Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Park Hill Golf Course, Seagrave Leicestershire May 2018

Report No.18/65

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Site Code: X.A44.2018
NGR: SK 62568 16854

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Quality control and sign off**:**

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	25/5/2018	C.Chinnock	C.Finn	E.Muldowney	For client approval
	30/5/2018	C.Chinnock	C.Finn	E.Muldowney	For LPA approval

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**Oasis No.molanort1-318130**	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Park Hill Golf Course, Seagrave, Leicestershire. May 2018	
Short description	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Park Hill Golf Course, Seagrave, Leicestershire. The evaluation identified an Iron Age enclosure sited on the higher ground with smaller enclosures on the lower ground to the south. Associated features included large ring ditches, pits, ditches and gullies. Post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was also present on the site.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site Status	None	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Archaeological services WYAS 2018) Archaeological and heritage assessment (EDP 2018)	
Current land use	Golf course and driving range	
Future work	Mitigation works	
Monument type and period	Iron Age enclosures	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Leicestershire	
Site address	Park Hill Road, Seagrave.	
Post code	LE12 7NG	
OS co-ordinates	SK 62568 16854	
Area (sq m/ha)	*c*75ha	
Height aOD	75m -105m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Charnwood Borough Council Planning Archaeologist	
Director/Supervisor	Jonathan Elston (MOLA)	
Project Managers	Elizabeth Muldowney (MOLA)	
Sponsor or funding body	The Environmental Dimension Partnership LTD (EDP)	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	Monday 23rd April 2018	
End date	Tuesday 1st May 2018	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Contents**
Physical	Leicestershire Museums X.A44.2018	Pottery, animal bone
Paper		Site records
Digital		report, photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (MOLA report)	
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Park Hill Golf Course, Seagrave, Leicestershire. May 2018	
Serial title & volume	MOLA Northampton report 18/65	
Author(s)	Jonathon Elston	
Page numbers	30	
Date	25/5/2018	

Contents

Figures

Tables

Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Park Hill Golf Course, Seagrave Leicestershire May 2018

Abstract

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1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd on behalf of Leicester City Football Club, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Park Hill Golf Course, Seagrave, Leicestershire (SK 62518 16578, Fig 1). The archaeological work was carried out in advance of a proposed development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

The evaluation requirement was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA (MOLA 2018).

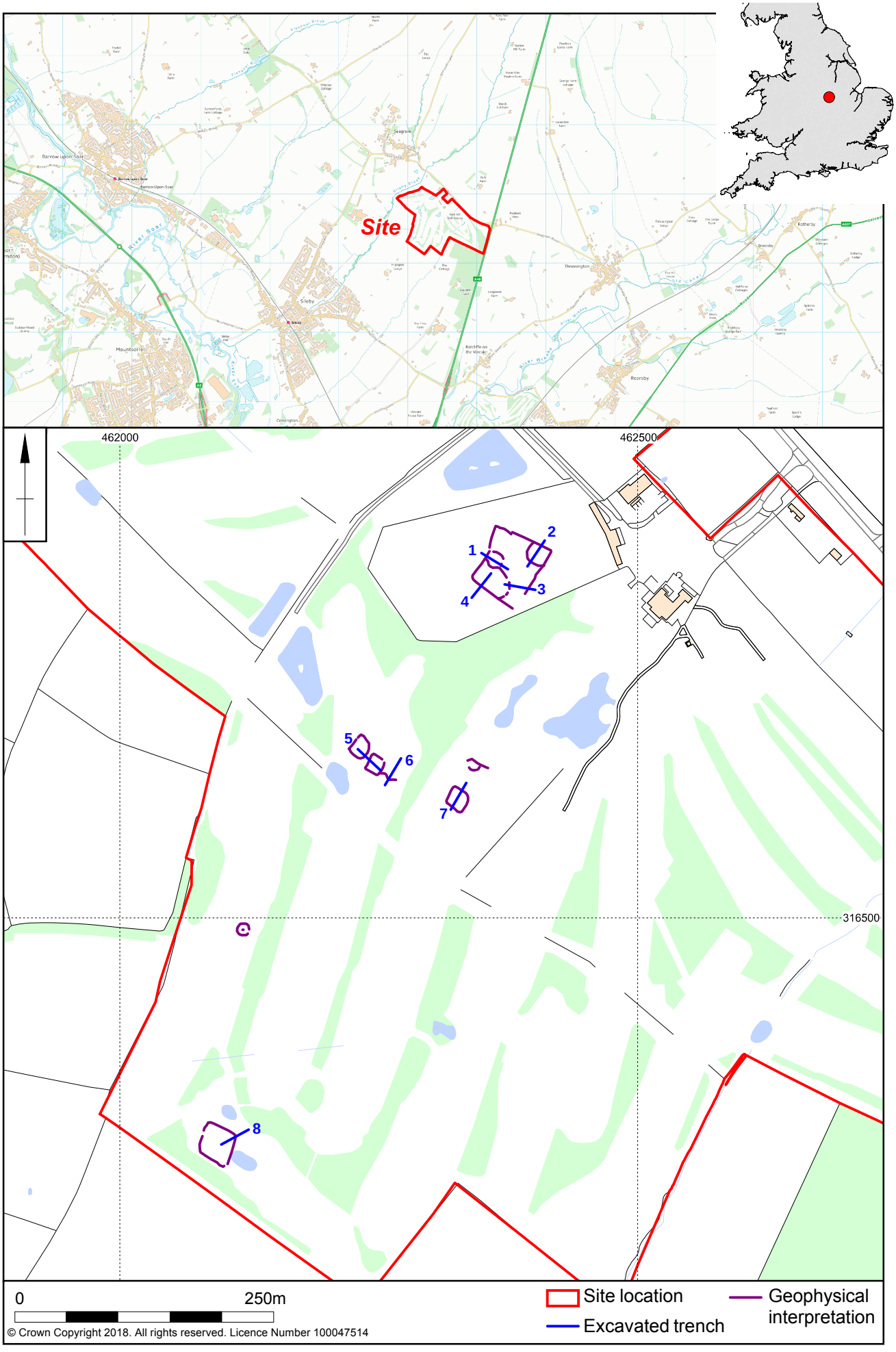
The archaeological works were undertaken in compliance with the instruction from the Charnwood Borough Council Planning Officer, who monitored the works on site.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Seagrave is a village and civil parish in the Charnwood district of Leicestershire, approximately 11km north of the city of Leicester. The proposed development area comprises 75ha within the grounds of the former Park Hill Golf Club. The site is bounded by Park Hill Lane to the north and north-east and by the A46 to the east.

The height of the proposed development area ranges from 75m to 105m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

The bedrock geology of the site belongs to the Scunthorpe Mudstone formation with superficial deposits belonging to the Oadby Member formation (BGS 2018).



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Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Historical and Archaeological background

The following sites, findspots and monuments are drawn from an archaeological and heritage assessment undertaken on the development area in 2018 by EDP (EDP 2018).

Prehistoric

Programmes of fieldwalking were undertaken across the site in 1991 and 1995, which mainly recovered a number of prehistoric finds including three flint scatters, mainly comprised of cores, scrapers, flakes and some Iron Age pottery.

The tip of a possible Middle Bronze Age rapier was discovered by chance *c*340m to the south of the site in the 1980s and a prehistoric tool, identified as either a Mesolithic pebble hammer or a Bronze Age mace head, was recovered in a back-garden approximately 870m north-west of the site.

At least five prehistoric enclosures have been identified within 1km of the site. These include potential oval and rectilinear enclosures *c.*380m east of the site, a possible rectangular enclosure *c*430m north of the site, and two possible square enclosures located *c* 580m north-east and *c* 930m east of the site. Ditches of a probable square enclosure were uncovered during a trial trench evaluation in 2011, *c* 880m west of the site.

The level of prehistoric remains within the valley landscape surrounding the site appears to indicate the presence of a settlement or temporary camp somewhere in the vicinity, although the 1995 fieldwalking survey suggested that some of the artefactual evidence may have been deposited via the process of manuring.

Roman

The fieldwalking surveys undertaken within the site during the 1990s recovered a single sherd of greyware pottery and a single glass bead of Romano-British date. It is also recorded that a “handful” of Roman coins were discovered in the north of the site in 1993, although the context of their discovery is unknown.

The line of the Fosse Way Roman road is thought to underlie the A46, which forms the eastern boundary of the site. The road connected Lincoln with Exeter, via Leicester and Cirencester, and its course is well documented. It is highly unlikely that it extends to within the site.

A further four findspots of Roman pottery have been made within 1km of the site. This includes finds from Park Hill Lane, *c* 30m north of the site, a sherd of greyware found during fieldwalking in 1995 *c* 110m east of the site and amphora fragments recovered from the stream bed, *c* 450m west of the site. Sixteen sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered during excavations *c*.300m north-west of the site in 1969.

Two late Iron Age to Roman quern stones have been recovered from the stream, *c* 380m and *c* 390m west of the site and could indicate possible Roman settlement activity within the vicinity (or transported from elsewhere upstream).

Evidence of settlement within the wider study area may also be suggested by a number of assets, including a large group of finds *c* 770m south of the site that included three sherds of pottery, some Roman coins and a brooch fragment. To the west of this group, *c* 810m south-west of the site, a geophysical survey in 2017 recorded a complex of ditches forming partial enclosures, trackways and possible pits, potentially relating to an area of settlement.

A Roman farmstead with potential Iron Age origins is recorded *c* 880m west of the site. A trackway was also found to be associated with the enclosures, and this ran for at least 325m, consisting of two parallel ditches.

Early medieval and medieval

A single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery was recorded during excavations in 1969, *c* 300m to the north-west of the site and an archaeological watching brief in 2001, *c* 430m to the north-west, recorded Saxo-Norman features including cobbles and a ditch.

The earliest documentary record for the village of Seagrave is found within the Domesday Survey, where it was recorded as “Setgrave” or “Satgrave”. At that time half of the village was owned by the King’s manor of Rothley, which in 1140 passed into the ownership of Leicester Abbey.

Assets relating to the medieval settlement at Seagrave are recorded *c* 120m to *c* 770m north-west of the site. These include the historic settlement core, medieval village earthworks, earthworks representing a medieval hall south east of Hall Farm, possible medieval building foundations at Abbotsbury Court and earthwork features extending to the north of the village.

It is thought that the site would have comprised agricultural land throughout the early medieval and medieval periods, as evidenced by ridge and furrow on historic aerial photographs. There is no other evidence to suggest that any settlement earthwork remains extend to within the site.

Post-medieval

Historic mapping indicates that the site remained as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval and modern periods.

Field name evidence from the Dean and Chapter Lands and Enclosure Awards indicates the presence of a possible medieval to post-medieval deer park immediately to the west of the site. The park would have spread from the site boundary to the edge of Seagrave and is currently under pasture.

The sites of two post-medieval windmills are located within close proximity of the site. One is noted on Ordnance Survey mapping *c* 20m north of the site and the other exists as a mill mound, *c* 70m to the north of the site. It is considered likely that these probably represent the same asset.

The village of Seagrave contains a number of heritage assets dating to the post-medieval period, including three fishponds, a former chapel and barn, a former school building, a dovecote, a late 19th century trackway, a war memorial, the site of a blacksmiths and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Previous fieldwork

A geophysical survey was undertaken within the site in 2018, which identified the presence of at least four rectilinear enclosures with additional internal features, ring ditches and several other possible curvilinear features (Archaeological Services WYAS 2018).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 *General*

In order to examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the archaeological work were to establish:

- the date, nature, significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- the impact of the proposed works upon any surviving archaeological remains, and to;
- inform any future excavation and/or preservation *in-situ* strategy.

The broad research framework for the East Midlands is set out by Cooper (2006), supplemented by Knight, Vyner and Allen (2012). The research aims set out in these documents were addressed by the project, as appropriate.

A site archive will be produced at the completion of all fieldwork and will be deposited with an appropriate museum and used to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER).

5 METHODOLOGY

Eight trenches were excavated across the *c* 75ha area, measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide, and were positioned to examine anomalies identified as potential archaeological features in the geophysical survey (Archaeological Services WYAS 2018).

The trenches were accurately measured in using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. The trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.

Machine excavation was undertaken under the direction of a suitably experienced archaeologist. The trenches were excavated by machine using a toothless bucket a minimum of 1.8m wide, to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons. Where remnants of medieval furrows were identified they were removed by machine and noted in the trench logs. Excavation did not proceed beyond safe working depths (approx. 1.2m). Where the archaeological features or deposits were encountered at a depth below 1.2m, a methodology was devised to enable the testing of the depth and nature of the stratigraphy and the safe recording of features, such as stepping of trenches or auguring and machine excavating deep deposits.

The topsoil and subsoil were stored separately on either side of the trench, at least 1m from the trench edges. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. No uncontrolled metal detecting was permitted. No finds coming under the definition of ‘treasure’ as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 were found.

Each trench was cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that there were no archaeological remains present. All archaeological features were investigated unless otherwise agreed. Discrete features were half-sectioned and slots excavated through linear features were a minimum of 1m in width. The integrity of the archaeological record was maintained. If mitigation works are required, this will form a separate stage of fieldwork.

Levels in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD) were established for all trenches and excavated features using a dumpy level from temporary bench marks (TBMs) established using GPS.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of evaluation were fully recorded. Recording followed standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features were given a separate context number. Deposits were described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

Archaeological features were plotted on trench plans at a scale of 1:50. Buildings, other significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy were planned in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale as appropriate. Sections or profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum.

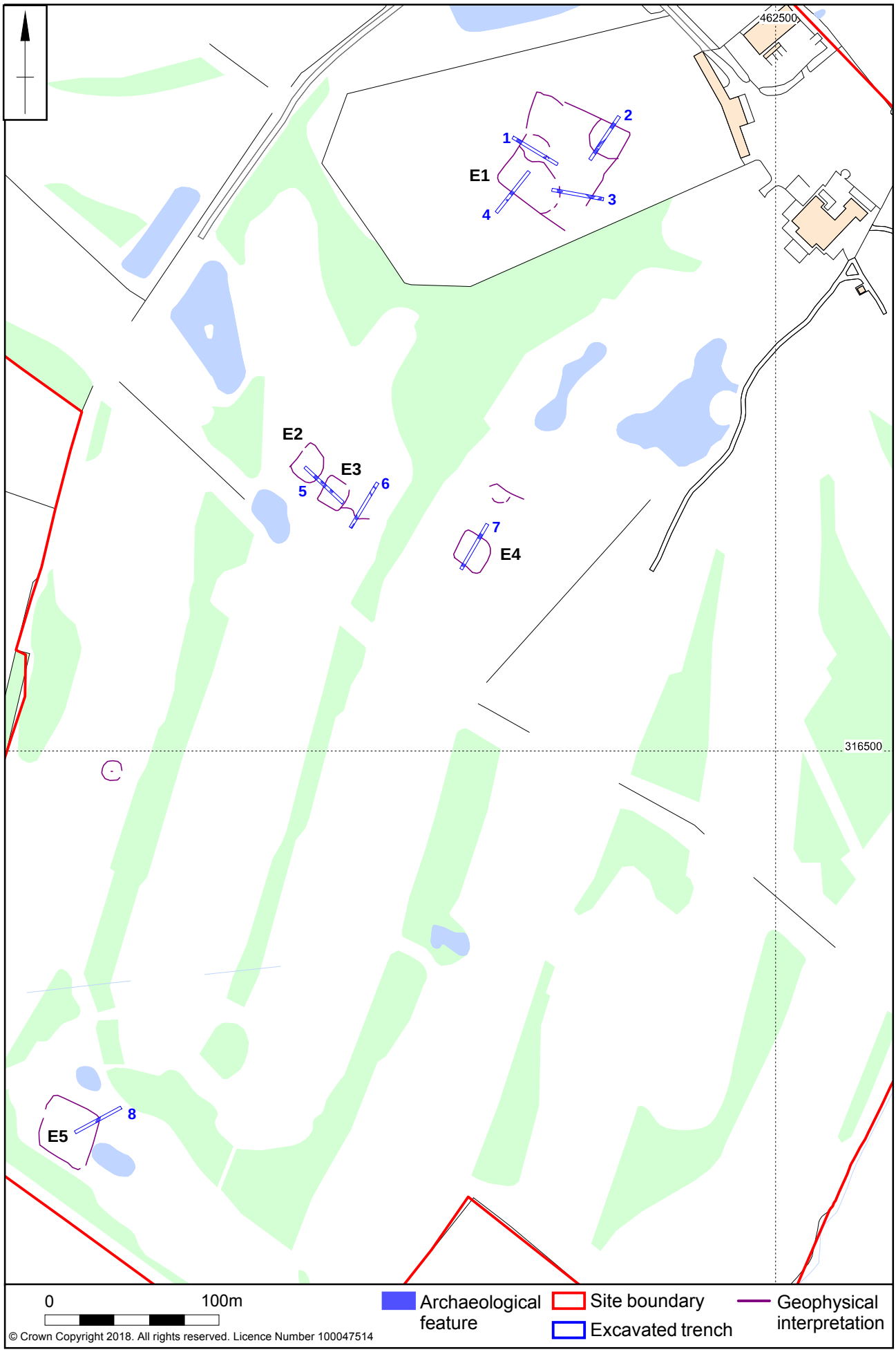
A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels, supplemented by monochrome negatives. Overall shots of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Overall shots of each trench were taken together with detailed shots of individual features and feature groups as appropriate. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication included a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context. Artefacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014c; Walker 1990; Watkinson and Neal 2001). Unstratified animal bones and modern material was not collected.

Samples were taken for environmental analysis from all suitable contexts following the guidance for sampling as outlined by Historic England (Campbell, Moffett and Straker 2011). Bulk environmental soil samples would normally be taken from securely dated, sealed archaeological features or deposits for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The volume of such samples were context and sediment specific and were 40 litres or 100% of feature fills (whichever was less). All samples were processed at MOLA, using the flotation technique to retrieve seed, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues were then hand sorted to retrieve bones and other finds.The field data was compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing.

All archaeological works were undertaken according to the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and were carried out in accordance with MOLA guidelines, following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

All stages of the project were undertaken in accordance with Historic England, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015).



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Trench overview Fig 2

6 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

6.1 *Summary*

The natural horizon across the majority of the site comprised light brown-grey clays with occasional chalk flecks and pockets of gravel. Subsoil was present in all of the trenches and was mid grey silty clay that varied between 0.04m to 0.16m thick. The topsoil was mid brown–grey silty clay that was between 0.10m and 0.28m thick (Fig 3).

The modern landscape of the golf course has resulted in reductions and increases in ground level with the most notable being the creation of the fairways. The ground along the fairway has been reduced and levelled whilst the areas of rough on either side had been increased.

All the trenches targeted anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and were interpreted as dating from the middle to late Iron Age. Trenches 1 to 4 targeted a large sub-square enclosure that contained internal divisions, ring ditches and other possible curvilinear features.

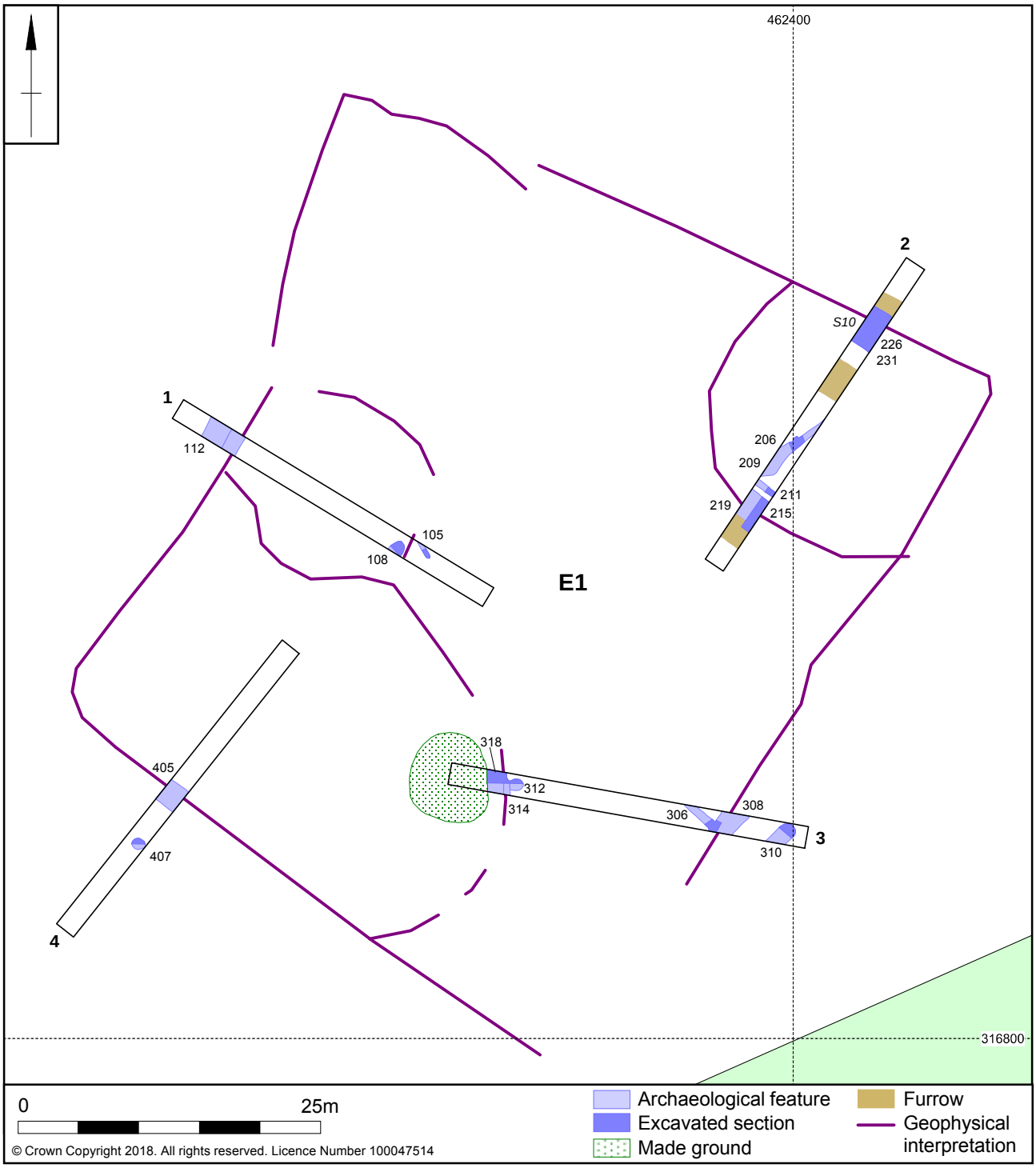
To the south, Trenches 5, 6 and 7 were located over a series of small sub-square enclosures loosely aligned north-west to south-east. Trench 8 targeted a single sub-square enclosure located on lower land.

Remnant ridge and furrow cultivation was present in Trenches 2, 6, 7 and 8.

Modern field drains were present in all trenches except Trench 6.

Full context information is included in Appendix 1.

Trench 2 stratigraphy, looking south-east Fig 3



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Enclosure E1, Trenches 1-4 Fig 4

6.2 *Iron Age Enclosure E1*

Located in the northern area of the site on the higher ground, approximately 96m aOD, the geophysical survey identified a large rectilinear enclosure (Fig 4). Breaks in the linear anomalies identified may be the result of landscape features built for the golf range, with bunkers, mounds and greens used as practice targets.

Trenches 1 to 4 were positioned over each arm of the enclosure with the main part of the trench lying within the area targeting internal features. All features were sealed beneath varying depths of subsoil.

The enclosure was aligned north-east to south-west, measured approximately 65m long by 50m wide and had an entrance facing the level ground to the north-west. Internally the enclosure appeared to be subdivided into three areas by curvilinear ditches, one in the north-east and the other the south-west corner. Located centrally along the north-west side of the enclosure was a ring ditch that had a 15m diameter.

Trench 1 was positioned over the north-west side of the enclosure and included the ring ditch. The enclosure ditch [112] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured approximately 2.5m wide on the surface (Fig 5, above scales). The ditch was excavated in Trench 2 so it was decided during the site monitoring meeting not to excavate further interventions due to its size and depth.

Trench 1 enclosure ditch [112], looking south-east Fig 5

The terminus of a possible ring ditch [108] aligned north-east to south-west, measured 1.20m wide by 0.50m deep with a U-shaped profile and flat base (Fig 6). This may have formed the southern half to an entrance

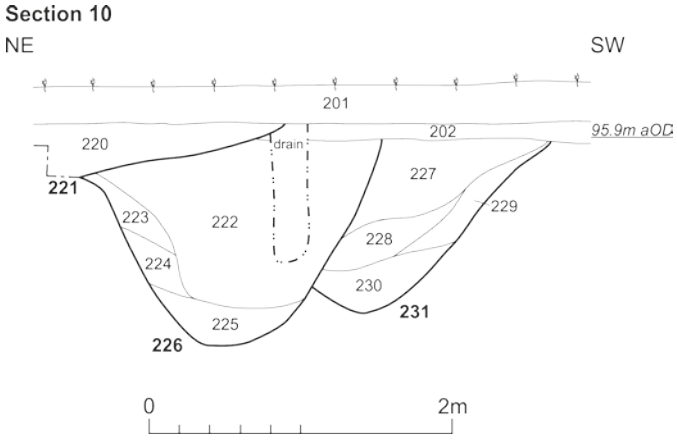
The initial fill (107) was mid grey–brown silty clay, 0.21m thick, that appeared to have slumped in from the southern side of the ditch. Overlying (107) was a silting deposit (106) that was a dark grey silty clay, 0.41m thick, that contained animal bone and Iron Age pottery dating to the late Iron Age, 1st century BC.

Ring ditch terminus [108], looking south-west Fig 6

To the south of the ring ditch terminus was a small gully terminus [105] aligned north to south (Fig 4). The gully had a wide shallow profile 0.30m wide by 0.13m deep with a narrow concave base and filled with mid grey-brown silty clay. The gully was a small drainage channel possibly associated with the ring ditch entrance way

Trench 2 located over the north-east corner of the enclosure contained the main enclosure ditch and the internal curvilinear subdivision ditch (Fig 4).

The main enclosure ditch was aligned north-west to south-east and showed evidence of two phases of activity with an earlier ditch [231] being cut by a larger later middle Iron Age ditch [226] (Fig 7).



Ditches [226] and [231] Fig 7

Enclosure ditch [231] had a U-shaped profile with concave base that was approximately 2m wide by 1.14m deep and contained four fills (227-230). After an

initial period of natural silting, mid grey-brown clay (230) that was 0.30m thick, a deposit 0.22m thick slumped from the south-west side of the ditch (229). The ditch then continued to accumulate sediment forming two more silting deposits (228, 227). The fills were sterile with very little charcoal and no datable material being recovered.

With a slight shift to the north-east a larger ditch [226] was constructed cutting through the edge of the earlier ditch that may have remained as a shallow depression.

Ditch [226] had a steep U-shaped profile with a slightly concave base that was 2m wide by 1.3m deep and aligned north-west to south-east. The initial fill was a sterile silting deposit (225) consisting of blue-grey silty clay with chalk and manganese flecks, 0.22m thick. Overlying fill (225) on the north-east edge of the ditch were two deposits (224) and (223) that appear to have slipped or been tipped from the side of the ditch. The deposits were silty clay and clay respectively and likely formed from erosion of the ditch edges. The main deposit of the ditch comprised mid grey silty (222) that contained charcoal and chalk flecks and was 1.12m thick from which animal bone and later middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. An environmental sample taken from this deposit contained both aquatic and terrestrial land snails indicating the ditch was at least periodically wet.

A similar phase sequence was observed in the ditch forming the internal division. Curvilinear ditch [215] was recut by a larger ditch [219] on the outer edge (Fig 8).

Ditches [215] and [219] and gully [211], looking south-east Fig 8

Ditch [215] had a V-shaped profile with concave base that was 1.60m wide by 0.86m deep and aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 8). In the base of the ditch was mid grey silty clay that was 0.26m thick that contained occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. A small quantity of domestic waste in the form of animal bone and pottery sherds were recovered dating to the late Iron Age. This deposit was overlain by greyish-orange clay that potentially represented intentional partial backfilling of the ditch (213) that was 0.29m thick. After the partial backfilling the remainder of the ditch was allowed to naturally infill with mid grey-brown silty clay deposit (212) that was 0.32m thick.

On the south-west edge, the ditch had been recut with a larger ditch [219] on the same alignment. The ditch had a U-shaped profile that was 1.54m wide by 0.86m deep with a concave base (Fig 8). The initial fill (218) was a naturally formed silt

deposit of mid grey silty clay with some orange mottles that was 0.2m thick and contained occasional charcoal flecks. A similar fill (217) that was 0.40m thick and contained animal bone and pottery dating to the late Iron Age overlay the initial fill. In the top of the ditch was mid grey-brown silting deposit (216) that was 0.25m thick that contained no domestic waste and represents the abandonment of the enclosure. The ditches were sealed beneath the subsoil (202) and were partially masked by post-medieval furrows.

To the north-east of the ditches was a small drainage gully [211] that was on the same alignment and had a U-shaped profile that was 0.41m wide by 0.17m deep with a concave base (Fig 8). The gully was filled by mid grey silty clay (210) that had formed naturally and contained occasional charcoal flecks.

Towards the centre of Trench 2 there was a small ditch [206] and pit [209] that contained modern brick and post medieval pottery (Fig 4).

Trench 3 was located over the south-east edge of the enclosure and also contained a segment of a curvilinear ditch aligned north-east to south-west that turned to the north-west (Fig 4). The enclosure ditch [308] was aligned north-east to south-west and was 2m wide. The ditch was filled by a dark grey silty clay (307) that was excavated to a depth of 0.22m to establish its relationship to a small gully [306].

Pit [312] and curvilinear ditch [318], looking south-south-west Fig 9

Due to the very wet nature of the site, the internal curvilinear ditch [318] was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. It had a V-shaped profile that was 1.68m wide (Fig 9). The lower fill (317) was dark blueish-grey silty clay that's formed slowly in wet conditions. A small quantity of domestic waste was recovered consisting of sherds of late Iron Age, 1st century BC pottery. The main silting deposit (316) contained animal bone and pottery of the same date, was 0.65m thick, and represented an increase in activity as the enclosure was established. Silting deposit (315) was overlain by mid grey-brown silty clay that was 0.19m thick and formed in similar conditions to fill (316).

A small circular pit [312] had been cut into the eastern edge of the completely infilled ditch. The pit had a wide shallow profile with gently curving sides onto a flattish base and was 0.95m wide by 0.15m deep. A single deposit of silty clay (311) filled the pit.

A small gully [306] had been cut into the top of the main enclosure ditch [308]. The gully had a wide shallow profile with a slightly concave base that was 0.76m wide by 0.12m deep. A single fill of sterile mid brown silty clay (305) had naturally formed within the gully that would have been for drainage (Fig 4).

Outside the main enclosure ditch, to the east was a large pit or ditch terminal [310] that had steep sides onto a narrow flat base and was 1.40m wide by 0.74m deep (Fig 10). The initial fill in the base of the pit comprised mid brown-grey sandy silty clay silting deposit (320) that was 0.09m thick. The feature then appeared to have gone out of use and been intentionally backfilled with two episodes of deposition (319) and (309) that were 0.30m and 0.34m thick. No datable material was recovered from the fills.

Pit [310], looking south-west Fig 10

Trench 4 was located over the south-west edge of the enclosure with the ditch and a small pit being identified. The enclosure ditch [405] was aligned south-east to north-west and measured 2.3m wide (Fig 4). The upper fill the ditch was mid grey silty clay that contained small pebbles and charcoal flecks.

A small oval pit [407] was located to the south-west of the ditch outside of the enclosure. The pit had a wide shallow profile with gently curving sides and base that was 1.1m wide by 0.18m deep. The fill of the pit was mid brown-grey clayey silt (406) that contained occasional medium angular stones, charcoal flecks and a small quantity of unidentifiable animal bone (Fig 4).

Livestock enclosures

Located to the south-west of the main enclosure on the lower ground, *c*93m aOD, were a series of smaller rectilinear enclosures that measure between 16m long by 15m wide to 16m long by 19m wide (Fig 2; E2, E3 and E4). Trenches 5 and 7 were positioned across the enclosure ditches and internal spaces to evaluate the nature of the enclosures whilst Trench 6 investigated a curvilinear feature to the south-east of enclosure E3.

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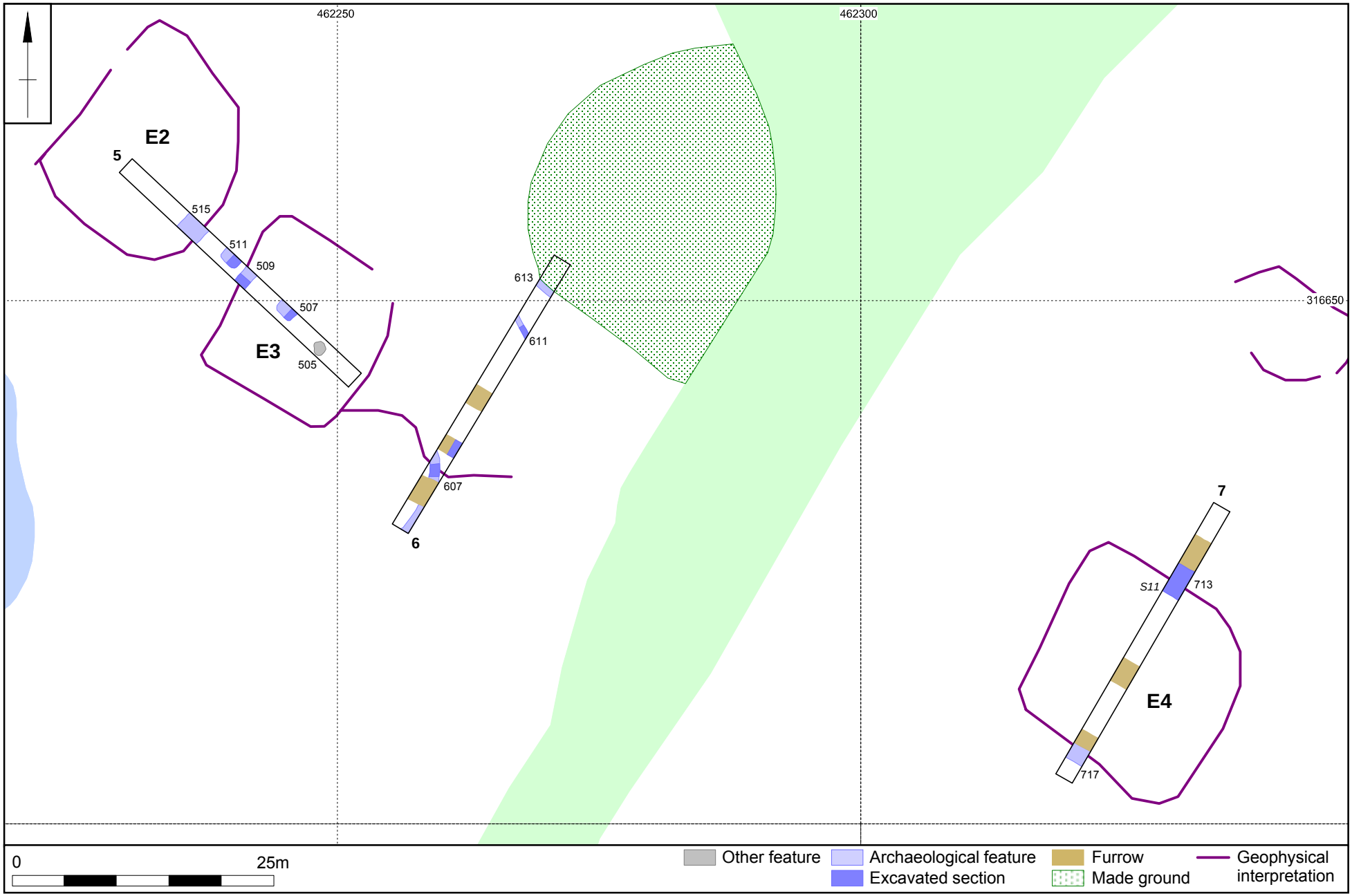


Enclosures E2, E3 and E4,Trenches 5-7

Fig 11

Trench 5 targeted Enclosures E2 and E3. It identified the main enclosure ditches along with two large pits (Fig 11). Enclosure ditch [509] had a steep U-shaped profile onto a flat base, aligned north-east to south-west and was 1.34m wide by 0.64m deep (Fig 11). A single mid to dark grey silty clay deposit (508) that contained pottery that dated to the late Iron Age filled the ditch. To the north-west, the second enclosure ditch [515] measured 2.5m wide and was filled with a similar dark grey silting deposit.

Between the two enclosures was a large rectangular pit [511] that extended to the north-east beyond the trench edge (Fig 12). The pit had a wide U-shaped profile and flat base that measured 2m wide by 0.34 m deep. Into the base of the pit was a slot or channel [513] on the same alignment that appeared to be contemporary. With only part of the feature present in the trench, it was unclear as to what the function of the pit was but the fills from both the slot and pit were sterile mid to dark grey silty clay. Overlying this silting deposit was a layer of redeposited clay (516) that was 0.18m thick and appeared to have intentionally backfilled the remainder of the pit.

Pit [511] and channel [513], looking north-east Fig 12

Within Enclosure E3 was a similar shaped and aligned pit [507] that also extended beyond the north-east edge of the trench (Fig 11). The pit had a wide U-shaped profile and flat base that was 1.8m wide by 0.60m deep. The pit had a similar process of silting and intentional backfilling to that of pit [511] and was also sterile.

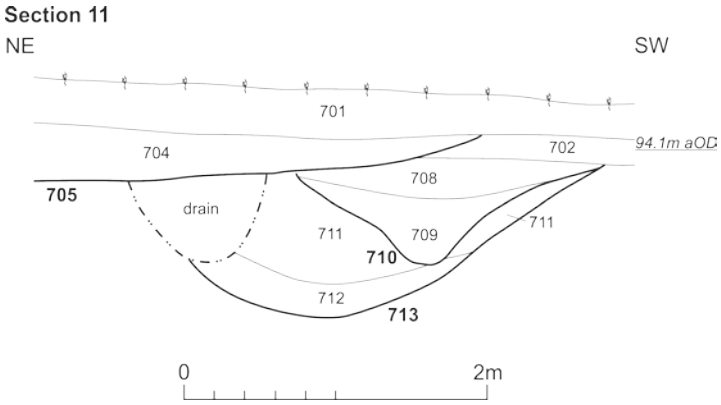
Trench 6 targeted a curvilinear anomaly identified in the geophysical interpretation (Fig 11). A curvilinear ditch [607] was present in the south-west end of the trench and had a V-shaped profile with concave base that was 0.9m wide by 0.5m deep (Fig 13). Aligned north-west to south-east the ditch then turned towards the south. The main fill in the ditch was mid grey silty clay deposit (606) that was 0.30m thick. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and a quantity of domestic waste in the form of animal bone and pottery dating from the late Iron Age in date.

Towards the north-east end of the trench were two linear gullies aligned north-west to south-east. The geophysical survey did not identify these features perhaps as a result of the modern landscaping of the golf course, which has built up the ground level to the east and potentially masked the archaeology (Fig 11).

Curvilinear ditch [607], looking north Fig 13

Gully [611] had a V-shaped profile that was 0.7m wide by 0.3m deep and was filled by dark grey silty clay (610). The gully contained a small quantity of late Iron Age pottery and was most likely for drainage (Fig 11). Approximately 5m to the north-east a second gully on a similar alignment was present and potentially associated with drainage gully [611].

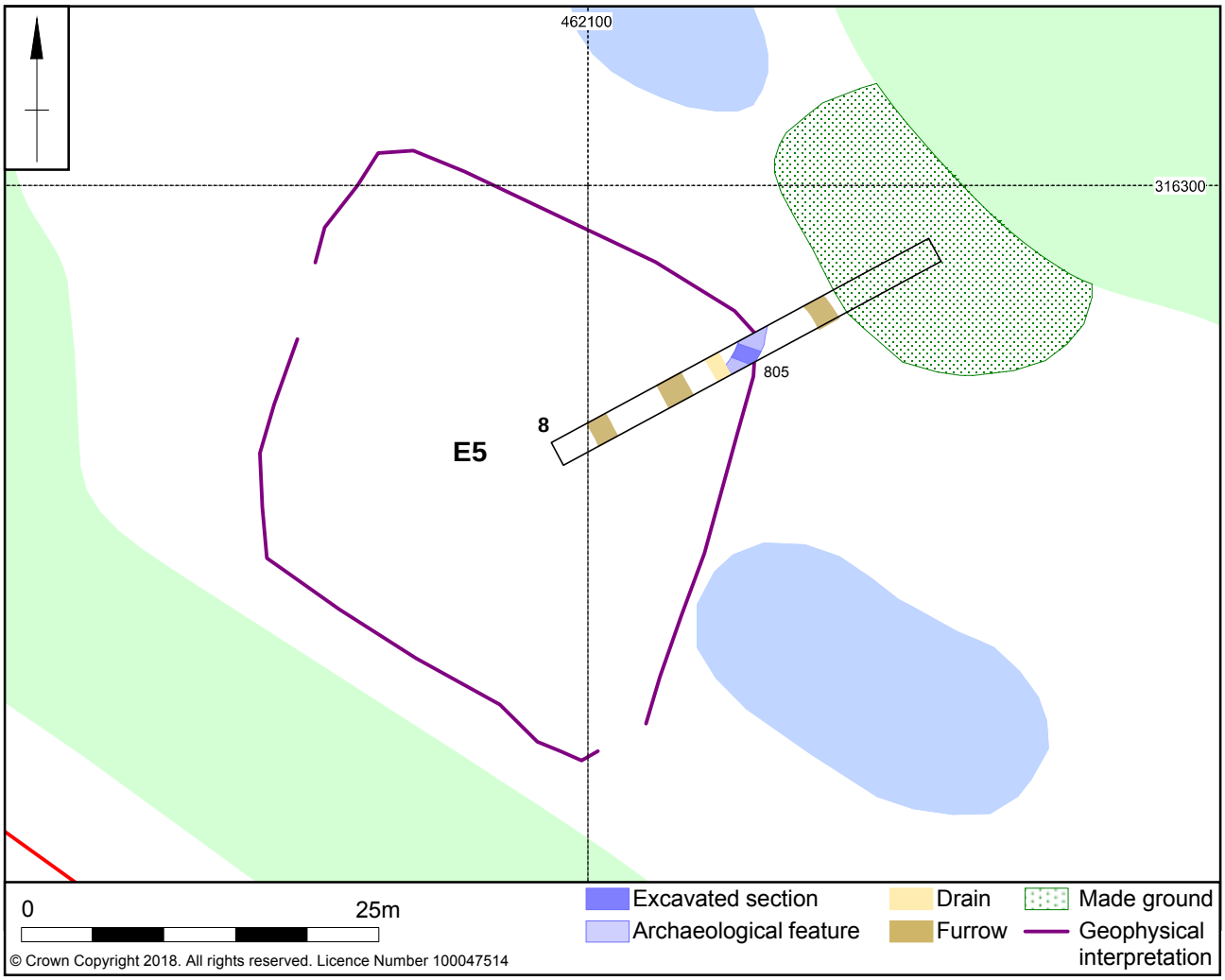
Trench 7 to the east targeted Enclosure E4 that was aligned north-west to south-east. Both the north-east and south-west sides of the enclosure ditch were present in the trench of which only the north-east was excavated (Fig 14).



Ditches [713] and [711] Fig 14

Enclosure ditch [713] had a wide U-shaped profile that was 2.8m wide by 1.04m deep and was aligned north-west to south-east (Fig 14). Initial erosion of the newly constructed ditch edges formed the lowest fill (712) that was 0.32m thick. The ditch then silted up naturally with mid grey –brown silty clay (711) that was 0.74m thick and contained pottery dating from the late Iron Age, 1st century BC.

After the main enclosure ditch had gone out of use, similarly to the enclosure on higher ground, the ditch was recut. Ditch [710] had a wide U-shaped profile that was uneven or eroded, measured 2.06m wide by 0.71m deep. The ditch was filled by two phases of silting deposition (708) and (709) that were sterile.



Scale 1:500

Enclosure E5, Trench 8 Fig 15

Trench 8 was located furthest to the south over a large enclosure E5, that measured 34m long by 32m wide and was on the lowest area of ground at 89m aOD (Fig 15).

The trench was positioned over the north-east corner of the enclosure and located a ditch aligned approximately south to north turning towards the west. Ditch [805] had a wide U-shaped profile and measured 2m wide by 0.30m deep (Fig 16). The fill was a naturally formed mid grey silty clay (804) containing pottery dating to the late Iron Age. No internal features were identified.

Enclosure ditch [805], looking north-east Fig 16

6.3 *Post-medieval cultivation*

The remnants of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation survived sporadically across the site with Trenches 2, 6, 7 and 8 containing furrows aligned north-west to south-east. The furrows were between 1.50m to 4.0m wide and were spaced 2.5m to 6m apart.

Furrow [609], looking west Fig 17

In Trench 2, the furrows had partially masked parts of the large enclosure ditches. Furrow [220] had a shallow wide profile with flat base and was 4.1m wide by 0.20m deep. The fill (219) was naturally formed brown-grey silty clay that had been cut by a modern ceramic field drain and contained yellow-glazed post-medieval pottery.

To the south, in Trench 6 the furrow [609] had a wide shallow profile and flat base that measured 1.7m wide by 0.11m deep (Fig 17). Filled with mid brownish-grey silty clay (608) the furrow contained pottery dating from the 17th to 18th century

7 THE FINDS

7.1 The pottery by Andy chapman

7.1.1 *The Iron Age pottery*

A total of 2410g of Iron Age pottery was recovered from seven Trenches, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, with the largest groups in Trenches 2, 3 and 6. The majority of the pottery can be dated to the late Iron Age, 1st century BC. A single group in Trench 2 may suggest an origin in the 2nd century BC. The assemblage is dominated by large thick-walled jars, some with scored decoration.

Fabrics

The assemblage was divided into three main groups, the coarse sandy fabrics, finer sandy fabrics and shelly ware. Both the main sandy fabrics could be further sub-divided by both mineral size and presence and absence of grog.

This coarse sandy group dominates the assemblage, coming mainly from large storage jars. The finer sandy group comes from some jars and also some smaller vessels. While its percentage representation is lower than the shelly ware, it does occur in most groups. The shelly ware occurs in only two contexts and is from only two vessels, perhaps regional imports from the Northamptonshire area, where shelly ware dominate the Iron Age assemblages.

Coarse grit: containing dense rounded quartz from medium, 0.5-1.0mm, to large, 1-3mm, and often some small pieces of red grog. 100 sherds (69.0%), 1593g (67.6%), average sherd 15.9g.

Sandy: containing smaller quartz grains, and sometimes small pieces of grog. 22 sherds (115.2%), 372g (15.8%), average sherd 16.9g.

Shelly: Containing dense large inclusions of fossil shell. 23 sherds (15.9%), 390g (16.6), average sherd 17.0g. Comes from only two vessels, contexts (604) and (606).

The pottery groups

Trench 1

A small group from the fill (106) of ring ditch terminus [108] includes a sherd, 9mm thick, with a grey core and brown surfaces, with linear coarsely comb-scored decoration and a sherd 13-14mm thick in a similar coarse grit fabric, with a grey core and an orange external surface decorated with an incised cross-lattice. These sherds indicate a date in the late Iron Age, 1st century BC.

Trench 2

A large group, weighing 685g, from the fill (222) of ditch [226] is dominated by sherds from thick-walled storage jars, with grey cores and grey to brown and occasionally orange to orange-brown external surfaces, mainly containing coarse quartz grains, but a little smaller and less dense than in context (106), which is probably a little later in date. One body sherd has incised linear scoring as does the lower wall of a thick base sherd. This decoration and the dominant darker colours suggest that this group belongs in the later Middle Iron Age, probably the 2nd century BC. There are two small sherds from the everted rim of a fined jar or bowl in the sandy fabric, which might suggest a continuation into the early 1st century BC.

Trench 3

The group from the fill (316) of ditch [318], weighing 425g, comes from two vessels. A few sherds come from a jar with a dark grey-brown external surface decorated with coarse comb scoring. There is also part of the base and body of a thick-walled jar, 8mm thick and thickening to 16mm just above the base angle, with orange-brown surfaces with the exterior decorated with sparse scoring sweeping upwards from the near horizontal. Both of these vessels indicate a date in the late Iron Age, 1st century BC.

Trench 6

From the fill (604) of ditch [607] there are several sherds, not all joining, from the base, 80mm diameter, of jar or bowl, uniformly dark grey with a smoothed external surface, in a coarse fabric. A single small body sherd has combed decoration. This group dates to the late Iron Age, 1st century BC. The anomaly in this group is the presence of a large body sherd in a fabric containing dense shell, which is well finished and may be wheel-finished, with a pale brown surface.

Similarly, from the fill (606) of ditch [607], there are multiple plain body sherds in a shelly fabric, from a different vessel, with a grey core and inner surface and an orange external surface. This is a coarser shelly fabric, which appears to come from a large hand-built jar of the late Iron Age, 1st century BC. This group also contains part of a small shouldered jar in the coarse fabric, but thin-walled, 6mm thick, and decorated with a free-form pattern of incised lines (Fig 18).

Trench 7

A small group in the fill (711) of ditch [713] is dominated by an exceptionally thick base sherd, 30mm thick, which again suggests a large jar of the late Iron Age, 1st century BC.

Small jar with incised decoration from fill (606) of ditch [607] (Scale 10mm) Fig 18

Table 1: Quantification of Iron Age pottery

	Total		Coarse sandy fabric		Fine sandy fabric		Shelly fabric	
Fill/cut	sherds	Weight (g)	sherds	Weight (g)	sherds	Weight (g)	sherds	Weight (g)
106/108	6	80	5	75	1	5	-	-
107/108	2	5	1	3	1	2	-	-
212/215	1	5	-	-	1	5	-	-
214/215	3	30	3	30	-	-	-	-
217/219	4	15	-	-	4	15	-	-
222/226	56	635	48	545	8	90	-	-
315/318	3	10	3	10	-	-	-	-
316/318	10	425	10	425	-	-	-	-
317/318	1	15	-	-	1	15	-	-
508/509	3	25	2	15	1	10	-	-
604/607	28	370	25	280			3	90
606/607	24	520	-	-	4	220	20	300
610/611	1	10	-	-	1	10	-	-
711/713	2	200	2	200	-	-	-	-
804/805	1	10	1	10	-	-	-	-
Totals	**145**	**2355**	**100**	**1593**	**22**	**372**	**23**	**390**
Ave Sherd		**16.2**		**15.9**		**16.9**		**17.0**
Percentages			**69.0**	**67.6**	**15.2**	**15.8**	**15.9**	**16.6**

7.1.2 Post-medieval pottery by Andy Chapman

From the fill (205) of ditch [206] there is a single sherd with a hard white fabric and yellow glaze, internally and part external, possibly from a large bowl/pancheon

From the fill (608) of furrow [609] there is a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, with a mottled-brown manganese glaze over a cream thin-walled fabric, probably dating to the late 17th to 18th centuries.

7.2 Fired clay by Andy Chapman

Small irregular lumps of fired clay were recovered from fill (711) 25g, fill (712) 4g of feature [713] and fill (804) from ditch [805], 24g.

7.3 The animal bone by Sander Aerts

Introduction

A total of 95 animal bone fragments from 14 contexts were hand collected during the excavation, comprising of 1418 grams. All fragments were washed by hand, and analysed to assess the species assemblage, preservation and taphonomy. Possible butchering and gnawing marks were examined using a low powered binocular microscope (40X).

The animal bones were identified using the MOLA Northampton reference collection and Schmid (1972). Unidentifiable fragments were assigned to a size category where possible: large mammal (cattle, horse), medium mammal (sheep/goat, pig, large dog) and small mammal (small dog, cat, etc.). Sheep and goat have been grouped together due to similarities in skeletal morphology.

Results

From the 95 hand-collected fragments, 20 could be identified to species level (21%), 45 were attributed to a size category (47%) and 30 were undiagnostic (32%). The identifications have been summarised in table 2. Some animal remains were found in the environmental soil samples, which are included in table 3.

Table 2: Summary of hand collected animal bone fragments per context/species

Fill	Cut	Type	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/ goat	MM	LM	Unid	Total	Wt (g)
106	108	Ditch	1	-	-	-	3	3	7	38
212	215	Ditch	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	42
214	215	Ditch	-	1	-	1	4	-	6	138
217	219	Ditch	1	1	-	1	3	-	6	192
222	226	Ditch	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	99
311	312	Pit	--	-	-	-	2	-	2	8
315	318	Ditch	6	1	1	1	6	9	24	239
316	318	Ditch	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	116
404	405	Ditch	-	-	-	-		2	2	4
406	407	Pit	-	-	-	-		4	4	5
508	509	Ditch	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	114
604	607	Ditch	2	-	-	-	7	11	20	130
606	607	Ditch	1	-	-	-	6	-	7	189
711	713	Ditch		1	-	-	3	-	4	104
			15	4	1	3	42	30	95	1418

The animal bone assemblage is fairly small, and consists of common domesticates, kept for economic purposes. It is therefore likely that this assemblage mainly comprises of domestic refuse. The majority consists of cattle bones, mainly long bones (see Table 3). A proximal cattle metatarsus fragment from (315), fill of ditch [318] shows carnivore gnawing. Other possible gnawing and butchering marks were observed from cattle and horse remains from (214), fill of ditch [215] and (508), fill of ditch [509]. However, these are faint and inconclusive. No ageing data was collected, although a juvenile cattle calcaneus from (316), fill of ditch [318] was identified.

Only a few remains of sheep/goat were found. One possible element of suckling pig was found in environmental sample 2, (711), fill of ditch [713], but this is uncertain due to the poor state of preservation.

Table 3: Summary of domesticated animal bone elements per species from hand collected assemblage and environmental soil samples

Species/ Element	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Pig(?)
Calcaneus	2	-	-	-
Cuboid	1	-	-	-
Femur	1	-	1	-
Humerus	1	-	-	-
Mandible	-	1	-	-
Metacarpus	-	1	-	-
Metatarsus	4	-	-	-
Radius	1	-	-	-
Tibia	-	1	-	-
Tooth	5	1	1	1
Total	15	4	1	1

Conclusion

This small assemblage indicates the presence of common domesticated species on site, and likely comprises domestic refuse. The assemblage is dominated by cattle, followed by horse. Only a few remains indicate the presence of medium sized taxa, namely sheep/goat and possibly a juvenile pig. There is evidence of carnivore gnawing from (315), fill of ditch [318], which show that the bones were exposed for some time.

7.4 Environmental Analysis by Sander Aerts

Introduction

A total of five samples comprising 40 litres each were collected for environmental analysis. All samples were processed in their entirety at MOLA Northampton through manual wash over. A siraf tank fitted with a 1 millimetre mesh and a 500 micron sieve to collect the flots was used. Residues and flots where dried before sorting and analysis. All remains were sorted by hand, where necessary using a low-powered binocular microscope with a maximum magnification of 40.

Results

A small assemblage comprising of shell, bone and small concentrations of charcoal was observed. The results have been summarised in Table 4.

Table4: Remains from environmental soil samples. A = 1-3 individuals, B = 4-19 individuals, C = 20-50 individuals. Charcoal concentrations are given in grams.

Sample	1		2		3		4		5	
Fill	222		711		606		508		804	
Cut	226		713		607		509		805	
Feature type	Ditch		Ditch		Ditch		Ditch		Ditch	
Volume (L)	40		40		40		40		40	
	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res	Flot	Res
Bone										
Sheep/goat	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
Pig (?)	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium mammal	-	A	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	A
Indet mammal	-	B	-	B	-	B	-	B	-	A
Burnt mammal	-	A	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	-
Amphibian	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial snails										
Vallonia sp.	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	B	-	-
Vertigo sp.	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zonitidae indet	C	C	B	B	A	A	-	A	-	-
(Semi-)Aquatic snails										
Anisus sp.	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radix sp.	B	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant remains										
Chenopodium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-
Charcoal	-	<1	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-	<1	<1

Fill (222) of ditch [226] is rich in mollusc remains, comprising of both (semi-) aquatic and terrestrial species. The assemblage consists of land snails from the Zonitidae family (true glass snails). Some remains of *Radix* (probably wandering snail) were observed, and Planorbidae (Ramshorn) were most abundant, seemingly all belonging to the genus *Anisus*. *Radix* is a snail that favours weedy ponds and the surrounding damp areas. *Anisus* too thrives in weedy ponds, but may also be observed in slow flowing streams and ditches that periodically dry out. It appears that ditch [226] contained at least periodically fresh water, long enough for some freshwater species to settle. This is supported by the occurrence of a small number of toad/frog-sized amphibian long bones.

Fill (711) of ditch [713] contains mainly terrestrial snail species, such as true glass snails, *Vallonia* and *Vertigo* species. A few individuals of *Radix* were observed, indicating damp circumstances and fresh water nearby, but not necessarily within ditch [713] itself. Fills (606) and (508) of ditches [607] and [509] respectively, contained small concentrations of terrestrial snails.

All samples contained some remains of mammal bone, including some burnt fragments. This assemblage is likely to be domestic refuse. Most remains were too fragmented for a species identification, although one sheep/goat molar from (606), fill of ditch [607] was observed, and possibly a tooth from a suckling pig in (711), fill of ditch [713].

The botanical assemblage consists of small charcoal concentrations and one goosefoot seed from fill (804) of ditch [805], which is most likely to be intrusive.

Conclusions

The environmental remains hold some implications on the local environmental conditions, waste disposal and taphonomy. All ditches contained domestic refuse in the form of mammal bone fragments, which is supported by the occurrence of pottery sherds. The animal bone is in a poor state of preservation, and could not be identified to species in most cases.

The archaeobotanical assemblage consists only of small charcoal fragments, and does not hold relevant research value. Archaeological seeds and grains preserved by charring or waterlogging are absent.

Molluscs, both terrestrial and aquatic snail shells, are in a good state of preservation and form the most valuable category for the reconstruction of the local environment. It appears that ditch [226] contained standing water at least periodically, and long enough to allow fresh water snails (*Anisus* sp.) and plant populations that they favour to establish themselves. These wet conditions are supported by the presence of amphibian long bones, which are likely to belong to frog (*Rana temporania*) or toad (*Bufo bufo*). Damp conditions are further suggested through the occurrence of *Radix* in context (711), fill of ditch [713].

No further work on this assemblage is required, although a more detailed study of the mollusc fauna may be of interest for a more in-depth environmental reconstruction.

8 CONCLUSION

In general the evaluation supported the results of the geophysical survey. Shallow linear features and some pits were identified in addition to the main anomalies in Trenches 1-6. These features would have been difficult to detect in the survey due to both their size and the localised areas of made-ground associated with the golf course development.

The trial trench evaluation identified a series of Iron Age enclosures located on the south slope of a gentle hillside. The largest of the enclosures (E1) was located on the highest ground and appeared to have evidence for occupation debris within a potential ring gully likely to be associated with a roundhouse. The enclosure ditches indicated the enclosure went through at least two phases of activity dating to the middle Iron Age and late Iron Age and may represent continuous use and maintenance of the enclosure

On the hill slope to the south was a series of smaller enclosures (E2, E3 and E4) loosely orientated north-west to south-east. It is likely these were livestock enclosures and represented a linear progression of enclosures across the hillside during the Iron Age.

The area between Trenches 6 and 7 has been raised with the creation of the golf course and it is possible that the additional ground make up has concealed further enclosures joining the two areas.

On the low ground to the south a single large enclosure (E5) was identified. The function of the enclosure was unclear but dated to the same periods as the other enclosures and may have had occasional use.

How this series of five enclosures were related is uncertain, if they were indeed in use contemporaneously. The pottery recovered from all the enclosures is broadly contemporary and their form and layout is generally similar. However, they were set some distance apart which is unusual for late Iron Age agricultural settlements where associated enclosures are often closely clustered.

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25th May 2018

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
1	**SE-NW 30mx1.8m**		**95.30m aOD**	**94.94m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Mid brown – grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.24m thick	-
102	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	0.12m thick	-
103	Natural	Light brown clays with chalk flecks	-	-
104	Fill of [105]	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.13m thick	-
105	Cut of gully terminus	Gully terminus aligned north to south. Shallow wide profile onto concave base	0.13m thick 0.30m deep	-
106	Fill of [108]	Dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.41m thick	Pottery Animal bone
107	Fill of [108]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.21m thick	Pottery
108	Cut of ring ditch terminus	Ring ditch terminus aligned north-east to south-west. wide U-shaped profile onto flat base	1.29m wide 0.50m deep	-
109	Fill of [110]	Dark grey silty clay with occasional stones	unexcavated	-
110	Ring ditch	Aligned north-east to south-west.	1.1m wide unexcavated	-
111	Fill of [112]	Mid grey silty clay	unexcavated	-
112	Enclosure ditch	Aligned north-east to south-west	2.5m wide unexcavated	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
2	**NE-SW 30mx1.8m**		**96.03m aOD**	**95.70m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Mid brown – grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.21m thick	-
202	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.12m thick	-
203	Natural	Light brown clays with chalk flecks	-	Pottery
204	Fill of [206]	Mid greenish-grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.18m thick	-

205	Fill of [206]	Mid to dark grey silty clay, occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.22m thick	Pottery
206	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned east to west with U-shaped profile onto concave base	0.56m wide 0.22m deep	-
207	Fill of [209]	Mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.21m thick	-
208	Fill of [209]	Light greenish grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles	0.13m thick	-
209	Cut of pit	Oval pit aligned north to south with steep U-shaped profile onto concave base	0.43m wide 0.13m deep	-
210	Fill of [211]	Mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles	0.17m thick	Pottery
211	Cut of gully	Linear gully aligned south-east to north-west with U-shaped profile onto concave base	0.41m wide 0.17m deep	-
212	Fill of [215]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.32m thick	Animal bone Pottery
213	Fill of [215]	Mid grey-orange silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.29m thick	-
214	Fill of [215]	mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.26m thick	Animal bone Pottery
215	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east with a V-shaped profile onto narrow concave base	1.16m wide 0.86m deep	-
216	Fill of [219]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.25m thick	-
217	Fill of [219]	Mid grey with orange mottles silty clay with occasional mid rounded stones and charcoal flecks	0.40m thick	Pottery Animal bone
218	Fill of [219]	Mid grey with orange mottles silty clay with occasional mid rounded stones and charcoal flecks	0.20m thick	-
219	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south- east U-shaped profile onto concave base	1.54m wide 0.86m deep	-
220	Fill of [221]	Mid grey-brown silty clay	unexcavated	-
221	Cut of furrows	Linear furrows aligned south-east to north-west spaced approximately 4m apart	3.5m to 4m wide unexcavated	-
222	Fill of [226]	Mid grey silty clay with	1.12m thick	Pottery

		occasional small stones and charcoal flecks		Animal bone
223	Fill of [226]	Mid grey-brown clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.66m thick	-
224	Fill of [226]	light grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.62m thick	-
225	Fill of [226]	Mid blueish-grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.22m thick	-
226	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south- east with steep U-shaped profile onto concave base	2.0m wide 1.36m deep	-
227	Fill of [231]	mid grey- brown silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	0.53m thick	-
228	Fill of [231]	Mid greyish-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk fragments	0.27m thick	-
229	Fill of [231]	Mid grey- brown with orange mottles silty clay. Rare small stones and charcoal flecks	0.22m thick	-
230	Fill of [231]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments	0.3m thick	-
231	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned south-east to north-west with V-shaped profile onto concave base	1.8m wide 1.14m deep	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
3	**ESE-WNW 30mx1.8m**		**96.24m aOD**	**95.81m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Topsoil	Mid brown- grey silty clay	016m thick	-
302	Layer	Light pinkish-brown sandy material (starts at western end of trench for approximately 15m). golf range made ground for feature	0.14m thick	-
303	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	0.13m thick	-
304	Natural	Light brown clays with orange-brown mottles and chalk flecks	-	-
305	Fill of [306]	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.12m thick	-

306	Cut of gully	Linear gully aligned north-west to south-east with wide shallow profile onto flat base	0.76m wide 0.12m deep	-
307	Fill of [308]	Dark grey silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Excavated to 0.22m deep	-
308	Cut of ditch	Enclosure ditch aligned north-east to south-west. only excavated for relationship to gully	-	-
309	Fill of [310]	Mid to light brown grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.34m thick	-
310	Cut of pit	Linear/ elliptical pit/ditch aligned north-east to south-west. steep U-shaped profile onto a flat base	1.40m wide 0.74m deep	-
311	Fill of [312]	Mid grey-brown clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal; flecks	0.15m thick	Animal bone
312	Cut of pit	Circular of pit with wide shallow profile slightly concaved onto concave base	0.95m wide 0.15m deep	-
313	Fill of [314]	Light brown-grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.12m thick	-
314	Cut of drain	Linear field drain aligned west-north-west to east-north-east with wide shallow profile	0.47m wide 0.12m deep	-
315	Fill of [318]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.19m thick	Pottery Animal bone
316	Fill of [318]	Mid grey with orange mottled silty clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.65m thick	Pottery Animal bone
317	Fill of [318]	Dark blueish-grey clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	0.23m thick	Pottery
318	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned west-south-west to east-north-east with U-shaped profile onto concave base	1.68m wide 0.80m deep	-
319	Fill of [310]	Mid brown-blueish-grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.30m thick	-
320	Fill of [310]	Mid brown-grey sandy silty clay with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks	0.09m thick	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
4	**NE-SW 30mx1.8m**		**95.15m aOD**	**94.80m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Topsoil	Mid brown – grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.24m thick	-
402	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	0.11m thick	-
403	Natural	Blue-grey and yellow-brown clays with orange brown sands	-	-
404	Fill of [405]	Mid grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Unexcavated	Animal bone
405	Cut of ditch	Enclosure ditch aligned south-east to north- west	2.3m wide	-
406	Fill of [407]	Dark brown-black clay silt with occasional charcoal fragments	0.18m thick	Animal bone
407	Cut of pit	Oval pit aligned east to west with shallow wide profile and flattish base	1.1m wide 0.18m deep	-

Trench No	Alignment, Length & width		Surface height	height of natural
5	**N-S 50mx1.8m**		**92.50m aOD**	**92.14m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
501	Topsoil	Mid brown– grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.24m thick	-
502	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	0.12m thick	-
503	Natural	Light yellow-brown clays with chalk fleck inclusions	-	-
504	Fill of [505]	Mid brown-grey mottles	0.14m thick	-
505	Tree disturbance	Irregular shaped hollow with uneven base with root channels in base	1.4m wide 0.14m deep	-
506	Fill of [507]	Mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	0.60m thick	-
507	Cut of pit	Square or rectangular pit that extends beyond trench edge. Aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and flat base	1.0m wide to baulk 0.6m deep	-
508	Fill of [509]	Mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	0.64m thick	Pottery Animal bone Sample 4

509	Cut of ditch	Linear enclosure ditch aligned north-east to south-west with a U-shaped profile onto a flat base	1.34m wide 0.64m deep	-
510	Fill of [511]	Mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.34m thick	-
511	Cut of pit	Square or rectangular pit aligned south-west to north-east with steep sides onto a flat base	2.0m wide 0.34m deep	-
512	Fill of [513]	Mid grey silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Some CBM flecks that were soft and clay like.	0.24m thick	-
513	Cut of slot	Linear slot in base of large pit [511]. Aligned south-west to north-east with steep sides and a flat base	0.30m wide 0.24m deep	-
514	Fill of [515]	Dark grey silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	unexcavated	-
515	Cut of ditch	Linear enclosure ditch aligned north-east to south-west	2.5m wide unexcavated	-
516	Fill of [511]	Mid grey brown clay with occasional small stones. Intentional backfill in top of pit [511]	0.18m thick	-
517	Fill of [507]	Mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional small rounded stones. Intentional backfill in top of pit [507]	0.44m thick	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
6	**NE-SW 30mx1.8m**		**93.22m aOD**	**92.84m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
601	Topsoil	Mid brownish –grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.24m thick	-
602	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay, moderate small stones	0.14m thick	-
603	Natural	Light yellow-brown clays with frequent chalk flecks	-	-
604	Fill of [607]	Dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stones	0.18m thick	Pottery Animal bone
605	Fill of [607]	Light/pale grey-brown with orange-brown mottles	0.12m thick	-
606	Fill of [607]	Mid to pale grey silty clay with occasional angular stones and flint	0.30m thick	Pottery Animal bone Sample 3

607	Cut of ditch	Curving linear ditch aligned north-east to south-west curving towards the north. Had a V-shaped profile onto concave base	0.90m wide 0.50m deep	-
608	Fill of [609]	Mid brownish-grey silty clay with small angular stones and charcoal flecks	0.11m thick	Pottery
609	Cut of furrows	Linear furrow aligned north-west to south-east with a wide shallow profile onto a flat base	1.7m wide 0.11m deep	-
610	Fill of [611]	Dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.30m thick	Pottery
611	Cut of gully	Linear gully aligned north-west to south- east. V-shaped profile onto concave base	0.70m wide 0.30m deep	-
612	Fill of [613][	Dark grey silty clay with occasional stones	unexcavated	-
613	Cut of gully	Gully aligned north-west to south-east.	0.60m wide	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
7	**NE-SW 30mx1.8m**		**94.50m aOD**	**94.19m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
701	Topsoil	Mid brown-grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.20m thick	-
702	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay, moderate small stones	0.11m thick	-
703	Natural	Light yellow-brown clay and occasional orange-brown sand patches	-	-
704	Fill of [705]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	Unexcavated	-
705	Cut of furrows	Linear furrows aligned south-east to north-west spaced approximately 6m apart	2.5m wide	-
706	Fill of [707]	Dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Unexcavated	-
707	Cut of ditch	Enclosure ditch aligned north-west to south-east, partially masked by furrows	Approximately 2m wide	-
708	Fill of [710]	Mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	0.27m thick	-
709	Fill of [710]	Mid grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks	0.44m thick	-

710	Cut of ditch	Linear ditch aligned north-west to south-east, U-shaped profile with moderately steep sides on to a concave base. Recut into larger enclosure ditch [713]	2.06m wide 0.71m deep	-
711	Fill of [713]	Mid greyish –brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal and chalk flecks	0.74m thick	Pottery Animal bone Sample 2
712	Fill of [713]	Mid blueish-grey silty clay with occasional small stones, chalk flecks and rare charcoal	0.32m thick	-
713	Cut of ditch	Linear enclosure ditch aligned north-west to south-east with a U-shaped profile onto a concave base	3.5m wide 1.04m deep	-

Trench No	**Alignment, Length & width**		**Surface height**	**height of natural**
8	**NE-SW 30mx1.8m**		**89.40m aOD**	**89.02m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
801	Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey silty clay with occasional small stones	0.23m thick	-
802	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay	0.15m thick	-
803	Natural	Light yellow-brown clays with chalk fleck inclusions	-	-
804	Fill of [805]	Mid grey silty clay with frequent small stones and chalk flecks	0.30m thick	Pottery Sample 5
805	Cut of ditch	Curving linear enclosure ditch aligned north-east to south-west curving towards north-east	2.0m wide 0.30m deep	-
806	Fill of [807]	Mid grey silty clay	unexcavated	-
807	Cut of furrows	North-west to south east aligned furrows 2m to 3.5m wide spaced between 4m and 6m apart	unexcavated	-

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