This trench was moved from its original position to the vicinity of Trench 23 in order to more fully investigate the supposed flint scatter site. The trench was done in two halves to the north and south of Trench 23 and was found to be devoid of archaeology.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.3				
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.1				
	<b>Length (m)</b>	6a = 20 6b = 20				
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

<b>Trench 7</b>						
<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S, veering to SE part way along				
Trench contained a single linear feature aligned E-W towards the south end of the trench. Adjacent to this was a single field drain.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.32				
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2				
	<b>Length (m)</b>	49				
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-



702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
703	Cut	2.26	0.2	Furrow	-	Medieval possibly
704	Fill	2.26	0.2	Furrow, fill of 703	-	Medieval possibly

Trench 8						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained a single linear feature aligned NE-SW towards the centre of the trench. Three parallel field drains were seen aligned E/W. A small part of the centre of the trench was not excavated due to the presence of a below ground service detected.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	35
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
803	Cut	0.33	0.2	Field Drain	-	Post-medieval to modern
804	Fill	0.33	0.2	Field Drain, fill of 803	-	Post-medieval to modern
805	Fill	0.5	-	Ditch, fill of 806	pottery	Post-medieval to modern
806	Cut	0.5	-	Ditch	-	Post-medieval to modern

Trench 9a						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
This trench was moved from its original position to the vicinity of Trench 24 in order to more fully investigate an extensive burnt deposit. The trench was done in two halves; this half was perpendicular to, and west of Trench 24. It contained two layers of colluvium, a burnt layer, and a possible buried OGS (Old Ground Surface).					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.72
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	18.4
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.32	Colluvium: mid brownish orange clayey sand,	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Layer	>3.4	-	Burnt layer, same as 2402	-	-
904	Layer	5.4	0.12	Colluvium: mid greyish brown silty clay, same as 2417	-	-
905	Layer	0.9	0.05	Layer: possible buried old ground surface	-	-



**Trench 9b**

<b>General description</b> This trench was moved from its original position to the vicinity of Trench 24 in order to more fully investigate an extensive burnt deposit. The trench was done in two halves; this half was to the immediate south of Trench 24. It contained similar deposits to Trench 9a and 24, at the northern end, but there was an absence of the burnt layer. An E-W land drain was seen at the southern end of the trench.	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.8
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	18.5

**Contexts**

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil: same as Tr 9a	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil: same as Tr 9a	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural: same as Tr 9a	-	-
No 903	-	-	-	-	-	-
904	Layer		0.15	Colluvium: same as Tr 9a, pale brownish grey sandy silt, with 20% small stones, same as 2417	-	-
905	Layer	>1.4	0.05	Layer: same as Tr 9a, possible buried old ground surface	-	-

**Trench 10**

<b>General description</b> Trench was devoid of archaeology. Four field drains were seen to cross the trench in a variety of alignments.	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.25
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50

**Contexts**

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

**Trench 11**

<b>General description</b> The trench contained a single linear feature, aligned E-W and presumed to be a modern ditch as it was evident at the surface level, towards the northern end of the trench.	<b>Orientation</b>	N/S
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.33
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50

**Contexts**

context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date
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no.		(m)	(m)			
1100	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	pottery	post-medieval
1101	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

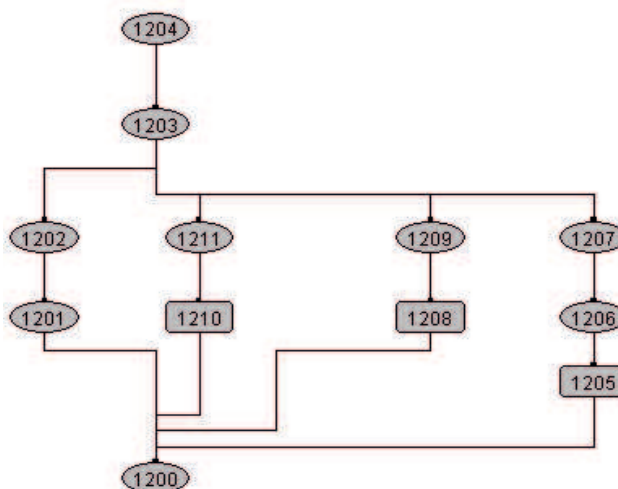
**Trench 12**

<b>General description</b> The trench contained a number of discrete features at the east end of the trench and at the western end a number of layers survived that were of both natural and anthropogenic origin.	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	67

**Contexts**

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.06	Layer: possible buried ground surface	-	-
1202	Layer	23x2	0.22	Burnt layer	-	-
1203	Layer	50x2	0.7	Colluvium: pale brownish grey sandy silt	-	-
1204	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
1205	Cut	1.2	0.52	Pit	-	-
1206	Fill	1.2	0.4	Pit, fill of 1205, or possible natural variation	-	-
1207	Fill	0.6	0.12	Pit, fill of 1205	-	-
1208	Cut	>0.9	0.24	Ditch - probable	-	-
1209	Fill	>0.9	0.24	Ditch, fill of 1208	-	-
1210	Cut	0.3	-	Linear - unexcavated	-	-
1211	Fill	0.3	-	Linear, fill of 1210	-	-

Harris Matrix  
Trench 12





Trench 13						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench contained archaeological features.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.54	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
The trench contained a linear feature at the northern end which was a modern ditch, (1.15m wide), discernible at the surface prior to excavation. Below this a possible palaeochannel was seen, extending 9m wide across the trench.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.51	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Trench was crossed N-S by Trench 16 at the eastern end.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.25	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	40	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 16						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Trench was crossed in the				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.34	



centre, E-W, by Trench 15.	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50

**Contexts**

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

**Trench 17**

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50

**Contexts**

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

**Trench 18**

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.38
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50

**Contexts**

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

**Trench 19**

<b>General description</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. A single field drain 0.15m wide was seen at the northern end of the trench.	<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.32
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50

**Contexts**

context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date
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no.		(m)	(m)			
1900	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.3
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		50
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. A 2m wide 0.26m deep sondage was dug at the northern end to confirm the natural deposits.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.32
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		50
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2100	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
2101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

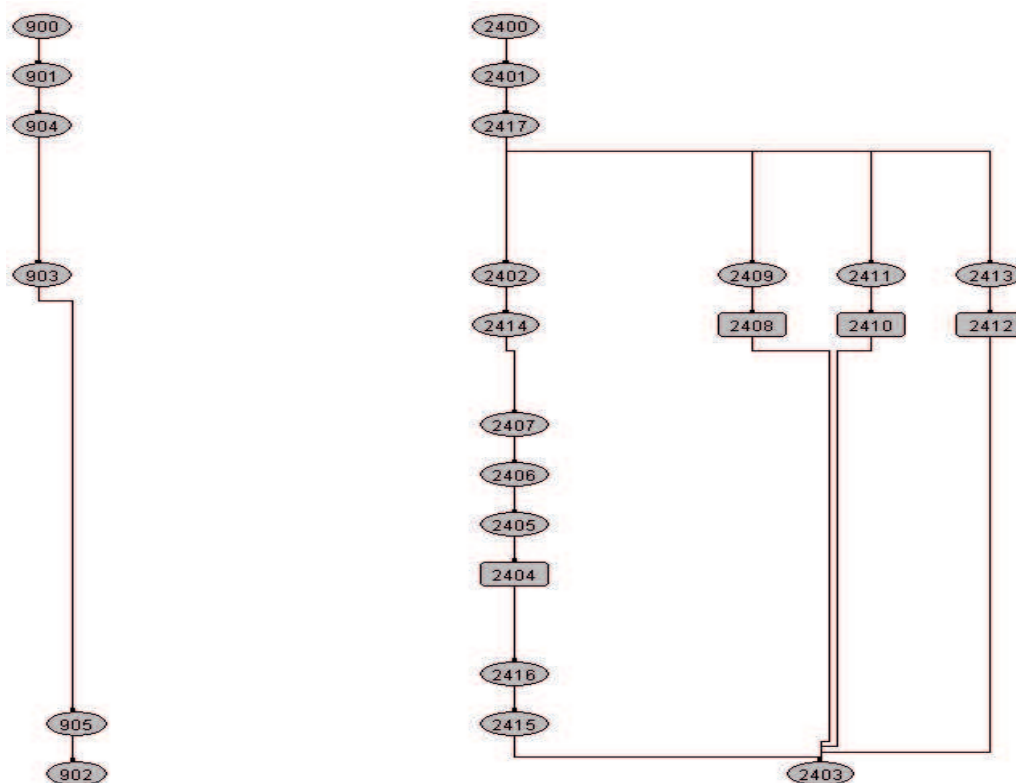
Trench 22						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeological features, although a flint scraper was retrieved from either the topsoil.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.35
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		50
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2203	Finds reference	-	-	Flint scraper found in topsoil	flint	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age



Trench 23						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. .					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.3
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2300	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 24						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
The trench contained three verified discrete archaeological features and a number of layers, several of which were thought to be anthropogenic in origin.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.78
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	pottery	post-medieval
2401	Layer	-	0.23	Colluvium: mid brownish orange clayey sand	-	-
2402	Layer	8.4x2m	0.2	Burnt layer, same as 903	-	-
2403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2404	Cut	1.83	0.33	Pit	-	-
2405	Fill	1.12	0.08	Pit, fill of 2403	-	-
2406	Fill	1.8	0.23	Pit, fill of 2403	-	C14 EBA date
2407	Fill	1.19	0.12	Pit, fill of 2403	-	-
2408	Cut	0.74	0.32	Pit	-	-
2409	Fill	0.74	0.32	Pit, fill of 2408	-	-
2410	'Cut'	0.53	0.09	Roothole interface	-	-
2411	Fill	0.53	0.09	Roothole, fill of 2410	-	-
2412	Cut	0.64	0.13	Posthole – small pit	-	-
2413	Fill	0.64	0.13	Posthole, fill of 2412	-	-
2414	Layer		0.22	Burnt layer	-	-
2415	Layer	50x2m	0.1	Layer: possible buried old ground surface	-	-
2416	Layer	>2m	0.05	Layer: possible buried old ground surface	-	-
2417	Layer	50x2m	0.22	Colluvium: mid greyish	-	-

				brown silty clay, (same as 904)		
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Harris Matrix Trenches 9a 9b and 24

Trench 25						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench was devoid of archaeology.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.25
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2500	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
2501	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26			
<b>General description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
The trench contained a single ditch aligned NW-SE.		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.33
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2



					Length (m)	50
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2601	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2603	Cut	0.6	0.1	Ditch	-	-
2604	Fill	0.6	0.1	Ditch, fill of 2603	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Ceramics

*By John Cotter and Geraldine Crann*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

B.1.1 A total of 6 sherds of pottery, weighing 199g was recovered from 3 contexts during the evaluation. Only one of the contexts was from a feature, a ditch in Trench 8; the other two were topsoil contexts. All of the material was rapidly scanned to determine character and date. An additional single sherd of tile was recovered from one of the contexts.

#### **B.1.2 Date and nature of the assemblage**

B.1.3 The very small assemblage consists entirely of post-medieval material. The earliest material dates to c. AD1650.

B.1.4 The few fragments include; one of Staffordshire trailed slipware; four of Midland black glazed ware; and one of yellow ware (generally regarded as being the better-made successor to Cistercian Ware and traditionally the term is confined to fine wares).

B.1.5 The CBM (ceramic building material), assemblage was minute, fragmentary, worn, and but by type. Consequently the single piece can only be dated within very broad parameters. It seems very likely, however, that the assemblage is of post-medieval date.

B.1.6 The fragment could be identified as part of a pantile. Pantiles are large roof tiles, S-shaped in section. They are side lapping and the ends overlap only tiles in the course immediately below, which differentiates them from plain tiles that lap two courses. Pantiles initially appeared in eastern coastal areas of England and Scotland during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, being imported at first from Holland

<http://www.spab.org.uk/advice/technical-qas/technical-qa-9-clay-pantiles>.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
805	pottery:1 sherd Staffordshire trailed slipware, 10g. cbm: 1 sherd pantile, 147g	1700-1800 1700-1800
1100	pottery: 3 sherds Midlands black glazed ware, 100g	1650-1850 (poss 18thC)
2400	pottery: 1 sherd Midlands black glazed ware, 83g 1 sherd yellow ware with hand-enamelled decoration, 6g	1650-1850 1700-1830

Table 1: HUGNSH 11: ceramic catalogue

#### **The significance of the assemblage**

B.1.7 In general the assemblage has the character of dispersed and redeposited material such as might be found in garden soil, or ploughed fields, on the perimeters of human settlement rather than close to it.

## B.2 Flint

### *Introduction and methodology*

B.2.1 The single pieces of flint weighing 6g was recovered from context 2203. All the flint was catalogued and spot-dated.

### *Date and nature of the assemblage*

B.2.2 The small quantity of worked flint limits the interpretation of the material, beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period.

Context	Description	Date
2203	Side-scraper on grey-brown mottled flint. 32 x 26 x 6mm, 6g.	Late Neolithic / EBA

Table 2: HUGNSH 11: flint catalogue

## B.3 Carbon 14 sample

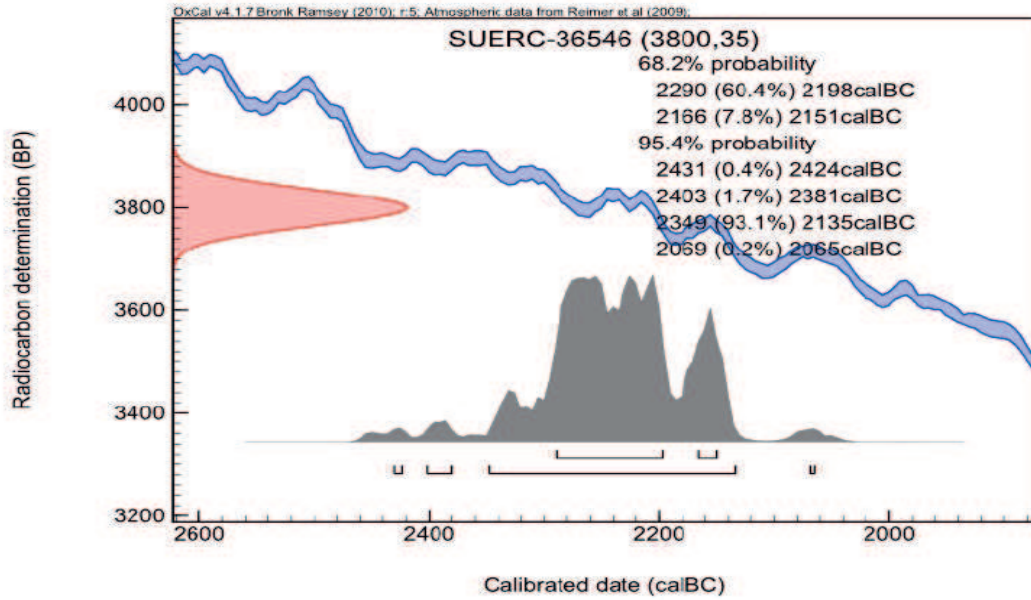
Site Reference	X.A.120.20
Context Reference	2406
Material	Charcoal : Hazel
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	26.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3800 ± 35*

\*The  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email [g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk](mailto:g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk) or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

**Calibration Plot**



## APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

**Site name:** Hugglescote, Leicestershire

**Site code:** X.A.120.2011

**Grid reference:** SK 4180 1350

**Type:** Evaluation

**Date and duration:** 21<sup>st</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> September 2011

**Area of site:** 13.4ha

**Summary of results:** Oxford Archaeology South (OAS), was commissioned by by Simon Mortimer of CgMs Consulting , on behalf of Miller Homes (East Midlands) Ltd, to undertake an evaluation of land at Hugglescote, Leicestershire. The work was in advance of a residential development. The work was undertaken between 21<sup>st</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> September 2011. The evaluation has revealed features indicating the presence of two Bronze Age burnt mound features and associated, scattered pits and postholes containing material consistent with occupation or burnt debris.

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Leicestershire County Museum in due course, under the following accession number: X.A.120.2011.



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Figure 1: Site location

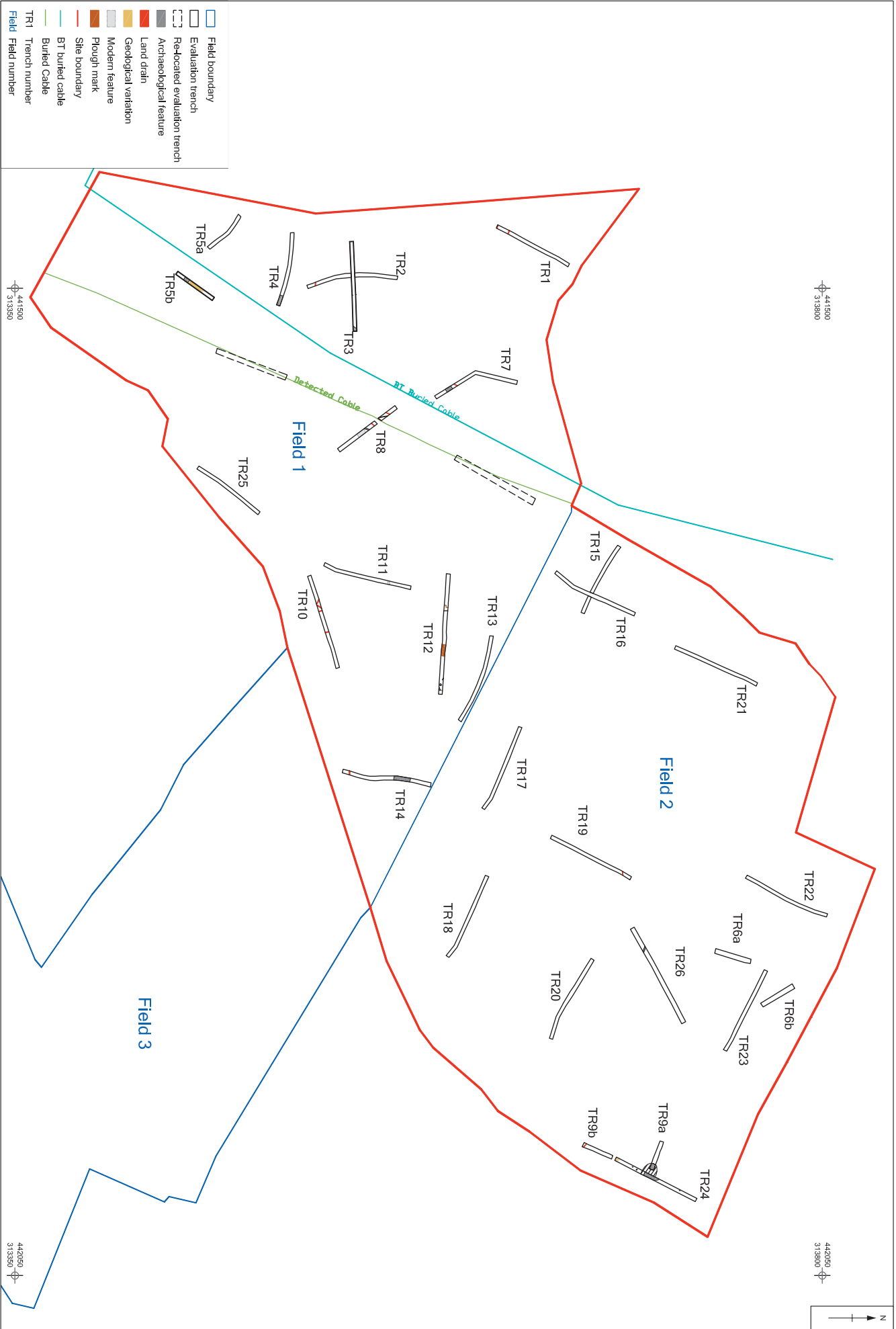
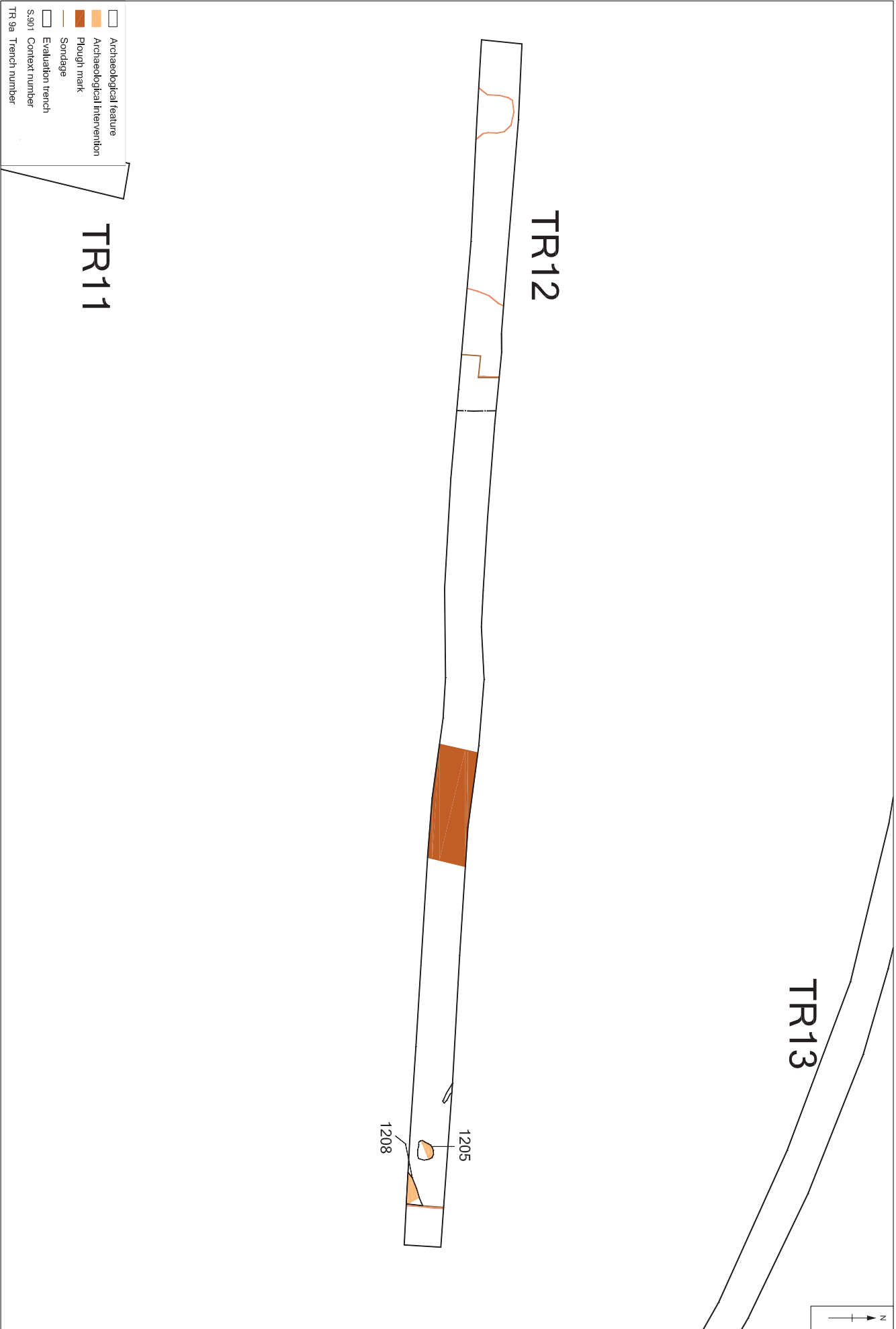


Figure 2: Overview of Archaeological results.

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E\_Plunkett, OA South

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0 10 m  
1:200 at A3

Figure 3: Plan of trench 12.

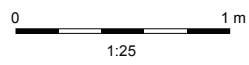
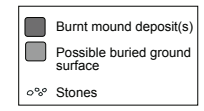
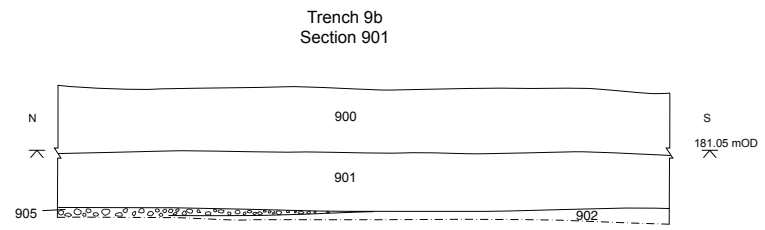
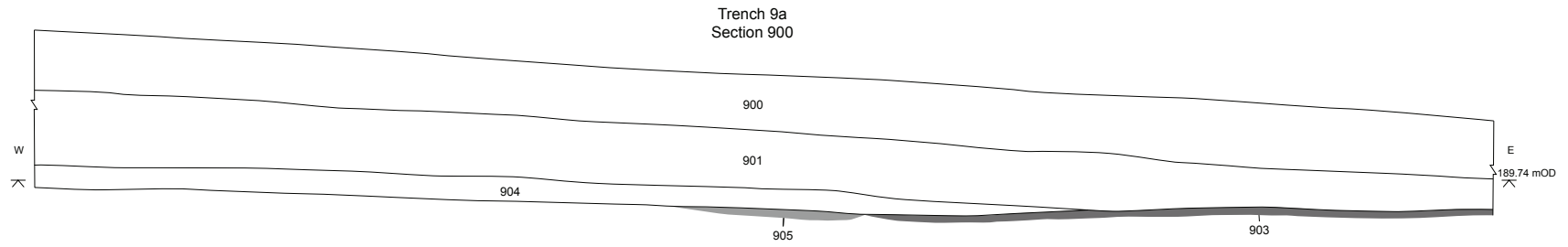
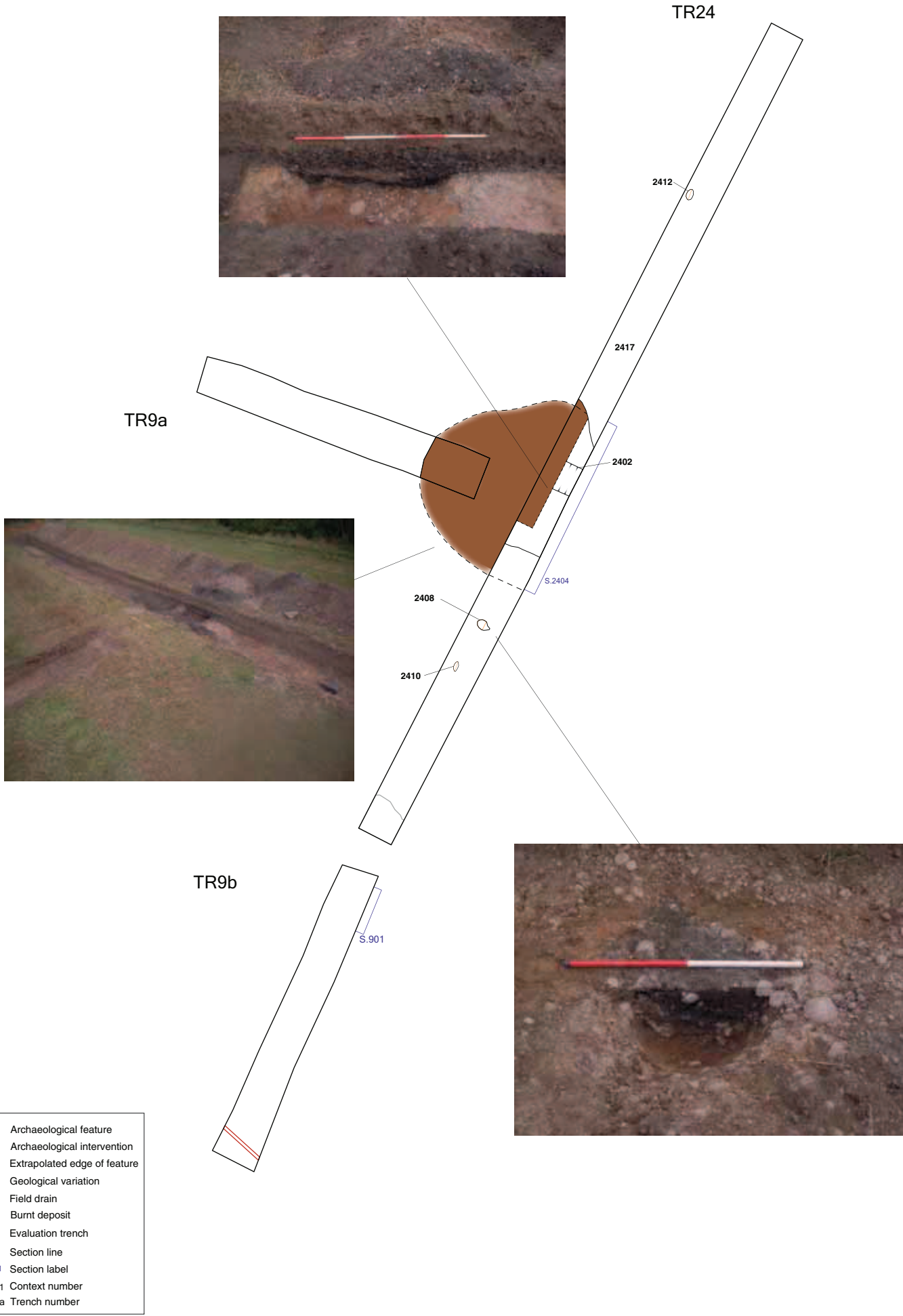


Figure 4: Sections of Trench 9a



- Archaeological feature
- Archaeological intervention
- Extrapolated edge of feature
- Geological variation
- Field drain
- Burnt deposit
- Evaluation trench
- Section line
- S.901 Section label
- S.901 Context number
- TR 9a Trench number

Figure 5: Plan of trenches 9a, 9b and 24

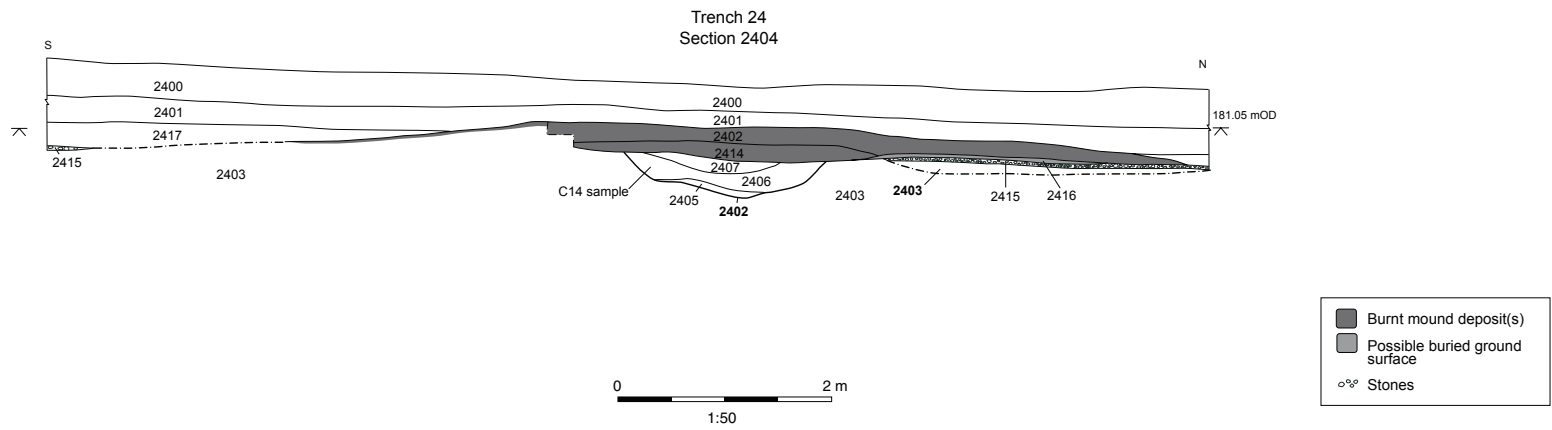
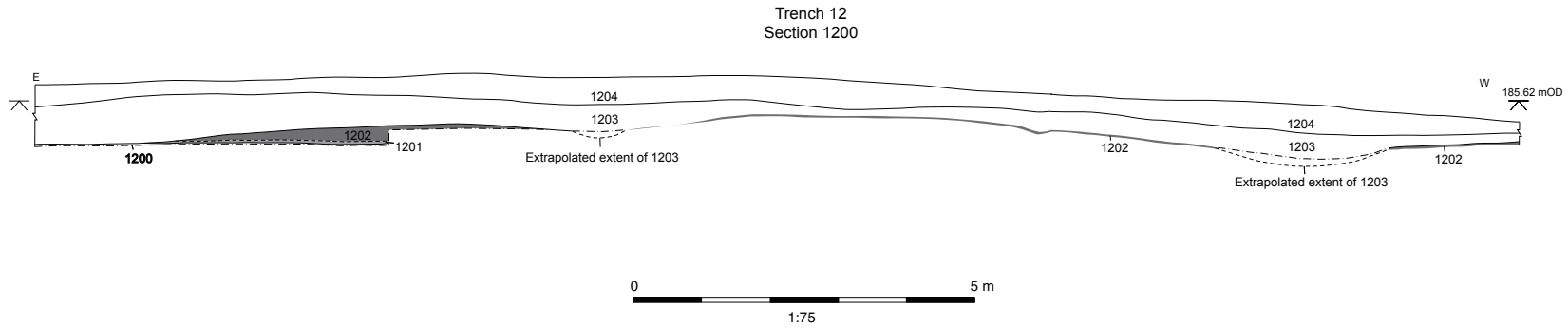
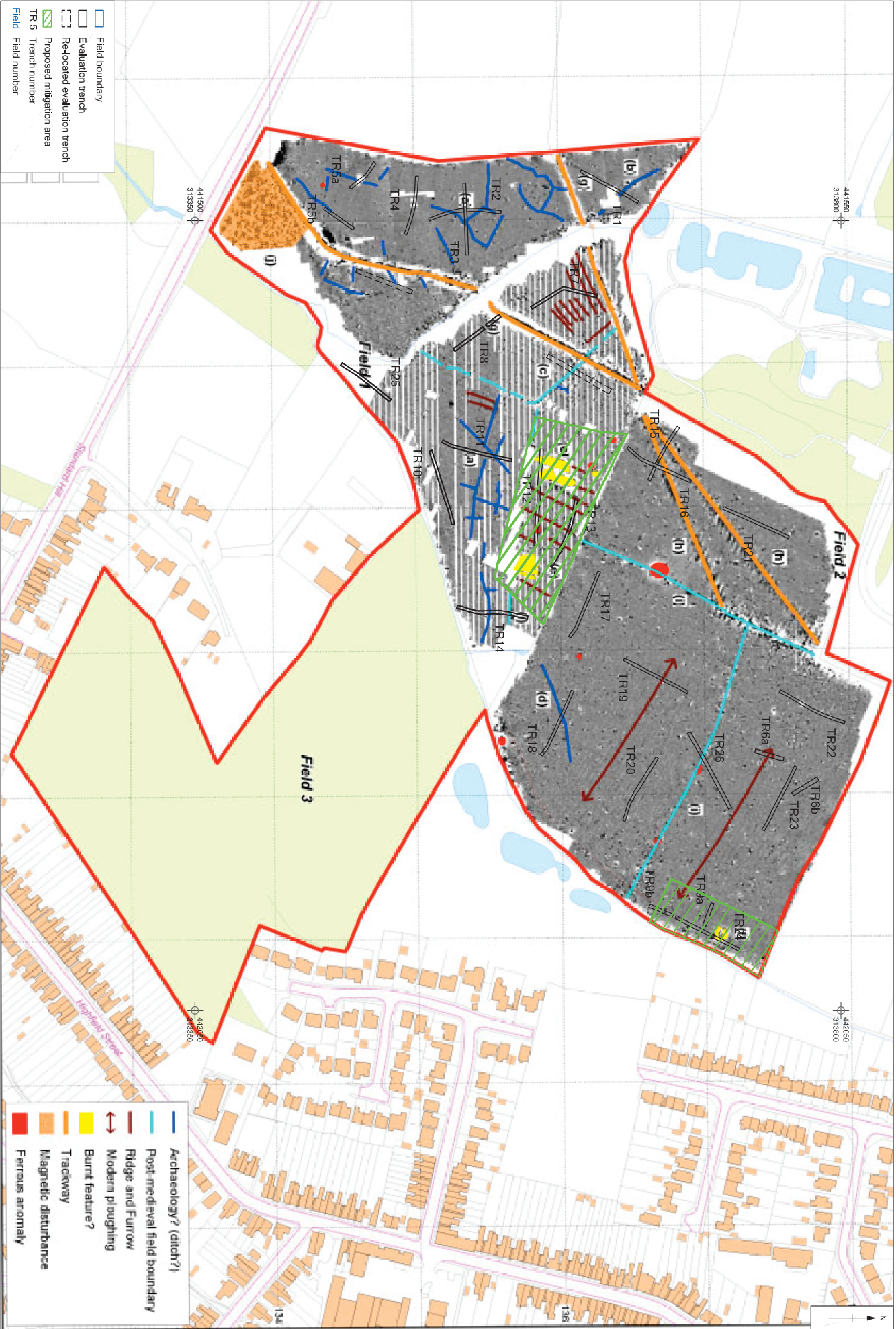


Figure 6: Sections of Trenches 12 and 24



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Figure 7: Trenches, geophysical survey and mitigation area proposal.