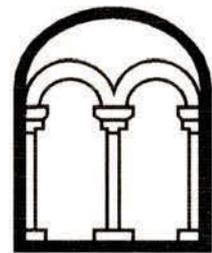


LAND AT SCRAPTOFT HALL  
CHURCH HILL  
SCRAPTOFT  
LEICESTERSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

**Albion**  
archaeology



**LAND AT SCRAPTOFT HALL  
CHURCH HILL  
SCRAPTOFT  
LEICESTERSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
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Produced for:  
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on behalf of:  
Davidsons Developments Ltd



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## Preface

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

## Acknowledgements

*The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Davidsons Developments Ltd.*

*This report has been prepared by Wiebke Starke (Site Supervisor), Ben Barker (Project Officer), Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and Mike Luke (Project Manager). The fieldwork was undertaken by Wiebke Starke and Adam Williams (Assistant Supervisor). Finds processing and identification were undertaken by Jackie Wells; environmental sample processing was overseen by Gary Edmondson. Illustrations were prepared by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Wiebke Starke. The project was managed for Albion by Mike Luke and for the client by Simon Mortimer of CgMs Consulting Ltd.*

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## Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LCC	Leicestershire County Council
LPA	Local Planning Authority
HER	Historic Environment Record
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Davidsons Development Ltd and Scraptoft Hall Ltd have received planning permission for the erection of 42 dwellings, creation of access and public open space, with associated hardstanding, landscaping and drainage at Scraptoft Hall, Church Hill, Scraptoft, Leicestershire (13/00558/FUL). The site is centred on NGR SK 648 046.*

*A written scheme of investigation to address conditions 12 and 13 attached to the planning permission was prepared by CgMs Consulting Ltd. Following discussions with Richard Clark (Senior Planning Archaeologist) and Teresa Hawtin (Planning Archaeologist) of Leicestershire County Council, it was agreed that the areas of developmental impact should be evaluated by archaeological trial trenching.*

*Nine trial trenches were excavated in October 2013 by Northamptonshire Archaeology. There was evidence for significant landscaping associated with the construction of and alterations to the hall and gardens from the 18th century. However, Trenches 2 and 3 contained ditches, two of which produced single sherds of medieval pottery. The features were considered to be associated with the medieval village of Scraptoft. Accordingly, archaeological mitigation investigation and the opening of a trial trench in a previously inaccessible were required by the Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologists. This report presents the results of those investigations.*

*The investigations have confirmed that the ditches identified in Trenches 2 and 3 are of medieval date, probably dug in the 12th–13th century as land/property boundaries. The absence of associated discrete features such as pits and postholes, along with the limited quantity of domestic debris in the ditches within the mitigation area and the evaluation trenches, demonstrates that the core of the medieval settlement lies beyond the limits of the development area. It is likely to have been located to the west of the church where extant earthwork house platforms and a hollow-way are visible (MNN2286).*

*Details of this project will be disseminated via OASIS and this report will be uploaded onto the ADS, so that it is available to a wide audience. A brief summary will be submitted to the county archaeological journal. The integrated project archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums under accession number X. A174.2013.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Site location, topography and geology

The development area measures 3.3ha and is located off Church Hill, Scraptoft, Leicestershire, LE7 9ST, in the grounds of Scraptoft Hall. It lies south of Beeby Road, east of Church Hill (and All Saints' Church), north of Covert Lane and west of a new housing development (SK 648 046) (Figure 1). At the time of the investigation the hall was undergoing renovations and the grounds were unmanaged.

The archaeological investigations which are the subject of this report were located to the south of the Hall. They were located on the periphery of a grassed area and partly encroached onto a zone of mature trees and other shrubs. The grassed area lies at an average height of 116m OD.

The British Geological Survey (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>) records the bedrock below the eastern extent of the site as mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation, overlain by deposits of cohesive Oadby Diamicton (Boulder Clay). Glaciofluvial Deposits of sand and gravel have been recorded in the south-west corner of the development area during site investigations (CgMs 2013).

### 1.2 Planning background

Davidsons Development Ltd and Scraptoft Hall Ltd have obtained planning permission for the erection of 42 dwellings, creation of access and public open space, with associated hardstanding, landscaping and drainage (13/00558/FUL). A programme of archaeological investigation was required by conditions 12 and 13 on the planning permission, in line with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

#### **Condition 12:**

*No development shall commence on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording to include:*

- 1. An Archaeological desk-based Assessment & Historic Building Assessment*
- 2. A field evaluation, by appropriate techniques including trial trenching, if identified as being necessary in the assessment, to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance, and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. Further design, civil engineering or archaeological work may then be necessary to achieve this.*

*A written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and approved in writing. Development shall only take place in accordance with the detailed scheme approved pursuant to this condition and shall be retained as such in perpetuity. The archaeological works shall be carried out by a suitably qualified body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.*



**REASON:** *To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and to accord with the Harborough District Council Core Strategy Policy CS11.*

**Condition 13:**

*The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (12) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

**REASON:** *To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and to accord with the Harborough District Council Core Strategy Policy CS11.*

**1.3 Archaeological background**

Following discussions with Richard Clark (Senior Planning Archaeologist) and Teresa Hawtin (Planning Archaeologist), both of Leicestershire County Council (LCC), it was agreed that the archaeological desk-based assessment and Historic Building Assessment required by the initial part of the planning condition (12.1) had previously been supplied and were, therefore, not required. However, it was agreed that the areas of development impact should be archaeologically evaluated by trial trenching. A specification for this work was produced by CgMs (2013) and the fieldwork was undertaken in October 2013 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA). Nine trenches were opened with the following results:

*“Ditches and a pit, predominantly in the southern part of the site, may pertain to the periphery of the medieval village of Scraftoft, but produced only a few sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery. From the 18th century the proposed development area had been heavily landscaped in conjunction with the construction of a hall and associated buildings, including now vanished woodland to the east, the formation of a still visible sunken parterre garden and two ponds. The trial trenching also indicated that there has been substantial infilling and raising of the ground level to the south and north of the Hall. The gardens and house were used into the mid 20th century, but the construction of a teacher training college in the 1960s radically altered the surrounding landscape, as areas of the southern part of the site were truncated by the construction of buildings, and this has affected the survival of both the medieval and the post-medieval landscape” (NA 2013, 1).*

Following the evaluation, further archaeological mitigation measures were required by the LCC Planning Archaeologists. Whilst it was agreed that the evaluation demonstrated that the application area had a low density of archaeological remains, it was felt that the remains in two trenches warranted some targeted follow-up mitigation work. The subsequent open area excavation, restricted to the house plots and garages in the vicinity of Trenches 2 and 3, is the subject of this report.



#### **1.4 Project objectives**

A ‘strip, plan and record’ investigation was requested that would encompass at its maximum the house and garage footprints within plots 4-7. The excavation was to comprise a single stripped area, working away from the archaeological remains identified by the evaluation (see Figure 2).

The general aims of the mitigation were an extension of those established for the evaluation, where still appropriate:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

The specific aim of the mitigation was:

- To further understand the nature and extent of the medieval remains likely to be negatively and irreversibly impacted by the construction of the houses and garages within plots 4-7 of the proposed development.

#### **1.5 Research agenda**

The area of investigation had the potential to answer a number of ‘Research Objectives’ for the medieval and post-medieval periods highlighted in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012). Pertinent areas of research included:

- The investigation of the morphology of rural settlement (7E);
- The investigation of the development of manorial estates (7F);
- The investigation of the developments in estate and garden design and their landscape context (8D).



## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Introduction

The methodological approach to the project was an extension of that detailed in the project specification (CgMs 2013) which was approved by the LPA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. It was designed to conform to the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

The archaeological investigation was conducted in accordance with appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines including:

• IfA	<i>Code of Conduct</i> <i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (1995, revised 2008)</i>
• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001)
• Archaeological Archive Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2007)
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (2009)
• Leicestershire County Council	<i>Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland</i> (1997)
• UKIC	<i>First Aid for Finds</i> (1998)

### 2.2 Implementation

The archaeological investigation and recording were undertaken between 4th and 9th November 2013. The work comprised an open area of c. 600sqm (referenced for convenience as Trench 20) and one 13m-long trench (Trench 10) (Figures 2 and 3). The open area was targeted on the area of the house plots in the vicinity of Trenches 2 and 3. Trench 10 targeted an area to the south-east of the large pond that had been inaccessible at the time of the evaluation.

The areas were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged, 2m-wide ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under close archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate and the spoil heaps were scanned by eye and with a metal detector for artefacts. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.



## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 Introduction

All archaeological features located in the excavation area are shown in Figure 4 with selected sections in Figure 5. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts from the open area and the trench investigation are provided in Appendix 1.

The following section summarises the results. For ease of referencing where multiple features numbers represent the same archaeological entity, Group (G) numbers have been assigned in the text. This is also designed to minimise confusion where it has been necessary to refer to contexts recorded during the evaluation. Note: numbers in brackets are used as follows [\*\*\*] = feature number, and (\*\*\*) = fill number.

### 3.2 Open area investigation (Trench 20)

The results of the open area investigation are described below within broad chronological periods.

#### 3.2.1 Geology

The underlying geology comprised mid and light brown grey and bluish-grey silty clay.

#### 3.2.2 Prehistoric activity

Although no prehistoric features were identified, evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity was attested by the recovery of two residual sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery from medieval ditch G3, segment [2010] (see 3.4.2.1).

#### 3.2.3 Medieval ditches

Three ditches have been assigned to the medieval period. All are continuations of features previously identified within Trench 3 during the evaluation.

##### 3.2.3.1 Ditch G1 [2011, 2015]

Ditch G1 was the northernmost of two parallel east-west ditches that continued beyond the excavation area in both directions. It had an irregular, U-shaped profile and was 2m wide and *c.* 0.5m deep. It contained a single, homogeneous fill (Figure 5: Section 2).

Ditch G1 is the continuation of ditch [312] recorded in Trench 3 (NA 2013, 16). Whilst no dating was recovered in the evaluation, a fragment of quern stone of probable medieval date (see 3.4.3) and a small quantity (23g) of animal bone were recovered within the excavation area. This ditch is likely to be early medieval in date because it was cut by another medieval ditch G3 and was parallel to ditch G2 which did produce early medieval pottery.

##### 3.2.3.2 Ditch G2 [2004, 2006, 2019]

Ditch G2 was located *c.* 1.25m south of, and parallel to, ditch G1. It was *c.* 2.5m wide and *c.* 0.6m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Figure 5: Sections 1 and 5). It also extended beyond the limits of the excavation area. It was the continuation



of ditch [310] within Trench 3, which exhibited a similar profile and dimensions (NA 2013, 16) and produced a single sherd of 12th-century pottery (NA 2013, 15).

Within the open area 13 sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from the sole fill of the ditch. It was also cut by NNE-SSW ditch G3, which did not extend beyond the southern limit of ditch G2, suggesting the two were probably contemporary. The central part of the ditch was disturbed by a modern land drain.

### **3.2.3.3 Ditch G3 [2008, 2017, 2021]**

Ditch G3 was aligned NNE-SSW, roughly perpendicular to ditches G1 and G2. It terminated within ditch G2 and continued to the north beyond the limit of the excavation area. It had a relatively narrow, V-shaped profile, *c.* 0.7m wide and *c.* 0.3m deep (Figure 5: Sections 4, 6 and 7).

This ditch was the same as that found within Trench 3 and recorded as [308] where it produced a single sherd of 12th-century pottery (NA 2013, 16). Within the open area a further sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered. Although this feature is stratigraphically later than ditches G1 and G2, it was probably dug while part of G2 was still open as it terminated within the fills of the latter and did not continue to the south.

### **3.2.4 Post-medieval ditch G4 [2013]**

Ditch G4 was located at the south-east margins of the excavation area. It was visible for *c.* 22m and extended beyond the limits of the excavation area. It was aligned NW-SE and was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile (Figure 5: Section 3).

The ditch did not produce any datable material but its alignment suggests it is a continuation of ditch [411] recorded in Trench 4. Although not hand excavated, the ditch is recorded in the evaluation report as cutting a layer containing 18th-building debris (NA 2013, 17) — hence its assignment to the post-medieval period.

### **3.2.5 Modern activity**

#### **3.2.5.1 Fence line G5**

The truncated bases of four modern ‘angle-iron’ fence posts were located over a length of *c.* 8.6m to the south of ditch G2. The fence postholes were *c.* 0.5m in diameter and were spaced at *c.* 2.5m intervals on an east-west alignment.

Fence line G5 is likely to be associated with a recent subdivision of the landscaped garden of Scraptoft Hall.

#### **3.2.5.2 Drainage ditch G6**

A ditch in the southern half of the excavation area followed the line of the landscaped soil bund adjacent to the west of the excavation area and is presumed to be contemporary with it. Its fill contained modern crockery, glass, ceramic



drainage pipe, slag and coke-like material (not retained). It is therefore likely to date to the late 19th/early 20th century.

### 3.2.5.3 Topsoil

The topsoil consisted of 0.2–0.3m of dark brown-black clay silt. It overlay a mid grey/red-brown silty-clayey subsoil that was 0.1–0.2m thick.

Areas of localised root disturbance were present in areas where recently felled trees had been removed. Unusually there was no evidence for agriculture in the form of land drains or plough scarring. It is, therefore, possible that this area had been partially truncated during landscaping associated with Scraftoft Hall's formal garden thus removing such evidence.

## 3.3 Trench 10

Trench 10 was excavated *c.* 4.5m east of the retaining wall of the lake and *c.* 10m from the boathouse (Figure 3) in an area that was not accessible during the earlier evaluation.

Beneath the topsoil (1001) in this trench were multiple bands of made ground over 1m thick. These comprised sandy clay, clay silt, gravelly clay and sand (1002-1007). Modern domestic refuse and building debris was present in small quantities in all of the layers. The deposits follow the slope of a landscaped bank from a high point at the east end of the trench towards the low point at the west end towards the lake.

The deposits may have been deposited during the construction of the brick-built retaining wall and boathouse around the end of the 19th century.

The LCC planning archaeologist agreed that no further investigation was required in this area as the ground had been subject to significant truncation.

## 3.4 Artefacts

### 3.4.1 Introduction

The investigations produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery and animal bone. The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range (Table 1).

Feature	Group	Description	Context	Spotdate	Finds Summary
2004	G2	Ditch	2005	Early medieval	Pottery (20g); roofing slate (106g); animal bone (116g)
2006	G2	Ditch	2007	Early medieval	Pottery (103g); animal bone (262g)
2008	G3	Ditch	2010	Early medieval	Pottery (76g); animal bone (81g)
2013	G4	Ditch	2014	Undated	Animal bone (105g)
2015	G3	Ditch	2016	Undated	Animal bone (8g)
2017	G1	Ditch	2018	Medieval	Rotary quern ( <b>RA 1</b> ); animal bone (23g)
2021	G2	Ditch	2022	Early medieval	Pottery (3g); animal bone (123g)

**Table 1: Artefact summary by feature**

### 3.4.2 Pottery

Seventeen sherds, representing nine vessels (202g) were recovered. The pottery is moderately fragmented with an average sherd weight of 11g, and survives in



fair condition. Fabric group classifications (Table 2) are based on the Leicestershire Fabric Series for prehistoric and post-Roman pottery (respectively Marsden 2000; Davies and Sawday 1999).

Wares and fabric groups		Sherd no.	Context/sherd no.
<i>Iron Age</i>			
Q1	Quartz sand	2	(2010):2
<i>Medieval</i>			
SN	St Neots-type ware	1	(2010):1
CG	Calcite gritted ware	1	(2022):1
PM	Potters Marston ware	10	(2005):1, (2007):9
OS	Oxidised sandy ware	3	(2005):1, (2010):2

**Table 2: Pottery type series**

### 3.4.2.1 Iron Age

The fill of ditch G3 [2008], which is clearly medieval, contained a sand-tempered rim and body sherd deriving from a single hand-made vessel (56g). The rim is flattened and expanded externally. The vessel form and fabric are comparable with middle to late Iron Age pottery known from sites in the vicinity, (c.f. Beaumont Leys and Manor Farm, Humberstone; Marsden 2011, 62 and 65), and are therefore likely to be of similar date.

### 3.4.2.2 Late Saxon and medieval

A shell-tempered St Neots-type ware body sherd (7g), datable to the late Saxon period, occurred in ditch G3 [2008], which also produced early medieval pottery (see below). Ten sherds of Potters Marston ware (111g) were recovered from deposits within ditch G2 [2004] and [2006]. The product of a major local industry dating from c. 1100–1300 (Sawday 1991, 34), most body sherds are sooted, suggesting their derivation from cooking pots. An upright thumbled flat rim from a shouldered vessel is the sole feature sherd. Two decorated Potters Marston rim sherds (87g) were recovered during the evaluation (NA 2013, 22).

Ditch G2 [2021] also yielded an unsourced early medieval calcite-gritted sherd (3g), probably of local origin. Three hand-made oxidised sandy body sherds (25g) datable to the 12th–13th centuries, were also collected from deposits within ditch G2 [2004] and G3 [2008]. Of uncertain origin, they may derive from local or regional (Northants/Beds/Oxon) sources (Davies and Sawday 1999, 177).

### 3.4.3 Registered artefacts and other finds

The fill of ditch G1 [2017] contained a flat rotary quern fragment (654g) in fine quartz conglomerate or millstone grit. The piece comprises a partial straight sided, roughly pecked edge/skirt, a worn grinding surface, and a roughly worked and smoothed upper surface. It is 135mm long, 80mm wide and 37.8mm thick, and is of indeterminate diameter. Although a broad date range is known for this quern type, its recovery in association with predominantly medieval features, suggests it may be of a similar date.

Three pieces of blue-grey roofing slate (possibly Swithland slate) were collected from ditch [2004]. The largest fragment measures 114mm x 76mm x 9.5mm. No diagnostic features survive.



### **3.5 Ecofacts**

#### **3.5.1 Animal bone**

Forty-six animal bone fragments, weighing 718g, were collected. Individual pieces are of moderate size, with an average weight of 16g, and survive in fair condition. Seven features contained animal bone, the greatest concentrations deriving from the fill of ditch G2 [2006] and [2021] (262g and 123g respectively). Identifiable species are cattle, horse and pig. Diagnostic bone elements comprise mainly meat-bearing parts (limb bones, ribs). Butchery is suggested by the presence of vertebrae, phalanges and cranial elements, the latter represented by loose teeth, and mandible and skull fragments.

#### **3.5.2 Charred plant remains**

No deposits were present in which charred remains could be observed. Irrespective of this two environmental samples were taken from the fills of ditches G1 [2017] and G2 [2004]. Both flots contained significant quantities of fine modern roots, as well as very small quantities of charcoal flecks, carbonised grain and snail shells. The charcoal flecks are too small for species identification, whilst grain and snail shells are present but in too small a quantity for meaningful further analysis.

The sample residues contained small quantities of other materials including animal bone. Some of the animal bone was burnt, whilst unburnt fragments included small mammal bones, suggesting deposits had been disturbed by burrowing. Pottery and burnt clay were recovered from the fill of ditch G2 [2004] whilst tiny pieces of coal were present in the fill of ditch G1 [2017].



## 4. CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

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### 4.1 *Medieval*

The investigations have confirmed that the ditches identified in Trenches 2 and 3 during the evaluation are of medieval date and probably dug in the 12th–13th century.

The medieval ditches are part of land/property boundaries on the periphery of a known medieval settlement that lies outside the development area. The two parallel ditches, G1 and G2, probably represent the more major boundary because of their size, although a perpendicular ditch was also identified. The absence of associated discrete features, such as pits and postholes, along with the limited quantity of domestic debris in the ditches demonstrates that the development area is outside the core of the medieval settlement. The latter is likely to have been located to the west of the church where extant earthwork house platforms and a hollow-way are visible (MNN2286).

### 4.2 *Post-medieval*

The excavation also revealed evidence for the presence of a cast iron fence which would almost certainly have been associated with Scraptoft Hall and its gardens. The hall was constructed in the 17th century and comprised over 100 acres of gardens including temple forms, grottos, caves and water scenery (Hartley 1988). Fairly extensive evidence for landscaping associated with the gardens was found during the evaluation (NA 2013, 25).

### 4.3 *Modern*

A late 19th/early 20th-century drainage ditch, probably associated with the last phase of major landscaping to the south of Scraptoft Hall, was also identified within the excavation area.

Trench 10, excavated adjacent to the lake, revealed further evidence for landscaping. In this case it was probably associated with the remodeling of the lake in this area which comprised the construction of a retaining wall and boathouse around the end of the 19th century.



## 5. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

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### 5.1 Introduction

As agreed during a site meeting with LCC Planning Archaeologist this document represents the final report for this project. The recovered data has no potential for further analysis, principally because the evidence represents boundary features on the periphery of a medieval settlement. It includes only a limited number of well-dated features and a small artefact/ecofact assemblage. However, the results of the investigations will be disseminated and archived as set out below.

### 5.2 Dissemination

This report will be uploaded onto the ADS Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS ref: albionar1-163148). In addition, a summary report will be prepared for submission to the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Historical and Archaeological Society*. The journal summary will be cross-referenced to the online OASIS entry.

### 5.3 Archiving

The finds and records generated during the project will be archived to the standards recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference albionar1-163148) in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

The integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) will be prepared upon approval of this report and deposited with Leicestershire Museums under accession number X.A174.2013.



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## 7. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY

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**Trench: 10**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 13.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.62 m. Max: 1.02 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: SK (Easting: 64853: Northing: 5735)

OS Grid Ref.: SK (Easting: 64867: Northing: 5734)

**Reason:** Archaeological investigation of an unevaluated area.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1001	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown loam occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Make up layer	Compact mid grey yellow sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	Make up layer	Firm mid yellow grey sandy clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	Make up layer	Firm mid green grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	Make up layer	Cemented mid orange yellow clay gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1006	Make up layer	Firm mid red pink clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1007	Make up layer	Firm dark green grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



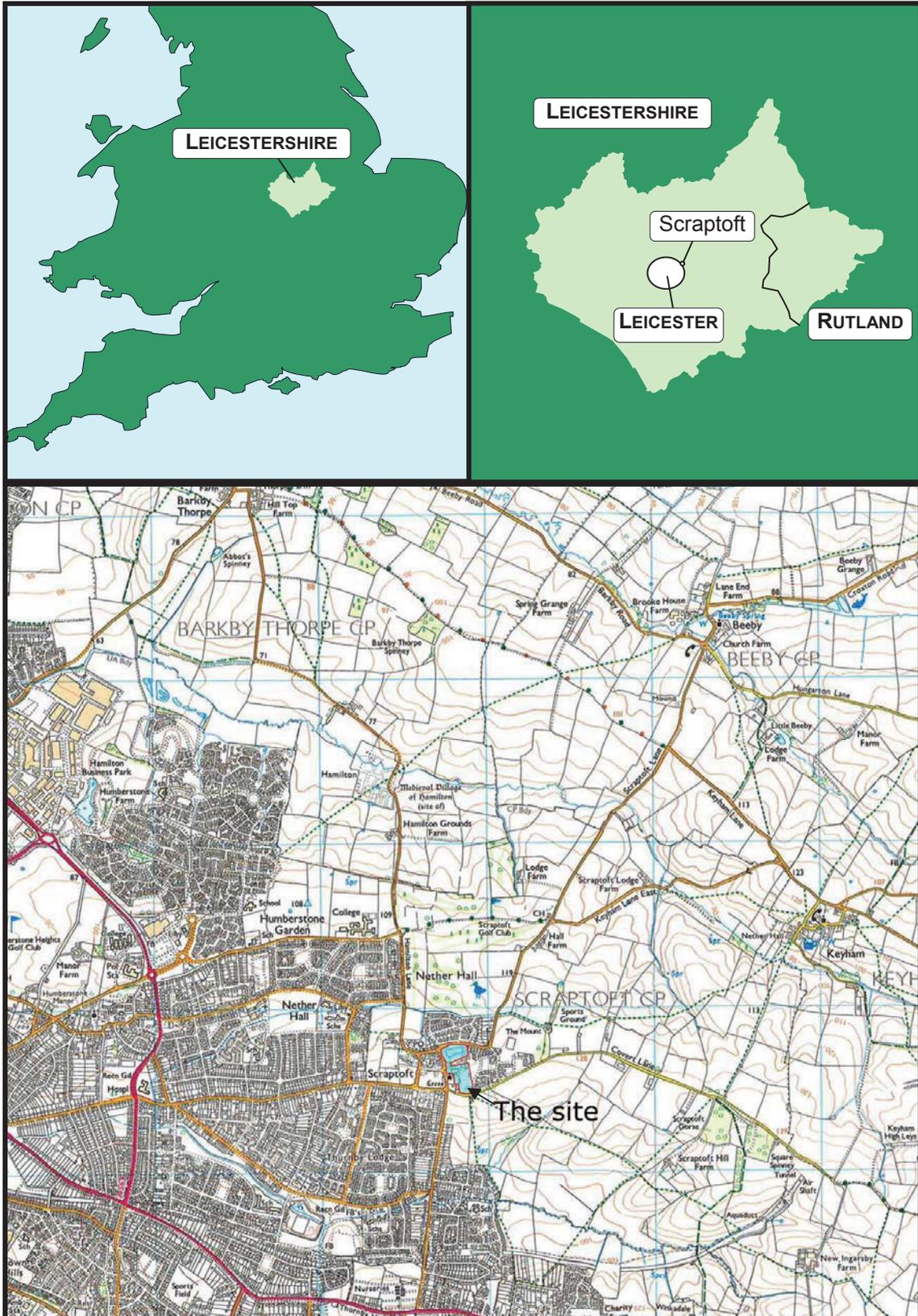
**Trench: 20**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 16.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SK** (Easting: 64840: Northing: 5572)

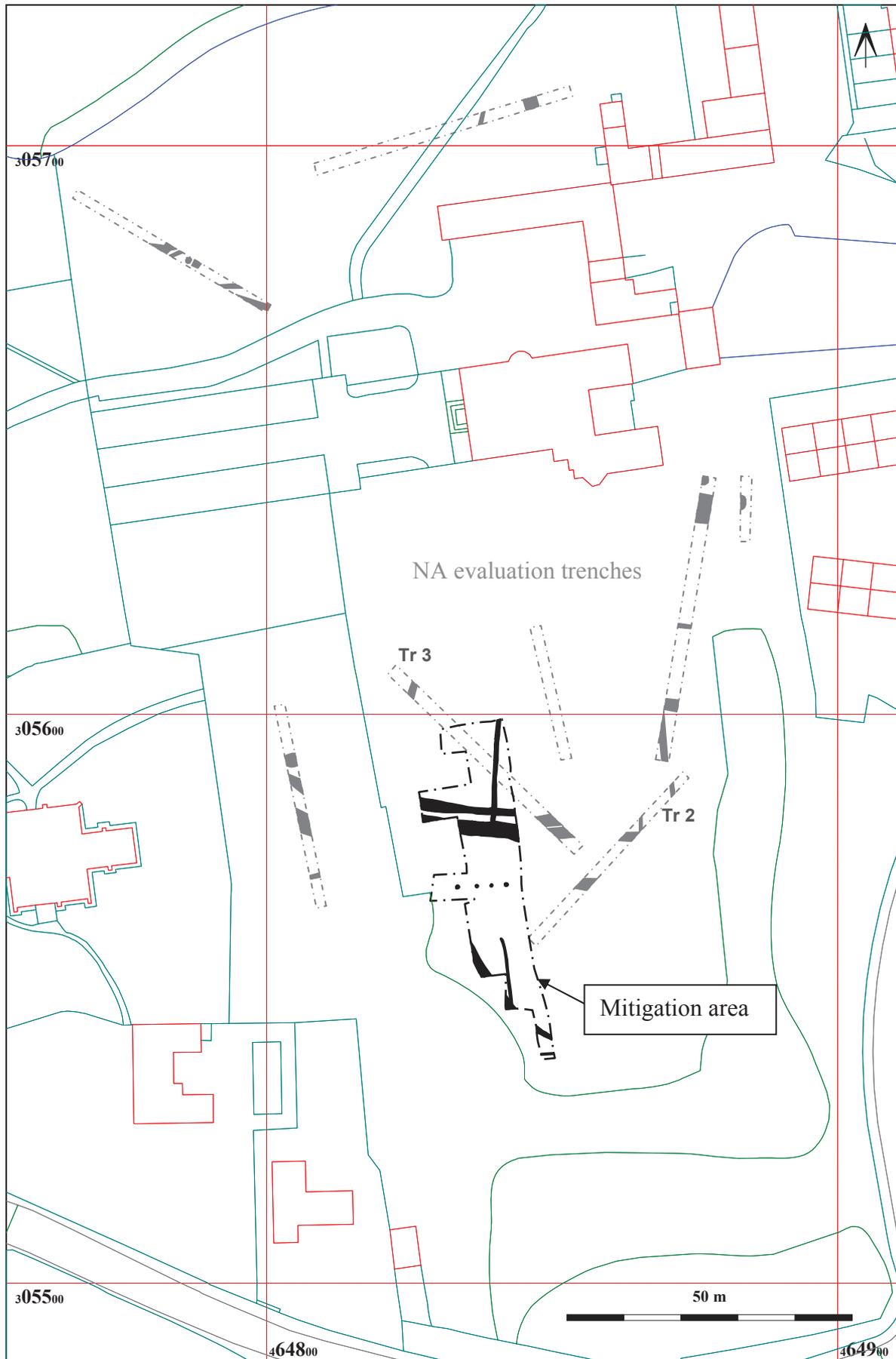
**Reason: Archaeological investigation of area containing potentially significant medieval remains.**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2001	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black clay silt occasional small-medium stones 0.2-0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2002	Subsoil	Friable mid green brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.1-0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2003	Natural	Plastic light brown grey silty clay occasional small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2004	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.62m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2005	Fill	Firm light grey brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2006	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.45m, max depth 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2007	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2008	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2009	Fill	Plastic mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2010	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2011	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.47m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2012	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2013	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2014	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2015	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: concave dimensions: max depth 0.22m Not fully excavated. Relationship segment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2016	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2017	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.22m Not fully excavated. Relationship segment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2018	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2019	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max depth 0.3m Not fully excavated. Relationship segment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2021	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.34m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2022	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Figure 1: Site location**

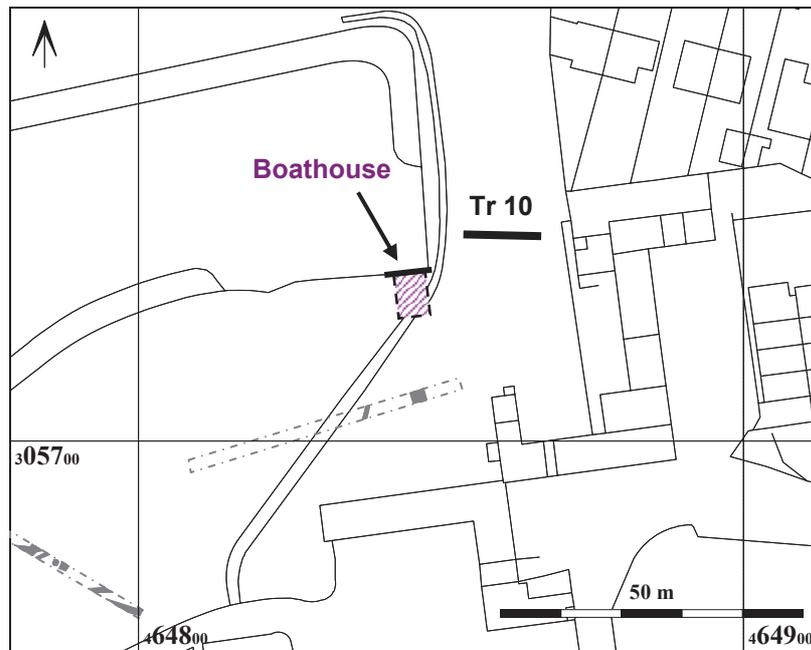
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**Figure 2: Mitigation area and adjacent evaluation trenches**

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*Land at Scraftoft Hall, Church Hill, Scraftoft, Leicestershire:  
Archaeological Mitigation*



Trench 10, looking south-west and looking west

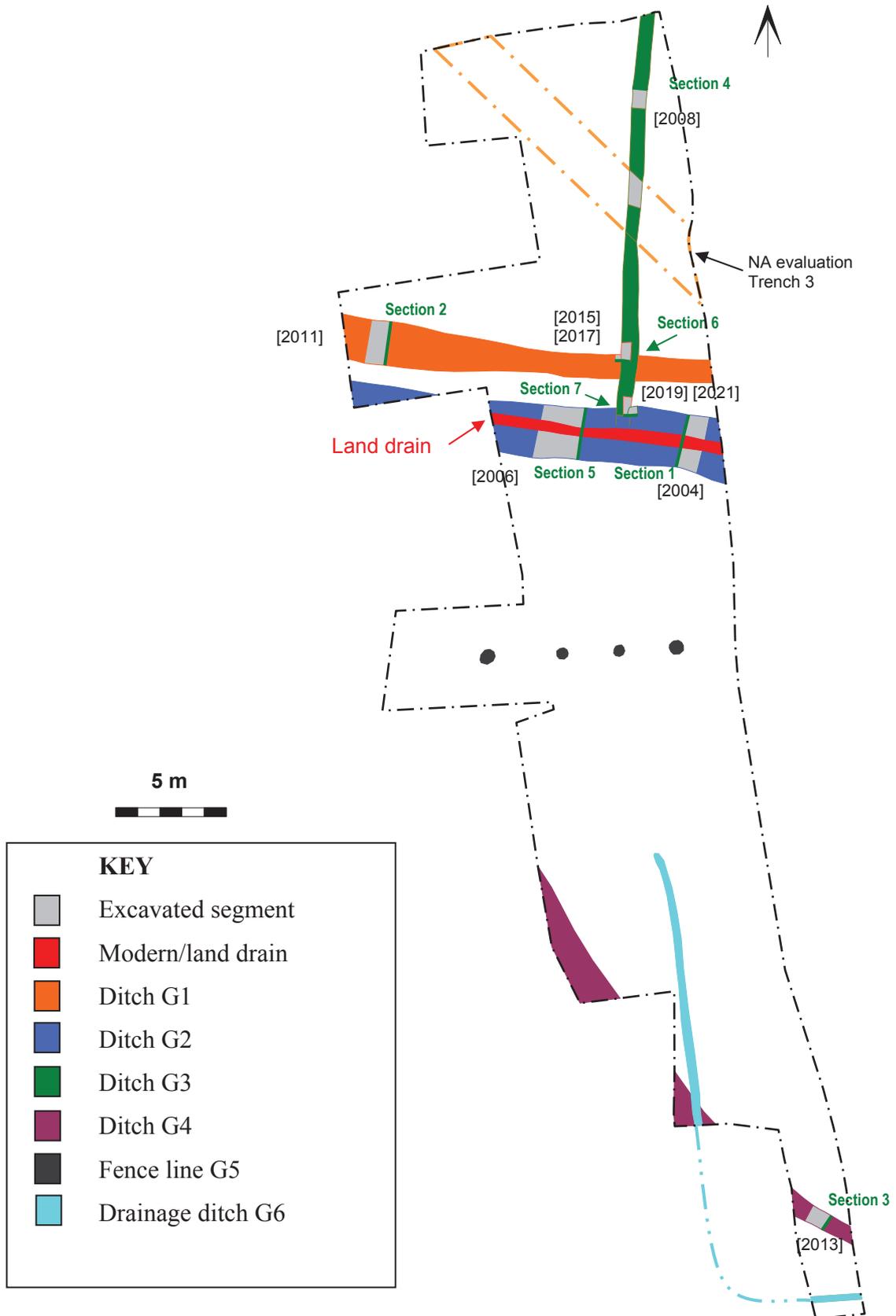


Sub-surface brick-built boathouse, view of entrance and view of interior

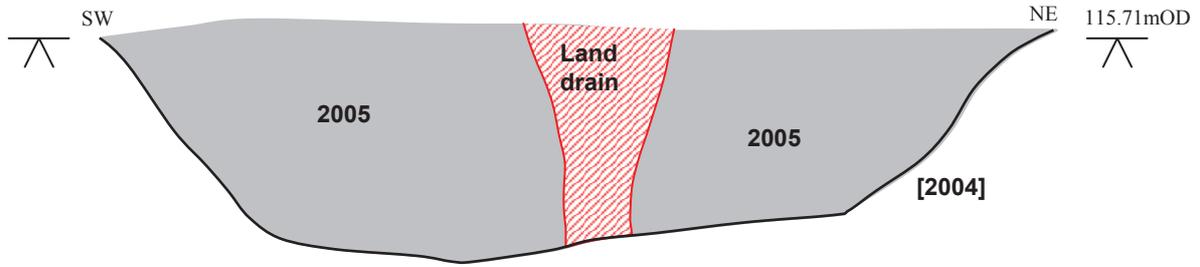


**Figure 3:** Location of Trench 10 and sub-surface brick-built boathouse, with selected photographs

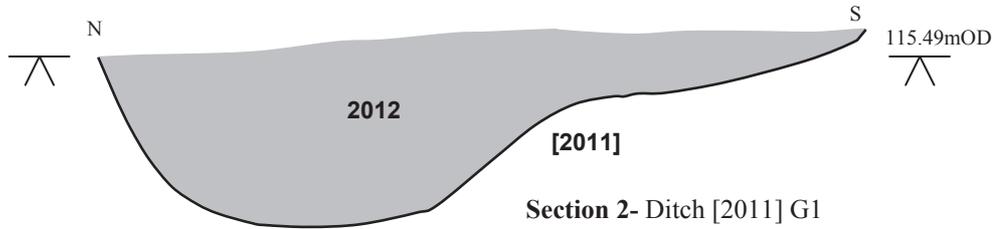
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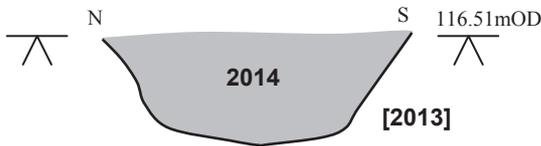
**Figure 4:** All features plan of mitigation area (Trench 20)



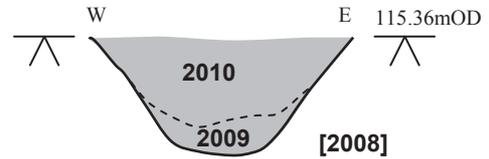
Section 1- Ditch [2004] G2



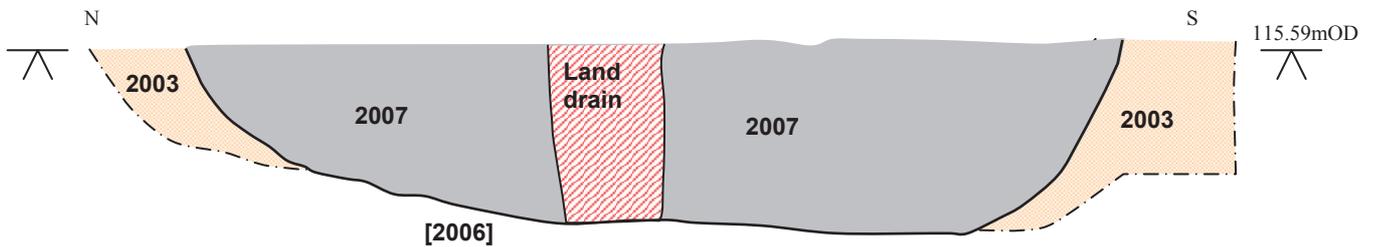
Section 2- Ditch [2011] G1



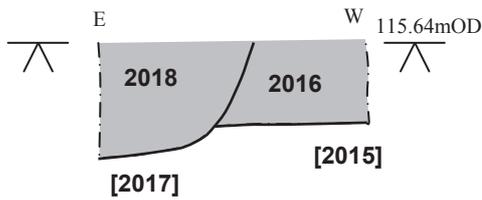
Section 3- Ditch [2013] G4



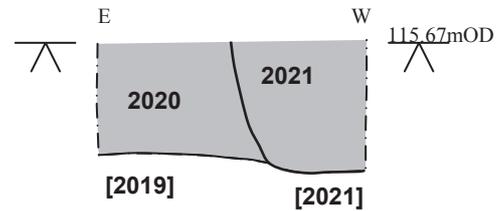
Section 4- Ditch [2008] G3



Section 5- Ditch [2006] G2



Section 6- Ditches [2017] & [2015]  
G3 & G1



Section 7- Ditches [2019] & [2021]  
G2 & G3

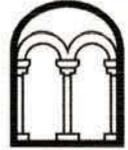
50cm



Figure 5: Sections 1 to 7

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Bedfordshire

Albion  
archaeology



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