

Archaeological Services



An Archaeological Evaluation for a new electricity sub-station at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leics.

NGR: **SP 366 952**

Wayne Jarvis

ULAS Report No 2014-104 ©2014 An Archaeological Evaluation for a new electricity sub-station at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire

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An Archaeological Evaluation at MIRA,

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Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out on land at MIRA, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire, on behalf of MIRA Ltd. The groundworks consisted of two trial trenches within the footprint of a proposed new electricity sub-station, associated access and hard standing. No features were identified, and no artefacts were recovered. The Planning authority is Hinckley and Bosworth District Council (Planning application No: Pre Planning). The archive will be deposited in due course with Leicestershire County Council, subject to their confirmation, Accession No. XA.78 2014.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at MIRA, Higham on the Hill (SP 366 952), on behalf of MIRA Ltd. The fieldwork was carried out on May 29th 2014, in advance of the groundworks for a proposed new electricity substation, associated access and hard standing.

2. Site Description, Land use, Topography and Geology

The site lies within to the south of the MIRA Proving ground area, Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire and adjacent to the A5. A new building is proposed within the area to replace the substation to the west (Figure 1). The site is within the parish of Higham-on-the-Hill, in the District of Hinckley and Bosworth, Leicestershire, around 5 miles north-west of Hinckley and 5 miles south-east of Atherstone (Figure 1). It is bordered by the A5 (Roman Watling Street) to the south; which is the border with Warwickshire. The dismantled Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway runs to the south-east of the site and to the northwest and north-east lie fields and local roads. The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, sheet 169 (Coventry) shows that the underlying geology over most of the site is likely to be Thrussington Till overlain by Dunsmore Gravel and Anker Sand and Gravel to the south, with skerries of siltstone. To the north and north-west of the site lie Wolston Clay and alluvial deposits. The site lies at a height of around 90.5m above OD. The total area of the MIRA site is around 310 hectares, the current area being 0.12Ha.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the area (Hunt and Speed 2010) and Heritage statements for Buildings 1 and 3 to the north-east (Clay 2013a; 2013b). The Leicestershire & Rutland and Warwickshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for the area shows that there are no known archaeological sites in the assessment area itself. However, there are a few archaeological sites in the vicinity of the assessment area most significantly the Watling Street Roman road. The development site is in fact situated in a wide area of archaeological potential as indicated by the HER. Enclosures possibly dating to the Iron Age are located adjacent to the MIRA site (MLE9578) and other prehistoric sites are located nearby (**MLE8245**, **MLE6080** and Warks HER Nos. **4420** & **4501**). The southern part of the site lies on the line of the modern A5, the former Watling Street Roman Road (**MLE1388**) and the Mancetter Roman Road has been projected to run to the north of the site (**MLE3019**). Roman pottery has been found within the former Lindley parish at the edge of the assessment

area (MLE8503) and a large assemblage has been found further to the south (Warks HER No. 7439). Roman coins have also been retrieved from two hoards to the south of the site (Warks HER No. 5141) and near Harper's Hill, around 800m south-east of the site (Warks HER No. 1653). The development area lies within the deserted parish of Rowden (MLE2795) and adjacent to earthworks associated with the abandoned medieval village of Lindley (MLE2792). The area was also the site of the old Lindley Airfield (MLE15973). Fieldwalking and geophysical surveys have also been undertaken within the MIRA site area (Coward 2011, Austrums 2011). The fieldwalking and geophysical surveys did not locate significant material or anomalies. Two areas that were subject to detailed gradiometry revealed anomalies with possible archaeological origins, while a thin scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery from the fieldwalking was interpreted as a product of manuring. Recent evaluations adjacent to the line of the Roman road identified Roman activity including structural evidence, and 150m from this further ditches and a pit were identified of probable late Iron Age or Roman date (Thomas 2011). Recent fieldwork just to the south has identified Roman features during an archaeological watching Brief (N. Flavell, pers. comm.)

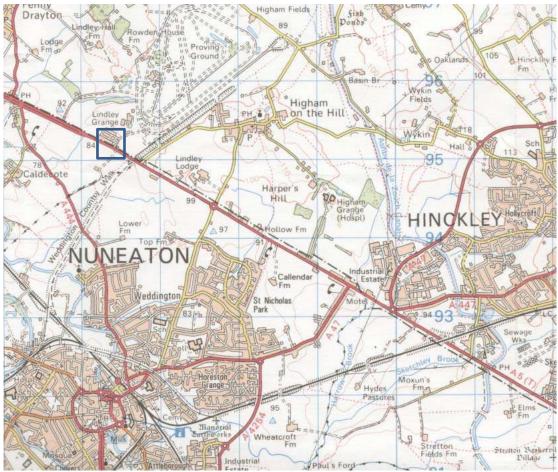


Figure 1. Site Location (Scale 1:50 000)

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4. Aims and Objectives

The archaeological evaluation had the potential to contribute to the following research aims. *The Roman Period (Taylor 2006; Knight et al 2012; English Heritage 2012)*

There are several Roman sites close to the area including enclosures and a major Roman road. The evaluation may have contributed to knowledge on Iron Age – Roman transitions in rural settlement, landscape and society. Artefacts may identify trade links and economy.

Medieval (Lewis 2006; Knight et al 2012)

The area lies close to the medieval village and may have contributed to the study of rural medieval settlement and East Midlands Research Strategy 6.7.7.2 (Knight *et al* 2012, 94; Lewis 2006).

Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development. Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

5. Methodology

The fieldwork followed the approved design specification (WSI, Clay 2014) and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008)*. The LCC Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland (1997) were adhered to. Internal monitoring procedures were undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager where necessary. These ensured that project targets were met and professional standards maintained. Provision was made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required.

6. Results

Fieldwork took place on May 29th 2014. The southern half of the site area was under a subsoil bund, which was removed prior to trenching works. A CAT scanner indicated a service (high voltage electricity) running below ground across the hard standing area east of the proposed substation. Additionally, overhead cables to the west of the proposed site prevented groundworks from being carried out here. The trench locations were thus moved slightly and situated along the length of the access road closer to the proposed substation (Trench 1), and diagonally across the footprint of the substation (Trench 2; see Fig. 2).

Topsoil was removed (0.2-0.27m in depth), underlain by a subsoil (0.12-0.2m in thickness) on to the natural subsoil, a red and blue clay, only occasionally stony. Natural was exposed at depths of between 0.32-0.42m from current ground level. The topsoil was the arable soil of the field, a mid-grey brown clay-loam with rare gravel. The subsoil was a mid-orangey brown sandy-clay with rare stone fragments. No features were identified, and no artefacts were recovered from the overlying deposits either.

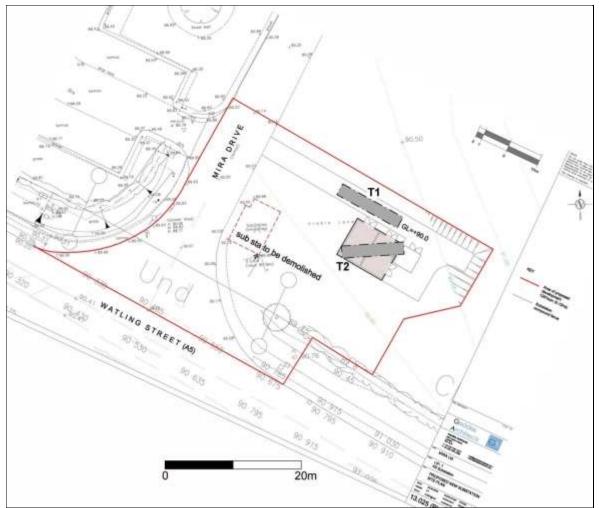


Figure 2. Developer plan, with amended trench locations

Trench No.	Location	Length x Width	Depth to natural	Notes
1	Access road	10.1 x 1.8m	0.32m (min.)	Natural substratum:
				red/blue clay
2	Sub-station	9.1 x 1.8m	0.39m (min.)	"



Figure 3. Trench 1



Figure 4. Trench 2

8. Conclusions

No archaeological features were exposed during the trenching, and no artefacts were recovered. The overlying deposits indicate a history of arable agriculture on the site area, but with no evidence for historic ridge and furrow.

9. Archive

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, with the accession no. XA.78 2014. The archive contains:

2 trench recording sheets

Thumbnail prints of digital photographs

CD containing digital photographs

Unbound copy of this report 2014-104

The report is listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: http://oasis.ac.uk/

ID	OASIS entry summary		
Project Name	MIRA Substation		
Summary	An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out at MIRA, Higham on the Hill,		
	Leics. Two trenches were excavated. No features were identified and no finds		
	were recovered.		
Project Type	Evaluation		
Project Manager	Patrick Clay		
Project Supervisor	Wayne Jarvis		
Previous/Future work	None		
Current Land Use	Arable field		
Development Type	Services		
Reason for	NPPF Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment		
Investigation			
Position in the	Pre Planning		
Planning Process			
Site Co ordinates	SP 366 952		
Start/end dates of field	29th May 2014		
work			
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council		
Study Area	c.100m2		
Associated project	Museum accession XA.78 2014		
reference codes			

10. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in a local archaeological journal in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

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12. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of MIRA Ltd., and was carried out by Wayne Jarvis of ULAS. I am grateful to the contractors for their cooperation on site. Patrick Clay also of ULAS managed the project, and Teresa Hawtin of LCC HNET monitored the work on behalf of the planning authority.

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16/06/2014

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