



Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report

Land at Mulberry Farm

High Street

Stoke Golding

Leicestershire



Report Number 339

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Summary

Groundworks Archaeology was commissioned by Stronghold Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at Mulberry Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. The work was carried out at the proposed development site between the 26th November 2025 and 6th January 2026. The evaluation identified two potential Medieval linear ditches, a post hole and a Post-medieval pit in trenches 5 and 6 located in the south-eastern corner of the site. A second phase of investigation was required comprising of a strip, map and sample (SMS) focused on the area of identified archaeological activity. The SMS was carried out between the 30th March and 8th April 2026.

The investigation revealed extensive truncation across the strip area. It did however identify a continuation of one of the two parallel ditches recorded in the evaluation stage. The ceramic evidence suggests a 16th century date for their backfill with a potential Medieval origin. An undated gully was present on the southern edge of the excavation area but no other features were present.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A planning application (22/00661/FUL) has been approved by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council for the “demolition of the existing Mulberry Farm buildings, retention of Mulberry Farmhouse and proposed erection of 25no. residential units with associated parking facilities, amenity space, landscaping, village green, pond and paddock” at Mulberry Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding.
- 1.2 Consultee advice provided by Mr William Kelly (dated 17th July 2024) recommended a staged programme of archaeological mitigation under the overarching principle of an archaeological mitigation plan (AMP).
- 1.3 An AMP was subsequently produced by Groundworks Archaeology (Roberts 2025) which includes a fully detailed planning background, historical and archaeological background and details regarding resourcing, data management and archive protocol etc.
- 1.4 An evaluation undertaken between the 26th November 2025 and 6th January 2026 identified archaeological features in the south-eastern corner of the site. Subsequent advice from Mr William Kelly confirmed that a further stage of targeted excavation would be required. The phase three strip, map and sample was undertaken between the 30th March and 8th April 2026. This report presents the results of the fieldwork.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is located in Stoke Golding, in the administrative district of Hinckley and Bosworth. It is situated approximately 4km north-north-west of Hinckley and c.7km north-north-east of Nuneaton. The site covers approximately 1.1 hectares and comprises largely open ground following demolition of the former farm buildings. The farmhouse situated in the south-east corner of the site (fronting onto High Street) has been retained. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 3972 9743 at an approximate height of 106m AOD (figure 1).

Geology

- 2.2 The British Geological Survey records the bedrock geology as the Gunthorpe Member, a mudstone sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 237 million years ago during the Triassic period.
- 2.3 Superficial deposits are recorded as the Wigston Member, a sand and gravel sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. The northern corner of the site is recorded as the Bosworth Clay Member. A sedimentary

superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council have granted planning consent (22/00661/FUL) for the “demolition of the existing Mulberry Farm buildings, retention of Mulberry Farmhouse and proposed erection of 25no. residential units with associated parking facilities, amenity space, landscaping, village green, pond and paddock” at Mulberry Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding.
- 3.2 Consultee advice provided by Mr William Kelly (dated 17th July 2024) recommended a staged programme of archaeological mitigation under the overarching principle of an archaeological mitigation plan (AMP).
- 3.3 The recommended condition wording was:

1. No demolition/development shall take place/commence until the programme of archaeological mitigation has been defined within an Archaeological Mitigation Plan (AMP), which has been [submitted to and] approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the AMP, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed programme. The AMP will make provision for three fieldwork stages and their associated post-excavation requirements:

- an initial phase of archaeological attendance (including metal detecting) to be undertaken on all demolition works;*
- a programme of trial trenching, and*
- a final stage archaeological investigation and recording of significant archaeological remains.*

Reason: *To ensure satisfactory programme of archaeological mitigation and to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

2. Prior to the commencement of each stage of the AMP (condition 1 above), a written scheme of investigation (WSI), will be [submitted to and] approved by the local planning authority in writing. The WSI will define the required archaeological work, and will include a statement of significance and research objectives, and

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*

- *The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI*

Reason: *To ensure each stage of the archaeological investigation is undertaken in accordance with best practice, including its investigation, recording, dissemination and archiving.*

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A Heritage Impact Assessment was prepared by Allen Archaeology (Strachen and Clempson 2021) to accompany the planning application which is summarised below (and which should be read in conjunction with the AMP). An Historic Environment search was also commissioned to ensure that the background was up to date.

Prehistoric

- 4.2 There are five sites dating to the Prehistoric period within the search area. Although no definite settlement remains have been uncovered, a large amount of unstratified worked flint has been recovered, much of which appears to be heat affected, alongside charred animal bone. In 2006, fieldwork c.650m south-south-west of the proposed development site yielded a significant amount of material for a number of periods, including eight pieces of seemingly Palaeolithic flint comprising flakes, a hand axe, and two core re-cortifications amongst others. Additionally, around 300 pieces of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age was discovered.
- 4.3 Excavations at Park Lodge, c.270m south of the site, in 2005, recovered a small amount of Prehistoric flint (MLE20476), with further flint pieces found in spoil reportedly dumped from Park House c.380m south-west, and near Higham Lane c.780m east of the proposed development site during fieldwalking (MLE20477 and MLE204714). Additionally, a plano-convex knife, a scraper and a flake dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age were found in a garden on Hinckley Road, c.305m south-east of the site (MLE9174).

Romano-British

- 4.4 Within the search area six sites date to the Roman period. Excavations at Park House, c.260m south of the development site, in 2005, revealed a piece of Roman tile which could suggest some sort of building in the vicinity (MLE20475). Furthermore, during fieldwalking that same year, 24 sherds of Roman pottery and a piece of glass were found in spoil that had apparently been dumped from the aforementioned Park House in a field c.400m south-

west of Mulberry Farm (MLE20478). Additional fieldwalking events have revealed further finds of Roman pottery c.760m and c.700m south-south-west of the development site (MLE20472 and MLE20291). A sherd of Roman greyware was found on a spoil heap c.80m south of the site in the 1990s (MLE8504). To the north of the village, approximately 800m north-north-east of the site, a single Roman brooch was discovered by metal detecting close to Dadlington House Farm (MLE20612).

Early-Medieval

- 4.5 A settlement appears to have been established by the Early-medieval period, evident in the three sites dating to this period which have been identified within the search area. An Anglo-Saxon burial mound, known as a *hlaew*, has been identified through surviving earthworks approximately 380m south of the development site in the grounds of Park House. The mound stands 2m high and 14m in diameter and is surrounded by a now infilled ditch. Excavations carried out on the mound in the 1930s revealed pottery and three enamelled escutcheons from a 7th century hanging bowl. The site is a Scheduled Monument (1017678), and also contains the earthworks of two large fishponds, and a Medieval farmstead within a rectangular enclosure, and a platform believed to represent the site of a Medieval farmhouse in the south-eastern corner of the site. Several small low banks and drainage channels surround the platform, possibly representing small closes.
- 4.6 Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were recovered from the spoil dumped from Park House, c.400m south-west of the site (MLE20480), and a spearhead which could date to this period was also recovered c.200m west of the site (MLE9171), although such items were used later too. Spear heads (and other forms of weaponry), however, have often been associated with Early-Medieval burials. The evidence seems to suggest that there was some form of settlement within the south-western part of the village during this period.

Medieval

- 4.7 The village is not recorded in the Domesday Book. This does not appear to be because there was no settlement in the village at the time, but more likely due to it being a chapelry of Hinckley township, within which it was located. Hinckley is recorded under the ownership of Earl Aubrey with a population of 69 households, accommodating 42 villagers, 3 freemen, 16 smallholders and 8 slaves (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 4.8 The origin of the name Stoke Golding reveals little about the village's earlier history. According to Hoskins, *Stoke* appears to relate to a '*place*' or '*stump*' although alternative interpretations suggest the name came from a family known as *Stoke* or *de Stoke* who were living in the village in the 12th century. *Golding* does not appear to have been added to the name until the 18th

century, according to documentary sources (Hoskins 1935; Stoke Golding Heritage Trail undated).

- 4.9 There are twenty sites dating to the Medieval period within the search area. These are primarily focused within two historic settlement cores that have been deduced using historic mapping and landscape maps. These are located at Dadlington, approximately 730m north-east of the site (MLE3263), and within Stoke Golding itself (MLE2908). The historic core of Stoke Golding is centred on the main thoroughfares of Main Street, Upton Lane and High Street. The south-eastern quarter of the proposed development site lies within this presumed historic core.
- 4.10 Previous archaeological fieldwork has revealed evidence of Medieval activity within the village of Stoke Golding to the south of the proposed development site. Ditches containing Medieval pottery, reflecting boundaries dating from the 12th to 13th century onwards, were uncovered during excavations at Laburnham Cottage c.250m south-south-west of the site (MLE23399), with further ditches and gullies recorded during the Park House excavations, including the recovery of a 10th century silver penny, alongside Post-medieval features seemingly indicating continuous or at least regular use of the site (MLE16635). Further linear features, some containing 12th and 13th century Medieval pottery, have been found on Station Road (MLE16036), High Street (MLE24596) and Main Street (MLE21734), all within 300m of the proposed development site. These sites are in addition to the aforementioned Scheduled farmstead, located near to the Early-medieval burial mound in the south-west part of the village.
- 4.11 The rural agricultural history of the village is reflected in the well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks located c.800m east of the proposed development site at the edge of the village on the west side of Hinckley Road (MLE21977). This is identified clearly on LiDAR imagery of the area. Other areas of ridge and furrow of unknown date are located around Stoke Golding, particularly in the field immediately north of the proposed development site, in fields to the west of the village, and at the southern edge of Dadlington. The Grade I listed church and churchyard of St Margaret of Antioch are located approximately 100m south of the site (MLE13096 and MLE21736). It was believed to have been rebuilt in the early 13th century as a chapel connected to Hinckley. The south aisle, Lady Chapel, tower and spire were added in the later 13th and 14th centuries.

Post-medieval

- 4.12 Undoubtedly the most famous heritage asset in Stoke Golding, part of which falls inside the boundary of the proposed development site itself, is Bosworth Battlefield, which is designated as a Registered Battlefield (1000004). Stoke Golding is one of five parishes in which the battlefield is located, and lies on the south-eastern perimeter of it. As the location for the

final defeat of Richard III during the Wars of the Roses in 1485, the battlefield remains a nationally significant site historically and archaeologically. Some stories suggest that villagers climbed up onto the roof of St Margaret's Church to watch the battle unfold. Recent research undertaken as part of the Bosworth Battlefield Survey directed by the Battlefields Trust, has identified the location of the battle to have been on the marshy terrain of Redemore Plain, c.1.7km west-north-west of the village, on the south side of Fenn Lane. Following his victory, Henry rode to Stoke Golding to be crowned at Crown Hill, c.300m west-south-west of the proposed development site.

- 4.13 The aforementioned spoil dump from Park House, discussed in earlier paragraphs, also revealed extensive evidence of domestic occupation within the village during this period, recovering 257 sherds of pottery, and sundry items such as an Elizabethan coin, a loom-weight, a gaming piece and two buckles (MLE20479).
- 4.14 A possible windmill is believed to have been located c.900m south of the proposed development site during the earlier Post-Medieval period, although it is not noted on first edition OS mapping (MLE2906). A possible prospect mound is located c.160m south of the proposed development site (MLE2907). Its steep sides, at a height of 2m, are suggestive of a Post-Medieval date.
- 4.15 The agricultural economy of the village is reflected in the number of surviving farmsteads in the study area dating from the 18th century onwards, including Grange Farmhouse c.1km west of the proposed development site (MLE13110), Crown Hill Farm c.360m to the south-west (MLE15782) and Millfield Farm c.870m to the south (MLE21972). Home Farmhouse (MLE12169) and Manor Farm (MLE20660) both lie within the historic settlement core of Dadlington, in the north-north-eastern perimeter of the search area. Grange Farmhouse and Home Farmhouse are both listed Grade II.
- 4.16 The 1814 Ordnance Survey drawing of Stoke Golding shows the core of the village extending along what is now Station Road and High Street. St Margaret's Church, and Crown Hill and the nearby farm, are also evident, as is the Ashby Canal. The proposed development site appears undeveloped, although The Birches (MLE13095) is evident immediately to the east of the site boundary. The Stoke Golding Tithe Map dating to 1844, shows little change in the size of the village. Field boundaries are more clearly visible, and there appears to have been further subdivision of some of larger fields outside the village. Field boundaries clearly depict the site of Mulberry Farm where the extant buildings are located, and the two paddocks to the north of it. The two (formerly three) redbrick cottages, located along the eastern perimeter of the proposed development site also

- appear to have been constructed at some point between the production of the 1814 OS drawing, and the 1844 Tithe map. These buildings, Mulberry Farmhouse, are recorded in the Neighbourhood Plan as being 'Locally Valued Heritage Assets' (NPAC 2020). Aside from these buildings, the site remains undeveloped. Park House and Crown Hill Farm are clearly identifiable, alongside The Birches, Woodyard Cottage and The Limes.
- 4.17 From the 19th century onwards the spiritual welfare of the population was catered for not only at the aforementioned St Margaret's Church, but also in the nonconformist chapels that were constructed, likely partly in response to the growing number of those employed in the hosiery manufacturing industry which, although had been established by the end of the 17th century, was growing quickly in the later Post-medieval period. The Baptist 'Zion Chapel' was built in 1853 (MLE17183), whilst a Primitive Methodist Chapel was constructed in 1855, although later replaced by another chapel in a different location (MLE25621). An Independent Chapel was also opened in Dadlington, between 1801-1802 (MLE24644).
- 4.18 Transport networks around the village improved significantly from the 18th century onwards. The road between Market Bosworth and Hinckley along the eastern edge of the village was turnpiked in 1759 to 1760 (MLE20918), and the section of the Ashby Canal which snakes around the north and western edge of the village opened in 1804, following the development of coalfields to the north (MLE8916). In terms of the railways, the Hinckley and Stoke Golding Branch Line was constructed at some point during the 19th century but was reportedly never used (MLE16050). The Ashby and Nuneaton Joint Railway, which opened in 1873 and runs west of the village in a north-north-east to south-south-west direction, saw more success, not ceasing in use until 1971, and now used in part by the historic Battlefield Line (MLE16051). A railway station and a goods shed were also built c.500m west of the site in 1873 (MLE22817 and MLE22816).
- 4.19 Alongside agriculture, Stoke Golding, like many other rural Leicestershire villages, was also an important location for framework knitting. From the 19th century, the industry became largely factory based, and three small hosiery factories were established in the village. The Hall & Sons hosiery factory, located c.300m south-west of the development site, was one such factory. It was constructed in 1882 and remained in business until 1977 when the company relocated to a larger site (MLE25622).

5 Aims and Objectives of the Project

- 5.1 The primary aim of the project was to mitigate the impact of the development on any archaeological features present within the investigation area via excavation and preservation by record. A programme of archaeological

- excavation was undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 5.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) defines excavation as “a programme of intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water.” (CIfA 2023).
- 5.3 Specific objectives of the project were:
- To establish the extent of the deposits identified in the phase 2 evaluation;
 - To mitigate the impact of the development on the identified archaeological remains via excavation;
 - To record stratigraphic information (as detailed in the methodology);
 - To retrieve finds including artefacts and ecofacts from stratigraphic contexts (as detailed in the methodology);
 - To produce a photographic archive detailing archaeological features encountered;
 - To produce a fully illustrated report drawing together the results and conclusions of the programme; and
 - To consider the evidence within local and regional contexts, where appropriate.
- 5.4 For the purposes of this project, archaeologically significant remains and contexts are defined as relating to pre 19th century human use of the area.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological excavation was carried out between the 30th March and 8th April 2026. This involved the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of an area measuring approximately 1,950m² focused on the south-eastern corner of the PDA.

- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and deposits observed were recorded on standard pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.3 Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.4 A digital colour photographic record was also maintained, some of which is reproduced in this report as plates 1–10 Appendix 2.
- 6.5 All work was carried out according to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations. The fieldwork was undertaken by Michael Blake, James Roberts and Jeremy Smith.

7. Results

- 7.1 The area strip (plates 1-5) revealed a stratigraphy comparable to that seen in the evaluation with the topsoil (1001) overlying the natural geology (1002).
- 7.2 The strip area exposed the surviving extent of the two parallel ditches identified in evaluation trench 5 and confirmed the presence of a further ditch that crossed trench 6 but could not be investigated during the evaluation due to contamination (it appears that this was the location of the farm slurry pit). One further linear feature was identified on the southern boundary of the strip area.
- 7.3 The two parallel linear features originally identified in trench 5 were revealed to be curvilinear. [1005] measured 1.08m wide by 0.15m deep, it contained a single fill (1006) of firm clayey silt from which a clay pipe stem was recovered. Ditch [1010] measured 0.84m wide and up to 0.23m deep. It again contained a single fill of hard clayey silt from which pottery dating to the 12th century was recovered. Both of these features were truncated to the east and west and only survived to a length of approximately 9m.
- 7.4 The linear ditch [1007] identified in trench 6 but not investigated during the evaluation was revealed to exceed 16m in length and measured up to 1.45m in width. Its single fill of silty clay (1008) contained pottery dating from the 16th century and two clay pipe stems. A modern brick was also recovered from the fill.
- 7.5 The final feature comprised of a curvilinear gully [1003] on the southern edge of the excavation area which measured in excess of 6.7m in length

and up to 0.65m wide. It was 0.36m deep and contained a single fill of silty clay (1004) from which no datable finds were recovered.

- 7.6 A layer (1009) of compact clayey silt with cobbles, charcoal, and 20th century glass, metal and ceramic up to 0.26m thick was present in the extreme south-eastern corner of the excavation area adjacent to the former farmhouse. This was interpreted as the result of 20th century gardening and general back yard activity and was clearly relatively modern. It overlay the natural (1002) and was sealed by the topsoil (1001).

8. The Finds

8.1 Pottery Paul Blinkhorn

- 8.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised nine sherds with a total weight of 362g. It was all Medieval or later. It was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Sawday 1994), as follows:

CC2: Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware, 1200-1475. 1 sherd, 74g.

MP: Midland Purple Ware, 1370-1550. 4 sherds, 200g.

MP1: Late Chilvers Coton Ware, 1400-1650. 1 sherd, 52g.

MY: Midland Yellow Ware, 1500-1725. 1 sherd, 1g.

PM: Potter's Marston Ware, 1100-1300. 2 sherds, 35g.

- 8.1.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the region.
- 8.1.3 The assemblage consisted entirely of bodysherds other than the fragment of MP1 which was from the rim of a large bowl, a typical product of the tradition (Mayes and Scott 1984). One of the PM sherds was externally glazed. The unstratified sherd of CC2 was from a large jar with an internal glaze.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	PM		CC2		MP		MP1		MY		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
U/S			1	74							U/S
1008					4	200	1	52	1	1	16thC
1011	2	35									12thC
Total	2	35	1	74	4	200	1	52	1	1	

CBM

- 8.1.4 A single complete, unfrosted brick occurred in context (1008). It weighed 3799g and measured 236mm long x 108mm wide x 76mm thick, and is modern. Two small, amorphous fragments of CBM weighing 12g. came from context 1006. They are undatable.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 8.1.5 Three stem fragments from clay tobacco pipes occurred in contexts 1006 and 1008. one came from the former, the other two from the latter. They cannot be closely dated.

8.2 Animal Bone Dr Sheila Hamilton-Dyer

- 8.2.1 The excavation phase recovered further small amounts of animal bones from three ditch contexts. Taxonomic identifications were made using the author's modern comparative collections. All fragments were counted and were identified to taxon and element where reasonably possible. Recently broken fragments were rejoined where possible and have been counted as single specimens. A total of 15 individual specimens were recorded

8.2.2 Results**Ditch context 1004**

- 8.2.3 There are two bones from this fill: an almost complete but unfused calcaneum from a calf and a fragment of cattle-sized limb-shaft.

Ditch context 1006 (same as 504)

- 8.2.4 There are ten specimens from this fill, although eight are cattle-size fragments not further identified. There is a small piece of probable calf skull frontal and the distal part of a cattle metacarpus. This bone is fused and thus from an animal over 24 months at death. It has been chopped obliquely through the shaft, the recovered part is relatively large and broad and may be from a male.

Ditch context 1011 (same as 506)

- 8.2.5 The three bones include an almost complete horse tibia. Although the proximal is missing, comparison with similar bones suggests an animal that stood around 1.3m at the withers, certainly no larger. There is also a small piece of cattle calcaneum and a gnawed piece of cattle-sized rib. These remains are in much better condition than those recovered from this feature in the evaluation stage.
- 8.2.6 The remains from the combined stages now total 22 specimens from three taxa – horse, cattle and sheep, together with indirect evidence of dog from

1011. It is interesting to note that the robust cattle metacarpal in 1006 is from the same ditch feature as the large cattle femur (fill 504). Although incomplete, the horse bone from 1011 is of the small type typical of most Prehistoric and early historic periods and likely not later than the early Post-medieval period.

9. Discussion and Conclusions

- 9.1 The excavation clarified the extent of the parallel ditches identified in the evaluation and confirmed that the site has been heavily truncated. Although ditches [1007] and [1010] were not contiguous it is likely that they form elements of a single feature. Although a modern brick was recovered from the top of (1008) this is likely to be intrusive and a result of either past development or the recent demolition activity. The pottery from (1008) indicates a 16th century deposition date which would also fit in with the recovery of the clay pipe stems (clay pipes appear in the archaeological record from the mid-16th century following the introduction of tobacco from America in 1558). The pottery recovered from (1011) was 12th century in date but given that there were only two sherds this may well be residual (or indicate that the ditch had a Medieval origin). Significantly, the ditch does not appear to correlate to any boundaries recorded on the Stoke Golding Tithe map of 1844 or the Ordnance Survey historic mapping.
- 9.2 Ditch [1006] which is parallel to [1010] only produced a single clay pipe stem from its fill which was identical in form to those recovered from (1008) suggesting that it may be contemporary.
- 9.3 The gully [1003] on the southern edge of the excavation area was undatable and its function could not be determined. The animal bone recovered from its fill was indeterminate, but all of the animal bone from the site fits in with an early Post-medieval or earlier date.

10. Archive

- 10.1 The project will be archived with the Leicestershire Museum Service under the accession number X.A31.2026. The digital records will be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and final report uploaded to OASIS.

11. Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Groundworks Archaeology would like to thank Stronghold Homes Ltd for commissioning this investigation. We would also like to thank Mr William

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Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context	Type	Description	Depth
1001	Topsoil	Dark brown friable clayey-silt with frequent demolition material	0.35m
1002	Natural	Mid orange-brown firm sandy-clay with frequent dark grey staining & intruded building material	
1003	Cut	Curvilinear gully east to west at east terminus curving to east-south-east and beyond limit of excavation; sharp b.o.s to slightly concave sides & imperceptible b.o.s to rounded base; >6.7m long x 0.65m wide	0.36m
1004	Fill	Single fill of [1003] mid greyish-brown firm silty-clay with mod angular flint & sub-round stone & rare flecks of charcoal; sample 1	0.36m
1005	Cut	Curvilinear ditch east to west curving to east-north-east looking east; gradual b.o.s to shallow concave sides & imperceptible b.o.s to slightly concave base; parallel to [1010]; truncated on both sides by modern disturbance $\pm$ 9m long where can be seen x 1.08m wide	0.15m
1006	Fill	Single fill of [1005] mid greyish-brown firm clayey-silt with occa angular flint & sub-round stone	0.15m
1007	Cut	Linear ditch east to west; sharp b.o.s to south with gentle concave side & to north with steep concave side and gradual b.o.s to sloped base; >16m long x 1.45m wide	0.15m
1008	Fill	Single fill of [1007] dark brownish-grey silty-clay with 10% charcoal & freq sub-round stone	0.15m
1009	Layer	Dark grey compact clayey silt with 10% charcoal & occa sub-round stone cobbles 8.9m x 5.85m	0.26m
1010	Cut	Curvilinear ditch east to west curving to east-north-east looking east; sharp b.o.s to slightly concave sides & imperceptible b.o.s to rounded base; parallel to [1005]; truncated on both sides by modern disturbance $\pm$ 9m long where can be seen x 0.84 wide	0.23m
1011	Fill	Single fill of [1010] dark greyish-brown hard clayey-silt with occa angular flint & sub-round stone; sample 3	0.23m



Plate 1: View across stripped area looking south-south-west



Plate 2: View across stripped area looking west-south-west



Plate 3: View across stripped area looking north-east with truncated terraced area in foreground



Plate 4: View of stripped area adjacent to farmhouse looking west



Plate 5: view across stripped area looking east



Plate 6: East facing section gully [1003] terminus



Plate 7: West-north-west facing section gully [1003]



Plate 8: East facing section ditch [1005]

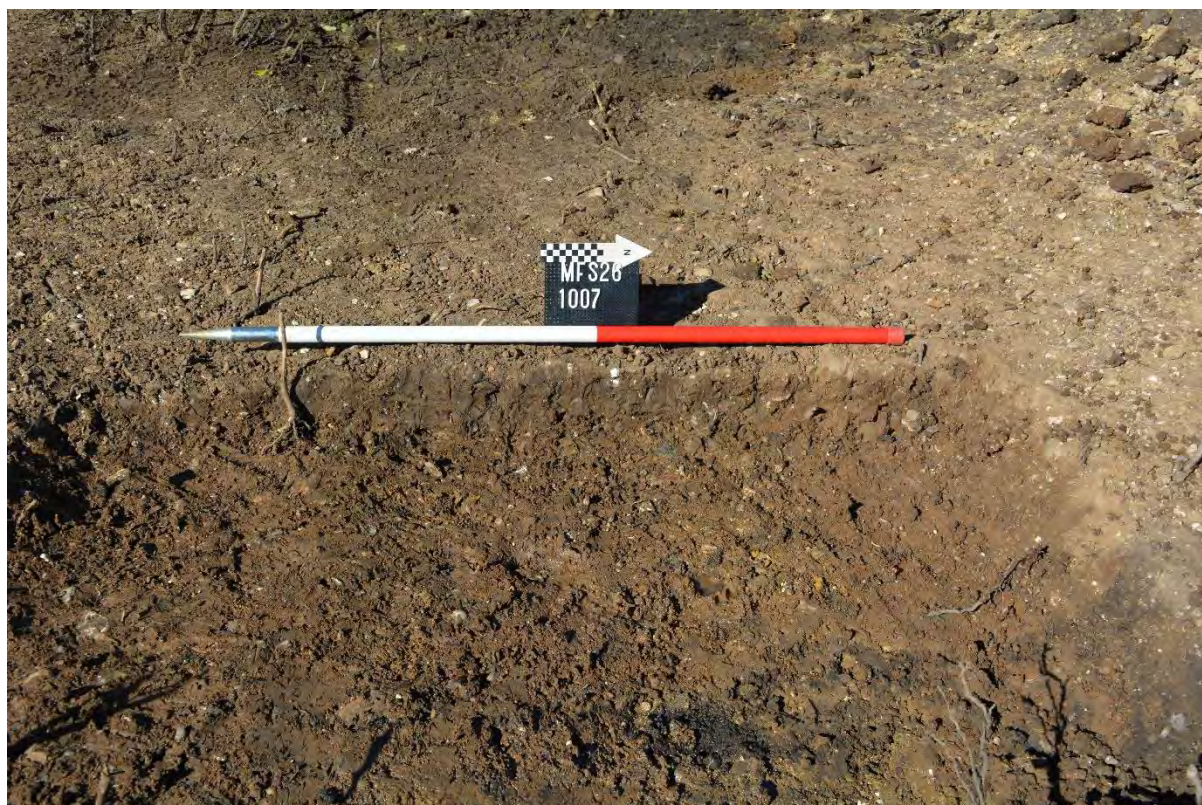


Plate 9: East facing section ditch [1007]



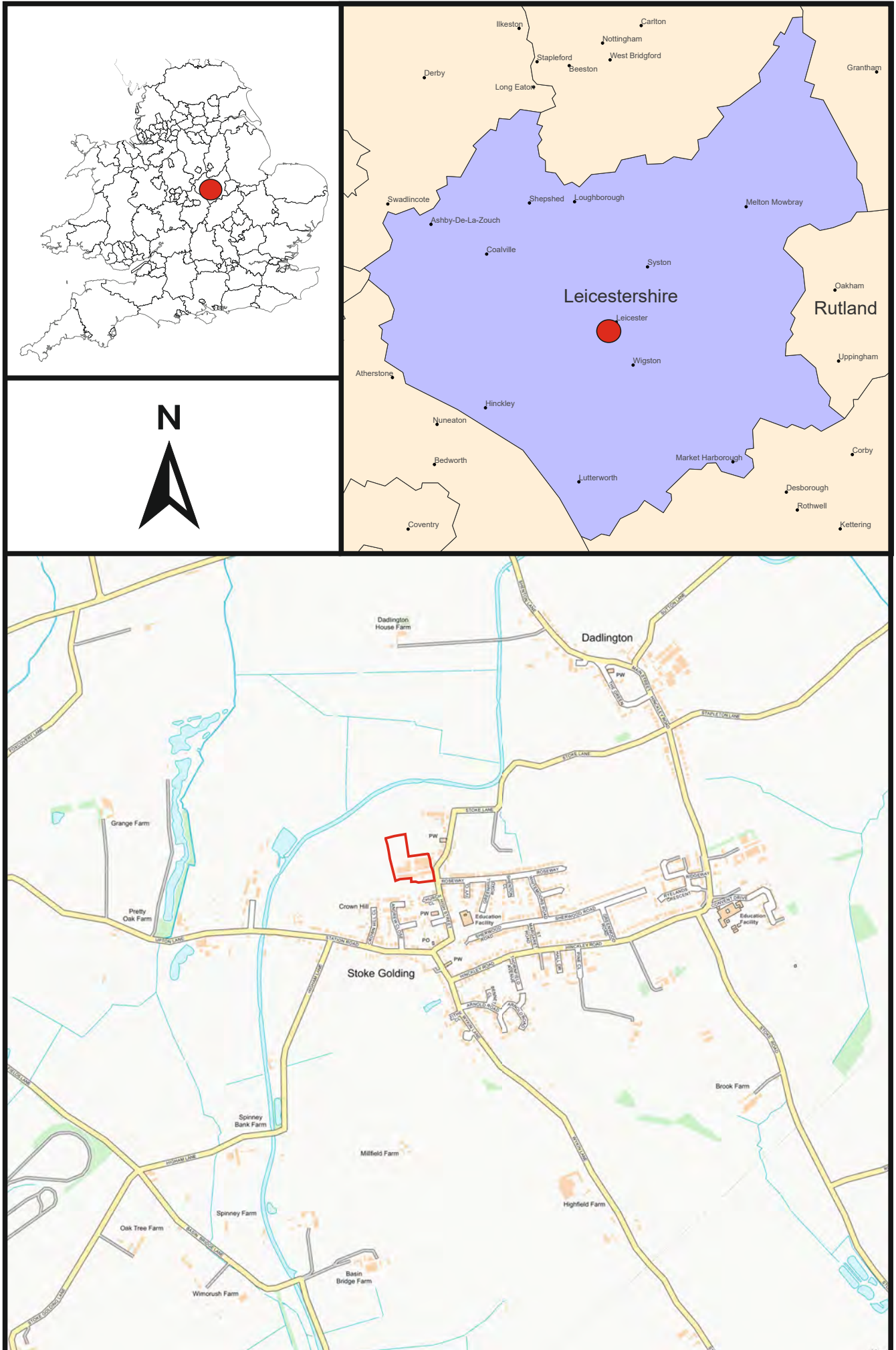
Plate 10: East facing section ditch [1010]

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	groundwo2-541024
Project Name	Strip Map And Sample at Land at Mulberry Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding
Sitename	Land at Mulberry Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding
Sitecode	MFS26
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Strip Map And Sample
Planning Id	22/00661/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Groundworks Archaeology
Project Dates	30-Mar-2026 - 08-Apr-2026
Location	Land at Mulberry Farm, High Street, Stoke Golding NGR: SP 39720 97430 LL: 52.57324673337092, -1.415348505046968 12 Fig: 439720,297430
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Leicestershire Local Authority District: Hinckley and Bosworth Parish: Stoke Golding
Project Methodology	An area measuring approximately 1,950m ² was stripped by mechanical excavator under direct archaeological supervision focused on the south-eastern corner of the PDA. Features identified were investigated by hand
Project Results	The investigation revealed extensive truncation across the strip area. It did however identify a continuation of one of the two parallel ditches recorded in the evaluation stage. The ceramic evidence suggests a 16th century date for their backfill with a potential

Appendix 3: OASIS Summary

	Medieval origin. An undated gully was present on the southern edge of the excavation area but no other features were present
Funder	Private or public corporation Stronghold Homes Ltd
HER	Leicestershire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	James Roberts
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive - to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Museums under accession No X.A31.2026



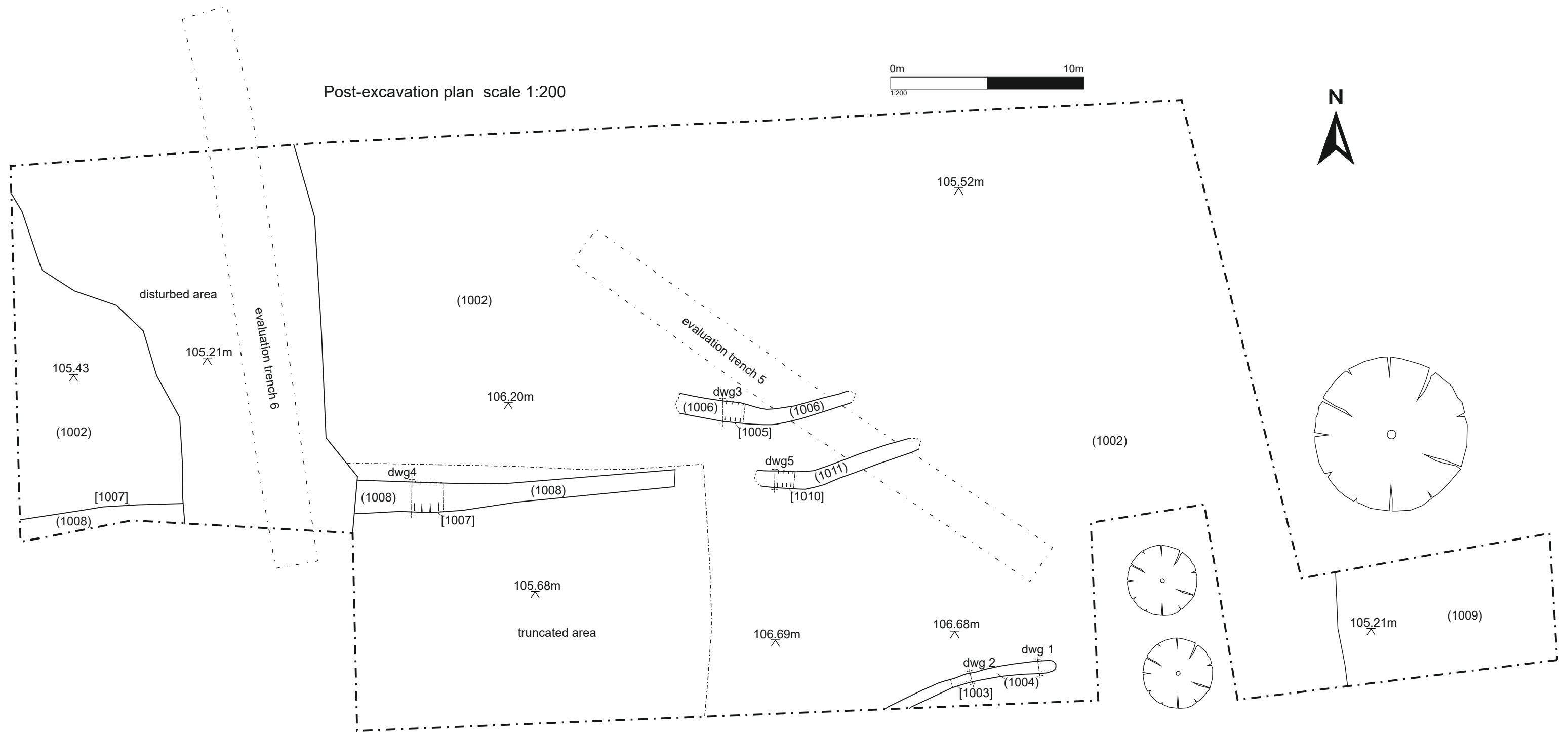


Figure 2: Excavation area plan

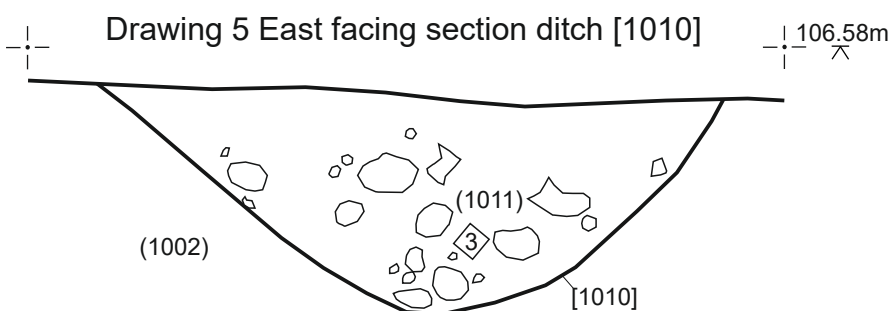
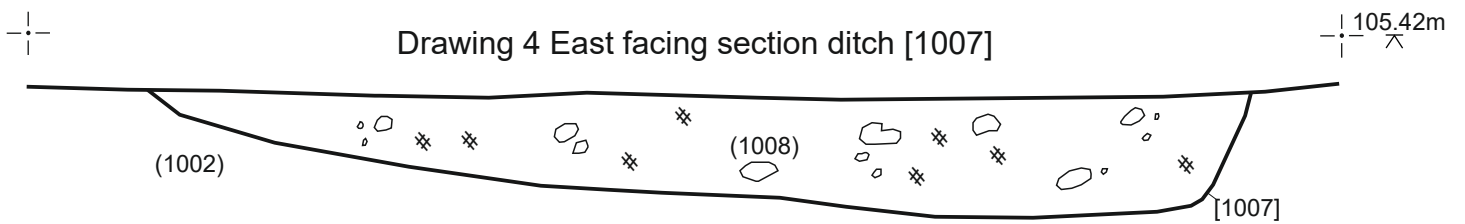
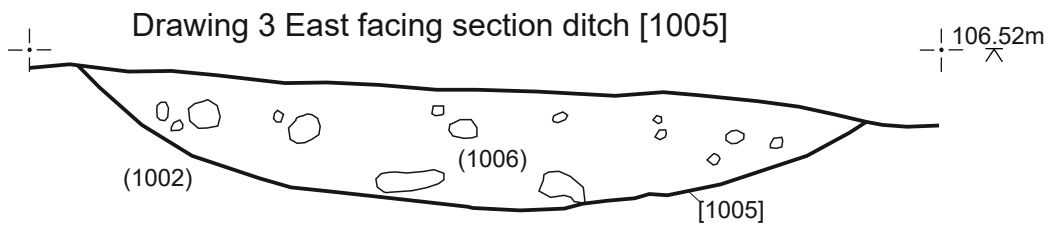
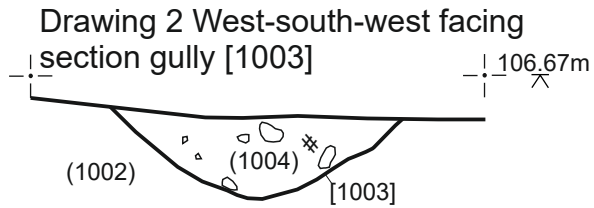
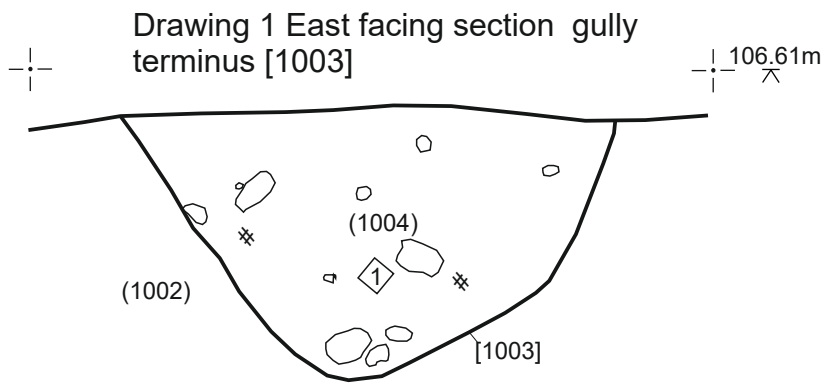


Figure 3: Archaeological sections
scale 1:10