

Trial Trench Evaluation on Cox's Land Leicester Forest East, Leicestershire October 2014

Report No. 14/230

Accession Code: X.A14.2014

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Illustrator: Amir Bassir





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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	OASIS No: molanort1-1	95947	
Project name	Trial trench evaluation or	n Cox's land, Leicester Forest East, Leicestershire	
Short description	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological trial trenching on Cox's land, Leicester Forest East prior to proposed development. Seventeen trenches were excavated. A shallow ditch and possible ditch terminal were undated but may relate to old field boundaries. The brick foundations of a post-medieval to modern farm building were also observed. Modern disturbance on the site probably relates to the construction of the adjacent M1 in the 1960s.		
Project type	Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Had	ddrell 2009), Desk-based assessment (Dawson 2012)	
Current Land use	Arable farmland		
Future work	Unknown		
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval farm build	ling	
Significant finds	None		
PROJECT LOCATION	<u>I</u>		
County	Leicestershire		
Site address	Cox's land, Leicester For	rest East, Leicestershire	
(including postcode)			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c 9.2ha		
OS Easting & Northing	SK 535 027		
(use grid sq. letter code)			
Height OD	<i>c</i> 95m		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA Northampton		
Project brief originator		ouncil (LCC) Archaeological Advisor	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton		
Director/Supervisor	B Kidd		
Project Manager	A Maull		
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting for Day	vid Wilson Homes	
PROJECT DATE	07/40/0044 07/4/07:::		
Start date/End date	27/10/2014 – 3/11/2014		
ARCHIVES	Location	Content	
Dhysical	(Accession no.)	None	
Physical	-	None	
Paper	X.A15.2014	Site documents – context sheets et al	
Digital	X.A15.2014 Mapinfo plans, Word report, dxf data, digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY	photgraphs Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report		
Title	(MOLA report) Trial trench evaluation on Cox's Land, Leicester Forest East, Leicestershire, October 2014		
Serial title & volume	14/230		
Author(s)	14/230 Ben Kidd		
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Trial trench evaluation Cox's land Leicester Forest East Leicestershire October 2014

Abstract

MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out archaeological trial trenching on Cox's land, Leicester Forest East prior to proposed development. Seventeen trenches were excavated. A shallow ditch and possible ditch terminal were undated but may relate to old field boundaries. The brick foundations of a post-medieval to modern farm building were also observed. Modern disturbance on the site probably relates to the construction of the adjacent M1 in the 1960's.

1 INTRODUCTION

In October 2014, MOLA was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of David Wilson Homes, to conduct an archaeological evaluation on Cox's land, Leicester Forest East, Leicestershire (NGR SK 535 027) (Fig 1).

The Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC) has advised that a programme of archaeological evaluation should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The requirements were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (2014).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

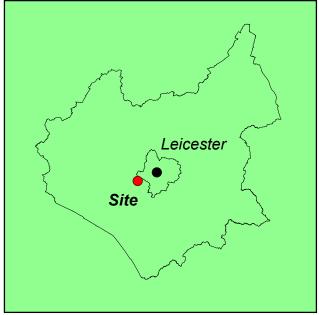
The evaluation of the site was designed to provide information that will allow for the effective targeting of further investigation of the site, if required, prior to or during the early phases of its development.

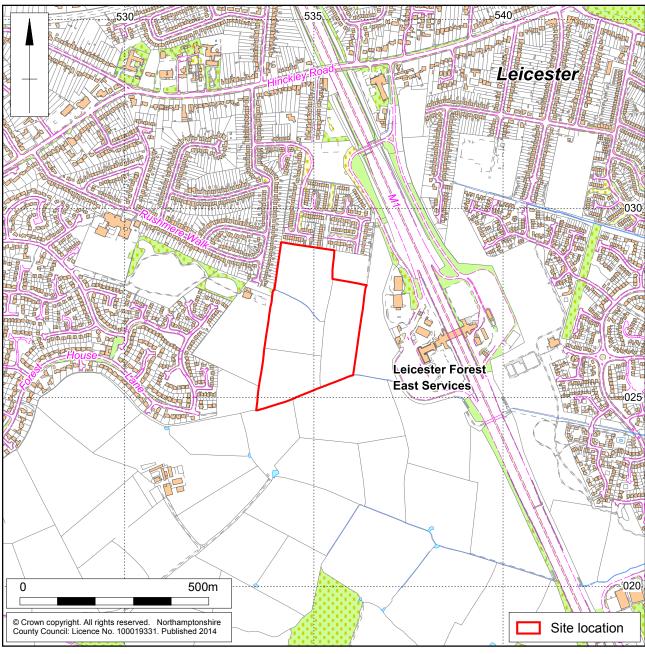
The following information was required to allow the development of a strategy for further investigation of the site:

- The location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

The evaluation was carried following the guidelines suggested by the IfA's *Standards* and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2008), the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014) and the East midlands regional framework (Knight *et al* 2012).







Scale 1:10,000 Site location Fig 1

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The proposed development area consists of three arable fields and is c 9.2ha and lies on Cox's land to the immediate south east of Leicester Forest East. The area is bounded to the north and west by housing, to the east by the M1 motorway and Leicester Forest East services and to the south by further arable fields (Fig 1).

The site is undulating and is at an average height of 95m above Ordnance datum (aOD). The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Society as comprising Mercia Mudstone, part of the Triassic series (www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex).

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

The development area lies within an area of archaeological interest; however, none of the entries in the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) are located within the development area. The HER information is summarised below; the details are included in Table 1 (MOLA 2014).

The surrounding area has a broad range of artefacts and historic sites dating from the prehistoric to the modern day. Individual find spots for the prehistoric period include a Neolithic mace head (MLE7373), found c 700m to the east of the site and a broad bladed Middle Bronze Age palstave (MLE6268), located c 600m to the west of site. A Bronze Age ring ditch (MLE218) lies c 600m to the south-west of the site and this combined with the Bronze Age palstave, indicates Bronze Age activity nearby.

The Roman period is well represented in the area, with nearby *Ratae* (Leicester) being the tribal capital of the Corietauvi tribe. The site itself lies *c* 1.5km to the south of the main Roman road linking the Roman settlements of *Manduessedum* (Mancetter) and *Ratae* (Leicester). The nearest Roman settlements to the site are located near the Roman road and were identified by scatters of pottery and metal work (MLE197, 208 and 7199).

During the medieval period the development area lay partly within the boundaries of Leicester Chase, a royal hunting forest. Survey work by R F Hartley (1989) recorded that many of the fields in and around the site were under plough in the medieval period. The nearest settlement at the time of the Domesday Book is Kirkby Muxloe *c* 2km away, and it is likely that the majority of medieval settlement in this area was concentrated there. Any medieval occupation relating directly to the site included Forest Lodges such as Boyer lodge (MLE11087), medieval rabbit warrens are also present near the development area (MLE221 and 20166).

The landscape of the development area was sparse during the post-medieval period and it is likely that the area remained primarily agricultural in nature. A small farm ('cottage farm') was built within the development area at some point during the late post-medieval period and is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Dawson 2013).

Geophysical survey carried out by Stratascan in 2009 (Haddrell 2009) identified a spread of debris associated with the former buildings of Cottage Farm. It also recorded a possible southwest to northeast aligned ditch in the north-western field as well as a pattern of agricultural marks and possible pits/dipolar anomalies.

Table 1: Historic Environment Record data for monuments close to Cox's land, Leicester Forest East

Historic Environment Record (Preferred reference)	Description
197	Roman settlement/activity
208	Roman settlement/activity
218	Bronze Age ring ditch
221	Medieval rabbit warren
6268	Broad bladed Middle Bronze Age palstave
7199	Roman settlement/activity
7373	Neolithic unfinished mace head
11087	Boyer House medieval forest lodge
20166	Medieval rabbit warren

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

A total of eighteen trenches were originally planned although seventeen trenches were excavated using a 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket (Fig 3). This was owing to trench 6 being outside the development area in field 2 to which access was denied. The topsoil and subsoil were removed under archaeological direction to reveal natural substrate

The location of the trenches were surveyed and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using Leica Viva dGPS survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of \pm 0.05m. A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained. The field data from the evaluation has been compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

The excavated area was cleaned sufficiently to define any features. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number. They were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation.

All trenches were backfilled with their up-cast, lightly compacted by the mechanical excavator.

The evaluation conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised Oct 2008). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with English Heritage, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (EH 2006). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (2014).

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General comments

A full list of deposits by trench can be found in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1).

The natural substrate was consistent across the site, in trenches 1-5 and trenches 12-18 the natural comprised firm mid yellow-brown and red silty clay with moderate to frequent bands and patches of sand and gravel and occurred 0.30-0.60m below the present ground surface. In trenches 8-11 the natural was not visible due to heavy truncation and subsequent made up ground relating to the construction of the M1 motorway to c 1.2m.

No soil was recorded across the site.

The topsoil also remained the same across the site and was between 0.30-0.60m thick and comprised firm dark brown silty clay

Two undated linear ditches, a brick post-medieval building footing, tree disturbance and modern truncation and made up layers relating to the M1 construction were identified during the evaluation. No artefacts were recovered.



Scale 1:2500

5.2 The archaeological features

At the eastern end of Trench 4, there was a shallow pit [404] (Fig 3), 0.35m long, 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep with an irregular profile and base. It is likely to be a grubbed out tree root that has shown up on the geophysical survey as an anomaly.



Pit/tree disturbance [404], looking north-east Fig 3

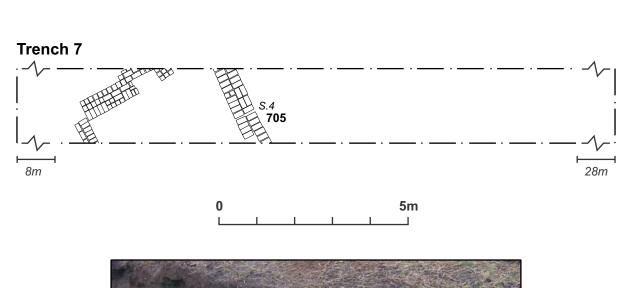
In Trench 14 there was a shallow, rounded, ditch terminal [1404 aligned north-south, 0.40m wide, and 0.12m deep (Fig 4). No dateable finds were recovered. This may have formed part of a former field boundary. It was not visible in any other trench.



Ditch terminal [1404], looking north Fig 4

At the western end of Trench 7 there were brick footings if a recent structure (Fig 5). The footings were on average 0.60m wide and consisted of two to three bricks and were one brick deep. The bricks were plain 0.24m long, 0.12m wide and 0.075m thick.

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[705] looking south - west



[705] looking south - east

Trench 15 contained a shallow linear ditch [1509] (Fig 6), aligned east-west, 0.80m wide and 0.19m deep, with a shallow, broad U-shaped profile and irregular base. The fill comprised friable mid yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent small stones.



Ditch [1509], looking east Fig 6

Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11 were heavily truncated and contained made ground which contained modern debris including metal wire, wood, metal bars and brick fragments (Figs 7 and 2). Machine excavated Sondages were excavated to ascertain the depth of the deposits in the trenches and the natural substrate was not uncovered at up to 1.4m deep. It is likely that this made ground relates to the backfilling of truncated ground associated with the construction of the adjacent M1 motorway in the 1960s.



Sondage at western end of Trench 9, looking north Fig 7

6 DISCUSSION

Trial trench evaluation on Cox's land at Leicester Forest East identified two undated linear ditches; it is likely that these represent former field boundaries. Geophysical survey (Haddrell 2009) identified anomalies in the approximate location of a post-medieval farm, identified by historic maps as 'Cottage farm' (Dawson 2012). In this area a single brick layer foundation was identified and it is likely that this belongs to the post-medieval farm buildings.

The features identified suggest that the development area lay within the agricultural hinterland surrounding the nearby settlement of Kirkby Muxloe during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

The modern disturbance and made up layers in the eastern and south-eastern areas of the site probably relate to the truncation and backfilling of land related to the construction of the nearby M1 motorway and the adjacent motorway services.

Geophysical survey (Haddrell 2009) identified further anomalies in the north-western area of the site, these represent shallow agricultural features and tree disturbance.

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MOLA 20 November 2014

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height (aOD)	height of
				natural
				(aOD)
1	1.8m x 50m		96.99m	0.35m
	N-S		N end	96.64
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
101	Topsoil	Firm dark Brown firm silty clay	0.35m thick	-
		(site wide)		
102	Natural	Firm mid yellow-brown and red	-	-
		sandy clay with frequent bands		
1		of gravel and sand. (Site wide)	1	

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height (aOD)	height of
				natural
				(aOD)
2	1.6m x 30m		96.05m	0.35m
	NW-SE		SE end	95.7m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
201	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.35m thick	-
202	Natural	Same as 102	_	_

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
3	1.8 x 50m		96.04m	0.40m
	NE-SW		NE end	95.64m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
301	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.40m thick	-
302	Natural	Same as 102	-	-

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height (aOD)	height of
				natural
				(aOD)
4	1.8 x 50m		96.32m	0.50m
	NW-SE		SE end	95.92m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
401	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.50m thick	-
402	Natural	Same as 102	-	-
403	Fill of [404]	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-
		fill with charcoal inclusions		
404	Cut of tree	Irregular tree root disturbance	0.40m wide,	-
	disturbance		0.05m deep	

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height, E	height of
			end (aOD)	natural
				(aOD)
5	1.8 x 50m		95.16m	0.30m
	E-W		E end	94.86m
	=		= ••	0-1.00111
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
Context	Context type	Description		
Context 501	Context type Topsoil	Description Same as 101		Artefacts/

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
7	1.8 x 50m NW-SE		96.57m NW end	0.35m 96.22m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
701	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.35m thick	-
702	Natural	Same as 102	-	-
703	Layer	Firm mid-dark brown silty clay. Disturbance associated with structure [704]		
704	Structure	Brick-built foundation of post- medieval farm building	<i>c</i> 0.60m wide	-

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height, (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
8	1.8 x 50m		96.03m	1.2m +
	N-S		N-end	
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
801	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	-
802	Layer	Firm mid brown mixed silty clay	0.90 m +	Modern
		and topsoil. Possible backfill	thick	debris
		relating to M1 construction		including;
				metal wire,
				wood, brick

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment 1.8 x 50m W-E		Surface height, W end (aOD) 94.60m W end	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
901	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.40m thick	-
902	Layer	Same as 802	0.9m thick	Modern debris
903	Layer	Firm mid grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and modern debris i.e. brick, wood etc. Possible backfill relating to M1 construction	-	Modern debris

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment 1.8 x 50m NE-SW		Surface height (aOD) 92.69m SW end	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1001	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.50m thick	-
1002	Layer	Same as 802	0.80m thick	Modern debris
1003	Layer	Same as 903	-	Modern debris

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height	height of
			(aOD)	natural
				(aOD)
11	1.8 x 50m		91.21m	1.35m +
	NE-SW		SW end	
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
Context	Context type Topsoil	Description Same as 101	Dimensions 0.45m thick	
1101	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.45m thick	Samples -

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
12	1.8 x 50m N-S		95.12m N end	0.35m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1201	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.35m thick	-
1202	Natural	Same as 102	-	-

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height,	height of
			(aOD)	natural
				(aOD)
13	1.8 x 50m		97.51m	0.30m
	SW-NE		NE end	97.21m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
1301	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	-
1302	Natural	Same as 102	-	-

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height	height of
			(aOD)	natural
				(aOD)
14	1.8 x 50m		97.38m	0.35m
	E-W		E end	97.03m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
1401	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.35m thick	-
1402	Natural	Same as 102	-	-
1403	Fill of [1403]	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-
1404	Ditch	Broad, shallow U-shaped ditch	0.15m deep,	-
		terminal.	0.40m width	

Trench No.	Length, width & alignment		Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural (aOD)
15	1.8 x 50m N-S		91.59m N end	0.30m 91.29m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ Samples
1501	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30 m thick	-
1502	Subsoil	Friable mid yellow-brown silty sand. Visibile for <i>c</i> 10m.	0.05m thick	-
1503	Natural	Same as102	-	-
1504	Fill of [1505]	Firm mid grey fill of tree disturbance	0.05m deep, 0.32m wide	-
1505	Tree disturbance	Sub circular tree disturbance pit with irregular profile		
1506	Fill of [1507]	Mid grey-brown silty clay fill of root disturbance	-	-
1507	Tree disturbance	Circular tree disturbance	0.04m deep, 0.60m wide	-
1508	Fill of [1509]	Friable mid yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent small stones	-	-
1509	Ditch	shallow, broad U-shaped profile and irregular base	0.80m wide, 0.20m deep	-

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height	height of
			(aOD)	natural
				(aOD)
16	1.8 x 50m		96.91m	0.30m
	NW-SE		SE end	96.71m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
1601	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	-
1602	Natural	Same as 102	-	-

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height	height of
			(aOD)	natural
				(aOD)
17	1.8 x 50m		94.35m	0.30m
	E-W		E end	94.05m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
1701	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	-
1702	Natural	Same as 102	-	-

Trench	Length, width		Surface	Depth &
No.	& alignment		height	height of
			(aOD)	natural
				(aOD)
18	1.8 x 50m		92.49m	0.30m
	NE-SW		NE end	92.19m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/
				Samples
1801	Topsoil	Same as 101	0.30m thick	-
1802	Natural	Same as 102	-	-







