Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Oaks Road Great Glen, Leicestershire March 2017

Accession number: X.A20.2017

Report No. 17/35

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Illustrator: Joanne Clawley

Project Manager: Mo Muldowney
Site Code: X.A20.2017
NGR: SP 6650 9817

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: molanort1-282122**	
Project name	Land north of Oaks Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client Miller Homes, to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land north of Oaks Road, Great Glen. Sixteen trenches were excavated. Possible archaeological anomalies detected by geophysical survey, lying partly within the eastern area of the site, were found to be part of a middle to late Iron Age settlement. Seven features were uncovered in three trenches. Two undated ditches were also found on the western side of site. All but two of the sixteen trenches contained traces of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.	
Project type (eg DBA, evaluation etc)	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status (none, NT, SAM etc)	None	
Previous work (SMR numbers etc)	Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2016) Geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016)	
Current Land use	Agriculture	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Middle to late Iron Age farmstead; medieval/post-medieval furrows	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Middle to late Iron Age pottery and animal bone	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Leicestershire	
Site address (including postcode)	Land north of Oaks Road, Great Glen	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	8.37ha	
OS Easting & Northing (use grid sq. letter code)	SP 6650 9817	
Height OD	120m-132m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project Design originator	Alistair Robertson (CgMs Consulting)	
Director/Supervisor	Chris Jones (MOLA)	
Project Manager	Mo Muldowney (MOLA)	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date/End date	14th March - 21st March	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	X.A20.2017	Pottery and animal bone
Paper		Background documentation, context record, photographic record etc.
Digital		Client report PDF, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Unpublished client report	
Title	Land north of Oaks Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire	
Serial title & volume	17/35	
Author(s)	Susan Porter	
Page numbers	30	
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Contents

Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of Oaks Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire March 2017

Abstract

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client Miller Homes, to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land north of Oaks Road, Great Glen. Sixteen trenches were excavated. Possible archaeological anomalies detected by geophysical survey, lying partly within the eastern area of the site, were found to be part of a middle to late Iron Age settlement. Two undated ditches were also found on the western side of site. All but two of the sixteen trenches contained traces of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.

1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of their client Miller Homes, to carry out a programme of archaeological trial trenching on a site of proposed residential development on land north of Oak Road, Great Glen, Leicestershire, NGR SP 6650 9817 (Fig 1).

A planning application (ref: 16/01501/OUT) has been submitted for a development of up to 170 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure on the site. Previous works, including desk-based assessment (CgMs 2016) and a geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016), were undertaken in support of the planning application. Due to the potential disturbance of below-ground archaeological features, the Principal Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC) has requested a program of archaeological trial trenching as per paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF: DCLG 2012). The scope of works was agreed following discussions between CgMs and the Principal Archaeologist and was outlined in an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Robertson 2016). Works were monitored by CgMs Consulting on behalf of the client and by the LCC Principal Archaeologist.

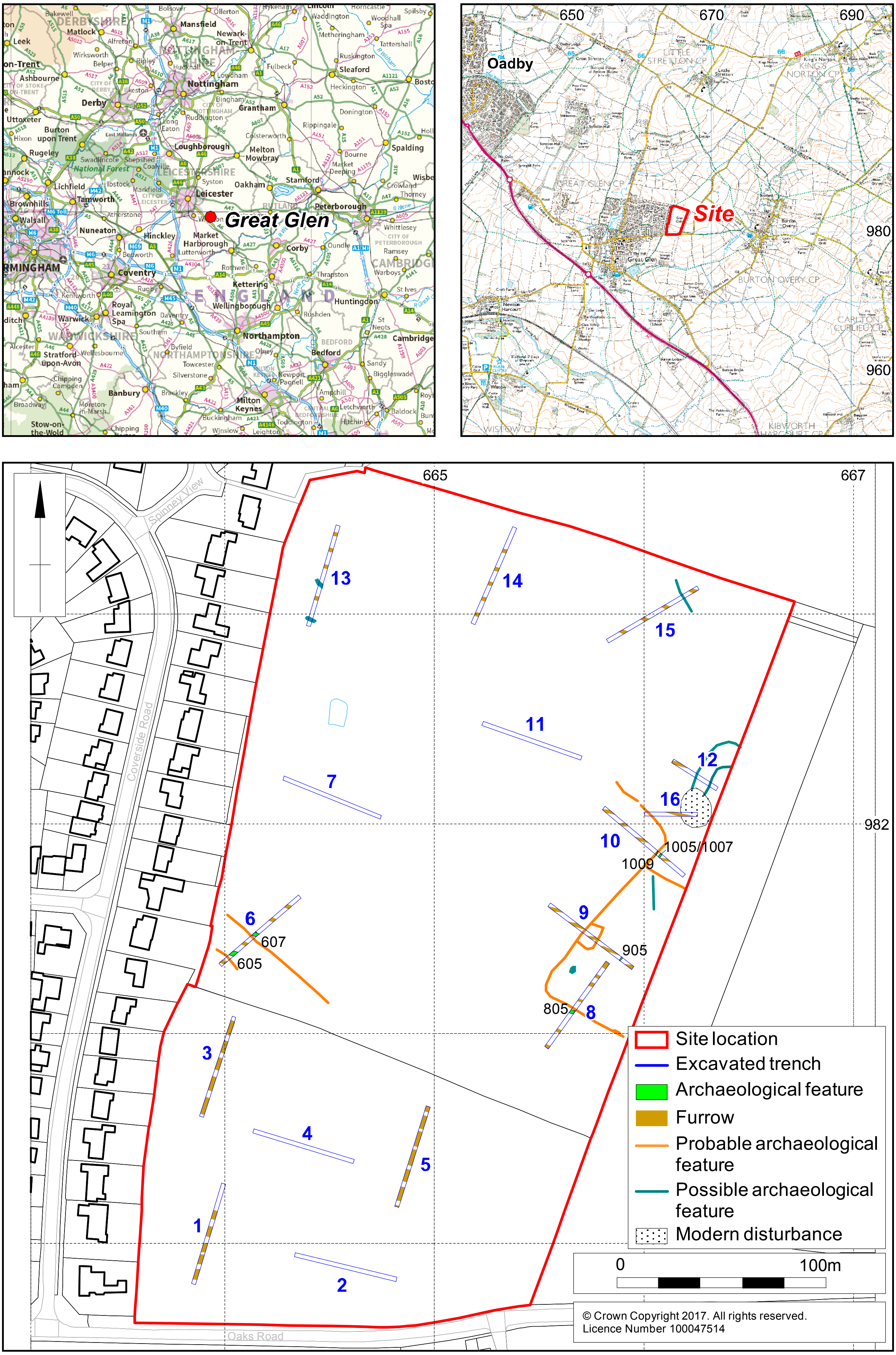
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the archaeological investigation was to obtain information concerning the presence, character, date and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains across the site.

The results of the trial trenching would allow the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to inform discussions of appropriate methods of mitigation with the developer, if necessary.

The specific objectives of the project were to:

- Determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site;



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Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1

- Verify the results of the geophysical survey;
- Assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- Provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- Assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- Inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains, and to;
- Produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information to the Leicestershire and Rutland HER.

Specific research objectives will be drawn from the regional research framework given in *East Midlands Heritage: A research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment* (Knight *et al* 2012), which supersedes *The Archaeology of the East Midlands* (Cooper 2006). The investigation will also take into account national research frameworks outlined by English Heritage (EH 1997).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The proposed area of development comprises *c*8.37 hectares of land located on the eastern edge of Great Glen and centred on NGR SP 6650 9817 (Fig 1). The site is bounded to the east by Glen Oaks woodland, with Oaks Road forming the southern boundary. To the west the rear boundaries of the properties fronting Coverside Road form the site boundary, and a field lies to the north. The River Sence is located 670m to the west of the site.

The geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Charmouth Formation, overlain by deposits of diamicton (Boulder Clay), belonging to the Oadby Member Formation (BGS 2017). The site lies at a height of 132m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on its eastern side and falls away to the south-west to a height of 120m aOD in the south-west corner.

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

A desk-based assessment undertaken by CgMs (2016) examined the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) and other evidence for the site and surrounding area to a 1000m radius.

The results of the desk-based assessment were summarised in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Robertson 2016) for the site, and are reproduced here. The development site contains no designated heritage assets and one non-designated asset, comprising previously unrecorded ridge and furrow.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity in the vicinity is limited and comprises only a small number of spotfinds.

Romano-British

A Romano-British farmstead has been identified 260m to the north-west of the site. Geophysical survey, trial trenching and open area excavation from 2009-11 recorded a substantial Romano-British farmstead with three phases of occupation, in use from the mid/late Iron Age, and throughout the Roman period. Five poorly preserved roundhouses were excavated, along with one possible rectangular building, several cobbled surfaces and a field system. Finds included animal bone, pottery, brooch fragments, two possible styli and 20 coins. The extent of the farmstead is well known and it does not seem to continue further eastward (Luke *et al* 2015).

Medieval

The origins of the name Great Glen are British, from *glennos* meaning 'glen' or 'valley'; which was probably the early name of the estate around the River Sence, which meanders across flood plains between Great Glen and Wistow, before it gave its name to the settlement. The village was referred to as Aet Glenne in the 849 Anglo-Saxon Royal Charter, when it was the site of a charter by the Bishop of Worcester granting land to the King of Mercia. During the 9th century Great Glen was the centre of an Anglo-Saxon royal estate that extended from Billesdon to at least Newton Harcourt and Fleckney, and possibly as far as Glen Parva at the other end of the river. It has been suggested that a Mercian royal palace stood near to Great Glen, probably in the vicinity of the Church which has 8th and 9th-century carvings pre-dating the Conquest (Liddle 1982; Bourne 2003, 49).

Great Glen was known solely as Glen in the 1086 Domesday Survey. This historic core of the village of Great Glen is located *c*560m to the west of the development site, and the ridge and furrow identified in the desk-based assessment is evidence for medieval activity on the site.

The results of the desk-based assessment concluded that the archaeological potential for significant remains was low for the prehistoric period, low to moderate for the Romano-British period, and low to negligible for the Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Geophysical survey

A geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2016) identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin. In the western portion of the site, linear features were tentatively identified, and to the east a feature reminiscent of an enclosure was detected. Linear responses interpreted as the remains of medieval ridge and furrow agricultural system were also recorded. The geophysical survey interpretations are annotated on Fig 1.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The archaeological trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of sixteen trenches, each 2m wide. Fourteen of these were 50m long, one was 30m long and one was 25m long. The trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified within the geophysical survey, as well as to test areas where the survey recorded ridge and furrow and apparent 'blank' areas. The sixteenth trench was excavated after discussion with the LCC Planning Archaeologist, in order to further investigate a geophysical anomaly and a ditch (Fig. 2).

Trenches were positioned using Leica VIVA Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time correction, operating a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m. All trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.

The topsoil and overburden were removed by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless, bladed ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, to reveal the archaeological horizon. Topsoil and substrata were stacked separately to allow appropriate backfilling. The upcast was scanned by eye and metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.

Where required, trenches were cleaned by hand to assist in the identification of exposed archaeological features. Archaeological features were then assessed by limited sample excavation sufficient to establish character and date.

All archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the excavation were fully recorded, following standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). All deposits were given a separate context number in a sequence. They were described on *pro-forma* context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships and interpretation.

The excavation conformed to the Charted Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a and b) and the MOLA Fieldwork Manual (2014). All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015). As the trenching targeted individual features detected by the geophysical survey, specific research objectives were addressed in an iterative process as the excavations proceeded.

5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

The evaluation has demonstrated that the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (orange, Fig. 1), comprising two parallel ditches (Trench 6) and an enclosure-like feature (Trenches 8, 9 and 10) were ditches (Figs 1, 2 and 3). The anomalies marked in green were not identified, and no variation in the geology of other cause for the response was determined. The furrows identified by the geophysical survey were also present, but varied with regard to survival across the north and south fields. In the south field the ridge and furrow survived as clear earthworks, whilst in the north field no earthworks were present, instead the furrows were visible as cut features in the trench.

Across the evaluated area the geological horizon comprised boulder clay, with localised variations consisting of silts and gravel patches. This was overlain by sandy clay subsoil, and finally dark grey brown topsoil. Unless otherwise stated all features truncated the boulder clay and were overlain by subsoil. A full description of all trenches and features is presented in the Appendix.

5.1 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the western central part of the site and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies (Fig. 1). Upon excavation of the trench, five furrows *c*2m wide, oriented north-west to south-east, were observed. Closer inspection revealed that the geophysical anomalies comprised narrow gullies truncated by the medieval furrows. Gully [605] was linear in plan, oriented north-west to south-east running along the northern side of a furrow. It was approximately 0.75m wide. The second gully [607] was located to the north, and was truncated by another furrow. This feature was less clear than [605] and may have suffered some truncation by the furrow and root damage from the nearby trees. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

5.2 Trench 8

Trench 8 targeted a geophysical anomaly that appeared to be part of an enclosure (Fig. 1). Seven furrows, aligned north-west to south-east, were observed. Furrow [805], which correlated with the location of the geophysical anomaly, was excavated. It was 1.90m wide with a shallow depth of 0.25m. These dimensions and the consistency of its fill were all indicative of its function as a furrow; however, a land drain cut the furrow on its north side and it is considered that this may be the cause of the stronger signal detected by the geophysical survey. No earlier features of the postulated enclosure were detected.

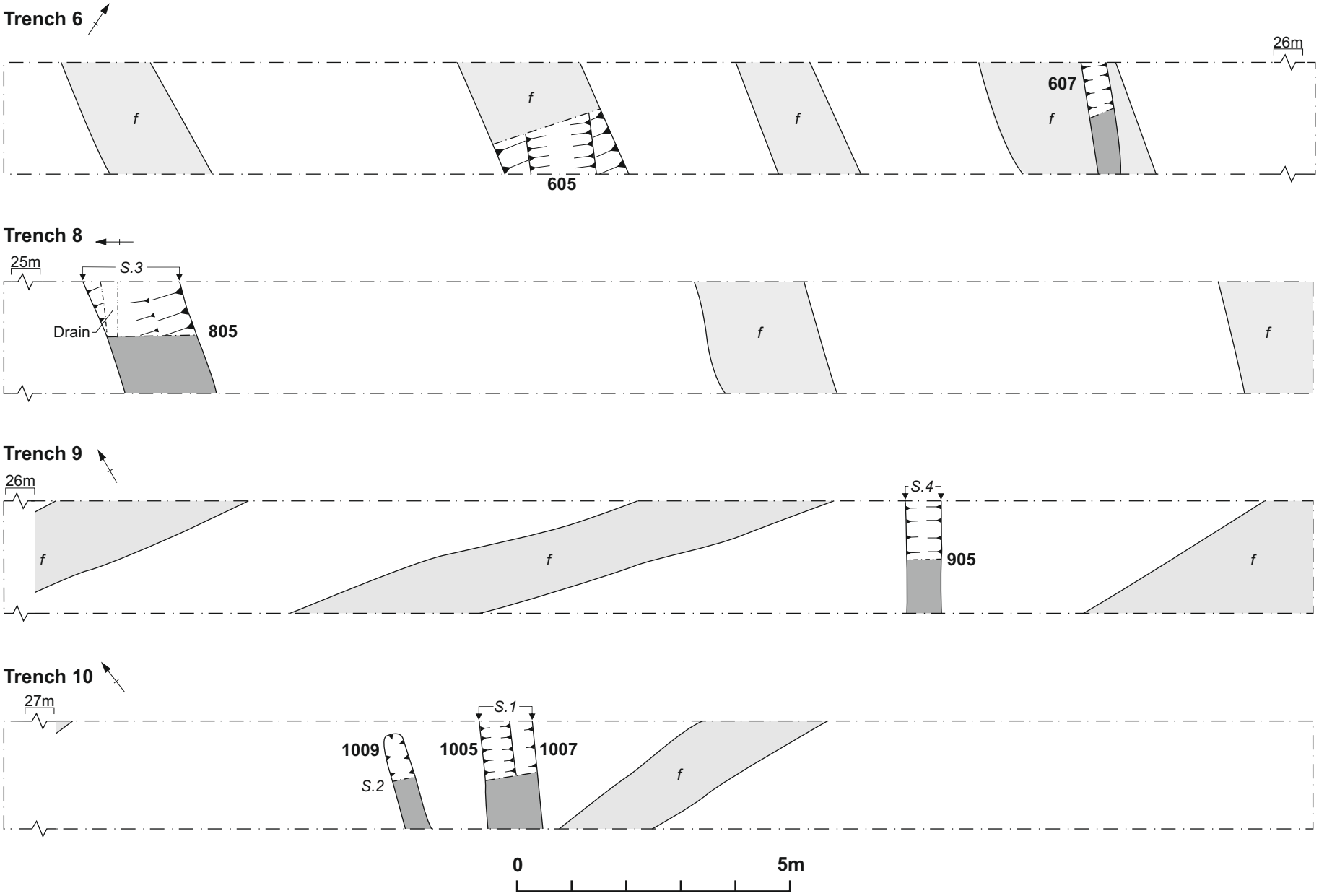
5.3 Trench 9

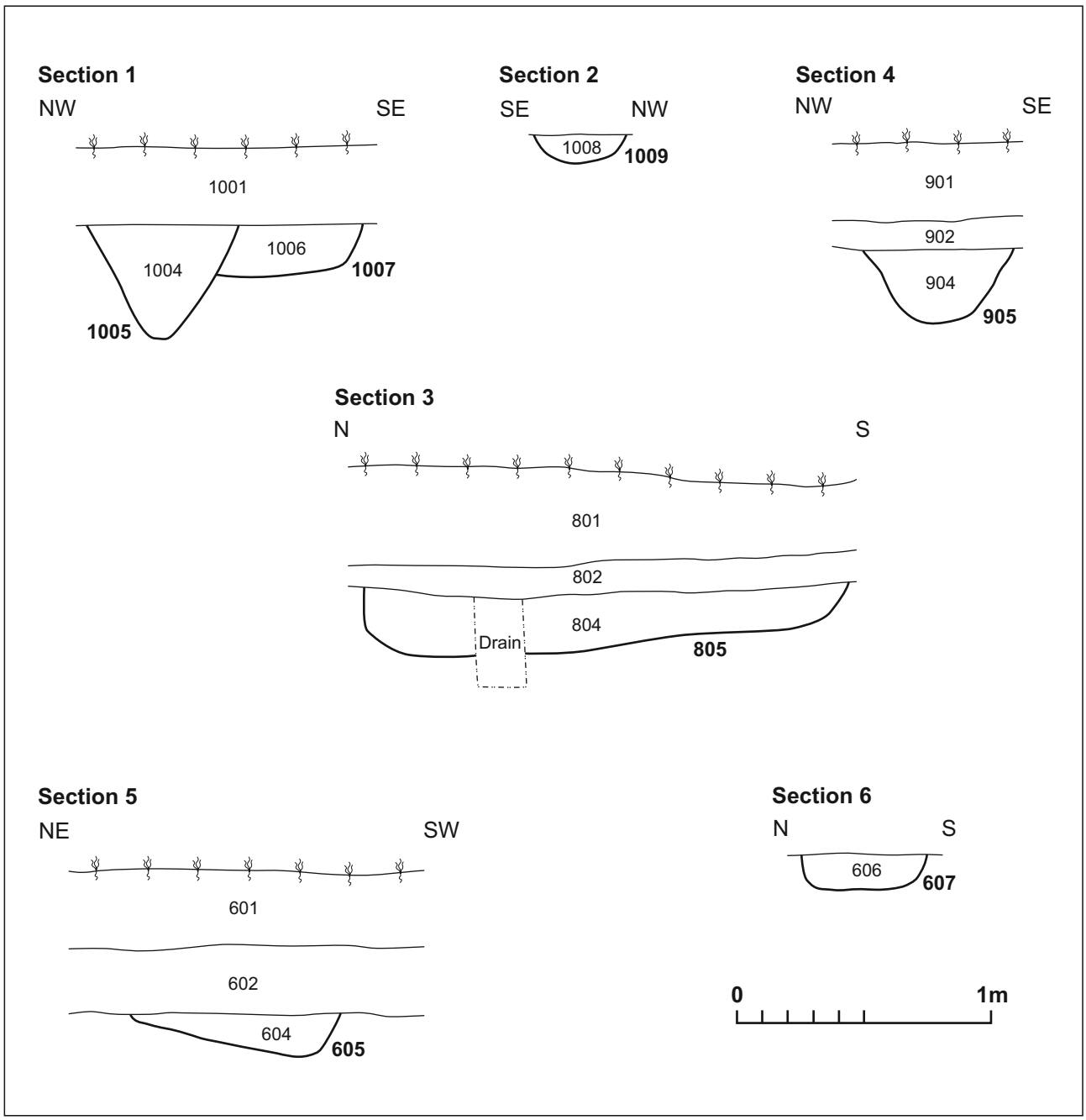
Trench 9 lay immediately to the north of trench 8. This trench targeted a geophysical reading that had previously been interpreted as a small enclosure with the main larger enclosed area (Fig. 1). A narrow gully [905] oriented north-east to south-west was identified, and may relate to the geophysical anomaly, although it seemed to lie too far to the east. The gully was 0.59m wide by 0.30m deep, with a rounded base. Pottery of late Iron Age date and animal bone were recovered from the single compacted fill deposit. Five medieval furrows crossed the trench on an east-west alignment.

5.4 Trench 10

Trench 10 lay north of Trenches 8 and 9 and also targeted the proposed enclosure (Fig. 1). Three gullies were recorded in the trench and correlate with features detected by the geophysical survey. Shallow gully [1009] terminated within the trench. It was 0.36m wide by 0.11m deep and contained a single fill from which no finds were

recovered. It is considered to be a drainage gully. Intercutting gullies [1005] and [1007] most likely represent two phases to the same boundary/ drainage system. [1007] is the earlier feature; it was aligned north-east to south-west and measures 0.50m wide by 0.15m deep, containing a single silty fill from which pottery of middle Iron Age date was recovered. Gully [1005] cut [1007] to the north-west and was wider and deeper, measuring 0.59m wide by 0.45m deep. The gully contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered. Four medieval furrows were observed crossing the trench on an east-west alignment.


Scale 1:100
Trench 6
26m
f
f
f
f
607
605
Trench 8
25m
S.3
Drain
805
f
f
Trench 9
26m
S.4
f
f
905
f
Trench 10
27m
S.1
1009
S.2
1005
1007
f
0
5m
Trench 6-10 plans
Fig 2



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Trenches 6-10 sections Fig 3

6 FINDS AND ECOFACTS

6.1 Prehistoric pottery by Sarah Percival

A total of 340 sherds weighing 1,452g were collected from two trenches (Table 2). The pottery is of mid to late Iron Age date.

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the *Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication* (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a handheld lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types following the Leicestershire County Museums prehistoric pottery fabric series (Marsden 2000; Marsden 2011, 62, tab 1). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds, U undecorated body sherds, C complete vessels and P for complete profiles. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, surface treatment, residues and abrasion were also noted. Full fabric descriptions are presented in Table 1.

Trench 9

A single rim sherd in two fragments was recovered from fill (904) of gully [905] in Trench 9. The sherd is from a carinated jar with beaded rim. The jar is burnished on the exterior and is made of fine to medium sandy greyware with sparse calcite, equivalent to fabric MG3 (mixed gritted) of the Leicestershire fabric series considered to be locally made and 'early in date' (Cooper 2000, 73). The vessel is similar to examples found locally at Empingham dated to the early to mid-1st century AD (Cooper 2000, fig 34, 4).

Trench 10

Trench 10 produced over 339 sherds weighing 1,415g including rims from two vessels from the fill of gully [1007]. The majority of the sherds, over 335 weighing 1,304g, came from a single vessel, a large shell-tempered storage jar with ovoid body and 'T' shaped rim. The jar is similar to examples from Manor Farm, Humberstone (Thomas 2011, fig 73, 16). Three sherds (100g) are from an ovoid, everted-neck jar with out-turned flat rim and scratched or incised scoring on the body comparable to vessels from Elms Farm, Humberstone (Marsden 2000, fig 50. 21). This vessel is made of sandy fabric Q2, which contains sparse igneous inclusions. An undecorated body sherd in sandy fabric Q1 represents a third vessel.

Discussion

The sherds from Trench 10 date to the mid Iron Age (*c.*350BC +). No Late Iron Age forms were found suggesting that gully [1007] was infilled slightly earlier than gully [905] in Trench 9 which dates to the Late Iron Age, the mid-1st century BC to 50 AD. The assemblage is typical of domestic utilitarian vessels from the region including a mix of sandy and shell-tempered wares some of which are scored and compares well with the large mid to late Iron Age pottery assemblage from Elms Farm, Humberstone, which lies c10km to the north of Great Glen (Marsden 2000).

The presence of granodiorite in small quantities in the fabric of the medium scored jar from Trench 10 suggests some pottery was being imported to the site from the Mountsorrel region of the Charnwood Forest, around 20km to the north of Great Glen. Petrographic and microprobe analysis of numerous East Midland fabrics has demonstrated that pottery containing Mountsorrel granodiorite has a wide distribution in the region, probably exploiting trade routes along the local rivers (Knight *et al* 2003 and 2014). The large storage jar from Trench 10 is typical of vessels made of fossil-

shell rich clays which are found in abundance in north-east and south-east Leicestershire and form a large component of Iron Age assemblages from sites such as Burrough Hill (Percival 2012).

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery fabrics (EGW after Cooper 2000. All other fabrics after Marsden 2000, 171)

Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
EGW (MG3)	Early greyware. Empringham Fabric MG3 'Mixed Gritted' Fine to medium sandy greyware with calcite. (Cooper 2000, 73)	1	37
Q1	Sandy: Moderate to very common sub-rounded quartz (well to moderately well sorted up to 1mm) and sparse –moderate angular quartz	1	11
Q2	Sandy with igneous rock: Moderate to very common sub-rounded quartz (well to moderately well sorted up to 1mm) and sparse –moderate angular quartz, with rare to sparse angular to sub-rounded igneous rocks (poorly sorted up to 3mm).	3	100
S1	Fossil shell tempered : Moderate to very common platey fossil marine shell (well to poorly sorted, up to 8mm).	335	1304
Total	**-**	**340**	**1452**

Table 2: Prehistoric pottery

Feature	Spot date	Vessel type	form	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. of rims
905	Late Iron Age	Jar	Carinated	EGW (MG3)	1	37	1
1007	Middle Iron Age	Jar	Ovoid jar everted neck	Q2	3	100	1
		Storage jar	Ovoid	S1	335	1304	1
		Jar	Uncertain	Q1	1	11	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**340**	**1452**	**3**

6.2 The animal bone by Rebecca Gordon

There are 70g of animal bone from context (901). Most of the remains are unidentifiable large mammal bones and teeth, probably from cattle. There are four identifiable cattle teeth; two premolars and two third molars. One third molar has a missing hypoconulid and the other is from an adult animal.

7 DISCUSSION

Part of a middle to late Iron Age settlement was found in the evaluation within the eastern extent of the site. Features, presumably part of a settlement, were only found in four trenches (Trenches 6 and 8-10), which targeted anomalies found in the geophysical survey. Seven features were found in three trenches on the eastern side of the site (Trenches 8-10). A moderate quantity of pottery was found in two north-east to south-west aligned gullies [1007] and [905]. Gully [1007] was marginally earlier than [905], producing pottery dated from the mid Iron Age (*c*350BC +), while the pottery forms from [905] dated it to the Late Iron Age (mid-1st century BC to 50 AD). This indicates that these ditches were probably consecutive phases of the same boundary, possibly the north-western arm of an enclosure indicated by the results of the geophysical survey.

It was previously assessed that the potential for archaeological assets of the prehistoric period within the site was low, and remains of the Roman period were considered low to moderate (CgMs 2016). Although the mid to late Iron Age remains on the current site were limited and small in scale, they probably form part of the peripheral landscape for the late Iron Age-Romano-British farmstead located a short distance to the north-west at Stretton Road (Luke *et al* 2015).

All trenches except for Trenches 2 and 4 contained the remains of medieval ridge and furrow confirming that agricultural activity was taking place on the site during the medieval period; these remains are of no archaeological interest. No furrows were observed in trenches 7 and 11 because they were aligned with the strip system and located between furrows.

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MOLA
11 April 2017

APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, S end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
1	**N-S 1.80m x 50m**		**120.473m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.28m	-
102	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.18	-
103	Natural	Medium fairly compact light yellow grey clay with gravel incl.	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 1 looking south (scales 2x 1m) Fig 4

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, E end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
2	**E-W 1.80m x 50m**		**123,119m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.28m	-
202	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.20m	-
203	Natural	Medium fairly compact light grey yellow clay with small stone and gravelly patches	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 2 looking east (scales 2x 1m) Fig 5

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, S end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
3	**N-S 1.80m x 50m**		**122, 736m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.24m	-
302	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.18m	-
303	Natural	Medium mid brown orange sandy clay with occ. gravel	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 3 looking north (Scales 2x 1m) Fig 6

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, E end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
4	**E-W 1.80m x 50m**		**124, 217m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.20m	-
402	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.18m	-
403	Natural	Medium mid grey yellow clay with some gravel	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 4 looking east (scales 2x 1m) Fig 7

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, S end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
5	**N-S 1.80m x 50m**		**124, 519m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
501	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.24m	-
502	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow grey sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.18m	-
503	Natural	Medium fairly compact mid yellow grey clay some gravel	Width: 1.80m Depth:-	-

Trench 5 looking south (scales 2x 1m) Fig 8

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, S end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
6	**N-S 1.80m x 50m**		**124, 703m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
601	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.35m	-
602	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow grey sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.19m	-
603	Natural	Medium fairly compact mid yellow grey clay some gravel	Width: 1.80m Depth:-	-
604	Fill			
605	Cut			
606	Fill			
607	Cut			

Trench 6 looking north-east (scales 2x 1m) Fig 9

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, SE end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
7	**NW-SE 1.80m x 50m**		**126, 785m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
701	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.24m	-
702	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.25m	-
703	Natural	Medium mid yellow grey clay with sand and gravel patches	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 7 looking north-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 10

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, NE end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
8	**NE-SW 1.80m x 50m**		**129, 427m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
801	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.31m	-
802	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.18m	-
803	Natural	Medium fairly compact mid yellow grey clay with some gravel	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-
804	Fill of furrow	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% gravel inclusions	Width: 1.90m Depth: 0.25	-
805	Cut of furrow	U-shaped in profile furrow oriented E-W	Width: 1.90m Depth: 0.25m	-

Trench 8 looking north-east (scales 2x 1m) Fig 11

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, SE end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
9	**NW-SE 1.80m x 50m**		**129, 577m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
901	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.35m	-
902	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.12m	-
903	Natural	Medium fairly compact mid yellow grey clay with gravel	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-
904	Fill of gully	Compacted mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% stone incl.	Width: 0.59m Depth: 0.30m	Pottery, bone
905	Cut of gully	U-shaped in profile gully oriented NE-SW	Width: 0.59m Depth: 0.30m	-

Trench 9 looking north-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 12

	Length, width & alignment		**Surface height, SE end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
10	**NW-SE 1.80m x 50m**		**130, 501m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1001	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width:1.80m Depth: 0.29m	-
1002	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.18m	-
1003	Natural	Medium fairly compact, mid yellow grey clay with gravel	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-
1004	Fill of gully	Medium, dark grey black silty clay with occ. gravel incl.	Width: 0.59m Depth: 0.45m	-
1005	Cut of gully	V-shaped in profile gully oriented NE-SW	Width: 0.59m Depth: 0.45m	-
1006	Fill of gully	Medium mid grey brown silty clay with occ. gravel incl.	Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.15m	Pottery
1007	Cut of gully	Straight sided to flat base in profile gully oriented NE-SW	Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.15m	-
1009	Fill of gully	Medium dark grey silty clay with occ. gravel	Width: 0.36m Depth: 0.11m	-
1010	Cut of gully	Straight sides to flat base in profile gully oriented NE-SW	Width: 0.36m Depth: 0.11m	-

Trench 10 looking north-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 13

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, SE end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
11	**NW-SE 1.80m x 50m**		**129, 731m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1101	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.29m	-
1102	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.18m	-
1103	Natural	Medium mid yellow grey clay with gravel patches	Width: 1.80 Depth:-	-

Trench 11 looking north-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 14

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, E end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
12	**NW-SE 1.80m x 25m**		**131, 303m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1201	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.27m	-
2102	Subsoil	Medium mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.24m	
1203	Natural	Medium mid yellow grey clay with sand and gravel patches	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 12 looking north-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 15

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, SW end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
13	**NE-SW 1.80m x 50m**		**124, 075m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1301	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.26m	-
1302	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.17m	-
1303	Natural	Medium mid orange grey clay with sand and gravel patches	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 13 looking south-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 16

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, SW end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
14	**NE-SW 1.80m x 50m**		**127, 620m**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1401	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.25m	-
1402	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.21m	-
1403	Natural	Medium mid orangey grey clay with sandy gravel patches	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 14 looking south-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 17

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, SW end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
15	**NE-SW 1.80m x 50m**		**129, 781**	
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1501	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.29m	-
1502	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.23m	-
1503	Natural	Medium mid yellow grey clay with sandy gravel patches	Width: 1.80m Depth:-	-

Trench 15 looking south-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 18

Trench No.	**Length, width & alignment**		**Surface height, S end (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural (aOD)**
16	**NE-SW 1.80m x 29.40m**			
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1601	Topsoil	Soft fairly loose, dark grey brown silty clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.27m	-
1602	Subsoil	Medium, mid yellow brown sandy clay	Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.16m	-
1603	Natural	Medium mid yellow grey clay with gravel and ironstone incl.	Width: 1.80m Depth: -	-

Trench 16 looking south-west (scales 2x 1m) Fig 19

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