



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Strip, Map and
Record on land at James Bond
Caravan Park, Moorbarns Lane,
Lutterworth, Leicestershire**

NGR: SP 5400 8395

Nathan Flavell



ULAS Report No. 2015-131

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**An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land at James
Bond Caravan Park, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire**

NGR: SP 5400 8395

Nathan Flavell

**For: Aspects building Services Ltd
Planning application no. P.A. 15/00714/FUL**

Checked by:

Signed:



Date: 26.08.2015

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An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land at James Bond Caravan Park, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (SP 5400 8395)

Nathan Flavell

Summary

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was carried out on land at James Bond Caravan Park, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (SP 5400 8395) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 11 to 14 August 2015. The work was carried out on behalf of Aspects Building Services in advance of the proposed building of nine new dwellings. Two ditches with a re-cut and one gully were uncovered in an area measuring 338.88 square metres. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A91.2015.

Introduction

This document constitutes the report for an archaeological investigation carried out on land at James Bond Caravan Park, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (SP 5400 8395). The work was carried out on behalf of Aspects Building Services by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 11 to 14 August 2015.

James Bond Caravan Park, lies on Moorbarns Lane, immediately north of the A4303, in the south of Lutterworth (Fig.1).

Planning consent has been granted for nine new building plots. Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority required that a strip, plan and sample excavation was undertaken prior to development to ensure that any archaeological remains present are dealt with appropriately.

The work was requested by the Leicestershire Senior Planning Archaeologist in her capacity as archaeological advisor to Harborough District Council, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The work followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) as laid out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work* (Score 2015).

Geology and Topography

The site is located on the north-west side of the river Swift valley, on a south-east facing slope at elevations between c.120-110m AOD. The underlying geology comprises Boulder Clay (BGS, Sheet 170).

Historical and Archaeological Background

An archaeological evaluation had previously been undertaken on the site in December 2013 (ASC 2013). This comprised trial trenching of a larger area of the caravan park. Seven trial trenches were excavated. Four in the eastern part of the site found modern made ground, suggesting this part of the site has been badly truncated and built up during recent times, probably during the construction of the nearby bypass. The three remaining trenches in the western part of the site revealed a natural soil profile, with only one area of made ground encountered at the western edge of the site. One ditch was observed and recorded, and one small rim fragment of abraded 2nd century Roman pottery was recovered from its fill.

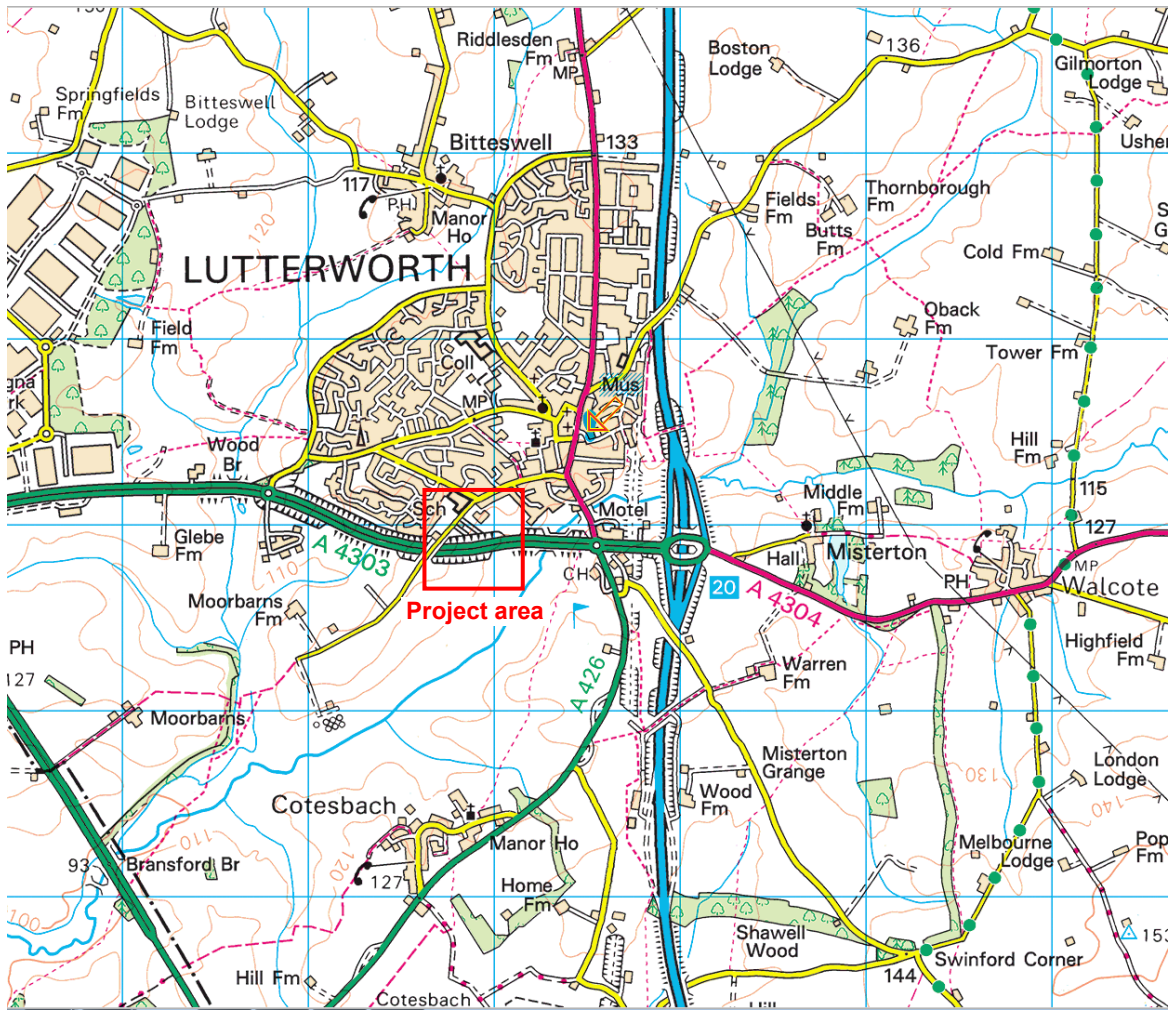


Figure 1: Site Location (Scale 1:50 000)

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Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the archaeological work 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 record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

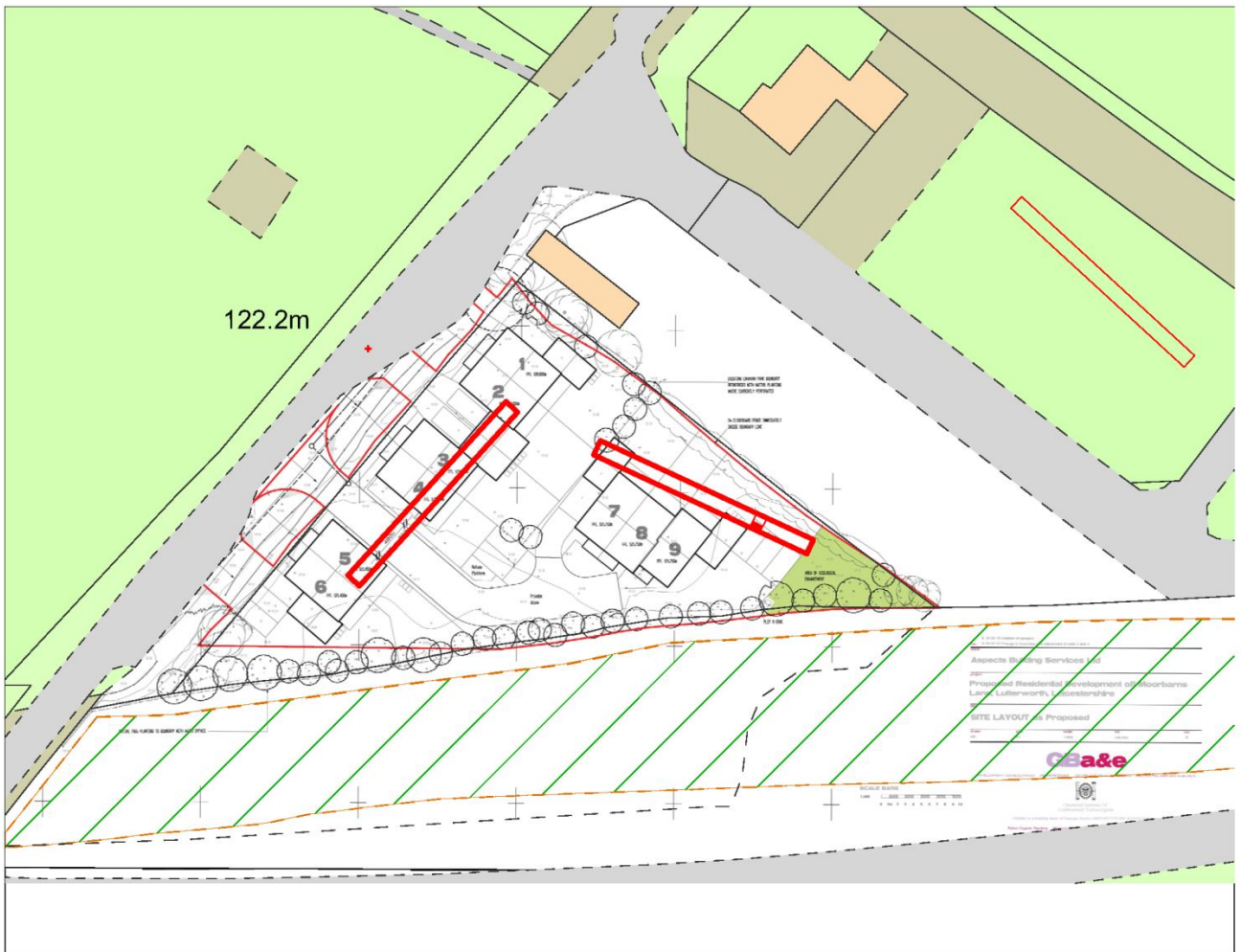


Figure 2: Site location showing proposed buildings and previous trench locations
(Adapted from site plan supplied by client)

Methodology

An area measuring 338.88 square metres was excavated focussed on plots 7, 8 and 9 and associated infrastructure near where the ditch containing the sherd of Roman pottery was located (Fig. 2).

The sections and existing spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. Archaeological features were hand cleaned, planned, photographed and sample excavated as detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Score 2015).

All work followed the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological field evaluations*.

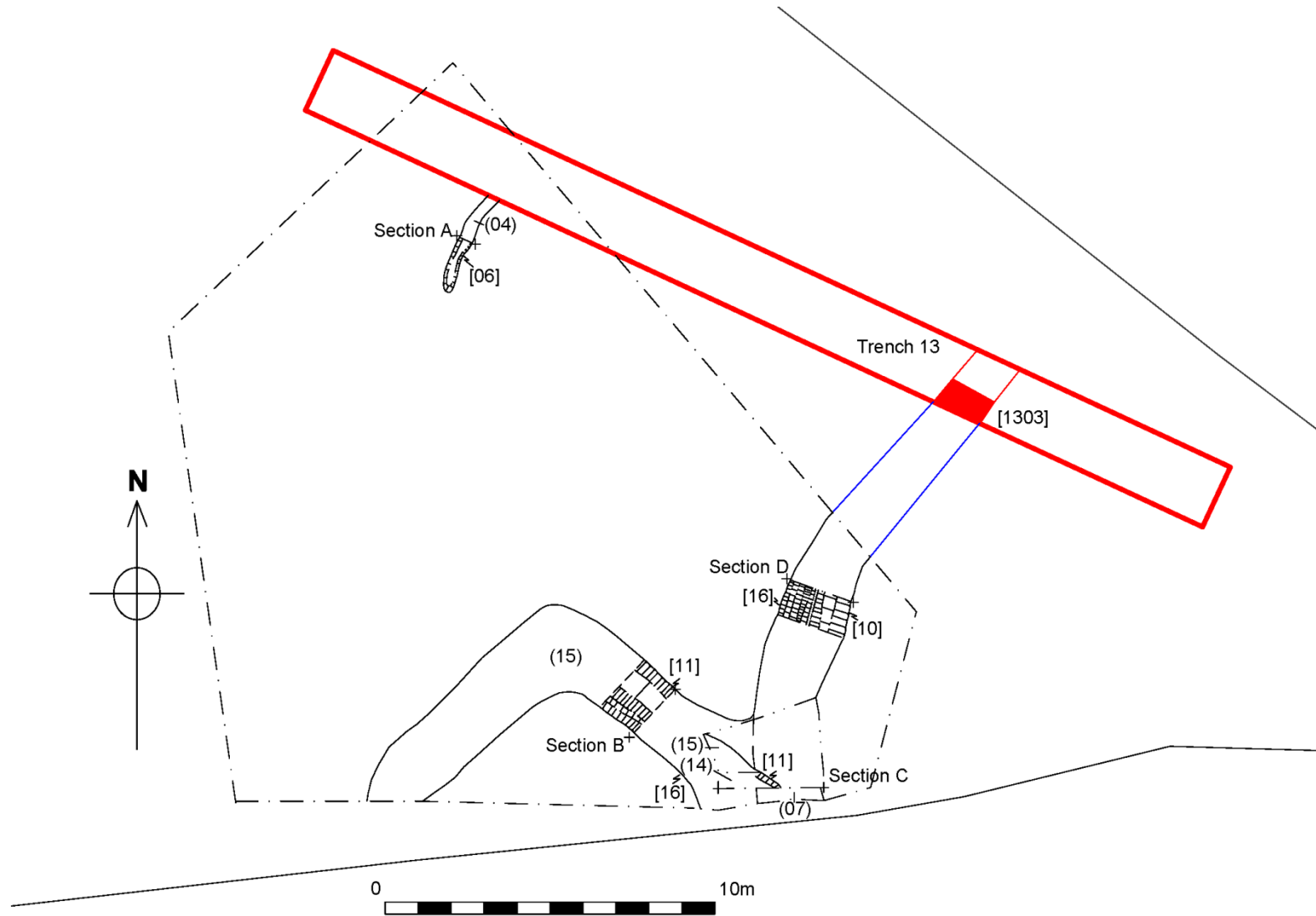


Figure 3: Site plan

Results

The natural substratum of yellow boulder clay was encountered between 0.4m and 0.5m deep / 120.60m AOD. This was overlain by mid brown silty-clay subsoil around 0.3m thick. The topsoil was dark brown silty-loam *c.* 0.1m thick. Two ditches (one with a re-cut) and a single gully were uncovered within the excavated area.

The gully [06] (Figs. 4 & 8A) was located in the northern part of the excavated area. It was curvilinear, aligned north-east to south-west, with a terminus to the south. It was 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep, with two fill deposits. The primary fill (05) was grey-brown clay-sand with flint and burnt pebble inclusions, 0.09m thick. This was overlain by (04), pale yellow silty-sand with infrequent pebble inclusions, 0.1m thick.



Figure 4: Gully [06], looking north-east

The corner of an enclosure ditch [11] (Fig. 5 & 8B) was uncovered in the south of the area, aligned north-east to south-west before turning south-east. It was 1.8m wide, 1m deep, with four different deposits. The primary fill (12) was dark grey-brown silty-clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions, 0.24m thick. This was overlain by (13), yellow brown silty-clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions. The third fill was (14), dark grey-brown silty-clay again with infrequent charcoal inclusions. The final fill was (15), mottled orange-brown sandy-clay with some stone inclusions, 0.59m thick. A small post-hole [18] was noted in the side of ditch [11], truncating it, 0.35m wide and 0.13m deep with a grey-brown silty clay fill (17).

Ditch [11] was truncated in the south-east part of the area by ditch [16] (Fig. 6 & 8C) that ran from the north-east and curved to the south. It was 0.95m wide and 0.4m deep to the south, and 1.3m wide and 0.56m deep to the north-east with a mixed grey-brown-silty clay with orange mottling and frequent pebble and burnt stone inclusions fill (07). This ditch also

truncated an earlier ditch [10] on the same alignment in the northeast section (Fig. 7 & 8D). It was at least 1.4m wide and 0.83m deep with two deposits. The primary fill (09) was a grey-brown clay-sand with infrequent pebble inclusions, 0.27m thick. This was overlain by (08), mottled orange-brown silty-clay with manganese and pebble inclusions, 0.55m thick.



Figure 5: Ditch [11], looking south-east



Figure 6: Ditches [11] and [16] intersection, looking south



Figure 7: Ditch [10] and re-cut [16] looking north-east

Discussion

In general there is very little dating evidence for this site. The small gully [06] may well be part of a domestic structure and while does have evidence for a deposit of burnt material, there is no pottery within the fill and no corresponding terminus.

The ditch [16] corresponds with that found in trench 13 (ASC 2013) from the previous evaluation, although from the photos in the report it does not appear to have the earlier phase of ditch [10], nor does it appear within the intersection with ditches [16] and [11]. This must terminate or turn before it reaches either section. The flint found in the primary fill (09) of ditch [10] is probably residual, as is that of the core in the last fill (15) of ditch [11]. The burnt daub recovered from (05)/[06] and (15)/[11] provide no solid dating.

The dating is likely to be Roman on the basis of the 2nd century sherd located during the evaluation. The absence of finds suggests that the area examined is away from the main focus of settlement.

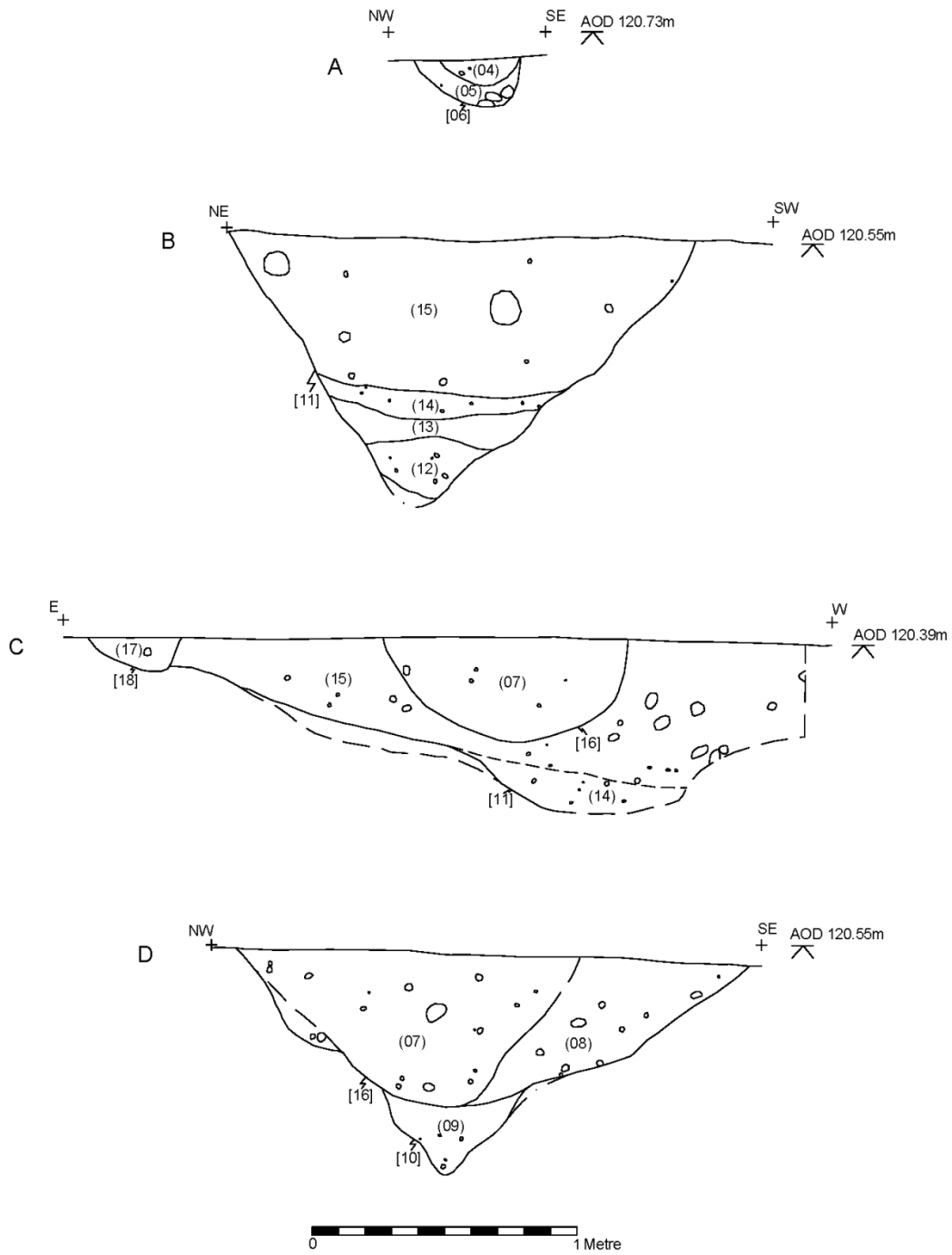


Figure 8: Section drawings. A Feature [06]; B [11]; C [11]; D [10]/[16]. See Fig. 3.

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Archive

The site archive consists of: 1 A4 context index sheet, 1 A\$ drawing index sheet, 1 A4 drawing record sheet, 1 A4 photo index sheet, 11 A5 context sheets, 1 A3 and 1 A2 sheets of permatrace and 33 digital photographs.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A91.2015.

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

OASIS no.	
Project Name	Land at James Bond Caravan Park, Moorbarns Lane, Lutterworth, Leicestershire
Project Type	Strip, map and record
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Nathan Flavell
Previous/Future work	Evaluation
Current Land Use	Pasture
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 5400 8395
Start/end dates of field work	11/08/2015 – 14/08/2015
Archive recipient	Leicestershire
Study Area	c. 338.88 square metres

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to the client and contractors for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken by Nathan Flavell and Adam Clapton; the report was written by Nathan Flavell and the project was managed for ULAS by Vicki Score.

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26/08/2015

Appendix I: Finds

The flint by Lynden Cooper

Context	Flint Type	Date
(02)	Bladelet core	Mesolithic
(9)	Piercer	Neo/EBA
(15)	Core	Neo/EBA

Other finds by Nick Cooper

Context	Type	Fragment No.	Weight (in g)
(05)	Burnt clay or daub	2	10
(15)	Burnt clay or daub	1	6

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