

**Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on
Land off Theddingworth Road,
Husbands Bosworth,
Leicestershire**



View across the proposed development area looking north

**ARS Ltd Report 2019/10
Oasis No. archaeol5-340539**

Compiled by:
Robert Cole BA

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
DE45 1HB

Checked by:
Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA

Tel: 01629 814540

Fax: 01629 814657

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd



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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Land off Theddington Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Site Code: MBHPR18

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning Application Reference: 18/00056/OUT

NGR: SP 64640 84533

Date of Project: 10th December to 18th December 2018

Date of Report: January 2019

This report presents the results of archaeological trial trenching (the evaluation) undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on land off Theddington Road, Husbands Bosworth to accompany planning application (18/00056/OUT) for residential development.

The evaluation has confirmed the presence of archaeological features dated to the medieval period including substantial ditches, thought to demark property boundaries, and smaller field drainage ditches and a pit. Residual prehistoric flint artefacts were also discovered.

The evaluation trenching was undertaken between 10th December and 18th December 2018 and was led in the field by Robert Cole, Assistant Projects Officer, assisted by Kylie Bassendale, Archaeological Officer and Alexis Thouki, Assistant Project Officer. The project was managed by Reuben Thorpe, MCIFA, FSA, Senior Project Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) has been commissioned by Planning Design Ltd, on behalf of ACM Interior Design Ltd (*the client*), to design and undertake a scheme of archaeological works to accompany an outline planning application (18/00056/OUT) for residential development on land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, NGR SP 64640 84533, (Figure 1).

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 189 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018, 55). This states that where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit appropriate supporting information relating to the significance of any archaeological resource within the development area.

1.1.3 Previously Archaeological Research Services Ltd have undertaken an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Burpoe 2018) and Geophysical Survey (Durkin 2018) of the site, in accordance with an outline brief provided to the client by Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC). This stipulated that:

“A field evaluation, by appropriate techniques including trial trenching, if identified necessary in the assessment, to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance, and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. Further design, civil engineering or archaeological work may then be necessary to achieve this.”

1.1.4 This report has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of the client. It details the results of the archaeological evaluation and, in its final issued form, has been approved by Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 Husbands Bosworth lies 9.6km to the south-west of Market Harborough and a little under 21km to the south-east of Leicester, on the A4304 between Market Harborough and Lutterworth, centred on NGR SP 64640 84533 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The site is situated within the historic core of Husbands Bosworth, off the north-west side of Theddingworth Road, on the eastern side of the village.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The ‘red line boundary’ of the proposed development area (PDA) covers an area of c.1.77ha and is shown in Figure 2. It encompasses a stretch of Theddingworth

Road and one large field, which gently slopes from a high point of c.147m aOD in the southern corner to a low point of c.140m aOD along the north-eastern boundary.

1.3.2 The site is bounded to the south-east by Theddingworth Road, to the south-west by a brick wall and a pair of brick-built structures, to the north-west by Honeypot Farm, and to the north-east by a stand of trees.

1.4 *Geology and Soils*

1.4.1 The underlying solid geology comprises interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation, formed approximately 183 to 191 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of mid-Pleistocene till (BGS 2018).

1.4.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Denchworth Soil Association (712b), which are pelo-stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay, and are characterised as “slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Some fine foamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Landslips and associated irregular terrain locally” (CU 2018).

1.5 *Historical and Archaeological Background*

1.5.1 A detailed historic background to the site is presented in the Desk Based Assessment (Burpoe 2018) and has been summarised here:

1.5.2 The site lies within the historic core of medieval and post-medieval Husbands Bosworth. Previous archaeological work in Husbands Bosworth has demonstrated that evidence from the medieval and post-medieval periods can survive below the modern ground level.

1.5.3 The site is located within the ‘Planned Enclosure’ historic landscape characterisation unit. These enclosures were once former areas of common land enclosed by Acts of Parliament that often contain relict medieval cultivation terraces, known as ridge and furrow, that were created either through open-field or strip field cultivation. There are no upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks within the site boundary though the 1984 landscape characterisation map indicates moderate potential for truncated ridge and furrow remains to be present within the site. Where present, extant ridge and furrow and the resulting thickening of the soil can often protect and preserve earlier archaeological remains below it.

1.5.4 The geophysical survey (Durkin 2018) revealed numerous anomalies of archaeological origin, distributed across much of the proposed development area which suggests that the north-eastern third of the site may have been divided into a series of tofts, the land to the south representing paddocks and enclosures possibly associated with animal husbandry. The desktop assessment also identified the

potential for remains from other periods to survive. Evidence of Iron Age activity (MLE21686) has been identified c.550m to the south-west.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation identified that archaeological trial trenching (Dyson 2018) may have the potential to address regional research aims, identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) specifically:

- ◆ Research Objective 7E for the High Medieval (1066-1485) period: investigate the morphology of rural settlements (Knight *et al.* 2012, 100);
- ◆ Research Objective 8E for the Post-Medieval (1485-1750) period: identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries (Knight *et al.* 2012, 114-5).

2.2 Evaluation Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aim of the fieldwork was:

- ◆ To identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site through the excavation of evaluation trenches.

2.2.2 The objectives of the fieldwork were to:

- ◆ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the regional research aims and objectives outlined above.

3 METHOD STATEMENTS

3.1 Professional Standards

3.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with CifA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014c). The site was recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. recording manual.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 A programme of targeted evaluation trenching was undertaken directed toward sampling anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and also sampling apparently empty areas.

3.2.2 The location of the evaluation trenches was agreed with the Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council. In total 11 trial trenches were excavated, covering 600m².

3.3 Evaluation Trenching

3.3.1 The methodology for the evaluation is summarised in this section but it is included in detail in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Dyson 2018), appended at the rear of this document in Appendix III.

3.3.2 The location of each of the trenches was established on site using a Leica Smartrover GPS. The same GPS was later utilised to locate drawn plans and sections and take spot heights for trenches and features.

3.3.3 Topsoil and subsoil were removed by a wheeled excavator using a 2m toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive level spits.

3.3.4 Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately at least 1m away from the trench edges.

3.3.5 Each trench was cleaned by hand in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

3.3.6 All spoil was visually scanned to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered were recorded and their location plotted.

3.3.7 All archaeological features were planned and sectioned to determine the character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and to attempt to obtain dating evidence.

3.3.8 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structure or industrial activities were 50% sampled.

3.3.9 Linear features such as ditches or gullies were sampled in sections no less than 1m width to a minimum sample size of 10% away from intersections.

Intersections were sampled and excavated in plan with strategic temporary sections located to demonstrate sequence.

3.3.10 Site photography was undertaken primarily using colour slide and black and white film. Additional digital photographs were taken using a Nikon W100 (13.2 megapixel resolution). Photographic images comprise general site working shots, images of the excavated evaluation trenches, record shots of excavated sections and sample sections through the overburden in each trench.

3.3.11 It was observed, during post-excavation and checking, that one context in Trench 7 had been double-numbered in the site record (as both 705 and 708), and as such the associated find was assigned an incorrect context number. This has been rectified and noted in the course of this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of 11 evaluation trenches were excavated to the level of the archaeological horizon or to geological natural.

4.1.2 Trench summary tables (Table 2 and Table 3) are presented below. These provide a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology in each of the trenches (Table 2) and provide a look-up table to the level at which the archaeology is susceptible to intrusive impacts (Table 3) in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Trench	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Topsoil Thickness (m)	Subsoil Thickness (m)
1	Y	Medieval	0.29	0.21
2	Y	Unknown	0.27	0.35
3	Y	Unknown	0.32	0.29
4	Y	18 th Century	0.26	0.47
5	Y	Medieval	0.30	0.40
6	N	N/A	0.25	0.37
7	Y	Medieval	0.17	0.24
8	Y	Medieval	0.27	0.30
9	Y	Medieval	0.31	0.28
10	Y	Medieval	0.19	0.45
11	Y	Medieval	0.25	0.55

Table 1. Trench summary table demonstrating the presence/absence of archaeology and the thickness of the topsoil

Trench	Excavated/identified features	Dating Y/N	Height of top (m) aOD
1	Ditches, land drain	Y	141.33
2	Ditch	N	142.55
3	Ditch	N	141.59
4	Ditch, land drain	Y	141.85
5	Ditches	Y	142.12
6	No archaeology present	N	142.03
7	Ditches	Y	143.78
8	Ditches, pit	Y	145.73
9	Ditches	Y	144.23
10	Ditches	Y	144.97
11	Ditch	Y	143.80

Table 2. Summary table of the feature types excavated and deposits encountered in the evaluation trenches

4.1.3 The topsoil across the site was characteristically comprised of a dark greyish brown sandy loam with 5% flint pebbles (c. 10mm to 0.10m) and occasional sandstone pebbles (c. 10mm – 0.50m in diameter) and occasional charcoal flecks. The thickness of the topsoil ranged from c. 0.17m to 0.32m. A mid greyish brown sandy clay subsoil was present in all 11 trenches. The subsoil ranged in thickness from c. 0.21m to 0.50m. A distinct lower layer of subsoil, comprised of a very firm sandy silt, was present in Trench 10 which was c. 0.35m in thickness.

4.1.4 Geological natural was encountered between 0.41m and 0.80m below ground level (BGL). In the majority of the trenches this was comprised of mid to light orangey brown sandy clay with 15% flint pebbles (c. 0.01m to 0.10m) and 5% sandstone pebbles (c. 0.01m to 0.50m). In trenches 2, 3 and 11 the geological natural was comprised of mottled light bluish grey and light yellowish grey clay with occasional flint pebbles (c. 0.01m to 0.10m).

4.2 The Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1

(Figure 3)

4.2.1 Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of c. 0.50m BGL where geological natural (103) was encountered at a height of 141.33m aOD. A number of archaeological features were identified at this level.

4.2.2 A linear ditch [104] lay close to the centre of the trench and was aligned approximately east to west. It was 12m long, 0.66m wide and 0.19m deep and contained a single fill (105) of orangey brown pebbly silty clay (105) with occasional charcoal flecks.

4.2.3 A further linear ditch, [106], lay in the south-eastern half of the trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east, and was observed to be 4.30m long, 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep. A single fill (107) of mid-greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles appeared to be truncated by ditch [113] although the latter was too shallow and the fills too similar to be absolutely certain. One sherd of late Saxo-Norman pottery (St Neots Ware) was recovered from context (107), dating to between AD 900 – 1150.

4.2.4 Ditch [113] lay to the south-east of ditch [106] and was aligned north-east to south-west. It was observed within the trench to be 2.67m long, 1.73m wide and 0.40m deep. It was filled by a single fill (114) of mid-greyish brown sandy silt and appeared to truncate ditch [106], though the shallow depth of this latter ditch, and the similarity of the fills, made it impossible to be absolutely certain. Fill (114) also contained one sherd of St Neots Ware.

4.2.5 A ditch [108] lay at the south-eastern end of Trench 1, it was aligned north-east to south-west and was observed to be 3.19m long, 0.61m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill (109) of mid-greyish brown sandy silt (109) with occasional flints.

4.2.6 A very wide ditch [110] lay at the north-western end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It was observed within the trench to be 2m long, 5.40m wide and 1.10m deep. The subsoil (102) directly above this ditch contained modern pottery, patches of burnt material and redeposited natural gravel, indicating that the area had been levelled in modern times. Ditch [110] was filled with grey silty clay (111) with occasional flints. This was truncated by a land drain (112) which was built of two courses of channelled bricks cut. Ditch [110] probably represents a continuation of ditch [404] in Trench 4, the fill of which also contained modern material in the subsoil above. Land drain (112) is probably a continuation of land drain (406).

Trench 2

(Figure 4)

4.2.7 Topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of c. 0.62m BGL where geological natural (203) was encountered at a height of 142.55m aOD. A ditch was identified at this level.

4.2.8 A wide linear ditch (204) lay at the north-eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east and was observed to be 2.00m long, 3.75m wide by 0.85m deep. A lower fill (205) of silty clay with occasional flint pebbles was overlain by an upper fill (206) of silty clay with occasional flints.

Trench 3

(Figure 5)

4.2.9 Topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of c. 0.61m BGL where geological natural (303) was encountered at a height of 141.59m aOD.

4.2.10 A ditch [304] lay in the centre of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. Ditch [304] was observed to be 2m long, 2.45m wide and 0.90m deep. It was filled by a single fill (305) of clayey silt (305).

Trench 4

(Figure 6)

4.2.11 Topsoil (401) and subsoil (402) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.73m BGL at which level, 141.85m aOD, the geological natural was encountered.

4.2.12 A wide north-east to south-west aligned ditch [404] lay just north-west of the centre of the trench. It was 2m long, 5.15m wide and more than 1.30m deep. This ditch was not bottomed as it lay below the level of the modern water table. The subsoil (402) directly above this contained several sherds of modern pottery, patches of burnt material and redeposited natural gravel. This suggests that the ground here had been levelled in modern times.

4.2.13 Ditch [404] was filled by a silty clay (405) that was truncated by a land drain (406) which had been built to three courses with reused, handmade, bricks, the vast majority of which were broken or damaged. Some of the brick showed traces of mortar but it was clear that this came from their previous use and they had not been mortared together in the construction of the land drain. Context (405) contained one sherd of modern pottery and one sherd of Potter's Marston Ware, dating to between AD 1100 and 1300. Ditch [404] is very probably a continuation of ditch [110] recorded in Trench 1 [110], also had modern material in the subsoil. Land drain (406) is interpreted as being a continuation of land drain (112).

Trench 5

(Figure 7)

4.2.14 Topsoil (501) and subsoil (502) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.70m BGL, (142.12m aOD) at which level geological natural was encountered.

4.2.15 Linear ditch [504] lay west of the centre of the trench and was aligned roughly north-east to south-west. It measured 3.37m in length (within the trench) by 1.10m wide by 0.28m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (507) with 15% flint pebbles. It was truncated on the western side by ditch [508] which represents a recut on the same alignment. It is the continuation of a linear ditch identified in Trench 9 – [910] and Trench 10 – [1007].

4.2.16 Linear ditch [505] lay towards the eastern end of the trench and was aligned north-west – south-east. It measured 2.60m in length (within the trench) by 5.20m wide by 1.21m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a dark orangey grey silty clay (506) with occasional charcoal flecks, flint and sandstone pebbles.

4.2.17 Linear ditch [508] lay to the south-west of linear ditch [504] and followed the same north-east – south-west alignment. It measured 3.07m in length (within the trench) by 0.84m wide by 0.18m deep. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with 15% flint and sandstone pebbles. The ditch was a recut of earlier ditch [504] on roughly the same alignment and was the continuation of a linear ditch [904] identified in Trench 9 and [1005] identified in Trench 10.

Trench 6

(Figure 8)

4.2.18 Topsoil (601) and subsoil (602) was removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.62m BGL where geological natural (603) was encountered at a height of 142.03m aOD. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified in this trench.

Trench 7

(Figure 9)

4.2.19 Topsoil (701) and subsoil (702) were removed under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.41m BGL where natural geology (703) was encountered at a height of 143.78 aOD. At this level two intercutting ditches were identified.

4.2.20 An intersection between two linear ditches [704] and [706] lay in the middle of the trench, at the eastern end. The ditches were aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. The north-west to south-east aligned ditch [704] measured 2.65m in length (within the trench) by 2.50m wide by 0.60m deep with

steeply sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (705) with sandstone and flint pebbles. It appeared to truncate the north-east – south-west aligned ditch [706] which measured 7.35m in length (within the trench) by 1.84m wide (within the trench) by 0.92m deep with steeply sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a dark orangey brown silty clay (707) with occasional sandstone and flint pebbles. Context (705) contained multiple sherds of pottery mostly dating to the later 12th century AD, but also included one sherd of late Saxo-Norman St Neots Ware dating to between AD 900 and 1150, and one of Oolitic Ware, which has a similar date range of AD 975 – 1300. In addition, this context contained a considerable number of archaeobotanical finds (uncharred organics), particularly oats and naked wheat grain, that are further discussed in section 5.4.

Trench 8

(Figure 10)

4.2.21 Topsoil (801) and subsoil (802) were removed by machine, under archaeological supervision, to a depth of 0.57m BGL where geological natural (803) was encountered at a height of 145.73m aOD. At this level two ditches and a pit/possible ditch terminus were identified.

4.2.22 Ditch [804] lay at the north-eastern end of the trench, it was aligned north-west to south-east and was observed to be 2m long, 0.88m and 0.15m deep with a flat base. It was filled by a single sandy silt (805) which was truncated to the south-west by a pit/possible ditch terminus (806), and which contained two sherds of late Saxo-Norman pottery.

4.2.23 Pit/ditch terminus [806] lay at the south-western side of ditch [804] and formed a semi-circle within the trench, against the north-western edge of excavation. Pit/ditch terminus [806] was observed to be 1m long, 2.36m wide and 0.37m deep with a flat base. It was filled with silty clay (807) with moderate flint pebbles, and several pottery sherds ranging from late Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware to 12th century Shelly and Potter's Marston Ware.

4.2.24 A further ditch [808] lay in the centre of Trench 8: it was aligned north-west to south-east and observed within the confines of the trench to be 2m long, 2.60m wide and 0.75m deep. It was filled with silty clay (809) with flint pebbles and which contained multiple sherds of 12th century Shelly Ware and Potter's Marston Ware. Contexts (807) and (809) were also found to contain a considerable number of archaeobotanical remains (uncharred organic material), particularly oats and naked wheat grain, that are further discussed in section 5.4. Ditch [808] recut earlier ditch [810], and ran on the same alignment, identified by a remnant in the side of the cut. The surviving portion of ditch [810] was 1m long (within the excavated intervention), 0.72m wide and 0.34m deep. It was filled with silty clay with flint pebbles (811). Context (811) contained a moderate amount of medieval pottery (see section 5.1 for

specialist discussion and details of specific wares) providing a *terminus post quem* of the 13th century AD.

Trench 9

(Figure 11)

4.2.25 Topsoil (901) and subsoil (902) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to 0.59m BGL where geological natural (903) was encountered at a height of 144.23 aOD. At this level three ditches were identified.

4.2.26 Ditch [904] lay towards the south-eastern end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 2m long (within the trench), 1.10m wide and 0.44m. Its single fill of mid-greyish brown silty clay (905) contained occasional sandstone and flint pebbles. Context (905) contained four sherds of late Saxo-Norman pottery (also found in Trenches 1, 7 and 8), and one sherd of Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware, dating to AD 1200 – 1475. This deposit also contained a large amount of archaeobotanical remains (uncharred organic material), particularly oats and naked wheat grain, thyme, thistle and barley. Further discussion of these remains can be found in section 5.4.

4.2.27 A further ditch [906] lay in the centre of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west and was 3m long (within the trench), 1.20m wide and 0.26m deep. Its single fill comprised a silty clay (907) with occasional flint and sandstone pebbles. A shallow pit [908] was observed beside ditch [906] and may even have cut ditch fill (907) however both pit fill (909) and ditch fill (907) were so similar that they may have been open at the same time. Deposit (907) was found to contain several sherds of Lyveden/Stanion Ware (both 'A' and 'B' types), dating to between AD 1150 and 1400.

4.2.28 An ellipse shaped pit [908] lay at the north-western edge of ditch [906]. Its long, north-west to south-east, axis measured 2.15m, it was 1.23m wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single fill of silty clay (909) with occasional flint and sandstone pebbles. The stratigraphic relationship between this pit and the adjacent ditch [906] could not be ascertained as both fills (907) and (909) were so similar and it is a strong possibility that the two were contemporary. If this was the case then the pit would have been part of the same field system with the area directly north-west of the pit being the entrance to an enclosure.

4.2.29 A linear ditch, [910], lay towards the north-western end of the trench. It was not excavated within this trench, as it was a continuation of the ditch [504/508] in Trench 5 and [1005/1007] in Trench 10. In this trench, ditch [910] was 2m long and 1.59m wide. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (911) with occasional flint and sandstone pebbles.

Trench 10

(Figure 12)

4.2.30 Topsoil (1001), subsoil (1002) and lower subsoil (1003) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.64m BGL where geological natural (1004) was encountered at a height of 144.97m aOD. At this level three ditches and a large cut feature believed to be a linear ditch were identified.

4.2.31 Linear ditch [1005] lay to the south-east of the centre of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 2.20m in length (within the trench) by 1.00m wide by 0.27m deep. It was filled by a dark orangey brown silty clay (1006) with frequent chunks of burnt sandstone and flint pebbles. The ditch was a recut of an earlier ditch [1007], also on the same alignment, and is interpreted as a continuation of the ditch [508] in Trench 5 and [910] in Trench 9.

4.2.32 Ditch [1007] lay to the south-east of ditch [1005] and followed the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was 2.20m long (within the trench), 1.20m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by single fill of mid-orangey brown silty clay (1008) with frequent flint pebbles and charcoal flecks and represents an earlier phase of ditch [1005] and an continuation of ditch [504] and [910], identified in Trench 5 and Trench 9. Context (1008) also contained two sherds of 12th century AD Shelly Ware pottery and a considerable amount of archaeobotanical material (uncharred organic remains). As in other trenches, naked wheat, oats and other cereal grains were found in moderate quantities, and several peas were also recovered.

4.2.33 A further linear ditch [1009] lay at the south-eastern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch was 6.10m long (within the trench), 0.80m wide by 0.14m deep and was filled by a mid-orangey brown silty clay (1010) with occasional sandstone and flint pebbles, and one sherd of Potter's Marston Ware dating to the 12th century AD.

4.2.34 At the north-eastern end of the trench ditch [1011] was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 2.20m long (within the trench), 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty clay (1012) with frequent sandstone and flint pebbles.

4.2.35 A large cut feature [1013] lay at the north-western end of the trench. Only one edge of this feature lay within the trench and so identification should be considered as preliminary at this stage. The feature is believed to be the return of the very large linear ditch identified in Trench 11 [1104] because it was filled with an identical mid-greyish blue silty clay (1014) and because, just as was the case with ditch [1104], it showed evidence of the upper part of the feature having been deliberately backfilled with the presence of modern pottery, burnt material and

patches of redeposited natural in the subsoil above it. For safety reasons the feature could not be excavated as it lay below the safe working depth of 1.20m.

Trench 11

(Figure 13)

4.2.36 Topsoil (1101) and subsoil (1102) were removed by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.80m BGL where geological natural (1103) was encountered at a height of 143.80. At this level a very large ditch was identified.

4.2.37 Linear ditch [1104] lay to the south-west of the centre of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was 2m long (within the trench), 7.49m wide and was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (1105). There were clear signs that the upper part of the ditch had been deliberately backfilled with modern pottery, burnt material and redeposited natural in the subsoil directly above the ditch. The ditch was believed to be the return of the large cut feature at the south-western end of the trench [1013] because the fills were identical and the upper part of both features had been deliberately backfilled. A single large sherd of pottery dated 1100-1400 AD was recovered from the upper surface of (1105).

5 THE ASSEMBLAGES

5.1 The Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

5.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 83 sherds with a total weight of 1667g. It was mostly medieval, of 12th – 14th century date, but a small amount of post-medieval and possible late Anglo-Saxon material was also noted. It was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows. It was observed in post-excavation that the single sherd of pottery found in context (708) was double-numbered in the site record, and had in fact originated in context (705). This has been noted in Table 3.

The Pottery

CC2: Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware, 1200-1475. 2 sherds, 41g.

EA2: Iron-Glazed Earthenware, late 17th – 19th century. 2 sherds, 388g

EA10: Modern Earthenwares, 1800+. 1 sherd, 388g.

LY1: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, 1200-1400. 2 sherds, 16g.

LY2: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, 1150-1400. 12 sherds, 123g.

LY4: Shelly Wares, 1100-1400. 28 sherds, 417g.

OL: Oolitic Ware, 975 – 1300. 11 sherds, 58g.

PM: Potter's Marston Ware, 1100-1300. 13 sherds, 156g.

SN: St Neots Ware, 900 – 1150. 12 sherds, 80g.

5.1.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 3. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of contemporary sites in the region, and indicates that the bulk of the activity dates to the 12th – 14th centuries. Common local late medieval wares are entirely absent. The assemblage is largely in fairly good condition, suggesting it is largely reliably stratified, although many of the calcareous wares have had their inclusions leached out, presumably due to burial conditions.

5.1.3 Most of the SN is fragments of bowls in the Saxo-Norman T1(2) fabric (Denham 1985). Such vessels were a common product of the tradition. The only contexts which may be of late Saxon date yielded a small number of very small and abraded sherds of SN which could easily be residual. The sherds of OOL from context (707) are all from the same vessel and may be late Saxon or Saxo-Norman, but such pottery was still in use in the 12th – 13th centuries. The medieval assemblage is

mostly fragments of unglazed jars and bowls, with the only glazed wares being two fragments of LY1, both from jugs with applied strips and pads with stamped decoration. They are typical of the tradition (Steane and Bryant 1975). The fragments of LY4 also included two jug rims, from contexts (501) and (1105). Such vessels are generally of 12th – early 13th century date (Blinkhorn 2010).

5.1.4 The assemblage from (705) included a fairly large fragment of a large, shallow, Shelly Ware bowl which survived to a full profile. Such vessels are a common product of the tradition (ibid.), although this example was heavily sooted on the outer upper body, which is slightly unusual for such vessels, which rarely show signs of heating. The sherds of CC2 are both unglazed, with that from (905) being from the rim of a bowl with sharply angled walls.

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Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

Tr	Cntxt	SN		OL		LY4		PM		LY2		LY1		CC2		EA2		EA10		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	107	1	2																	LSAX
1	114	1	3																	LSAX
4	402															2	388	1	388	MOD
4	405							1	11											12thC
5	501					1	35													12thC
7	701					1	17	1	24											12thC
7	708 / 705					1	12													12thC
7	705	1	6	1	2	8	201	3	48											12thC
7	707			9	43															L10thC
8	805	2	2																	LSAX
8	807			1	13	1	3	1	11											12thC
8	809					8	30	2	9											12thC
8	811	3	21			5	57	4	50	5	35	1	11							13thC
9	905	4	46											1	34					14thC
9	907									7	88	1	5							13thC

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Tr	Cntxt	SN		OL		LY4		PM		LY2		LY1		CC2		EA2		EA10		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1008					2	20							1	7					14thC
10	1010							1	3											12thC
11	1105					1	42													12thC
	Total	12	80	11	58	28	417	13	156	12	123	2	16	2	41	2	388	1	388	

5.2 Worked flint

Identification by Dr C. Waddington

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 11 flakes were recovered during the course of the evaluation. 1 sherd was from a subsoil deposit (1003) while the other 10 all came from the fills of linear ditches.

Find No.	Description	Date	Context No.	Context type
1	retouched stubby blade	Neolithic	105	Ditch fill
2	Narrow parallel sided bladelet	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	114	Ditch fill
3	Utilised blade	Neolithic	405	Ditch fill
4	Patinated bladelet with broken tip	Late Mesolithic	805	Ditch fill
5	Broken serrated blade	Neolithic	805	Ditch fill
6	Flake core with long parallel sided blade detachment scar	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	811	Ditch fill
7	Primary flake		811	Ditch fill
8	Crude scraper	Early Bronze Age	1003	Subsoil
9	Broken irregular scraper	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	1012	Ditch fill
10	Retouched blade	Neolithic	1008	Ditch fill
11	Core 'tablet' rejuvenation flake	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	1010	Ditch fill

Table 4. Quantification of the worked flint assemblage

Conclusions

5.2.2 The flints themselves covered a broad date range with the earliest being a bladelet from the late Mesolithic and the latest a crude scraper from the early Bronze Age. Pottery recovered from the same ditch fills indicated that the deposits were formed in the medieval period and the flints were residual, having been disturbed from their original context. There is a suggestion that the subsoil deposit (1003) might be an undisturbed context and no other dating material was recovered from it within Trench 10 but subsoil layers in other trenches were securely dated through medieval and later pottery.

5.3 Animal Bone

Milena Grzybowska

Material

5.3.1 The material consisted of 1032.0 g of animal bone excavated during archaeological evaluations. The bone derived predominantly from high medieval period, with a proportion of animal remains uncovered from within undated and modern deposits.

Methods

5.3.2 The analysis follows *Animal bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice* (Baker and Worley 2013). Specimens were identified to species or a broader taxonomic group where possible. Ribs and vertebrae (excluding the axis and atlas) and indeterminate bone fragments were assigned to a size-class: ‘large mammal’ (cattle-size), ‘medium mammal’ (sheep-size) and ‘small mammal’ (cat-size). All specimens were recorded and each element was given an identification number. The state of surface preservation was scored using a five stage system (poor, bad, moderate, good, and excellent). The presence or absence of root etching, gnawing and burning was noted. The preservation and type of butchery marks were recorded as well as epiphyseal fusion of bone.

Results

5.3.3 A total assemblage of 34 refitted specimens of animal bone was analysed. All contexts included disarticulated remains. The taxonomic distribution by context is presented in Table 5, whereas the full catalogue of specimens is shown in Table 6.

Context	Cattle MNI	Sheep/ goat MNI	Equid MNI	Dog MNI	large mammal	medium mammal
114		1				
405					1	
506	1			1		
507	1				1	
701					1	
705	1				1	
805					1	
807						1
809					1	1
811	1		1		1	1

Table 5. Taxonomic distribution showing the minimum number of individuals by context.

5.3.4 Animal bone displayed good preservation with only small proportion showing signs of weathering, root etching or gnawing. No evidence of burning was identified. Two cattle specimens manifested butchery marks.

5.3.5 The assemblage consisted of domesticated species including cattle, sheep/goat, equid (horse/mule/donkey) and dog (Table 1). Earliest deposit (114) as the only context

within the assemblage included sheep/goat remains. Deposits of the later periods were dominated by cattle remains, with the latest medieval deposit (811) including additional equid and dog skeletal elements. Cattle mandible recovered from deposit 811 indicated the beast was slaughtered at the adult age (MWS:32) (Grant 1982). The incompleteness of medieval specimens precluded metric analysis.

5.3.6 No further analysis is recommended.

Context	Weight	Refitted specimens	Element	Taxon	L/R	Preservation	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Butch details	Gnawing	Root etching	Weathering
114	8.9	1	metapodium	Sheep/goat	u	g		ud				
405	18.6	1	lbs	Large mammal	u	g					y	
405	86.7	1	humerus	large mammal	r	m		f		y	y	
506	84.4	1	metatarsal	cattle	r	m	f				y	y
506	103.2	1	metacarpal	cattle	l	m	f		hack	y	y	y
506	15.8	1	femur	dog	l	m	f				y	
507	81.1	1	tibia	cattle	r	g	ud					
507	108.2	1	tibia	large mammal	l	g	f					
507	50.2	1	radius	large mammal	r	g	f					
701	7.8	1	lbs	large mammal	u	g						
705	40.1	1	scapula	cattle	r	g	f		cut			
705	57.6	1	humerus	large mammal	r	g					Y	
805	20.8	11	scapula	large mammal	u	g						y
807	3.8	1	lbs	medium mammal	u	g				y		
807	3.2	1	humerus	medium mammal	u	g						
809	18.6	1	lbs	large mammal	u	g						y
809	7	1	lbs	medium mammal	u	g						
811	282.5	1	mandible	cattle	r	g						y
811	19.2	2	skull	large mammal	u	g						
811	7.1	1	tibia	medium mammal	u	g				y		
811	5.6	1	MtII	equid	l	g						

Context	Weight	Refitted specimens	Element	Taxon	L/R	Preservation	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Butch details	Gnawing	Root etching	Weathering
811	1.6	2	indeterminate	large mammal	u	g						

Table 6. Inventory of animal bone (lbs – long bone shaft, g – good, m - moderate).

5.4 Palaeoenvironmental Remains

Luke Parker

Introduction

5.4.1 Palaeoenvironmental analysis was undertaken on 440L of bulk sample taken from the fills of 13 different archaeological features. All but one sampled fills were from ditches, with the exception being from a pit. These features were interpreted as being medieval due to diagnostic pottery fragments which were present within sampled archaeological fills. Fragments of charred material were visible within most sampled contexts during excavation.

5.4.2 A minimum sample size of 40L of fill, from each archaeological feature, was sampled where possible, unless the feature contained less than 40L whereupon the entirety of the excavated fill was sampled.

Methods

5.4.3 Bulk fill samples were processed via water floatation through graduated sieves with the smallest being 300 µm. Heavy residues were cleaned and searched for archaeological finds and non-floating palaeoenvironmental remains. Flots were weighed, air dried, and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Flots were then scanned and separated out into charcoal and plant macrofossils.

5.4.4 All identifiable charcoal fragments were analysed. Charcoal with a size of >2mm was fractured to obtain clean sections on the tangential, transverse, and radial planes. These could then be identified using a high power Leica GXML3030 binocular microscope (up to x600). Species identification was undertaken using plates and guides from Scoch *et al.* (2004) as well as comparison with a modern reference collection.

5.4.5 Botanical macrofossil identification was undertaken using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Botanical macrofossil identification utilised plates and guides from Martin and Barkley (2000) and Cappers *et al.* (2006), as well as comparison with a modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Cereal identification utilised the guide by Jacomet (2006). All botanical macrofossils present were assessed. The presence of uncharred organic material was noted and the quantity estimated as a proportion of the processed flot. However, as the site was free-draining and without evidence for long-term water saturation of sediment, non-charred organic material was discounted as being modern contamination.

Results

5.4.6 Samples which yielded palaeoenvironmental remains are shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Sample No.	2	4	3	5	11	1	6
Context No.	105	107	109	114	405	705	805
Description	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill
Sample Volume	40L	20L	20L	40L	40L	40L	20L
Flot Weight	3.01g	4.42g	5.54g	1.30g	4.60g	8.16g	7.63g
Charcoal							
Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)						1	
Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)						2	
Charcoal/uncharred material notes	All rootlets; 1 uncharred cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) stone	80% rootlets	90% rootlets	All rootlets other than a single charred cereal grain	All rootlets other than a single charred cereal grain; 1 elderberry seed	80% rootlets	85% rootlets; Distinctly better botanical preservation
Wild archaeobotanical macrofossils							
Pea half (<i>Pisum sativum</i>)		2					1
Lady's mantle (<i>Alchemilla</i> sp.)						8	
Dock (<i>Rumex</i> sp.)						2	
Thyme (<i>Thymus</i> sp.)						2	

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Thistle (<i>Carduus</i> sp.)		1	1			6	1
Field forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>)			1			1	
Common bistort (<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>)						5	
Garden vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)		1					
Brome grass (<i>Bromus</i> sp.)						1	
Cereals							
Oats (<i>Avena</i> sp.)		8	2			56	7
cf. Hulled barley (cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.) grain			5			3	
Naked wheat (<i>Triticum nudum</i>) grain		14	10	1	1	50	21
Wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) rachis						1	
Indet. cereal grain		5	12			3.67g	5

Table 7. Recovered palaeoenvironmental remains and uncharred organic material from sampled archaeological contexts.

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Sample No.	7	10	8	9	12	13
Context No.	807	809	905	907	1006	1008
Description	medieval pit fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill	medieval ditch fill
Sample Volume	40L	40L	40L	20L	40L	40L
Flot Weight	21.66g	17.87g	8.69g	2.21g	7.86g	5.28g
Charcoal						
Stony fruits (Prunus sp.)					1	
Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)					2	
Charcoal/uncharred material notes	90% rootlets	85% rootlets; 2 elderberry seeds	75% rootlets	85% rootlets	80% rootlets	80% rootlets
Wild archaeobotanical macrofossils						
Pea half (Pisum sativum)	3 (1 intact pea)	2 (1 intact pea)	1			7
Nettle (Urtica dioca)			2			
Dock (Rumex sp.)	1					
Thyme (Thymus sp.)			3			
Thistle (Carduus sp.)	3	1	6			
Juniper (Juniperus communis)						1
Field forget-me-not (Myosotis arvensis)	1		4		1	1
Common bistort (Persicaria bistorta)	1	1	4			1

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> sp.)		2				1
Garden vetch (<i>Vicia sativa</i>)		1				
cf. Stony fruit (<i>Prunus</i> sp.) stone		1				
Elderberry seed (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)						1
Brome grass (<i>Bromus</i> sp.)						2
Cereals						
Oats (<i>Avena</i> sp.)	30	32	39		13	39
cf. Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>) grain					2	1
cf. Hulled barley (<i>Hordeum</i> sp.)	5	1	5			2
Naked wheat (<i>Triticum nudum</i>) grain	39	56	42	9	24	49
Wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) rachis						1
Indet. cereal grain	24	31	44	6	24	27
Indet cereal culm			1			

Table 8. Recovered archaeoenvironmental remains and uncharred organic material from sampled archaeological contexts.

5.4.7 Of the twelve sampled medieval ditch fills and one medieval pit fill, all but three yielded charred archaeobotanical assemblages which contained over fifteen individual seeds. Although the numbers varied within these assemblages, they were very similar in their composition. They were composed predominantly of charred cereal grain alongside a small quantity of wild seeds. The archaeobotanical remains were fairly well preserved, however a number had become unidentifiable due to excessive damage during the charring process. The wild seeds were in a better condition and there were very few which were challenging to identify due to being damaged.

5.4.8 It can be challenging (if not impossible) to confidently distinguish between varieties of naked wheat in many archaeobotanical assemblages and so the naked wheat identified here has been described as *Triticum nudum* as proposed by Jacomet (2006). The naked wheat grains identified here were of a shorter, stubbier form which resembled hexaploid club wheat (*Triticum compactum*) however, this may simply be due to deformation as a result of the charring process. Additionally, the wheat rachis remains recovered from the medieval ditch fills (705) and (1008) possessed an absence of lumps below the glume insert which again could support the potential for the wheat being the a hexaploid variety whilst noting the fact that this is purely based on two rachis fragments from two separate contexts. Wild and domesticated varieties of oats (*Avena sp.*) cannot be distinguished purely based on grains, however considering the quantities of oats present within the assemblages here they are assumed to be a cultivated variety. The charred palaeobotanical assemblages were composed primarily of both naked wheat and oats; occasionally with a minor component of what could be hulled barley (cf. *Hordeum sp.*) in medieval ditch fills (109), (705), (807), (809), (905) and (1008), or rye (cf. *Secale cereale*) in medieval ditch fills (1006) and (1008).

5.4.9 Two of the three sampled archaeological ditch fills (114 and 405) yielded organic remains which were entirely uncharred rootlets along with a single charred cereal grain. A single cereal grain within a sedimentary fill which has clearly undergone bioturbation via modern root action should be treated with caution and little interpretation should be applied to it.

Discussion

5.4.10 Oats and naked wheat are common features of medieval archaeobotanical assemblages reflecting their ubiquity within medieval diets (Woolgar *et al.* 2011) and are found here in roughly equal quantities within charred archaeobotanical assemblages. Oats and naked wheat both began being cultivated in the Anglo-Saxon period (Mckerracher 2018); concurring with the pottery finds throughout the site. This could be interpreted as being indicative of two species of cereals being grown as maslin, as they often were during the medieval period. However, the identification of maslin crops based purely on the presence of two relatively equally proportioned crops is troublesome (van der Veen, 1995). Certainly, there is the potential for these two crops to have become mixed during deposition. The small numbers of barley

and rye grains suggest that the dominant combination of oats and wheat were being supplemented to a limited degree by other cereals.

5.4.11 It is notable that such similar archaeobotanical assemblages are present in many archaeological features throughout the site. This may reflect either a relatively restricted chronological period within which the charred remains were deposited, or that very similar agricultural practices were being practiced over a more prolonged period. Further investigation may help to provide a greater insight into the taphonomic processes which led to the deposition of such similar archaeobotanical assemblages throughout the site.

5.4.12 All of the wild seeds recovered in the palaeobotanical assemblages can commonly be found on either disturbed ground or agricultural environments and would be the result of weeds which were growing alongside cultivated cereal crops; the seeds of which were unintentionally included along with the clean grain despite processing attempts. Some of these weeds, such as the garden vetch (*Vicia sativa*) or common bistort (*Persicaria bistorta*) can be edible, or in the latter's case, have medicinal properties. However, the fact that they are in relatively small quantities suggests that they are likely present as weeds rather than reflecting active cultivation for their edible or medicinal properties. It is difficult to say whether the thyme (*Thymus* sp.) is a domesticated herb, or a wild variety; however, both the wild or domesticated varieties can have culinary uses. The charred peas (*Pisum sativum*) are evidence of horticultural practices utilised to supplement an otherwise cereal-based diet. The stony fruit (*Prunus* sp.) stone from medieval ditch fill (0809) and elderberry seed from medieval ditch fill (1008) could either reflect wild fruit which could have been gathered as further dietary supplements, or simply be the result of coincidental fruit-fall from nearby trees/bushes.

5.4.13 Future investigation should focus around further characterising the agricultural practices which were being employed in producing the abundant cereal grain assemblages present on site. It may be possible to identify whether the oats and wheat were being grown as maslin crops by analysing crop and weed seed association using multivariate statistics (see van der Veen 1995), however this would require a relatively large data-set with a number of archaeobotanical assemblages. The evaluation given here suggests that the archaeobotanical richness of the site may provide such a data-set following further investigation. This richness also provides ample opportunity for characterising the diet of the medieval inhabitants and further investigation would no doubt elucidate more insights into this. Furthermore, it may help provide further clues as to the taphonomic processes which led to relatively similar archaeobotanical assemblages being distributed throughout the site. Due to the abundance within most sampled fills (eleven of thirteen sampled archaeological fills containing archaeobotanical assemblages) and the clear potential to inform about past agricultural practices and diet, it is recommended that a blanket sampling strategy be employed in future investigations. Such abundant archaeobotanical assemblages also provide ample opportunity for

radiocarbon dating to be employed, however in the presence of diagnostic pottery this may not be required.

Table 9. Charcoal species identification

Context No.	907	Sample No.	9	Feature Desc.	medieval ditch fill	Sample Weight (g)	2.21g	
Fragment No.	Fragment Size	Species	Ring Curvature	Vitrification	Radial Cracks	Tyloses	Fungal Hyphae	Narrow Rings
1	12mm	cf. Fraxinus excelsior	1					y
2	18mm	Quercus	0					y
3	14mm	Quercus	0					y
Context No.	1006	Sample No.	12	Feature Desc.	medieval ditch fill	Sample Weight (g)	7.86g	
Fragment No.	Fragment Size	Species	Ring Curvature	Vitrification	Radial Cracks	Tyloses	Fungal Hyphae	Narrow Rings

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The archaeological evaluation trenching of the PDA has confirmed the results of the Desk Based Assessment (Burpoe 2018) as well as clarifying and expanding on the results of the geophysical survey (Durkin 2018).

6.2 The results of the archaeological evaluation begin to address one of the key research topics identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) – research objective 7E for the high medieval period (1066 – 1485) to investigate the morphology of rural settlements.

6.3 The majority of the features identified in the evaluation trenches were ditches, some of which were quite substantial. When taken together with the results of the geophysics the ditches appear to form a series of enclosures, presumably for agricultural purposes. The environmental analysis certainly indicates that a wide variety of crops were grown within the site. However, the large size of some of the ditches, particularly [1010] / [404] and [1011] / [1104], suggest that rather than being simple boundary/drainage ditches they held some greater significance, perhaps relating to a hitherto unknown high status building in the vicinity or being a property boundary for a predecessor to Bosworth Hall.

6.4 Most of the pottery sherds recovered from the fills of these ditches were dated to the high medieval period, indicating that the ditches went out of use and were allowed to fill up sometime in the 14th century. A small amount of late Saxo-Norman pottery was also recovered dating to between AD 900 and 1150. As discussed in section 5.1, such vessels were likely to have still been in use in the 12th and 13th centuries AD, and thus this part of the assemblage does not significantly alter the interpretation of the site as predominantly active in the high medieval period.

6.5 Any theory as to why the site seems to have been abandoned at this time would be highly speculative, based on the limited scope of this project and the quantity of information recovered, but it is worth noting that the Black Death came Britain in the middle of the 14th century. It is difficult to assess whether the plague directly affected Husbands Bosworth but the economic and political turmoil that ensued would certainly have had an impact, perhaps causing the population to dwindle and resulting in a contraction of the village to its core around the church.

6.6 The assemblage of flint indicated that the earliest human activity on the site predates the arrival of agriculture in Britain and there was, at the very least, an intermittent presence in the Neolithic and early Bronze Age. Unfortunately none of the flint recovered was from its' primary context so it is impossible to draw any conclusions about the nature of this occupation but further investigation of this topic could be considered for a research aim for any further work on the site or in the surrounding area.

7 ARCHIVING

7.1 The Accession Number **X.A133.2018** has been assigned to the project and all artefacts and material deposited in the archive will be clearly marked with this number.

7.2 All artefacts and associated material from the archaeological evaluation trenching will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

7.3 The archive will consist of all artefacts, written records, drawn and photographic records. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will contain a site matrix, site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

7.4 The archive will be prepared in line with the Leicestershire Arts and Museums Services *Museum Collection Development Policy* (Leicestershire County Council, 2014) and other appropriate professional guidelines e.g. UKIC (1990), SMA (1993) and ADS (2011) guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long-term storage and *Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014e).

7.5 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Leicestershire and Rutland HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

7.6 Depending on the requirements of the Principle Archaeologist for Leicester County Council, the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Archaeological research Services would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular ACM Interior Design Ltd. who commissioned the work and Robert Turville Constable-Maxwell of Boswell Hall for the use of the facilities therein.

11 REFERENCES

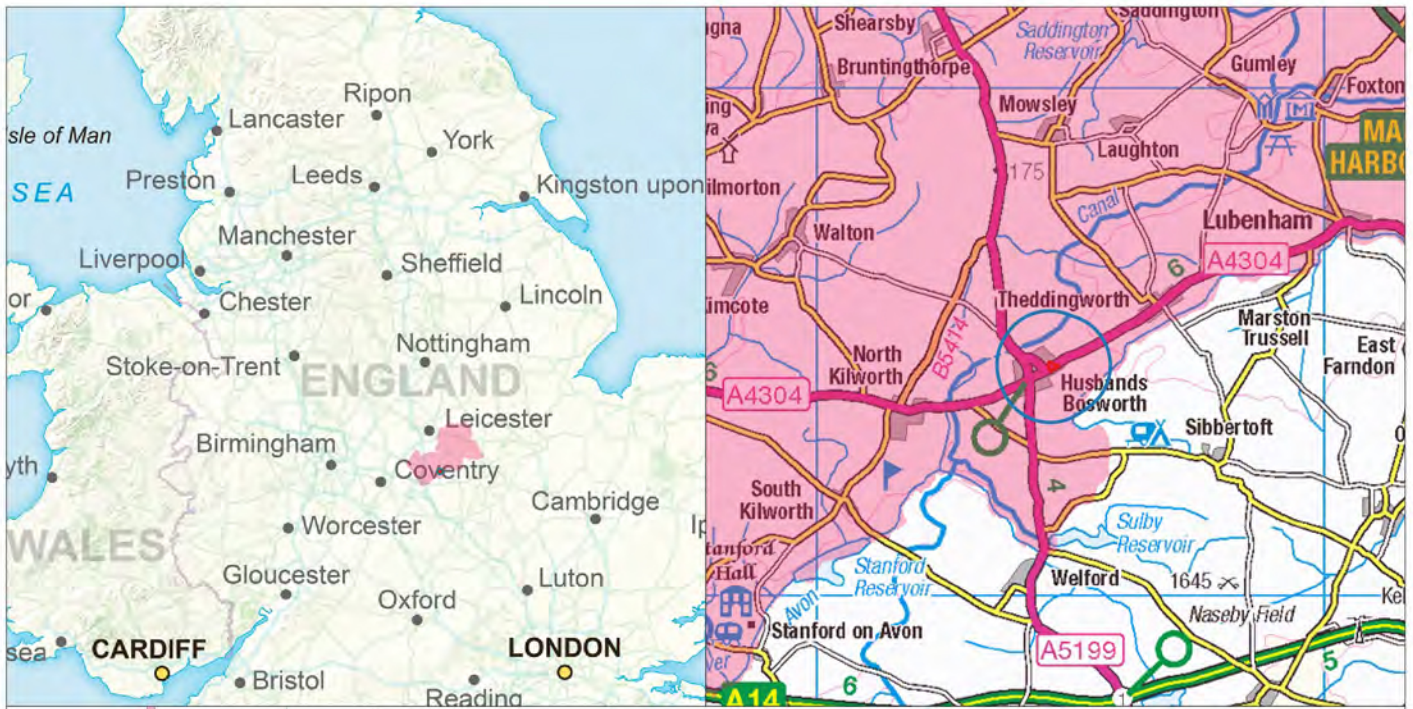
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APPENDIX I: THE FIGURES



Site name: Husbands Bosworth
 Date: July 2018
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

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Site Boundary
 1km Study Area
 Harborough District



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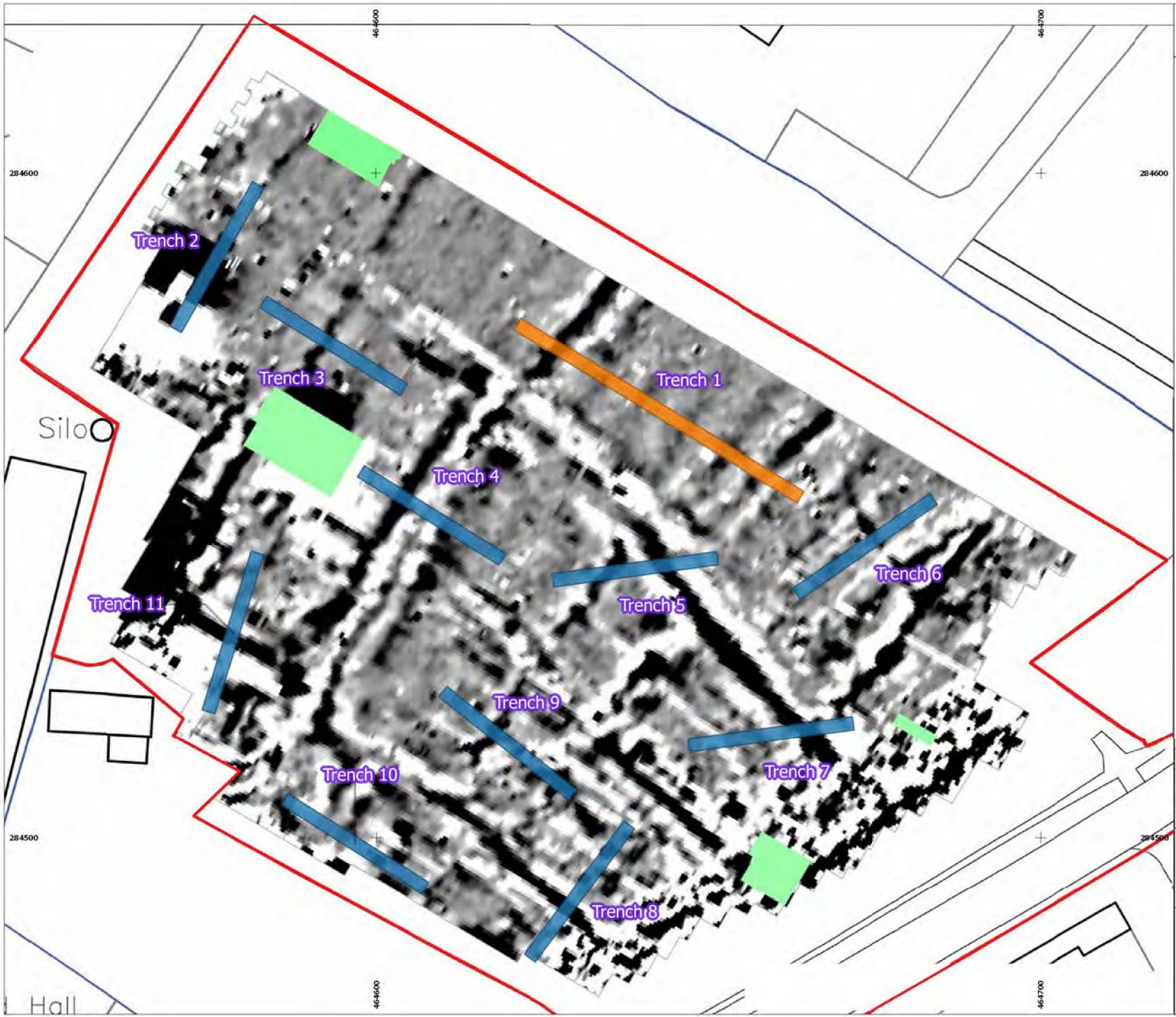



Figure 2: Evaluation Trench Plan overlaid on Geophysical Survey

 Site Boundary

Evaluation Trenches

 25m x 2m

 50m x 2m

0 5 10 15 20 25 m



Site name: Honeypot Lane, Husbands Bosworth
 Date: November 2018
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: 1:800 @ A4

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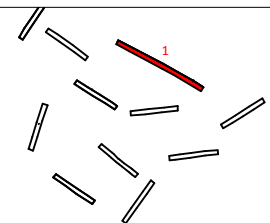
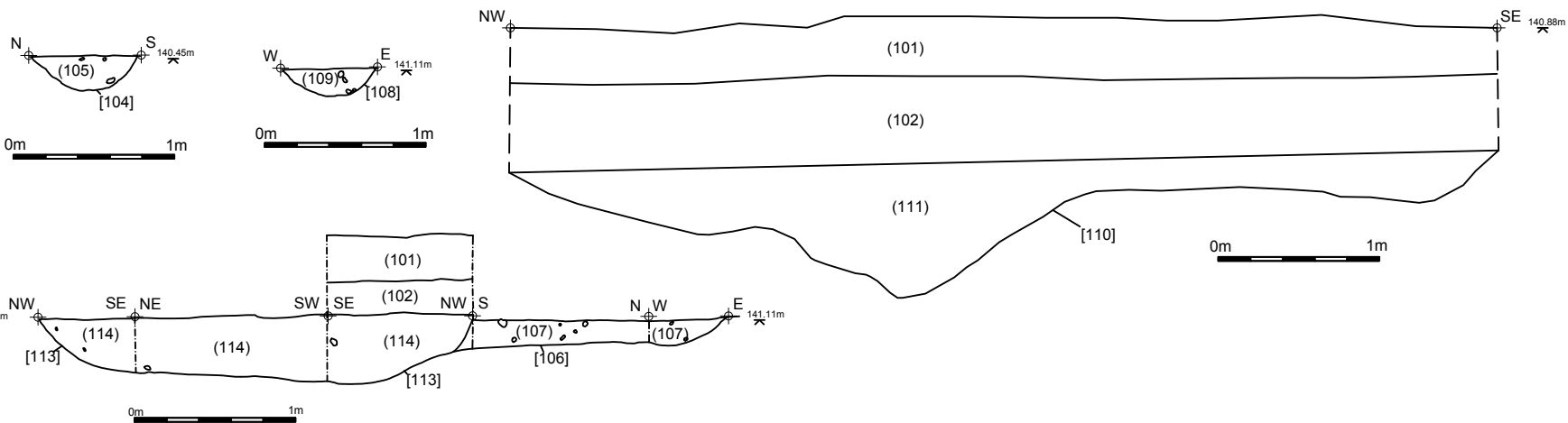
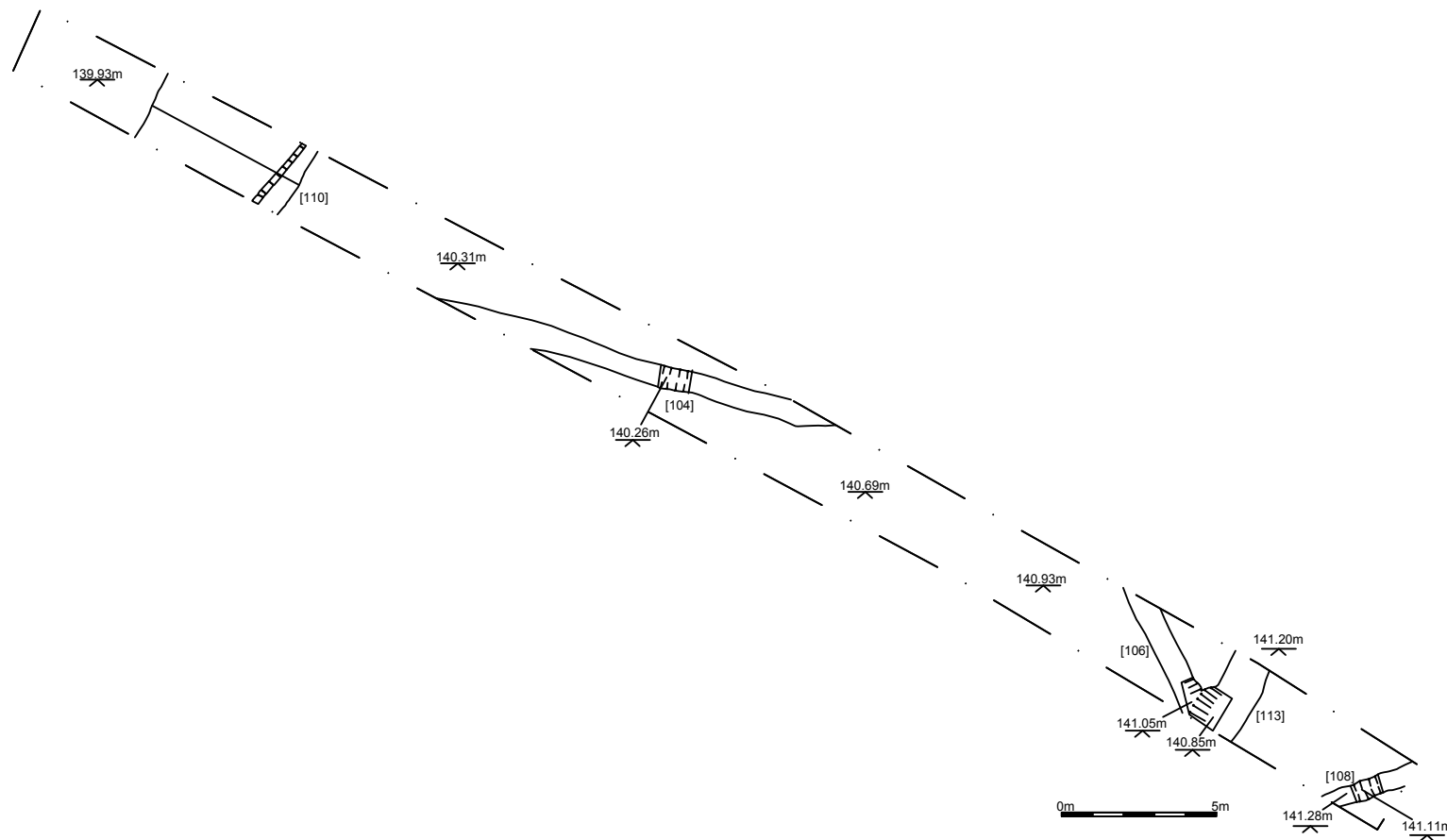
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Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and sections



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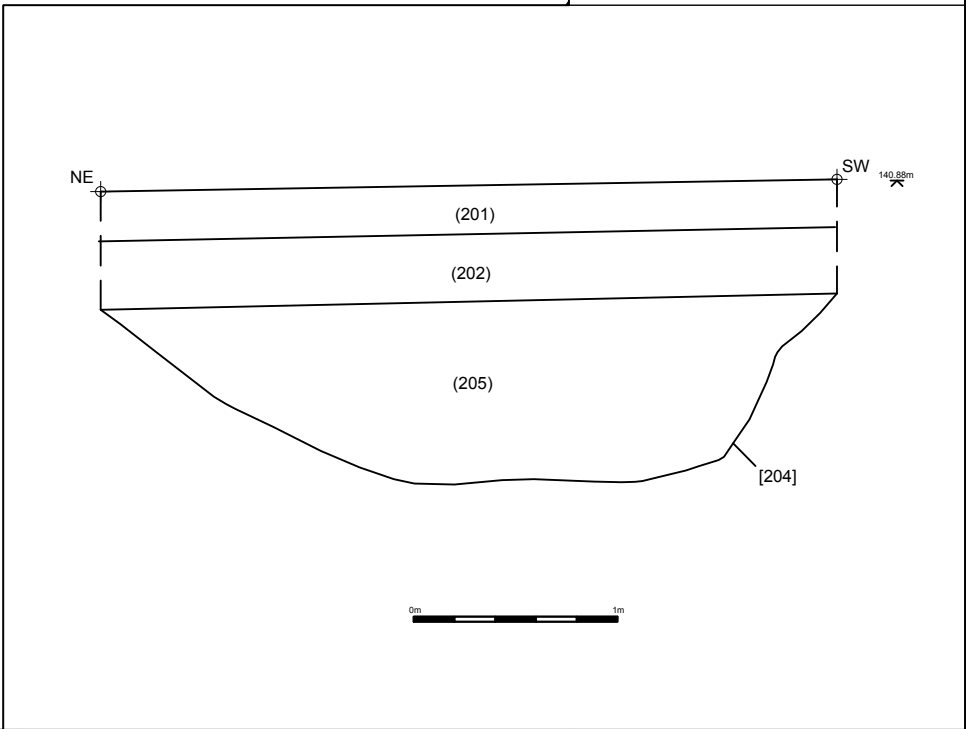
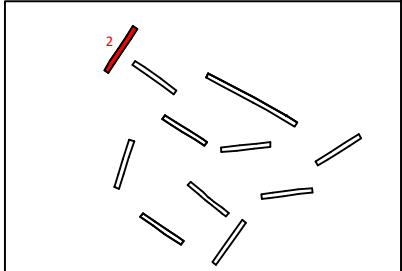
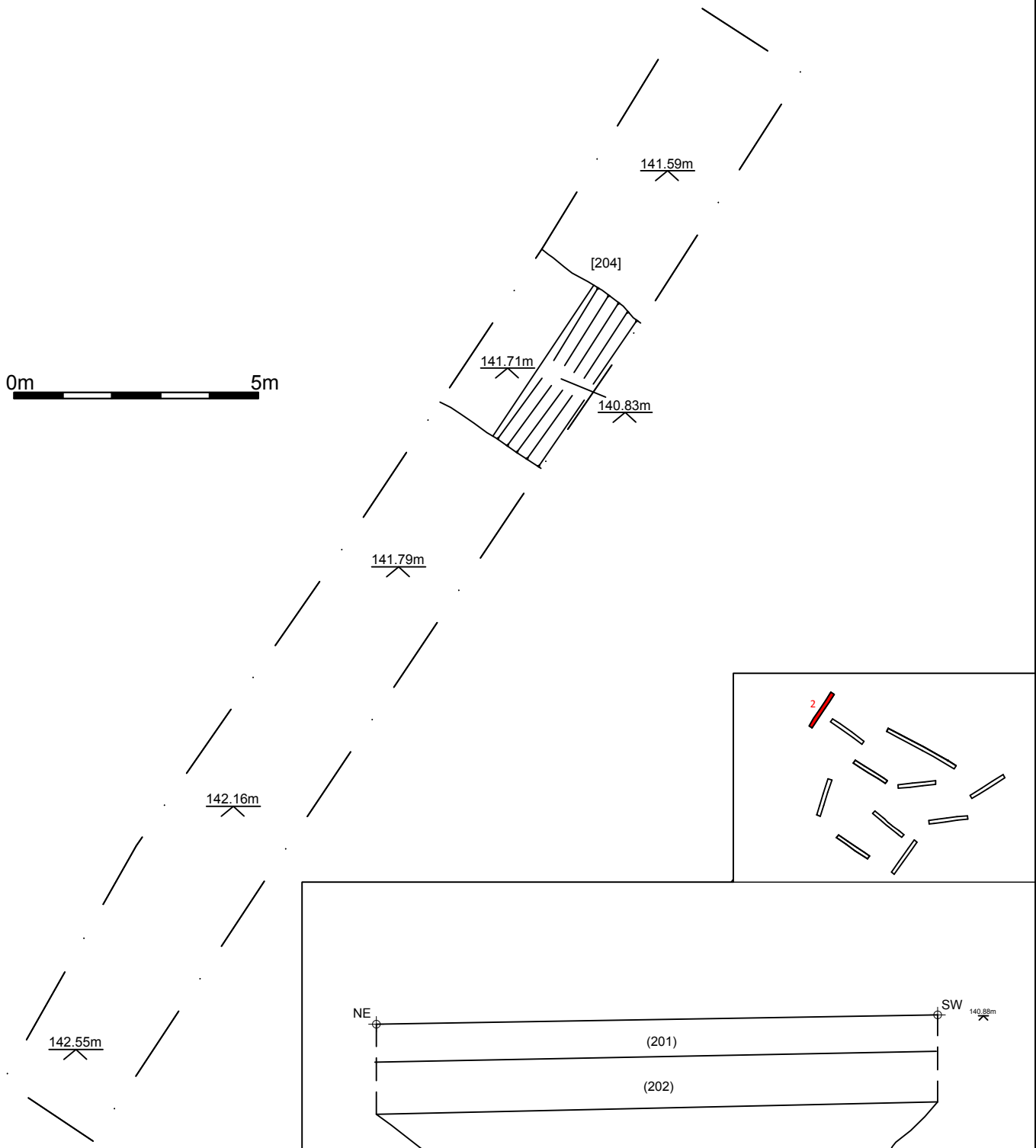
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Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and section



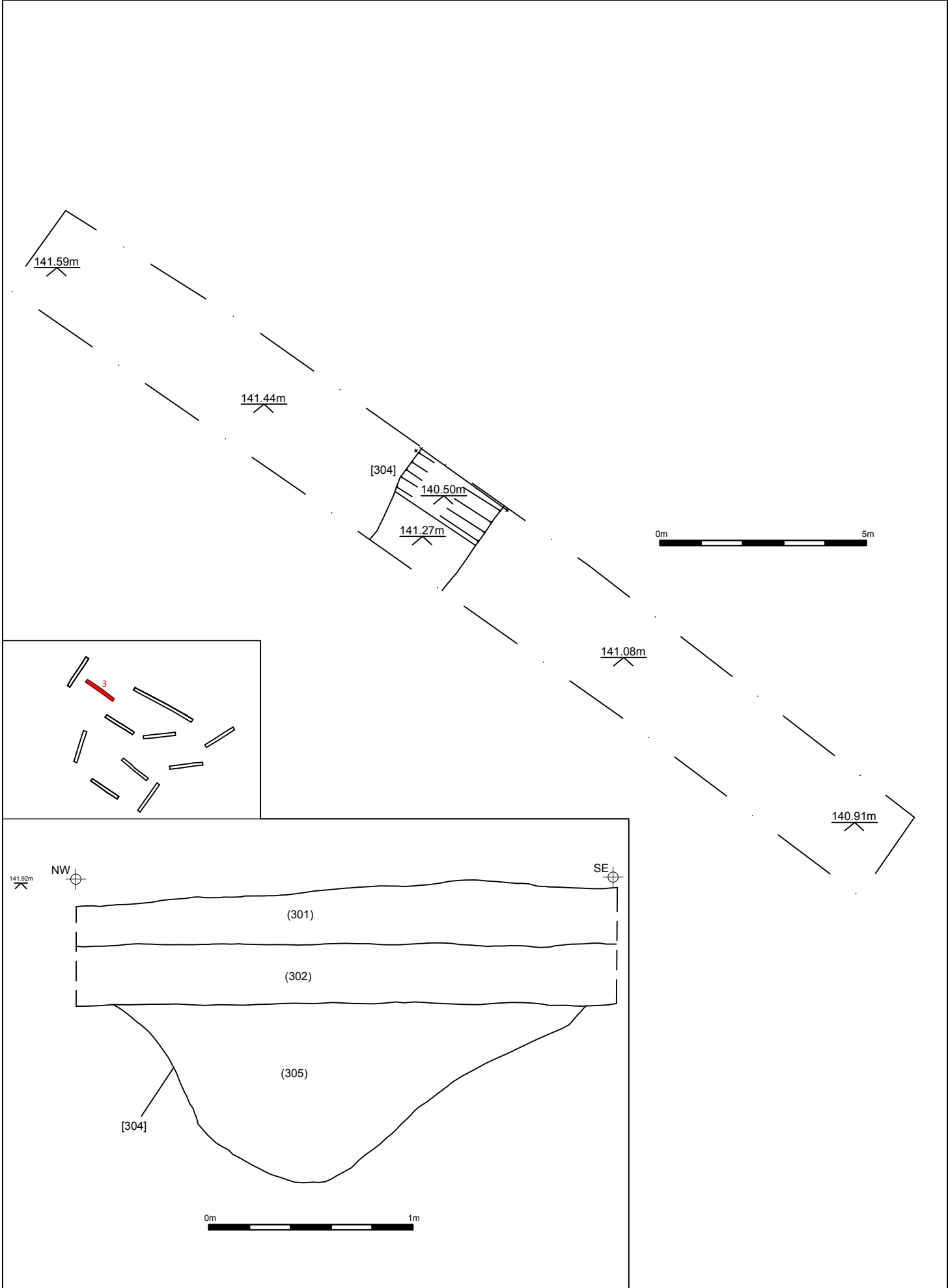
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Figure 5: Trench 3 Plan and section

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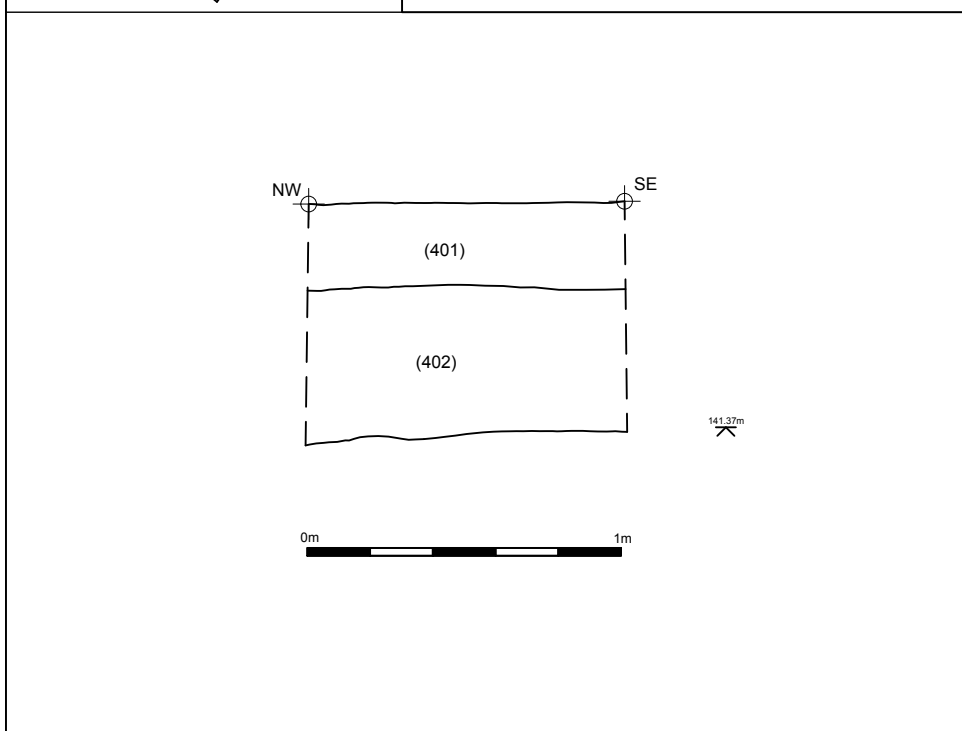
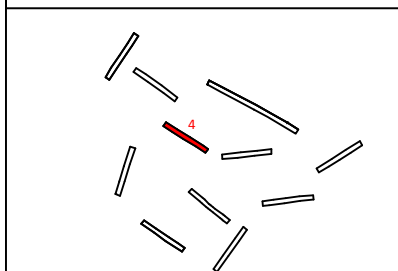
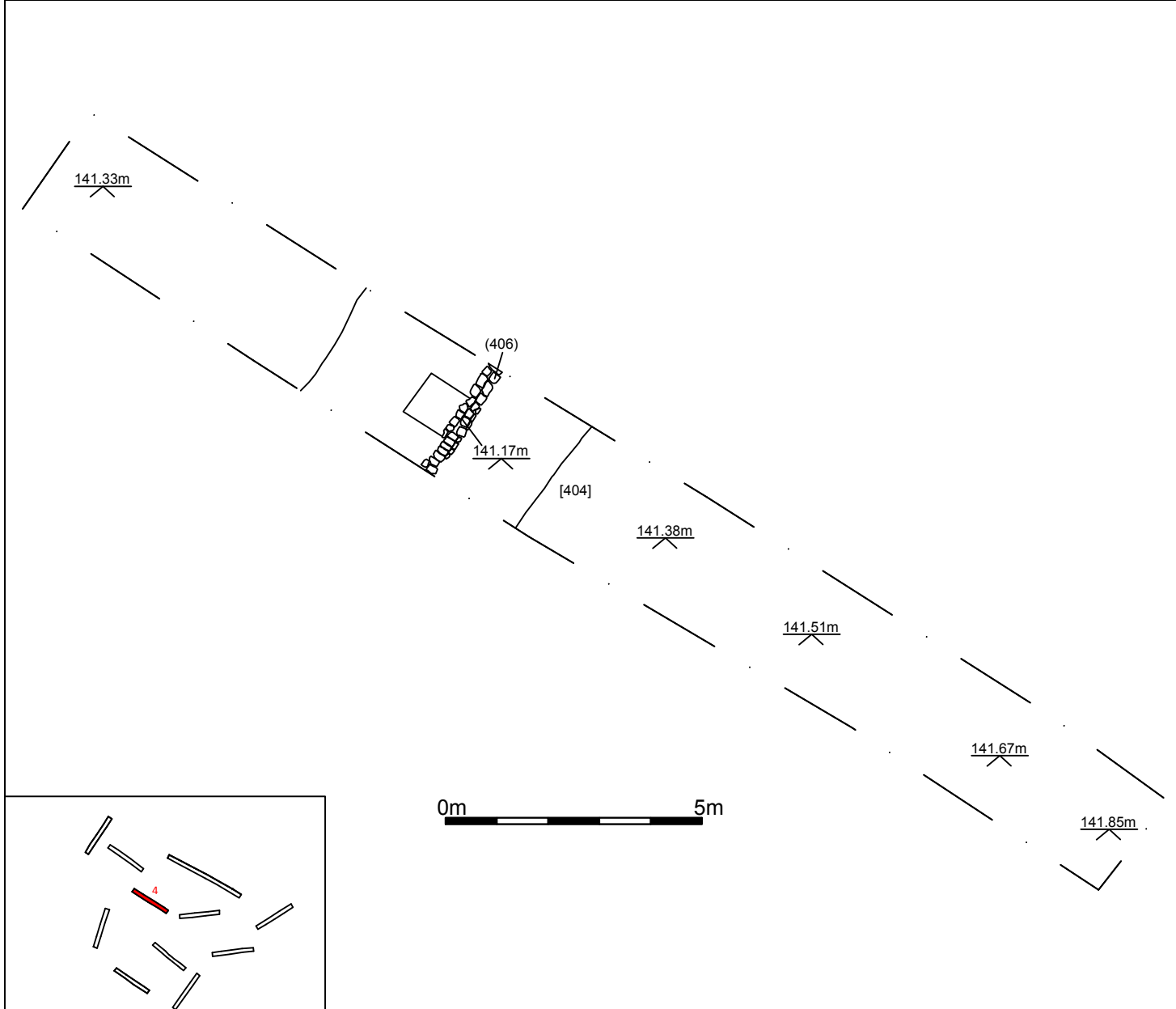


Figure 6: Trench 4 Plan and section

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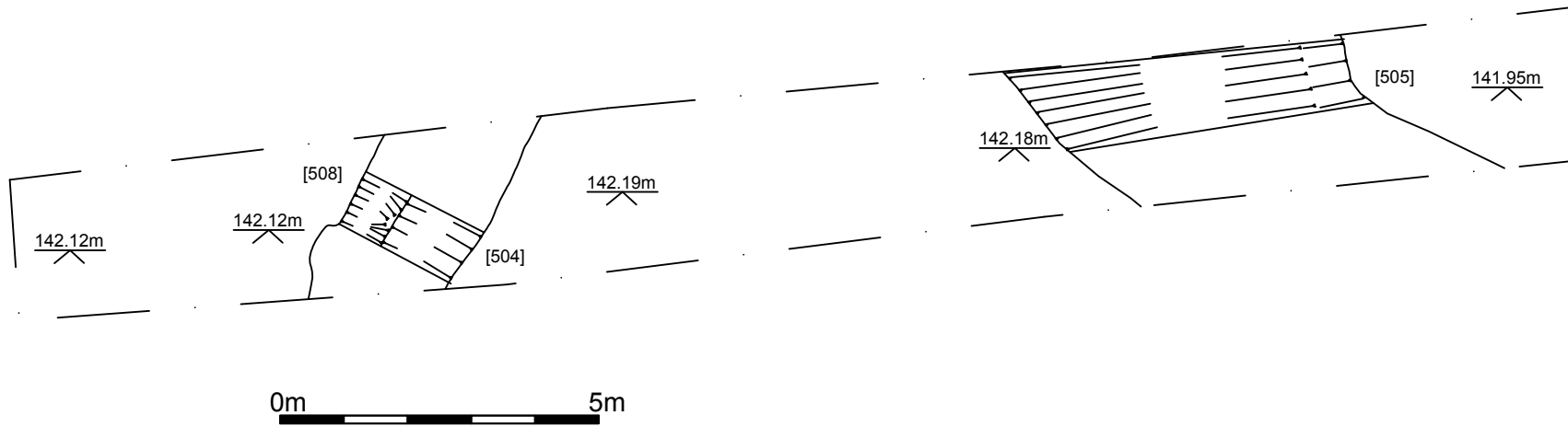
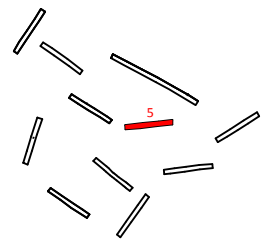
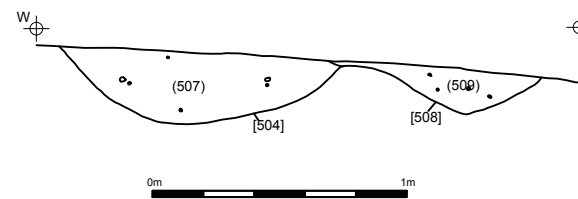
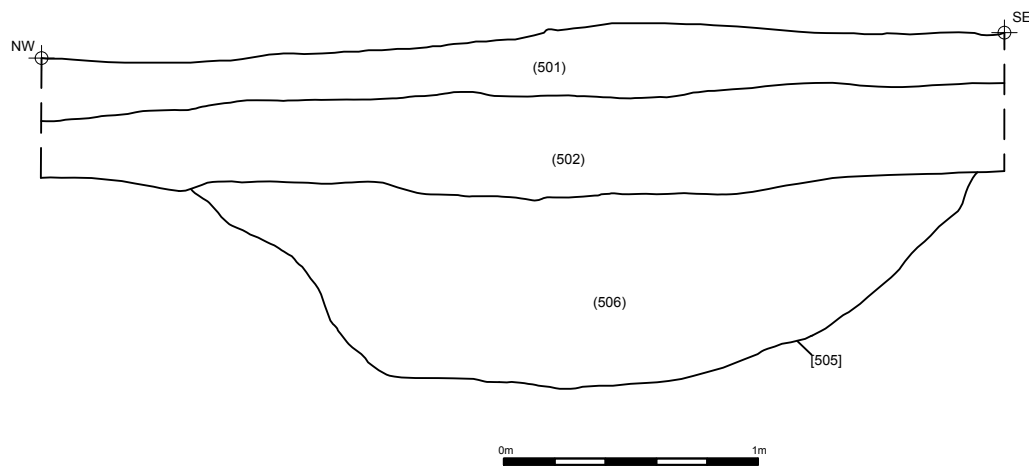


Figure 7: Trench 5 plan and sections



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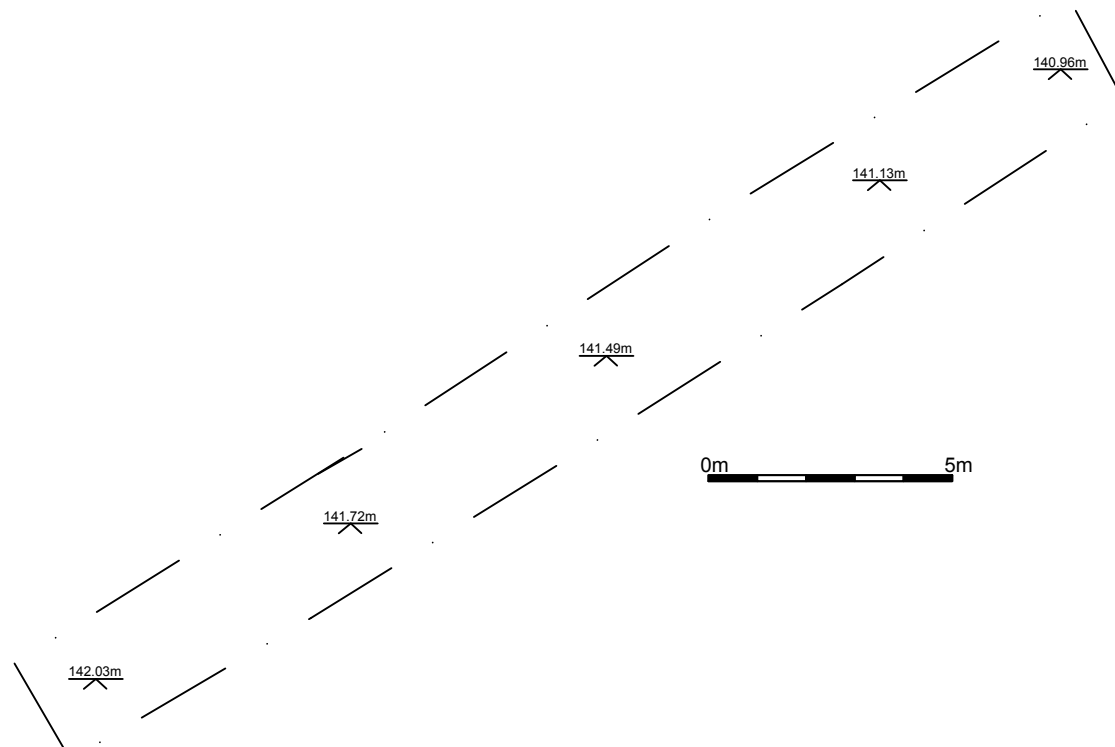
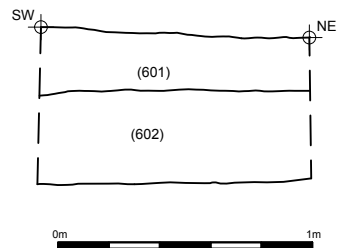
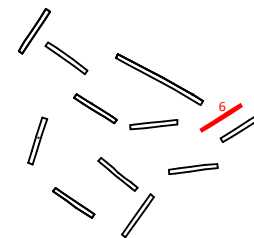


Figure 8: Trench 6 plan and sections



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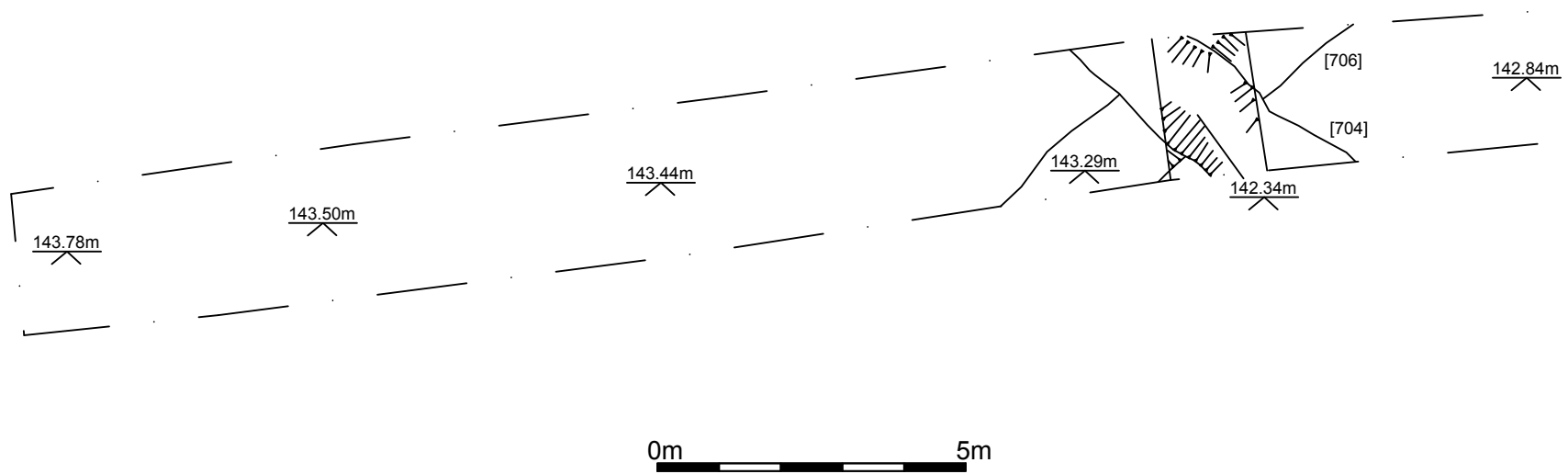
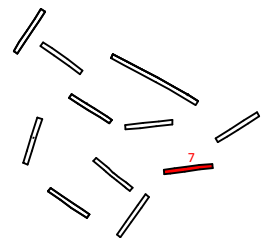
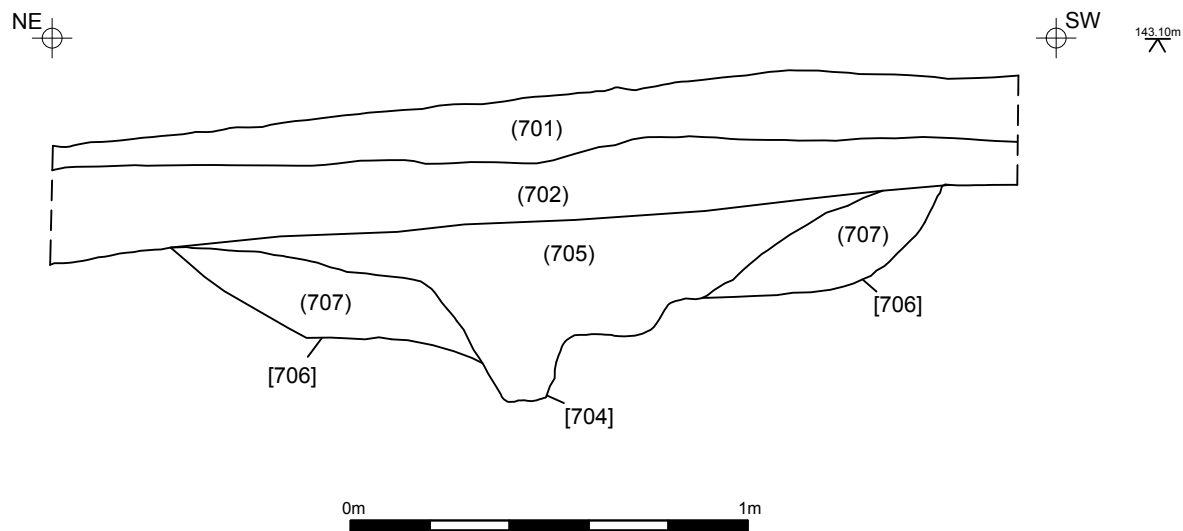


Figure 9: Trench 7 plan and sections



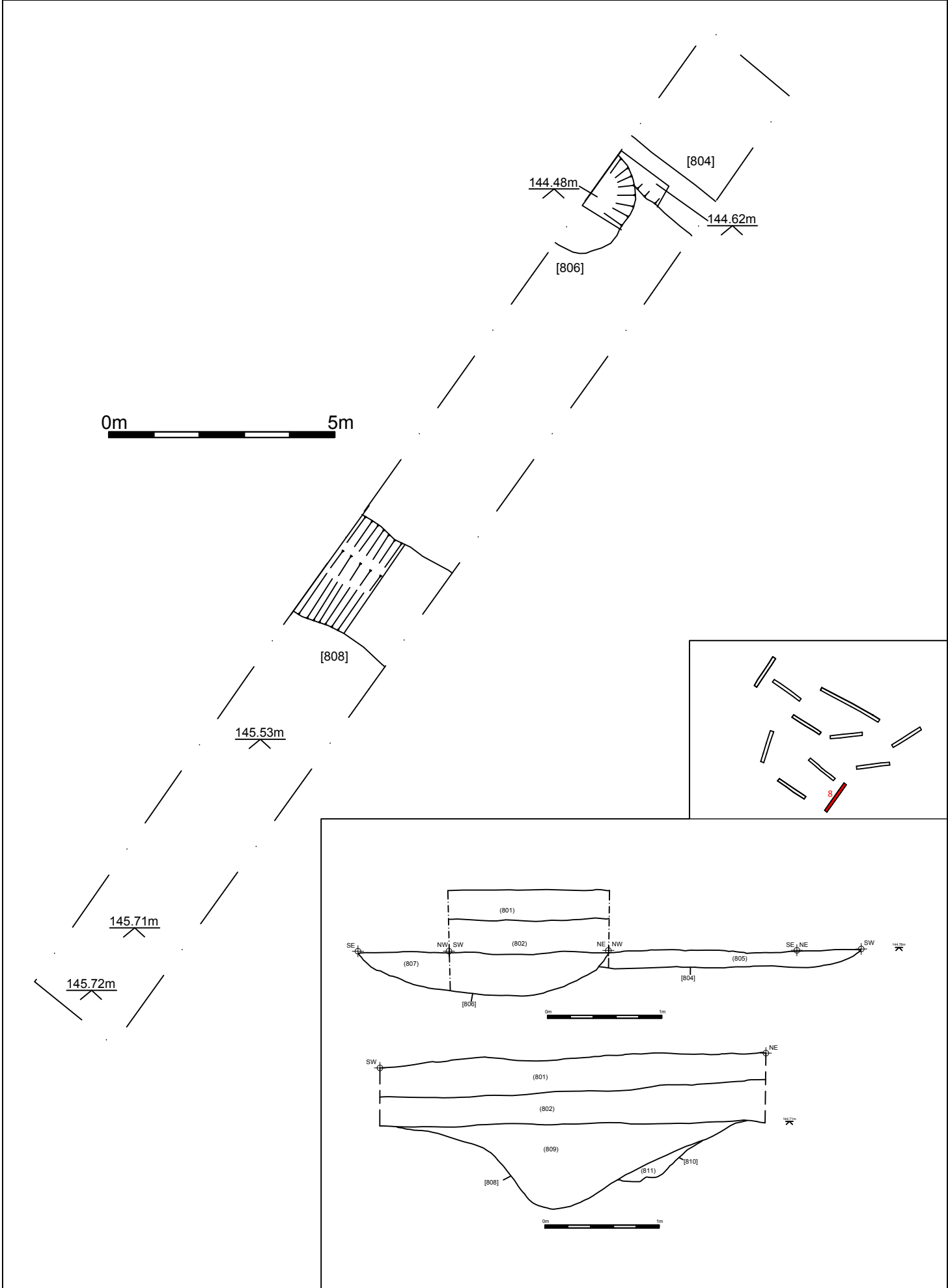
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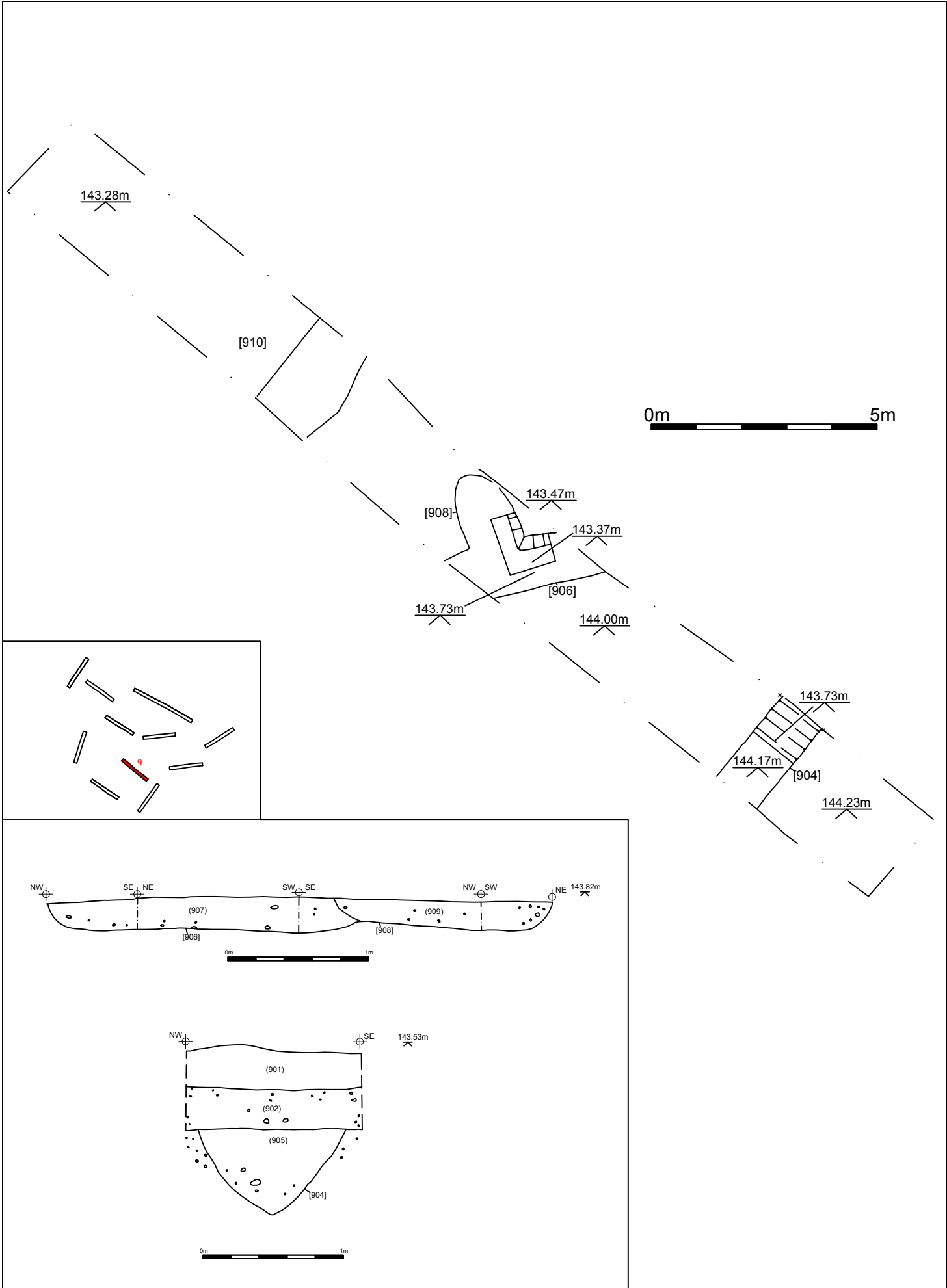


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Figure 10: Trench 8 Plan and sections

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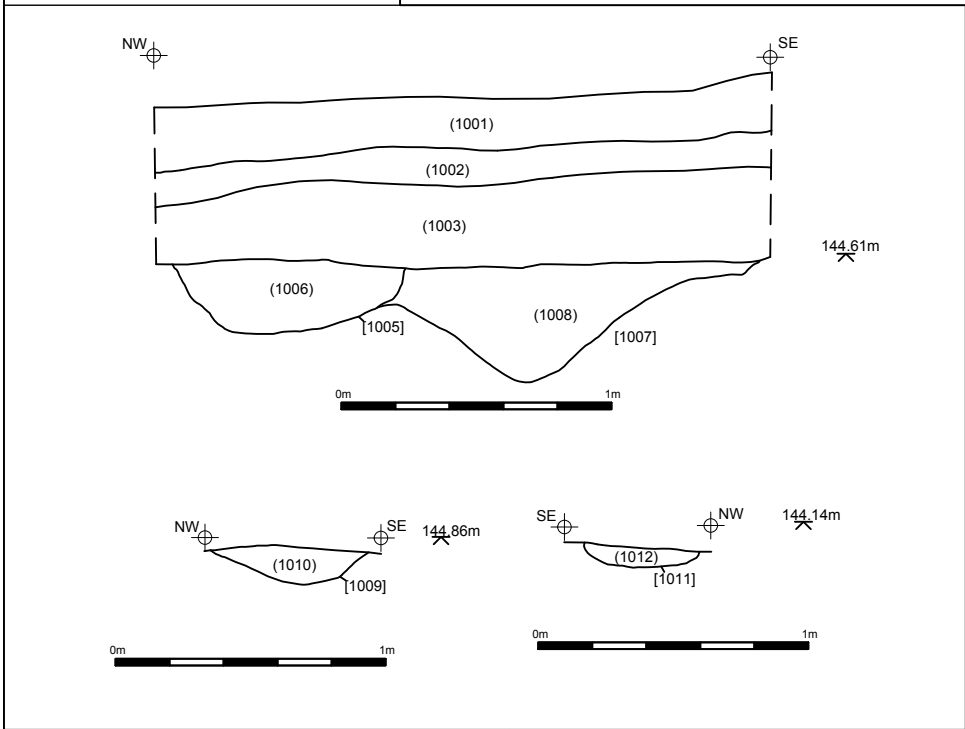
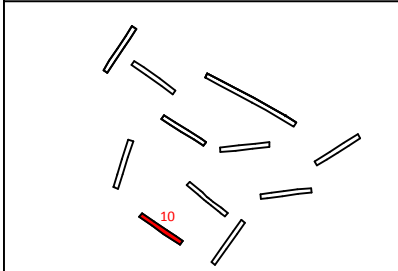
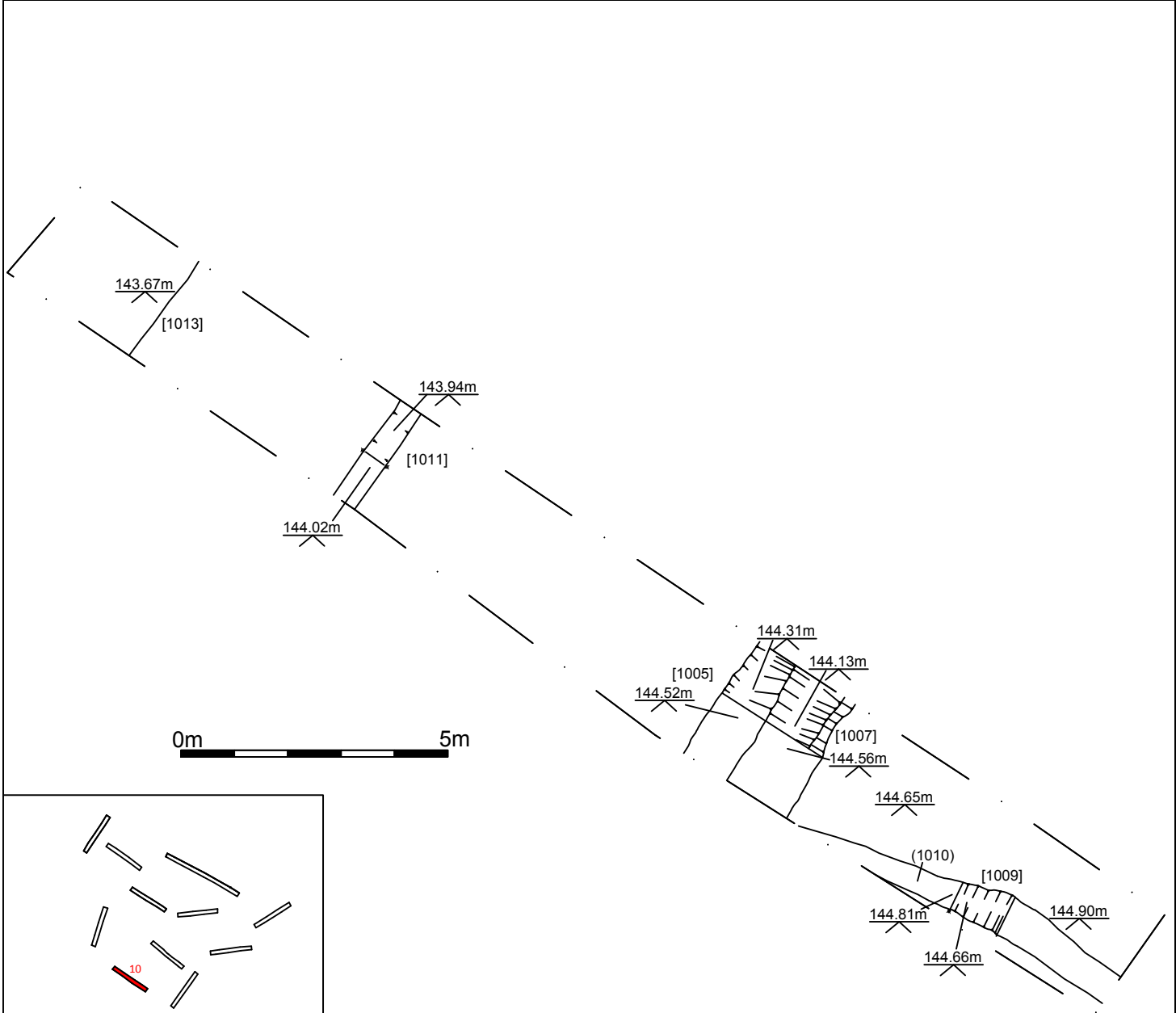


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Figure 11: Trench 9 Plan and sections

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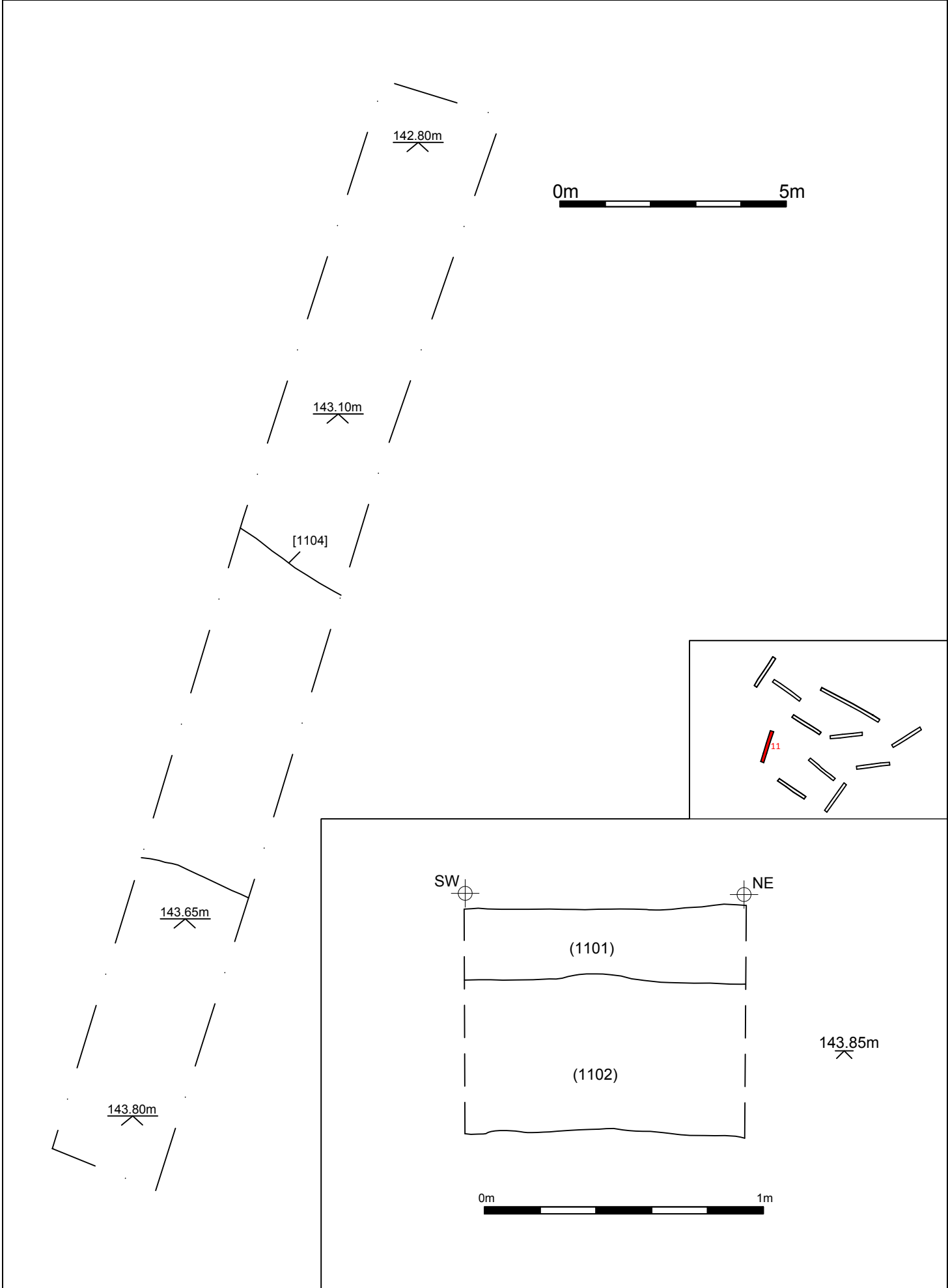


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Figure 12: Trench 10 Plan and sections

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Figure 13: Trench 11 Plan and sections

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Figure 14: Trench 1 looking north-west



Figure 15: Trench 2 looking north-east



Figure 16: Trench 3 looking north-west



Figure 17: Trench 4 looking south-east



Figure 18: Trench 5 looking west



Figure 19: Trench 6 looking north-east



Figure 20: Trench 7 looking south-west



Figure 21: Trench 8 looking south-west



Figure 22: Trench 9 looking south-east



Figure 23: Trench 10 looking south-east



Figure 24: Trench 11 looking south-west

APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
1	101	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 1/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	141.88
1	102	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 1/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	141.60
1	103	Natural	Fine textured orangey brown silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 1/ Natural	Extent of Trench	141.33
1	104	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned E-W with moderate break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>12.00m x 0.66m x 0.19m	141.33
1	105	Fill	Medium textured dark orangey brown silty clay with 25% flint pebbles/ Fill of [104]	>12.00m x 0.66m x 0.19m	141.33
1	106	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with moderate break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base/ Ditch	>4.30m x 0.80m x 0.12m	141.32
1	107	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown sandy silt with 10% flint pebbles/ Fill of [106]	>4.30m x 0.80m x 0.12m	141.33
1	108	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with sharp break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>3.19m x 0.61m x 0.17m	141.28

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
1	109	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flints/ Fill of [108]	>3.19m x 0.61m x 0.17m	141.33
1	110	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with moderate break of slope, concave sides, moderate break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.00m x 5.40m x 1.10m	140.11
1	111	Fill	Medium textured mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flints/ Fill of [110]	>2.00m x 5.40m x 1.10m	140.11
1	112	Land drain	Brick built land drain constructed from two courses of channeled bricks/ Land drain	>2.00m x 0.50m x 0.80m	140.11
1	113	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with gradual break of slope, concave sides, moderate break of slope and a flat base/ Ditch	>2.67m x 1.73m x 0.40m	141.20
1	114	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flints/ Fill of [113]	>2.67m x 1.73m x 0.40m	141.20

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
2	201	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 2/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	143.22
2	202	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 2/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	142.60
2	203	Natural	Fine textured light orangey grey silty clay occasional sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 2/ Natural	Extent of Trench	142.55
2	204	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with moderate break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.00m x 3.75m x 0.85m	142.55
2	205	Fill	Fine textured mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional stones/ Fill of [204]	>2.00m x 3.75m x 0.85m	142.55
2	206	Fill	Mid-brownish yellow silty clay, with a fine texture and occasional stones / Upper fill of [204]		

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
3	301	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 3/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	142.26
3	302	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 3/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	142.00
3	303	Natural	Fine textured light orangeygrey silty clay occasional sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 3/ Natural	Extent of Trench	141.59
3	304	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with moderate break of slope, concave sides, moderate break of slope and a flat base/ Ditch	>2.00m x 2.45m x 0.90m	141.59
3	305	Fill	Fine textured mid greyish brown clayey silt/ Fill of [304]	>2.00m x 2.45m x 0.90m	141.59
4	401	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 4/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	142.22

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
4	402	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 4/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	142.01
4	403	Natural	Fine textured orangey grey silty clay with occasional small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 4/ Natural	Extent of Trench	141.85
4	404	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with gradual break of slope, concave sides, base not found/ Ditch	>2.00m x 5.15m x >1.30m	141.85
4	405	Fill	Fine textured mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional pebbles/ Fill of [404]	>2.00m x 5.15m x >1.30m	141.85
4	406	Land drain	Brick built land drain constructed from three courses of reused bricks/ Land drain	>2.00m x 0.50m x 0.80m	141.85
5	501	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 5/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	142.63

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
5	502	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 5/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	142.34
5	503	Natural	Fine textured orangey brown silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 5/ Natural	Extent of Trench	142.12
5	504	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with sharp break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>3.30m x 1.10m x 0.28m	142.12
5	505	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with moderate break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.60m x 5.20m x 1.21m	142.12
5	506	Fill	Medium textured dark orangey brown silt clay with charcoal flecks, flint and sandstone pebbles/ Fill of [505]	>2.60m x 5.20m x 1.21m	142.12
5	507	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown sandy silt with 15% flint and sandstone pebbles/ Fill of [504]	>3.30m x 1.10m x 0.28m	142.12

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
5	508	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with gradual break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a u-shaped base/ Ditch	>3.07m x 0.84m x 0.18m	142.12
5	509	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown sandy silt with 15% flint and sandstone pebbles/ Fill of [508]	>3.07m x 0.84m x 0.18m	142.12
6	601	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 6/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	142.64
6	602	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 6/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	142.39
6	603	Natural	Fine textured orangey brown silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 6/ Natural	Extent of Trench	142.03
7	701	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 7/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	144.25

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
7	702	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 7/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	143.98
7	703	Natural	Fine textured orangey brown silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 7/ Natural	Extent of Trench	143.78
7	704	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with moderate break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.65m x 2.50m x 0.60m	143.78
7	705	Fill	Medium textured dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles/ Fill of [704]	>2.65m x 2.50m x 0.60m	143.78
7	706	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with moderate break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>7.35m x >1.84m x 0.92m	143.78
7	707	Fill	Medium textured dark orangey brown silty clay/ Fill of [706]	>7.35m x >1.84m x 0.92m	143.78

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
8	801	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 8/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	146.32
8	802	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 8/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	146.10
8	803	Natural	Fine textured orangey brown silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 8/ Natural	Extent of Trench	145.73
8	804	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with sharp break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base/ Ditch	>2.00m x 0.88m x 0.15m	145.73
8	805	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% flint and sandstone pebbles/ Fill of [804]	>2.00m x 0.88m x 0.15m	145.73
8	806	Cut	Semi-circular cut feature with sharp break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base/ Pit/Possible ditch terminus	2.36m x >1.00m x 0.37m	145.73

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
8	807	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% flint and sandstone pebbles/ Fill of [806]	2.36m x >1.00m x 0.37m	145.73
8	808	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with gradual break of slope, convex sides, moderate break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.00m x 2.60m x 0.75m	145.73
8	809	Fill	Medium textured mid brownish grey silty clay with 10% flint and sandstone pebbles/ Fill of [808]	>2.00m x 2.60m x 0.75m	145.73
8	810	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with moderate break of slope, convex sides, moderate break of slope and an irregular base/ Ditch	>2.00m x 0.72m x 0.34m	145.73
8	811	Fill	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay with 5% flint pebbles/ Fill of [810]	>2.00m x 0.72m x 0.34m	145.73
9	901	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 9/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	144.94

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
9	902	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 9/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	144.69
9	903	Natural	Fine textured orangey brown silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 9/ Natural	Extent of Trench	144.23
9	904	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with moderate break of slope, concave sides, moderate break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.00m x 1.10m x 0.44m	144.23
9	905	Fill	Medium textured mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles/ Fill of [904]	>2.00m x 1.10m x 0.44m	144.23
9	906	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with moderate break of slope, concave sides, moderate break of slope and a flat base/ Ditch	>3.00m x 1.20m x 0.26m	144.23
9	907	Fill	Medium textured dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles/ Fill of [906]	>3.00m x 1.20m x 0.26m	144.23

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
9	908	Cut	Sub-circular cut feature with moderate break of slope, concave sides, moderate break of slope and a flat base/ Pit	2.15m x 1.23m x 0.20m	144.23
9	909	Fill	Medium textured dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles/ Fill of [908]	2.15m x 1.23m x 0.20m	144.23
10	1001	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 10/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	145.57
10	1002	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 10/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	145.32
10	1003	Subsoil	Medium textured very firm mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil across extent of trench 10	Extent of Trench	145.05
10	1004	Natural	Fine textured orangey brown silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 10/ Natural	Extent of Trench	144.97

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
10	1005	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with moderate break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.20m x 1.00m x 0.27m	144.97
10	1006	Fill	Medium textured dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent burnt stone/ Fill of [1005]	>2.20m x 1.00m x 0.27m	144.97
10	1007	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with gradual break of slope, concave sides, moderate break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>2.20m x 1.20m x 0.45m	144.97
10	1008	Fill	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles and charcoal flecks/ Fill of [1007]	>2.20m x 1.20m x 0.45m	144.97
10	1009	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east with gradual break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a rounded base/ Ditch	>6.10m x 0.80m x 0.14m	144.97
10	1010	Fill	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional pebbles/ Fill of [1009]	>6.10m x 0.80m x 0.14m	144.97

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
10	1011	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-east – south-west with sharp break of slope, concave sides, gradual break of slope and a flat base/ Ditch	>2.20m x 0.50m x 0.10m	144.97
10	1012	Fill	Medium textured mid brownish grey silty clay with 15% flint pebbles/ Fill of [1011]	>2.20m x 0.50m x 0.10m	144.97
10	1013	Cut	Large cut feature – unexcavated/ Ditch or possible pit		144.97
10	1014	Fill	Fine textured mid greyish blue silty clay – unexcavated/ Fill of [1013]		144.97
11	1101	Topsoil	Medium texture dark grey - brown silty clay topsoil across the extent of Trench 11/ Topsoil	Extent of Trench	144.83
11	1102	Subsoil	Medium textured mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil across extent of Trench 11/ Subsoil	Extent of Trench	144.57

Archaeological Evaluation Trenching on Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire

Trench	Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD (m)
11	1103	Natural	Fine textured orangey yellow silty clay with frequent small/medium sub-angular sandstone and flint pebbles, covers extent of Trench 11/ Natural	Extent of Trench	143.80
11	1104	Cut	Linear cut feature aligned north-west – south-east – unexcavated/ Ditch	>2.00m x 7.49m	
11	1105	Fill	Fine textured mid greyish blue silty clay/ Fill of [1104]	>2.00m x 7.49m	

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**Land off Theddingworth Road,
Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Works**

November 2018



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: ACM Interior Design Ltd

Date of compilation: November 2018

Compiled by: Ben Dyson ACIfA

Planning Reference: 18/00056/OUT

Local Authority: Harborough District Council

Site central NGR: SP 64640 84533

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Design Practice Ltd on behalf of ACM Interior Design Ltd (the client) to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to accompany a planning application for a proposed residential housing development on land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire. (Planning Ref: 18/00056/OUT).

1.2 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Burpoe 2018) and geophysical survey (Durkin 2018) have already been undertaken by ARS Ltd, and whilst a planning decision for the development has not yet been made, an outline brief was provided to the client by Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC), which stipulated that:

“A field evaluation, by appropriate techniques including trial trenching, if identified necessary in the assessment, to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance, and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. Further design, civil engineering or archaeological work may then be necessary to achieve this.”

1.3 This document comprises a WSI confirming the nature and methodology of the evaluation to be undertaken by ARS Ltd, in accordance with guidance from the Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council. Figure 1 shows the location of the site whilst Figure 2 shows the approved trench location plan that aims to evaluate anomalies and sample ‘blank’ areas identified by the geophysical survey.

1.4 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 189 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018, 55) which states that, as a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

2.1.1 The village of Husband Bosworth lies 9.6km to the south-west of Market Harborough and a little under 21km to the south-east of Leicester, on the A4304 between Market Harborough and Lutterworth.

2.1.2 The ‘red line boundary’ of the site (c.1.77ha in area) is situated off the north-west side of Theddingworth Road on the eastern side of the village of Husbands Bosworth. The proposed development area (PDA) comprises a stretch of Theddingworth Road and one large field, which gently slopes from a high point of c.147m aOD in the southern corner to a low point of c.140m aOD along the north-



eastern boundary. The PDA is bounded to the south-east by Theddingworth Road, to the south-west by a brick wall and a pair of brick-built structures, to the north-west by Honey Pot Farm, and to the north-east by a stand of trees. The site is accessed from a gated entrance off Theddingworth Road and is centred at NGR SP 64640 84533 (Figure 1).

2.2 Geology and Soils

2.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation, formed approximately 183 to 191 million years ago in the Jurassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of mid-Pleistocene till (BGS 2018).

2.2.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Denchworth Soil Association (712b), which are pelo-stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Jurassic and Cretaceous clay, and are characterised as “slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with similar fine loamy over clayey soils. Some fine foamy over clayey soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging and some slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Landslips and associated irregular terrain locally” (CU 2018).

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The majority of the site lies within the historic core of medieval and post-medieval Husbands Bosworth (Burpoe 2018). Previous archaeological works carried out across Husbands Bosworth have revealed that evidence from both the medieval and post-medieval periods can survive below the modern ground level within the historic core.

2.3.2 The site is located within the ‘Planned Enclosure’ historic landscape characterisation unit. Units such as this were once former areas of ‘commons’ enclosed by Acts of Parliament, and are found to generally contain ridge and furrow earthworks created through open-field or strip cultivation dating from the early medieval period. Whilst there are no upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks extant within the site boundary, the 1984 landscape map indicates a moderate potential for truncated ridge and furrow remains to be present within the site and the over-thickening of the soil which is achieved by this farming technique can often protect and preserve earlier archaeological remains below it.

2.3.3 The results of the geophysical survey have revealed numerous anomalies of probable archaeological origin distributed across much of the proposed development area. As the proposed development area lies within the medieval core of the village it may be reasonable to assume that the remains have origins in the medieval or post-medieval periods. The results suggest that the north-eastern third of the proposed development area may have been divided into a series of tofts whereas the land to the south may have contained paddocks and enclosures associated with animal husbandry. It is also possible that remains from other periods



survive, particularly as evidence of Iron Age activity (MLE21686) has been identified c.550m to the south-west.

2.3.4 The LCC Principal Archaeologist has concluded that the site possesses significant archaeological potential, indicating a probable outer edge to the formal medieval and/or post-medieval village and is in agreement with the recommendations of the geophysical report that the significance of the remains can only be confirmed if the anomalies are tested by trial trenching.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably the following:

- ◆ Research Objective 7E for the High Medieval (1066-1485) period: investigate the morphology of rural settlements (Knight *et al.* 2012, 100);
- ◆ Research Objective 8E for the Post-Medieval (1485-1750) period: identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries (Knight *et al.* 2012, 114-5).

3.2 Evaluation Trenching Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the evaluation trenching are to gather sufficient evidence to establish, supplement, improve and make available information about any archaeological remains existing within the area of investigation, and to provide appropriate post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, archiving and dissemination.

3.2.2 The objectives are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a photographic, drawn and descriptive record of any surviving below-ground archaeological remains.
- ◆ To produce dating and phasing for archaeological deposits recorded on the site.
- ◆ To establish the character and delimit the extent of archaeological deposits in order to define functional areas on the site, e.g. industrial, agricultural and domestic.
- ◆ To produce information on the economy and local environment.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Evaluation trenching will comprise eleven trenches (one measuring 50mx2m and ten measuring 25mx2m) (Figure 2), encompassing 600m² of the site. In case the



extent and nature of features needs to be clarified, an additional 0.5% of the total area of the PDA will be allowed for as a contingency.

4.1.2 The location of the trial trenches has been agreed with Richard Clark, Principal Archaeologist of LCC as sufficient to cover the proposed works. The trenches are located specifically to examine anomalies identified by the geophysical survey conducted in 2018 (Durkin 2018), but also targeting apparently empty areas.

4.1.3 Any subsequent changes to trench locations will be agreed with LCC.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

4.2.2 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

4.2.3 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

4.2.4 ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.5 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.2.6 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the change to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of LCC's Principal Archaeologist.

4.2.7 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.3 Excavation and Recording

4.3.1 All elements of the evaluation trenching will be carried out in accordance with Cifa's *Code of Conduct* (2014a); *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014b); *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014c) and Leicestershire County Council's *Generic Brief for Archaeological Investigation* (2017).

4.3.2 The project will involve the removal, under archaeological control, of overburden followed by the investigation and recording of exposed archaeological deposits. This work will be undertaken by an experienced professional archaeologist appointed by ARS Ltd.



4.3.3 Mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a suitable 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan. Stripping will be continuously monitored by an experienced archaeologist. Excavation will proceed to the top of any significant archaeological horizon, or to the proposed formation level where this lies no less than 0.15m above any significant archaeological deposits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

4.3.4 Where archaeological deposits/features are located, appropriate archaeological investigation and recording will be completed prior to further ground reduction. The developer will make provision for the necessary archaeological investigation (fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition). The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.3.5 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and recorded as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be excavated. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosoils and waterlogged deposits in consultation with our in house environmental officer.

4.3.6 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual and single context recording system as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. This will encompass a minimum sample excavation of: 50% of each discrete feature; 10% of each linear feature in addition to terminals and intersections, each excavated slots measuring at least 1m in width (wherever possible); 100% of special features/deposits including burials, structural remains, kilns, etc. will be excavated, unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist.

4.3.7 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied to an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) or Leica Survey grade GPS. All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale and these tied to XYZ coordinates of the Ordnance Survey. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.4 Photography

4.4.1 Photography will comprise colour slide photography and black and white print and will be compiled under the following (excepting those provisions specifically relating to digital photography).

4.4.2 Where digital photography is undertaken:

- ◆ Photographs will be taken with a high resolution digital SLR camera with sensor exceeding 12 Mega pixels;



- ◆ Photographs will only be taken by staff who have been trained properly to use the camera;
- ◆ All photographs will be taken using the highest quality setting and saved in JPEG format. JPEG images will not be constantly re-opened and re-saved and that filing naming processes do not lead to additional image compression.
- ◆ All digital photographs will be taken in colour;
- ◆ Digital photographs will be taken either on a manual, aperture or shutter priority setting;
- ◆ A low ISO setting will be used.
- ◆ The aperture setting will be appropriate to the required depth of field of the image;
- ◆ A tripod will be used in low light conditions so that a long exposure shot (slower shutter speed) can be taken;
- ◆ All photographs (except large general or publicity shots) will include a suitable scale bar or rod.
- ◆ Photographs of features will include a north arrow;
- ◆ All photographs (except general shots) must include an information board displaying the Site Code or Accession Number and the principal context number;
- ◆ The information board must be legible;
- ◆ Photographs will be taken in appropriate light conditions (i.e. not strong sun). Where this is not feasible measures will be taken to ensure detail and clarity in representation of the object photograph.
- ◆ A photographic register will be compiled.
- ◆ Where 'bracketed shots' are taken (where it may not be possible to check an image for quality immediately or where lighting levels may affect contrast), only one image from the bracketed shot will be archived, the rest should be deleted.
- ◆ All digital photographs should be saved with a file name that uses the Accession Number, then an underscore followed by 'Figure' and a simple numerical sequence.
- ◆ ARS Ltd has a daily and weekly back-up and data recovery protocols. All digital photographs will be uploaded onto the project file on our network at daily intervals where backup copies are also made on a daily basis.

4.5 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

4.5.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised.

4.5.2 A minimum bulk sample of 40 litres will be taken from sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits, that are adjudged to have the potential to provide



environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime. A 100% bulk sample of the deposit will be taken if the deposit is less than 40L in volume.

4.5.3 Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist and provision will be made for scientific dating, where justified against the project aims.

4.5.4 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.5.5 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

4.5.6 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or samples of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected from micro-slugs (hammer scale and spherical droplets) in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015a) and *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking* (Historic England 2018).

4.5.7 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (such as radiocarbon dating) in specific circumstances that will apply where dating by artefacts is insecure or absent.

4.5.8 Appropriate consideration will be given to the need for any geoarchaeological assessment of buried soils and sediment sequences exposed. Where said is necessary these will be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist as field inspection may provide sufficient data for understanding site formation processes. The procedures and techniques presented in *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015b) will be applied. Samples for laboratory assessment will be collected where appropriate, following discussion with the LCC Principal Archaeologist.

4.5.9 Sampling strategies for wooden structures should follow the methodologies presented in Historic England's *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010). For other waterlogged organic finds, guidance provided by Historic England's *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2011) will be followed.

4.5.10 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.5.11 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.



4.5.12 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will be undertaken, if deemed necessary, once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.

4.5.13 All finds that may constitute ‘treasure’ under the Treasure Act, 1996, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner

Mr T.H Kirkman
Charnwood Borough Council Offices
Southfield Road
Loughborough
Leicestershire
LE11 2TR

Finds Liaison Officer

Wendy Scott
Room 600
County Hall
Glenfield
Leicestershire
LE3 8TE

Tel: 0116 305 7732

Tel: 0116 3058325

E-mail: wendy.scott@leics.gov.uk

4.5.14 Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft. The LCC Principal Archaeologist will be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.6 Treatment of Finds

4.6.1 All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid for Finds* (1998) and ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the recipient museum’s guidelines.

4.6.2 If large quantities, bulky or conservationally complex finds are discovered on site, ARS Ltd will contact the Archives Curator at the earliest opportunity to enter into discussions regarding preservation and long-term storage of the archive.

4.6.3 In line with an agreed discard strategy, all identified finds and artefacts will be retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is recommended by the recipient museum’s Archives Curator.

4.7 Preservation *in-situ* and Contingency

4.7.1 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the archaeological investigation there may be a need for contingency time and finance to be invoked to ensure that adequate recording is undertaken. Should significant remains be discovered ARS Ltd will inform the developer, the LCC Principal Archaeologist and the Planning Authority.



4.7.2 Should significant archaeological deposits or structural remains requiring preservation *in-situ* be encountered then detailed discussions between all relevant parties will be initiated. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation *in-situ*, they will be adequately protected from deterioration.

4.7.3 Where design modification is not practically possible ARS Ltd will liaise with the developer for sufficient time and financial resources for full excavation, conservation, and curation of the archaeological resources before development continues.

5 POST-EXCAVATION

5.1. The archaeological fieldwork will be followed by post-excavation analysis and reporting. This will include the cataloguing and analysis of any finds, samples and the preparation of the archive for the site report and its subsequent deposition. Where artefacts are recovered from identified features they will be quantified by date class and type; in other circumstances, they will be quantified by period and class and type (e.g. 5 sherds, late Roman grey ware pottery); in other circumstances, as a minimum, they should be quantified by period and class (e.g. 5 sherds, Roman pottery).

5.2 Artefacts, biological samples and soils will be assessed for evidence of site and deposit formation processes and for evidence of recent changes that may have been caused by alterations in the site environment. Assessment will where necessary include x-radiography of all iron objects, (after initial screening to exclude obvious recent debris), and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) in accordance with Historic England's *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (2006).

5.3 Where necessary, active stabilisation or consolidation will be carried out to ensure long-term survival of the material with due consideration to possible future investigation.

5.4 Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in guidance provided by UKIC (1990, 1998).

5.5 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (2008).

5.6 Any samples for dating will be promptly submitted and prior agreement will be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.

5.7 Processing of all soil samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-sample of them, will be completed. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed by recognised specialists. Special consideration will be given to any evidence for recent changes in preservation conditions that may have been caused by alterations in the site environment. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.



5.8 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as necessary by a recognised specialist and appropriate assessment should be undertaken. Where preservation *in-situ* is a viable option consideration should be given to the possible effects of compression on the physical integrity of the site and to any hydrological impacts of development.

5.9 Animal bone assemblages, or sub-samples of them, should be assessed by a recognised specialist.

5.10 Where human remains have been lifted assessment should be undertaken by a recognised specialist.

6 REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of analysis ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads All plans tied into the Ordnance Survey data
- ◆ Measured drawings and plans with accurate scales and north arrows
- ◆ Photographs showing the general nature and character of the site (even where no archaeological remains are encountered)
- ◆ Deposit descriptions, including depth of overburden and section drawings where necessary
- ◆ A summary of any artefacts together with their interpretation
- ◆ Any specialist reports
- ◆ A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ A full listing of the archive contents
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form

The report will be provided to assess the following:



- ◆ The archaeological significance of the development site and any archaeological deposits encountered during the fieldwork
- ◆ The evidence in its local, regional and national context, as appropriate, also aiming to highlight any research priorities where applicable

6.2 The final report(s), detailing all stages of the investigations, will be deposited with the Leicestershire and Rutland HER no later than six months after completion of the project, unless otherwise agreed with the LCC Principal Archaeologist. As a minimum this will comprise one full colour digital copy of the written report in pdf/A-1a (archival pdf) format including its relevant accompanying plans.

6.3 A further digital copy of the report should be sent to the Planning Archaeologist for their approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

6.4 Results of the project, even if negative, will be submitted for publication in appropriate academic journals. As a minimum ARS Ltd will provide a summary of findings to the '*Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*' (School of Archaeology & Ancient History, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH).

6.5 Where wider dissemination is appropriate and the significance of the results warrant, a full copy of the report in an appropriate format will be submitted for publication in a relevant academic journal. If significant results are obtained a copy of the final report(s) will be deposited in the Historic England Archive (NMR), Swindon. Where archaeological scientific investigation has formed an element of the project a copy of the report should be sent to the Historic England Regional Science Advisor for the East Midlands.

7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 Notice of the commencement of works will be given to the LCC Principal Archaeologist.

Richard Clark
Principal Archaeologist (Harborough, LCC)
Historic and Natural Environment Team, Chief Executive's Department
Leicestershire County Council
Room 200, County Hall
Leicester Road, Glenfield
Leicestershire
LE3 8RA
Email: Richard.Clark@leics.gov.uk
Tel: 0116 3058322

7.2 Internal monitoring of the project will be maintained by Reuben Thorpe, MCIfA, FSA, Senior Project Manager at ARS Ltd, who will ensure the application of appropriate professional standards. Provision will be made for monitoring visits by representatives of the Historic & Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council and the Planning Authority.



7.3 ARS Ltd will liaise with LCC's Principal Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7.4 The client will afford reasonable access to LCC's Principal Archaeologist, or their representatives, for the purposes of monitoring the works.

8 STAFFING

8.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Reuben Thorpe Senior Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably experienced core member of ARS Ltd staff.

8.2 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA
◆ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills
◆ Samian ware:	Gwladys Monteil
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
◆ Clay pipes:	Gary Taylor MCIfA
◆ Industrial Remains:	Dr Rod Mackenzie MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
◆ Molluscs:	Dr Andy McWilliams
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
◆ Geo-archaeology	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

9 ARCHIVING

9.1.1 An Accession Number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, the accession number is **X.A133.2018**.

9.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

9.1.3 The archive will consist of all artefacts, written records, drawn and photographic records. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will contain a site matrix, site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data. The site Accession Number will be appropriately marked on all elements of the site/project archive.



9.1.4 The archive will be prepared in line with the Leicestershire Arts and Museums Services *Museum Collection Development Policy* (Leicestershire County Council, 2014) and other appropriate professional guidelines e.g. UKIC (1990), SMA (1993) and ADS (2011) guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long-term storage and *Standards and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014e).

10 OASIS

10.1 The Leicestershire & Rutland HER supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Upon completion of the fieldwork, the online OASIS form <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will be completed. Once reports have become public documents and have been incorporated into the HER they will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service website so they can be freely consulted.

11 GENERAL ITEMS

11.1 Health and Safety

11.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants.

11.2 Insurance Cover

11.2.1 ARS Ltd holds full Employer's Liability (£10 million), Public Liability (£5 million) and Professional Indemnity (£2 million) insurance, which also cover community groups and volunteers working under the supervision of ARS Ltd staff.

11.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

11.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of LCC's Principal Archaeologist.

11.4 Publicity and Copyright

11.4.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

12 REFERENCES

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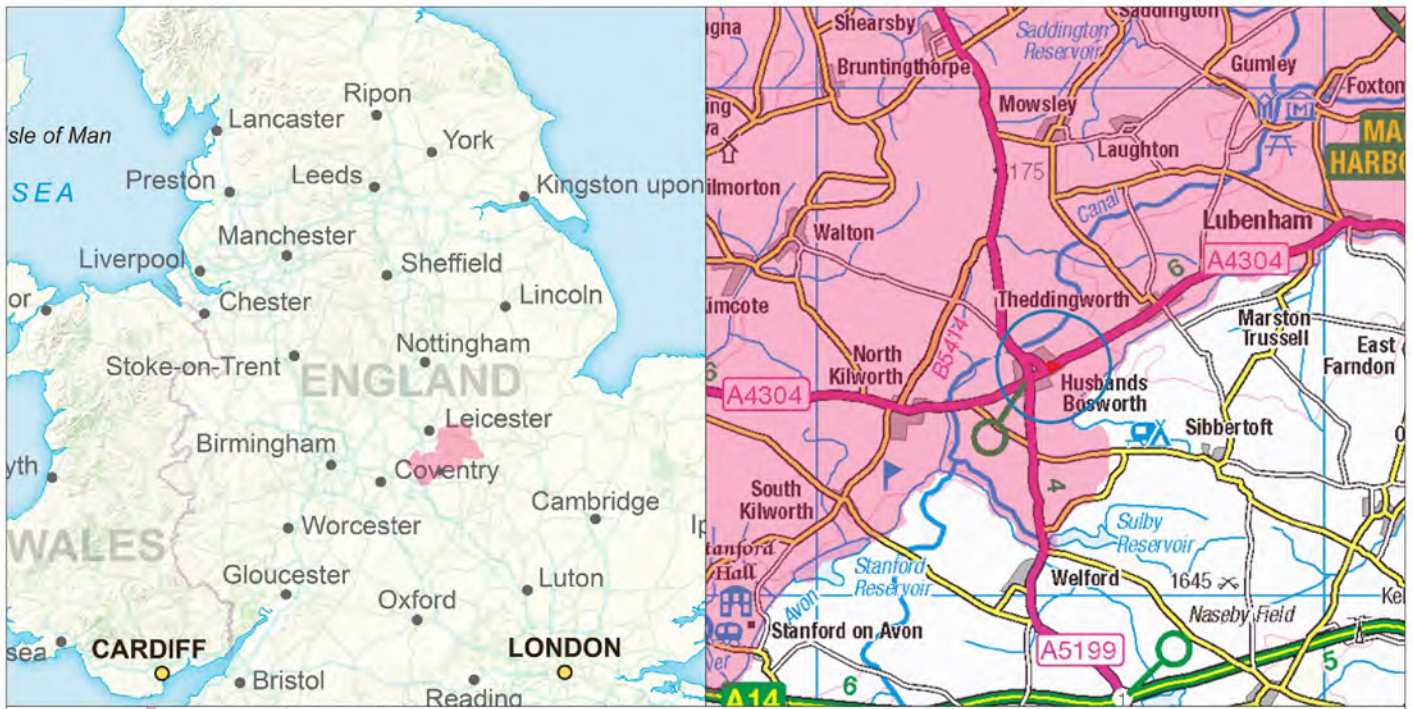
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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1998. *First Aid for Finds*. RESCUE - The British Archaeological Trust; Archaeology Section of the UKIC; The Museum of London



FIGURES





Site name: Husbands Bosworth
 Date: July 2018
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

Site Boundary
 1km Study Area
 Harborough District



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



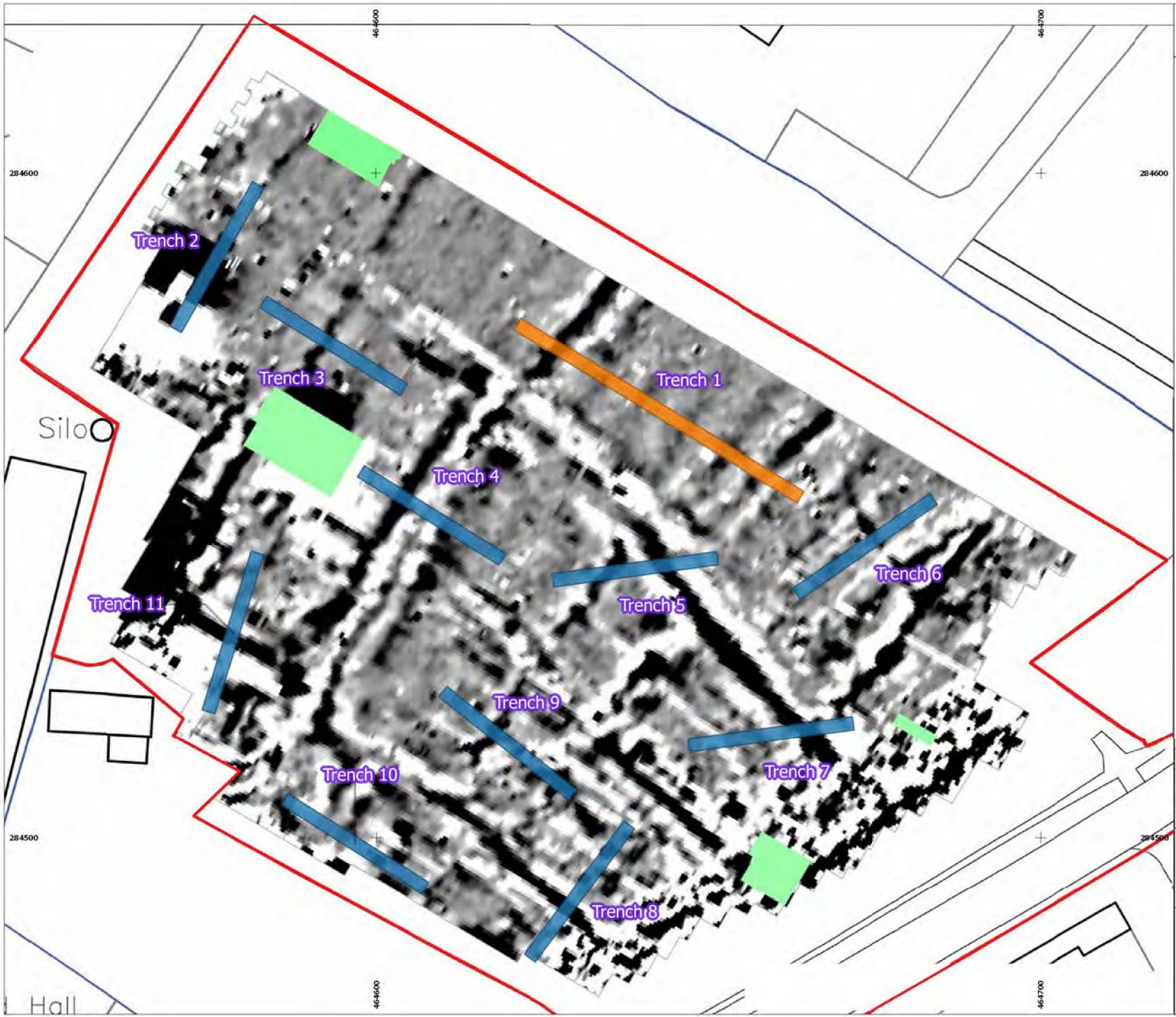


Figure 2: Evaluation Trench Plan overlaid on Geophysical Survey

Site Boundary

Evaluation Trenches

25m x 2m

50m x 2m

0 5 10 15 20 25 m



Site name: Honeypot Lane, Husbands Bosworth
 Date: November 2018
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: 1:800 @ A4

This drawing © ARS Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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 database right 2015

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

APPENDIX IV: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-340539

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation trenching on land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services was contracted to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth. Following on from a previous geophysical survey of the site, 11 targeted evaluation trenches were excavated. They demonstrated the presence of substantial linear ditches dated to the 11th to 14th centuries
Project dates	Start: 10-12-2018 End: 18-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH HUSBANDS BOSWORTH Land off Theddingworth Road, Husbands Bosworth
Postcode	LE17 6NL
Study area	1.77 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 64640 84533 52.454547747607 -1.048652225095 52 27 16 N 001 02 55 W Point
Height OD /	Min: 140m Max: 145m

Depth

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor	Robert Cole
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Leicestershire Arts and Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Services
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Leicestershire museums archaeology collections
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Entered by	Robert Cole (robert@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	23 January 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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