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**LEICESTER**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Sutton  
Circuit, Sutton-in-the-Elms, Broughton  
Astley, Leicestershire**

**NGR: SP 515 944**

Stephen Baker



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Broughton Astley, Leicestershire**

**NGR: 515 944**

**Stephen Baker**

**For: Sutton Circuit**

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# **An Archaeological Evaluation at Sutton Circuit, Sutton-in-the-Elms, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire**

**Stephen Baker**

## **Summary**

*University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological investigation by trial trenching on land at Sutton Circuit, Sutton-in-the-Elms, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire (SP515 944) between 13th – 17th June 2016 in advance of a proposed residential development of the area.*

*The evaluation revealed well-preserved archaeological remains including ditches, gullies, postholes and pits of a prehistoric Iron Age date where applicable.*

*The site archive will be held by Leicestershire Museums Service, under accession number XA71.2016.*

## **1. Introduction**

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Sutton Circuit, Sutton-in-the-Elms, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire (SP 451564 294035) from 13th – 17th June 2016. This was undertaken in order to assess the potential for the remains of archaeological deposits across the proposed development area as part of an application for the erection of holiday lodges, lake, shop/office and other associated ancillary structures.

An archaeological evaluation of the site was requested by Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority. The work was required to assess the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which might be present in order to determine the potential impact of the proposed development upon them.

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* this document forms the report for an archaeological evaluation, with an assessment of the potential impact on buried archaeological remains from groundworks associated with future development.



Figure 1: Location of the County of Leicestershire

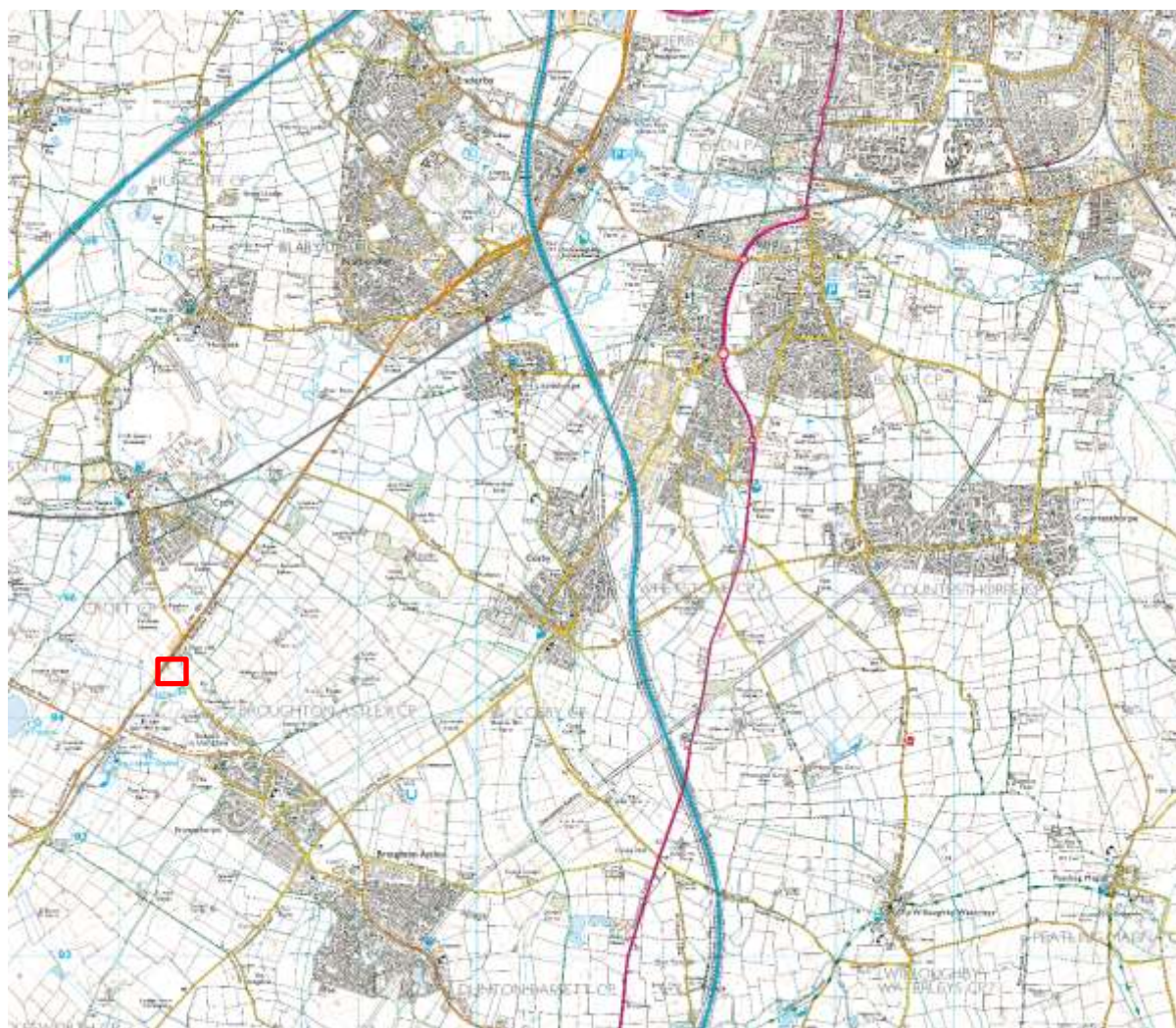


Figure 2: Site Location south of Leicester

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Figure 3: Site Location - Sutton in the Elms

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## 2. Site Description, Topography and Geology (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3)

The site is located approximately 8 miles south-west of the centre of Leicester, 1.6 miles north-west of Broughton Astley and at the western edge of Sutton-in-the-Elms, east of the B4114 (the Fosse Way Roman Road). It lies within Broughton Astley parish in Harborough District.

The geology of the Site is of sand and gravels with some Wolsten Clay and clays of the Oadby and Thrusington Tills (British Geological Survey, 2013). The land slopes gently down from *c.*80m OD in the north-west to *c.*79m OD in the south-east.

## 3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The development area is bounded to the west by the B4114, formerly the north-east/south-west course of the Fosse Way Roman road and its location alongside such a major Roman trade route indicated that there was some potential for archaeological deposits and/or finds to be present. Additionally, Sapcote Roman villa site is situated to the west of the Roman road some 1km south-west of the Sutton Circuit.

The Anglo-Saxon and medieval village of Sutton-in-the-Elms lies just over 0.5km to the east and the post-medieval Soar Mill is located within 1km south to the south of the site.

The archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land at Sutton Farm (Marsden, 2000), c.300m south-east of Sutton Circuit identified that land as being slightly elevated and between two tributaries, a conducive factor in early settlement and highlights Roman, Saxon and medieval activity known from Croft Hill (Cooper, 1993), c.1.5km to the north-west. Evidence for ridge and furrow earthworks in nearby fields suggest the land was part of the medieval open fields of the village of Sutton-in-the-Elms.

Trial trenching in 2002 at Sutton Farm to the immediate south-east of the proposed development site revealed features of various dates, including a possible prehistoric burnt mound, a Romano-British circular structure, early-mid Saxon structures including a sunken featured building (SFB), and a series of ditches and gullies (Jarvis, 2002).

A evaluation in 2009 (Richards, 2009) investigated the central area of the proposed site but did not uncover any archaeological features, although un-stratified Iron Age pottery did point to survival of archaeological deposits nearby and within the current site.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

The broad aims of the archaeological evaluation trenches were:

- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains on the site as indicated by the geophysical survey
- To establish the nature and extent of any existing disturbance and intrusion to subsurface deposits and, where the data allows, assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits of archaeological significance
- To enable the clients to establish a schedule for archaeological risks

The detailed objectives of the archaeological evaluation trenches are:

- Insofar as possible within methodological constraints, to explain any temporal, spatial or functional relationships between the structures/remains identified, and any relationships between these and the archaeological and historic elements of the wider landscape.
- Where the data allows, identify the research implications of the site with reference to the regional research agenda and recent work in Leicestershire.

##### **4.1 Research Aims**

The initial assessment suggested that archaeological work would be able to contribute towards several research objectives derived from *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006) and *East Midlands Heritage: An updated research agenda and strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012).

#### **5. Methodology** (Figure 4, Figure 5)

Prior to any machining of trial trenches, general photographs of the site areas were taken.

The 13 trenches of varying lengths were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed



under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeological deposits or the natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning. The trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and then were backfilled and leveled at the end of the evaluation.

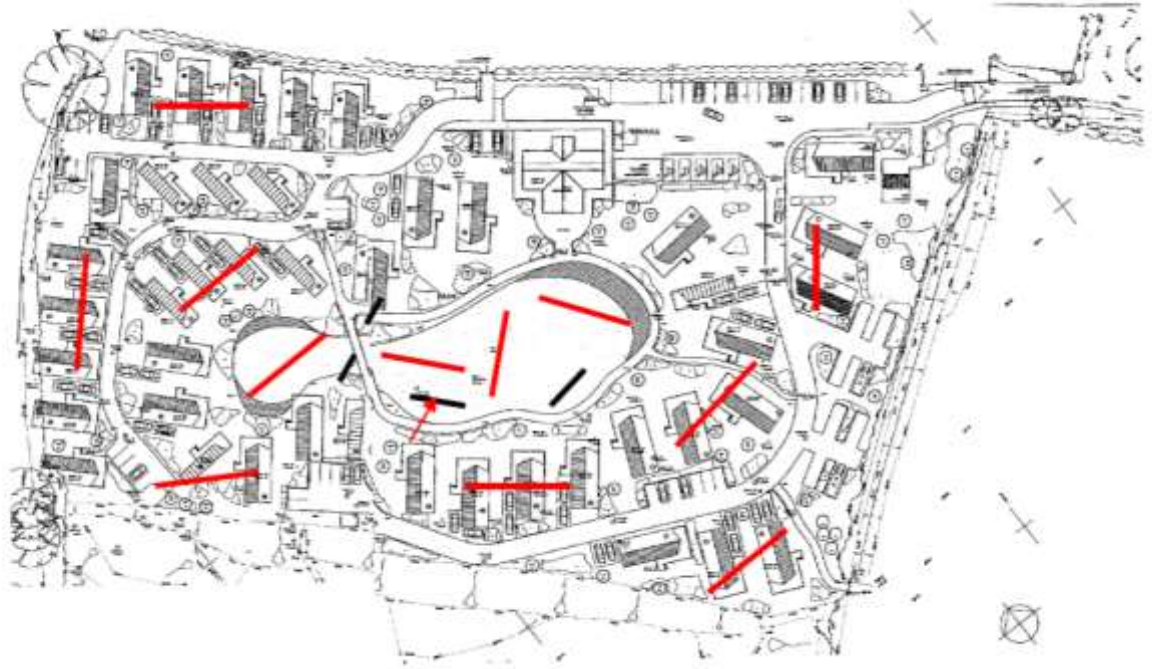


Figure 4: Proposed trench location in relation to development

The work followed the approved design specification (Clay, 2016) and adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2014).

Due to inclement weather experienced throughout the period of investigation, several trenches (6 and 7) were subject to waterlogging and needed to be pumped out in order to complete the recording process.

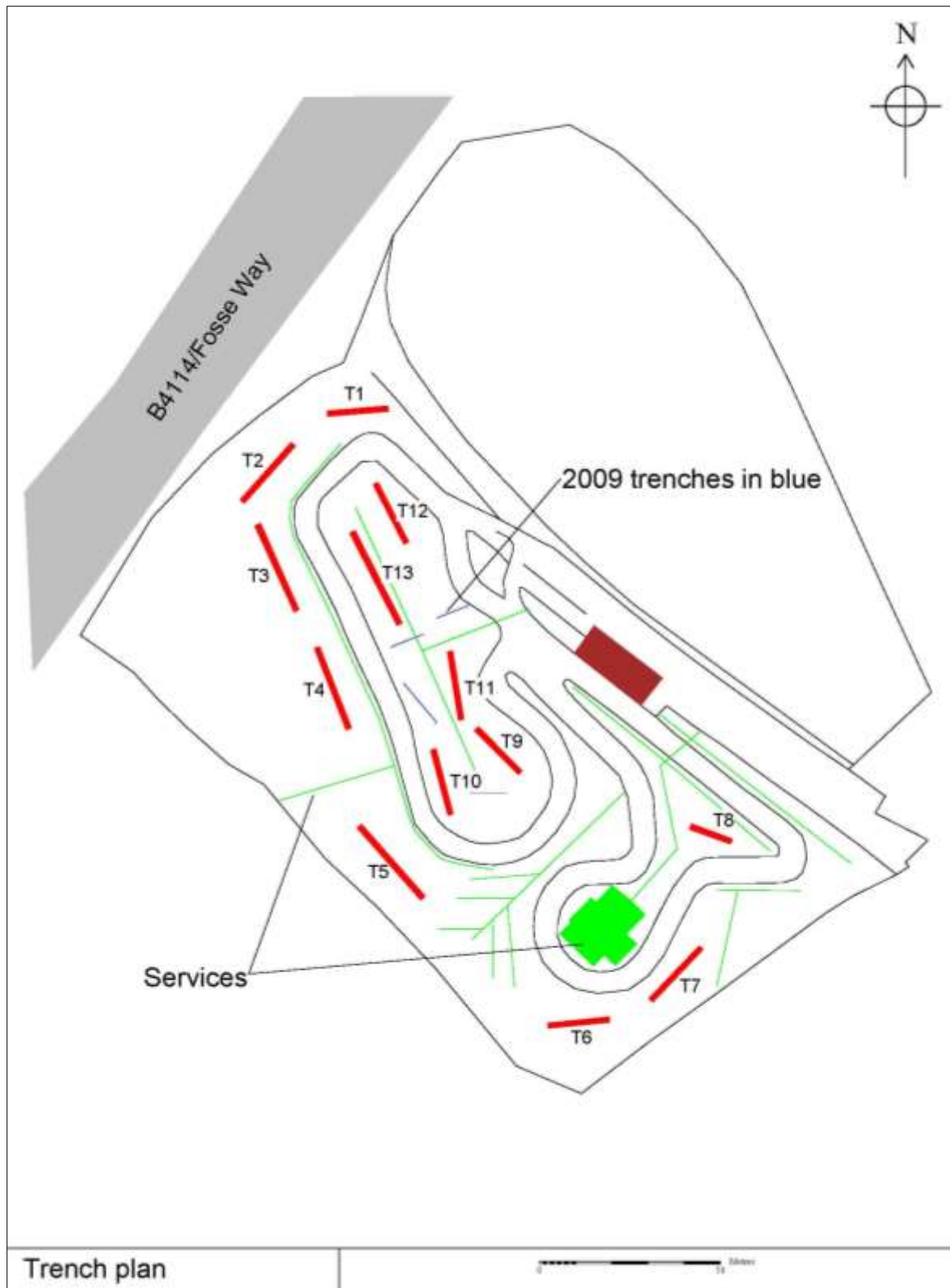


Figure 5: Actual trench locations

## 6. Results (Figure 5, Table 1)

Thirteen trenches were excavated across the proposed development area. These were of varying length, due to various constraints primarily to avoid current land drainage services. The longest was Trench 3 (23.60m) and the shortest Trench 8 (12m). Six of these (Trenches 2, 3, 5, 8, 12

and 13) revealed evidence for recent field drainage but no archaeological deposits. Archaeological deposits and features, including ditches, gullies pits and post-holes, some of them dated, were recorded in the remaining seven trenches (Trenches 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11).

Table 1: Trench details

TRENCH	ORIENTATION	LENGTH AND WIDTH (metres)	TOPSOIL THICKNESS (metres)	SUBSOIL THICKNESS (metres)	DESCRIPTION	TRENCH DEPTH (MIN-MAX metres)
1	E - W	16.50	0.23 – 0.44	0.29 – 0.63	Gully [04], modern made ground	0.63 – 0.95
2	NE - SW	20.80	0.23 – 0.27	0.16 – 0.28	No archaeological deposits, waterlogged	0.35 – 0.61
3	NW - SE	25.80	0.21 – 0.26	0.14 – 0.21	No archaeological deposits	0.38 – 0.49
4	N - S	23.60	0.25 – 0.36	0.16 – 0.35	Gully [31], unexcavated ditch, land drains	0.53 – 0.70
5	NW – SE	26.20	0.23 – 0.30	N/A	Land drains, waterlogged, no archaeological deposits	0.43 – 0.73
6	E – W	16.50	0.21 – 0.29	0.19 – 0.44	Gullies [05] [07]	0.43 – 0.79
7	SW – NE	19.60	0.22 – 0.24	0.17 – 0.36	Gully [09], Pit [11], PH [13]	0.42 – 0.69
8	NW – SE	12	0.24 – 0.31	0.24 – 0.27	Land drains, no archaeological deposits	0.61 – 0.64
9	NW – SE	16.80	0.27 – 0.30	0.40 – 0.45	PH's [20] [22], Ditch [17]	0.71 – 0.78
10	N – S	18.20	0.24 – 0.27	0.32 – 0.35	Pit [28], Gullies [32] [34], Ditches [24] [25], land drains	0.62 – 0.69
11	N – S	19	0.25 – 0.32	0.19 – 0.35	Ditch [03]	0.54 – 0.80
12	NW – SE	28.10	0.23 – 0.28	0.18 – 0.28	Land drains, no archaeological deposits	0.47 – 0.69
13	NW – SE	17	0.22 – 0.35	0.32 – 0.38	No archaeological deposits	0.64 – 0.82

### 6.1. Trenches 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13

No deposits of archaeological origin were observed in these trenches. Trenches 2 and 5 were subject to extensive waterlogging and partially recorded as a consequence. Horseshoe land drains were commonly encountered across the proposed development area, most probably dating to the mid-19th century AD onwards and above the level of surviving archaeological deposits.

### 6.2. Trench 1 (Figure 6, Figure 20)

Trench 1 in the north-west corner of the investigation extended from where the course of Sutton Lane continued towards the Fosse Way. Modern building materials, presumably from this and associated demolished brick cottages along it were observed in the made ground at the north-east end of the trench.

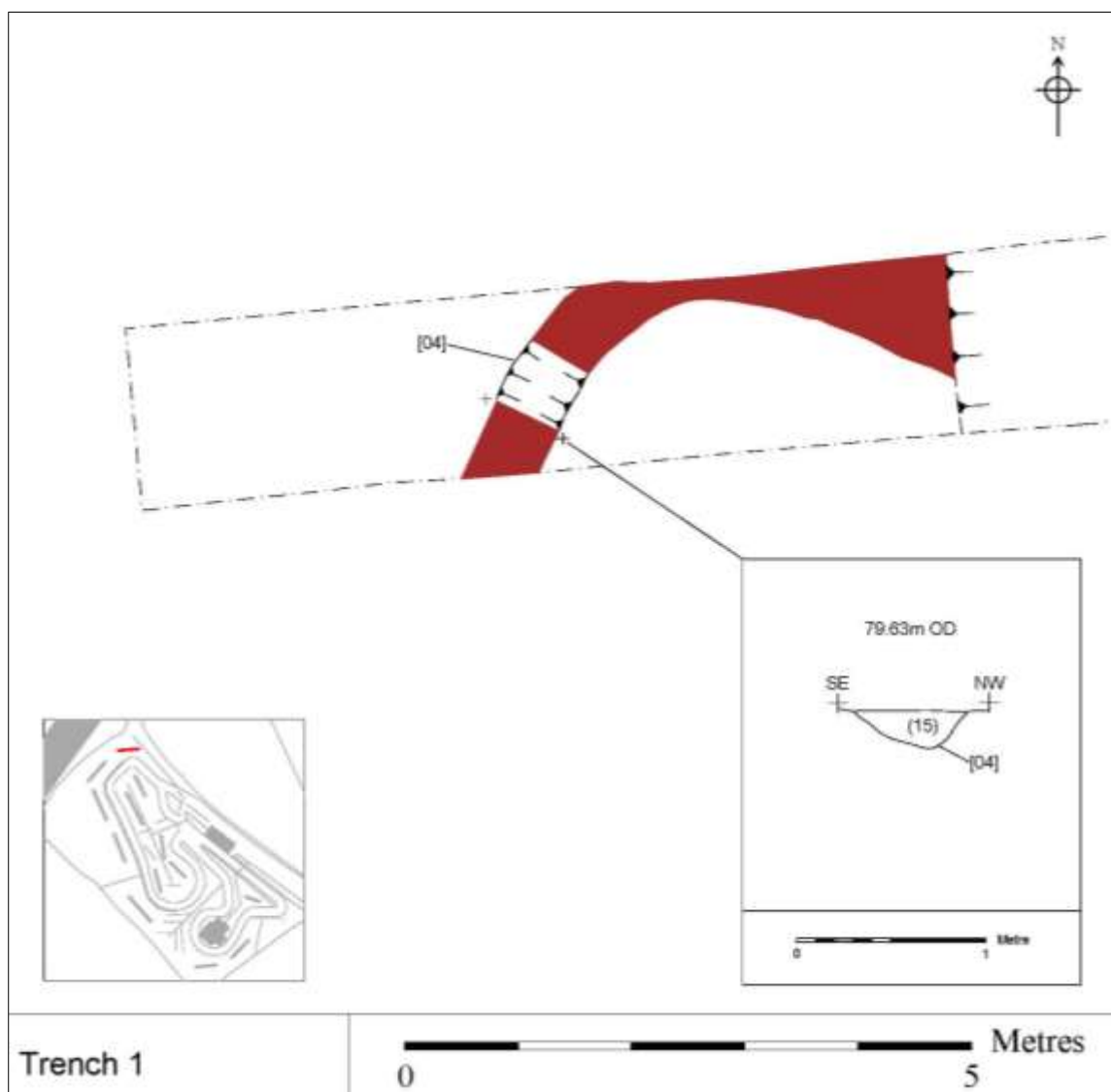


Figure 6: Trench 1, west end

Gully [04], c.0.60m wide and c.0.20m deep, was located c.3.20m from the western end of the trench. This was curvilinear with moderately sloping sides and a ‘U’-shaped central base, where sample excavated, and ran for c.4.50m, the northern edge of it beneath the trench baulk.

To the east it appeared to merge into a wide, shallow layer across the entire breadth of the trench. No finds were recovered from its single light brown grey sandy-silt fill (15).

### 6.3. Trench 4 (Figure 8, Figure 23)

Trench 4 was located in the west of the development area and contained two linear features traversing the trench towards its southern end.

A gully [30] (Figure 7), orientated east-west, *c.*1m wide and *c.*0.51m deep was located *c.*10m from the south end of the trench. The sides and the base were concave were concave, with moderately sloping sides. The single mid-grey silty-sand fill (29) was devoid of finds.



Figure 7: Trench 4, Gully [30], looking east

Located *c.*7.5m from the southern end a north-west/south-east ditch *c.*1.10m wide was interpreted as probably representing Ditch [24], observed on the same orientation and sample excavated in Trench 10 and, having been projected through, was left unexcavated.



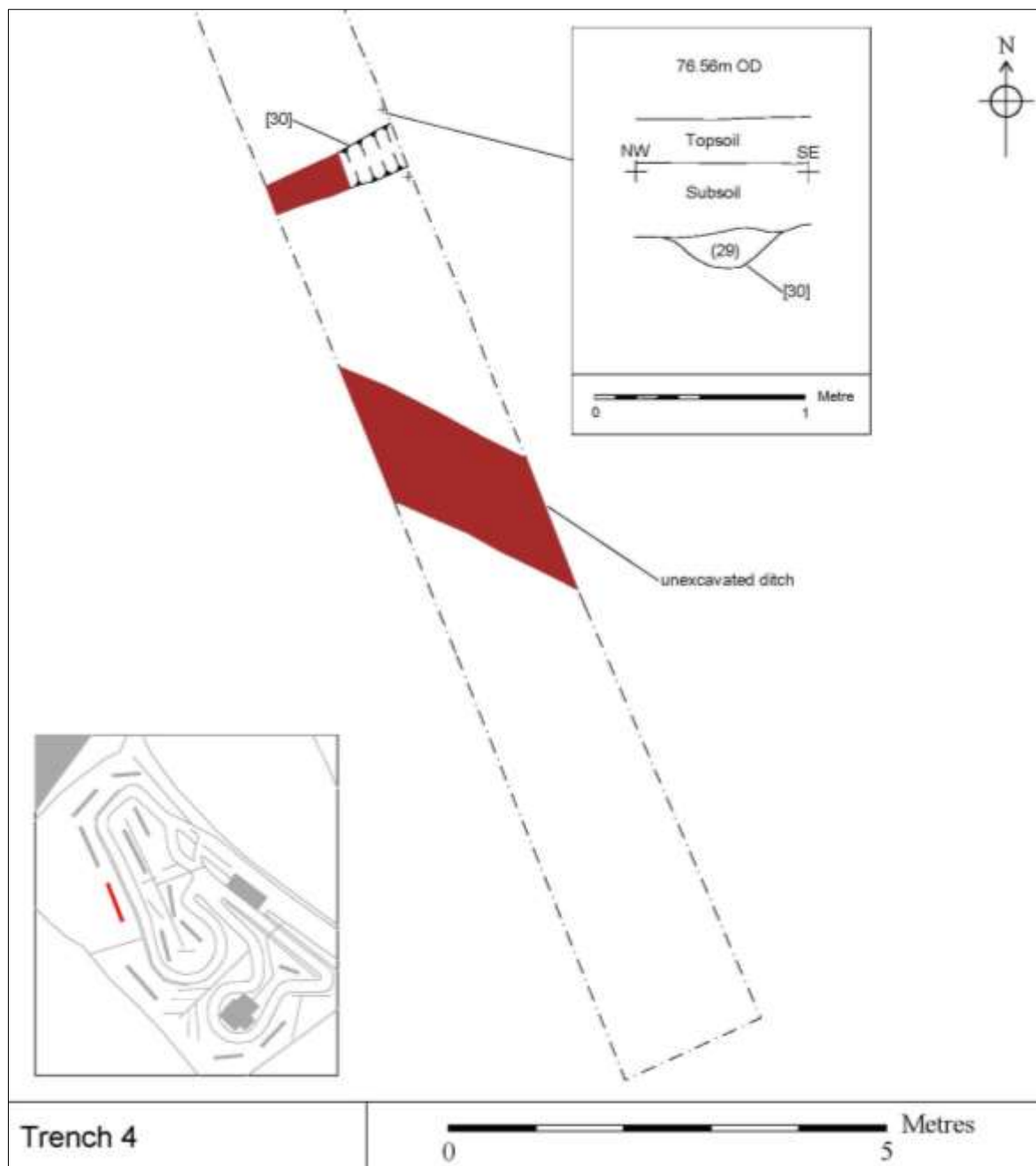


Figure 8: Trench 4, south end

#### 6.4. Trench 6 (Figure 10, Figure 25)

Trench 6 contained a pair of parallel north-west/south-east gullies running across the trench, located *c.*4m from the west end.

With a length of *c.*1.77m+, gully [05] (Figure 9) was a clearly defined feature, *c.* 0.30m wide and *c.* 0.19m deep, with straight, steeply sloping sides and a 'U'-shaped base. Its function was unclear but it appeared in section to be cut by gully [07]. The single fill (06), mid-brown grey silty-clay was devoid of finds.



Figure 9: Trench 6, gullies [05] [07], looking north-west

Parallel to this, gully [07], *c.*0.46m wide and *c.*0.21m deep, indistinguishable from [05] in plan, had a similar profile with more gradual sloping sides. Its single and comparable mid/dark brown grey fill (08) was also devoid of finds. It appears to be a re-cut of gully [05] to the west.

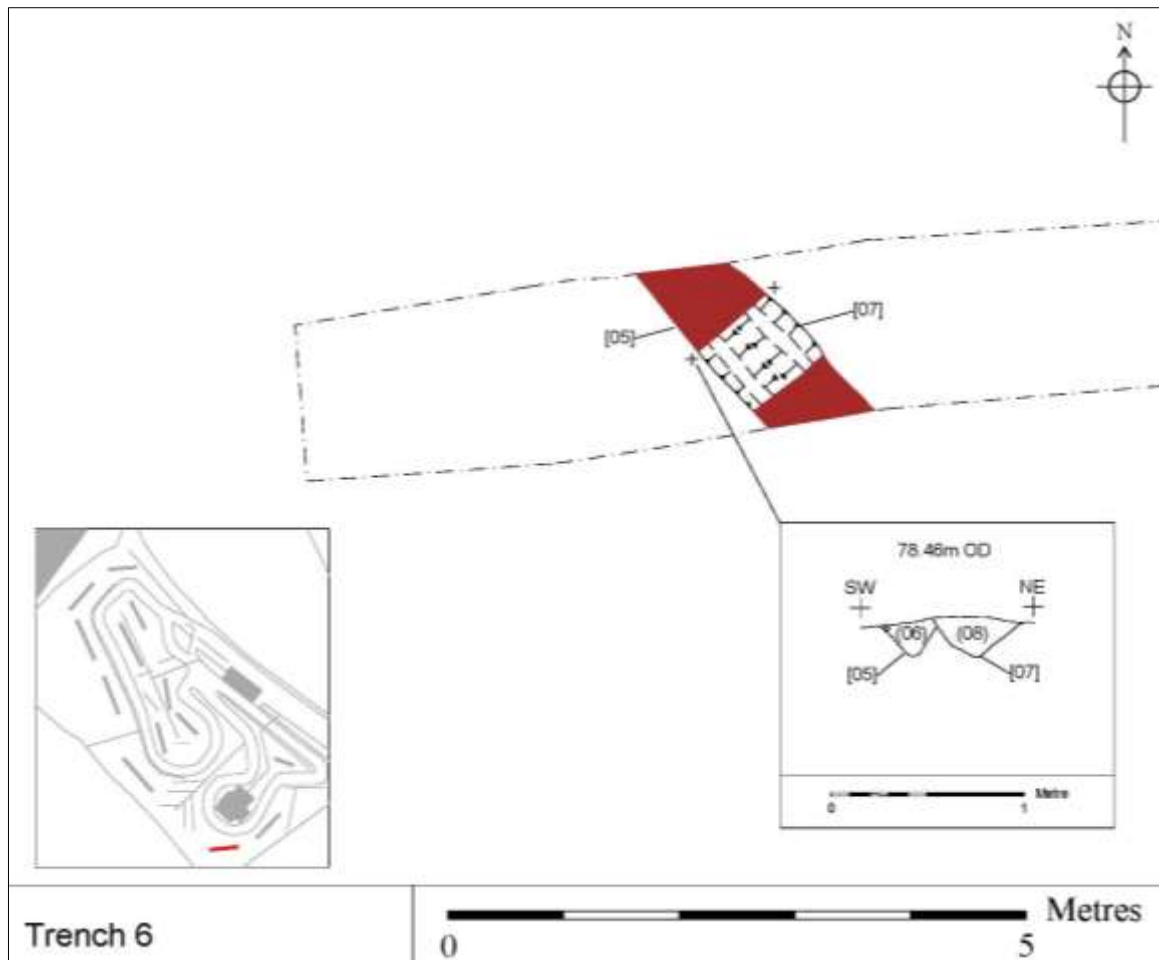


Figure 10: Trench 6, west end

### 6.5. Trench 7 (Figure 12, Figure 23)

Trench 7 along the southern perimeter of the development area revealed a cluster of archaeological features located *c.*7.50m from the south-west end of the trench, comprising a pit, a gully and a post-hole, that were subject to sample excavation once the floodwater had been pumped out.

Gully [09] (Figure 11), *c.*0.50m wide, *c.*0.17m deep and a minimum of 1.90m long, was a well-defined linear feature with irregular sides sloping moderately to a 'V'-shaped base. It contained a single mid-grey silty-sand fill (10) which was devoid of finds. On excavation, there was some evidence that this feature may have terminated at its intersection with Pit [11], although this was inconclusive.



Figure 11: Trench 7, Gully [09], looking east

Running beneath the north-west baulk and located at the gully's possible terminus, sub-circular Pit [11] contained a single light brown grey silty-clay fill (12), also devoid of finds. This was *c.*0.90m wide, with a depth of *c.*0.22m and had straight sides with a moderately steep slope, and flat base.

Approximately 2m to the north-east sub-circular a post-hole [13] had a diameter of *c.*0.48m and depth of *c.*0.11m. It had moderately sloping relatively straight sides merging with a flat base and a mid-brown grey silty-clay fill (14), which was devoid of finds.

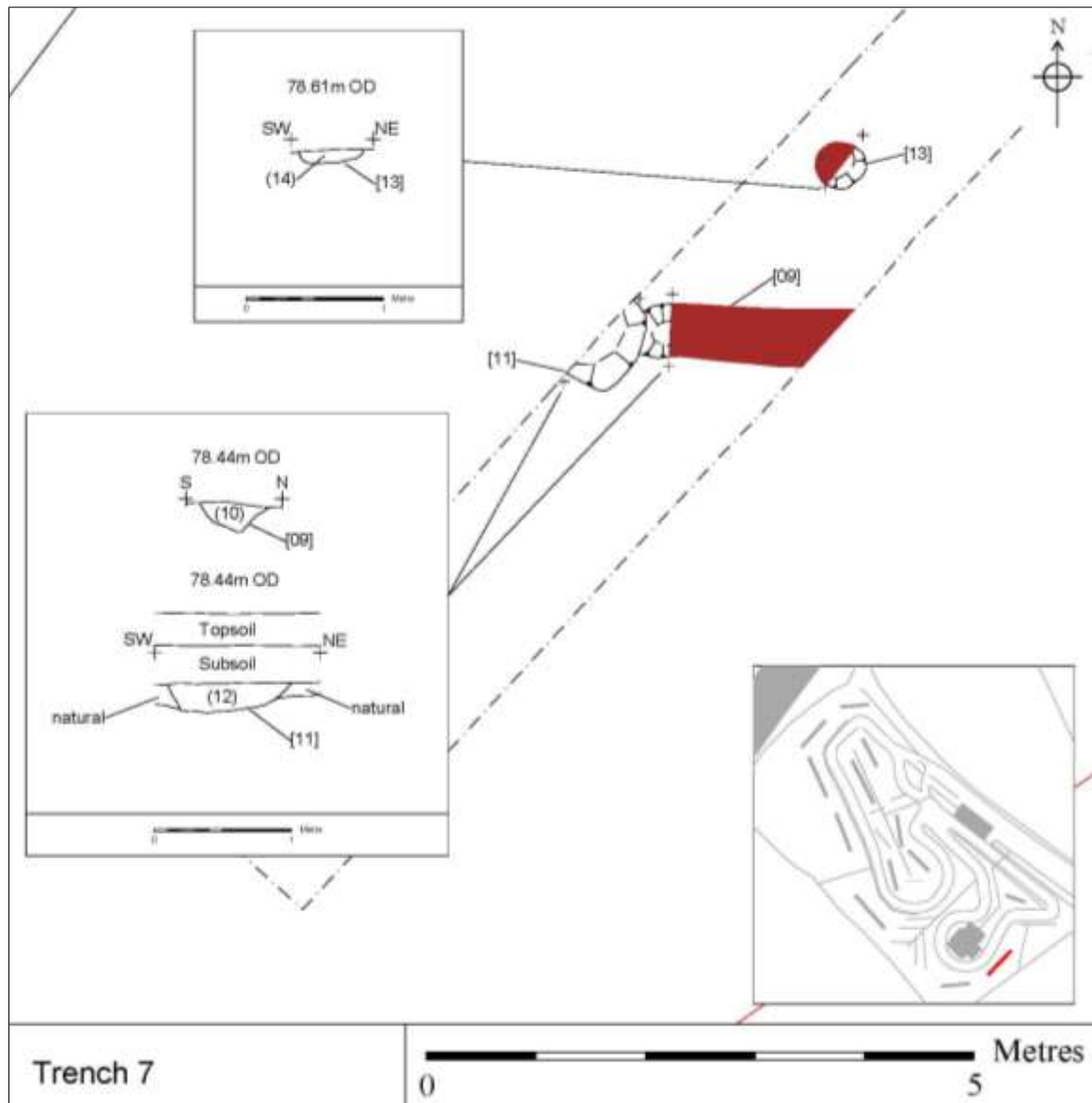


Figure 12: Trench 7, south-west end

### 6.6 Trench 9 (Figure 15, Figure 28)

Three features of archaeological interest, a linear ditch and two post-holes, were identified and sample excavated within the northern area of Trench 9.

A substantial sub-circular post-hole [22] (Figure 13) with a diameter of *c.*0.32m and depth of *c.*0.25m had straight, steeply sloping sides and a narrow base. Its single dark brown grey silty-clay fill (21) was devoid of finds. Likewise, *c.*2m to the south, post-hole [20], also sub-circular, had a diameter and depth of *c.*0.45m and a flatter base. Its comparable dark brown grey silty-clay fill (19) was also without finds.





Figure 13: Trench 9, Post-hole [22], looking east

Ditch [17] (Figure 14), was well-defined and traversed the trench *c.*9m from the northern end. It was *c.*0.90m across and *c.*0.40m in depth with straight sides which sloped moderately to merge with a 'U'-shaped base. Its single fill (18), was dark grey with flecks of mid-brown grey sand within a silty-clay and contained a small amount of very fragmentary Iron Age pottery. This ditch may be a continuation of either of the ditches [24] [25] observed in Trench 10, its orientation here suggesting it is more likely to correspond with the southernmost [25] of the two.



Figure 14: Trench 9, Ditch [17], looking south-west

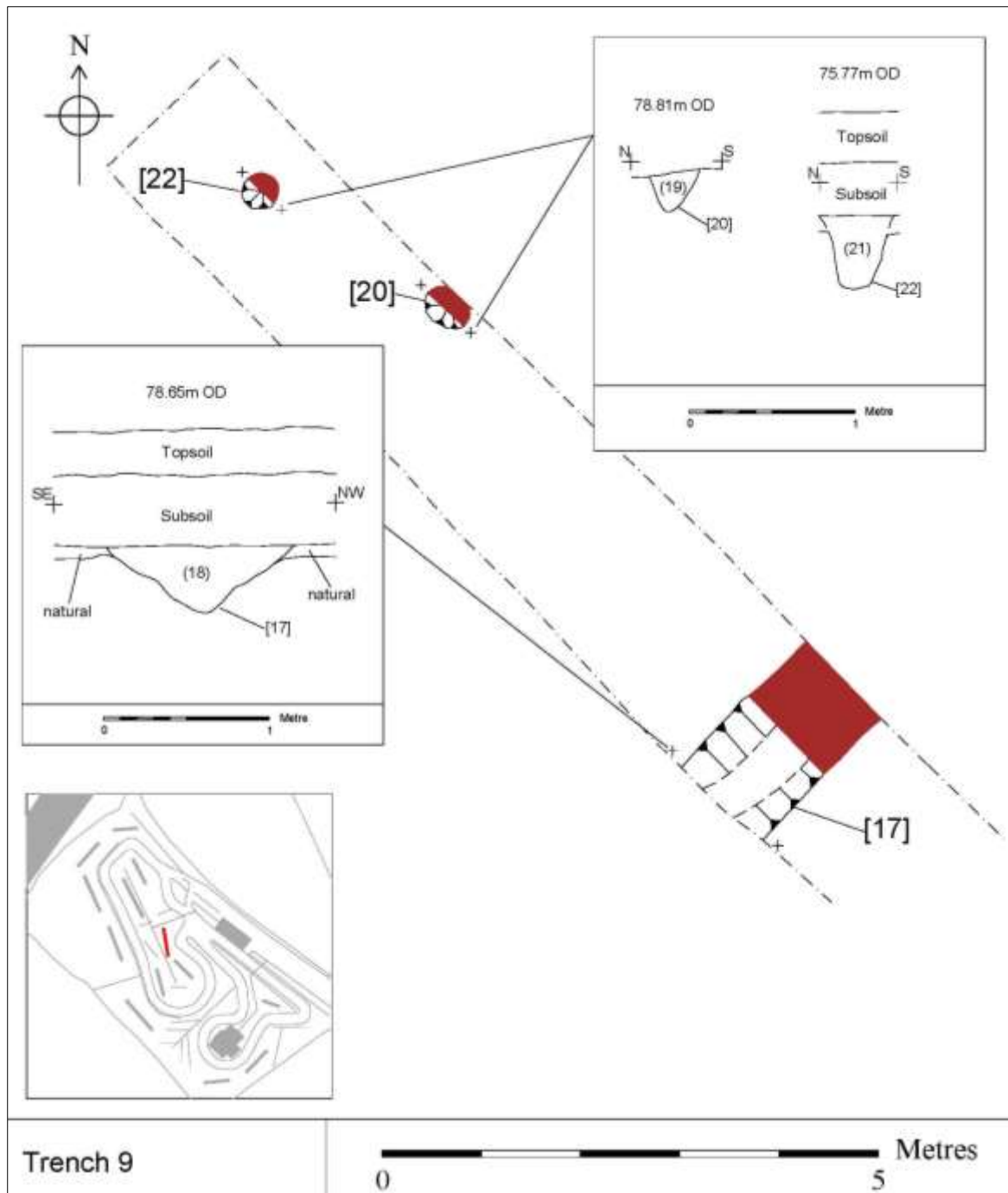


Figure 15: Trench 9, north-west end

### 6.7. Trench 10 (Figure 17, Figure 29)

Trench 10 in the centre of the proposed development area investigated contained the highest concentration of archaeological features including two ditches, evidence for two parallel intercutting and dated gullies and a well-preserved pit feature.

Pit [28] (Figure 16) was located *c.*1.50m from the north end of the trench, extended beneath the western baulk and had a diameter of *c.*1m and depth of *c.*0.51m. Sub-circular and well-defined in plan, the sides were straight and the base flat. Its single dark grey brown silty-clay



fill (27) contained possibly residual worked flint of broad Neolithic – Bronze Age date but was devoid of other finds.



Figure 16: Trench 10, Pit [28], looking west

Next to the pit were two parallel shallow gullies [32] and [34]. Gully [34], with a depth of *c.*0.28m, appeared tentatively to be the earlier of the two. It had irregular, moderately sloping sides, a concave base and a single mid-grey brown silty-sand fill (33) without finds. Post-dating this, linear gully [34], *c.*0.22m deep, with straight surviving sides, moderately sloping, had a ‘U’-shaped base. It contained a very similar slightly greyer silty-sand fill (33), and also devoid of finds.

An east-west ditch [24] with irregular shaped sides and base, the former moderately sloping crossed the northern half of the trench. It was *c.*3m+ in length, *c.*1.10m across and *c.*0.25m deep. The single mid/dark grey clay-silt fill (23) contained pottery dated to the Iron Age. A projection of this ditch can be made towards a similar feature observed but not excavated in Trench 4 (see above).

Another ditch [25], *c.*2.60m long, *c.*0.80m across and *c.*0.37m deep was on a north-east/south-west orientation. Located toward the south of Trench 10, *c.*2.50m from the end, it had convex moderately sloping sides and a relatively narrow and flat base. Single fill (26) consisted of dark grey silty-clay with orange sandy mottling but no finds.

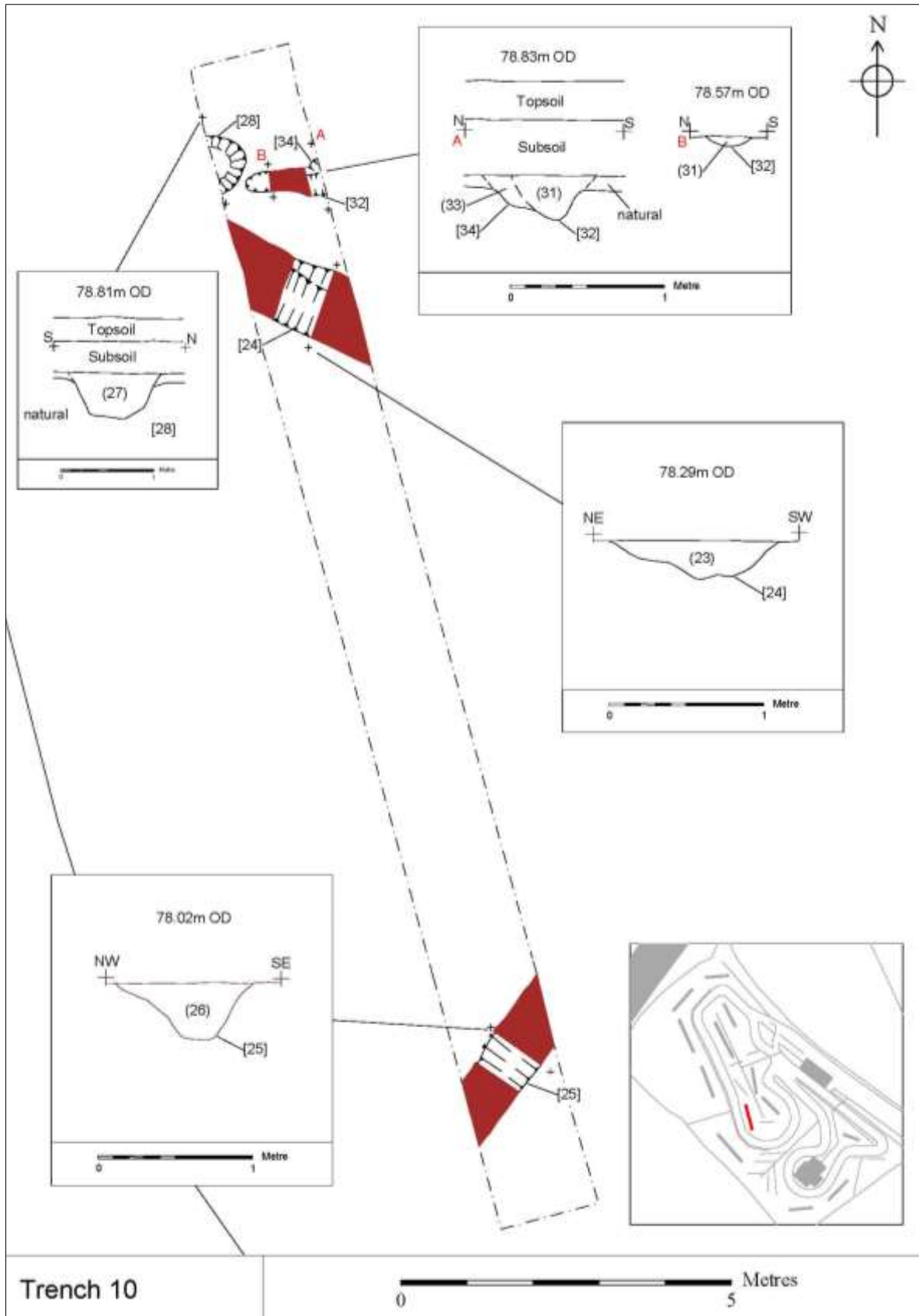


Figure 17: Trench 10



**6.8 Trench 11** (Figure 19, Figure 30)

Trench 11 contained a linear ditch terminus **[03]** (Figure 18) centred *c.*5.50m from the north end and running beneath the western baulk. It was *c.*1.50m long and *c.*1.13m across, with moderately sloping concave sides merging gently with a central and concave base. Its single mid-brown silty-sand fill **(16)**, *c.*0.38m deep, was devoid of finds. No other deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in this trench.



Figure 18: Trench 11, Ditch [03], looking west

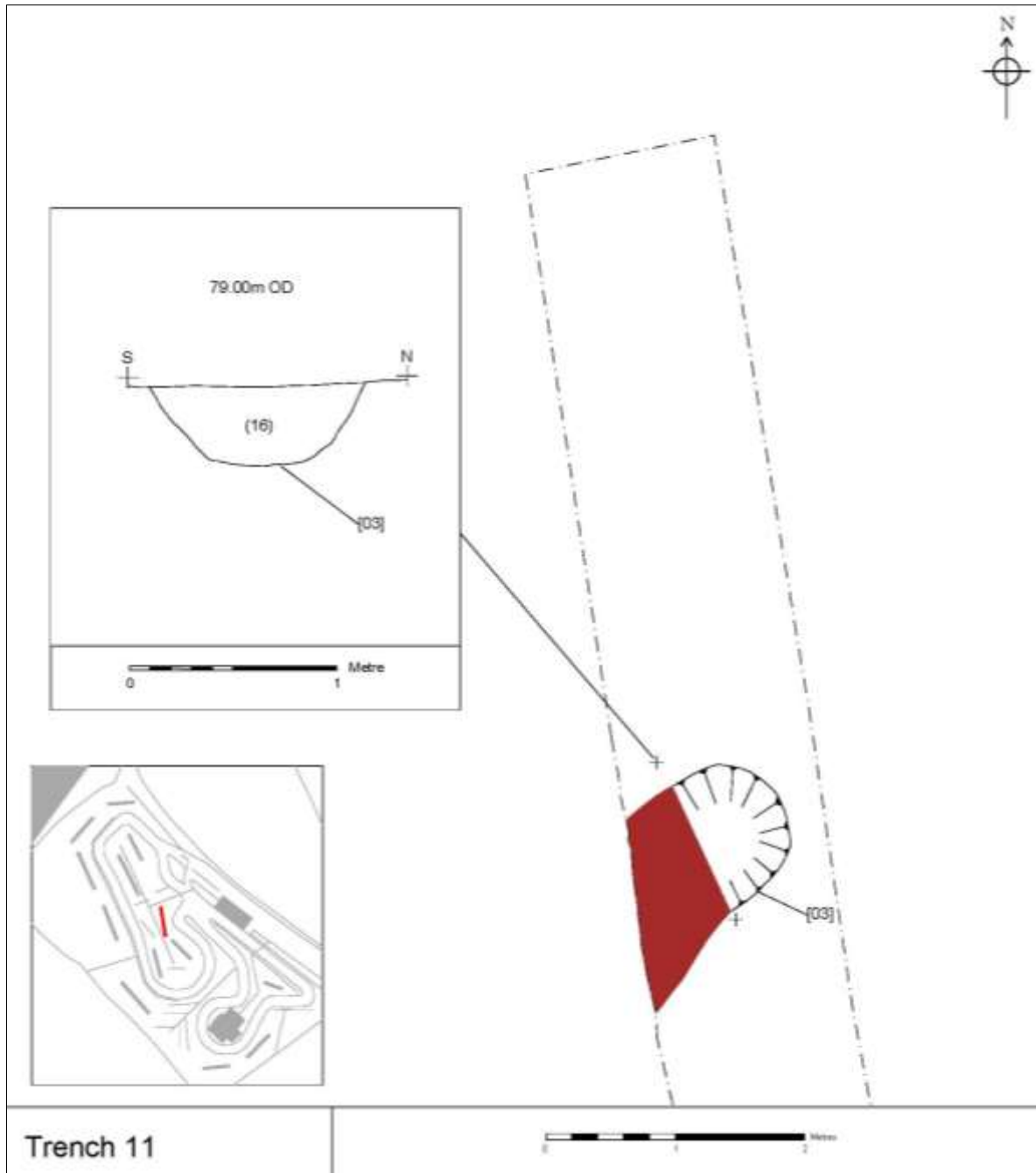


Figure 19: Trench 11, north end

## 7. The Finds

*Nicholas J. Cooper*

### 7.1 Iron Age pottery

Eight sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from contexts **(18)**, **(23)** and **(30)**. The material was classified according to the Leicestershire Prehistoric Pottery fabric series (Marsden 2009) and quantified by sherd count and weight. Six body sherds (35g) belonging to a jar manufactured in a fabric employing igneous rock fragments as opening materials, in this case probably syenite from the Croft outcrop (Fabric R1 Sy), was recovered from **(30)** **[31]**. A single sherd (6g) in a quartz sand tempered fabric (Q1) came from **(23)** **[24]**. Another sherd (2g) in an angular pebble quartz tempered fabric (Q5) came from **(18)** **[17]**. Overall, the range of fabrics, which are typical for the area, and the character of the sherds, suggests this is Iron Age in date.

### 7.2 Flint

Two struck flakes were recovered from **(27)** **[28]** and one from **(23)** **[24]**. A broad Neolithic to Bronze Age date is applicable.

## 8. The charred plant remains

*Rachel Small*

### 8.1 Introduction

Three samples were taken: sample 1 **(16)** was from the fill of ditch terminus devoid of finds; sample 2 **(23)** was from the fill of a ditch dated to the mid to late Iron Age; and, sample 3 **(27)** was from a pit fill which contained prehistoric flint. The recovery and study of charred plant remains, which may include cereal grains, chaff, and weed seeds, provides important evidence for past food production, consumption, agricultural practises and environment.

### 8.2 Method

One part of each sample (all ten litres in volume) was processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred into plastic boxes and left to air dry; they were then sorted for plant remains using a x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were also air dried and the fractions over 4mm sorted for all finds. The fraction below 4mm was scanned for artefacts and abundance recorded. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and names follow Stace (1991).

### 8.3 Results

The samples contained very little material. Fragments of charcoal were present in all three but were rare. A possible ancient seed was present in sample 1 **(16)** – knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare* L.) which is a common weed of arable and disturbed land. However, this seed could be modern as other modern seeds were also identified, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.), ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia* L.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.). Fine rootlets were also present, as were worm egg-capsules, both of which are suggestive of bioturbation. No other artefacts were recovered from the samples.

### 8.4 Discussion

It seems unlikely that activities associated with cereal processing/consumption occurred in the immediate area of the features sampled. However, if further excavation is carried out at the site or in the vicinity it is suggested that environmental sampling strategy is implemented because there is the potential for the survival of charred plant remains (charcoal was present in these samples) and other contexts/areas of the site may be more productive. Iron Age sites in Leicestershire generally do produce ancient plant remains including cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds in low quantities, and higher densities are known from sites such as Rearsby and Desford (Monckton 2011, 133 – 134).

## **9. Discussion**

The archaeological trial trench evaluation has successfully addressed the aims and objectives and the highest confidence can be placed in the data recovered and this report. There were some compromises in the location of trenches in the proposed development area, notably electricity and drainage services and the existing karting track, and some challenges resulting from the inclement weather conditions at times. Despite these there was a satisfactory application of the methodological approach.

Archaeological evidence, was located in 7 of the 13 sample trenches excavated and the results indicate well-preserved, substantial deposits of interest concentrated in the centre of the investigation area but also evident at the north-east and south-west extents. These deposits yielded nominal datable material and environmental evidence but what was recovered indicated an Iron Age date and probably represent remains of activity peripheral to the existing centre of Broughton Astley comparable to other sites in the vicinity, most recently from Thomas Estley Community College (Baker, 2016).

An extensive and widespread trial trench evaluation revealing well-preserved multi-period archaeological deposits was undertaken on land at Sutton Farm in 2002 (Jarvis 2002) in advance of the proposed creation of a golf course, in a broad strip running north-east/south-west and east of the current proposed development area. Notably, remains indicating Saxon occupation and including a Sunken-Featured-Building were identified *c.*550m south-east of the site towards the centre of Sutton-in-the-Elms and a prehistoric burnt mound at a similar distance south-west along with a concentration of Romano-British remains, including a circular gully. Perhaps more significantly, the 2002 evaluation indicated the presence of more isolated archaeological remains spread across a wide area surrounding, a pattern confirmed by the site at Sutton Circuit.

## **10. Conclusion**

The archaeological trial trench evaluation, albeit yielding a sparse material assemblage, has confirmed past activity of an Iron Age date, probably agricultural nature and represented by truncated but well-preserved drainage gullies and some timber structures, across the area pointing to the probable survival of similar and related archaeological remains which would be affected by the proposed development. Clarification of the specific function and clearer dating of the remains at Sutton Circuit, their relationship to adjacent sites and the context of them in the wider landscape would only be possible with further investigation.

## 11. Archive

The site archive will be held by *Leicestershire Museums Service, under accession no. XA.71.2016.*

The archive contains:

- 13 trench recording sheets
- 1 context summary records, 36 context sheets
- 1 photographic recording sheet
- 1 Sample records sheet
- 2 Drawing Index sheet
- 1 CD containing digital photographs and report
- Survey data
- Unbound copy of this report
- Thumbnail print of digital photographs

## 12. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* 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 for Sutton Circuit and was carried out by Stephen Baker of ULAS with James Earley Patrick Clay managed the project. Richard Clark of LCC HNET monitored the work on behalf of the planning authority. Thanks to Andy, the plant driver for the use of the pump.

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14/07/2016

**Appendix 1 OASIS data entry**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	<b>Oasis No</b>	universil-xxxx		
	<b>Project Name</b>	Sutton Circuit, Sutton-in-the-Elms		
	<b>Start/end dates of field work</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> June 2016		
	<b>Previous/Future Work</b>	Yes / Not known		
	<b>Project Type</b>	Trial trenching		
	<b>Site Status</b>	None		
	<b>Current Land Use</b>	Go Karting - other		
	<b>Monument Type/Period</b>	Gullies – Prehistoric Pits – Prehistoric Postholes – undated Ditches - Iron Age		
	<b>Significant Finds/Period</b>	Pottery – Prehistoric/Iron Age Flint - Prehistoric		
	<b>Development Type</b>	Residential		
	<b>Reason for Investigation</b>	NPPF		
	<b>Position in the Planning Process</b>	Planning condition		
<b>Planning Ref.</b>				
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	<b>Site Address/Postcode</b>	Sutton-in-the-Elms LE9 6QF		
	<b>Study Area</b>	0.7ha		
	<b>Site Coordinates</b>	SK 515 944		
	<b>Height OD</b>	81m OD		
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	ULAS		
	<b>Project Brief Originator</b>	Local Planning Authority (LCC)		
	<b>Project Design Originator</b>	ULAS		
	<b>Project Manager</b>	Dr Patrick Clay		
	<b>Project Director/Supervisor</b>	Stephen Baker		
<b>Sponsor/Funding Body</b>	Developer / Sutton Circuit			
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVE</b>		<b>Physical</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Paper</b>
	<b>Recipient</b>	LCC MusService	LCC MusService	LCCMusService
	<b>ID (Acc. No.)</b>	XA71.2016	XA71.2016	XA71.2016
	<b>Contents</b>	Pottery Flint	Photos Survey data	Context Records Field Notes Drawings
<b>PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>Type</b>	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	<b>Title</b>	An Archaeological watching brief...		
	<b>Author</b>	Stephen Baker.		
	<b>Other bibliographic</b>	ULAS Report No 2016-097		

	<b>details</b>	
	<b>Date</b>	2016
	<b>Publisher/Place</b>	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester
	<b>Description</b>	Developer Report A4 pdf

## Appendix 2: Trench Photographs



Figure 20: Trench 1, looking east



Figure 21: Trench 2, looking west



Figure 22: Trench 3, looking north-west





Figure 23: Trench 4, looking north



Figure 24: Trench 5, looking north-west





Figure 25: Trench 6, looking east



Figure 26: Trench 7, looking west





Figure 27: Trench 8, looking west



Figure 28: Trench 9, looking east



Figure 29: Trench 10, looking north



Figure 30: Trench 11, looking south



Trench 12



Figure 31: Trench 12, looking north-west





Figure 32: Trench 13, looking north-west



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