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Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Great Bowden, Leicestershire, 2013 & 2014

Carenza Lewis, Catherine Ranson and GBHAG

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Front cover image – Test Pit 29 during excavation on Stocks Green, Great Bowden. Image courtesy of Rosemary Culkin

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of 30 1m2 'test pits' in the Leicestershire village of Great Bowden carried out in summer 2013 and 2014. The programme was funded by the Heritage Lottery with the aim of engaging the local community in their heritage. Scores of people from the local area took part in the excavations which provided new evidence for the development of the area now occupied by the village from the prehistoric period onwards. This appears to have lightly used by humans in the prehistoric period, but in the Roman period two sites, one (near the later church) considerably larger than the other, were present underneath the present village footprint. No evidence was found for activity in the 5th –9th centuries AD, but finds of late Anglo-Saxon pottery, especially Stamford Ware, indicate a thriving settlement newly founded between the mid 9th- mid 11th centuries. The test pit data clearly show the settlement to have grown rapidly into a large and densely packed village which retained some dispersed character arranged around greens and ends after the 11th century. The settlement experienced relatively little decline after the 14th century, and expanded again in the post-medieval period.

The excavations were carried out by members of Great Bowden Heritage and Archaeology Society and residents of Great Bowden with advice from Access Cambridge Archaeology using ACA's standardised excavation and recording methods. The site reports and background history were drafted in the first instance by members of Great Bowden Heritage and Archaeology Group and the final edited report with analysis of the results was prepared by Access Cambridge Archaeology.

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2 Introduction

In the summer and autumn of 2013, and then again through the spring and summer of 2014, a total of 30 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in the village of Great Bowden in south Leicestershire. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens with additional pits excavated in enclosed paddocks also within the village. The excavations were undertaken by members of Great Bowden Heritage and Archaeology Group (GBHA) with assistance from residents of Great Bowden. Additional volunteers came from further afield from Leicester, Oadby, Syston, Glenfield, Markfield, Luttorworth, Husbands Bosworth, Hinckley, Burrough on the Hill, Rearsby, Uppingham, Rothwell and High Peak. Further support and advice was provided by Leicestershire County Council, whilst post excavation assistance was provided by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, who also ACA offered advice and logistical support when needed. The excavation was funded by the Heritage Lottery fund (HLF) through their Sharing Heritage programme[1], which funds projects that focus on heritage for non-profit organisations that will also have an impact on the local community.

2.1 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003: Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971). Until recently, however, attention has focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements that are presently deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), now overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation, despite the fact that CORS greatly out-number DMVs (Lewis et al 1997, 143-6; Dyer and Everson 2012, 13). The importance of CORS data is further underlined by evidence showing that DMVs are atypical when compared to medieval settlements overall, tending to be smaller, poorer, later, and less favourably sited (Lewis et al 1997, 146-155), as well as unevenly distributed - numerous in the central province of England but much less common elsewhere (Beresford and Hurst 1971, fig 13; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000, 28-9). CORS, by definition covered by modern settlement, are often perceived as archaeologically inaccessible, but test pit excavation is a remarkably effective means of recovering useful archaeological data from such sites (Cooper and Priest 2003; Lewis 2003; Jones and Page 2007; Gerrard and Aston 2012). Despite these recent advances, however, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation that includes excavation remains very small.

The University of Cambridge test pit programme aims to increase the number of currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) for which test pit data can be used to

[1] http://www.hlf.org.uk/HowToApply/programmes/Pages/sharingheritage.aspx#.U8OJ9RBjGSo (Accessed July 2014)

reconstruct their development in order to help redress the bias in existing rural settlement research previously focused on deserted medieval (DMVs) villages and severely shrunken sites (Wade 2000; Gerrard 2003; Taylor 2010; Dyer and Everson 2012). Test pits can be sited wherever possible on unbuilt-up land within selected CORS, usually in private gardens, and the excavated data analysed and mapped. Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 50 CORS, most in eastern England. This new research is contributing towards developing the evidence-base upon which our knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, generating a new overall dataset that is more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of medieval settlement sites which are now deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b; 2014). The excavations at Great Bowden contribute to this research.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Great Bowden were as follows:

- To strengthen the village's sense of community.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Great Bowden and its environs.
- Establish changes in the extent, shape, density and location of Great Bowden over the past 1500 years

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Great Bowden were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Great Bowden through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties throughout the village.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 100 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Great Bowden were as follows:

- A minimum of 104 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 200 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of Great Bowden.
- An engaged and informed local population.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Great Bowden.

4 Location and Village Setting

The village of Great Bowden is situated in south Leicestershire in the East Midlands, just 1.79km northeast of Market Harborough as the crow flies and set just south of the A6, a major routeway, which connects Leicester, 22km to the northwest and Kettering, 16km to the southeast (figure 1). The parish is partly bounded by Market Harborough to the south, the Grand Union Canal along the south-western boundary, Langton Brook along its northern side, which is also a tributary of the River Welland that also forms the majority of the eastern parish boundary (figure 2). The village is centred on SP 74562 88800.

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Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of the East Midlands and the Leicestershire village of Great Bowden highlighted in red.

The present village of Great Bowden is to be quite nucleated in formation, although originally it may have been more dispersed, possibly arranged around a number of greens and extending as interrupted rows along the various routes into the village. Some of the original greens (Upper Green, Nether Green, Stocks Green/'the Green') are still visible today although there has been a great deal of infilling between the greens from the 19th century onwards[2]. In the latter 19th century, the Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile map shows settlement south of the village along Station Road and to Knight's End to be very much more interrupted than is the case today, and similarly the north side of Main Street running west of Upper Green has been infilled

[2] www.greatbowden.org/documents/VillageDesignStatement2000.pdf (Accessed July 2014)

with 20th century housing. Conversely, the southern side of Upper Green itself was encroached on in the 19th century but is now free of buildings. The rest of the parish is, and was also in the 19th century, almost entirely devoid of settlement, thus although the village plan may not be compactly nucleated until recently, the wide landscape appears to have a broadly nucleated settlement pattern of some long standing.

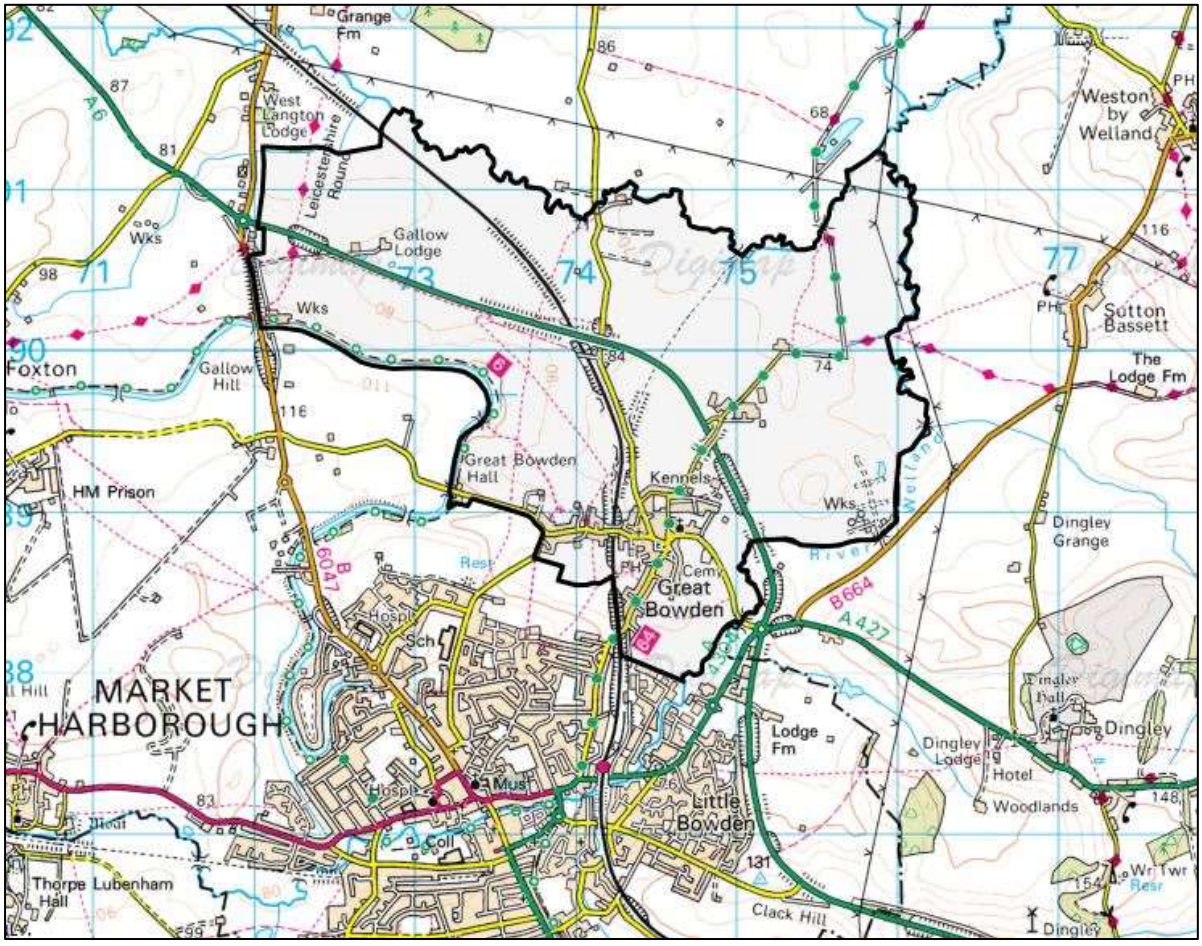

Figure 2: The parish of Great Bowden (Copyright Edina Digimap)

A wide range of building materials have been utilised in the village, although the traditional fabric was timber and mud, until there was a shortage of timber from the 17th century when stone and brick houses became more widespread[3]. Brick fields are noted west of the village on the Ordnance Survey map in the later 19th century. The ironstone was sourced locally from just over the county border into Northamptonshire and it is likely that the Great Bowden brickworks was opened in 1811[4], the original ones were clamp-fired, so the varying kiln temperatures meant a variety of colour bricks. It was only after the canal was constructed a short while later that with the transport of coal, stronger and better fired bricks could be made in the village.

The village today boasts a number of local groups and clubs, as well as shops, cafes, a pre-school and primary school, pubs, the village hall and church and has a

[3] www.greatbowden.org/documents/VillageDesignStatement2000.pdf (Accessed July 2014)
[4] http://greatbowdenheritage.btck.co.uk/ExcavationReports/TheStripEx (Accessed July 2014)

population of about 1000. There are also good transport links to the nearby town of Market Harborough[5].

The majority of Great Bowden is in a conservation area (figure 3), extending from the church all the way along Main Street as well as to the north as far as the Kennels and south only along the northern part of Knight's End Road and Horseshoe Lane.

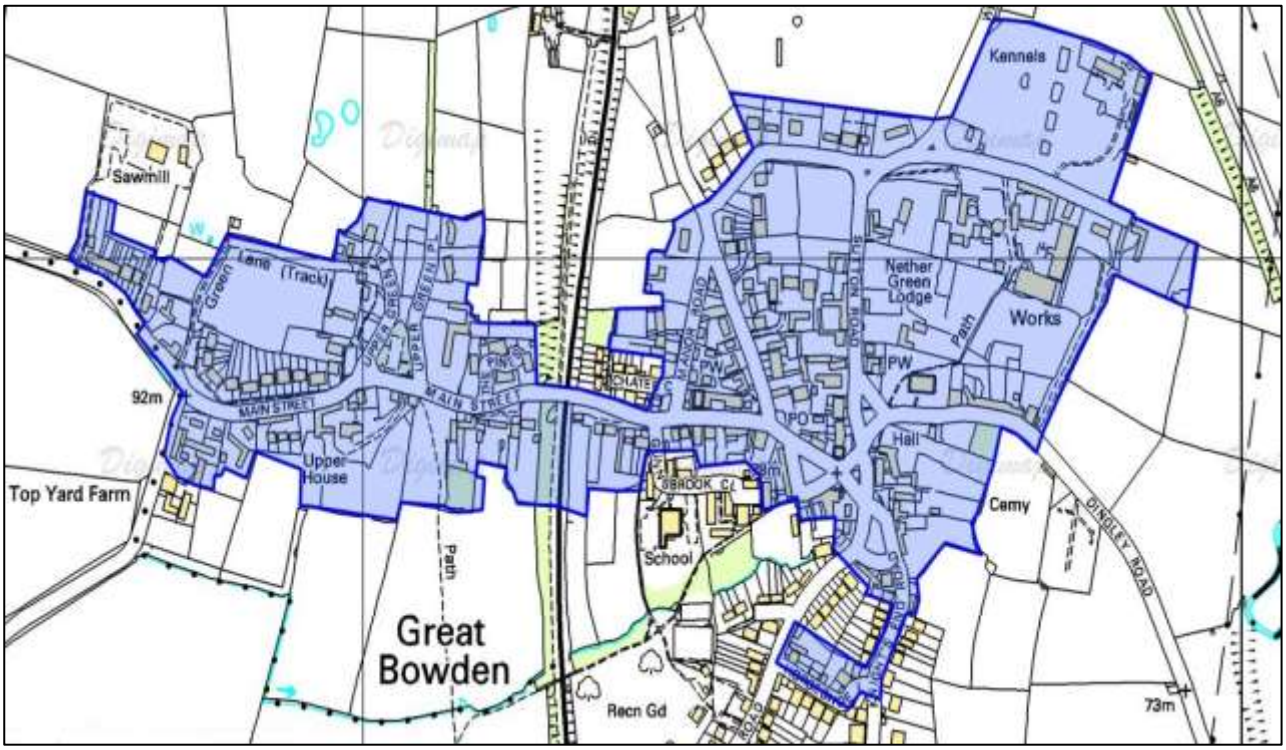

Figure 3: The extent of the Great Bowden conservation area (Copyright Edina Digimap)

The village also hosts an active historical society as well as a Heritage and Archaeology group, both run by the residents of Great Bowden. Websites dedicated to both groups are available online: www.http://www.greatbowdenhistoricalsociety.btck.co.uk/ and www.http://greatbowdenheritage.btck.co.uk/.

[5] http://www.greatbowden.org/ (Accessed July 2014)

5 Geology and Topography

Leicestershire is an inland county in the East Midlands that is bordered by Nottinghamshire to the north, Lincolnshire to the northeast, Rutland to the east, Northamptonshire to the southeast, Warwickshire to the southwest, and Derbyshire to the northwest.

Great Bowden lies on the western valley side of the River Welland, occupying a landscape that has been characterised as having wide shallow valleys with gently sloping sides, with a mix of agricultural fields on the valley sides with pasture in the flood plains, bounded by hedgerows and little in the way of tree cover[6]. The village sits between 70m OD in the east of the parish along the river and rises to 90m OD in the far west of the parish.

The underlying geology of the river valley is that of the Lias Group, consisting of mudstone, siltstone, limestone and sandstone that was formed 172 - 204 million years ago, when the area was covered by shallow seas. The superficial geology is mainly that of alluvium, consisting of clays, silts and sands that were formed up to 2 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by rivers as well as glacial sand and gravel in parts[7].

6 Methodology

6.1 Excavation strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Great Bowden involved members of Great Bowden Heritage and Archaeology (GBHA) excavating 1m^2 test pits, with assistance from members of the public and occasional assistance from archaeologists at Leicestershire County Council. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard 2010), employed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and forthcoming). These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc.) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.

Test pits were sited wherever members of the public in Great Bowden could offer sites for excavation, up to a maximum of 30 due to funding limits.

[6] www.harborough.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?downloadID=175 (Accessed July 2014)
[7] www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html (Accessed July 2014)

6.2 Excavation methods

Digging of the test pits in most cases took place over two days. The number of participants at each test pit varied, averaging at about 10 volunteers for each site (including both adults and children, with age ranges between 86 and two). Each team was provided with a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data were entered. Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test pits were 1m^2. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording was undertaken by members of GBHA using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all participants. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.
- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- A register was kept by each test pit excavation team detailing photographs taken, including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are taken to the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they were sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

6.3 On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from Leicestershire County Council were available for advice when needed. Pottery and most other finds were provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experienced members of GBHA.

6.4 On-site finds identification and retention

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

6.5 Trench and test pit closing and backfilling

- The site supervisor or experienced member of GBHA inspected each test pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.
- All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

6.6 Recording

- The test pits were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events.
- The test pit recording system used by excavating members of GBHA comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience (Lewis 2007).
- It is used in conjunction with written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images.
- The site code is GBO/13 for 2013 and GBO/14 for 2014.

6.7 Finds processing and recording

Previous experience of test pit excavation indicates that the most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern material (post-1900), most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric, glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

6.7.1 Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All finds pre-dating 1800 have been retained

6.7.2 Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, were photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- C20th window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM were discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified were discarded, as were any unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was discarded after counting and weighing.

6.7.3 Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to ACA/University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA

should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive. Requests from landowners for the return of finds may be made and will be honoured at any time.

6.7.4 Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which were not discarded or returned to owners were retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds were stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint were bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, were stored in small boxes protected by padding and where necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context were bagged/boxed together, and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year. All bags and boxes used for storage were clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name, site code and year of excavation), test pit number and context number.

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

The River Welland dominates the landscape of Great Bowden as it flows south and east of the village, rising to the west of the village in Leicestershire and continuing east past Market Harborough and Great Bowden through Stamford and Spalding to join the North Sea at The Wash in Lincolnshire[8]. Prehistoric activity along the course of the River Welland has been found in Leicestershire as well as in neighbouring counties with sites and find spots dotted along its entire route. This suggests that the valley sides have long been favoured for settlement and the river an important conduit through the region. Scatters of flints and pottery previously found around the parish and also in Market Harborough suggest that the gently sloping valley landscape of the area may contain other as-yet undiscovered prehistoric settlements along the river valley.

In the Iron Age the territory of the Corieltauvi is thought to have encompassed most of Leicestershire, probably extending through Nottinghamshire to Lincolnshire and also perhaps north into the far south of Yorkshire (figure 4). It is probable that they had a number of tribal centres as evidence from coins that have been found locally display at least two different chiefs[9]. Despite the number of tribes that were evidently working together, only a handful of hillforts are known from the territory, although possible tribal centres have been identified at both Leicester and Lincoln.[10]

One of the most significant finds from the territory of the Corieltauvi was just outside the village of Hallaton, less than 10km north of Great Bowden. More than 5000 gold and silver coins were found along with a number of jewellery pieces, bowls, metal work and a spear head from a site thought to be a Late Iron Age open-air shrine. The remains of a three dog skeletons thought to have been 'guarding' the site along with a number of feasting food remains.[11] The majority of the coins were found to be associated with the Corieltauvi tribe, whilst the others have been identified as Roman as was the cavalry helmet that was also buried.[12]

The long-distance routeway today known as the Jurassic Way may have comprised part of the Late Iron Age road network. It passes near Great Bowden on the southern bank of the River Welland as it follows its course up to Stamford. The suggested route is thought to have originated in Banbury in Oxfordshire and follows a band of Jurassic limestone through the landscape[13].

[8] www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/639626/River-Welland (Accessed July 2014)
[9] http://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsBritain/BritainCoritani.htm (Accessed August 2014)
[10] http://www.britnumsoc.org/publications/Digital BNJ/pdfs/1994_BNJ_64_3.pdf (Accessed August 2014)
[11] http://www.leics.gov.uk/index/leisure_tourism/museums/harboroughmuseum/treasure.htm (Accessed August 2014)
[12] http://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/archaeology/research/hallaton (Accessed August 2014)
[13] www.northamptonshire.gov.uk/en/councilservices/Transport/Documents/PDF Documents/Jurassic North.pdf (Accessed July 2014)

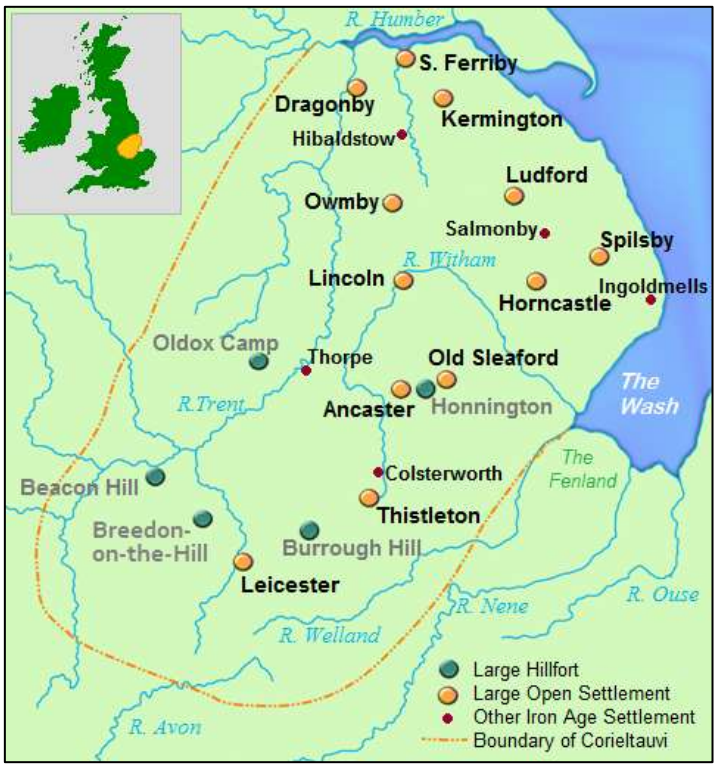

Figure 4: Major Iron Age sites in the territory of the Corieltauvi tribe (http://www.texascoritani.com/articles/corieltauvi/)

Extensive evidence of Roman activity has been found in the area, including a small Roman at Medbourne just to the northeast of Great Bowden. This was established alongside the *Via Devana*, a Roman road that went straight through the Corieltauvi territory and connected Colchester in Essex to Chester in Cheshire via Wixoe, Cambridge, Godmanchester, Corby, Medbourne and Leicester before continuing further northwest (Margary 1967). In Leicester (*Ratae Coriettauvorum*) the *Via Devana* crossed another Roman Road, known as the *Fosse Way*. This originated in Exeter in Devon and travelled northeast through Bath, Cirencester and High Cross to Leicester and then on to Lincoln. Although not on any Roman roads or established main river crossings, finds of Roman pottery recorded on the HER suggest there was a small Romano-British settlement at Market Harborough, possible part of a dispersed pattern of occupation which may have continued north in the area that is now Great Bowden.

The Victoria County History (Lee and McKinley 1964) records that Great Bowden is recorded in the Domesday Book as being held by King Edward and had a population of 49[14]. "…*There are 9 ½ carucates of land. In demesne are 2 ploughs and 13 sokemen with 8 villans and 16 bordars have 13 ½ ploughs, and pay 30s a year…"* (Williams and Martin 2003). A second entry states that the Countess Judith holds 3 carucates of land in the village, looked after by Robert de Bucy where "*there were 4 ploughs, now in demesne there is 1 plough and 4 villans with 8 bordars have 2 ploughs There are 15 acres of meadow. It was worth 10s, now 20s…"* (*Ibid*).

The name of Great Bowden may be derived from *Bugedone,* an Old English female personal name *Bucga* (although it has also been said that it may refer to a male

[14] www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22040 (Accessed July 2014)

personal name of Bugga) (Mills 2003), and the word *dun* which usually refers to a hill with a settlement on or near the summit. In the case of Great Bowden however it probably uses the word *dun* for a flat or gently sloping ledge (Gelling 1993). Great Bowden could thus mean 'the hill of a woman called Bucge'. Further variants of the name have been recorded for the village after 1086, including as *Beudon* in 1169, *Buggedon* in 1173 and *Buwedon* in 1230 (Ekwall 1940). Population figures of the village suggest that it remained small (especially in comparison to Market Harborough), with 107 tax payers recorded in 1377. By the 1670s 96 houses were assessed for the Hearth Tax, although 40 were also exempt due to poverty. 363 communicants were recorded in 1676. By the early 18th century there were 150-160 families recorded in the village and the 1801 census recorded a population of 783. This number rose steadily through the 19th century to 2250 in 1891, which almost doubled again due to the Market Harborough's expansion north into Great Bowden[15].

The church in Great Bowden is dedicated to St Peter and St Paul (the double dedication is not uncommon in association with royal estates) and its earliest surviving fabric dates to the late 13th century (Lee and McKinley 1964). It was built from ironstone with limestone dressing and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, a chancel, north and south porches and a spired west tower, which was likely built in the later 14th century. The majority of the windows are 15th century replacements and the chancel was stated to be in a state of disrepair by the mid-late 17th century, with a large amount of restoration undertaken during both the 18th and 19th centuries[16].

At the time that the parish church was being built there are records of a second chapel or church that also had its own resident chaplain, although its dedication was not mentioned. This may have been the church of St Mary in Arden that was first mentioned in 1220. Today it is ruins and stands next to Market Harborough station to the south of Great Bowden, but was in use as a chapel until the early 17th century, although mainly for the people of Market Harborough until a new chapel was built in the town that was also considered easier to access. This was when the chapel grounds were used for little more than burials and it became a mortuary chapel (GBHA 2011).

The vast majority of the listed buildings in Great Bowden date from post-medieval and later and are found scattered through the village, along the main roads and around the greens. A number of mills have been recorded in the village, the first of which was in the later 15th century, once owned by the chantry, although that one blew down in the mid-16th century. At this time a second windmill was recorded in south field and there was also a horse mill, also once belonging to the chantry[17].

During the early 17th century there were records in Great Bowden of school teachers but no official school house. A boy's school was known to have existed from 1814 to 1834. At this time there were also three other days schools, two of which included the teaching of girls and there was also two Sunday schools. It was not until 1839 that a national school was built in the village, but was deemed over crowded by the early 20th century so continued only as a primary school and secondary school age students were sent into Market Harborough for their schooling[18].

[15] www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22040 (Accessed July 2014)
[16] *Ibid*
[17] *Ibid*
[18] www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22040 (Accessed July 2014)

The Grand Union Canal, now called the 'Leicester Line' originally comprised of two canals; the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal and the 'old' Grand Union Canal, both built in the late 18th and very early 19th centuries to continue the canal from Market Harborough to Northampton and join the Grand Union Canal just north of Daventry. The old two lines were bought by the Grand Junction Canal in 1894. The canals provided a direct link from the coalfields of the East Midlands directly into London, although with the rise of the railways this was short lived and was closed to industrial traffic by the early 20th century[19].

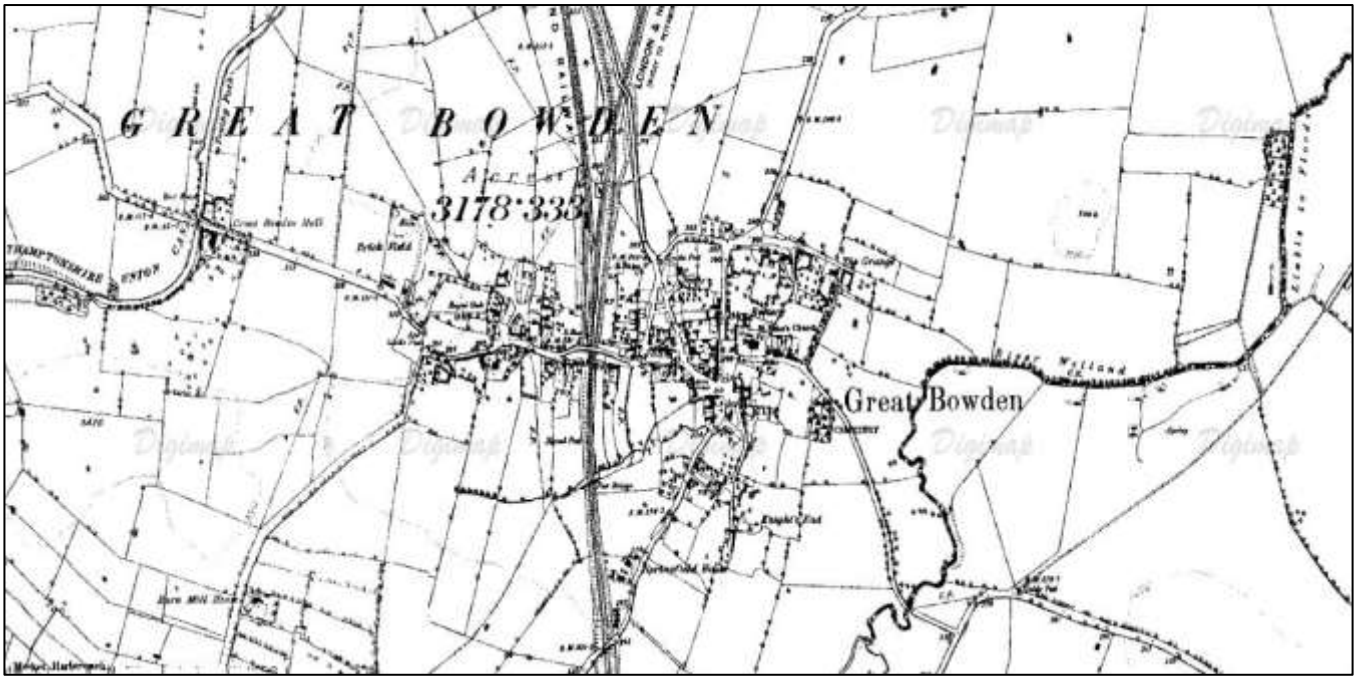

Figure 5: 1880's map of Great Bowden (Copyright Edina Digimap)

The Midland Railway was built in the 1840's and effectively divided the village in half (figure 5). The line was first opened by the London and North Western Railway and then a second line was built by Midland Railway from between 1853-55[20]. The line continues south through Kettering and Bedford to London and north to Leicester where it again splits. There is no station in the village, the nearest being at Market Harborough.

The Enclosure Act of June 1776 heralded the transition from open field systems in Great Bowden in the medieval period (fig 79) to enclosed fields that are still seen today. 2982 acres were enclosed in Great Bowden at the same time that 'rights of way' were established, distinguishing between the movements of both animals and people. Most of these followed existing routeways, such as Welham Lane, Fairfield Road and Dingley Road, but two new drift roads were set out in the award; the first joined Langton Road with Welham Lane and second joined Russell's Lane with Bowden Lane in Market Harborough (now known as Burmill Road) (Aucott 2008).

[19] http://canalrivertrust.org.uk/canals-and-rivers/grand-union-canal-leicester-line (Accessed July 2014)
[20] www.harborough.gov.uk/downloads/Great_Bowden.pdf (Accessed July 2014)

The following paragraphs summarise the finds listed on the Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Heritage Gateway website searching the area within 2km of Great Bowden[21].

7.1 Prehistoric period

A small number of prehistoric flints have been recorded from the parish, one of the most recent from trial trenching in 2013 on land west of Genevieve at The Green and was recorded as a Mesolithic/Neolithic blade core, found with a Neolithic/Bronze Age core and flake and unworked burnt stones (MLE 21167). A polished Neolithic flint axe was found from the back garden of 9 Langton Road (MLE 7205) and a further three flints were found at Knights End Close (MLE 20487) and have been tentatively dated to between the Early Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. About 40 worked flints were found during fieldwalking in 2005/7 to the southwest of the village and include blades, flakes, cores, scrapers and struck fragments (MLE 17041) although no date has been specifically assigned to these finds.

Two possible sites of Iron Age activity have also been identified on the HER, although given their proximity they may actually be part of a single settlement. Decorated Iron Age pottery was found during a Watching Brief along Green Lane in 2007 (MLE 17526) and in 2003 fieldwalking had yielded two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery from land to the north of the Saw Mill in the far west of the village, off Main Street (MLE 10148). Both of these sites also yielded early Roman pottery.

7.2 Roman period

Evidence for Romano-British activity within the parish has so far been quite limited. Scatters of Roman period pottery have been identified with later Iron Age pottery in the west of the village, north of the Saw Mill (MLE 10148) as well as from Green Lane (MLE 17526), which suggests that there was a continuation of occupation into the later 1st century and possibly beyond. Romano-British pottery was also found during a test pit excavation at Buckminster Close in 2006, presumed residual amongst later material (MLE 16452), and from trail trenching on land west of Genevieve on The Green where three sherds of Roman pottery were recorded (MLE 21168).

7.3 Anglo-Saxon period

Great Bowden itself is listed on the HER as the historic core of a settlement of probable Anglo-Saxon origin (MLE 9021), an inference supported by Late Anglo-Saxon features and finds from the area. During an evaluation in 2005 along Langton Road, a ditch, two gullies and two pits were found with 10th and 11th century pottery (MLE 10653) and further work on site also yielded more medieval finds (see section 7.4). More recent archaeological work carried out in 2011/2012 at Fernie Hunt Kennels in the far northeast of the village found a number of Late Saxon to medieval features, including ditches, pits, gullies as well as a number of sherds of pottery (MLE 19829). Both of these sites appear to have origins in the very late Saxon period, based on the pottery recorded, although they also both peaked in terms of activity in

[21] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=1021 (Accessed July 2014)

the medieval period. Further sherds of Late Saxon pottery were found at various sites in the village, one site towards the southern end of Knights End Road yielded Late Saxon pottery during a test pit excavation in 2005 (MLE 16425). Another test pit was excavated in 2006 at Buckminster Close which also yielded a lot of medieval pottery, some of which has been suggested may be Late Anglo Saxon in date (MLE 16452). Trial Trenching in 2013 on land to the west of Genevieve at The Green also yielded a mix of likely very late Saxon pottery as well as a number of sherds of medieval (MLE 21169).

7.4 High and Later Medieval periods

The historic core of the village has also been classified on the HER as a site of medieval (as well as Anglo-Saxon) date (MLE 9021), although this record states that it was probably once two separate parts, possibly arranged around the two main greens that are still seen today. Earthwork remains of probable former settlement have also been recorded around Knights End Road (MLE 1953). These were investigated in 2012 by Great Bowden Heritage and Archaeology Group (GBHA) in the form of both surveys and test pitting; the results of which included a number of sherds of medieval pottery as well as later finds and possible medieval rubbish pits or ditch features, suggesting that this area was indeed one of medieval settlement.

Additional features dating to the medieval period have been excavated at Langton Road (MLE 10653), which were found during an evaluation in 2005 and were identified as a ditch, two gullies and two pits that were found with 10th-11th century pottery. Further work on the same site in 2006 recorded boundary ditches, a 12th century fish pond and a 13th-14th century revetment wall with associated dumping (probably from a midden) to raise and level the ground.

In the far north of the village at Fernie Hunt Kennels on Nether Green, an evaluation in 2011-2012 found various features identified as both pits and enclosure ditches, which are thought to be related to medieval settlement in this area, which peaked between the 12th and 14th centuries. A large amount of medieval pottery was recorded along with a copper alloy ring and a large amount of animal bone. Trial trenching at Fernie Hunt Stables in 2011 recovered a number of sherds of medieval pottery along with other finds, possibly suggesting a midden site (MLE 21043).

Trail trenching in 2007 at Green Lane yielded a number of gullies, pits and postholes with 21 sherds of high medieval pottery. These was followed up later in the same year as a watching brief which also found a gully, two pits and 41 more sherds of high medieval pottery (MLE 16665). The site is known to have been within the medieval village core.

During trial trenching on land to the west of Genevieve, close to the centre of the village, a number of sherds of medieval pottery were recorded with fragments of fired clay. It has been suggested that these were likely deposited during manuring, given the state of abrasion on them (MLE 21169).

A watching brief in 1998 was undertaken at 1 Main Street where a scatter of medieval pottery was recorded with a variety of features. These suggested the presence of one of more rubbish pits and a possible collapsed wall (MLE 8361).

Excavations by GBHA have been undertaken along Dingley Road in the east of the village, where a possible wall, cobbled surfaces and a possible trackway were all uncovered (MLE 18151) with a variety of both medieval and post-medieval finds. It was thought that the wall may have been part of a barn.

A small number of test pits had already been excavated in the village by GBHA prior to the 2013-14 season of test pitting. A test pit excavated in 2005 at the southern end of Knights End Road yielded high medieval pottery (MLE 16425) that was also mixed in with both Late Saxon and post-medieval finds. Also in 2005 a test pit was dug at Tinkers Thatch, which recorded various finds including medieval pottery and a possible post hole feature, although this is undated (MLE 17193). Further test pits were excavated at Buckminster Close in 2006 where medieval pottery and a horseshoe were all recovered (MLE 16452). In 2010 another test pit along Dingley Road recorded a compact earth surface with four flat large stones and medieval pottery (MLE 18150). A test pit excavated in 2009 at 43 Knights End Road has yielded medieval and later pottery sherds (MLE 20485).

Survey work was also undertaken with the aid of aerial photographs of the village and from which probable medieval earthworks recorded as a building platform and enclosure were recorded from around Green Lane (MLE 1950).

The church of St Peter and St Paul has already been discussed above and mainly dates from the 13th century (MLE 14936), although there are also both 14th and 15th century additions. Medieval earthworks have also been recorded to the east of the church (MLE 1955). Great Bowden Bridge, crossing the River Welland in the east of the parish, was first mentioned in 1523 (MLE 1946), but a crossing on the same site or the same bridge may be much earlier in date. The presence of a spring to the southeast of Bankfield Drive is mentioned in medieval documents from c.1336 (MLE 18324).

Excavations in 2005-6 indicated that property boundaries on Langton Road were re-arranged in the 15th century. The alterations included the laying of a cobble surface, as well as the construction of a cob wall, aligned north-south (MLE 17022). Additional activity was also recorded into the post-medieval and modern periods (see section 7.5).

Isolated medieval spot finds recorded on the HER; include Oak Apple Cottage on Upper Green Place, a former public house, where very late medieval pottery and a bone spoon were found during renovation work (MLE 14952). Two medieval encaustic floor tile fragments and part of a marble slab with a Latin inscription were found in the garden of 9 Dingley Road (MLE 9868). Medieval pottery has been found elsewhere around the village with a number coming from The Paddock and at Nether Green during the 1970s (MLE 6752) and from land to the north of Top Yard Farm in the early 1950s during the construction of some council houses (MLE 6751). Additional pottery has also been found during the late 1950s near the West Lodge to Upper House in the west of the village (MLE 6753). A medieval silver hammered coin dates between 1369-1411 was found at the Red Lion pub garden on Main Street during the early 1990s (MLE 6974).

7.5 Post-Medieval period and later

The historic settlement core of Great Bowden is known to have continued through the post-medieval period from its origins in the Late Saxon/high medieval (MLE 9021).

Associated with the church is the construction of the stone and part cob wall around the churchyard, most likely during the 17th century. Stone pier gates were also constructed at the entrances at this time also (MLE 14937). The site of the village pond has also been recorded at Nether Green (MLE 19785) that was shown on both 19th and 20th century mapping. The presence of a spring was also first recorded during the 14th century to the southeast of Bankfield Drive would also have been in use through the post-medieval period as it is still present today (MLE 18324).

A post-medieval well was discovered outside the back door of 19 Manor Road during building work. Mainly made from compacted clay with some shaped bricks at the top, this measured 1.5m in diameter and had a depth of at least 6m (MLE 16208). It is thought to have belonged to house no. 21, as there was no house present on the site with the well at this time. Another well has been recorded at 26 The Green, although this one is brick lined and was uncovered during renovation work in 2004. Found within the well was also an 'unusual wooden structure' (MLE 16907).

An excavation in 2005-6 at 24-26 Langton Road found that the site was occupied by a cobbled yard between the mid-15th and late 17th centuries, associated with which was a cob wall. A variety of post-medieval finds were also found with this, including pottery, clay pipe, tile, nails, locks, fittings, animal bone and a thimble (MLE 17022).
Trial trenching in 2011 at Fernie Hunt Stables recorded a number of post-medieval pottery sherds with clay pipe and a small quantity of animal bone (MLE 21043). Further trial trenching at land to the west of Genevieve also yielded a number of post-medieval pottery sherds that were likely deposited during manuring (MLE 21169).

An excavation and metal detecting survey in 2012 at Knights End revealed a number of finds, including five Georgian half pennies and a 19th century livery button with post-medieval pottery and fragments of CBM (MLE 20486).
A geophysical survey in 2006 at Buckminster Close recorded a large double ditched oval feature. This was followed up in 2009 with an excavation that actually proved it was a parade ground for displaying horses (MLE 17194).

Excavations by GBHA in 2010 found the foundations for a barn with associated cobble surfaces at The Green/Dingley Road. The finds consist of post-medieval brick and tile (MLE 18152). Further excavations by the group in 2010 at Dingley Road also recorded a possible wall, cobbled surfaces and a possible trackway with various post-medieval finds. It was thought that the wall may have been part of a barn (MLE 18151).

A number of the test pits excavated in the village by GBHA prior to 2013 have yielded post-medieval finds. In 2005 a pit towards the southern end of Knights End Road, produced post-medieval pottery and a clay pipe and buckle (MLE 16425), while one at Tinkers Thatch recorded post-medieval pottery with undated features, including a curved stone feature as well as a possible posthole (MLE 17193). At 43 Knights End Road a test pit dug in 2009 contained pottery dating from the medieval period onwards (MLE 20485). In 2010 a test pit excavated along Dingley Road recorded a

compact earth surface, four flat large stones with sherds of post-medieval pottery and animal bone (MLE 18150).

The footbridge over the railway (discussed above) in Great Bowden is made from cast iron and is shown on the 1st edition OS map dating from the late 19th century (MLE 16833). A K6 telephone kiosk still stands on The Green (MLE 14966) and dates from 1935.

7.6 Undated

Only a few undated features have been recorded on the HER in Great Bowden, one of these is a stone-lined well, c.1.5m in diameter found during building work at the Congregational Church in 2007 (MLE 16750). It is believed that this is the well that is marked on the first OS map and that the chapel was built over it in 1885. A second undated well was also found in the back garden of 13 Main Street and was over 7m in depth (MLE16447). Also recovered from the same garden were a number of horse bones that were found in clay less than 1m under a bank at the side of the cottage.

During some of the early test pit excavations in the village at Tinkers Thatch, an undated curved stone feature and a possible posthole were both identified (MLE 17193). No additional work has yet been undertaken on this feature, but within the test pit a number of mainly post-medieval and later pottery finds were found.
A geophysical survey that was undertaken in 2006 at Buckminster Close found a linear feature (MLE 17196) and a subsequent test pit on the site also found the ditch, but both medieval and post-medieval pottery were found from the test pit, so no definite date has yet to be assigned to the feature.

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Great Bowden

The approximate locations of the 14 1m^2 test pits excavated over weekends between in July, August, September and November 2013 can be seen in figure 6 with the 16 test pits that were excavated over weekends in March, April, May, June and July in 2014. This gave a total of 30 test pits excavated over the two years. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order and also by year. Most excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Great Bowden and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

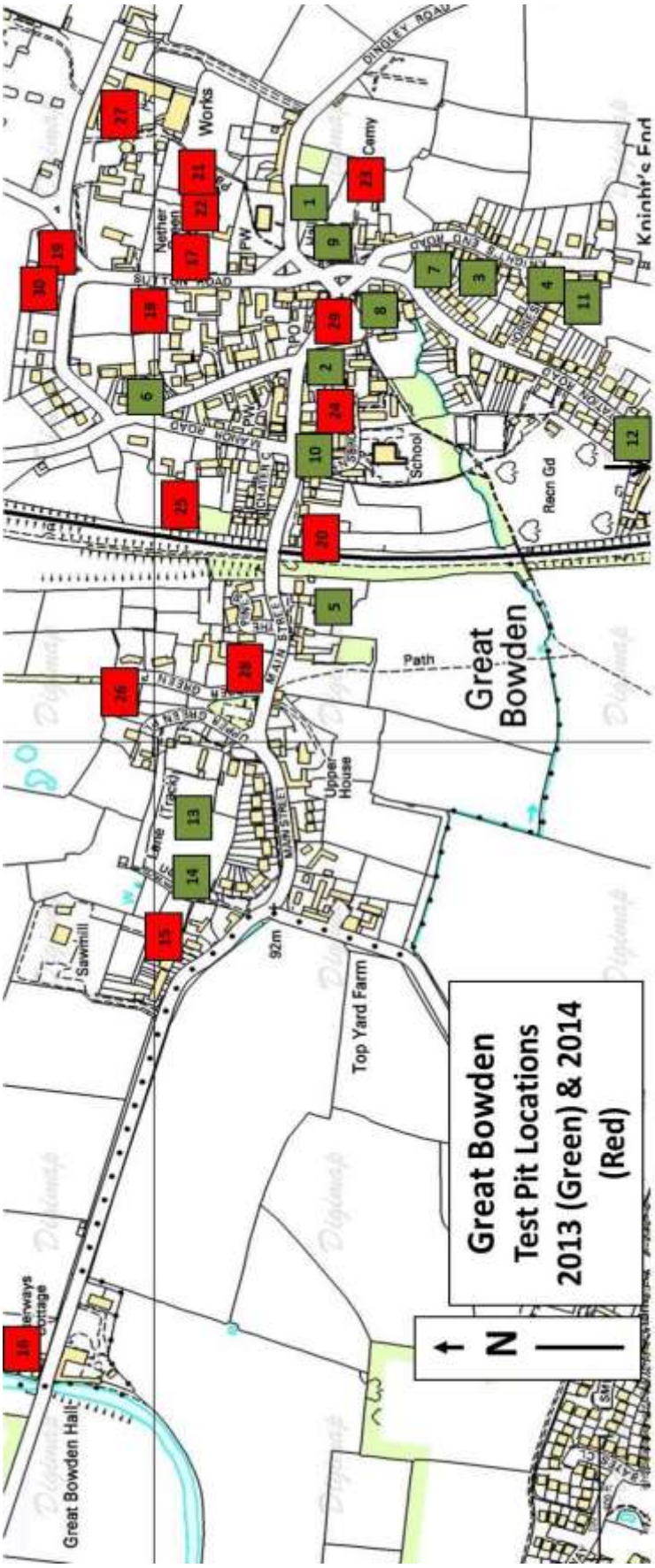

Figure 6: Great Bowden test pit locations (not to scale): 2013 excavations in green and 2014 in red (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

8.1 Test Pit one (GBO/13/1)

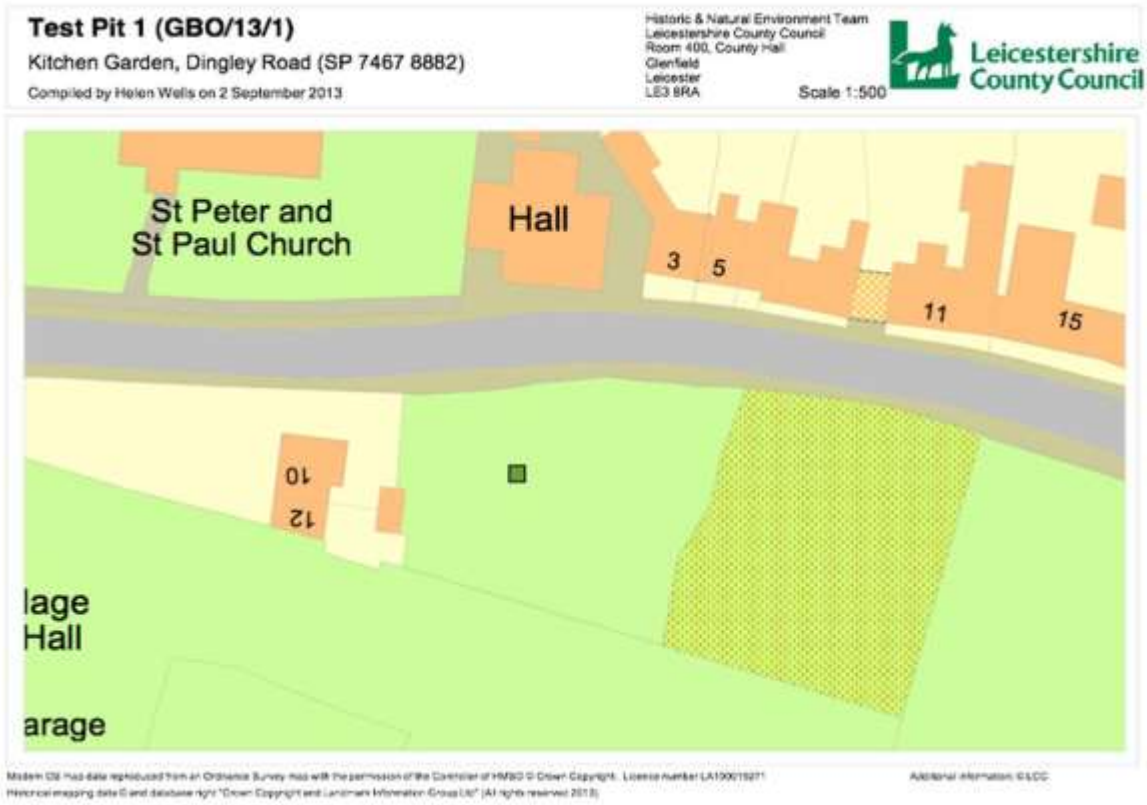

Figure 7: Location map of GBO/13/1.

Test Pit 1 was excavated in a turfed area of a vegetable and fruit garden which has been under cultivation throughout living memory and probably for over 100 years. The garden is situated on the southern side of Dingley Road near the western boundary of the currently occupied village. (Kitchen Garden, Dingley Road, Great Bowden. SP 7467 8882).

The garden is opposite the Parish Church and close to The Green and Church Green in the east of the village. The earliest map from an estate plan of 1843 shows no sign of a property on the plot although there is a well-marked towards the west of the garden. Other properties are shown pre dating the current ones on the north side of Dingley Road.

Test Pit 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, when the water table was reached making further excavation impossible. Natural yellow clay could be seen particularly in the corners of the final context. The pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from GBO/13/1, although the vast majority of which dates as Victorian. These were mixed in with a number of medieval and post-medieval wares that have been identified as Medieval Shelly Ware, Potterspury

Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, Midland Purple Ware, Cistercian Ware, Midland Yellow Ware, Midland Black Ware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A small amount of Late Saxon Stamford Ware and South Lincs Oolitic Ware were also recorded through the test pit.

		STAM		OOL		SHC		PT		LB		MP		CIST		MY		MB		TGE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	1							1	1			1	6									19	90			58	100	850-1900
1	2	1	2									1	11					3	10			2	3	9	58			128	152	850-1900
1	4											1	4							1	1			12	105	4	4	35	33	1350-1900
1	5	1	2									2	15									1	1	6	55	1	1	20	17	850-1900
1	6					1	14			1	1	1	8	1	2							1	1			1	1	4	4	1100-1900
1	6A																							1	1	1	1	5	14	1680-1900
1	7	1	2					1	23			2	38											2	21					850-1700
1	7A																			1	5							4	15	1600-1900
1	8			1	5											1	3													1050-1600

Table 1: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/1

The soil in the first 0.3m was a dark loam with large quantities of brick and Victorian pottery smashed into small pieces presumably to make the soil easier to work and to increase the drainage. There were also significant amounts of charcoal and charcoal flecks present. One primary, two secondary and three tertiary flint flakes were also recorded through the test pit as well as a small multiple platform flake core. Additional faunal remains have also been positively identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and horse as well as unidentifiable remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments.

A steel or soft iron pipe, believed to be a gas pipe, was found at the start of the 4th context lying approximately east-west. The pipe appeared to be laid rather than randomly deposited. The pipe was level and just at the base of the worked levels of soil. The pipe ended in the centre of the pit and was uncapped with an open threaded end. The pipe was sawn off, with permission, to allow the excavation to continue. Further enquiry revealed that the building on the cottage boundary to the east of the pit was a washhouse with a gas boiler still in use in the 1960s. The most probably explanation for the gas pipe is that it was feeding this appliance but it cannot be explained why the pipe was laid parallel to Dingley Road and the gas was not linked directly to the property from the mains in the road. During the 1960s the owners of the garden also owned the adjacent cottage, pasture land around Dingley Road and the house at 11 Dingley Road.

At the start of context 5 an area of dark fine soil was found close to the southern edge of the pit. This area increased in size through context 6 and then reduced again in context 7. Victorian pottery sherds were recovered in this area and were recorded separately as Contexts 6a and 7a. An area of large stone was also found embedded in the southern side of the pit. There appeared no obvious link between these stones and the dark earth feature.

8.2 Test Pit two (GBO/13/2)

Figure 8: Location Map of GBO/13/2

Test Pit 2 was excavated in the back garden of an end of terrace Grade II listed early 19th century local red brick built cottages, lining The Green, in the centre of the current village. The house stands on brick footings but the boundary brick wall to the north-east has massive local stone footings. Deeds start with a will dated 1855, where the property is described as *"lately built in the garden"* of the neighbouring farmhouse, now 1 Main Street. The latter has archaeological evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation[22].

Although 20 The Green has been subject to development over the years, and has well worked borders, it is thought that the small lawned area is undisturbed. The pit was sited in this lawn more than 6 metres from the mature ash tree in the North corner of the plot, and approximately 3 metres from the well (20 The Green, Great Bowden. SP 7447 8880).

Test Pit 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. Soil is loam over heavy clay, and the water table is approximately 1 metre below the surface. There is a bell-shaped stone lined well, now capped, adjacent to the current house. Other wells dot The Green beyond.

[22] University of Leicester Archaeological Services 1998 Report No. 99/04

Figure 10: 1891 OS map of the area

Figure 9: 20 The Green, Gt Bowden. Front elevation, facing The Green, showing older part of the house and 1990 extension

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GBO/13/2 dates to the 16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Yellow Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian. Medieval pottery was also recorded through the test pit as Medieval Shelly Ware, Midland Purple Ware, Late medieval ware and Cistercian Ware. Additional flints were also found and identified as both primary and secondary flint flakes as well as a small amount of animal bone, categorised as cow, sheep/goat and dog. A number of fragments of bone were also only able to be recorded as either cattle- or sheep-sized due to their size.

		SHC		MP		LMT		CIST		GRE		MY		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					1	1									5	31			15	37	1400-1900
2	2	1	3	1	2			1	1	1	3					14	64			52	69	1100-1900
2	3			1	1							1	6	2	8	12	55			56	94	1350-1900
2	4													1	10	1	1			22	24	1650-1900
2	5			1	1											8	47	2	2	17	14	1350-1900
2	6			1	4			2	2			2	10			6	48			8	6	1350-1900
2	7			2	14											6	14			4	4	1350-1900
2	8															11	173			2	2	1680-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/2

The pottery and other finds were largely indicative of a garden worked in the post-medieval period with material added to aid drainage. Some pottery could have been moved during the growth of numerous tree roots encountered during the excavation. There were also several large stones (0.1-0.2m in length) which may have formed part of a wall in the past.

8.3 Test Pit three (GBO/13/3)

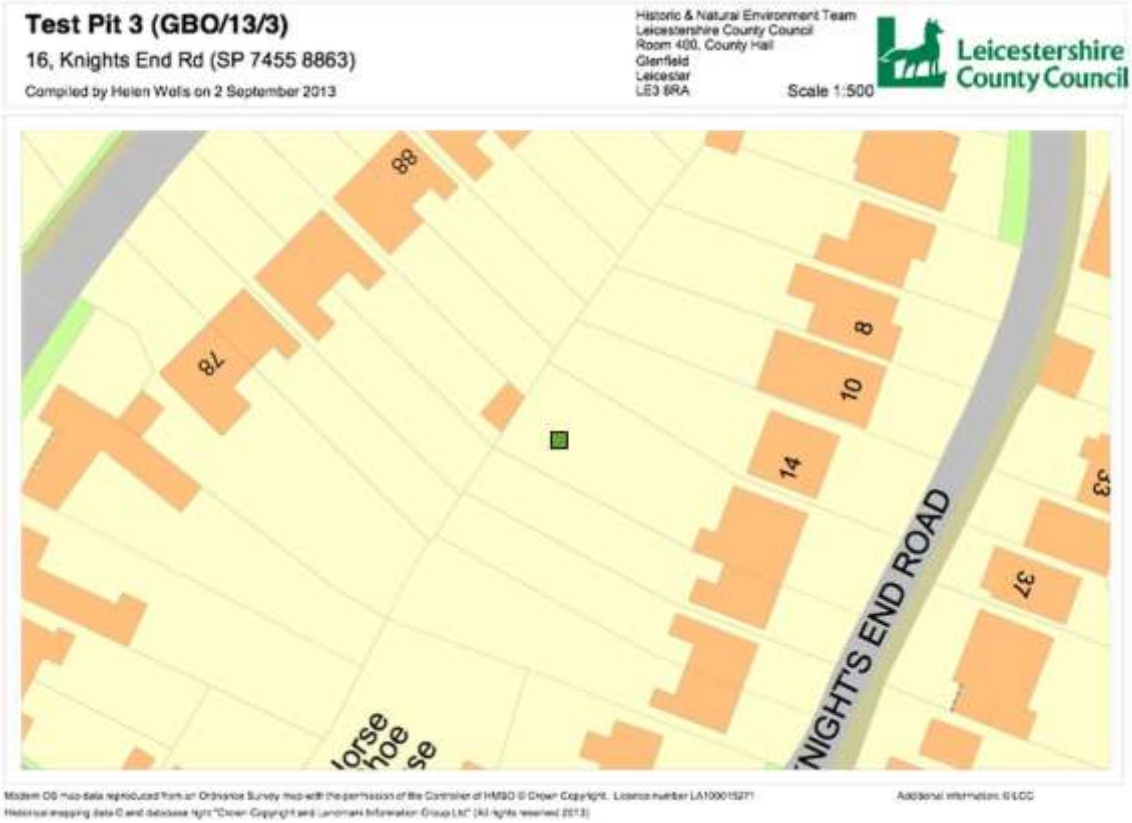

Figure 11: Location map of GBO/13/3

Figure 12: Site marked by arrow on 1891 OS Map

Test Pit 3 was excavated in a grassed area towards the rear of the back garden of an early 20th century house shown as an orchard on the 1891 OS map (see figure 10). (16 Knights End Road, Great Bowden. SP 7455 8863). Knights End Road is now a cul-de-sac ending 130m south of this property where a track continues into the fields. This test pit was dug 70m north of GBO/13/4 and approximately 80m south of GBO/13/7.

Test pit 3 was dug to a depth of 1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GBO/13/3 dates to the Late Saxon and medieval periods as St Neots Ware, Stamford Ware, and Medieval Shelly Ware, Potter's Marston Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and Brill/Boarstall ware. An additional four sherds of Victorian pottery were also recorded. A single tertiary flint flake was also recorded from context three. Additional faunal remains have been identified as cow, sheep/goat and pig with further

fragmentary bones that were only able to be categorised as cattle- and sheep-sized animals as well as one piece of bird bone and a single unidentified mammal bone.

		SN		STAM		SHC		PM		LB		BB		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					1	13							3	5	1100-1900
3	2													1	1	1800-1900
3	4			1	8	3	11			1	5	1	1			850-1350
3	5					2	11									1100-1200
3	6					3	18	1	3	1	2					1100-1350
3	7	2	6	1	21	2	10	1	4							850-1350
3	8	1	4	4	47											850-1100
3	9	5	21	2	7	2	2									850-1200
3	10	1	2													850-1100

Table 3: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/3

The most unusual and remarkable aspect of the pit was the number of sandstone tiles recovered, found deposited through contexts 3 and 4. Similar tiles have been dug up in this garden and next door at No. 18. The tiles have all the characteristics of roof tiles being of a tapering shape with trimmed edges, a variety of sizes and with a nail hole at the tapered end. The tiles were of two types: a thick bright yellow sandstone with the appearance of ironstone and a thinner buff coloured sandstone (see figure 13). The tiles were left in situ during the excavation but removed by the house owners later.

Photographs of the tiles were submitted by the local coordinators to experts at Colly Weston who said they were not Colly tiles, and a sample shown to an archaeologist from the University of Leicester who confirmed them as sandstone and thought that the hole could have been medieval and the tile secured with a wooden peg. He also thought they may have come from an unknown and long worked-out source. Two pieces of a green glazed Chilvers Coton 14th century ridge roof tile were also found in contexts 1 and 4. This mixture of pottery finds and dates suggests that there was activity in the medieval period and the presence of bone at most levels it would seem that this was possibly a midden or rubbish pit sometime before the 14th century.

Figure 13: From the left: the largest complete tile found, smallest complete tile found and an assemblage of complete tiles found in pit 3 and the garden

8.4 Test Pit four (GBO/13/4)

Figure 14: Location map of GBO/13/4

Test Pit 4 was excavated in the lawn of the back garden of an early 20th century house, close to the south-east limit of development in the currently occupied village. (36 Knights End Road, Great Bowden. SP 7457 8856).

Test Pit 4 was excavated to a depth of 1m. At this depth grey clay stained with ironstone was reached. The clay was dry and could still be crumbled by hand but appeared unworked and no finds were uncovered. It was therefore decided to halt the excavation at this point and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from GBO/13/4 with the majority dating from the late 17th century and later as Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. Additional post-medieval wares were also recorded through the upper half of the test pit as Midland Yellow Ware, Midland Blackware and Staffordshire Slipware. A few Late Saxon and medieval wares were also identified as Stamford Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, Midland Purple Ware and Cistercian Ware.

		STAM		SHC		LB		MP		CIST		MY		MB		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	1	1	1	2			1	1					1	12			6	66			36	33	850-1900
4	2											1	8			1	4	8	21			50	101	1550-1900
4	3							3	33					1	3			17	81			54	62	1350-1900
4	4																	7	38	1	1	48	59	1680-1900
4	5	1	4					1	5							1	7	8	50			24	34	850-1900

4	6					1	5	1	7									4	13			13	25	1200-1900
4	7	1	3	1	3					1	9											1	1	850-1900
4	8									1	8													1470-1550
4	9							1	13															1350-1470

Table 4: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/4

The name Knights End indicates this area was one of the dispersed elements of the medieval settlement. The name appears on both old and modern maps, and the origin of the 'Knight' element is uncertain. There is a possibility that it was named (uniquely) after a local 19th century farmer, Mr Knight, but it seems more likely that it derives from its proximity to the site of a Knights Hospitaller preceptor in adjacent Dingley from before 1296 when it is first recorded until its dissolution in May 1540. properties remain nearby and the house at number 36 was built in the 1930s on almost the same footprint as a timber framed house (possibly 17th Century) (see figure 15). By about 1900 the garden, described as large, extended through numbers 32-36 Knights End Road and earlier could have extended southwards towards the northern boundary of the South field of the medieval open fields of Great Bowden.

Through contexts 1 to 5 there were signs of a cultivated garden area with post-medieval pottery, brick fragments and numerous clay pipe remains. A complete 17th century pipe bowl was found in context 6 and part of a medieval floor tile in context 8. The mixture of pottery of different dates in the first 4-5 contexts suggests double digging of a vegetable plot over several centuries. A single tertiary flint flake was also found from the test pit with an irregular waste flake as well as a number of animal bones that have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and rabbit. Smaller fragments of unidentifiable bone were also recorded only from either sheep- or cattle-sized animals.

Figure 15: House at 36 Knights End before 1930s

8.5 Test Pit five (GBO/13/5)

Figure 16: Location map of GBO/13/5

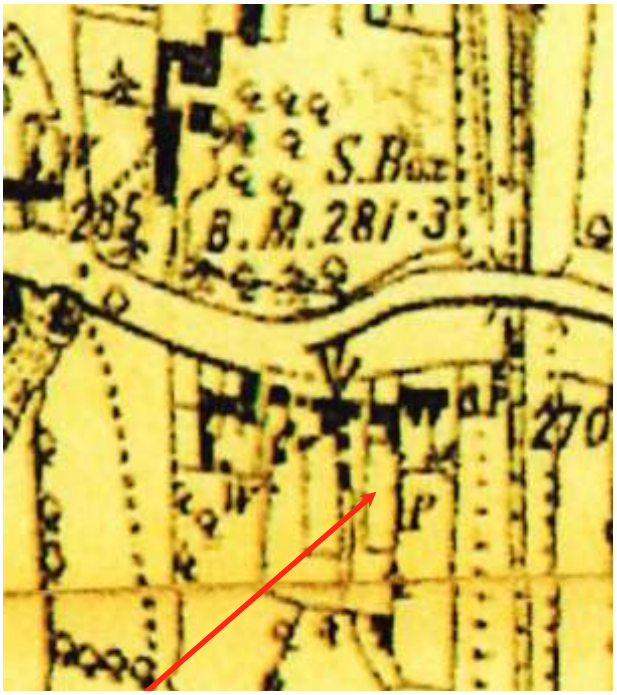

Figure 17: The property shown on the 1891 OS map

Test Pit 5 was excavated in the back garden of one of the oldest houses in the village. It is situated close to the area of Great Bowden known as Upper Green, one of several Greens in the village which may indicate areas of early settlement (45 Main Street, Great Bowden. SP 7416 8879).

The house has some internal walls made from wood and straw, a timber cruck frame, and a kitchen beam dated 1666. It is thought to have been a grazier's dwelling, and originally included the house next door and the fields as far south as the footpath leading to the present railway footbridge.

The test pit was sited approximately 40m to the south of the old part of the house, in a lawned area of the back garden, about 12m from the rear boundary of the present property, which backs on to open fields. It is possible this area would have been part of the medieval South Field. More recently it is known to have been worked as an allotment.

The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. The final context was impossible to sieve, but was searched by hand. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery types that were excavated from GBO/14/5 date to the post-medieval and were found mixed through the test pit and have been identified as Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and as Victorian. Single sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware, South Lincs Oolitic Ware, Potter's Marston Ware and Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware were also all recorded.

		SN		OOL		PM		LB		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1									2	4	1	4	28	35	1680-1900
5	2													21	37	1800-1900
5	3	1	5							5	50			16	45	900-1900
5	4			1	5	1	6	1	7	1	5			3	18	1050-1900
5	6									2	7			2	3	1680-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/5

The first three contexts yielded large quantities of small pieces of brick, plaster, and slate, perhaps used to lighten the heavy clay soil by the people who worked this area as an allotment during the first half of the 20th century. Three secondary and a single tertiary flint flakes were also found from test pit 5 with a flint blade that may be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date. These were found with a single pig bone and eight bone fragments that can only be categorised as either being from cattle- or sheep-sized mammals.

Great Bowden Heritage & Archaeology previously dug a pit in the same garden in 2006, nearer to the southern boundary, when similar finds were made. They suggest that the site has been subject to agricultural activity, rather than a garden, for hundreds of years.

8.6 Test Pit six (GBO/13/6)

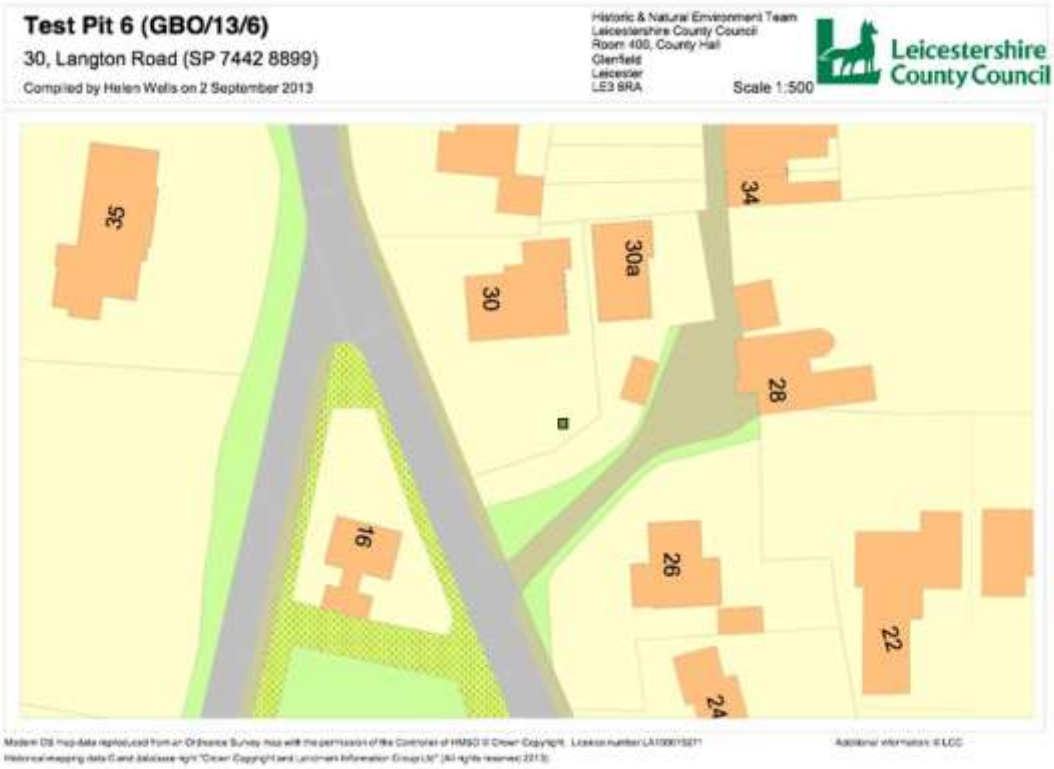

Figure 18: Location map of GBO/13/6

Test Pit 6 was excavated in the lawn of a modern bungalow near the northern extent of the currently occupied area of Great Bowden, close to junctions with Manor Road and Welham Road (30 Langton Road, Great Bowden. SP 7422 8899).

A small remnant of Middle Green, still unoccupied by housing lies across the road to the south-west. The house and garage, which lie to the north of the plot, are at or slightly below the level of Langton Road which runs a little downhill at this point. The garden area is level with the road but at least 0.35m higher than the base of the house. The garden is retained by a dressed stone wall and steps. The immediate area is one of modern housing but set back further from the road is a row of 19th century cottages and a much older house dating in part to the 17th century. At one time this was a forge. The Midland Mainline railway runs approximately 120m to the west.

Test pit 6 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which the natural yellow clay was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. The soil in the first 0.25m was dark loam with many inclusions of smashed pottery and brick, typical of worked garden soil in the village. Small pieces of pottery and brick may have been used to aid drainage in the heavy clay. The pottery was mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries with pieces of clay pipe, charcoal flecks and other modern finds. A small amount of animal bone was also found through the test pit identified as cow, sheep/goat and rabbit. A number of smaller bone fragments were only able to be identified as either to cattle- or sheep-sized mammals.

The vast majority of the pottery identified dates as Victorian, with most of the rest of the pottery recorded as post-medieval in date, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A single sherd of Brill/Boarstall ware was also recovered with two sherds of Midland Purple Ware.

		BB		MP		GRE		MB		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1											6	37			55	52	1680-1900
6	2											15	68			63	42	1680-1900
6	3	1	1	2	17	2	20	2	12	1	1	15	96			49	62	1200-1900
6	4									1	10			1	1	9	6	1650-1900
6	5															10	6	1800-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/6

There was a sudden change halfway through context 3 when the soil became clay like and very lumpy. It was thought at this point that the clay had been deposited, maybe when the house was built, as it was cracked and in lumps. A further context was dug in case an earlier ground level was uncovered. However at 0.6m it became clear that the clay was yellow, smooth and had not been disturbed in the past. Metal pliers and a large piece of clinker were found at context 5, and a brick which may date from 17th century at context 6.

Figure 19: Aerial photo taken in 1940s. House site is arrowed.

The site appears to have been part of Middle Green until after the fields were enclosed when it became a worked garden until 1963 when the bungalow was built and the garden laid to lawn.

A test pit was dug by the Heritage Group in the same garden in 2009 approximately 12m to the north-west of GBO/13/6. Finds were similar and the clay found at 0.3m in depth. A further test pit was dug in 2006 approximately 160m to the south on the corner of Langton Road and Main Street. A similar pattern emerged and it was concluded that this area was also part of a former green. Northants Archaeology carried out a large scale pre development excavation in 2005 at 24/26 Langton Rd (Report 08/80).

8.7 Test Pit seven (GBO/13/7)

Figure 20: Location map of GBO/13/7

Test Pit 7 was excavated in a lawned area to the rear of a Grade II listed probable 17th century timber framed building, facing Pond Green near to the centre of the village (The Old Forge, 98 Station Road, Great Bowden. SP 7456 8868). The remains of a forge chimney can be seen in one of the outbuildings. This part of the property has some stone building, as well as brick (see figure 21).

The Deeds of the house date from 1844 and included a possible earlier plan (figure 22) showing the extent of the property at that time, most of the shaded area is now occupied by other houses and a bungalow.

The original plan was for the test pit to be dug in the front garden, which had what appeared to be a loose cobbled surface, but it proved to be too difficult to remove the cobbles, as they were embedded in a thick layer of concrete. The test pit was resited near to the forge outbuilding which was then also abandoned due to encountering brick embedded in concrete at a depth of 0.1m.

Figure 21: Photograph of the remaining forge chimney

Figure 22: 1884 house deeds including a plan of the property

The final location, opposite the rear door of the house permitted excavation to a depth of 1m, when the clay became very wet and sticky. A sondage dug in the centre of the pit at this depth revealed the water table at 1.3m.

The tiled floor surface of an outbuilding was discovered at the top of context 2, with a further 4 courses of brick beneath. A small building is shown in this area on the plan from the Deeds, possibly a pump house, as the 1900 Ordnance Survey map shows a pump in the same place.

The first 5 contexts of the pit yielded large quantities of brick, tile, window glass, plaster and slate, all evidence of demolished building in what would have been the rear yard of the Forge. There were also quantities of metal slag, broken metal pieces, and nails, some fused by heat to pottery, also coal/coke in most contexts.

Seven sherds of medieval pottery were recorded from GBO/13/7 as Potter's Marston Ware and Midland Purple Ware. The rest of the pottery identified dates from the mid-16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian.

		PT		MP		GRE		GS		MB		WCS		TGE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	7															25	53	1550-1900
7	2							1	1									1	1			30	108	1550-1900
7	3			4	33					1	2							3	19			55	92	1350-1900
7	4			1	2	2	14									1	8	27	258	1	2	79	161	1350-1900
7	5															1	5	79	1133			30	145	1650-1900
7	7			1	7							1	2	1	1			19	113	1	2	7	9	1350-1900
7	8															1	2	10	82			2	2	1650-1900
7	9	1	8															2	17					1250-1700

Table 7: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/7

Additional faunal remains were also recorded as cow, sheep/goat, pig, dog, rabbit and as *Galliformes*. A number of smaller fragments were not identifiable to a species and have been recorded as cattle- and sheep-sized, with a single bird bone present in context one. Evidence of extensive metal working was absent from earlier contexts - not until 1876 do the Deeds mention the property being a blacksmith's shop, with the occupier in the 1841 Census described as a gardener. Although the site appears to have been inhabited since the mid-14th century, it appears only to have been a forge only since the mid-Victorian period.

8.8 Test Pit eight (GBO/13/8)

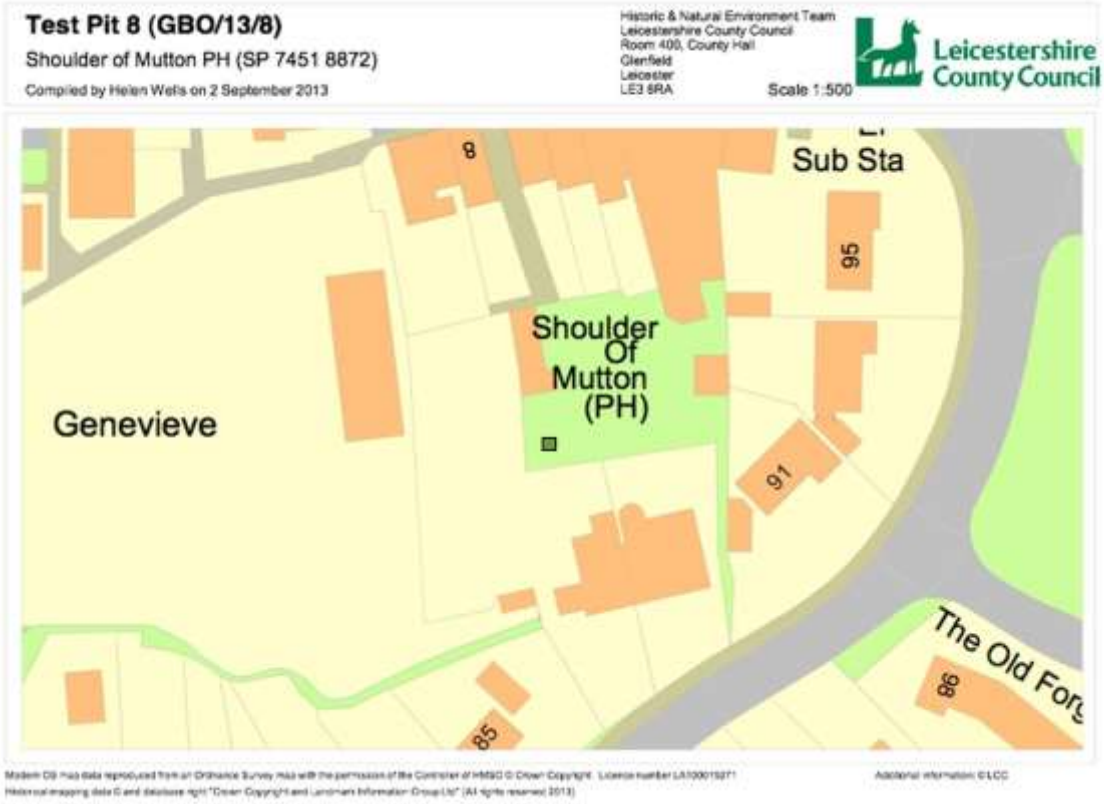

Figure 23: Location map of GBO/13/8

Test Pit 8 was excavated in a turfed area to the rear of the Grade II listed late 18th-early 19th century public house on The Green. The small area was fenced off from the main pub garden and access to it was via the right of way at the side of the public house (Shoulder of Mutton Public House, The Green, Great Bowden. SP 7451 8872). The area is at the heart of the present village with shops, church and village hall nearby. The dwellings in the immediate area are mostly 19th century and many of them are listed. Other properties in the vicinity include the former Queen's Head Inn opposite, across the Green. The public house was probably started by John Stables who willed it to his wife Mary in 1752. He was named as a butcher in his own will and as a victualler in his wife's.

Several sites have been excavated nearby prior to development with 1 Main Street (ULAS 99/04) c. 100m distant excavated in 1998 yielded finds from the Late Saxon period onwards with additionally 26 sherds of Northampton ware and 15 Lyveden Stanion type 1, and recently in June 2013 an excavation at Genevieve 50m distant indicated the presence nearby of a Roman site. Great Bowden Heritage & Archaeology have carried out several excavations nearby including digs in previous years at the allotment on the corner of Main Street and Langton Road[23].

The pub building and the row of stables are similar to that shown on the 1891 map. The row of cottages to the south of the site was demolished and the present

[23] www.greatbowdenheritage.btck.co.uk

(formerly council homes) erected. An old footpath (no longer used) runs diagonally across the pub garden from Station Road to The Green. The back part of the pub garden including the area of the excavation was used by the landlord as a vegetable patch earlier in the 20th century.

The majority of the pottery excavated from GBO/13/8 dates as post-medieval with small amounts of Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Midland Blackware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were found with larger quantities of both Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian wares. Additional sherds of both Late Saxon St Neots Ware and Stamford Ware were both also found with two sherds of medieval Midland Purple Ware through the middle contexts of the test pit.

		SN		STAM		MP		GRE		GS		MB		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1															3	19					47	54	1680-1900
8	2									1	2					4	34					61	127	1550-1900
8	3					1	2					1	18			1	1	1	24	1	1	56	191	1350-1900
8	4			1	3	1	2	2	10					1	9	7	44					46	123	850-1900
8	5															4	23			1	1	27	75	1680-1900
8	6	1	5											2	22	8	26					35	78	900-1900
8	7															4	21					15	129	1680-1900
8	8															2	11					6	18	1680-1900
8	9															1	1							1680-1700
8	10																					2	6	1800-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/8

The first few contexts of the test pit consisted of a fine loam with much crushed pot, from the 18th and 19th centuries and brick, possibly to ease drainage of the clay soil. Larger pieces of brick were retrieved particularly in contexts 2-5 which may be demolition rubble from a previous brick building on or near the site. The small area had also been used as a children's play area, accommodated a greenhouse and may have been a toilet within living memory.

A number of animal bones were also excavated from GBO/13/8 and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, dog/fox, rabbit, chicken and *Galliformes*. Unidentifiable fragments of animal bone were also only able to be recorded as either cattle- or sheep-sized in form or as birds. A single secondary flint flake was also recorded. Significant finds included a 17th century jetton (figure 24) at context 6 alongside part of a bone hairbrush which may date from the 17th century or later.

Figure 24: 17th century German jetton from context 6

8.9 Test Pit nine (GBO/13/9)

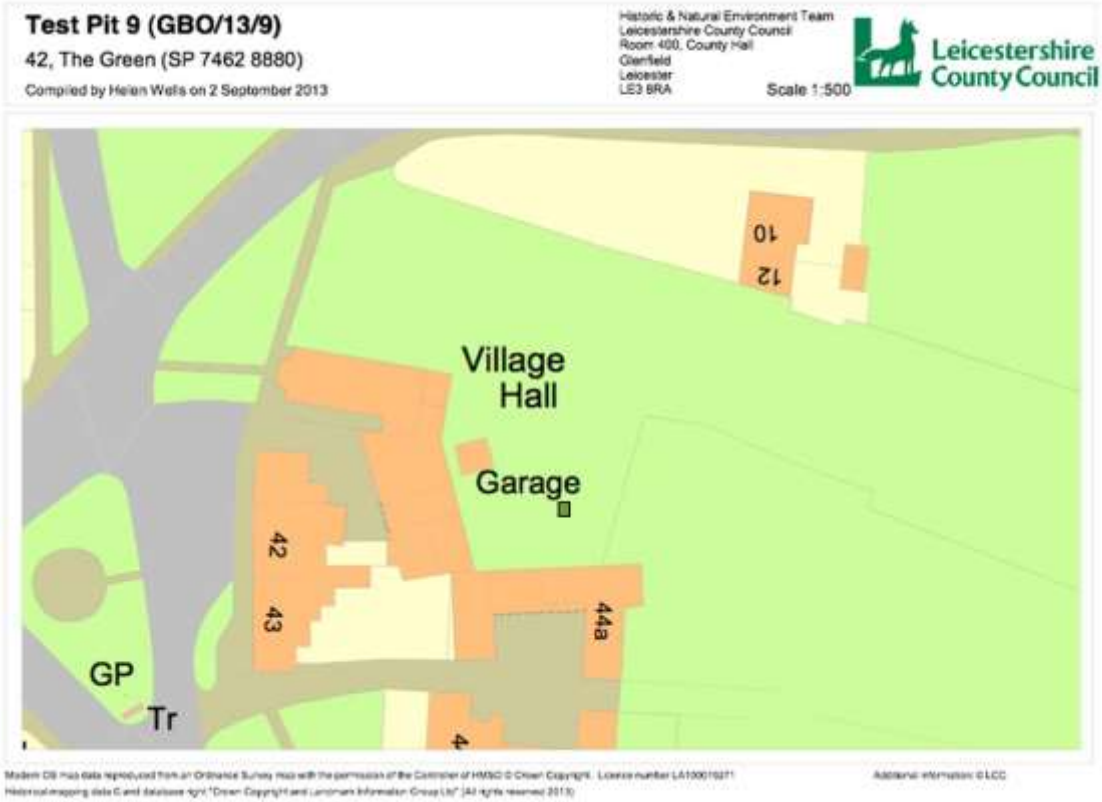

Figure 25: Location map of GBO/13/9

Test pit 9 was excavated on land now belonging to 42 The Green, but open to the narrow paddock behind the Village Hall known locally as The Strip. This is an area of grassland, notably lacking any sign of the ridge and furrow that can be seen in other fields around the village. It has imposing 17th century brick gateposts (HER LE14942); similar to those of the nearby former old Rectory and for many years this small piece of land has been used for storage of building materials and waste. It is enclosed on two sides by the rear of brick buildings, one of which is reputed to have been a drinking ”den” from the 17th century onwards. Many old bottles have been found on the site by the current owner, some now with Harborough Museum. The 3rd side is a brick boundary wall; the 4th is open to The Strip. The property of 42 The Green originally dates from the 17th century (at the rear of the house) with 1897 additions at the front (Paddock area, 42 The Green, Great Bowden. SP 7462 8880).

The site is in the village centre, 80m south of Great Bowden’s 12th century parish church; approximately 400m west of the River Welland at its nearest point, and some 6m above it. GBO/13/9 was dug in a patch of any visible debris but debris and glass were expected. The pit was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which the grey/yellow natural clay was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large amount of both Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were excavated through GBO/13/9 and have been identified as St Neots Ware, Stamford Ware,

Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden/Stanion ‘B’ Ware, Chilvers Coton ‘C’ Ware, Midland Purple Ware, Late medieval ware and Cistercian Ware. A small number of post-medieval wares were also recorded as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Yellow Ware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and as Victorian. A single small sherd of Roman pottery was also found in context 2 (see table 9 below).

The pit revealed relatively few examples of brick or building material and little glass. The first 3 contexts were characterised by mid-brown loam with few inclusions and, unlike other pits near The Green, contained little evidence of modern or Victorian pottery. A single primary flint may have been plough struck. Faunal remains identified consist of cow, sheep/goat, pig and dog bones as well as smaller fragments of bone that were only able to be identified as either cattle- or sheep-sized animals. A single fish bone was also recorded.

		RB		SN		STAM		SHC		LB		CC		MP		LMT		CIST		GRE		MY		TGE		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2	1	4							1	2					1	3	1	2							1	9	3	52	4	6	100-1900
9	3					1	2	2	13	2	2			1	5					1	53					2	14	2	15			850-1700
9	4					1	2			1	1									1	12			1	1							850-1700
9	5					5	18	5	16	3	5															1	3					850-1700
9	6							4	30			1	5			1	4	1	1			1	6									1100-1600
9	7					6	54	15	84	2	7																					850-1350
9	8					4	11	3	6																							850-1200
9	9			1	3	1	3	2	9																							850-1200

Table 9: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/9

8.10 Test Pit 10 (GBO/13/10)

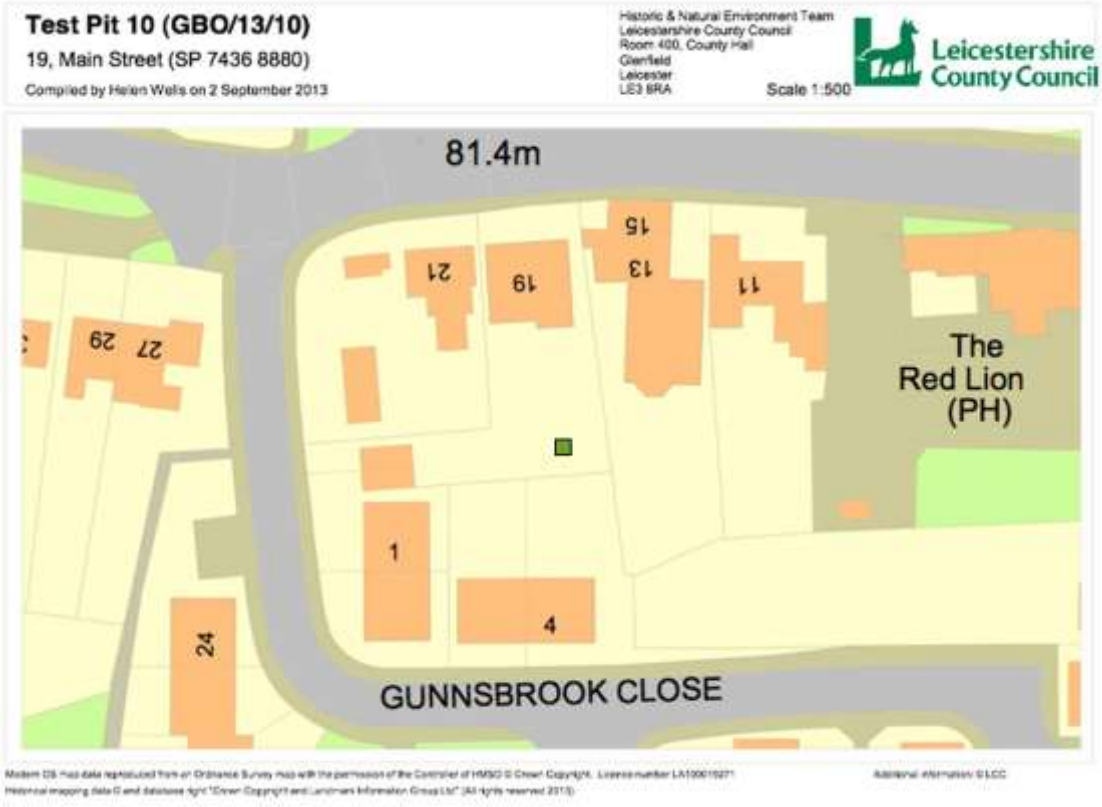

Figure 26: Location map of GBO/13/10

Test pit 10 was excavated in the back garden of a house built in 1990 on what was previously an orchard belonging to the adjacent house, 21 Main Street, which was built in the 1860s. The O.S. map from 1891 shows this older property and the extent of the garden, at that time, including a well on the southern boundary. Nothing is known of earlier buildings on this site but the presence of a well may suggest there were dwellings facing Main Street (19 Main Street, Great Bowden. SP 7436 8880).

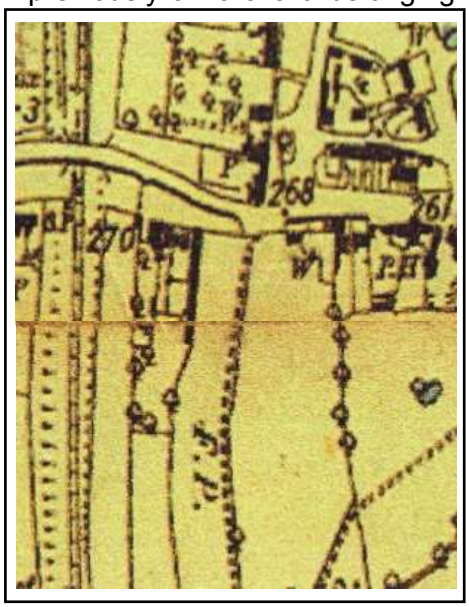

Figure 27: showing position of site on 1891 OS map

The property is close to the historic Red Lion Inn and also approximately 30m from Tinker's Thatch, one of the oldest properties in the village dating in its present form from around 1690, sited low in the ground and thought to be partly built around a medieval mud cottage.

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which the natural clay was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded

and backfilled. The soil within the test pit had been clearly disturbed to a depth of 0.6m. The present owners were told this was an orchard in the past and because the excavation found no tree roots or voids left by them it is possible that the tree roots had been removed and caused the disturbance in the soil.

The most notable feature was a ferrous pipe (located by a metal detector) which descended vertically in one corner of the pit from a depth of 0.2m until its broken end was reached at 0.8m. The bent top of the pipe continued underground towards the south-west for a short distance. At first it was assumed that the pipe led to a well, probably capped or to an underground water tank. However, once the broken end was discovered no further pipe descended. It has been suggested that this could have been an earth for a radio enthusiast in the early 20th century and the amount of demolition material (brick, glass and slate) uncovered may indicate the presence of a small building. There were also several carbon battery electrodes and parts of a bicycle.

A rough layer of laid stone was found at 0.5m, covering the whole area of the pit. This seemed to resemble a rough floor or path. This was removed and the pit excavated further. In addition to a large quantity of fragmentary building material, a number of granite chippings covered in a tar like substance were found from context 2 until context 6. These may have been collected from the roadside after re-surfacing and had not been compressed into the road surface. Their use in the garden seemed unlikely.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from GBO/13/10 dates from the 17th century and later as Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and as Victorian. Two 16th century sherds of Midland Blackware were also mixed through the test pit with both Late Saxon and medieval wares that have been identified as Stamford Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and Midland Purple Ware.

		STAM		SHC		LB		MP		MB		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1													1	7	33	79	1680-1900
10	2			1	4									3	13	30	79	1100-1900
10	3	1	3			2	16	1	4			1	2	4	50	50	89	850-1900
10	4									1	3			3	16	48	174	1550-1900
10	5									1	5			1	1	36	76	1550-1900
10	6							2	7					16	55	4	4	1350-1900
10	7							4	12									1350-1550

Table 10: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/10

An secondary flint flake was also recorded from context two of GBO/13/10, with a small amount of animal bone, identified as cow, sheep/goat and pig. Fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals were also recorded.

8.11 Test Pit 11 (GBO/13/11)

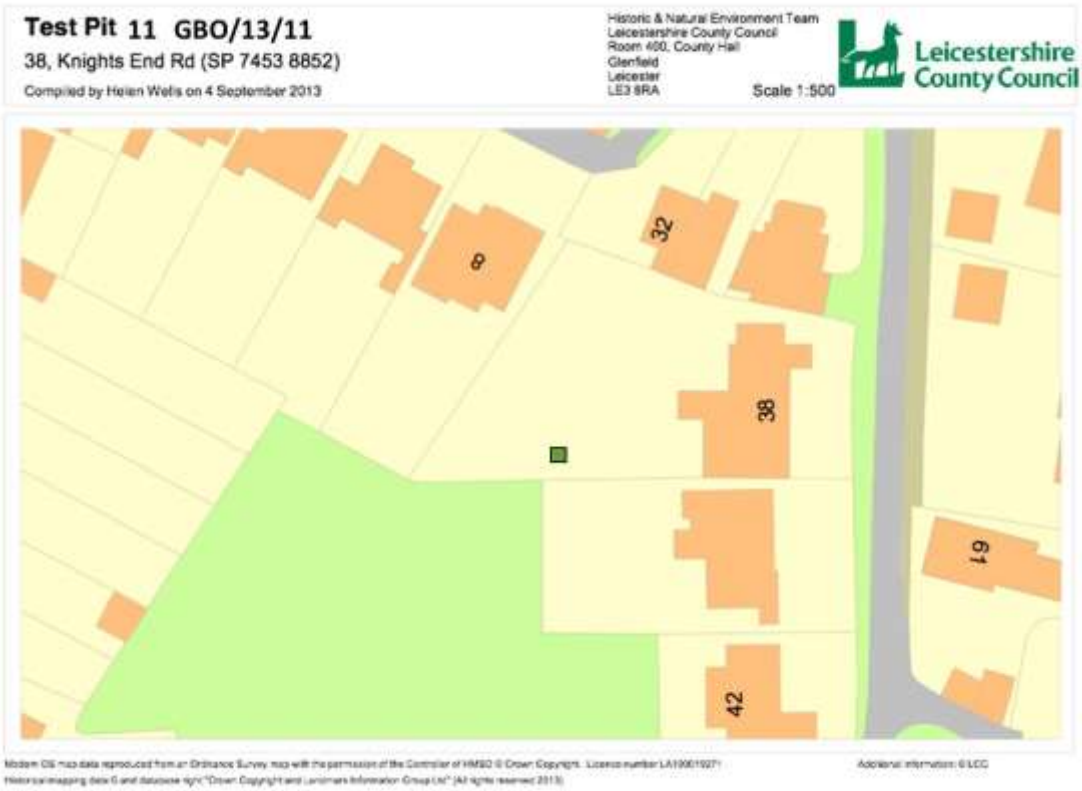

Figure 28: Location map of GBO/13/11

Test Pit 11 was excavated close to the property boundary with a field where ridge and furrow is still visible to the rear of a 1960's house. These earthworks appear to stop short of the garden fence and, although no headland is visible, they may form the boundary between the medieval village and the South Field of the open fields system. The end of Knights End Road marks the limit of development in the present village in a south-easterly direction, although there is further development south along Station Road (38 Knights End Road, Great Bowden. SP 7453 8852).

The property was built when the land was being used for pasture but is adjacent to No 36 where there was a 17th century house (photographic evidence) and possibly an earlier medieval one suggested by medieval pottery and medieval floor tiles found in the garden (GBO/13/4). It is possible that the land associated with an earlier property extended southwards and included the garden of No.38, maybe as an orchard or small paddock. Alternatively, the site chosen could have been part of the headland forming the end of the open fields and the beginning of the built medieval village. Horseshoe Lane to the north of the garden is an old lane with a 17th century inn. There is at present no indication of how the open field system bordered this lane and whether there were further properties or gardens to the south of Horseshoe Lane in the past. There is a well-marked on the 1891 map in that area.

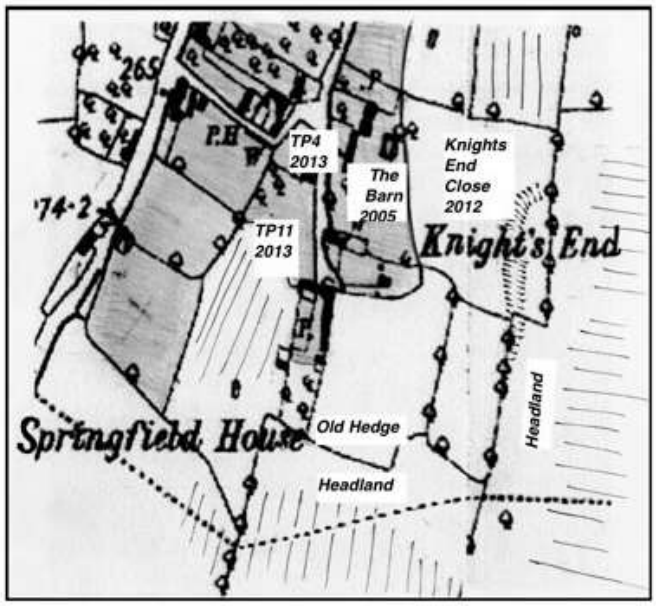

Figure 29: 1891 OS Map showing settlement area (shaded), visible ridge and furrow (lines), headlands, old boundary ditch and pre-enclosure hedge and previous GBHA excavated (see Leicestershire HER or www.greatbowdenheritage.btck.co.uk for details)

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which the natural was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. A large amount and wide range of both Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval wares were recorded from GBO/13/11 and have been identified as St Neots Ware, Stamford Ware, South Lincs Oolitic Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Pottery's Marston Ware, Brill/Boarstall Ware, Chilvers Coton 'C' ware, Midland Purple Ware and Cistercian Ware. 17th century and later pottery was also recorded in the form of Staffordshire Manganese Ware and as Victorian.

		SN		STAM		OOL		SHC		PM		BB		CC		MP		CIST		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1																			2	70	17	237	1680-1900
11	2							1	4											2	37	5	17	1100-1900
11	3	1	2																	1	1			900-1700
11	4			2	2			3	6					1	8	1	1			8	8			850-1900
11	5			1	1			1	1					3	6					10	11			850-1700
11	6	3	5					2	4	1	1							1	1	2	3			900-1700
11	7	4	4									1	1											900-1350
11	8	1	4			1	9																	900-1100

Table 11: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/11

Contexts 1-3 yielded the typical garden finds of brick, slate, nails, glass and plaster along with Victorian pottery and glazed red earthenware. However medieval pottery appeared from context 2 onwards and predominated from context 3 with the exception of glazed red earthenware which was found as deep as context 6. Animal bone was found in all contexts, clay pipe stems as deep as context 9. Both a single secondary and tertiary flint flakes were also recorded from the test pit with a flint flake core that had also been reused as a hammerstone.

8.12 Test Pit 12 (GBO/13/12)

Figure 30: Location map of GBO/13/12

Test Pit 12 was located at the southern end of the rear garden of a modern house, built in 1967 on former pasture at the southern edge of the current village just off the Bowden/Harborough road. No.10 has extended its back garden to include an old right of way, which currently terminates at the garden boundary. This end of the garden appears little worked, and is reported to flood in wet weather and crack severely in dry. The pit was sited at the end of the garden, close to the Right of Way. It is 400m west of the River Welland, some 8m above it, and 90m east of the railway cutting (10 Berry Close, Great Bowden. SP 7436 8829).

Figure 31:1891 OS Map showing position of Right of Way, part of which now lies south of Berry Close

The 1891 OS map (figure 31) shows the Right of Way stretching to the south-east corner of the adjacent field near to an old chalybeate well spring, known as Buckwell on old documents. The Right of Way may have replaced an old footpath to this well through Buckwell Close.

The medieval furlong associated with this well is mentioned on page 34 of Furlong & Furrow

published by Great Bowden Heritage in 2011 following the translation of a 14th century document (BL.Shelfmark Add.Charter 6108) describing the open fields of Great Bowden:- "*Sixth Carucate - In the Fee of Our Lord the King and the Earl... Namely in the South Field... Also on Bucwelemore there are 5 roods of Bernard's land. And in the same below the road on the west is an acre between 2 gores....Also on Le Sponge below Bucwellmore there are 10 roods...*"

Today the field shows visible signs of disturbance, from where it slopes down at its eastern boundary in the direction of the river. A fluxgate gradiometer survey of this land off Berry Close, undertaken by Pre Construct Geophysics in 2010, recorded - *magnetic traces of ridge and furrow (partially extant) in the eastern part of the site. Elsewhere magnetic variation appeared to reflect modern features/activity, including buried rubble,* AIP database ID (FF6446C-D721-30FA91291482).

Test Pit 12 revealed 0.2m of top soil with some traces of 19th century brick and very few dateable finds, followed by hard clay, with the only inclusions being small chips of flint. Below 0.4m in depth the clay became impossible to work. There was some dispute whether natural clay had been reached.

Only two sherds of pottery, both Victorian, were recoded from GBO/13/12 in context two.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2	2	4	1800-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/12

Past and present residents of Berry Close take the view that their land was "made up" in the 19th century by clay deposited from the nearby railway cutting and more recently, by eye witness account, when Berry Close was built. The visible mounding of the adjacent field may support this. The level of the latter corresponds to the level of GBO/13/12 and the Right of Way. If this land was made up in the 19th and 20th centuries, the earliest layers could be metres below it and unreachable by hand. Equally, the thin layer of top soil and solid clay beneath may just be characteristic of farmland in this part of the village. Either way the evidence from the pit was inconclusive.

8.13 Test Pit 13 (GBO/13/13) and Test Pit 14 (GBO/13/14)

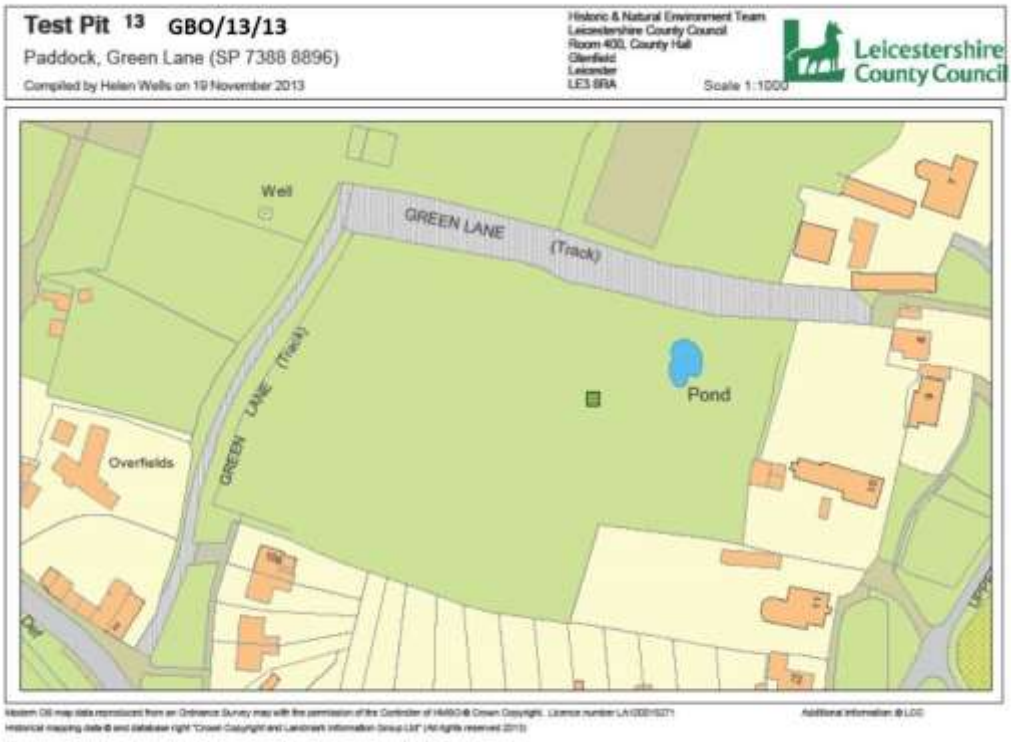

Figure 32: Location map of GBO/13/13

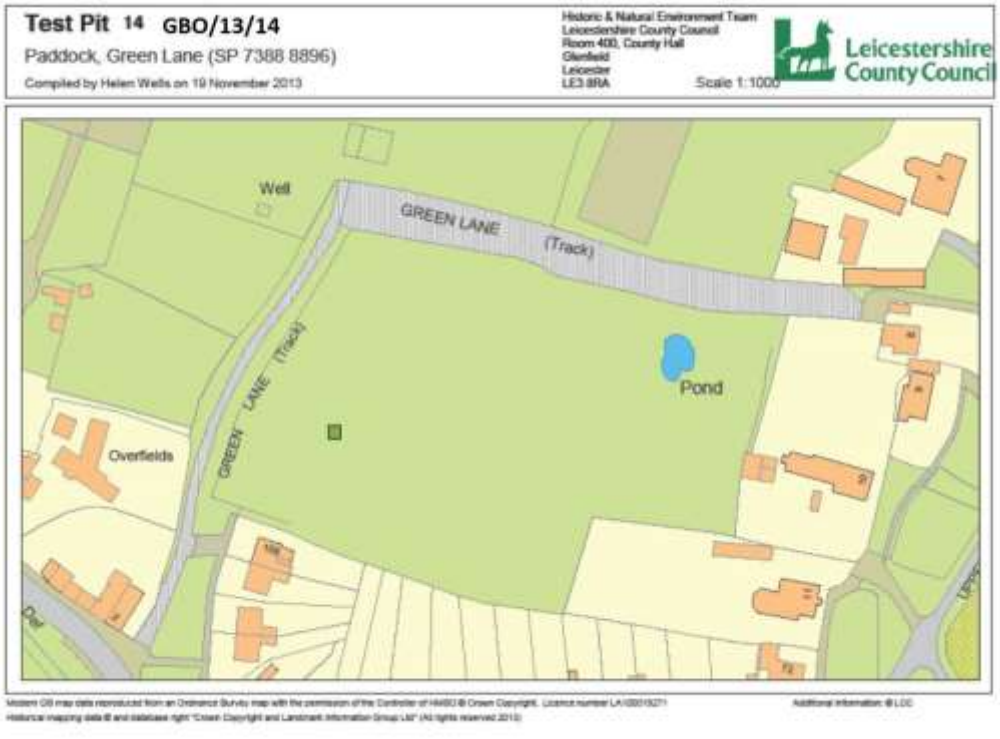

Figure 33: Location map of GBO/13/14

Test pits 13 and 14 were both excavated in a paddock belonging to and west of Oak Apple Cottage formerly the Royal Oak pub, a Grade II listed 18th century building. The paddock has visible earthworks but is otherwise flat pasture, with ridge and furrow ending some 60m to the north. There is an unmarked well to the north east on the same line as a recently re-dug pond. The paddock is separated by a ditch from an old track known as Green Lane which borders it to the North and West. (GBO/13/13: East side of paddock west of Oak Apple Cottage, Upper Green, Great Bowden. SP 7388 8896) and (GBO/13/14: West side of paddock, west of Oak Apple Cottage, Upper Green, Great Bowden. SP 7388 8896).

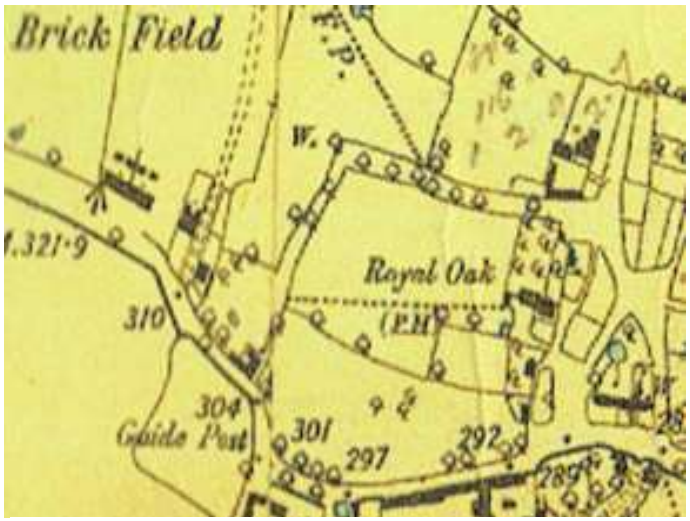

Figure 34:1891 OS Map showing the footpath running east-west across the paddock from the Royal Oak to the southern end of Green Lane

One local theory is that Green Lane was the ancient west/east way into the village, its route lining up with Leicester Lane further west and the 12th century church to the east and several extant boundaries in between. In documents, from the 15th and 17th century, the lane is variously referred to as the common lane or street, the High Street, and the King's Highway[24]. A further theory draws on Great Bowden's two Domesday entries. The larger manor was held by the King; its enclosure is thought to be north of the Church. The location of the second manor enclosure, that of Countess Judith of Lens, is less certain, although the Upper Green area including the paddock is thought to be a contender. Supporting this theory is the Saxo-Norman pottery found, the unexplained curve in Main Street to the South and another in Upper Green Place to the East and the ditched lane which completes the perimeter.

Today the paddock is on the edge of the built village. Immediately to the northwest are standing mediaeval village earthworks. The field to the north of Green Lane, west of 7 Upper Green Place, was subject to archaeological investigation in 2007 (ULAS Report No. 2007-074 © 2007), site archive (X.A60.2007) held by Leics. County Council Heritage Services. Finds included late medieval pottery and some early medieval sherds, all found within 500 mm of the surface. A relationship with the medieval village was implied.

[24] *Market Harborough Parish Records, JE Stocks & WB Bragg, p191*

Documentary research relating to the paddock itself reveals a lease for a farmstead to the north west of Green Lane, which includes two small parcels of land on the south side of the Lane. It is dated 1609 when the farmstead belonged to the Market Harborough Town Estate. The two parcels of land are described as:

'one orchard on the south side of the street against the messuage, the land late of Sir Thomas Griffin, knight and now of John Fish, the common lane or street there, West and North and John Johnson south.'... 'One close of pasture called the Well Yard and one garden thereto adjoining the land late Sir Thomas Griffin, now John Fish, East, West and South and the High Street, North.'

A 2004 satellite view of the paddock shows evidence of "closes" along its northern boundary; the largest includes a well not marked on 1891 map. Test pit 13 was sited to the south of this close assumed to be the "well yard" described above. Test pit 14 was sited further west, east of Green Lane, north of the former footpath shown above.

Finds for both pits are listed in the appendices. Some daub was found, with a few brick fragments, two sherds of old glass, very little metal and other finds. Both pits were terminated at 0.5m due to the presence of yellow/grey solid clay natural that was also seeping with water at that depth.

The oldest pottery recorded was from GBO/13/14 and has been identified as Roman in date. These were mixed in with Late Saxon pottery that was identified from both test pits as Stamford Ware and South Lincs Oolitic Ware as well as a number of medieval sherds recorded as Medieval Shelly Ware, Pottery's Marston Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and a single sherd of later medieval Midland Purple Ware. No post-medieval wares were found in either pit.

		STAM		OOL		SHC		LA		PM		LB		MP		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2	2	4			4	4	1	5			1	4	1	31	1000-1600
13	3	2	13	1	6			5	43	2	40	8	67			1000-1350
13	4	1	1					3	15	8	34	6	17			1000-1350
13	5					1	1					1	2			1100-1350

Table 13: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/13

		RB		STAM		SHC		PM		LB		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	3			4	7	1	4	1	1	1	2	900-11350
14	4			1	2	1	3			7	20	1000-1350
14	5	2	3			1	3	1	1			100-1200

Table 14: The pottery excavated from GBO/13/14

8.14 Test Pit 15 (GBO/14/15)

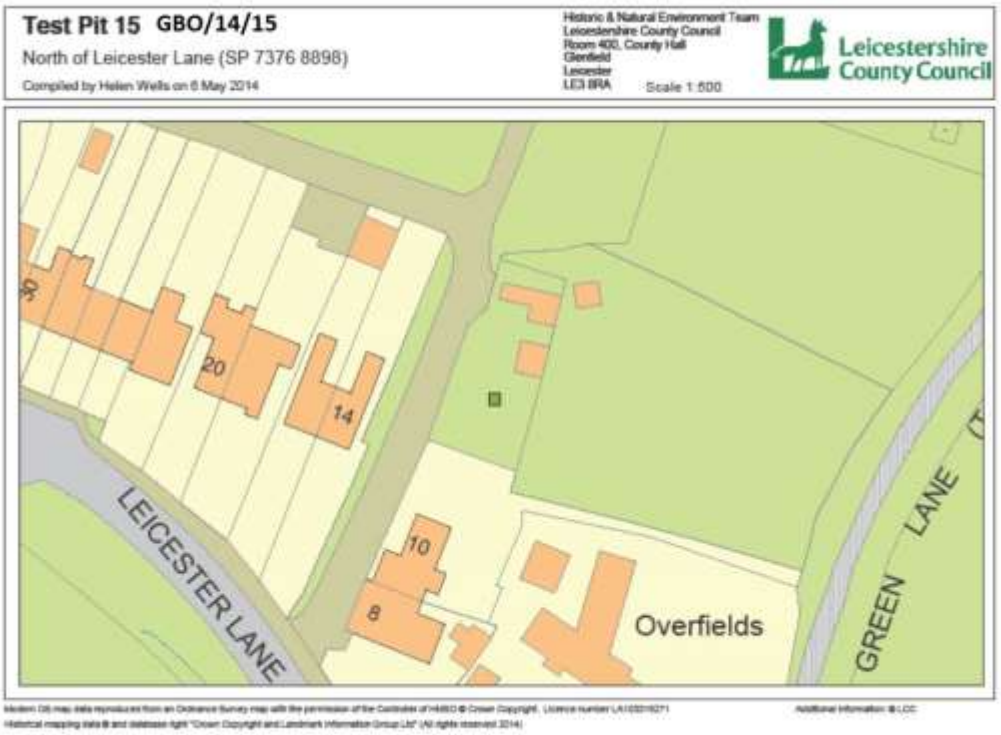

Figure 35: Location map of GBO/14/15

Dingley View is a garden on the western edge of the main part of Great Bowden village and the site of Test Pit 15. It is at the boundary of the medieval village and the open fields and comprises a long narrow piece of land which has been a garden since the late 19th century when the adjoining cottages were built and carry a date stone of 1880 (Garden and stables, Dingley View, off Leicester Lane, Great Bowden. SP 7376 8898).

The lane running alongside gives access today from Leicester Lane to allotments but in the past was the access point for the brickfield and kiln which abutted the north side of the plot.

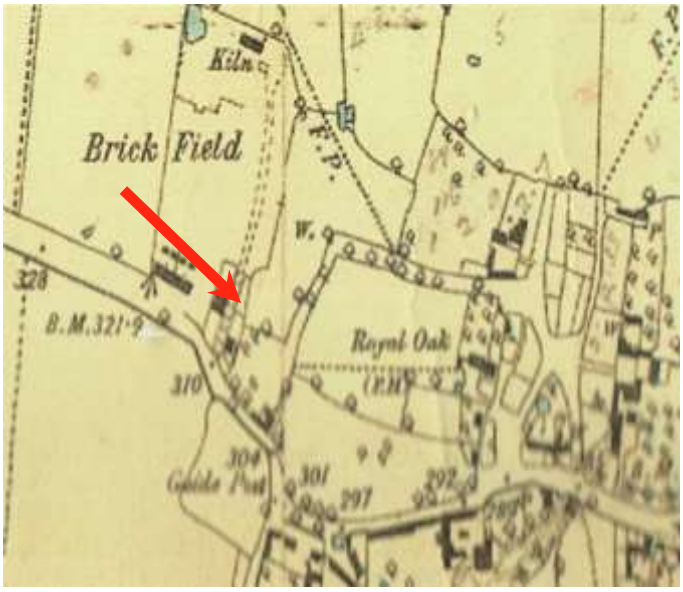

Figure 36: OS map from 1891 showing the Brickfield and kiln and test pit position with arrow.

Bowden bricks were being produced at the wharf site on the canal by 1831 (see GBO/14/16 for more details) and at a further brick making site near St Mary's Road (now in Market Harborough) by 1846 but there is no record of brick production at this site until 1882 When part of Goode's Close was in the occupation of Mr Blundell and used as a brickyard. It is possible that the adjoining cottages were built for workers employed in the brickmaking. The paddock is now owned independently of the adjacent houses and has stabling, a tack room and a kitchen garden.

The soil in the pit was uniform and very dark to a depth of 0.2m, with much humus and evidence of burnt matter. There were also numerous small fragments of brick. An area of clay, possibly undisturbed, appeared in the south-east corner at a depth of 0.3m. This clay area increased in size through a further 0.3m and at a depth of 0.6m the whole pit showed natural clay. This seemed to show evidence of a ditch cut in the clay and refilled with garden soil. All finds in the pit were from the 19th century or later.

A sondage was dug in the northwest corner of the test pit and at c.0.62m in depth a field drain was discovered. This was in good condition and still functioning. It ran diagonally across the north-west corner of the pit. Initially it was thought that the ditch or trench feature had been dug to lay this drain but on reflection it was felt that this drain would have been laid before the garden was established when the area was still a field and the fill would have been the clay-like soil of the paddocks. The fill of the trench was definitely well-worked and manured garden soil.

The route of Leicester Lane deviates to the south at this point and appears to skirt the paddock and houses on its north side (see GBO/13/13 and GBO/13/14) before re-joining its original alignment east of Upper Green. The reasons for this deviation are uncertain. If it ran straight east-west it would cross this garden area close to where the pit was dug. It is impossible to determine the origin of the ditch feature from such a small excavation and whether it was a boundary ditch or later feature.

The vast majority of the pottery recorded from the GBO/14/15 dates as Victorian with a large number of sherds mixed through the test pit. An additional two sherds of Staffordshire Manganese Ware were also recorded from the lower contexts. Primary and tertiary flint flakes were also found.

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1			15	27	1800-1900
15	2			31	88	1800-1900
15	3			43	90	1800-1900
15	4	1	2	34	49	1680-1900
15	5	1	2	23	52	1680-1900
15	6			3	10	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/15

8.15 Test Pit 16 (GBO/14/16)

Figure 37: Location map of GBO/14/16

Test pit 16 was excavated in a paddock belonging to The Waterways, formerly part of the Great Bowden Hall complex. The Waterways and Great Bowden Hall are situated on the western edge of the parish and abut the Foxton to Market Harborough branch of the Grand Union canal. The paddock is north of The Waterways with the former kitchen garden of the Hall to the south. It comprises a flat area, leading north from the garden wall with an area, of a similar size, of ridge and furrow furthest from the wall. The pit was dug in a slightly raised flatter 'platform' north of the garden wall but south of the ridge and furrow. There is a newly dug pond in the north east corner of the site and to the north and east of the paddock are fields containing ridge and furrow. Although it is classed as a paddock there have been no animals in it for at least 10 years (The Waterways, Leicester Lane, Great Bowden. SP 7327 8918).

The 1891 map (figure 38) shows there were a number of buildings on the site. The canal branch was built from Foxton to Market Harborough in 1809 and in that year a Joseph Gilbert owned the Britannia Inn which stood on the opposite side of Leicester Lane to the pit site. Around that period Joseph Gilbert built seven canal boats at Britannia wharf and was listed as being a brick and tile maker. The inn was bought in 1857 and converted into Great Bowden Hall, with the part of the area, now known as The Waterways, being converted into a kitchen garden. At some point estate/farm cottages were built where the present Waterways properties now stand. The Victorian cottages were converted in the 1980s to those now on the site.

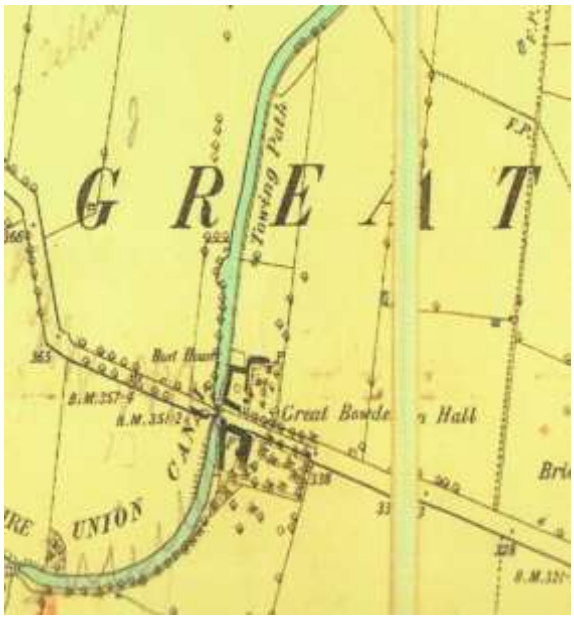

Figure 38:1891 OS map of the area

Field walking in the field to the west of the canal had previously revealed a large number of pieces of clay pipe and it was thought that this may have been the site where the navvies were camped during the canal extension. It was hoped that the pit site may reveal signs of the wharf, storage areas for the transportation of goods, or an extension of the navvy's camp.

In 1998 the Hall and the Waterways become part of Great Bowden parish having previously been in Market Harborough and were included in a new conservation area, created in 2000, covering this part of the canal and neighbouring properties.

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which the natural yellow/grey clay was found with the water table. Excavations were halted at this depth and the pit was recorded and backfilled. The small number of finds from the pit would indicate that the paddock was never part of the main village, remaining pasture or the Hall garden. There was no sign of any industrial activity consistent with a canal wharf, brick and tile fabrication or trans-shipment.

A small amount of pottery, mostly Victorian, was excavated from GBO/14/16. A small amount of both medieval and post-medieval wares were also identified as Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware, Midland Purple Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

		CA		MP		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1							1	2			1	1	1680-1900
16	2											21	35	1800-1900
16	3			1	14	1	2	3	6			1	1	1450-1900
16	4	1	9					2	4	1	1			1250-1750

Table 16: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/16

Additional faunal remains were also excavated from test pit 16 and have been identified as sheep/goat and pig with a number of unidentifiable fragments that were only able to be categorised as either being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals.

8.16 Test Pit 17 (GBO/14/17)

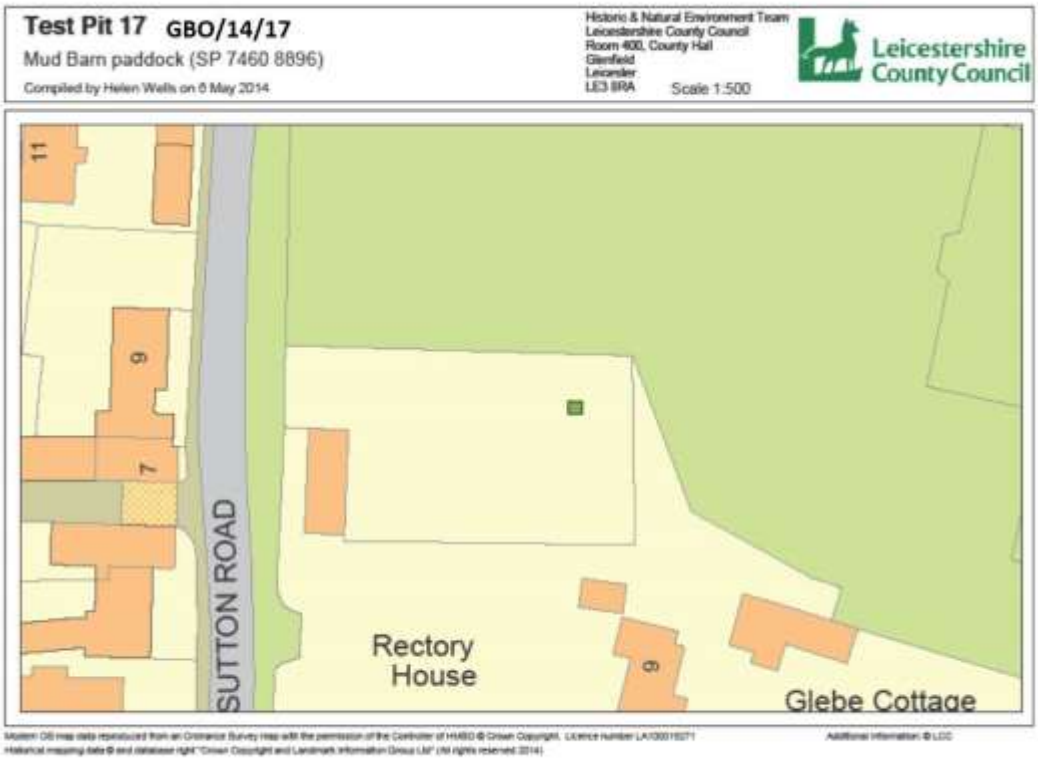

Figure 39: Location map of GBO/14/17

Mud Barn Paddock is a small paddock whose name derives from a currently unused brick/slate and timber barn whose west elevation is of mud construction, and which, until mid-20th century, was used to house cattle. It is north of Rectory House and the Parish Church, in the part of the village thought to be the land referred to in Domesday Book as held by the king. The paddock is pasture formerly part of the adjacent Rectory House home farm, a Grade II* listed 17th century property just to the south. The test pit was sited towards the north east corner of the paddock diametrically opposite to an earlier pit, in an area known to dry out in summer, evidence of which can be seen from satellite view, with corresponding dry areas in Rectory House paddock beyond (The Mud Barn Paddock, opposite 9 Sutton Road, Great Bowden. SP 7460 8896).

In 1546 Henry VIII gave the church of Great Bowden including the advowson, tithes and glebe land to the Dean and Chapter of his newly formed college of Christ Church in Oxford. Upon Enclosure more land was added, in lieu of tithes, to form Rectory House Estate. The estate was sold off in lots in 1926. Sale particulars include Rectory House, coal house, store barn and cow house, paddocks surrounding Rectory House; substantial pasture in other parts of the parish, in Little Bowden and nearby Welham. Subsequent owners of Rectory House portioned off and sold Mud Barn Paddock to raise funds for Rectory House repairs. The paddock is now again for sale with outline planning permission for a single storey dwelling incorporating the barn.

The current barn is thought to date from the 19th century when mud was used extensively in the village for building. The paddock is one of several contenders for the site of the original tithe barn, known to have been on Christchurch pasture land. Permission is known to have been sought in 1837 for the tithe barn to be demolished and for replacement cattle sheds to be built in 1846, but the site of the original tithe barn and its replacement remains unclear.

Figure 41: External mud wall of barn

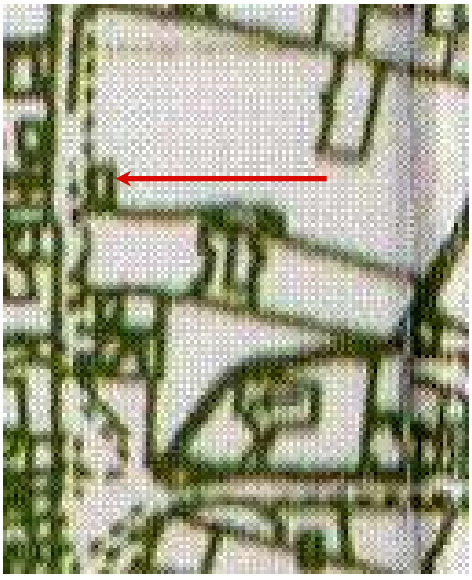

Figure 40: Map showing position of barn in Sutton Road

In 2009 as part of the Festival of British Archaeology, Great Bowden Heritage & Archaeology excavated a test pit some 11m east of the barn. The very few dateable finds were all post-medieval, but at 1m depth a stone surface was discovered, suggestive of a barn floor. There was no associated dateable evidence[25].

The first two contexts of the 2014 excavation revealed brown loam with many local stone fragments, a quantity of lime plaster/mortar fragments, brick/tile pieces, 2 clay pipe stems and coal. The only two pottery sherds were of post-medieval date.

At 0.2m in depth, a stony feature (figure 42) was revealed running southeast to northwest across the pit, which when excavated, revealed a line of randomly laid stone with one straighter edge formed by two large pieces of local iron stone. The rest comprised limestone (some worked), cobble, two large pieces of clay floor tile with evidence of glaze and smaller fragments of ironstone, brick/tile, lime mortar and rubble. No pottery was found in this context. At most, the feature was 0.09m or one stone deep, and finished just above the start of context 4. Unlike the "floor" found in 2009 it was not set in the ground in any structured way. This feature appears most likely to be the fill of a trench dug to take footings for a wall. The lack of later pottery suggests this feature, although quite shallow, may be of medieval date.

One typical limestone piece, two floor tiles and associated fragments were retained, the rest returned to the pit at back fill.

[25] http://greatbowdenheritage.btck.co.uk/ExcavationReports/MudBarnPaddockEx

Figure 42: stone feature at 0.2m in depth

Below the feature all contexts were largely devoid of building fragments and stone, but an increasing number of medieval and early medieval pottery sherds emerged.

Natural clay was reached initially at 0.8m with evidence of a diagonal cut of brown loam in the northern half of the context. This was excavated to reach a lower level of clay at 1m, and continued to produce pottery dating to 900-1200 AD (table 17). It is possible this includes the primary cut and earliest fill of the stone feature shown in fig 42. A remaining 0.3m x 0.3m dark patch at the northwest corner was further excavated to a total depth of 1.2m but quickly filled with water and produced no features or finds.

All but three sherds of the pottery excavated from GBO/14/17 date to the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods with large quantities of the pottery recorded through the test pit. The Late Anglo-Saxon pottery includes St Neots Ware, Stamford Ware and South Lincs Oolitic Ware and the medieval pottery is Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Potters Marston Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and later medieval Midland Purple Ware. Faunal remains also recorded were identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and horse with additional fragmentary remains that were only able to be recorded as either being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals.

		SN		STAM		OOL		SHC		LA		PM		LB		MP		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2																	2	42	1	5	1680-1900
17	3			1	4																	1000-1100
17	3A			1	2																	900-1100
17	4			3	10			7	38	7	33	2	29	6	64	3	30					1000-1600
17	5	2	7	2	15	1	8			1	3	1	5	1	10							900-1350
17	6	1	5	3	8	1	1	2	4			1	6									900-1200
17	7	2	5	10	34	2	3	6	22			2	18									900-1200
17	8	4	18	4	23			7	82			17	135									900-1200
17	9	1	8			1	4	1	22			3	27	1	22							900-1350
17	10	2	8	2	9																	1000-1100

Table 17: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/17

8.17 Test Pit 18 (GBO/14/18)

Figure 43: Location map of GBO/14/18

Test Pit 18 was dug near the southern boundary of the paddock at the rear of the property known as Steven's Yard. The stables on the site were constructed between 1919 and 1926. Maps of 1919 show no stables in the paddock while the sales map for Rectory House estate in 1926 shows the stable block. It remained as stables until it was converted into a house around 2000. The paddock is now divided into two. The stables were reputed to be the local headquarters for the Home Guard in World War II and a bomb (one of four) dropped in the northern part of the paddock in April 1941 (Steven's Yard, 11 Sutton Road, Great Bowden. SP 7451 8900). The stables were part of the horse-dealing business founded by John Henry Stokes at the end of the 19th century and which flourished in Great Bowden. Mr Stokes built many of the large 'hunting lodges' in the village to house his rich and famous clients and horses were sent via Market Harborough station to titled customers throughout Europe. Edward VII is reputed to have stayed in the village, hunted and bought horses from Stokes. John Henry Stokes died in 1920.

The depth of the stone-lined well, 12.5m to the north east of the pit, was measured during the excavation and found to be 5m. The weight came up clean suggesting that the bottom of the well may be free of mud. Above ground the wall of the well is recently reconstructed. The 1891 OS map (figure 44) shows a pump attached to this well. The pond shown on the map close to the well has been filled in. The same map shows a smithy situated at 28 Langton Road to the west of the paddock. It is possible that the waste from this smithy was buried in the area of the pit and would account for the large amount of slag, coke and coal and the dark colour of the soil in

the pit. This smithy may be much older that The Forge on the Green (GBO/13/7) which was started in the 19th century. It was thought unlikely that the burnt matter in the pit was a result of a farrier serving the stables as there were few nails found and no horseshoes.

The Home Paddock behind Welham Bush Farm at 7 Sutton Road was the subject of an extensive archaeological excavation in 2005-6 before development to the south of the test pit area. The work was carried out by Northants. Archaeology (Report 08/80). There was no mention of metal working in this report but the pottery finds from the test pit are similar to those found on the larger excavation. It is therefore possible that the same historical pattern of development discussed in the report extended further north towards the well. Briefly, it was found that during the Norman period plots were parallel with Sutton Road but these turned 90 degrees during the 13th century and plots fronted Sutton Road and extended back eastwards. A similar pattern exists today. The area seems to have been part of the manor, with orchards and gardens rather than dwellings. Great Bowden had an unusual pattern with a manor enclosure and then satellite settlements with open space in between rather than a single nucleated settlement. Remnants of this remain today in several greens and Knights End.

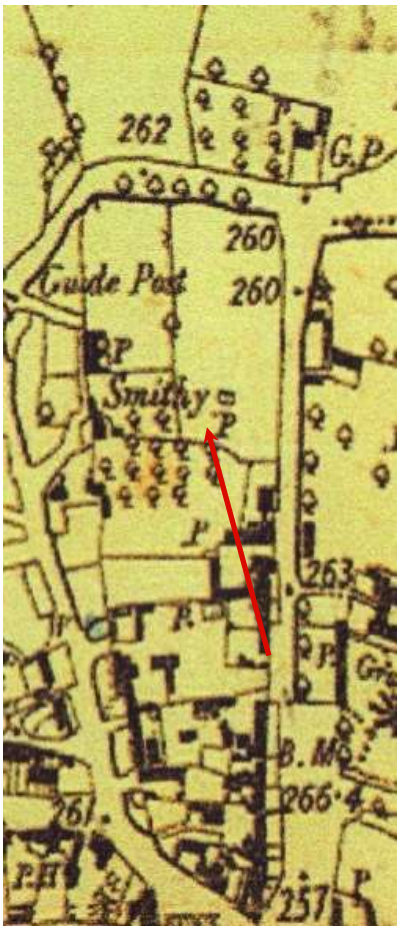

Figure 44:1891 OS map of the area with the pit site arrowed

Two features were found during the test pit excavation. In the first feature a layer of clay and ironstone was found at a depth of 0.15m. This was treated as a separate context (2A) as there was no indication of how deep it would continue. However, with the exception of the small circular void in the south-east corner, the soil returned to a very dark brown loam at 0.2m. The void area disappeared at 0.25m in depth from the surface, possibly indicating a post hole.

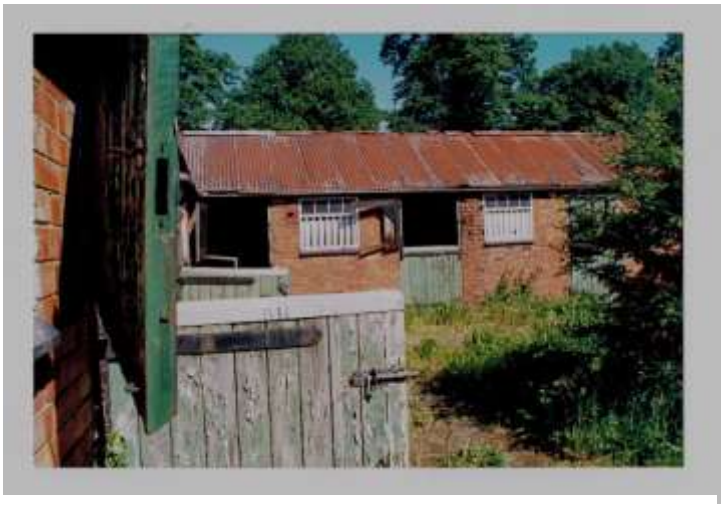

Figure 45: Part of Steven's Yard stables, derelict prior to development (c.1998)

At a depth of 0.7m a further area of stone was discovered consisting of angular ironstone, limestone and cobblestones, lying randomly, and again only one stone in depth. It was thought that there could have been a wall to the east

of the test pit which had collapsed towards the west. Below this level the soil became much more clayey and greyish and increasingly damp. The excavation was terminated at the top of context 12 when digging conditions became difficult with water seeping into the pit. At this final level there was much black stained matter, either decayed vegetation or charcoal. A sondage in one small area showed yellow clay below.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from GBO/14/18, with the majority dating to between the 11th and the 16th centuries. The early pottery wares have been identified as Late Saxon Stamford Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Potters Marston Ware and Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware with later medieval Cistercian Ware and Midland Purple Ware. Single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Delft Ware were both found in the upper half of the test pit with sherds of Staffordshire Manganese Ware and a number of Victorian wares.

		STAM		SHC		LA		PM		LB		CIST		MP		GRE		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1									1	14									1	1	13	13	1200-1900
18	2											1	1	1	19					1	1	1	1	1450-1900
18	2A																					5	5	1800-1900
18	3	1	1	2	6									1	6							3	16	900-1900
18	4			2	4																	4	16	1100-1900
18	5							1	33							1	8	1	1	3	109	1	2	1100-1900
18	6							1	1															1100-1200
18	7	1	4	4	16							1	4											900-1600
18	8			1	3	1	7																	1100-1200
18	9	2	8					1	10															1000-1200
18	10	2	10			2	16			1	9													1000-1350
18	11					3	30			1	20			1	7									1150-1600

Table 18: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/18

Additional flints were also recorded from the test pit include secondary and tertiary flint flakes and a range of faunal remains identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse, rabbit, dog and chicken. Fragmentary remains that were too small to be identified to a species were also found and categorised as either being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals and a single bird bone was also recorded from context three.

8.18 Test Pit 19 (GBO/14/19)

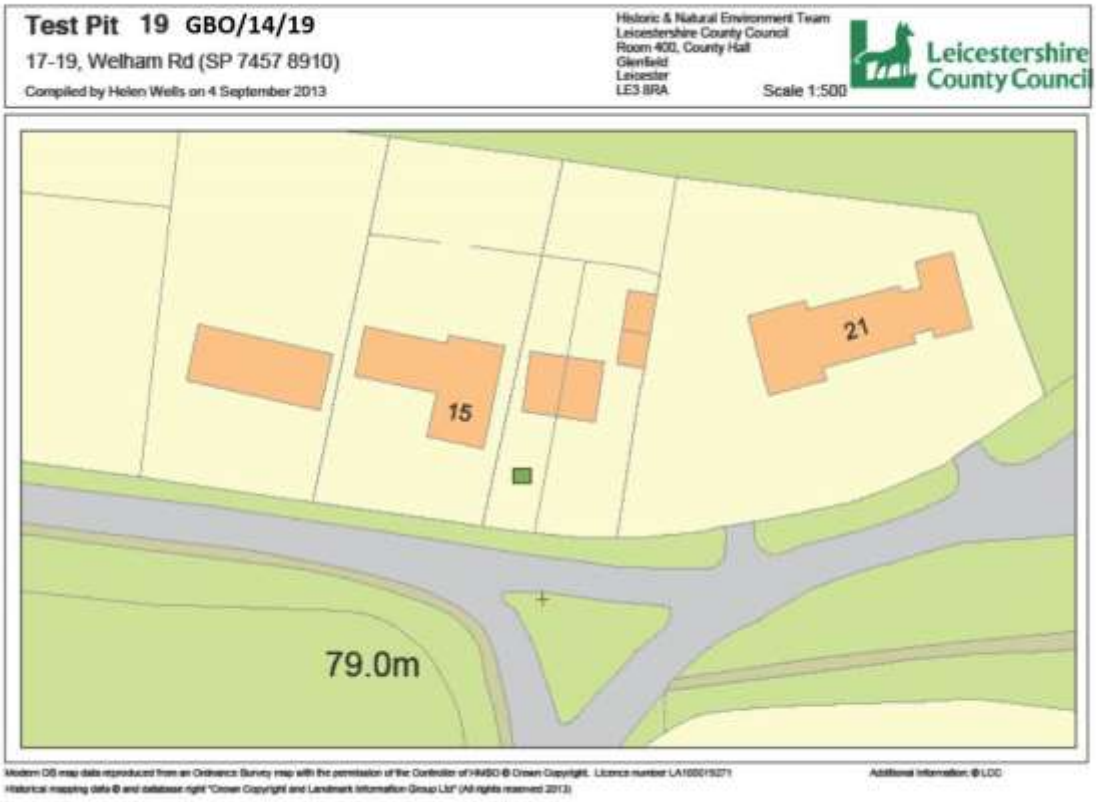

Figure 46: Location map of GBO/14/19

Test Pit 19 was dug in the south-facing front garden of a Grade II listed late 18th – early 19th century property. The site of this house was within the open fields until enclosure in 1776, when it was part of an allotment allocated to Edward Saddington (which stretched along Welham Lane). Edward died in 1784 and left the plot of land to his son, Joseph. There was no mention of a house on the site in his Will. Joseph Saddington lived until 1850 and still owned the plot of land which now had a house on part of it. The house was built around 1790. Joseph left the house and land to his grandson, another Joseph. The OS map dated 1885 (figure 47) shows an orchard to the west of the house (17-19 Welham Road, Great Bowden. SP 7457 8910).

In the early 20th century it was divided into two dwellings by John Henry Stokes (see above TP 18), as accommodation for his grooms. The house was returned to a single dwelling by the current owners in the 1980s.

No features were found in this test pit and by context 4 clay was encountered. The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.7m at which the natural clay was found. The excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery found within the pit was post-medieval with single sherds of Staffordshire slipware and Midland Black and possibly Midland Yellow. There was no medieval pottery often associated with manured arable open fields. Although it is impossible to draw an accurate conclusion from such a small excavation the finds could suggest that this area to the front of the property had not be subjected to medieval ploughing

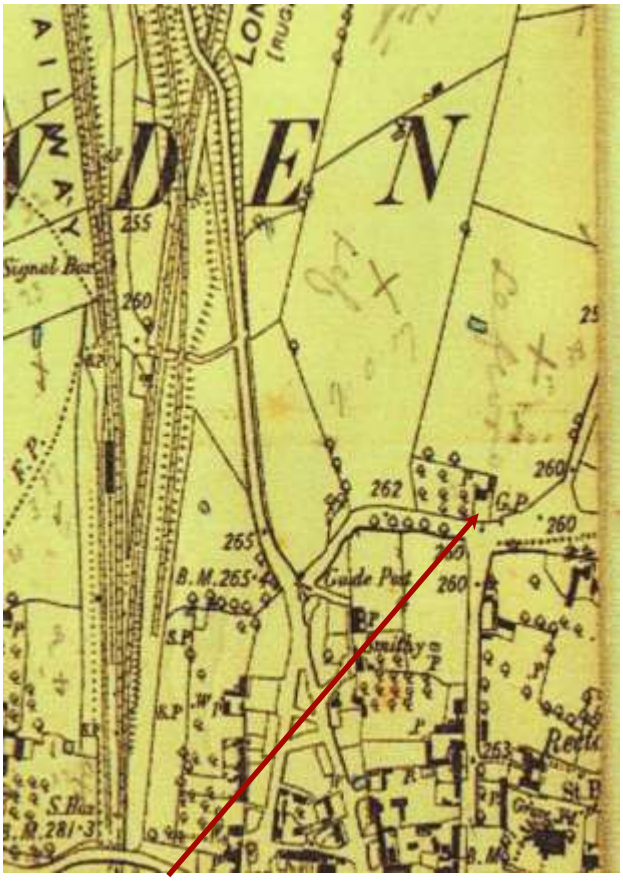

Figure 47: 1885 OS Map with the arrow marking the site of the excavation

but was instead part of the highway or part of Nether Green and that boundaries may have changed slightly at Enclosure.

A quantity of earlier glass, maybe from the same vessel was found through contexts 1, 3 and 4.

All the pottery excavated from GBO/14/19 (table 19) dates from the mid-17th century and later as Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery identified however dates as Victorian and was found through the test pit.

		SS		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1							8	10	1800-1900
19	2	1	1	2	4			15	16	1650-1900
19	3	1	9			1	5	20	47	1650-1900
19	4			1	1			16	16	1800-1900

Table 19: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/19

8.19 Test Pit 20 (GBO/14/20)

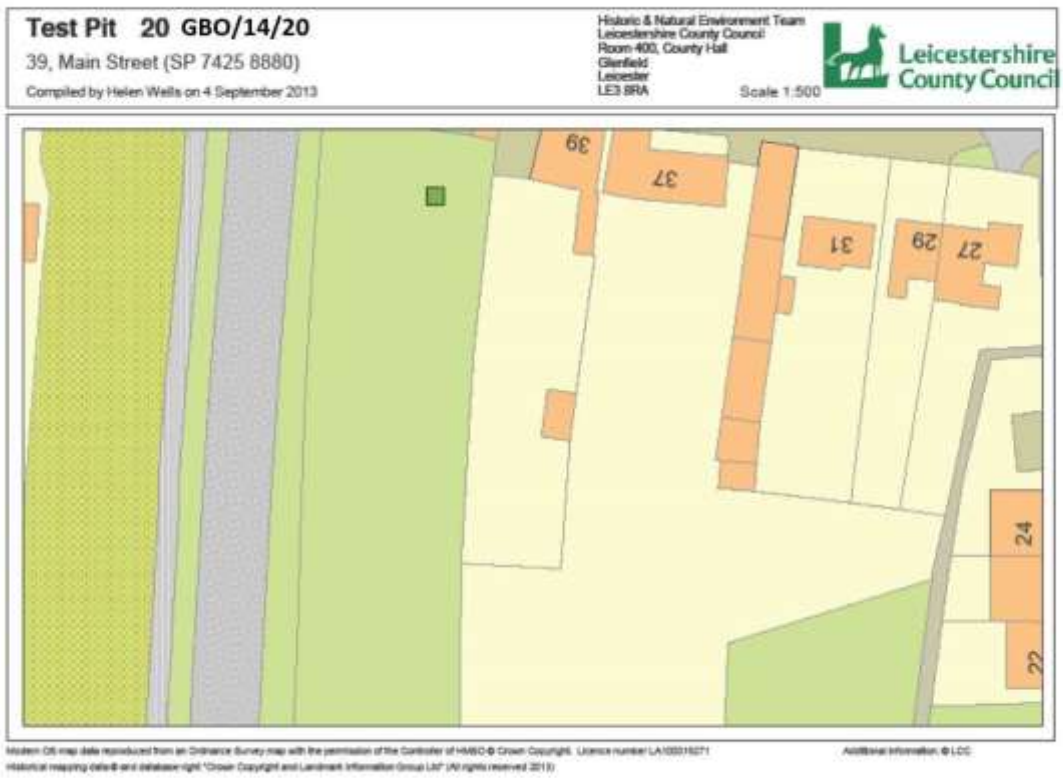

Figure 48: Location map of GBO/14/20

Test Pit 20 was dug in the paddock on the southern side of a late 19th century house. It is now called Keepers Cottage, probably because it was previously the home of the level crossing keeper, and previously known as Crossing Cottage. The track in front of the house was originally the village road before the bridge was built to replace the level crossing. The Midland Mainline railway line runs approximately 20m to the west from where the pit was dug, in a slight cutting (39 Main Street, Great Bowden. SP 7425 8880). It was advertised 'to let' in the Market Harborough Advertiser in August 1870 when it was described as a house and shop occupied by John Sharp. The part of the house which is thought to be the shop appears to be older than the rest with a different ground level. Later in the century it was occupied by Thomas Pettifer, a carpenter. It was still occupied by Thomas Pettifer when it was advertised for sale in the Market Harborough Advertiser in June 1896.

GBO/14/20 was dug in the north-east corner of the paddock but south of the southern aspect of the house. The first four contexts produced modern material including quantities of plaster, brick, modern glass, clay pipe remnants and Victorian pottery with a higher proportion of plaster to brick than seen in other test pits so far. The clay pipe fragments were also more numerous than in other pits and may have been associated with workmen constructing the railway.

In context 5 a loose stone feature was found approximately 0.05-0.75m deep, constructed predominately of ironstone and covering approximately 50% of the surface. There appeared to be a semi-circular cut-out which could have been a post hole. The feature was photographed and recorded before lifting. Just two small finds were found upon removal. Clay was encountered immediately beneath the feature, with no evidence of a post hole and natural being reached at 0.6m in depth.

Figure 50: Pre 1884 plan for construction of bridge over the railway after accident over level crossing. Arrow marks test pit position

Figure 49: Extract from pre 1850 plan showing route of railways across Main Street, Great Bowden

The majority of the pottery excavated from GBO/14/20 dates to the mid-15th century and later as Cistercian Ware, Midland Purple Ware, Midland Yellow Are, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. A small amount of Late Saxon and high medieval pottery was also recorded from the test pit and have been identified as Stamford Ware, South Lincs Oolitic Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Potters Marston Ware and Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware (see table 20 below). The volume of medieval pottery recovered is just sufficient to suggest that settlement was probably present in the vicinity.

A single secondary flint flake was also recorded from this test pit and additional faunal remains were identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and horse. Fragmentary bone was also only able to be categorised as either being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals and a single bird bone was also found from context three.

		STAM		OOL		SHC		LA		PM		LB		CIST		MP		MY		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	1			1	3			1	5	2	3	1	3			2	29	1	8	6	32	1	2	36	50	1100-1900
20	2																			2	10			54	64	1680-1900
20	3													1	2	2	11			4	19			75	105	1450-1900
20	4	1	1			2	5	2	7	1	4					1	6	1	8	17	105	2	2	35	61	900-1900
20	5															1	12			8	27					1450-1750

Table 20: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/20

8.20 Test Pit 21 (GBO/14/21) and Test Pit 22 (GBO/14/22)

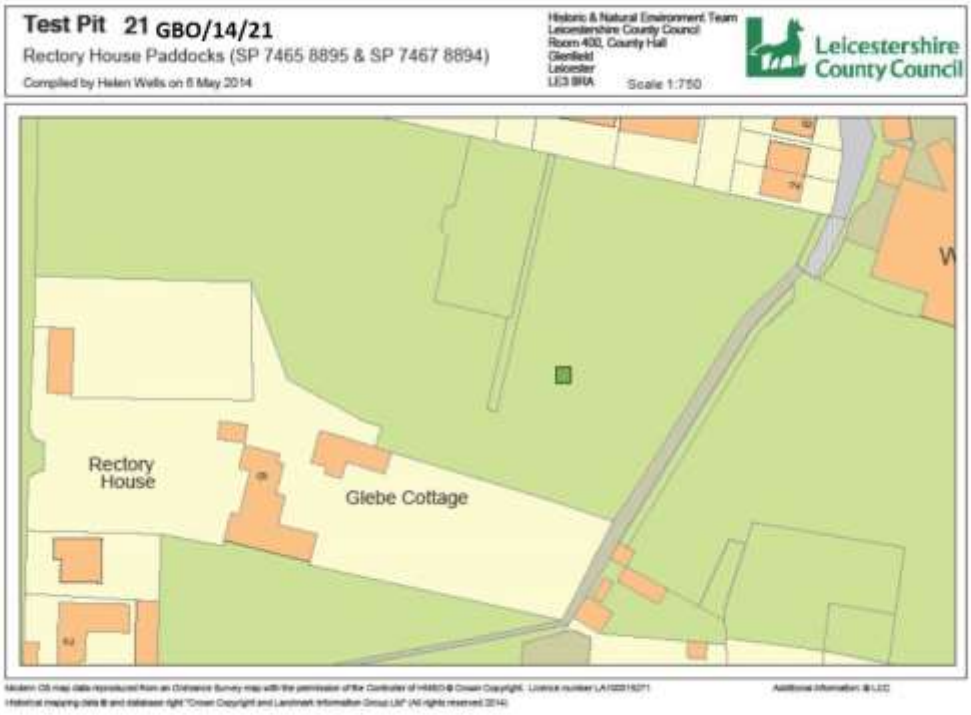

Figure 51: Location map of GBO/14/21

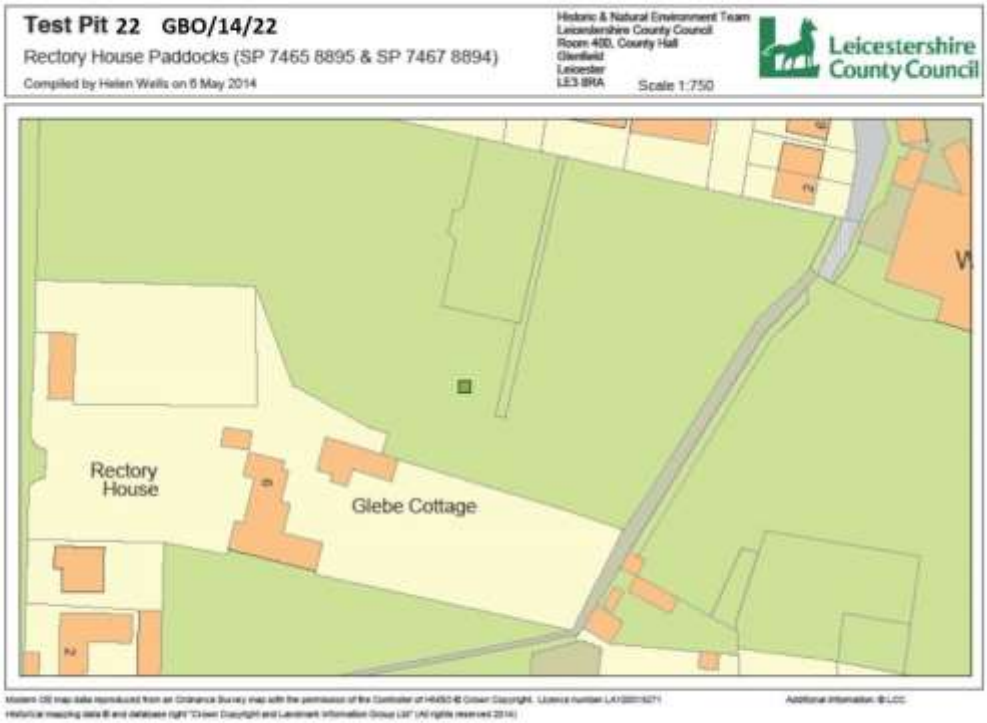

Figure 52: Location map of GBO/14/22

Test Pits 21 and 22 were dug in the ground of Rectory House, a Grade II* listed 17th century house of local limestone and brick whose earliest known date is 1254. The test pits were dug in the two paddocks adjacent to the house and garden on the North side and GBO/14/21 was the eastern of the two pits (GBO/14/21: East Paddock, Rectory House, Sutton Road, Great Bowden. SP 7465 8895) and (GBO/14/22: West Paddock, Rectory House, Sutton Road, Great Bowden. SP 7467 8894)

The extract from the OS map published in 1885 (figure 53) shows Rectory House with the North wing still intact. The sites of the two test pits are not affected by changes in hedge boundaries. The Rectory House estate extended further north towards Nether Green. It is difficult to determine from this map whether the tall brick wall to the north of the house was in existence at the time the map was drawn. The mud wall with its footpath alongside seems to mark the eastern boundary and continues partly on the south side bounding the churchyard as it does today.

Test pit 21 was dug in the eastern paddock approximately 25m to the west of the boundary mud wall. Few finds were found in the first context. However, some of the pottery from context 2 downwards appears to be early. A small sherd of Roman Samian ware was found in context 6 and a possible spindle whorl in context 7. Two fragments of metal, possibly lead, were also found in context 6. The pit was excavated to 0.8m, at which the natural clay was found. It was then recorded and backfilled.

Test Pit 22 was dug in the western paddock approximately 25m from the site of the demolished North Wing which is now partly replaced with a modern bungalow/lodge. The finds would indicate that this area has been little disturbed and probably used for grazing for a long period. No pottery was found in the first 0.2m. Very little post-medieval pottery was found.

It was surprising that so little demolition rubble was found considering the amount of alteration to the property that has taken place. It is assumed that the tall brick wall separating the paddock from the house and garden was in place when the North wing was demolished, probably at the very end of the 19th century. This wall may have contained such rubble within the property. GBO/14/22 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m when the water table was reached. Yellow natural clay was found a few centimetres below this level. The pit was then recorded and backfilled.

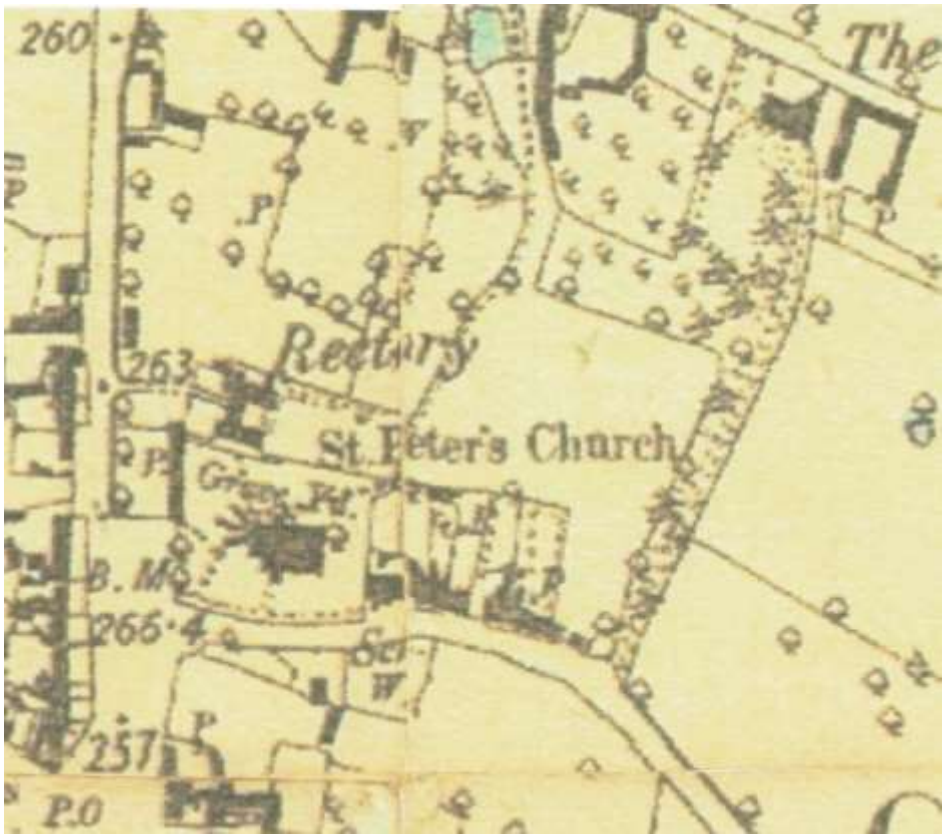

Figure 53: Extract from the 1885 OS map showing the Rectory House estate

The site of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval manorial enclosure in Great Bowden is unknown, but this site is a possible contender, with the manor and the parish church possibly evolving from the manor's private chapel. By the 1330s the Rector was powerful and held land within the parish[26]. There are roads and tracks still existing today forming a rough square which may mark a manor's enclosure boundaries. Late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity is indicated by pottery from nearby test pits (GBO/14/17 and GBO/14/18), and also present in both GBO/14/21 and GBO/14/22.

GBO/14/21 and GBO/14/22 both also produced a number of sherds of Roman pottery, particularly in the lower contexts of the test pits which both appear to contain undisturbed deposits of Roman date. A smaller number of residual Romano-British sherds were present in upper contexts with small amounts of both medieval and post-medieval pottery types, identified as Stamford Ware, St Neots Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Potters Marston Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and Midland Purple Ware with Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware. Very little Victorian pottery was present, with just three sherds found only in the upper contexts of GBO/14/21.

[26] *Furlong and Furrow: a translation from the Latin of details of open field furlongs. 2010: Great Bowden Heritage*

		RB		STAM		SHC		LB		MP		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1															1	1	1800-1900
21	2	1	1			1	5	1	2			2	2	1	5	2	3	100-1900
21	3	4	9	3	4	1	2	2	24	2	23			2	59			100-1700
21	4	10	30															100-400
21	5	7	32															100-400
21	6	6	6															100-400
21	7	10	25															100-400

Table 21: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/21

		RB		STAM		SN		PM		SMW		EST		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	3			1	2			1	5	2	12	1	3	900-1750
22	4	2	4	1	2	1	1							100-1100
22	5	12	64											100-400
22	6	1	2											100-400
22	7	1	9											100-400

Table 22: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/22

Flint flakes were present in GBO/14/21 and have been identified as single secondary and tertiary flint flakes as well as two possible scrapers from context 8 that may have been formed from natural flint flakes. A single piece of burnt stone was also found. Also from GBO/14/21 were the remains of sheep/goat found, which were also mixed in with a number of smaller fragments from cattle- or sheep-sized animals.

8.21 Test Pit 23 (GBO/14/23)

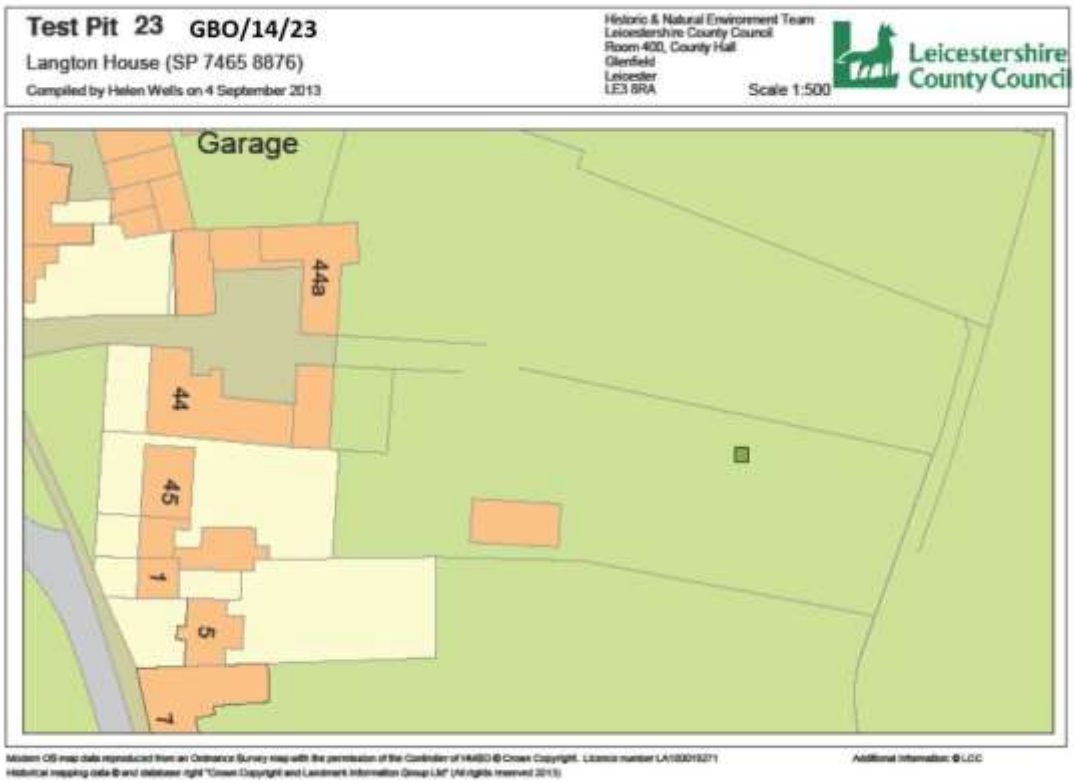

Figure 54: Location map of GBO/14/23

Test Pit 23 was dug in the back garden of an early 19th century Grade II listed house, constructed from brick with a slate roof and has three storeys, set in the centre of the village to the south of the church (Langton House, 44 The Green, Great Bowden. SP 7465 8876).

The following information about early ownership comes from Pam Aucott and is based on her identification of the property on the 1841 census return. In 1841 the occupier was probably William Sedgeley, a grazier. He had inherited the property from his uncle Ben Carter in 1834 who had inherited it from his father, Thomas Carter in 1804. This Thomas Carter refers in his Will to a homestead near the messuage which he purchased from Dan West. This information suggests an earlier property on the site which seems possible as some of the neighbouring properties on the east side of The Green have date stones from the 17th century.

The Sedgeley family continued to own the property until at least the 1880s and the family were still living there until well into the 20th century according to local residents.

The property is large and had extensive stabling and outbuildings on the north side now converted into a separate dwelling. The original garden was divided in two between the two properties. The test pit was dug approximately 2m from the fence between the two gardens. It was therefore approximately central in the original plot.

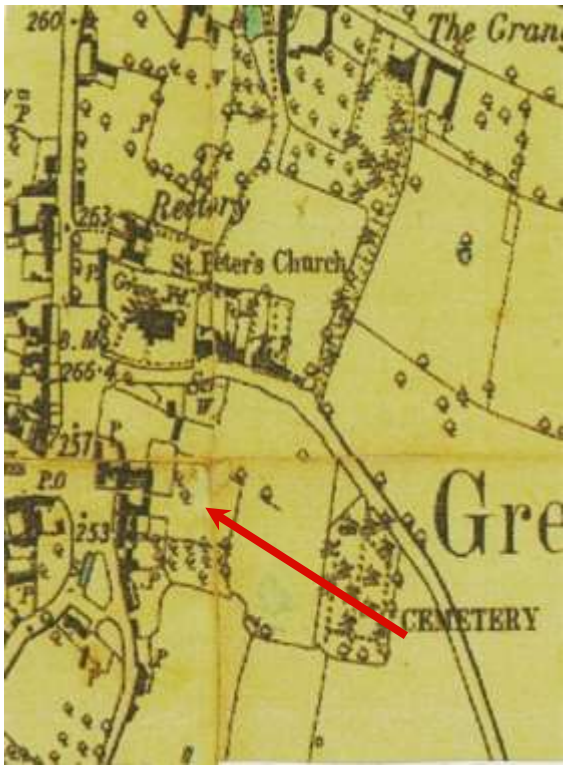

Figure 55: 1891 OS map showing the position of GBO/14/23 marked with an arrow

The land slopes gently down from the north and from the adjoining garden to 2m south of the pit position when it drops suddenly by half a metre to a flat, obviously man-made area which continues to the southern boundary beyond which is a further drop in level. The history and use of this flat area has not been determined.

Christchurch Paddock was the subject of excavations by the Heritage Group in 2010 and lies to the east of the garden. It has visible earthworks and 5 small pits were dug within an area 40mx40m. Foundations and stone surfaces were discovered and pottery from medieval and post-medieval periods. This area lies approx. 75m from GBO/14/23.

This test pit lies 65m south-east of GBO/13/9 (see above) which produced medieval material and a sherd of Roman Greyware while Roman material was also found in pre development trenches at Genevieve, 200m west of this site[27].

A small amount of pottery was excavated from GBO/14/23, although the majority dates to the Late Saxon period as Stamford Ware. An additional three sherds of medieval pottery were also found in the form of Medieval Shelly Ware and Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware and post-medieval pottery of Staffordshire Manganese Ware and as Victorian. A single small sherd of Roman pottery was also found from context four. The excavation was halted at 0.7m when water began seeping into the pit. It was then recorded and backfilled.

		RB		STAM		SHC		LA		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1									1	4			1680-1750
23	2									1	1	1	1	1680-1900
23	4	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	17					100-1200
23	5			5	32									900-1100
23	6			2	13									900-1100

Table 23: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/23

[27] PCA Ltd R11467

8.22 Test Pit 24 (GBO/14/24)

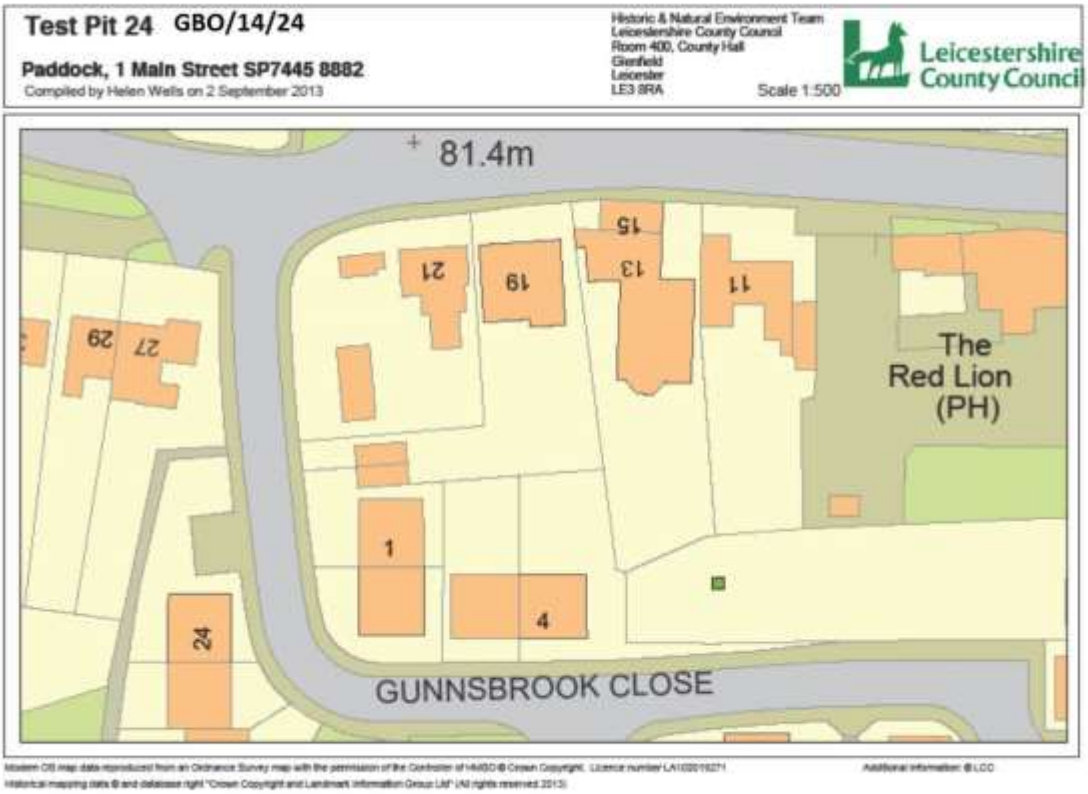

Figure 56: Location map of GBO/14/24

This pit was excavated at the western end of a narrow strip of paddock, beyond the rear of The Red Lion public house and close to the rear of the Tinkers Thatch cottage garden, c. 600m from the River Welland at its nearest point and 9m above it (Paddock west of 1 Main Street, Great Bowden. SP 7455 8882). It is some way from a Grade II listed 18th century house set in a prominent position in the centre of the village close to a junction of Main Street, Langton Road, and Stocks Green.

To the rear of the property, Gunnsbrook Close was built in the 1970/80's on what was its home paddock from at least the 1790s when various documents show the farm and land was owned by Thomas Saddington. A narrow strip of this paddock remains behind the current garden stretching westwards beyond the rear of the Red Lion public house and Tinkers Thatch cottage (figure 57). Although kept as lawn, satellite images show faint traces of surfaces and pathways, perhaps evidence of farm yard activity.

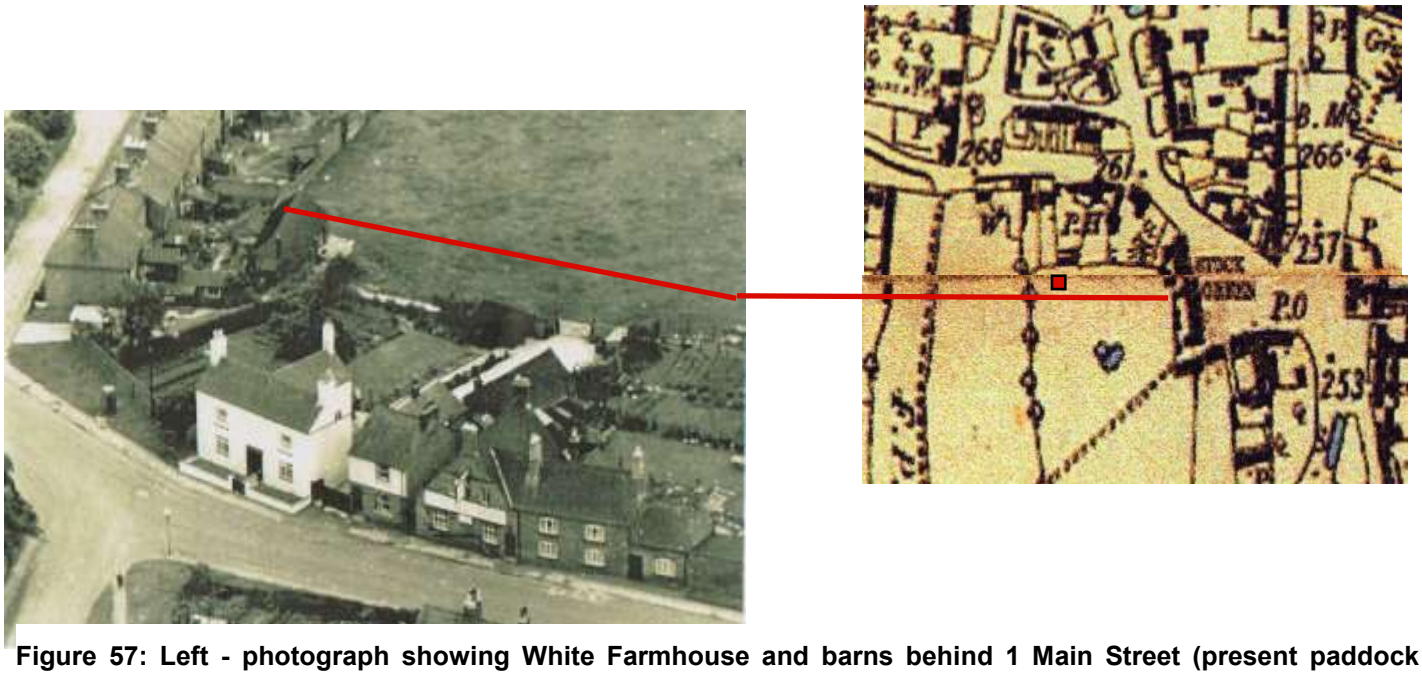

Figure 57: Left - photograph showing White Farmhouse and barns behind 1 Main Street (present paddock boundary shown in red). Right - extract from 1885 OS map with southern boundary of paddock and site of the test pit marked in red

Close to the main house an archaeological Watching Brief in the 1990's by ULAS, (Leicester University Archaeological Services) produced "*an abundance of early medieval pottery" ….*including, unusually, 25 large sherds of Northampton type ware (AD 850—1100), both rims and bases - considered a primary deposit and suggesting *back yard activity of a medieval property on the street frontage. (Accession No. X.A67. 1998).* Further investigation under what is now the garage at the southern end of the drive and due east of our dig site produced both early and post-medieval pot in the spoil. The current owner of 1 Main Street advises that during the building works, some spoil from the garage site was spread over the paddock. In the event the 0.2m of top soil did contain random lumps of clay typical of the natural hereabouts, and some stone inclusions.

The majority of the pre-modern pottery from GBO/14/24 is Stamford Ware of late Anglo-Saxon date, with material below 30cm mixed in with small amounts of material no later than 12th – 14th century date including Potters Marston Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and Midland Purple Ware. Upper layers contained small amounts of post-medieval Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Chinese Porcelain and Victorian pottery.

		STAM		PM		LB		MP		SMW		CP		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1									3	35			7	21	1680-1900
24	2													3	3	1800-1900
24	3	2	2			1	4	2	17	2	27	1	6	12	73	900-1900
24	4	8	14	3	11	3	20									900-1350
24	5	7	13			1	7									900-1350

Table 24: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/24

8.23 Test Pit 25 (GBO/14/25)

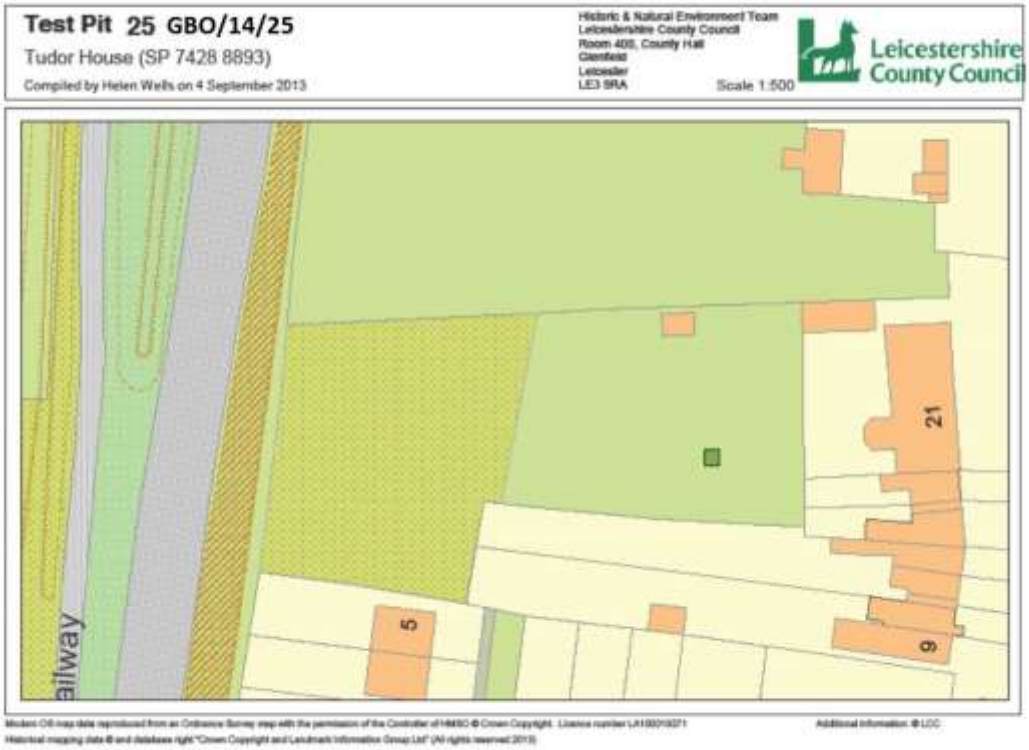

Figure 58: Location map of GBO/14/25

Tudor House was at one time divided into two cottages combined in 1955 to form a single house. It is of three bays and contains two cruck trusses (figure 59), and is Grade II listed, dating from 17th century. The front is faced with stone, partly dating from 1955, although also carrying a date tablet of 1745. The features suggest, however, that the stonework is of the 17th century and the tablet a later addition. The house is some 750m east of the River Welland at its nearest point, and some 10m above it (Tudor House, 21 Manor Road, Great Bowden. SP 7428 8893).

Manor Road leads from Main Street, to join up with the route northwards out of the village. Early maps show its route has not significantly changed. The garden to the rear of Tudor House stretches westwards to the railway cutting. Prior to the railway the western part of the current garden was field (figure 60) OS Surveyors Drawing circa 1810 and the OS 1st edition map 1880), possibly ridge and furrow.

Figure 59: Cruck beams at Tudor House, ground and 1st floors

Figure 60: OS surveyors drawing c.1810, arrow marks site location

GBO/14/25 was sited in the back garden, approximately 20m west of Tudor House and 70m east of the railway line in an area known to have been vegetable garden in more recent times.

Contexts 1 - 3 inclusive were uniform dark brown loam with no features, and few inclusions. The depth and consistency of this top soil was consistent with the tradition of "double digging" vegetable gardens to two spades depth. At context 4 clay was encountered and by context 5 the heavy yellow/grey natural clay typical hereabouts, save for a darker patch in the north-east corner. This was further explored to 0.6m where it turned to natural clay. At this depth the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of finds comprised fragments of local 19th century: brick, plaster, slate, coal, and nails. The few pottery sherds were 19th century mixed with very few medieval sherds, primarily in context 4. All finds were small and much abraded suggesting they had been well turned and spread. Below context 4 there were no finds save one fragment of brick/clay.

Small amounts of Late Anglo-Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery were recovered from GBO/14/25 and have been identified as Stamford Ware, St Neots Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and Midland Blackware. The majority of the pottery found however dates as Victorian and was found mixed through the depth of the test pit. The finds reflect the site's early use as field and its more domestic use after the railway divided the land.

		STAM		SN		SHC		LB		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
25	1					1	1			1	2	12	47	1100-1900
25	2							2	7			9	21	1200-1900
25	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	3	36			9	24	900-1900
25	4							1	1			18	50	1200-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/25

8.24 Test Pit 26 (GBO/14/26)

Figure 61: Location map of GBO/14/26

Test pit 26 was dug in an old orchard belonging to Upper Green Farm and situated on the northern boundary of Upper Green close to the northern limit of both the Conservation Area and the Development line. The five acre paddock to the north of the site has visible ridge and furrow remaining in the northern half and shallow earthworks of unknown origin in the southern half. The pit was dug in the centre of a cleared area at a convenient distance from surrounding trees and on a slight slope (Upper Green Farm, Upper Green Place, Great Bowden. SP 7401 8907).

Upper Green is today a tranquil area of the village surrounded by large and well maintained housing. Historically this was part of the 'waste' of the manor and in 1880 the Local Board map was produced showing it still belonged to the Lord of the Manor. On the 1885 OS map most of Upper Green was broken up into similar small enclosures as it is today and was probably used as allotments (figure 62). This is borne out by the finds in the first 0.3m of the pit which produced much crushed Victorian pottery.

In 1885 this part of the village still had a number of small cottages to the north-east of the site bordering the fields and to the south of Upper Green bordering Main Street. These are no longer there. The cottages on Main Street in particular were in a dilapidated state and causing health concerns. The following extract is from the1849 Report to the General Board of Health by William Lee (into sewerage, drainage and water supply, page 12). "*At Upper Green in Great Bowden is a number of mud hovels, part of these as already described as belonging to the Parish. One of these*

rows, almost in a falling condition, has a large pond behind it, the odour from which is perceptible 20 or 30 yards distant. The water and filth of this pond lie against, and soak into the mud walls of the houses. The following is the evidence of Thomas Kendall's wife, one of the occupants." My husband and I have resided here nearly 8 years. We have no privies, but are obliged to use pots and empty them through the window into the pond. Four houses do this and have done it for years; it is the only way we can get quit of it."

Upper Green Farm was a working farm until recent years but is currently a private dwelling. A aerial photograph probably taken in the 1940s shows the area close by under intensive cultivation (figure 63). The main house was built around 1675 (plaque) of local ironstone with a Swithland slate roof and has later extensions including a stable yard. The property was the subject of an archaeological evaluation in 2007 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (Report No 2007-074) when a ménage was constructed in the paddock to the west of the farmhouse.

Figure 62: Extract from 1885 OS map. Arrow indicates the position of the test pit

The owners recount metal detecting work close to the farmhouse in the past producing artefacts dating from the English Civil War.

In 2014 the excavated soil was dark brown loam for the first 0.2m, typical of worked garden soil but changed to a lighter brown soil with more clay content as the pit progressed. At a depth of 0.4m the soil was a light brown colour and had to be broken up rather than sieved to examine for finds. The natural yellowish clay was reached at 0.6m with a further small sondage made in the south-west corner to confirm this. The pit was then recorded and backfilled.

There was significant charcoal and coal (211g) found which was discarded. A single secondary flint flake was also found from the test pit with three tertiary flint flakes as well as a range of faunal remains that were identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and horse. Smaller bone fragments also found were only able to be recorded as either from cattle- or sheep-sized animals and there was also a mammal bone also found from context three.

Figure 63: Upper Green Farm in c.1940

The majority of the pottery that was excavated from GBO/14/26 dates to the post-medieval and later and particularly from the 19th century, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. Three sherds of medieval Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware and later medieval Midland Purple ware were also recorded with two sherds of Roman pottery.

		RB		LB		MP		GRE		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
26	1					1	3			2	7	2	9					108	86	1450-1900
26	2	1	1									11	28	1	4			120	90	100-1900
26	3											10	42					95	89	1680-1900
26	4									1	7	4	6					26	23	1650-1900
26	5	1	3	1	1	1	16	2	5			2	2			1	1			100-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/26

8.25 Test Pit 27 (GBO/14/27)

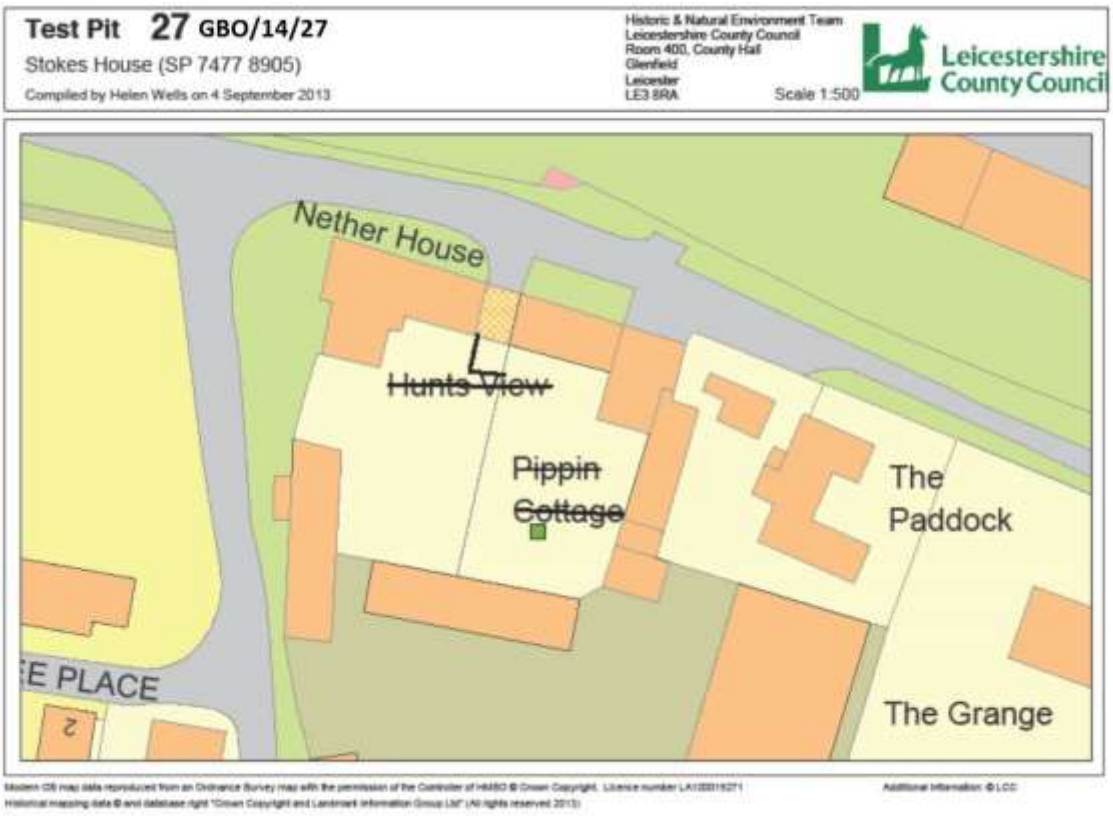

Figure 64: Location map of GBO/14/27

Figure 65: The garden area as it was in the early 20th century, showing the stables on the east side and the fountain still in the same position

Test pit 27 was dug towards the rear of the garden of Stokes House about 5m from the wall. This wall can be seen as a 2 storey building in the old photographs. The pit would have been on the sandy track or possibly just inside the garden area. During the industrial history of the property, after Stokes' time, the area was covered with tarmac and remains of broken up tarmac were found during the excavation with stone hardcore beneath (Stokes House, Nether Green, Great Bowden. SP 7477 8905).

In the pretty tranquil garden of today it is hard to imagine that, in the years before the First World War, royalty and members of the aristocracy from Britain and Europe stood here choosing their hunters and carriage horses from the stock of renowned horse dealer John Henry Stokes. The only clue to its opulent past is the massive cast concrete fountain in the centre of the garden, ordered to be made in Italy by J.H. Stokes, and "too big to move".

This garden was the site of Stokes' best parade ring, close to his own house at Nether House to the west of the garden which faced onto Nether Green (nicknamed Stokes Avenue in the past when he planted the trees alongside the road). Stokes House was then the grooms' quarters and carriage sheds and included stabling for the best of his horses. It was converted into the current dwelling in the late 1970s.

An article on J.H. Stokes, and his influence on the village was published by Great Bowden Historical Society in *Great Bowden A Village and its People* in 1999. The attached typed notes by the late Professor Arthur Jones were the source of this article. Test pits 18, 19 and 28 were also dug on property previously owned by J.H. Stokes.

There was evidence that the ground had been disturbed down to the natural clay which was reached at 0.6m. This included the laying of a field drain in the past 30 years. The drain was left undisturbed and supported and a further context was dug on either side. The test pit was then recorded and backfilled.

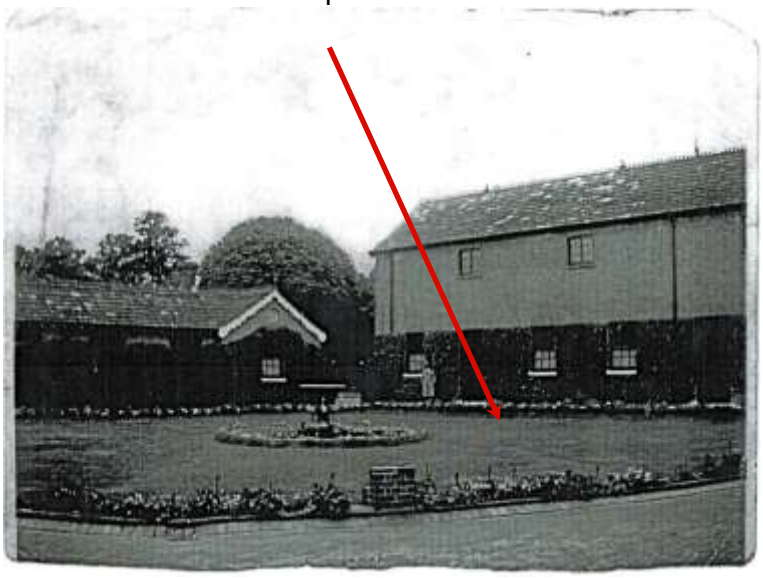

Figure 66: The parade ring with the south wall, now half the height is shown here. Arrow marks approximate position of the test pit. Present garden boundary is slightly different.

The pottery excavated from GBO/14/27 was mostly Victorian, much of it broken into small fragments presumably to aid drainage of the soil. Small amounts of Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery wares were also recorded as Stamford Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Potters Marston Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, Midland Purple Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

		STAM		SHC		PM		LB		MP		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	2	2	4	3	16					2	10			2	8	900-1900
27	3					1	1	1	7			3	25	33	81	1100-1900
27	4											1	10	19	22	1680-1900
27	5													2	12	1800-1900

Table 27: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/27

Metal finds included nails and large bolts. There was little bone, a small amount of glass including the concave base of a large bottle and broken up brick and tile. A primary flint flake was also recorded from context four of the test pit 27, although it may have been plough struck rather than worked. Individual bones were also found and identified as being from cow, sheep/goat and pig, with an additional three smaller fragments of bone that were only able to be recorded as being from a sheep-sized animal.

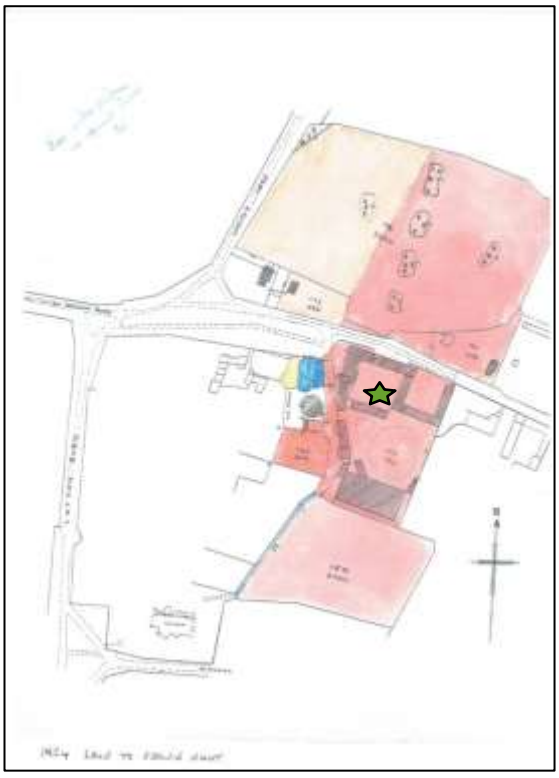

Figure 67: From the sales details of Stokes property (shaded in pink) in 1924 when it was sold to Fernie Hunt. The star makes the site of the test pit

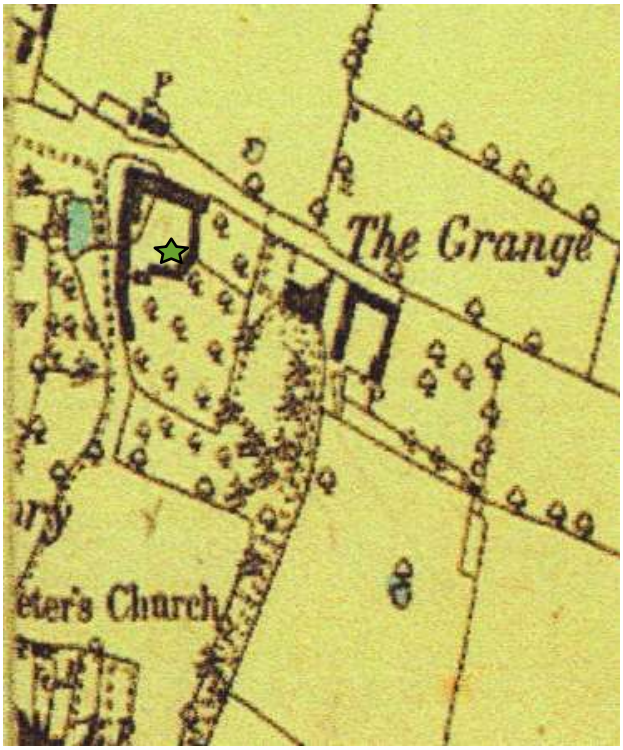

Figure 68:1885 OS map with the test pit location marked by a star

8.26 Test Pit 28 (GBO/14/28)

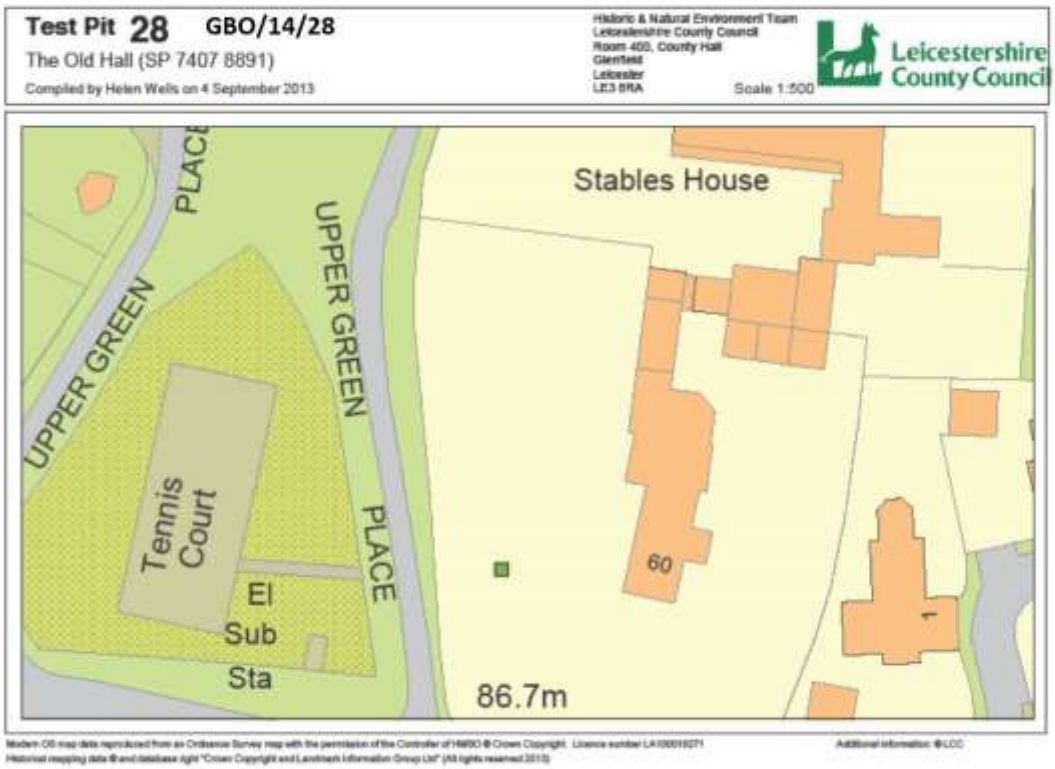

Figure 69: Location map of GBO/14/28

The Old Hall is a two and a half storey building, largely constructed of coursed ironstone, and is Grade II listed, dating to the 17th Century, with later brick additions. The Hall is situated on the south eastern corner of Upper Green in Great Bowden, with an entrance onto Main Street (The Old Hall, 60 Main Street, Great Bowden. SP 7407 8891).

Upper Green lies within the Conservation Area and is a well maintained residential area. The Hall itself has a lawned and walled garden to the west and the test pit was located adjacent to the south west corner of the house and within the lawned area.

Upper Green, lying to the west of the current village centre, occupies slightly higher ground with the topography, therefore, rising slightly east to west. The site of the Hall itself rises slightly south to north and the lawned area lies in a slight depression. The Hall appears to sit on a plinth of high ground these features are possibly man-made.

Figure 70: Photograph of Old Hall facing north east with the site of the test pit in the foreground

There is little documentary evidence relating to the Hall. Earliest records are from the enclosure award and

record the property being sold by Reverend John Farrer to Henry Shuttleworth in 1793. Henry 'managed' the enclosure process, possibly to his own ends and according to a sale notice of 1799 the house seems to have been sold on as two separate properties. By the late 19th Century the Hall was in the hands of a colourful local figure John Henry Stokes, breeder of racehorses, he acquired the property as a hunting lodge. Stokes let the property to Captain Tommy Hobbs, a famous racehorse trainer and in the early twentieth century a local resident recalled having seen

> *'…the Prince of Wales, later Duke of Windsor, a frequent visitor … rough- riding horses in the paddock in front of the house.'*
>
> Mrs L Sturgess of The Old Bakehouse in *Great Bowden – A village and its people* (Great Bowden Historical Society).

The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1886 shows this paddock as an orchard, the now lawned area being bordered by conifers. Also evident on the 1886 map is a marked path running from a gate in the wall to the house and in addition the earthwork plinth upon which the house appears to stand. Whilst a gate still exists and the plinth is visible today, the path has now gone.

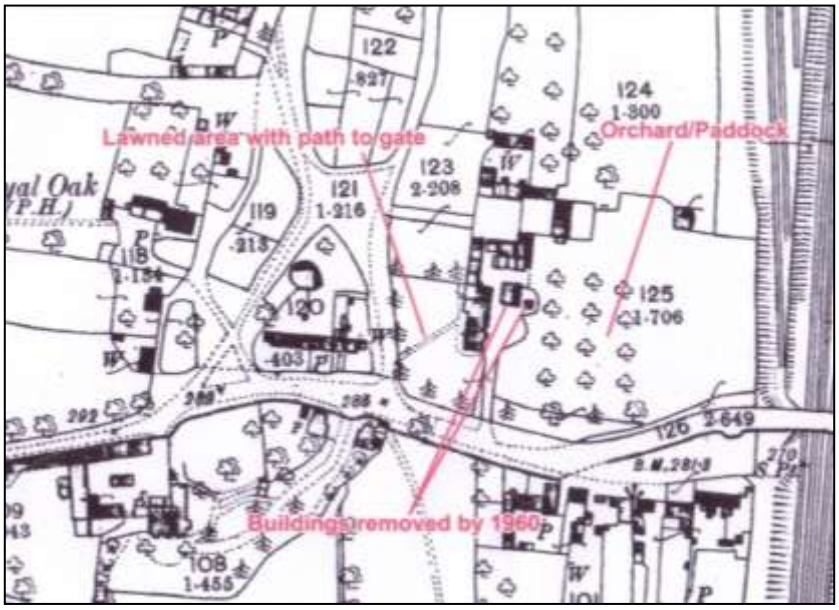

Figure 71: The 1886 OS map showing the features mentioned in the text

The stand-alone buildings to the east of the house had been demolished by 1960 (see figure 72), the photograph of the house from this west aspect, looked very much as it does today. Notably, however, the porch and the northernmost chimney have since been removed.

Figure 73: A photograph of Old Hall dating from1960

Context 1 was a typical topsoil of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. The compact nature of this and the amount of sand dressing, not usual for the area, suggested a maintained lawn for some time. Context 2 was a mid-to-dark greyish brown clayey silt and contained significant amounts of small gravel particles. The gravel may be consistent with the existence of the path which ran south west/north east on the 1886 map. Context 3 presented a mid to light orangey/brown silty clay with large amounts of fragmented brick waste. This possibly represented a levelling or compacting layer, preparatory to the path or alternatively as mortar and nails were present, demolition material. Context 4 contained clay and silt in equal proportions and was mid orangey/brown in colour with pockets of charcoal. Context 5 was very mixed with areas of concentrated clay and ironstone fragments and others of looser more silty deposits. Contexts 3, 4 and 5 were the most finds rich, with animal bone, pottery and other waste, possibly suggesting dumping of some description. The animal bone recorded has been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and roe deer remains, with additional smaller fragments of bone that were only able to be recorded as either being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals.

The horizon between contexts 5 and 6 revealed a rough ironstone surface, two layers deep in places, of stones between 0.5m and 1m in diameter in a matrix of greyish/ orange clay. Once removed, it became evident that the ironstone surface was in fact sat in the natural clay. Context 7 was excavated in the north east corner to confirm that the natural geology had been reached.

Figure 74: The ironstone surface recorded as context 5A

Figure 75: Section detail showing the gravel layer in context 2 and the ironstone surface in contexts 5/6

The finds from all contexts are tabulated in the appendix. The fragments of clay pipe and the earthenware pottery found beneath the ironstone surface, although unverified, suggest a date no earlier than the 17th century for this feature. In conclusion, there appears to be nothing to date activity in GBO/14/28 to earlier than the 17th century and the excavation can shed no further light on the development of The Old Hall and environs.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from the upper half of GBO/14/28, whereas the rest of the pottery also found dates from the mid-15th century and later as Midland Purple Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. A single tertiary flint flake was also recorded from context six along with another flint flake.

		RB		MP		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
28	1													1	1	1800-1900
28	2							8	89					5	6	1680-1900
28	3	1	1					4	13	1	13	1	1	13	15	100-1900
28	4					1	1	8	35			1	2	9	11	1650-1900
28	5			7	50			17	92					3	6	1450-1900
28	6							3	32							1680-1750

Table 28: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/28

8.27 Test Pit 29 (GBO/14/29)

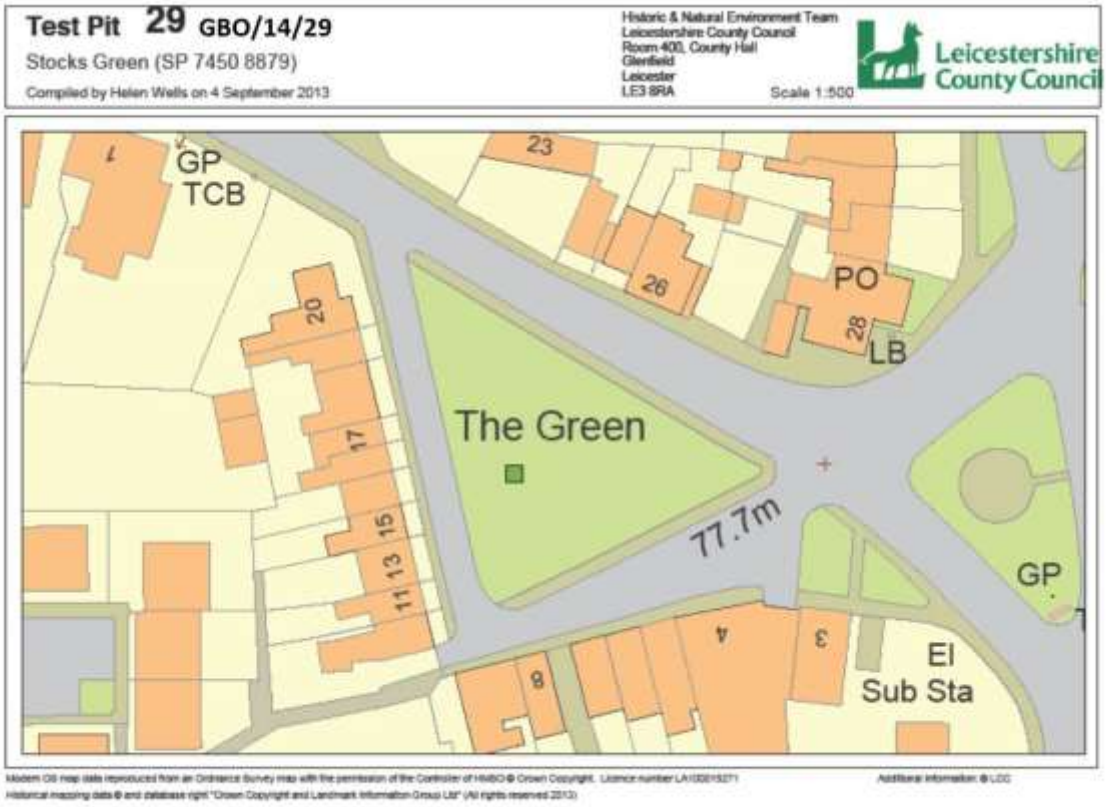

Figure 76: Location map of GBO/14/29

Test pit 29 was dug in the south-west quadrant of an area of common land in the centre of the village known as Stocks Green. This is bordered on its western side by a row of cottage**s** thought to have been built in the 19th century and on its southern side by a row of cottages which are possibly older. At both ends of this run of cottages were inns. The Shoulder of Mutton (partly built in the 17th century and partly in the 18th century) still exists at the eastern end. At some time in the past there was an inn called The Royal Oak at the western end. The Queen's Inn was on the northern side of The Green. It is not known how long this area has been common land but it is thought that there were public wells on the green with the village stocks being located in front of the Shoulder of Mutton public house (Stocks Green, Great Bowden. SP 7450 8879).

Great Bowden has several Greens. Church Green, in front of St Peter and St Paul's church, could be where a market was held from the late Saxon period, in the days before Market Harborough was granted its charter, as this was common practice. The village pump was there. The green to the south-east of Stocks Green had a large pond fed by the Gunnsbrook until it was infilled in the 20th century. It is still known as Pond Green.

Figure 77: The Green, Great Bowden. The test pit site was to the far right of this photograph

Nether Green and Upper Green are at opposite ends of the village. Stocks Green or The Green as it is usually known these days is where village events happen. It is traditionally where the Hunt meets, where the village Festival takes place and the pancake race in recent years. It is what people today feel is the centre of the village. It could be that this has been the case for many centuries and may account for why this area has never been built on. Now preserved as a Registered Village Green it was not always so protected and many other areas in Great Bowden have been encroached on over the centuries.

Finds from the pit contained Victorian pennies, a good deal of animal bone and sherds of medieval pottery. There was much old bottle glass, stoneware and clay pipe fragments as you would expect from its location so close to inns. One interesting find was a human tooth on which the crown was either very worn or broken

The vast majority of the pottery that was excavated from GBO/14/29 dates from the mid-17th century and later as Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. A small amount of Late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery were also identified through the test pit as Stamford Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware, Midland Purple Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

		STAM		LA		LB		MP		GRE		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
29	1																			1	10	1800-1900
29	2			1	6							3	12	19	104	2	11			76	185	1150-1900
29	3	1	2					4	12			1	2	63	186					54	86	1000-1900
29	4									1	6	4	17	22	84			4	5	19	25	1550-1900
29	5					1	5	4	92			1	25	19	92	17	75	3	2			1200-1750
29	6	1	1					1	3					2	2							900-1750

Table 29: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/29

A single irregular waste flint was also recorded from context six of the test pit and a number of faunal remains were also recorded as cow, sheep/goat, pig, cat and *Galliformes*. A large number of fragmentary bones were also found that were too small to be identified as anything more than a classification of either being from cattle- or sheep- sized animals.

The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.7m where the natural clay was reached. This excavation was carried out as part of the Heritage Group's event for the Festival of Archaeology and received many visitors during the day from the village and elsewhere. The excavation had to be completed in one day as it was not possible to leave the pit open overnight in such a public place.

8.28 Test Pit 30 (GBO/14/30)

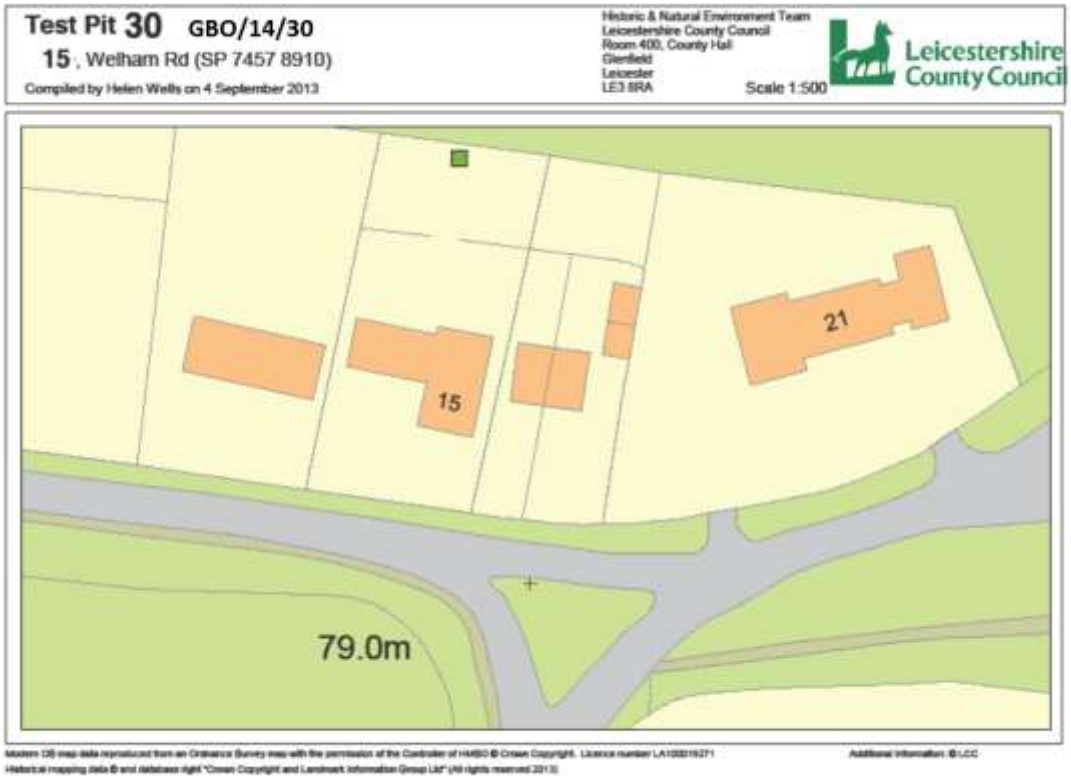

Figure 78: Location map of GBO/14/30

This was the final test pit in the project and it was dug close to the rear fence of 15 Welham Road, a bungalow built in 1972 and formerly part of the garden of an older bungalow at 11 Welham Road. Earlier the whole area had been an orchard belonging to 17-19 Welham Road as shown on the 1885 OS map. The garden was extended northwards to include some of the neighbouring pasture in recent years. The pit was excavated in this extended area (15 Welham Road, Great Bowden. SP 7457 8910).

The pasture field to the north of the site was known as the Moor or Moorfield, and it is possible the name originates from Murfurlonge, meaning marshy field, a furlong name from the East Field of the open field system prior to Enclosure in 1779 (figure 78). References to West Murfurlonge, East Murfurlonge and Mydyllmorfurlonge in the East Field occur in the text of the 14th century document held at the British Library which surveys many of the furlongs in Great Bowden's Open Field system (see the translation of this document in Furlong and Furrow published by Great Bowden Heritage & Archaeology in 2011, pages 18 and 29).

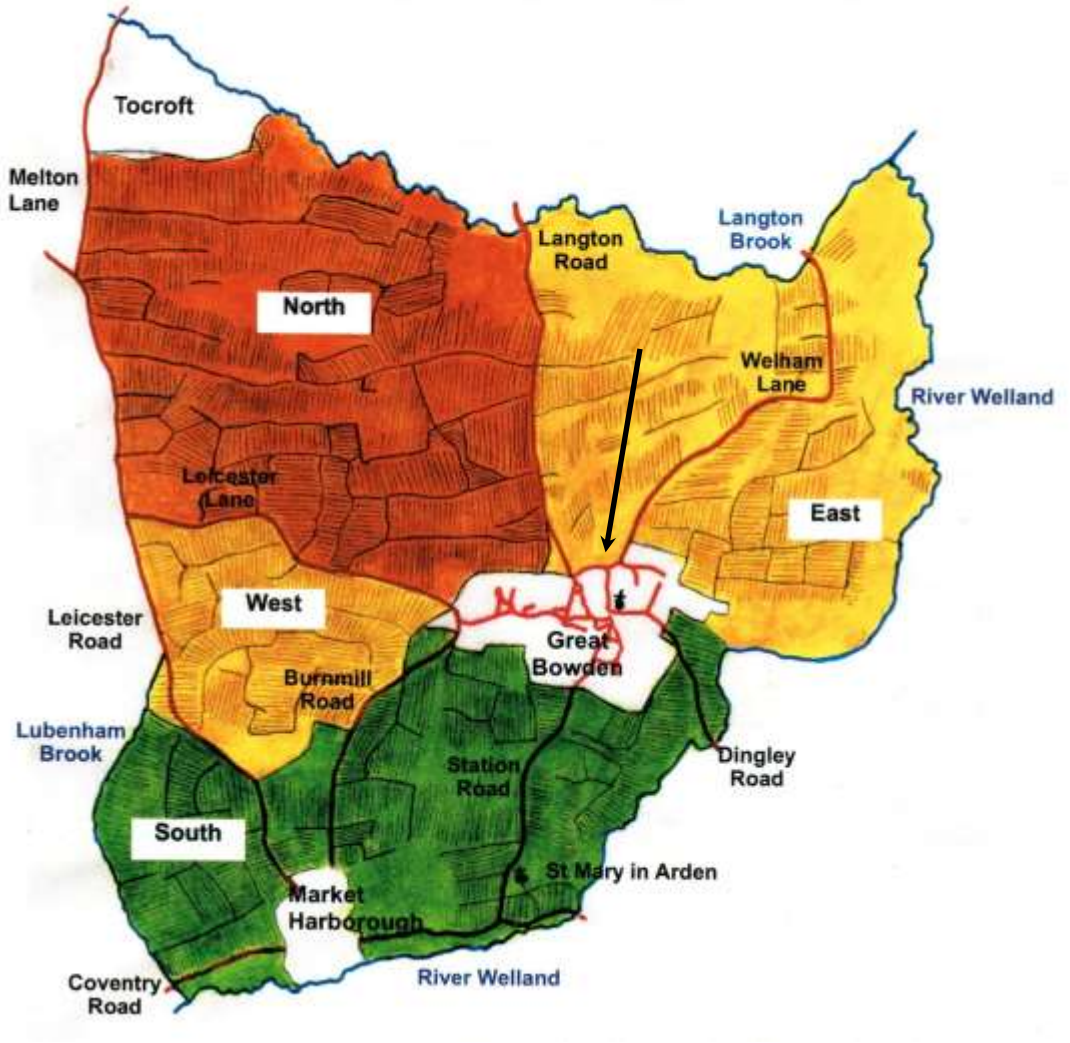

Figure 79: Sketch map of Great Bowden parish based on the 1885 OS map showing visible ridge and furrow remaining and the present road system. Position of GBO/14/30 is shown by an arrow

The ridge and furrow earthworks are very clear in aerial pictures of this area, with the exception of the area to the north of the site where there are faint earthworks, more like scoops in the ground. One idea mooted was that small scale clay extraction may have taken place in the past. The topsoil was light coloured, quite compacted, not aerated and did not give the impression it had been dug regularly or ploughed in the past. The clay found at only 0.3m in depth in the pit was quite pure, undisturbed and only penetrated by a few hair-like roots.

The test pit location was at the farthest end of the garden. The logic behind this was that several houses had extended their gardens, into the field behind, which meant that we could be excavating ground that had remained untouched for many years.

Having prepared the site the night before and loosened the turf the dig started promptly and after the first context there were some signs of clay. This continued, to the extent, that by the end of context three we had no choice but to accept that we

had 'hit the natural' as the pit showed solid clay. A small test area was taken, in one corner, and confirmed our thoughts. And so it was that shortly after lunch a decision was made to backfill and concluded the last test pit of our project.

It was disappointing that the pit was terminated so quickly but there were some finds including a quantity of clinker, coke and coal, some old brick fragments and possibly some fired clay. There was a small amount of modern glass and some animal bone but the only pottery sherds were probably from post Enclosure pancheon type bowls. This area would have been beyond the northern boundary of the orchard belonging to 17-19 Welham Road and rubbish could have been thrown over the fence into the field. Alternatively, the clinker could have formed a simple trackway.

Only a small amount of pottery was excavated from GBO/14/30, identified as both Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian.

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
30	1			1	1	1800-1900
30	2	8	51	4	5	1680-1900
30	3	1	13			1680-1750

Table 30: The pottery excavated from GBO/14/30

It is impossible to reach firm conclusions from such a small excavation but it is felt that this area was beyond the limits of the medieval village, was probably not ploughed, possibly because of drainage problems, but the easily accessible clay may have been used on an ad hoc basis possibly for mud house repairs or by the pottery which it is thought existed further down Welham Lane some 800m to the north-east, close to another furlong named Shorte Pottyrscroft (Leics HER Ref: MLE1947. Grid Ref: SP754895).

9 Discussion

9.1 Prehistoric period

No pottery of prehistoric date was recorded from the test pitting in Great Bowden, but 42 fragments of worked flint of possible prehistoric date were found. These are broadly similar to those previously recorded on the HER and represent the various stages of the flint knapping process, including primary, secondary and tertiary flakes as well as irregular waste flakes along with a single piece of burnt stone. These are generally undiagnostic, being only broadly datable to the Late Neolithic through to the Later Bronze Age or even Early Iron Age. The lack of worked flint in the building walls (e.g. the church) suggests that the worked flint from Great Bowden is unlikely to derive from medieval or later building work, as is the case in settlements in other areas where flint is widely used in buildings (e.g. Lewis and Ranson 2011). They were found in a number of test pits throughout the village, with the majority located east of the railway line and close to the River Welland (fig 100). The only diagnostically datable evidence for Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity from the Great Bowden test pitting is the single blade found from GBO/13/5. This came from a test pit sited not far from the findspot of a blade of the same date (MLE 21167), less than 300m away to the east. Two finds identified as possible scrapers during excavation of GBO/14/26 in the north west of the village at Upper Green Place appear likely to be natural flakes. An additional flake core found at GBO/13/11 in the far south east of the village at Knights End Road had also been utilised as a hammerstone or pounder, with areas of crushing clearly visible.

Analysis of all of the flints suggest that the majority exhibit a 'expedient and unsophisticated approach to knapping' (Billington *pers comm*), which suggests that people living here were making basic tools quickly for practical uses rather than taking time to produce more elaborate tools either for use or trade. As noted above, the river valley of the Welland and the slightly higher ground around Great Bowden are both attractive areas for settlement and the worked flint from the test pits suggests that the area of the present village may have been widely but thinly utilised in the prehistoric period.

9.2 Roman period

Previous Roman finds from Great Bowden have been limited with only small amounts of pottery found. An additional 61 sherds of Roman pottery were found during the test pit excavations in the village in 2013-14, mostly representing commonly found wares for this part of the country, including Roman Greyware, Samian Ware and Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware.

The largest concentration of the Roman pottery (54 sherds) came from the two test pits dug in the paddocks to the rear of Rectory House (GBO/14/21 and GBO/14/22), set in the north east of the current village close to the River Welland (less than 0.5km to the east).The large amount of pottery recovered make it very likely that there was occupation in the immediate vicinity at this time. The character of this settlement is difficult to establish, although nothing was recovered to indicate a higher status site such as a villa.

Five sherds of Romano-British pottery was found from three test pits in the west of the village (GBO/13/14, GBO/14/26 and GBO/14/28). Given the quite significant distance between this area and the sites of GBO/14/21 and GBO/14/22, it seems likely that this material relates to a different area of activity to that discussed above. The very limited number of sherds suggests that the area around GBO/13/14, GBO/14/26 and GBO/14/28 was in non-intensive use, perhaps as fields with the pottery derived from manuring arable.

It is possible to compare the volume of pottery with other sites in eastern England where test pitting has been carried out using the same methods (Lewis 2014) to gain some idea of regional and local variation in likely settlement size and density, and in change over time. At Great Bowden, four out of 30 pits (13%) produced two or more sherds of Roman pottery, placing it a little above the average recorded from more than 50 settlements in eastern England, where overall just under 10% of pits produced two or more sherds. Compared with other sites in Leicestershire where similar test pit excavations have taken place, Great Bowden can be seen to be broadly similar to Great Easton (Cooper and Priest 2003) (c. 11km north-east of Great Bowden) where seven out of 42 pits (16%) produced two more sherds, and has a considerably greater volume of Romano-British material than Kibworth (c. 8km north-west of Great Bowden) where only two pits out of 43 excavated (<5%) produced more than a single sherd of material of Roman date.[28]

9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

No pottery was found from any of the 2013-14 test pits in Great Bowden which could be dated to the Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon period. Although negative evidence, especially for this period, does not necessarily indicate an absence of settlement, it is notable that the pattern does reflect that already recorded on the HER, and together these suggest that it is unlikely that there was a settlement of any size in Great Bowden until at least the 9th/10th century. It remains possible (but unproven) that there was a small pre-village nucleus of middle Anglo-Saxon date, as has been found in other midland settlements (Jones and Page 2006), located between the areas excavated to date at Great Bowden.

The pattern changes markedly from the Late Anglo Saxon period, which is clearly the period when the current settlement was founded. This concurs with both historical and previous archaeological evidence, with the HER including a number of Late Saxon features. The test pitting in Great Bowden recovered 160 sherds of Late Anglo Saxon pottery recorded, with material of this date found in 20 of the 30 test pits excavated. The most common type is Stamford Ware (73.15%) which is likely to be due to Great Bowden's proximity to Stamford and its location along the same River Welland, facilitating movement of the pottery (or the products contained within it) which could be easily transported along the river to various markets along the way for trade. Two other Late Saxon wares were also recovered from the test pits, St Neots Ware (20.625%) and South Lincolnshire Oolitic Ware (6.25%).

The concentration of the Late Anglo Saxon pottery found in the test pits at Great Bowden is somewhat greater toward the east of the village. There is some suggestion of a break between this area and that to the west of Upper Green Place, where there may have been a more isolated farmstead or settlement along the edge

[28] http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/leicestershire/kibworth (accessed Dec 2014)

of a green, away from the main core of the village which appears likely to have been compact and probably nucleated by this date.

The largest concentration of Late Saxon pottery was from GBO/14/17 along Sutton Road by Nether Green; from which 43 sherds were found (26.8% of the total amount of Late Saxon pottery form Great Bowden), suggesting an area of intensive occupation. No evidence for contemporary structures was found, but this is largely to be expected as features such as post holes or beam slots are very rarely found in test pits due to their small size. In eastern England, the excavation of more than 1,500 test pits (Lewis 2014) has revealed dateable Anglo-Saxon features in fewer than 10.

Overall, 19 out the 30 excavated pits (63%) at Great Bowden produced two or more sherds of late Anglo-Saxon pottery, a much higher figure than the average for east Anglia where just over 10% of nearly 2,000 pits excavated across the region have done so (Lewis 2014, 330). This show Great Bowden to be exceptional at this time: although this may be partly due to its easy access to Stamford, it is nonetheless remarkably high. Again, Great Bowden has produced much more material of this date than the Leicester village of Kibworth with just five out of 43 (12%), but broadly similar quantities to Great Easton (Cooper and Priest 2003). Both these settlements, like Great Bowden, are sited with easy access (facilitating communication and trade) to the River Welland or its tributary Langton Brook, although Great Easton is closer to Stamford.

9.4 High medieval period

A large amount of high medieval pottery was unearthed in 2013-14, with material of this date found in 80% of the excavated test pits in Great Bowden, showing that the village was densely occupied in this period. The layout of the settlement appears to have been similar to that of the Late Saxon period, with the focus remaining in the east around Langton Road, Sutton Road, Nether Green, Dingley Road, Knights End Road and Main Street. That the pattern may have remained at least partly dispersed around the greens and ends is hinted at by the greater volumes of pottery found in test pits around Knights End, Nether Green and Upper Green. The village appears to have expanded westward in the high medieval period, with the sites along Main Street producing more pottery than before. A separate small site, possibly a farmstead, may have come ion to existence at this period at GBO/14/16, in an area which is today beyond the main village, but prominently situated along the main road out of Great Bowden to Foxton to the west.

The faunal remains recorded from the test pits, although mostly undated, are likely mostly to date from the medieval and post-medieval periods, and indicate a reliance on domestic sources of food, particularly sheep, with very little utilisation of local wild resources. The range of elements present suggest that that Great Bowden had a mixed farming economy with animals reared locally but also imported some meat as prepared cuts. A strong emphasis on sheep has also been noted in Kibworth (Small 2012).

Overall 18 out of the 30 pits (60%) produced two or more sherds of pottery of high medieval date. This is considerable more than the East Anglian average for this period of around 40% which Kibworth with 17/43 (39.5%) very closely matches. Unusually, Great Bowden sees no increase in the number of pits producing two or

more sherds between the late Anglo-Saxon and High Medieval period, which is all the more striking when this is compared with East Anglian averages of the four-fold increase, a pattern which Kibworth closely matches. Great Easton, however, appears to follow a trajectory more similar to Great Bowden.

9.5 Late medieval period

In the later medieval there appears to be a slight contraction of the settlement at Great Bowden, with only 63% of the excavated pits yielding any pottery of this date, significantly less than for the former period. The volume of pottery suggests the settlement may have thinned out at this time, and also shrunk in area, contracting back towards its eastern-most focus around the church and greens,

The area west of Upper Green seems to be particularly severely impacted, with only a single sherd found from the two pits in this area (GBO/13/13 and GBO/13/14). Conversely, however, the two pits along Upper Green Place((GBO/13/26 and GBO/13/28) both produce pottery of this date where none was found of earlier date. The putative new high medieval farmstead at GBO/14/16 (next to the later canal) towards the western end of the village on Leicester Lane produced a single sherd of later medieval pottery, hinting at some sort of continued activity, although probably on a much decreased scale unlikely to include settlement. The western parts of the current village may have been utilised as fields rather than settlement as a shift in the occupation meant more of a focus closer to the church.

Overall, 12 out of 30 pits (40%) produced two or more sherds of later medieval pottery. This is notably less than the 60% which did so for the high Medieval period, but it should be noted that this is considerably more than the average for Eastern England, where overall only about 20% of pits produce two or more sherds of later medieval pottery (Lewis 2014). In eastern England overall, activity as represented by pottery drops to half its pre-14th century levels, whereas at Great Bowden it 'only' drops by a third. In this it also fares much better than Kibworth, where only two of the 43 pits (5%) of the pits produced more than a single sherd of late medieval pottery.

9.6 Post-medieval and later

The development of Great Bowden in the post-medieval period is better-recorded in historical sources than for earlier centuries, thus less reliant on archaeological evidence alone. That the community fared well at this time is indicated by the fact that 90% of the test pits excavated yielded post-medieval pottery, while the range of wares found suggest that there were excellent trade links between Great Bowden and elsewhere in the country as well as with the continent and the Far East. Overall 24 pits out of 30 (80%) produced more than a single sherd, which compares well with 60% on average across East Anglia, reflecting Great Bowden at this time as a flourishing community.

The settlement appears still to be focused around the church and greens in the east of the village, and correspondingly the oldest listed buildings still standing in the village date from the 17th century onwards. For the first time there is also more of a spread of continuous activity westwards suggesting the settlement expanded in this direction, which may have been influenced by the construction of the canal during the 18th century and the railway line in the 19th century. The possible farmstead

settlement that was established just west of Upper Green Place during the Late Saxon period and continued through the medieval period was finally likely abandoned sometime in the 17th century.

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Great Bowden in 2013-14 fulfilled its aims of advancing understanding of the past development of the settlement and providing an opportunity for members of the public to get involved in excavating within their own community.

The archaeological evidence gained from the excavations has advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Great Bowden, providing some evidence for the prehistoric use of the landscape, and much more for its later development, showing how the village came into being in the late Anglo-Saxon period becoming almost immediately a large and densely populated settlement which continued to thrive in the High Medieval period. It has been shown to be resilient in the face of the set-backs of the 14th century and this may have left it well-placed to continue to thrive in the post-medieval period, as the archaeological evidence shows it to have done. The results of the test pit excavations have also shown how the Great Bowden compares with wider regional pattern in respect of its development and changes over time. In this respect, the results from Great Bowden are also contributing to advancing knowledge and understanding of the bigger picture of rural settlement development over the medieval period across eastern England.

The evidence from the excavations also allows inferences to be drawn about the volume and extent of further evidence of archaeological value remaining buried under the streets, gardens and houses of the existing homes in the parish of Great Bowden. The 2013-14 excavations clearly indicate there is a high probability of more archaeological evidence being present, and that the value of such evidence for further advancing understanding of the historic development of the settlement is also likely to be high. This information should be of use in managing this resource in the future. As well as advancing knowledge and understanding of Great Bowden's development, the 2013-14 excavations raised a number of questions, especially about its development between the Roman and later Anglo-Saxon periods, and show how useful further excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery report (Paul Blinkhorn)

RB: Roman. An assortment of common types of Roman pottery such as grey ware and Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware, and was used in many different places in Britain. Lots of different types of vessels were made.

STAM: Stamford Ware. Made at several different sites in Stamford in Lincolnshire between AD850 and 1150. The earliest pots were small, simple jars with white, buff or grey fabric, or large jars with painted red stripes. By AD1000, the potters were making vessels which were quite thin-walled and smooth, with a yellow or pale green glaze on the outside, the first glazed pots in England. These were usually jugs with handles and a spout, but other sorts of vessel, such as candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles are also known. It appears to have been much sought after because it was of such good quality, and has been found all over Britain and Ireland.

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1100. The pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, but the clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

OOL: South Lincs Oolitic Ware, mid-10th – mid 13th century. Similar to St. Neots ware, but tempered with Oolitic rather than Jurassic limestone, which features, rounded-egg-shaped fossils up to2mm. Brown to grey fabric, most vessels simple jars with everted or clubbed rims. Probably made at an unknown source near Peterborough

SHC: Medieval Shelly Ware. AD1100-1400. Made a several different places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. The clay that the potters used has a lot of small pieces of fossil shell in it, giving the pots a speckled appearance. Sometimes, in acid soils, the shell dissolves, giving the sherds a texture like cork. Mainly cooking pots, although bowls and jugs were also made.

PM: Potters Marston Ware. 1100-1350. Wheel-turned ware tempered with finely-crushed granite .One of the very few medieval pottery production centres known in Leicestershire, and provided much of the pottery for most of the county. Usually cooking pots, although glazed jugs are known

LA: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware. c. AD1150-?1400. Handmade/Wheel finished. Moderate to dense, ill-sorted shelly limestone platelets up to 3mm, sparse to moderate red ironstone up to 10mm, occasional quartz, ooliths, black ironstone. Produced at numerous kilns in the villages of Lyveden and Stanion in north-east Northants.

LB: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware. c AD1200 - 1400. Made at a number of locations in the villages of Lyveden and Stanion in Northamptonshire. The clay contains small, egg-shaped calcareous sand grains known as Ooliths. The earlier pots are quite crude, as the potters did not throw them on a wheel, but built them by coiling. The clay fabric is usually grey with buff or orange surfaces. The main types of pot are jugs with a poor-quality green glaze, and painted, white clay vertical stripes and stamped

dots. Around 1300AD, the potters changed to wheel-throwing their pots, resulting in better-quality vessels, but stopped decorating them with slip designs, other than stripes painted with a very watery slip.

BB: Brill/Boarstall ware. 1200 – 1600. Made at a number of villages on the Oxfordshire/Buckinghamshire border. Very well, glazed jugs, often with lots of decoration in different-coloured clays. Rare in this area after 1250, when the Stanion industry flooded the local glazed pottery market.

PT: Potterspury Ware. c. AD1250-1600. Made at Potterspury in Northamptonshire. Fine, slightly sandy ware, usually buff or red in colour. Often found with patches of green glaze. A large number of kilns have been excavated in the village over the years, and have shown that the potters produced a wide range of different pots, although jars, bowls and jugs were the commonest types.

CA: Chilvers Coton 'A' ware, 1250 – 1300. Hard, sandy white fabric with a bright green glaze. Vessels mainly glazed jugs

CC: Chilvers Coton 'C' ware, 1300 – 1400. Hard, sandy, grey, red or yellow-buff fabric, often with a dark green to purplish glaze. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

MP: Midland Purple ware. Made and used between AD1450-1600. Very hard, red to dark purplish-grey in colour, usually with a dark purple to black glaze. Wide range of different pots made such as jars, bowls and jugs.

CIST: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1350, and some types still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

LMT: Late medieval ware. 1400 – 1550. Hard reddish-orange pottery with sand visible in the clay body. Pale orange and dark green glazes, wide range of everyday vessel types.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Just about everywhere in Britain began to make and use this type of pottery from about AD1550 onwards, and it was still being made in the 19th century. The clay fabric is usually very smooth, and a brick red colour. Lots of different types of pots were made, particularly very large bowls, cooking pots and cauldrons. Almost all of them have shiny, good-quality orange or green glaze on the inner surface, and sometimes on the outside as well. From about AD1690, black glaze was also used.

MY: Midland Yellow Ware, 1550 – 1700. White to buff slightly sandy fabric, with a thick, treacly and often heavily crazed yellow glaze on one or both surfaces. Wide range of early post-medieval vessel forms.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD1550 – 1700. Similar to GRE, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls. A pottery making such wares was operating in the 'Babylon' area of Ely.

TGE: Delft ware. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make it. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

SMW: Manganese Ware, late 17th – 18th century. Made from a fine, buff-coloured or red clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

SWSG: White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Delicate white pottery made between 1720 and 1780, usually for tea cups and mugs. Has a finely pitted surface, like orange peel.

CP: Chinese Porcelain. Hard, white, glassy pottery with blue-painted decoration. Imported from china in bulk from about 1740 onwards, usually bowls and plates.

VIC. A wide range of miscellaneous mass-produced 19th century wares, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

RESULTS

Test Pit 1

		STAM		OOL		SHC		PM		LB		MP		CIST		MY		MB		TGE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	1							1	1			1	6									19	90			58	100	850-1900
1	2	1	2									1	11					3	10			2	3	9	58			128	152	850-1900
1	4											1	4							1	1			12	105	4	4	35	33	1350-1900
1	5	1	2									2	15									1	1	6	55	1	1	20	17	850-1900
1	6					1	14			1	1	1	8	1	2							1	1			1	1	4	4	1100-1900
1	6A																							1	1	1	1	5	14	1680-1900
1	7	1	2					1	23			2	38											2	21					850-1700
1	7A																			1	5							4	15	1600-1900
1	8			1	5											1	3													1050-1600

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that there has been activity at the site from the late Saxon period until the present. The site may have had a marginal use from the 12th 14th centuries, as pottery of that date is quite scarce.

Test Pit 2

		SHC		MP		LMT		CIST		GRE		MY		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					1	1									5	31			15	37	1400-1900
2	2	1	3	1	2			1	1	1	3					14	64			52	69	1100-1900
2	3			1	1							1	6	2	8	12	55			56	94	1350-1900
2	4													1	10	1	1			22	24	1650-1900
2	5			1	1											8	47	2	2	17	14	1350-1900
2	6			1	4			2	2			2	10			6	48			8	6	1350-1900
2	7			2	14											6	14			4	4	1350-1900
2	8															11	173			2	2	1680-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was probably somewhat marginal in the earlier medieval period, i.e. 12th – 14th century. After that it appears to have been in use continually until the present.

Test Pit 3

		SN		STAM		SHC		PM		LB		BB		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					1	13							3	5	1100-1900
3	2													1	1	1800-1900
3	4			1	8	3	11			1	5	1	1			850-1350
3	5					2	11									1100-1200
3	6					3	18	1	3	1	2					1100-1350
3	7	2	6	1	21	2	10	1	4							850-1350
3	8	1	4	4	47											850-1100
3	9	5	21	2	7	2	2									850-1200
3	10	1	2													850-1100

The pottery from this site shows that it was occupied by people from the 9th or 10th century until the 13th or 14th century. After that time it appears to have been largely abandoned, and not used since.

Test Pit 4

		STAM		SHC		LB		MP		CIST		MY		MB		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	1	1	1	2			1	1					1	12			6	66			36	33	850-1900
4	2											1	8			1	4	8	21			50	101	1550-1900
4	3							3	33					1	3			17	81			54	62	1350-1900
4	4																	7	38	1	1	48	59	1680-1900
4	5	1	4					1	5							1	7	8	50			24	34	850-1900
4	6					1	5	1	7			8						4	13			13	25	1200-1900
4	7	1	3	1	3					1	9											1	1	850-1900
4	8									1	8													1470-1550
4	9							1	13															1350-1470

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that there has been activity at the site from the late Saxon period until the present. The site may have had a marginal use from the 12th 14th centuries, as pottery of that date is quite scarce.

Test Pit 5

		SN		OOL		PM		LB		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1									2	4	1	4	28	35	1680-1900
5	2													21	37	1800-1900
5	3	1	5							5	50			16	45	900-1900
5	4			1	5	1	6	1	7	1	5			3	18	1050-1900
5	6									2	7			2	3	1680-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that there was activity at the site from the late Saxon period until the 13th century. It then seems to have been abandoned until the late 17th -18th century, after which time it was occupied.

Test Pit 6

		BB		MP		GRE		MB		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1											6	37			55	52	1680-1900
6	2											15	68			63	42	1680-1900
6	3	1	1	2	17	2	20	2	12	1	1	15	96			49	62	1200-1900
6	4									1	10			1	1	9	6	1650-1900
6	5															10	6	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a marginal use from the 13th – 17th century, after which time it appears to have been occupied.

Test Pit 7

		PT		MP		GRE		GS		MB		WCS		TGE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	7															25	53	1550-1900
7	2							1	1									1	1			30	108	1550-1900
7	3			4	33					1	2							3	19			55	92	1350-1900
7	4			1	2	2	14									1	8	27	258	1	2	79	161	1350-1900
7	5															1	5	79	1133			30	145	1650-1900
7	7			1	7							1	2	1	1			19	113	1	2	7	9	1350-1900
7	8															1	2	10	82			2	2	1650-1900
7	9	1	8															2	17					1250-1700

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a marginal use from the mid-13th – 17th century, after which time it appears to have been occupied.

Test Pit 8

		SN		STAM		MP		GRE		GS		MB		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1															3	19					47	54	1680-1900
8	2									1	2					4	34					61	127	1550-1900
8	3					1	2					1	18			1	1	1	24	1	1	56	191	1350-1900
8	4			1	3	1	2	2	10					1	9	7	44					46	123	850-1900
8	5															4	23			1	1	27	75	1680-1900
8	6	1	5											2	22	8	26					35	78	900-1900
8	7															4	21					15	129	1680-1900
8	8															2	11					6	18	1680-1900
8	9															1	1							1680-1700
8	10																					2	6	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a marginal use from late Saxon period – 17th century, after which time it appears to have been occupied.

Test Pit 9

		RB		SN		STAM		SHC		LB		CC		MP		LMT		CIST		GRE		MY		TGE		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2	1	4							1	2					1	3	1	2							1	9	3	52	4	6	100-1900
9	3					1	2	2	13	2	2			1	5					1	53					2	14	2	15			850-1700
9	4					1	2			1	1									1	12			1	1							850-1700
9	5					5	18	5	16	3	5															1	3					850-1700
9	6							4	30			1	5			1	4	1	1			1	6									1100-1600
9	7					6	54	15	84	2	7																					850-1350
9	8					4	11	3	6																							850-1200
9	9			1	3	1	3	2	9																							850-1200

The pottery from this test-pit includes a single sherd of Roman material, which suggests it was fields during that time. It then seems to have been occupied from the 10th -14th century, after which time it had a more marginal use.

Test Pit 10

		STAM		SHC		LB		MP		MB		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1													1	7	33	79	1680-1900
10	2			1	4									3	13	30	79	1100-1900
10	3	1	3			2	16	1	4			1	2	4	50	50	89	850-1900
10	4									1	3			3	16	48	174	1550-1900
10	5									1	5			1	1	36	76	1550-1900
10	6							2	7					16	55	4	4	1350-1900
10	7							4	12									1350-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a marginal use from 12th – 17th centuries, after which time it appears to have been occupied.

Test Pit 11

		SN		STAM		OOL		SHC		PM		BB		CC		MP		CIST		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1																			2	70	17	237	1680-1900
11	2							1	4											2	37	5	17	1100-1900
11	3	1	2																	1	1			900-1700
11	4			2	2			3	6					1	8	1	1			8	8			850-1900
11	5			1	1			1	1					3	6					10	11			850-1700
11	6	3	5					2	4	1	1							1	1	2	3			900-1700
11	7	4	4									1	1											900-1350
11	8	1	4			1	9																	900-1100

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that there was activity at the site from the late Saxon period until the 14th century. It then seems to have been somewhat marginal until the late 17th -18th century, after which time it was occupied.

Test Pit 12

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2	2	4	1800-1900

This test-pit produced just two sherds of pottery, both Victorian, suggesting that the site had not been used by people before that time

Test Pit 13

		STAM		OOL		SHC		LA		PM		LB		MP		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2	2	4			4	4	1	5			1	4	1	31	1000-1600
13	3	2	13	1	6			5	43	2	40	8	67			1000-1350
13	4	1	1					3	15	8	34	6	17			1000-1350
13	5					1	1					1	2			1100-1350

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest through to the 14th – 15th centuries, after which time it was abandoned.

Test Pit 14

		RB		STAM		SHC		PM		LB		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	3			4	7	1	4	1	1	1	2	900-11350
14	4			1	2	1	3			7	20	1000-1350
14	5	2	3			1	3	1	1			100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest through to the 13th – 14th centuries, after which time it was abandoned. The sherds of Roman pottery indicate that it was probably used as fields at that time.

Test Pit 15

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1			15	27	1800-1900
15	2			31	88	1800-1900
15	3			43	90	1800-1900
15	4	1	2	34	49	1680-1900
15	5	1	2	23	52	1680-1900
15	6			3	10	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used to any great degree by people before that time.

Test Pit 16

		CA		MP		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1							1	2			1	1	1680-1900
16	2											21	35	1800-1900
16	3			1	14	1	2	3	6			1	1	1450-1900
16	4	1	9					2	4	1	1			1250-1750

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but the small quantities of earlier material suggest that the site had a marginal use, perhaps as fields, from the medieval period to that time.

Test Pit 17

		SN		STAM		OOL		SHC		LA		PM		LB		MP		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2																	2	42	1	5	1680-1900
17	3			1	4																	1000-1100
17	3A			1	2																	900-1100
17	4			3	10			7	38	7	33	2	29	6	64	3	30					1000-1600
17	5	2	7	2	15	1	8			1	3	1	5	1	10							900-1350
17	6	1	5	3	8	1	1	2	4			1	6									900-1200
17	7	2	5	10	34	2	3	6	22			2	18									900-1200
17	8	4	18	4	23			7	82			17	135									900-1200
17	9	1	8			1	4	1	22			3	27	1	22							900-1350
17	10	2	8	2	9																	1000-1100

The large quantities of late Saxon and medieval pottery from this test-pit show that people lived at the site from the 10th -14th centuries. It then appears to have gone into rapid decline, and has been more or less abandoned ever since. Some of the sherds, such as the PM from context 8, are all from the same pot.

Test Pit 18

		STAM		SHC		LA		PM		LB		CIST		MP		GRE		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1									1	14									1	1	13	13	1200-1900
18	2											1	1	1	19					1	1	1	1	1450-1900
18	2A																					5	5	1800-1900
18	3	1	1	2	6									1	6							3	16	900-1900
18	4			2	4																	4	16	1100-1900
18	5							1	33							1	8	1	1	3	109	1	2	1100-1900
18	6							1	1															1100-1200
18	7	1	4	4	16							1	4											900-1600
18	8			1	3	1	7																	1100-1200
18	9	2	8					1	10															1000-1200
18	10	2	10			2	16			1	9													1000-1350
18	11					3	30			1	20			1	7									1150-1600

The large quantities of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery from this test-pit show that people lived at the site from the 11th -14th centuries, after which time it went into rapid decline, although it still appears to have had a marginal use right through to the Victorian era.

Test Pit 19

		SS		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1							8	10	1800-1900
19	2	1	1	2	4			15	16	1650-1900
19	3	1	9			1	5	20	47	1650-1900
19	4			1	1			16	16	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most of it Victorian, suggesting that the site had a largely marginal use in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Test Pit 20

		STAM		OOL		SHC		LA		PM		LB		CIST		MP		MY		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	1			1	3			1	5	2	3	1	3			2	29	1	8	6	32	1	2	36	50	1100-1900
20	2																			2	10			54	64	1680-1900
20	3													1	2	2	11			4	19			75	105	1450-1900
20	4	1	1			2	5	2	7	1	4					1	6	1	8	17	105	2	2	35	61	900-1900
20	5															1	12			8	27					1450-1750

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which suggests that there was low-level activity at the site throughout the medieval period and into the later 16th century. It then seems to have been occupied from the 18th century onwards

Test Pit 21

		RB		STAM		SHC		LB		MP		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1															1	1	1800-1900
21	2	1	1			1	5	1	2			2	2	1	5	2	3	100-1900
21	3	4	9	3	4	1	2	2	24	2	23			2	59			100-1700
21	4	10	30															100-400
21	5	7	32															100-400
21	6	6	6															100-400
21	7	10	25															100-400

The large quantities of Roman pottery form this test-pit indicate that people were occupying the site during that era. It then seems to have been abandoned until the medieval period, when it had a marginal use which seems to have continued right through to the present.

Test Pit 22

		RB		STAM		SN		PM		SMW		EST		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	3			1	2			1	5	2	12	1	3	900-1750
22	4	2	4	1	2	1	1							100-1100
22	5	12	64											100-400
22	6	1	2											100-400
22	7	1	9											100-400

The large quantities of Roman pottery form this test-pit indicate that people were occupying the site during that era. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Saxo-Norman period, when it had a marginal use which seems to have ended before the 13th century. After that, it was largely unused, other than during the 18th century.

Test Pit 23

		RB		STAM		SHC		LA		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1									1	4			1680-1750
23	2									1	1	1	1	1680-1900
23	4	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	17					100-1200
23	5			5	32									900-1100
23	6			2	13									900-1100

This site appears to have had a marginal use in the Roman period, and was then abandoned until the early medieval period, when it had a similar level of use which ended before the 13th century. It seems to have remained largely unused since then.

Test Pit 24

		STAM		PM		LB		MP		SMW		CP		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1									3	35			7	21	1680-1900
24	2													3	3	1800-1900
24	3	2	2			1	4	2	17	2	27	1	6	12	73	900-1900
24	4	8	14	3	11	3	20									900-1350
24	5	7	13			1	7									900-1350

The Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery from this test-pit show that people used the site from the 11th -14th centuries, after which time it went into decline and was abandoned, although it appears to have once again had a marginal during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Test Pit 25

		STAM		SN		SHC		LB		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
25	1					1	1			1	2	12	47	1100-1900
25	2							2	7			9	21	1200-1900
25	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	3	36			9	24	900-1900
25	4							1	1			18	50	1200-1900

The Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery from this test-pit show that people used the site from the 10th -14th centuries, after which time it was abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 26

		RB		LB		MP		GRE		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
26	1					1	3			2	7	2	9					108	86	1450-1900
26	2	1	1									11	28	1	4			120	90	100-1900
26	3											10	42					95	89	1680-1900
26	4									1	7	4	6					26	23	1650-1900
26	5	1	3	1	1	1	16	2	5			2	2			1	1			100-1900

This site appears to have had a marginal use in the Roman period, and was then abandoned until the medieval period, when it had a similar level of use starting in the 13th century. It seems to have remained largely marginal from that time until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 27

		STAM		SHC		PM		LB		MP		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	2	2	4	3	16					2	10			2	8	900-1900
27	3					1	1	1	7			3	25	33	81	1100-1900
27	4											1	10	19	22	1680-1900
27	5													2	12	1800-1900

The pottery form this test-pit indicates that the site had a largely marginal use throughout the medieval period, and was then abandoned until the 18th century.

Test Pit 28

		RB		MP		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
28	1													1	1	1800-1900
28	2							8	89					5	6	1680-1900
28	3	1	1					4	13	1	13	1	1	13	15	100-1900
28	4					1	1	8	35			1	2	9	11	1650-1900
28	5			7	50			17	92					3	6	1450-1900
28	6							3	32							1680-1750

This site appears to have had a marginal use in the Roman period, and was then abandoned until the late medieval or early post-medieval period. It seems to have remained largely marginal from that time until the 18th century.

Test Pit 29

		STAM		LA		LB		MP		GRE		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
29	1																			1	10	1800-1900
29	2			1	6							3	12	19	104	2	11			76	185	1150-1900
29	3	1	2					4	12			1	2	63	186					54	86	1000-1900
29	4									1	6	4	17	22	84			4	5	19	25	1550-1900
29	5					1	5	4	92			1	25	19	92	17	75	3	2			1200-1750
29	6	1	1					1	3					2	2							900-1750

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had a marginal use in the earlier medieval period, and then seems to have been more or less permanently occupied from the 15th or 16th century onwards.

Test Pit 30

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
30	1			1	1	1800-1900
30	2	8	51	4	5	1680-1900
30	3	1	13			1680-1750

This test-pit produced very little pottery, suggesting that the site was not been used by people before the 18th century.

13.2 Faunal report (Vida Rajkovača)

The excavations in the Great Bowden resulted in the recovery of an assemblage totalling 696 assessable specimens, of which 264 (37.9%) were identified to species or family level. Pit material was considered based on their location within the village. As suggested by the pottery dating evidence, the majority of investigated locations were occupied throughout the medieval and Post-medieval periods, with sporadic finds of Roman pottery.
The range of species is relatively varied, though dominated by the remains of domesticates, including dog and cat. Of the wild fauna, a single roe deer metacarpus was identified. Ovicapra were the most commonly eaten animal, amounting to almost half of the identified species count. The prevalence of sheep-sized elements within the size-category count also seems to suggest sheep were the favoured species.
The overall preservation ranged quite good to moderate, though a number of elements showed signs of severe weathering and surface erosion. Gnawing was recorded on 39 specimens in total, a low figure corresponding to 5.6% of the assemblage. The material was fragmentary, and no complete specimens were recorded. Skeletal element count for the three main domesticates demonstrated the slight prevalence of the meat-bearing elements, although a few loose teeth and mandible fragments were recorded.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP
Cow	47	*17.8*
Sheep/goat	117	*44.3*
Sheep	1	*0.4*
Pig	40	*15.1*
Horse	7	*2.7*
Dog	9	*3.4*
Dog/ fox	3	*1.1*
Cat	2	*0.8*
Roe deer	1	*0.4*
Rabbit	20	*7.6*
Chicken	9	*3.4*
Galliformes	8	*3*
Sub-total to species	**264**	*100*
Cattle-sized	110	.
Sheep-sized	311	.
Mammal n.f.i.	2	.
Bird n.f.i.	8	.
Fish n.f.i.	1	.
Total	**696**	.

Table 31: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from the village

Method
The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of

Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory, University of Cambridge. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a single element as sheep from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002). Unidentifiable fragments were assigned to general size categories where possible. This information is presented in order to provide a complete fragment count. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

2013 excavations

Test pits 1 – 4

These were situated in the eastern side of the village. All four pits produced very similar quantities of faunal waste resulting in rather similar faunal signatures. Overall, sheep/ goat were the dominant species, followed by cattle and pig, mainly identified based on the remains of loose teeth and tooth fragments. Rabbit was identified from test pit 4, context [2], which also produced pottery of post-medieval date. A small number of specimens were recorded as butchered, the marks consistent with meat removal, disarticulation and portioning. A sheet thoracic vertebra was chopped down the sagittal plane, an action indicating the carcass was split into left and right portions. This butchery action was recorded from prehistoric assemblages, though it comes into fashion especially during the 16th century.

	Test pit 1							Total
Taxon	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	**NISP**
Cow	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep/ goat	.	.	3	3	3	2	.	11
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	**.**	**.**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**17**
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	5
Sheep-sized	1	2	7	4	3	1	1	19
Total	**1**	**3**	**12**	**9**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**41**

Table 32: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 1

	Test pit 2								Total
Taxon	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	**NISP**
Cow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	3
Sheep/ goat	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	4
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**2**	**8**
Cattle-sized	.	1	2	.	3	2	1	.	9
Sheep-sized	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	4	10
Total	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**27**

Table 33: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 2

Taxon	Test pit 3								Total NISP
	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	
Cow	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	4
Sheep/ goat	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	1	9
Pig	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**.**	**2**	**14**
Cattle-sized	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	4
Sheep-sized	1	1	.	.	1	2	5	.	10
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	**3**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**3**	**30**

Table 34: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 3

Taxon	Test pit 4						Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[8]	
Cow	.	1	2	3	.	.	6
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	1	.	1	3
Pig	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
Rabbit	4	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sub-total to species	**4**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**15**
Cattle-sized	.		1	3	.	.	4
Sheep-sized	1	2	4	4	4	.	15
Total	**5**	**3**	**8**	**12**	**5**	**1**	**34**

Table 35: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 4

Test pits 5 and 6
Situated to the north and the west of test pits 1-4, these two generated a very small amount of animal bone, especially test pit 5, the fact indicating these were probably at the margins of a settlement.

Taxon	Test pit 5				Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	
Pig	.	1	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**1**
Cattle-sized	2	1	.	.	3
Sheep-sized	.	.	2	3	5
Total	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**9**

Table 36: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 5

Taxon	Test pit 6						Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Sheep/ goat	2	2	.	2	.	1	7
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**2**	**3**	**.**	**2**	**.**	**2**	**9**
Cattle-sized	1	2	.	.	1	.	4
Sheep-sized	4	4	4	3	1	3	19
Total	**7**	**9**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**32**

Table 37: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 6

Test pits 7 – 12

This group of pits generated a much greater amount of animal bone compared to that from the remainder of the assemblage. The range of species was also slightly more varied, with dog/ fox, and chicken/ galliformes also being identified. The sheep continue to dominate the assemblage, though rabbit and chicken were also quite commonly eaten. Butchery was characteristic of domestic assemblages dated to the medieval and Post-medieval periods.

Taxon	Test pit 7									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Sheep/ goat	2	.	1	4	.	1	1	.	.	9
Pig	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
Dog	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	6
Rabbit	1	1	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	10
Galliformes	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**5**	**2**	**4**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**.**	**.**	**31**
Cattle-sized	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	3	1	10
Sheep-sized	5	7	5	2	1	3	1	3	.	27
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	**12**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**69**

Table 38: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 7

Taxon	Test pit 8									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
Sheep/ goat	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	4
Pig	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Dog / fox	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3
Rabbit	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4
Chicken	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	7
Galliformes	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6
Sub-total to species	**2**	**3**	**2**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**.**	**2**	**.**	**30**
Cattle-sized	.	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	7
Sheep-sized	5	3	2	2	.	1	1	1	2	17
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total	**7**	**7**	**7**	**10**	**12**	**7**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**56**

Table 39: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 8

Taxon	Test pit 9								Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	6
Sheep/ goat	1	1	2	1	1	8	.	3	17
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Pig	.	.	1	2	1	7	1	1	13
Dog	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**16**	**2**	**5**	**38**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	4	.	1	1	3	10
Sheep-sized	5	4	2	3	6	1	2	.	23
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Total	**6**	**6**	**6**	**12**	**10**	**19**	**5**	**8**	**72**

Table 40: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 9

Taxon	Test pit 10							Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[8]	
Sheep/ goat	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	6
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Chicken	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**.**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**5**	**.**	**1**	**8**
Cattle-sized	1	.	3	.	1	7	.	12
Sheep-sized	.	5	2	4	8	.	.	19
Bird n.f.i.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Total	**1**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**14**	**7**	**1**	**41**

Table 41: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 10

Taxon	Test pit 11									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3
Sheep/ goat	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	5
Pig	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**3**	**9**
Cattle-sized	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep-sized	1	.	.	1	3	2	2	1	.	10
Total	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**21**

Table 42: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 11

2014 excavations

Test pit 16, marking the westernmost point of investigations, contained a negligible amount of animal bone, with sheep and pig being the only two identified species.

Taxon	Test pit 16				Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Sheep/ goat	1	.	.	.	2
Pig	1	.	.	.	2
Sub-total to species	**2**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**2**
Cattle-sized	.	1	1	.	2
Sheep-sized	1	.	2	1	4
Total	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**8**

Table 43: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 16

Moving back to the village proper, the remainder of the 2014 assemblage was dominated by the remains of ovicapra, closely followed by cattle. A number of vertebra were chopped down the sagittal plane, an action used to separate carcasses into left and right portions. Ribs were often cut close to the rib head. Sawing was also frequently recorded. Several specimens were severely weathered, having a look like they have been digested. This indicates the presence of scavengers or dogs on site, and dogs were also confirmed osteologically on site.

Taxon	Test pit 17									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	4
Sheep/ goat	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Horse	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Sub-total to species	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**9**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	1	9
Sheep-sized	.	.	2	3	.	1	3	.	3	12
Total	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**3**	**5**	**30**

Table 44: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 17

Taxon	Test pit 18									Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[10]	[11]	
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sheep/ goat	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	5
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Horse	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Rabbit	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Chicken	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**.**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**.**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**13**
Cattle-sized	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sheep-sized	3	.	4	4	1	4	3	2	.	21
Bird n.f.i.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	**4**	**3**	**6**	**7**	**1**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**38**

Table 45: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 18

Taxon	Test pit 20					Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Cow	.	.	.	.	1	1
Sheep/ goat	1	.	1	4	.	6
Pig	1	.	.	.	.	1
Horse	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	**2**	**.**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**9**
Cattle-sized	1	1	.	2	3	7
Sheep-sized	3	3	3	9	2	20
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Total	**6**	**4**	**5**	**16**	**6**	**37**

Table 46: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 20

Taxon	Test pit 21					Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[7]	
Sheep/ goat	2	1	.	.	.	3
Sub-total to species	**2**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**3**
Cattle-sized	2	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep-sized	6	3	1	2	2	14
Total	**10**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**19**

Table 47: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 21

Taxon	Test pit 26					Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Cow	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sheep/ goat	.	1	3	2	.	6
Pig	.	.	.	.	2	2
Horse	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**.**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**10**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	1	.	2
Sheep-sized	5	4	5	6	3	23
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Total	**5**	**6**	**11**	**9**	**5**	**36**

Table 48: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 26

Taxon	Test pit 27				Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	
Cow	.	.	.	1	1
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	1	1
Pig	1	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**.**	**2**	**3**
Sheep-sized	.	2	1	.	3
Total	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**6**

Table 49: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 27

Taxon	Test pit 28					Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	.	.	2	3	.	5
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	1	.	2
Pig	.	.	.	.	1	1
Roe deer	.	.	.	1	.	1
Sub-total to species	**.**	**.**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**9**
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	3	.	4
Sheep-sized	2	3	3	6	.	14
Total	**2**	**4**	**6**	**14**	**1**	**27**

Table 50: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 28

Taxon	Test pit 29						Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	.	2	.	.	2	.	4
Sheep/ goat	.	2	4	5	4	.	15
Pig	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Cat	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Galliformes	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**.**	**24**
Cattle-sized	.	2	3	2	1	.	8
Sheep-sized	.	11	8	7	1	1	28
Total	**1**	**19**	**15**	**16**	**8**	**1**	**60**

Table 51: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 29

Summary

It is difficult to consider the site's husbandry practices or economy patterns in the absence of any metrical or ageing data. Despite the assemblage's fragmentary character, a few patterns are evidently in keeping with known period and regional patterns of sheep dominance. The pottery evidence showed the site was occupied during the medieval and post-medieval period and the general prevalence of sheep is not surprising. The same goes for the overwhelming reliance on domestic sources of food, another period characteristic. Butchery marks recorded were also markedly similar, if not identical, to those from contemporaneous assemblages from the region. Although the date range is relatively broad for the majority of the excavated faunal remains, we can confidently state that the Medieval and post-medieval communities of Great Bowden practiced a mixed economy, and made very little or no use of available wild resources. The notable sheep prevalence highlights the importance of this multi-purpose species in the period. The slightly higher numbers of bones representing joints of high meat value could be taken to suggest meat was imported from elsewhere. Having said this, however, a number of deciduous premolars, unfused epiphyses and porous elements were recorded, indicating at least some of the animals were reared on site or in the vicinity.

13.3 Lithics report (Lawrence Billington)

Quantification

The lithic assemblage submitted for analysis comprised 42 worked flints, one unworked burnt flint, 18 unworked natural flints and 36 pieces of non-flint stone. The worked and burnt flints are quantified by context in table 31. The non-flint stone is not reported on here.

		irregular waste	chip	primary flake (plough struck?)	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	scraper? On natural flake	flake core reused as hammerstone	small multiple platform flake core	**total worked**	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
1.1	c1									1	1		
1.4	c4				1	1					2		
1.5	c5			1		1					2		
1.6	c6				1	1					2		
2.2	c2			1							1		
2.3	c3				1						1		
2.7	c7				1						1		
2.8	c8				1						1		
3.6	c6					1					1		
4.4	c4	1									1		
4.7	c7					1					1		
5.3	c3				1						1		
5.5	c5					1	1				2		
5.4					2						2		
8.6					1						1		
9.4	c4			1							1		
10.6	c2				1						1		
11.1	c1								1		1		
11.2	c2				1						1		
11.5	c5					1					1		
15.4	c4			1							1		
15.5	c5					1					1		
18.2A	c2A				1						1		
18.5	c5					1					1		
20.2	c2				1						1		
21	c8							2			2	1	26.5
21.3	c3				1						1		
21.4	c4					1					1		
26	c2				1	1					2		
26	c5					2					2		
27.4	c4			1							1		
28.6	c6		1			1					2		
29.6	c6	1									1		
	totals	2	1	5	15	14	1	2	1	1	42	1	26.5

Table 52: Quantification of all the flint from Great Bowden test pits

Raw materials and condition

The flint is generally fine grained and translucent and of high quality although incipient thermal fractures were noted on some pieces. Surviving cortical surfaces suggest the use of relatively small cobbles/nodules of flint derived from secondary contexts – probably fluvio-glacial gravels - most likely relatively local river terrace gravels.

The condition of the assemblage is very varied. A majority of pieces display some degree of edge damage which varies from slight to severe. The severely edge damaged pieces are typical of flints derived from plough soil contexts and it seems likely that these pieces have been subject to similarly aggressive post depositional processes. Several primary (dorsal surface totally cortical) flakes were recovered which may have been plough struck rather than intentionally worked (see table 31). In some cases the severity of edge damage may have obscured traces of retouch. Two pieces, from test pit 21, context 8, are naturally fractured pieces which bear scraper like retouch (figure 79). This retouch may in fact represent severe edge damage and these pieces could be entirely natural. In contrast to these edge damaged pieces some of the flintwork was in fresh condition and appears to have seen relatively little post depositional damage, most notable in this respect are the flints from 26, c2 and c5. None of the flintwork is corticated ('patinated').

Figure 80: Possible scrapers or severely edge damaged pieces on naturally fractured flints [GBO/14/21 Context 8]

Composition and dating

The assemblage is made up almost entirely of chronologically undiagnostic flake based debitage. A single blade based piece was recovered from test pit 5, context 5 (figure 80) and represents the only clear evidence for Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic (c. 9000-3000 BC) activity within the assemblage. The remainder of the assemblage is made of generalised flake based material typical of prehistoric assemblages from the late Neolithic into the later Bronze Age or even Iron Age. Many of the flakes and cores show a relatively expedient and unsophisticated approach to knapping, evidenced by frequent hinge fractures, cortical striking platforms and irregular dorsal scar patterns. Aside from the possible scrapers (see above) no tools were identified although a flake core reused as a hammerstone or pounder was recovered from test pit 11, context 1 (figure 81).

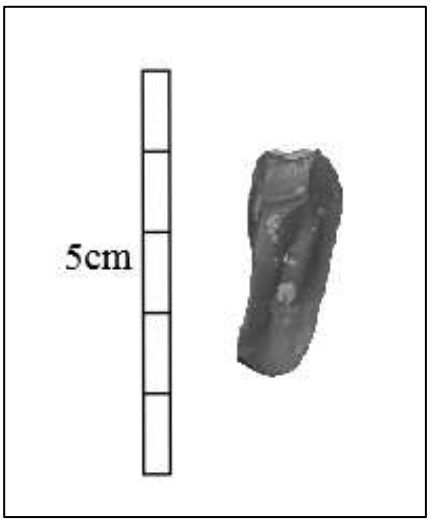

Figure 81: Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade (GBO/13/5, context 5)

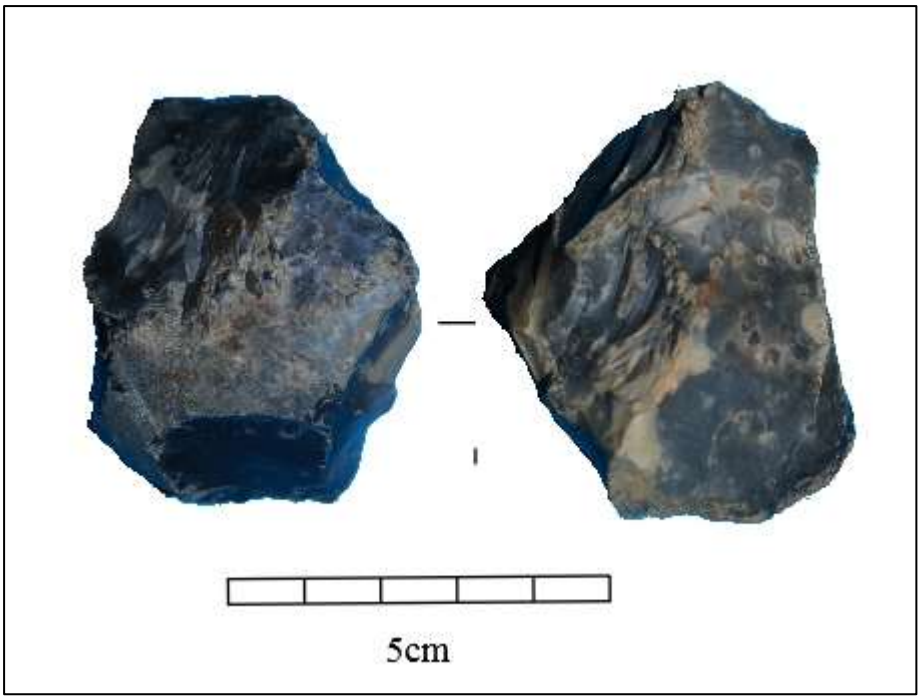

Figure 82: Flake core reused as hammerstone or pounder [GBO/13/11 context 1]. Note the incipient cones of percussion and areas of crushing.

13.4 Finds from Great Bowden test pits

(Finds logged by Great Bowden Heritage and Archaeology Group)

TEST PIT 1	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	CBM x 28 = 340g. Clay pipe x 9 = 9g.	Unidentified x 2 = < 1g.	Worked flint x 1 = 16g.	Metal x 2 = 14g.	Various x 6 = 7g.	Coal x 1 = <1g. Grey plastic (pot) x 20 = 26g. Slate x 4 = 7g.
C2	CBM x 62 = 379g. Clay pipe x 9 = 11g.	Unidentified x 3 = 6g.		Metal button x 1 = 3g. Corroded iron x 5 = 87g.	Various x 18 = 26g.	Coal x 4 = 13g. Grey plastic x 3 = 5g. Oyster shell x 3 =3g. Slate x 21 = 74g.
C3	CBM x 34 = 161g. Clay pipe x 9 = 14g.	Unidentified x 12 = 18g. Teeth x 6 = 22g.		Small cap x 1 = <1g. Corroded iron x 8 = 111g. Slag x 2 = 66g	Various x 19 = 35g.	Button x 1 = <1g. Coal x 8 = 22g. Slate x 4 = 11g.
C4	CBM x 58 = 426g. Clay pipe x 4 = 6g.	Unidentified x 14 = 45g.	Worked flint x 2 = 9g.	Metal button x 1 = 3g. Corroded iron x 9 = 115g. Ferrous gas pipe x 1 = 475g.	Various x 4 = 14g.	Coal x 6 = 13g. Slate x 4 = 11g.
C5	CBM x 46 = 459g. Clay pipe x 4 = 5g.	Unidentified x 8 = 53g. Teeth x 2 = 14g.	Worked flint x 2 = 13g.	Corroded iron x 5 = 55g. Slag x 2 = 14g.	Glass x 3 = 69g.	Coal x 3 = 6g. Mortar/plaster x 21 = 43g. Oyster shell x 7 = 3g. Sea shell x 1 = 1g. Slate x 2 = 4g.
C6	CBM x 26 = 141g. Clay pipe x 3 = 7g.	Unidentified x 5 = 13g. Teeth/tusk x 5 = 26g.	Worked flint x 2 = 7g.		Glass x 3 = 1g.	Coal x 1 = 2g. Mortar/plaster x 1 = 8g. Oyster shell x 2 = <1g.
C6A	CBM x 2 = 49g. Clay pipe x 1 = 2g.				Glass x 1 = 1g.	

C7	CBM x 2 = 9g.	Unidentified x 1 = 5g. Tooth x 1 = 1g.			Glass x 1 = 1g.	Coal x 1 = 4g.
C7A	CBM x 1 = 5g. Clay pipe x 1 = 2g.	Unidentified x 2 = 6g. Teeth x 2 = 29g.				
C8				Strap end? x 1 = 9g. Corroded iron x 1 = 110g.		

Table 53: The finds recorded from GBO/13/1

TEST PIT 2	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone faunal remains	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	CBM x 26 = 88g. Clay pipe x 4 = 6g	Unidentified x 3 = 6g		Various x 3 = 16g	Various x 8 = 16g	Cement x 1 = 22g. Clinker x 1 = 4g Cable x 1 = 2g. Slate x 11 = ?12g
C2	CBM x 50 = 360g Clay pipe x 5 = 5g	Unidentified x 2 = 2g	Worked flint x 1 = 5g	?Corroded nail x 1 = 18g. ?Lead x 1 = 9g	Various x 15 = 45g	Slate x 18 =76g. Cement x 3 = 36g. Clinker x 6 = 6g. Button x 3 =2g. Polythene x 1 = 0g.
C3	CBM x 65 = 373g. Clay pipe x ?15 = 28g Drain x 1 = 26g.	Unidentified x 4 = 14g. Tooth x 1 = 6g. Bone button x 1 = 1g	Worked flint x 1 = 6g	Barbed wire x 1 = 1g	Various x 14 = 16g	Unidentified x 1 = 7g. Clinker/coal x 37 =340g. Slate x 11 = 42g. Plaster x 2 = 47g. Shell x 1 = 1g
C4	CBM x 24 = 120g Clay pipe x 3 = 3g	Unidentified x 1 = 1g.		?Corroded nail x 1 = 2g	Various x 6 = 22g	Slate x 17 = 144g. Shell x 1 = 1g. Clinker/coal x 17 = 22g. Plastic x 2 = 1g

C5	CBM x 21 = 139g	Unidentified x 7 = 45g. Tooth x 1 = 1g				Slate x 23 = 250g. Plaster x 4 = 50g. Coal x 3 = 6g.
C6	CBM x 25 = 304g	?Pig Femoral head x 1, rib x 2 & other x 1 = 48g		Corroded nail x 2 = 10g	1 fragment = 1g	Paving x 6 = 263g. Slate x 9 = 133g. Coal x 3 = 9g.
C7	CBM x 8 = 50g Clay pipe x 2 = 3g Tile x 1 = 46g	Unidentified x 3 = 32g.	Flint flake x 1 = 1g	Corroded metal x 4 = 36g.	2 fragments = 6g	Coal x 3 = 10g Shell x 4 = 7g.
C8	CBM x 7 = 37g	Unidentified x 7 = 196g	Worked flint x 1 = 13g	Metal x 2 = 49g	1 fragment = 2g	Clinker x 1 = 6g.
C9						

Table 54: The finds recorded from GBO/13/2

TEST PIT 3	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	W'd stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Chilvers Coton glazed roof tile 14C x1 = 8g Brick x 3 = 13g			Metal hinge x 1 = 7g		Buff sandstone roof tile pieces x 90 = 697g. Orange sandstone roof tile pieces x 22 = 100g. Coke/clinker x 56 = 477g. Concrete path fragments x 10 = 448g. Plaster/mortar x 8 = 20g. Cork x 1 = 1g. Leather x 1 = 1g

C2	Brick x 2 = 6g			Nails x 2 = 9g		Buff sandstone roof tile pieces x 24 = 419g. Orange sandstone roof tile pieces x 5 =17g. Coke/clinker x 24 = 298g. Concrete x 3 = 39g. Plaster/mortar x 3 = 7g. Leather x 2 = <1g
C3	Brick/tile x 4 = 30g	Bone x 5 = 6g		Nail x 1 = 9g		Buff sandstone roof tile pieces x 124 = 2903g Orange sandstone roof tile pieces x 24 = 236g Coke/clinker x 22 = 114g. Plaster/mortar x 4 = 13g
C4	14C glazed ridge roof tile (Chilvers Coton) x 1 = 38g	Bone x 6 =15g		Corroded metal x 2 = 25g		Buff sandstone roof tile pieces x 97 = 5706g. Orange sandstone roof tile pieces x 13 = 65g. Clinker x 1 = 5g. Plaster/mortar x 5 =12g
C5	Brick x 2 = 23g.	Bone x 5 =32g				Buff sandstone roof tile pieces x 13 = 395g.
C6	Brick x 2 = 10g.	Bone x 2 = 7g	?x1 = <1g			Plaster/mortar x 1 = 5g.
C7		Bone x 3 = 8g				Buff sandstone roof tile fragments x 2 = <1g
C8		Bone x 4 =77g				Buff sandstone roof tile fragments x 3 = 27g. Orange sandstone tile fragment x1 =<1g
C9		Bone x 9= 20g				Clinker x 1 = 8g.
C10	Brick x 1 = <1g	Bone x 4 = 22g				Plaster x 1 = <1g.

Table 55: The finds recorded from GBO/13/3

TEST PIT 4	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Brick x 20 = 78g, clay pipe x 8 = 15g	1 x <1g		nails x 2 = 6g, rings x 2 = 17g, foil x 2 = <1g, metal cap x 1 = 1g	curved clear x 4 = 4g, blue rim x 1 = 1g, green x 1 = 3g	slate x 3 = 23g, mortar/plaster x 1 = <1g, sole doll's shoe x 1 = <1g
C2	Brick x 24 = 95g, Tile x 2 = 51g, Clay pipe stems x 9 = 17g	Small jaw, 2 horns, 1 other (4) =2g		Thimble x 1 = 4g Button x 1 = 6g	Flat clear x 5 = 7g, Curved clear x 2 = 6g, Green x 2 = 5g	Dry battery electrode x 1 = 4g, Slate x 6 = 21g, mortar/plaster x 2 = 14g
C3	Brick x 24 = 150g, Tile x 2 = 16g, Clay pipe various x 26 = 50 g	4 x bone = 6g, herbivore tooth x 1 = 14g		Corroded nails x 4 = 43g, Other corroded metal x 2 = 60g	Various x 9 = 32g	Slate x 2 = 11g Coal x 1 = 4g
C4	Brick x 12 = 77g, Clay pipe various x 15 = 28g	Bone x 7 = 57g Teeth x 2 = 7g	Flint x 1 (small removal) =11g	Corroded nail x 1 = 6g	Clear glass x 4 = 8g, Green glass x 2 = 3g	Slate x 2 = 4g Shell x 1 = 2g
C5	Brick x 11 = 79g, Clay pipe various x 21 = 50g	Bone x 15 = 72g Teeth x 3 = 26g		Corroded nails x 5 = 27g	Clear glass x 3 = 5g	Mortar x 1 = 1g
C6	Brick x 13 = 130g, Tile x 1 = 1g, Clay pipe various x 9 = 14g, 17th C pipe bowl x 1 = 11g	Bone, tooth & horn x 6 = 10g		Corroded nail and key (?) x 2 = 72g	Various x 3 = 3g	
C7	Brick x 2 = 13g		Flint x 1 =<1g			Coal x 1 = 2g
C8	Brick x 1 = <1g Medieval floor tile (some glaze) x 1 = 92g	Bone x 1 = <1g				Plaster/mortar x 2 = 8g
C9	Brick/stone (?) x 1 = 220g					
C10				clinker x 1 = <1g		

Table 56: The finds recorded from GBO/13/4

TEST PIT 5	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	CBM x 62 = 206g clay pipe x 1 = 1g	Unidentified x 2 = 6g	Worked flint x 1 = 4g	Corroded nails x 3 fastening x 1 = 100g	Various x 10 = 18g	Slate x 10 = 18g. clinker x 5 = 14g. plaster x 16 = 34g.
C2	Brick x 85 = 334g. clay pipe x 1 = 1g	Unidentified x 2 (1 tooth) = 2g		Corroded nails x 2 escutcheon x 1 = 12g	Various x 9 = 14g	Slate x 27 = 60g. clinker x 14 = 90g. plaster x 50 = 92g button x 1 = 1g
C3	CBM x 48 = 520g	Unidentified x 3 = 2g	Worked flint x 1 = 2g	Corroded nail x 1 = 2g	6 pieces (1 bottleneck) = 30g.	Slate x 13 = 44g clinker x 4 = 40g plaster x 5 = 20g shell x 3 = 5g.
C4	CBM x 17 = 72g clay pipe x 1 = 0.5g.	Unidentified x 3 = 3g.	Worked flint x 2 = 2g.		2 pieces = 1g	Slate x 7 = 12g plaster x 2 = 1g shell x 4 = 2g
C5	CBM x 2 = 0.5g		Worked flint x 2 = 1g			Slate x 1 = 0.5g
C6	CBM x 7 = 18g			Corroded metal x 1 = 0.5g		Plaster x 2 = 6g

Table 57: The finds recorded from GBO/13/5

TEST PIT 6	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Brick x 23=87g Clay pipe x 4=7g	x 13 = 15g	Sharpening stone x 1 = 26g	Metal clasp x1=2g. Clinker x 1 = 6g	x 2 = 3g	Slate x 4 =11g Plastic x 1 = <1g Plaster/mortar x 12 =33g
C2	Brick x 30 = 93g Clay pipe x 11 = 16g	x 13 = 43g		Corroded nail x 1 = 9g	x 3 = 4g	Coke x 1 = 18g Milk bottle top x 1 = <1g Plastic lid x 1 = <1g Plaster/Mortar x 7 = 16g
C3	Brick & tile x 30 = 120g Clay pipe x 18 = 21g	Knife handle x 1 = 2g Bone x 6 =6g		Button x 2 = 4g Nails x 2 = 5g Clinker x 1 = <1g	x 5 - 6g	Coal x 2 = 8g Slate x 1 = <1g Plaster/mortar x 6 = 21g
C4	Brick & tile x 8 = 22g Clay pipe x 1 = <1g	x 21 = 30g		Musket ball x 1 = 3g	x 2 = 19g	Plaster/mortar x 7 = 6g
C5	Brick x 3 = 4g	x 4 = 12g		Corroded wire cutters (2 pieces) = 256g Corroded iron x 1 = 11g		Plaster/mortar x 3 = 22g
C6	Brick (17thC?) x 1 = 183g	x 5 = 11g		Clinker/corroded metal (?) x 1 = 177g		

Table 58: The finds recorded from GBO/13/6

TEST PIT 7	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Tile x 4 = 124g Brick x 68 = 453g Clay pipe x 2 = 1g	Bone x 22 = 60g,some butchered		Slag x 16 = 516g; various Modern metal = 4g; Various nails x 19 = 193g	Various x 19 = 88g	Slate x 5 = 53g; Plaster x 7 = 39g;Polythene x 1 = <1g Cable x 1 = 6g; Bailer twine x 1 = <1g; Plastic pot x 2 = <1g; Coal x 11 = 37g
C2	Tile x 10 = 505g; Brick x 1 = 1233g; Brick x 63 = 634g Clay pipe x 6 = 8g; Sewer pipe x 1 = 16g	Bone x 20 = 78g, some butchered		Slag x 15 = 329g; Various metal x 6 = 311g; St. steel x 1 = 10g; Foil x 2 = 1g; Lead x 1 = 36g; Nails x 28 = 239g	Various x 81 = 154g	Coal x 18 = 32g; Slate x 8 = 25g; Plaster x 2 = 48g
C3	Brick & tile x 66 = 460g Clay pipe x 6 = 9g	Various x 13 = 30g		Slag x 17 = 379g; Unidentified corroded metal x 42 = 484g; Metal button x 1 = 1g	Various x 51 = 85g	Bottle top x 1 = 20g; Coal x 8 = 27g; Slate x 1 = <1g; Grommet x 1 = <1g; Putty x 1 = <1g
C4	Brick & tile x 31 = 270g Clay pipe x 12 = 19g; Field drain x 1 = 12g	Various x 27= 74g		Slag x 22 = 530g; Lead x 1 = 9g; Unidentified corroded metal x 45 = 531g.	Various x 40 = 67g	Plaster x 1 = 3g; Coal x 5 = 7g; Slate x 3 = 2g.
C5	Brick x 24 = 235g Clay pipe x 6 = 8g	Various x 47 83g		Slag x 13 = 345g Nails x 11 = 84g	Various x 15 = 29g	Coke x 1 = 2g
C6	Brick x 117 = 1001g Clay pipe x3 = 6g	Various x 10 = 32g		Nails x 4, Slag x 2, Foil x 1 = Total 39g	Various x 2 = 3g	Bone buttons x 2 = 1g Coal x 2 = 1g
C7	Brick x 50 = 334g Clay pipe x 2 = 5g	Various x 4 = 115g		Nail x 1 = 10g	Various x 2 = 5g	Coal x 1 = 7g
C8	Brick x 15 = 165g Clay pipe x 1 = 5g	Various x 7 = 50g		Nails x 2 = 45g	Glass x 1 = 10g	
C9	Brick x 7 = 244g	Bone x 1 = 1g			Glass x 1 = 12g	

C10	Brick x 1 = 6g				Glass x 1 = 2g	

Table 59: The finds recorded from GBO/13/7

TEST PIT 8	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Brick & tile x 53 = 472g Clay pipe x 8 = 11g	Various x 7 = 8g		4 nails, 2 blades, 1 handle, total = 36g	Various x 26 = 103g	Slate x 27 = 1379g; plastic (various) x 22 = 13g; fabric x 1 = 3g; plaster/mortar x 5 = 6g; coal x 6 = 7g; metal foil x 5 = 5g; cellophane x 3 = <1g
C2	Brick & tile x 59 = 2065g; Clay pipe x 8 = 14g	Various x 12 = 57g		1 blade; 1 nail,;1 button; 1 lead strip; wire strip; 1 bracket; total 21g	Various x 44 = 134g	Carbon electrode for dry battery x 1 = 1g; slate x 37 = 146g; plaster/mortar x 6 =26g; zip x 1 = <1g; plastic = 10g; rubber sole x 1 = <1g; foil x 2 = <1g
C3	Brick & tile x 58 = 740g Clay pipe x 13 = 17g	Various x 10 = 70g		Nail x 1 = <1g	Various x 32 = 120g	Slate x 9 = 137g; assorted plastic x 4 = 5g; tin foil x 2 = <1g
C4	Brick & tile x 45 = 483g Clay pipe x 12 = 17g	Various x 13 = 19g		1 nail; 3 x corroded metal; 1 x pipe connector Total = 153g	Various x 10 = 25g	Slate x 5 = 221g; plastic x1 = <1g
C5	Brick & tile x 46 = 2285g Clay pipe x 7 = 11g	Various (including bird's skull) x 17 = 72g		Corroded metal x 8 = 333g; Burnt brick with corroded metal x 1 = 204g	Various x 3 = <1g	Slate x 9 = 197g
C6	Brick & tile x 165 = 1828g Clay pipe x 9 = 14g	Bone & teeth x 19 = 74g	Worked flint? x 1 = 5g	17C jetton x 1 = <1g Corroded metal x 16 = 455g	Glass x 3 = 8g	Part of bone hairbrush x 1 = 5g Slate x 7 = 120g Oyster shell x 1 = <1g
C7	Brick & tile x 12 =267g Clay pipe x 3 = 4g	Various x 5 = 6g		Corroded metal x 6 = 95g Metal rod x 1 = 11g		Coal x 2 = 6g Slate x 1 = 40g

C8	Brick & tile x 17 = 315g Clay pipe x 1 = 1g	Bone x 3 =2g			Glass x 1 = 1g	Oyster shell x 1 = 5g
C9	Brick & tile x 10 = 149g	Bone x 2 = 2g				Coal x 1 = 4g
C10	Brick x 3 = 10g					Oyster shell x 3 = <1g

Table 60: The finds recorded from GBO/13/8

TEST PIT 9	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Brick & tile x 13 =170g			Nails x 10 = 53g	Various x 4 = 6g	Slate x 21 = 145g; Polystyrene x 2 = <1g; Plastic flower pot x 1 = 11g; Plaster x 10 = 38g; Industrial waste x 1 = 6g
C2	Brick & tile x 17 = 283g; Clay pipe x 3 = 2g	Various x 8 = 9g		Nails x 3 = 31g	Various x 8 = 8g	Plaster x 19 = 130g; Coal x 11 = 11g; Slate x 1 = <1g; Bead x 1= <1g.
C3	Brick & tile x 11 = 54g; Clay pipe x 2 = 4g	Various x 6 = 14g.		Lead nail x 1 = 3g	Various x 5 = 10g	Coal x 6 = 8g; Plaster x 10 = 124g.
C4	Brick & tile x 2 = 32g	Various x 6 = 22g	Worked flint x 1 = <1g			Coal x 7 = 3g
C5	Brick x 1 = 64g	Various x 17 = 58g				Coal x 13 = 6g
C6		Bone +1 tooth = 73g				Coal x 30 =65g
C7	Brick x 3 = 8g	Teeth x 13 = 29g; Bone x 24 = 70g		Corroded metal x 3 = 11g		Coal/charcoal x 37 = 57g

C8		Bone x 18 = 131g	worked stone x 1 = 172g	metal x 1 = <1g		Charcoal x 3 = 3g
C9		Various x 5 =98g				
C10						

Table 61: The finds recorded from GBO/13/9

TEST PIT 10	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Brick & tile x 70 = 364g Clay pipe x 2 = 1g	Bone x 1 = 7g		Clinker x 1 = 34g Nails & screw x 5 = 20g	Various x 39 = 76g	Slate x 29 = 212g; Oyster shell x 1 = 6g; Fired clay x 1 = 11g; Plaster/mortar x 3 = 5g
C2	Brick & tile x 143 = 1189g Clay pipe x 3 = 5g (1 inscribed)	Various x 8 = 15g (1 =?)	Marble fragment x 1 = 6g	Clinker x 6 = 1039g; Tap part x 1 = 11g; Aluminium x 1 = <1g; Nails x 4 = 36g; Corroded door handle x 1 = 98g;corroded metal x 1 = 45g	Various x 23 = 46g	Dairy `Ice Cream wrapper x 1 = <1g; Slate x 31 = 184g; Tarred chippings x 12 = 27g; Fired clay x 5 = 383g; Coke x 1 = 8g; Plaster/mortar x 5 =13g
C3	Brick & tile (2 bags) x 278 = 1506g Clay pipe x 5 = 5g	Various x 12 = 16g	Marble fragment x 1 = <1g	Clinker x 14 = 181g; Corroded nails x 3 = 19g; Buckle x 1 = 5g; Button x 1 = <1g; Metal strip x 1 = <1g; corroded metal x 1 = 2g; Foil x 1 = <1g	Various x 42 = 84g	Tarred chippings x 34 = 85g; Slate x 72 = 215g; Fired clay x 5 = 195g; Bicycle brake block x 1 = 4g; Plaster/mortar x 13 = 27g; Carbon electrode x 2 = 4g; Leather x 4 = 4g; Rubber patch x 1 = <1g

C4	Brick & tile (3 bags) x 388 = 2462g Clay pipe x 3 = 3g	Various x 5 = 11g		Clinker x 13 = 179g; Nails x 5 = 17g; corroded metal x 3 = 6g	Various x 45 = 151g	Slate x 155 =591g; Tarred chippings x127 = 373g; Fired clay x 4 = 11g; Plaster/mortar x 23 = 60g; Carbon battery electrode x 1 = 2g; plastic or rubber x 1 = <1g; silver paper x 3 = <1g
C5	Brick & tile (2 bags) x 282 = 1508g	Various x 21 = 42g		Clinker x 6 = 45g; Corroded metal x 2 = 102g	Various x 29 = 59g	Slate x 130 = 569g; Tarred chippings x 63 = 214g; battery electrode x 1 = 1g; Plaster/mortar x 9 - 27g; Fired clay x 2 = 14g
C6	Brick & tile x 93 = 463g Clay pipe x 2 = 3g	Various x 16 = 70g	Knapped flint? x 1 = 30g		Various x 8 = 21g	Slate x 36 = 110g; Tarred chippings x 24 = 88g; Plaster x 4 = 20g; Coal/coke x 2 = 6g; Plastic x 2 = <1g
C7	Brick & tile x9 = 145g					Fired clay x 2 = 151g
C8	Brick & tile x 2 = 13g	Molar x 1 = <1g (human?)		Screw x 1 = <1g	Glass x 1 = 1g	

Table 62: The finds recorded from GBO/13/10

TEST PIT 11	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Various brick types x 34 = 3102g, Sewer pipe x 1 = 45g, Glazed Farnley (Leeds) half brick x 1 = 1662g	Bone x 5 = 23g	Flint core ? x 1 = 83g	Nails, tacks etc. = 91g	Window, bottle & decorative glass x 8 = 112g	Slate x 10 = 141g Plastic x 1 =<1g Leather fragments x 17 = 11g Plaster/mortar x 8 - 86g Coke/clinker x 7 = 149g Concrete tile x 2 = 394g
C2	Brick & tile x 31 = 423g Clay pipe bowl x 1 = 1g	Bone x 1 = 33g	Flint, part of blade? x 1 = 5g	Nails x 2 = 2g	Glass x 2 = 8g	Coal x 2 = 7g, Slate x 3 = 41g, Coke x 3 = 4g, Plaster/mortar x 2 = 1g

C3	Brick x 21 = 90g Clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	Teeth x 2 = 2g			Fine flat glass x 1 = 1g	Fired clay/ironstone? x 1 = 176g Clinker x 6 = 8g, Coal x 4 = 6g Plaster/mortar (1 with cortex?) x 2 = 7g
C4	Brick x 2 = 115g (1 x 17thC brick?) Clay pipe x 3 = 5g	Bone x 2 = <1g		Nails x 2 = 6g	Glass (1 x green bottle, 1 x fine) x 2 = 26g	Coke x 4 = 13g Plaster/mortar/chalk? x 2 = 5g
C5	Brick x 2 = 1g Clay pipe stem x 2 = 7g	Bone x 5 = 11g	Worked flint x 1 = 3g			Plaster/mortar (1 plaster with cortex?) x 3 = 87g, Clinker x 1 = 2g, Oyster shell x 1 = <1g
C6	Clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g	Bone x 2 = 2g		Corroded nails x 2 = 28g		
C7		Bone x 12 = 15g				Slate x 2 = 3g
C8		Bone x 1 = 2g				
C9	Clay pipe stems x 2 = 11g	Bone x 4 = 26g				

Table 63: The finds recorded from GBO/13/11

TEST PIT 12	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	Brick x 16 = 39g	Bone x 1 =28g			glass x 1 = 5g	Black plastic bag fragment x 1 = <1g String/twine x 1 = <1g
C2	Brick x 10 = 23g	Bone x 2 = 4g	Worked flint?? x 1 = 40g			Coal x 2 = 6g Plastic x 4 = 4g
C3	Brick x 6 = 33g			Metal x 1 = 4g		Coal x 3 = 11g

C4						Coal x 2 = 24g

Table 64: The finds recorded from GBO/13/12

TEST PIT 13	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	clay pipe stem x 1 = <1g brick fragments x 9 = 10g					Welsh slate x 1 - 5g coal x 1 = <1g
C2	fragment clay pipe bowl x 1 = <1g brick fragments x 5 = 8g					coal x 1 = <1g clinker x 1 = 5g slate x 2 = 1g
C3	brick fragments x 2 - 2g	bone x 2 = <1g		2 x nails = 24g		coal x 1 = <1g clinker x 1 = 5g slate x 2 = 1g
C4	brick fragments x 6 = 4g					
C5			worked flint? x 1 = <1g			coal x 1 = <1g plaster (white) x 2 = 5g

Table 65: The finds recorded from GBO/13/13

TEST PIT 14	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1				1 x nail = 3g	x 2 = 1g	battery electrode x 1 - 1g Welsh slate x 1 = 2g
C2	brick fragments x 2 = 16g			part of metal ring = 20g		
C3	brick x 3 = 10g					daub x 4 = 11g
C4						daub x 31 = 148g
C5						daub x 6 = 16g

Table 66: The finds recorded from GBO/13/14

TEST PIT 15	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	2 x field drain = 31g 21 x brick = 169g			1 x nail = 7g 1 x metal button = 2g 2 x unidentified corroded metal= 23g	1 x dk green bottle = 10g 11 x clear window glass = 12g 2 x clear curved glass= 3g	5 x coal = 12g 7 x Welsh slate = 37g 2 x leather = 2g 2 x plastic LP record = 1g 1 x part toy = 1g 1 x plastic plant label = <1g 1 x electrical fuse = 1g 2x sweet wrappers = <1g 1 x plastic tape = <1g

C2	36 x brick = 318g 1 x tile = 5g 1 x sewer pipe = 18g 1 x clay pipe bowl fragment = 1g	2 x bone= 3g		3 x corroded door lock & latch parts = 337g 5 x nails = 28g 2 x window catch parts = 33g 1 x metal button = 3g	1 x opaque pale blue = 3g 1 x thick brown bottle = 9g 2 x green bottle glass = 4g - clear window glass = 14g 1 x thick dec. rim = 4g 1 x clear bottle top = 3g 1 clear thick curved = 3g	2 x concrete = 96g 6 x coal = 16g 3 x Welsh slate = 17g 1 x Rubber (eraser) = 3g 2 x sweet wrappers = <1g 1 x plastic flex = <1g
C3	1 x field drain = 107g 36 x brick = 425g 1 x tile = 8g	3 x bone = 11g		12 x nails (some corroded) = 38.7g 1 x metal bar with screw = 40.55g	half bead = 0.65g 1 x blue glass = 0.6g 2 x green bottle = 19.30g 5 x window glass = 4.65g 6 x curved clear = 11.30g	3 x daub ? = 10g 2 x concrete = 75g 1 x clinker = 7g coal = 25g 6 x Welsh slate = 14.8g 1 x white marble = 7.05g 1 x battery electrode = 3g1 x ?putty = 6.95 1 x leather = .80g3 x misc. plastic = 1.4g 1 x tiddlywink = 0.3g
C4	1 x field drain = 6.55g 4 x tile = 75.95g 27 x brick = 245.2g 1 ball fired clay? = 1g	1 x bone = 3.1g	? 1 x worked flint = 1.05g (retouched edge?) 1 x dark flint = 2.5g (poss. struck)	1 x 2 hole metal button = 0.75g 1 x corroded door furniture = 58.1g 1 x corroded bolt = 19.9g 1 x button = 2.65g 1 x nail = 1.65	2 x green bottle = 7.30g 12 clear window = 16.7g 1 x pale blue opaque=0.25g 3 x clear curved = 13.5g	7 x Welsh slate = 24.6g 20 x coal = 36.85 2 x mortar = 13.6g 2 x daub? = 11.70g
C5	22 x brick = 222g		3 x flint = 2.25g (?? struck)	1 x screw = 11.35g 2 x lead (including 1 seal) = 16.05g 1 x metal hook (broken) = 1.8g	2 x clear bottle = 38.1g 9 x flat window = 8.45g	2 x daub? = 10.15 2 x Welsh slate = 1.40g 1 x clinker = 34.6g 14 x coal = 17.20g.
C6	12 x brick = 80.5g 1 x tile = 15g	1 x tooth = 2.25g		2 x corroded bolts & 1 x unidentified = 59.5g	1 x clear curved glass = 1.6g	1 x Welsh slate = 3.25g 1 x plaster = 4.9g

Table 67: The finds recorded from GBO/14/15

TEST PIT 16	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	14 x modern brick fragments =10g			1 x nail = 5g		1 x coal = <1g 1 x Welsh slate = <1g
C2	1 x clay pipe stem (medium bore) = 1g brick fragments x 18 = 62g	2 x animal teeth (1 molar, 1 incisor) = 2g 1 x pt long bone = 2g		4 x nail pieces = 15g 1 x unidentified rectangular metal bar = 8g	10 x clear window glass = 12g 1 x green bottle glass = 2g 8 x misc. clear curved glass = 5g	5 x coal = 5g 1 x mortar = 1g 4 x Welsh slate = 5g 5 x fired clay ? = 47g 1 x plaster = 3g
C3	2 x clay pipe stems (medium bore) = 6g	1 pt animal long bone = 10g				
C4	1 x clay pipe stem = <1g 1 brick fragment = 1g	3 x animal bone fragments = 17g		1 x square metal buckle (corroded) = 27g	2 x brown bottle glass = 1g	
C5		1 x fragment animal bone = 1g				

Table 68: The finds recorded from GBO/14/16

TEST PIT 17	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	1 x brick = 2.1g	2 x bone = 11.85g			2 x glass = 1.4g	1 x slate = 0.45g black plastic fragment = 0g
C2	7 x brick = 23.7g 3 x clay pipe pieces = 5.15g	1 x bone = 4.35g	1 x flint = 6.25g 2 x stone = 112.6g	1 x nail = 1.9g		37 x lime plaster/render = 154.85g 1 x slag = 16.05g 9 x coal = 25.5g

C3	2 x brick = 19.75g	2 x bone = 6.8g		1 x button = 1.75g		4 x oyster shell = 10.6g 13 x lime render = 51g
C3A	2 x tile = 825g 14 x brick = 438g	1 x bone = 4.15g	1 x stone = 365g (sample)			1 x slag = 47.15g lime render = 95g
C4	3 x brick = 6g	3 x bone = 17.9g				
C5		3 x bone = 23.5g	1 x worked flint? = 6g			1 x coal = 3.2g
C6		3 x bone = 24g 1 x tooth = 11.4g				3 x daub or fired clay? = 9.3g
C7		15 x bone = 86.6g tooth x 1 =	1 x flint = 37g	1 x nail = 9.4g		6 x daub or fired clay? = 13.5g
C8		5 x bone/teeth = 21.2g	2 x worked stone?= 993g			12 x daub or fired clay? = 16.25g
C9		6 x bone = 60g				2 x daub or fired clay? = 5.6g
C10						1 x daub or fired clay? = 5g

Table 69: The finds recorded from GBO/14/17

TEST PIT 18	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	1 x clay pipe stem = 1.55g; 1 x bowl frag.= 0.6g; 39 x brick = 224.4g; 8 x tile = 74.25g			1 x bolt & washer = 22.6g; 1 x nail = 3.45g; 2 x corroded blades = 49.6g	5 x thick window = 18.3g: 2 x thin window = 2.75g: 2 x clear, fine curved = 2.2g: 3 x cut glass = 9.2g	15 x slate= 40.5g: 8 x plaster/mortar=13.3g: 57 x coke= 124.4g: 5 x coal =35.2g: 27 x slag= 136g
C2	9 x brick/tile? = 15.9g; 31 x brick = 159.85				1 x thick window=25.1g: 3 x thin window= 3.35g: 2 x thin curved = 2.85g	2 x plaster/render =99.6g: 64 x coke =148g: 20x slag=155g: 1 x plastic wrapper= <1g
C2A	1 x clay pipe stem = 1.3g 15 x brick/tile(19c-20C)=164.05g	4 x bone frag = 8.7g	1 x ?recorticated = 29.25	2 x corrod. nails = 9.65g	5 x thin window=8.85g 2 x brown bottle= 2.6g 1 x clear curved= 0..90g	6 x slate= 39.55g: 8 x plaster/mortar= 35.4g: 35 x coke=103.65: 7 x slag= 165.4g
C3		2 x bone frags. = 6.2g 1 x herbivore.tooth = 4.95g	2 x ?retouched edge = 9.05g	3 x nails = 8.35g: 1 x unidentified = 8.35g	4 x thin window= 4.0g 1 x dimpled bottle=13.45g 2 x thin opalescence =2.65g	9 x slate= 16.15g: 46 x coal/coke 106.5g: 5 x slag = 51.25g: 9 x plaster/mortar = 29.95g: 1 x silver paper = <1g
C4	12 x brick/tile frags.=43.15g 1 x v.thick clay pipe stem (bore not central) = 5.5g	1 x part small jaw = 1.45g 1 x herbivore tooth = 2.95g 8 x bone frags. = 7.75g	1 x small flint ? = 1.4g	1 x nail = 6.5g	3 x flat glass = 3.50g 1 x curved ornate = 6.95g	5 x slate= 8.9g: 2 x plaster/mortar = 5g: 1 x white plaster ? = 30.95g: 44 x coal and coke =90.3g: 5 x slag =48.25: 2 x silver paper = <1g
C5	11 x old brick frags. = 66.3g 1 x clay pipe bowl frag. = 1.2g	8 x butchered bone= 76.4g 1 x tooth =4.0g; 1 x metatarsal?=0.6g(recent break)	1 x ? pointed, worked flint? 1.35g	1 x nail = 3.4g		2 x slate= 1.5g: 8 x coal & coke = 51.15g: 4 x plaster = 9.3g

C6		1 x bone frag. = 2.0g				3 x plaster/mortar = 7.2g 3 x coal & coke = 4.4g
C7		1 x leg bone(broken on removal)=95.45g; 10 x other bone= 31.6g; 2 x teeth= 6.05g				4 x coal = 15g
C8		1 x large bovine leg bone =345.2g; 10 x misc. bone = 89.4g				1 x daub/fired clay? = 1.3g 2 x yellowish render? = 318.4g
C9				1 x lead strip = 15.55g		1 x coal/coke? = 13.9g 14 x daub/fired clay = 45.9g
C10		1 x dog jaw? = 20.7g 3 x bone frags. = 2.95g 1 x herbivore tooth = 2.9g	1 x worked stone? = 22.1g (curved edge)			2 x daub/fired clay? = 3.6g
C11		1 x pt jaw & teeth = 6.75g 1 x herbivore teeth = 8.10g				3 x daub/fired clay? = 6.35g

Table 70: The finds recorded from GBO/14/18

TEST PIT 19	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	61 x brick = 181g 2 x clay pipe = <1g		5 x stone tile= 36g	1 x corroded metal = 39g	6 x glass = 7g	10 x plaster = 12g 12 x slate = 44g
C2	1 x tile = 3.65g 76 x brick = 175g	1 x bone = 1g	1 x ? stone tile = 6g	3 x corroded nails = 9g	5 x glass = 20g	12 x plaster = 64g 19 x slate = 55g

C3	88 x brick = 495g 1 x tile = 69g 1 x clay pipe = 3g	6 x bone = 2g 1 x tooth = 4g	1 x stone tile = 8g	5 x nails = 4g 2 x toy horse = 3g	17x glass =27g	1 x bone button = <1g 9 x slate = 32g charcoal = 45g 15 x plaster = 53g 1 x plastic bike reflector = 13g
C4	30 x brick = 46g	4 x bone = 3g	1 x stone tile = 38g		1 x glass = 6g	2 x slate = 2g coal = 12g 13 x charcoal = 10g 8 x mortar = 9g
C5	24 x brick = 79g	4 x bone = 8g 1 x tooth = 30g			12 x glass = 78g	2 x slate = 37g
C6	1 x brick = 6g					

Table 71: The finds recorded from GBO/14/19

TEST PIT 20	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	17 x brick = 110.35g 1 x tile = 16.4g 8 x clay pipe stems = 14.6g	5 x bone = 13.1g 2 x teeth = 13.6g		5 x nails = 20.6g	5 x glass = 8.75g	4 x plaster = 9.05g 10 x slate = 61g 13 x coal = 29.3g 1 x textile = 14g
C2	51 x brick = 166g 13 x clay pipe = 14.8g	6 x bone = 10.8g	1 x flint = 3.35g	6 x nails = 38.5g	19 x glass = 28.9g	16 x slate = 19.7g 4 x plaster = 26.1g 6 x oyster shell = 8.8g

C3	49 x brick = 146g 12 x clay pipe = 24.3g	6 x bone = 9.3g		3 x nails = 22.3g 2 x metal buttons = 8.8g	9 x glass = 13.9g	17 x slate = 86.9g 13 x plaster = 124.5g 11 x oyster shell = 17.2g 26 x coal = 29.7g 4 x daub/fired clay? = 24g
C4	58 x brick = 289g 1 x tile = 62.4g 6 x clay pipe stems = 10.3g 2 x decorative clay pipe bowls = 1.7g 1 x clay marble = 8g	25 x bone = 65g 2 x teeth = 9.9g		2 x nails = 14.65g 1 x unidentified metal? = 34g		15 x slate = 34.6g 7 x plaster = 26.8g 42 x coal = 29.5g
C5	14 x brick = 32g	6 x bone = 186.5g		1 x nail ? = 6.2g		3 x slate = 3.2g 4 x plaster = 36.35g 6 x coal = 5g 1 x oyster shell = 1.6g
C5A	2 x brick = 1.4g					
C6						2 x coal = 3.4g

Table 72: The finds recorded from GBO/14/20

TEST PIT 21	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	3 x brick = 37.3g				2 x modern glass = 5g	
C2	3 x clay pipe stems = 8g 1 x clay pipe bowl? = 2.5g 7 x brick = 23.6g	4 x bone = 46g	1 x flint = 3.2g	5 x nails & pins corroded = 13.25g	2 x green glass = 2.7g 2 x clear glass = 2.35g	2 x mortar = 54.3g charcoal x 10 = 19.25g

C3	2 x brick = 3.4g	8 x bone = 17.3g	1 x ?worked flint = 2.2g		1 x coloured glass = 0.5g	
C4	2 x brick = 3.3g	2 x bone = 0.8g	1 x flint flake = 0.75g			7 x mortar = 80g
C5		9 x bone = 11g				
C6				2 x lead pieces = 24.6g		4 x ?clinker = 11g
C7	12 x brick = 16.8g 1 x greyware spindle whorl = 7.1g	2 x bone = 0.8g	1 x ?stone tile = 21.5g 1 x flint flake = 1.9g 1 x ? part of loom weight = 21.4g	1 x corroded metal unidentifiable = 1g		30 x ? residue from metal working = 70g
C8	5 x brick = 7.9g		1 x flint flake = 1.5g 1 x flint (? for fire lighting) = 9.95g 1 ? burnt stone = 26.3g			1 x ?mortar = 4.5g 40 x ? metal working residue = 72.15g

Table 73: The finds recorded from GBO/14/21

TEST PIT 22	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1		1 x bone fragment = 1g	1 x pale grey flint? worked slight recortication = 5g			1 x fired clay = 4g 1 x fragment black plastic = <1g 1 x coal = <1g 3 x plaster fragments = 1g
C2	1 x brick, light brownish red = 4g			1 x 1907 penny Edward VII = 9g		1 x coal = 1g 2 x white plaster = 2g

C3	2 x clay pipe stems, small bore = 2g; 7 x brick or tile = 82g (dark red except for 3 small piece, lighter which could be pancheon)	2 x long bones = 47g 3 x herbivore teeth = 17g 1 x part tooth = <1g 2 x bone fragments = 1g		1 x solder = <1g;4 x various screws & nails = 10g	2 x thin window = 2g 1 x thin greenish, curved = 1g	8 x coal = 14g; 5 x slate = 6g 2 x ? fired clay = 7g; 7 x rough beige mortar/render = 20g; 4 x fine white plaster = 11g
C4		1 x herbivore tooth = 5g 1 x bone fragment = <1g	1 x ?? white flint = <1g			3 x fired clay? = 5g; 2 x grey clay lumps (unfired) = 2g
C5		1 x herbivore tooth = 4g 1 bone fragment = 1g	1 x yellow flint poss. natural = 5g	1 x corroded nail = 3g 1 x slag = 4g		6 x fired clay? = 8g
C6		1 x tooth/tusk = 1g				1 x ?daub (grey, gritty inclusions) = 2g 1 x fired clay (red) = 2g
C7		1 x large herbivore tooth = 27g				6 x fired clay = 5g
C8			1 x flint = 38g (numerous facets on one side)			

Table 74: The finds recorded from GBO/14/22

TEST PIT 23	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	brick (orange/red colour) x 1 = 2g					1 x 20th C mille fiore clip-on ear ring, 18mm diameter = 3g 1 x mortar = 1g

C2	Brownish red brick x 4 = 37g			2 x nails = 7g		2 x fired clay? = 1g 1 x coke = 8g 5 x coal = 4g
C3	4 x dark red brick painted black (from same brick) = 259g	1 x bone fragment = <1g	1 x struck flint = 3g	Large iron chain + broken link pieces x 4 = 302g		
C4	1 x brick fragment painted black as in C3 = 1g					3 x grey mortar = 10g 2 x fired clay? = 9g
C5			3 x flint = 2g	1 x 4thC Roman coin, bronze alloy, very abraded = 1g		2 x fired clay? = 2g 5 x grey mortar = 15g
C6		8 x bone fragments = 5g				3 x fired clay? = 1g 1 x grey mortar = 1g
C7		1 x bone fragment = <1g				

Table 75: The finds recorded from GBO/14/23

TEST PIT 24	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	73 x pieces of old brick of varying colours, orange, vermillion and dark red = 248.9g 1 piece of modern pink brick = 26.7g 1 fragment of sewer pipe = 7g	1 x fragment animal bone = 1.05g	None	1 x slag = 5.7g 1 x corroded wire = 14.55g 1 x nail = 4.2g 1 x thin metal fragment = 1.9g	2 x modern window glass = 44.15g 1 x modern thick clear curved glass = 5.1g 1 x fragment of blue glass, possibly base of vessel = 1.1g	5 x mortar = 8g 9 x grey slate = 32g 1 x leather fragment = 0.89g 1 plastic wrapper = <1g 1 fragment of burnt shell = 0.25g

C2	1 x piece of modern brick = 10.7g 19 x old brick fragments 1 with vestige of lime mortar = 40g 1 piece of sewer pipe = 122.75g	None	None	1 x nail = 3.25g	5 x modern window glass = 10.45g	1 x fragment of gramophone record = 2.05g 10 x charcoal = 10.15g 2 x coal = 2g 1 x slate = 5.15g 1 x white plaster = 1.55g
C3	22 x fragments of old brick (orange and vermillion) and dark red tile = 61.8g	6 x animal bone fragments = 10.3g	None	1 x coiled metal spring, corroded = 43.15g 1 x nail = 4.15g	1 x thick, modern green bottle glass = 20g 1 x modern clear window glass = 4.25g	1 x slate = 1.15g 1 x coal = 0.75g 1 x white plaster = 1g
C4	None	None	1 x flint flake = 1.45g	None	None	5 x fired clay (v. small pieces) = 1.85g
C5	None	None	None	None	None	7 x fired clay? = 6.8g

Table 76: The finds recorded from GBO/14/24

TEST PIT 25	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	14 x brick = 107g	1 x bone =0.75g 1 x tooth = 2.7g	1 x flint = 10g	12 x nails = 63g	2 x glass = 2.5g	5 x slate = 6g 8 x lime plaster = 26g 12 x coal = 20g
C2	36 x brick = 195g 1 x clay pipe stem = 1.5g			1 x strap = 44g 13 x nails = 60g		2 x slate = 8.3g 4 x lime plaster/mortar = 7g 1 x leather = 2.4g 3 x clinker = 85g 6 x coal = 10.6g

C3	44 x brick = 171.2g 1 x clay pipe stem = 4.25g	1 x tooth = 6.3g		1 x strap = 13g 3 x nails = 11.3g 1 x disc? coin = 6g	3 x glass = 16.9g	5 x slate = 17.6g 11 x coal = 14g 1 x clinker = 52.6g 1 x ?burnt clay/daub = 19.5g
C4	58 x brick = 236g 5 x tile = 81.7g 1 x clay pipe stem = 0.9g	5 x bone = 16.4g 1 x tooth = 5g	1 x flint = 1.5g	2 x strap = 80.5g 2 x nails = 8.5g		3 x slate = 22.7g 7 x lime plaster/mortar = 27.6g 37 x coal = 34.75g 4 x clinker = 27.2g
C5	1 x brick = 4.15g					

Table 77: The finds recorded from GBO/14/25

TEST PIT 26	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	8 x Clay pipe = 8.8g 54 x brick & tile = 108.8g	6 x bone fragments = 3.5g	1 x ? worked flint = 1.85g	4 x hooks and nails - 23.75g	9 x various glass = 7.85g	3 x slate = 4.35g 3 x mortar/daub = 2.5g 2 x clinker = 32.9g 1 x plaster = 1.15g 9 x coal = 10.7g
C2	62 x brick = 122.9g, 6 x clay pipe = 6.6g	7 x animal bone = 9.05g	2 x flint = 0.95g	1 x metal = 1.35g	15 x various glass = 28g	6 x slate = 18g 3 x mortar/render = 1.45g 15 x coal/coke = 24.35g 1 x oyster shell = 0.2g
C3	106 x brick & tile = 225g, 9 x clay pipe = 14.55g	19 x bone = 29.85g		5 x corroded metal = 80.55g	4 x glass = 6.8g	3 x slate = 3.9g 2 x daub/mortar = 3.9g, 15 x coal = 30.7g 1 x oyster shell = o.2g

C4	28 x brick = 59.25g 5 x clay pipe = 11.05g	18 x bone = 20.25g				6 x daub/mortar = 8.4g 3 x white plaster = 3.55g 8 x coal = 32.85g
C5	9 x brick = 14.9g 2 x clay pipe = 6.05g	9 x bone = 16g	2 x flint microliths = 1.35g			1 x mortar = 2.15g 1 x ? fired clay = 1.55g 1 x white plaster = 2.1g 2 x coal = 9.45g
C6				1 x large nail (fresh break) = 16.5g		5 x white plaster = 10.05g

Table 78: The finds recorded from GBO/14/26

TEST PIT 27	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	14 x brick fragments = 28g 2 x wall tile fragments = 30g 1 x clay pipe stem = <1g	1 x fragment = 1g	1 x small flint, unlikely to be worked = 2g	2 x nails = 5g	2 x clear window glass = 1g	5 x slate = 8g, 1 x clinker = 8g, 1 x plastic toy cow = 1g, plastic label = <1g, 8 x white plaster = 14g, 5 x coarser buff coloured mortar = 14g, 1 x pink plaster, growing cortex = 2g
C2	29 x one large brick, rest small fragments = 5375g	2 x fragments = 1g	1 x possibly worked stone = 84g, 1 x flint core? = 17g	1 x corroded bolt or key = 126g 3 x nails = 15g 1 x buckle = 12g	5 x clear window glass = 5g	8 x buff coloured mortar or daub = 117g, 7 x white plaster = 22g, 1 x plastic sheet = <1g, 4 x tarmac pieces = 124g, 1 x clinker = 1g

C3	75 x brick &n tile = 496g, 6 x field drain = 128g, 1 x clay pipe stem = <1g	1 x fragment = 2g		1 x corroded metal bolt =39g 6 nails = 20g, 1 x bent wire - <1g	1 x molten glass = 20g, 3 x pale blue from dec. vessel = 11g, 3 x flat window glass = 3g, 2 x green bottle glass = 3g, 2 x curved clear glass = 4g	101 x tarmac pieces = 2366g, 2 x white plaster = 4g, 4 x slate = 4g, 8 x coarser mortar/daub? = 21g, 2 x concrete = 64g
C4	23 brick fragments = 47g, 1 x clay pipe stem = 1g	1 x heavy jaw with teeth = 33g, 1 incisor tooth = 1g 1 x bone fragment = <1g	1 x possible worked flint = 2g	3 nails and 1 large bolt = 35g	1 x heavy concave bottle base = 293g (with thick opalescence), 1 x clear, pale greenish thick rim of bottle = 13g 1 x fragment glass = <1g 2 x green bottle = 4g	1 x oyster shell = 4g 4 x whitish plaster = 9g
C5	3 x brick fragments = 2g		1 x ? stone hammer head = 327g			

Table 79: The finds recorded from GBO/14/27

TEST PIT 28	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	6 x CBM = 6.40g			1 x 4 hole button = 1.00g		2 x plastic balls = 36g plastic fragment = 0.5g burnt wood & charcoal = 6.90g
C2	46 x CBM = 72.35g	?3 fragments = 4.90g	1 x stone tile with mortar = 12.00g	1 x nail = 7.91g 1 x slag = 1.80g	1 fragment = 0.95g	6 x mortar = 12.65g 2 x slate = 18.45g charcoal = 4.90g

C3	217 x CBM = 466.15g Clay pipe x 2 = 1.6g	6 fragments = 9.60g		3 x nails = 12.65g 1 x shank button = 1.95g 4 x slag = 56.20g	3 fragments = 2.25g	charcoal = 7.60g 5 x shell = 4.15g 3 x mortar = 6.40g 9 x fired clay? - 26.10g
C4	133 x CBM = 332.70g 1 x Clay pipe = 3.05g	19 fragments = 120.35g		2 x nails = 3.85g	5 x fragments = 11.60g	13 x Fired clay with shell inclusions = 21.0g 5 x mortar = 12.3g charcoal = 14.85g
C5	24 x CBM = 105.60g	40 fragments - 204.80g		1 x shank button = 1.70g 7 x nails = 30.25g 1 x slag = 18.85g	3 fragments = 2.90g	3 x mortar = 9.05g 3 x shell = 7.80g
C6	2 x CBM = 3.40g	1 molar = 2.25g	utilised flake & debitage? = 2.15g	3 x nails = 15.35g 1 x slag = 13.10g		2 x mortar = 3.85g 4 x charcoal = 2.5g

Table 80: The finds recorded from GBO/14/28

TEST PIT 29	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	None	1 x split bone = 6.7g	None	10 pence coin dated 1968 (issued ahead of introduction of decimal currency in 1971) Elizabeth II= 11.35g 2 pence coin dated 1971 Elizabeth II = 6.95g metal ring or washer , 28mm diameter = 10g metal foil wine bottle top = <1g silver paper = <1g	1 x green bottle glass = 8.8g 1 x mirror glass = 0..75g	1 x plastic 'poppet' bead= 90g2 pieces, free toy from cereal packet (Snap, Crackle and Pop) = 3.7g 1 plastic and metal ear-ring = 2.15g 9 x fragments of gramophone record with remnants of blue and green label = 13.05g3 x plastic wrappers = <1g 1 x slate fragment = 1.8g
C2	98 brick & tile fragments = 283.65g colours varying from orange to dark red, old brick, some with lime mortar attached, some with visible sand and shell inclusions. 4 ceramic bottle stoppers (sphere), 3 x 15 mm diameter 1 x 10 mm diameter 32 clay pipe fragments; 17 stems diameter 7-9mm; 3 x joint sections 91 9mm diameter with foot attached); 12 pipe bowl fragments (9 plain and 3 with feather design)	60 x butchered animal bone fragments = 124.9g 1 x human tooth with badly worn or broken crown = 1.15g (pulled out?)	3 pieces stone tile = 32.3g 1 x small flint ?possibly worked = 0.95g	1 penny dated 1896 (Victoria) = 9.10g 1 half penny dated 1888 Victoria = 5.1g 1 corroded buckle prob. from shoe = 4.55g 6 x bent, thin metal, prob. originally forming a circle = 7.05g 7 x unidentified corroded metal pieces = 41.7g 4 corroded nails or tacks = 13.4g 1 cartridge case = 0.85g 1 centre punch? = 1.45g 1 decorative metal = 1.65g	1 glass bottle stopper 16mm diameter = 7.95g 4 x brown bottle glass = 7.8g (some with opalescence) 9 x green bottle glass (some with opalescence) = 21.4g33 x clear bottle glass, some thick with embossed lettering , mostly with opalescence = 115.5g 2 x clear flat glass = 1.55g	1 x 4 hole bone button = 1.05g in 2 pieces 4 dry battery electrodes = 6.3g 2 x buff coloured mortar pieces = 2.75g 19 fragments Welsh grey slate = 53.4g 8 x coal = 17.75g 1 x leather fragment = 0.3g

C3	52 x small fragments of old brick and tile, dark red to orange = 130.75g 19 clay pipe stems, average diameter 7mmm = 23.25g 2 x bowl fragments = .70g, 1 piece at joint of bowl and stem, = 3.2g, no foot or design remaining	42 x cut and split animal bone fragments = 98.5g	1 stone tile with mortar = 19.45g	3 x slag = 35.8g 4 x nails = 12.7g 1 x corroded metal strip = 9.0g	8 fragments from same thick green bottle glass with opalescence = 49.5g 2 x clear thick glass fragments with opalescence = 1.40g	2 x brown coloured slate = 7.75g 22 x grey slate = 54.35g 3 x coal = 6.2g
C4	3 x red floor tile pieces = 93.1g32 x brick = 217g (old and varying colours) 4 x clay pipe stems, diameter 6 mm = 4.8g	43 fragments of butchered animal bone = 107.9g	2 x stone tile pieces = 62.4g	1 x slag = 9.35g4 x nails = 38.85 (1 77mm long)	10 x green bottle glass, 1 very heavy possibly curved base of bottle, with opalescence = 34.4g 1 x fine decorative yellow glass fragment = 0.7g	1 x natural ironstone? = 103.05g 3 x ? fired clay = 13/15g 3 x coal = 2.85g 1 x slate = 3.2g
C5	19 x small pieces of red and orange brick = 57.95g 1 x very coarse, gritty red and grey brick piece with visible quartz shining = 17.49g 1 large piece of old red brick or tile with lime mortar attached = 83.35g	25 split and butchered animal bones and teeth = 138.75g	2 x stone tile pieces = 49.45g	1 x slag = 31.75g 6 x various corroded nails = 23.1g	1 x very old and very heavy and probably green bottle glass with very heavy opalescence = 35..7g plus one similar but smaller = 2.15g 1 x rim of fine green glass with a brown cortex covering 2 x flat glass, one greenish with opalescence = 3.65g 5 x dark green bottle glass = 12.55g 2 x very fine clear curved glass with opalescence = 1.3g	2 x coal = 1.5g

C6	1 x dark red part brick = 125.3g1 x coarse gritty red and grey brick with sand particles visible (as in C5) = 72g 1 fragment orange brick = 2.25g	1 fragment animal bone = 0.85g	1 x struck flint = 2.05g		1 x very old brown, thick glass with a cortex rather than opalescence = 1.55g	

Table 81: The finds recorded from GBO/14/29

TEST PIT 30	Ceramic excluding pottery	Animal Bone	Worked stone & Flint	Metal & Metal working	Glass	All Other Finds
C1	1 x painted tile = 5.45g 34 x small fragments of old brick , varying colours (1-2 possibly fired clay) 1 x darker burnt brick = 6.25g	None	None	1 x slag = 6.4g	1 x modern frosted window glass fragment = 1.90g	3 x ? fired clay = 11.0g 2 x mortar = 3.7g 1 x fragment polystyrene = <1g 33 x coal, coke & clinker = 117.3g 6 x granite chippings = 19.6g 1 x slate = 1.5g
C2	13 x old pale orange small brick fragments, no corners. = 35.2g	4 x animal bone = 60.7g (3 fragments of butchered bone and 1 large vertebra)	None	1 x slag = 5.75g	3 x fragments of modern green bottle glass = 2.55g	88 x coal, coke & clinker = 218.95g 8 x ? fired clay = 17.55g 5 x slate = 12.25g 2 x mortar = 9.9g 1 x granite chipping = 3.1g
C3	1 x pale orange brick with flat edge = 10.3g 1 x clay pipe stem, with large bore and diameter of 8mm = 1.85g	3 x animal bone = 61.15g (2 butchered fragments & 1 vertebra)	None	14 x slag = 52.75g	None	11 x coal = 6.95g 1 x ?fired clay = 0.30g

Table 82: The finds recorded from GBO/14/30

13.5 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements is derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Great Bowden in 2013 and 2014 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/leicestershire/great-bowden and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

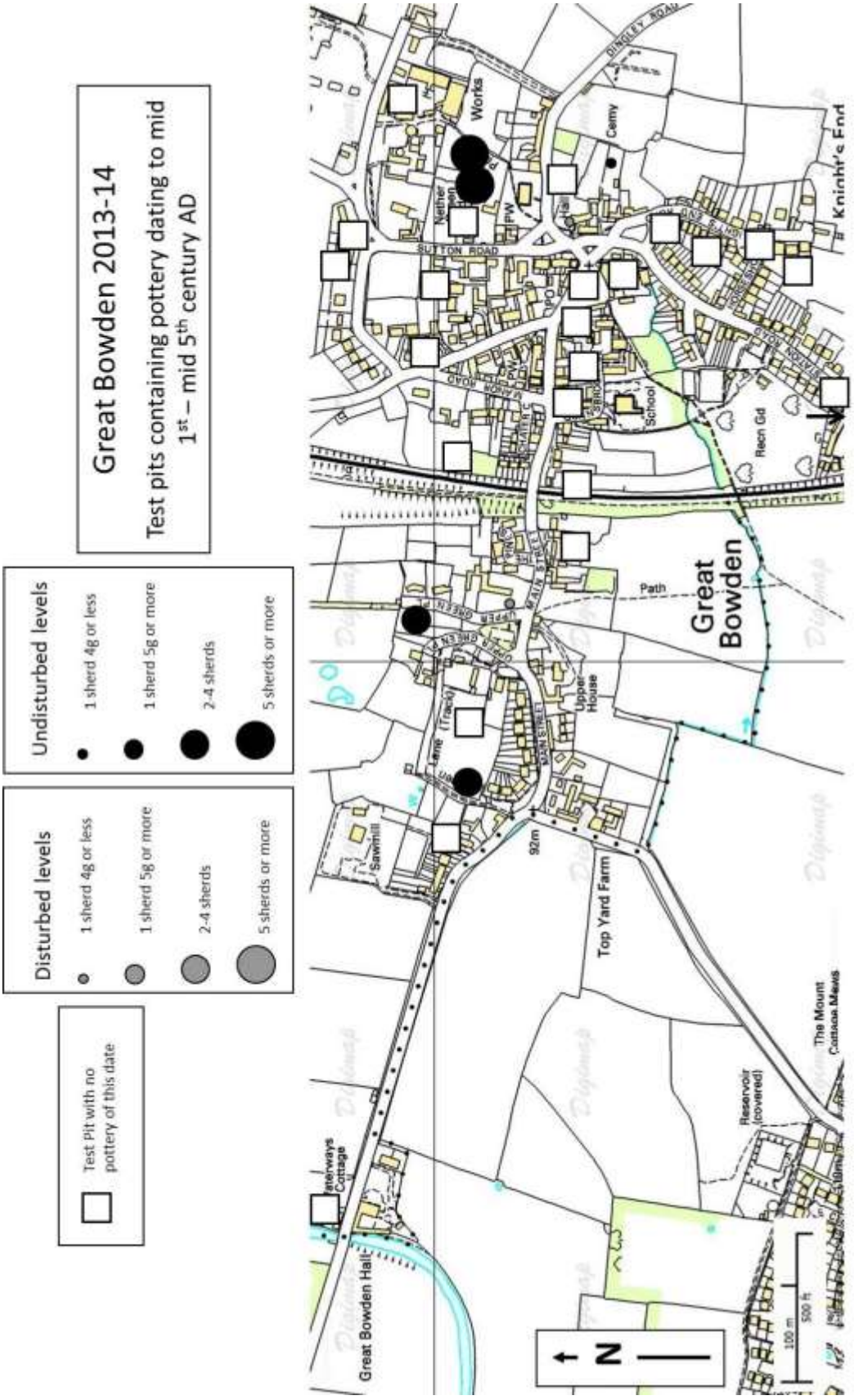

Figure 83: Roman pottery distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

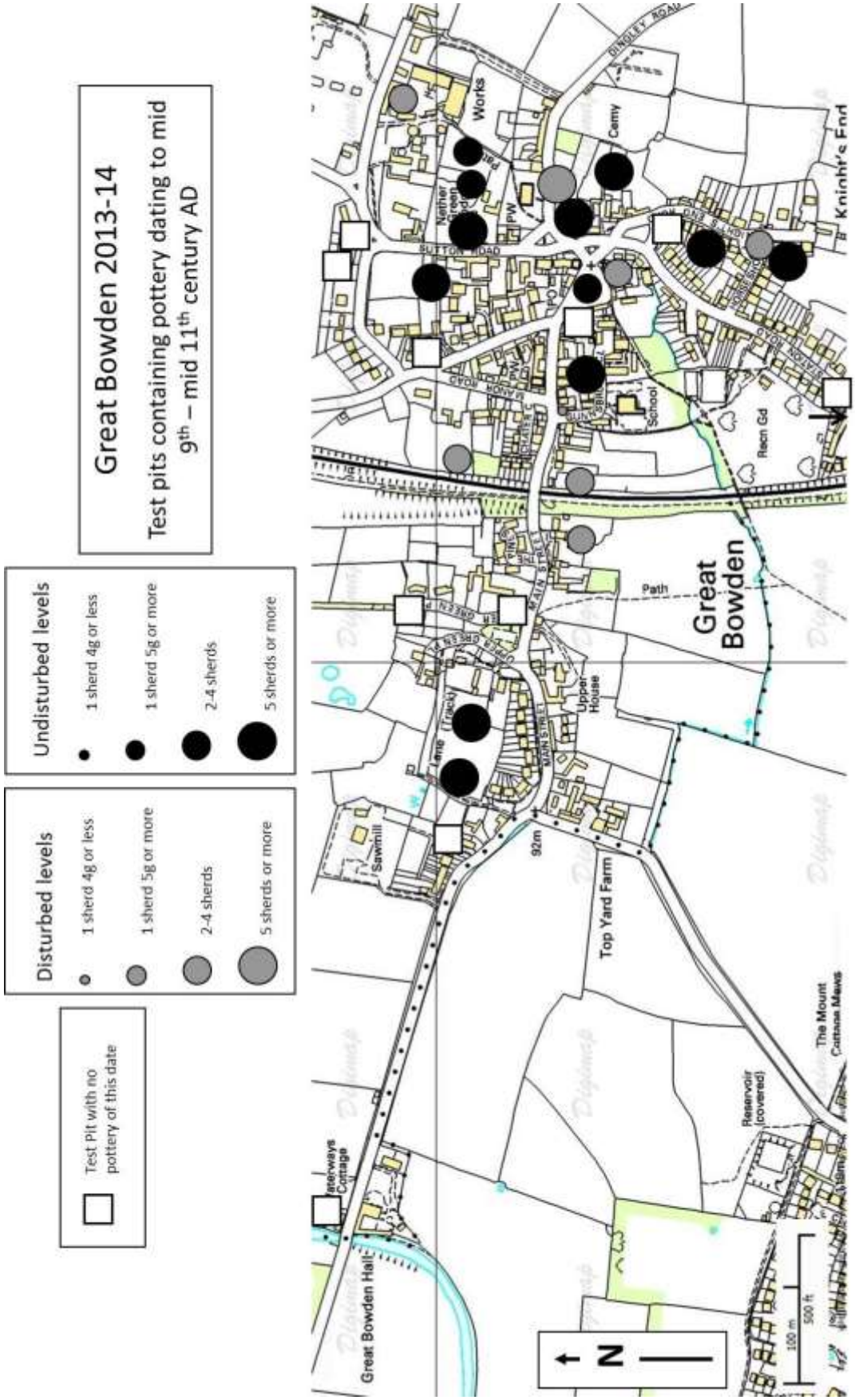

Figure 84: Late Saxon pottery distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

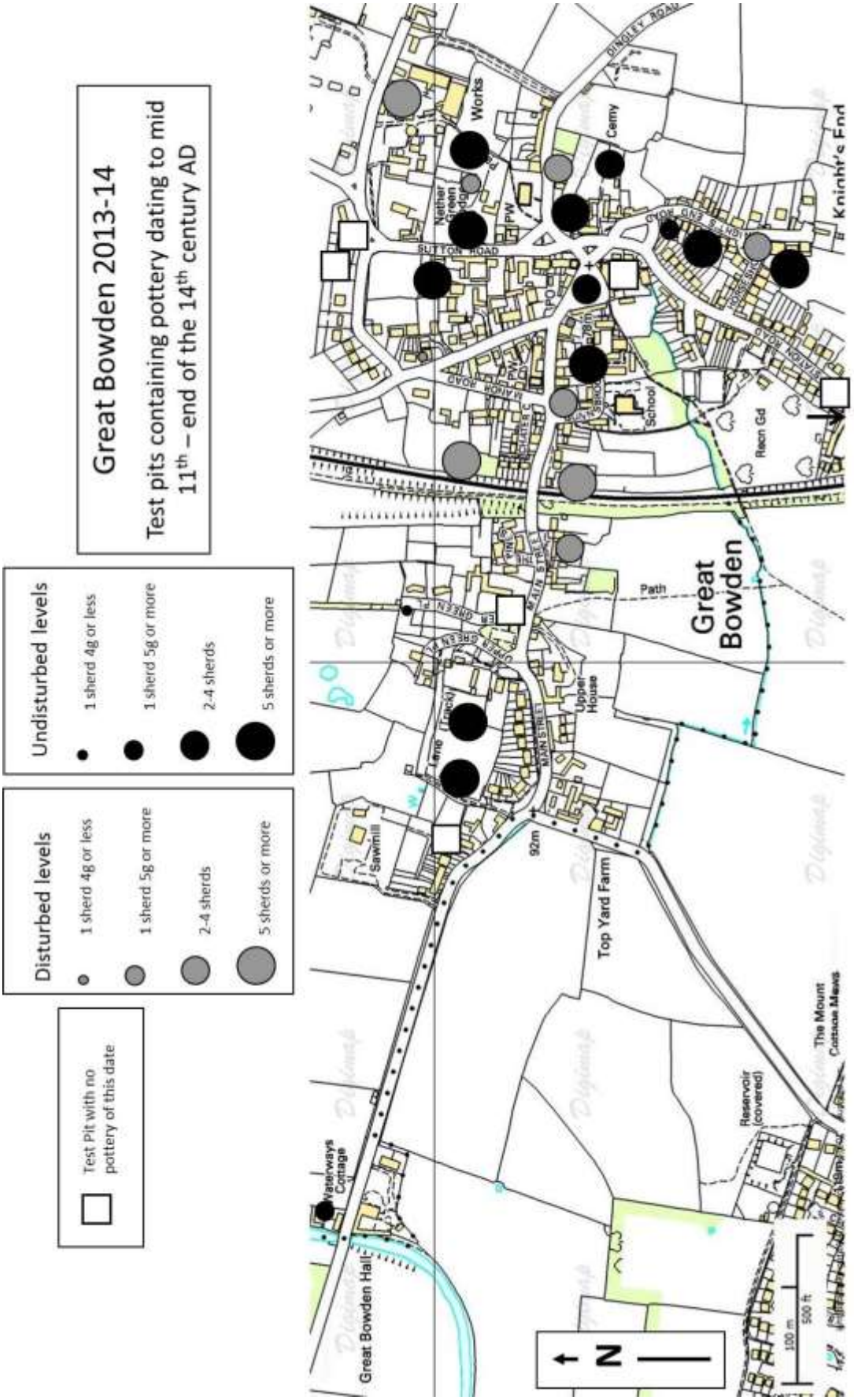

Figure 85: High medieval pottery distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

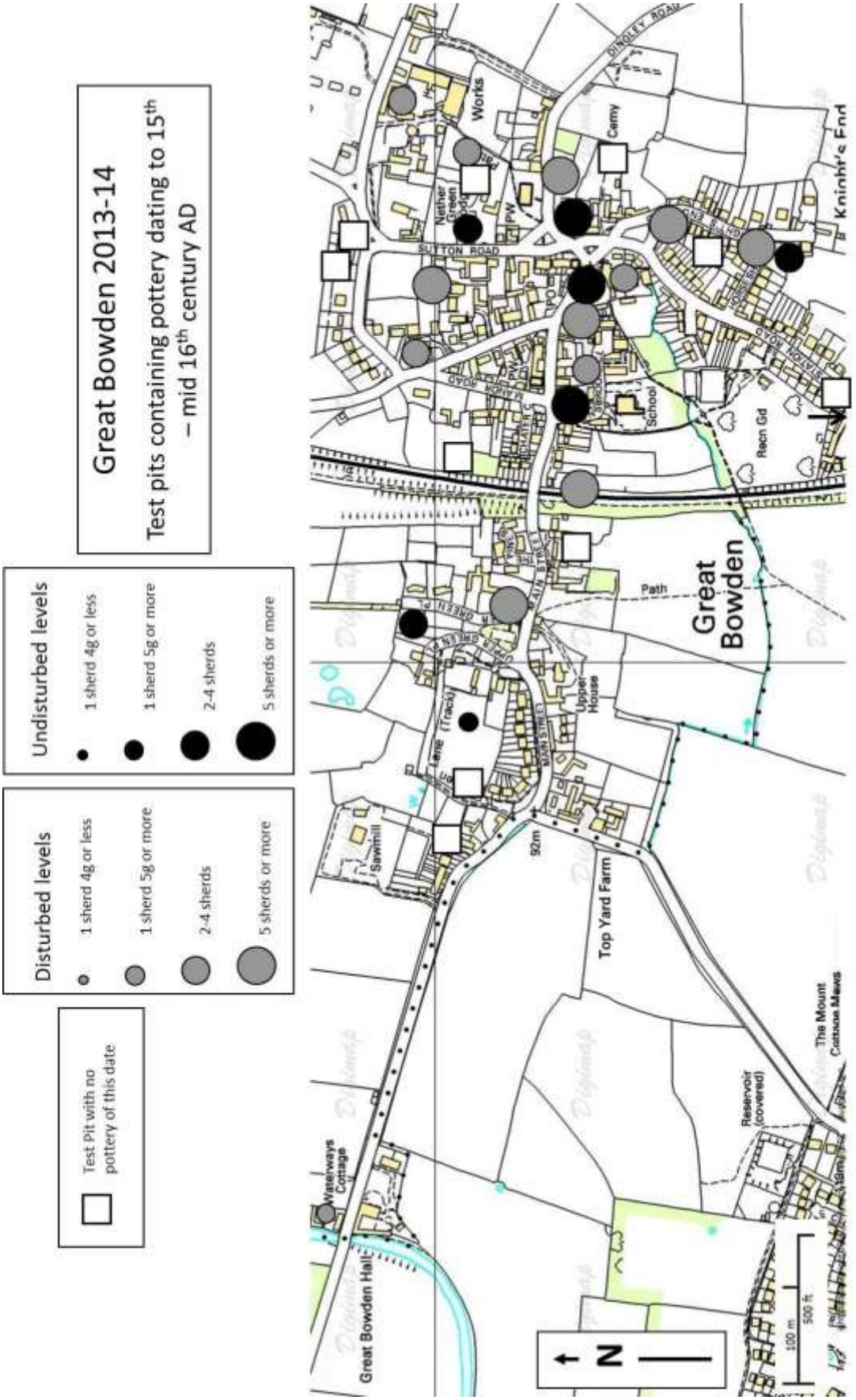

Figure 86: Late medieval pottery distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

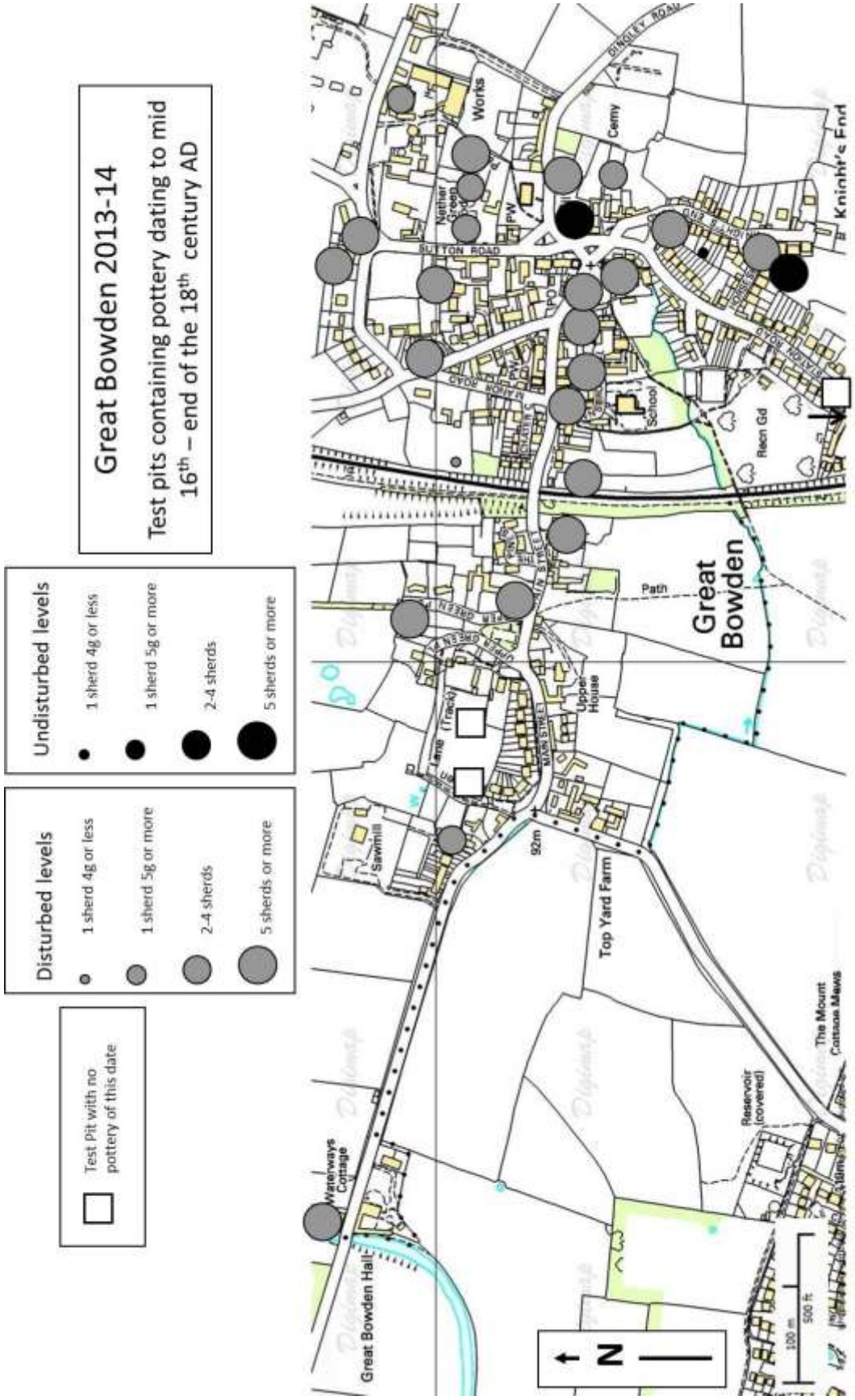

Figure 87: Post-medieval pottery distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

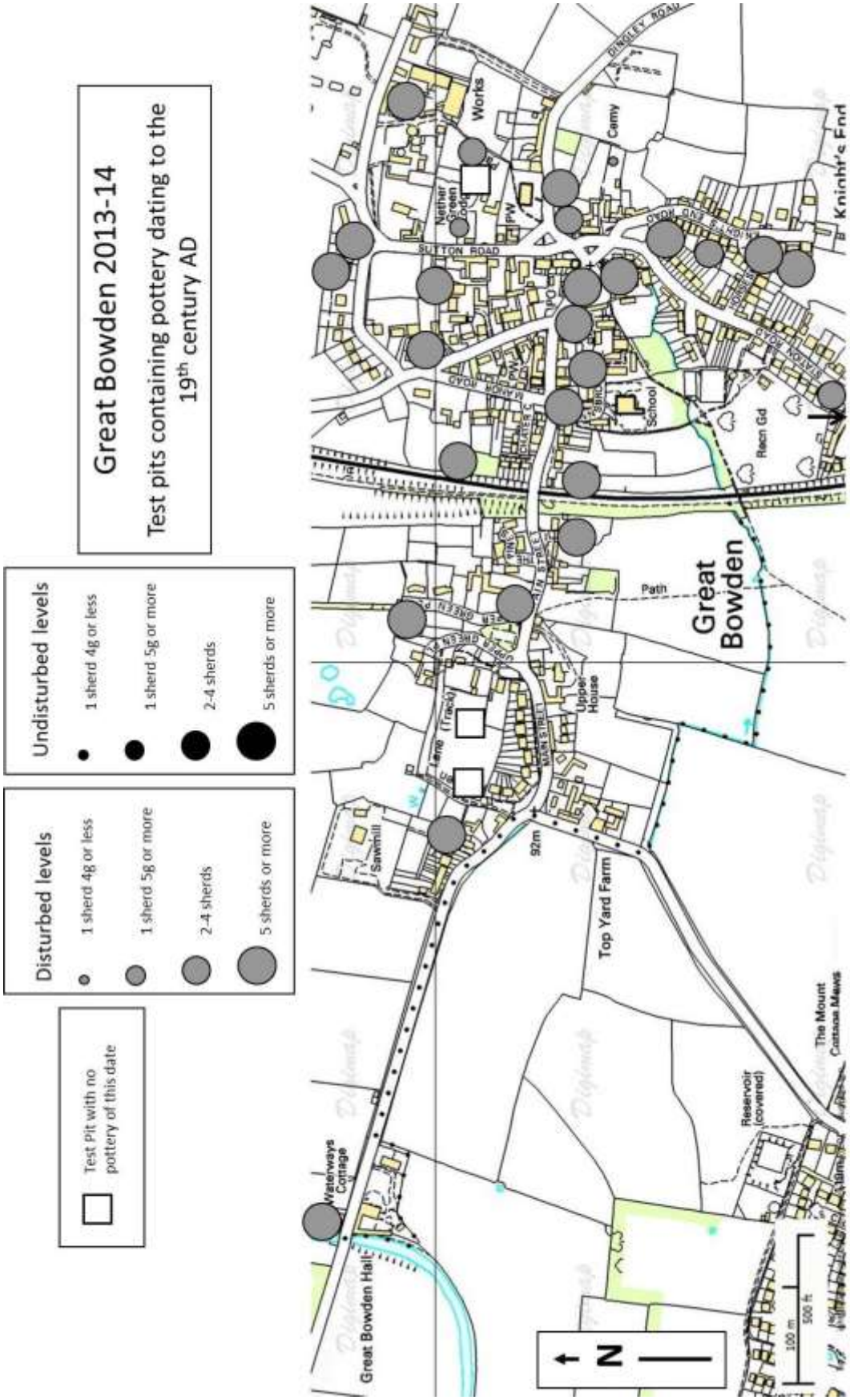

Figure 88: Victorian pottery distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

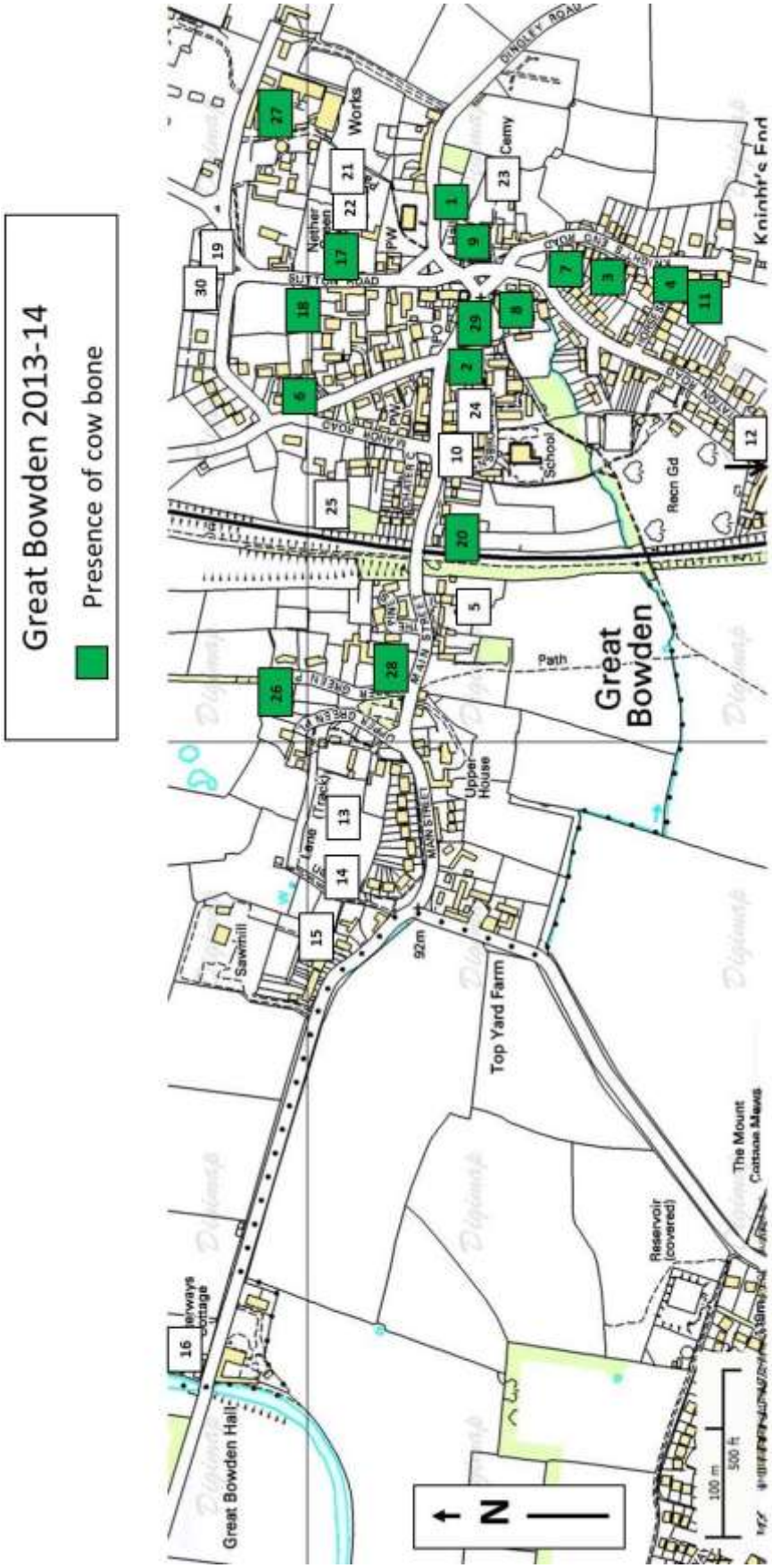

Figure 89: The presence of Cow bone from the Great Bowden test pits

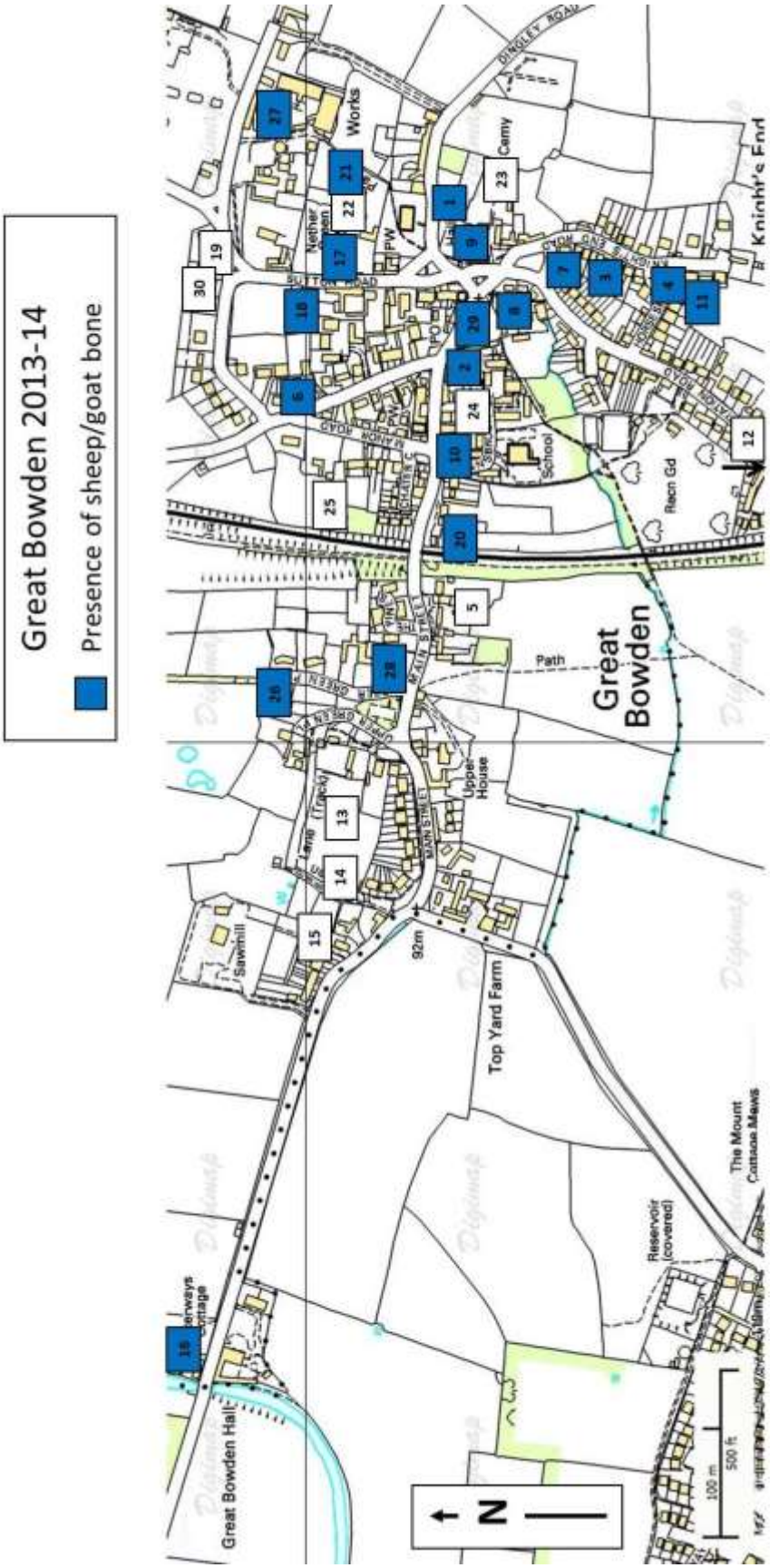

Figure 90: The presence of Sheep/goat bone from the Great Bowden test pits

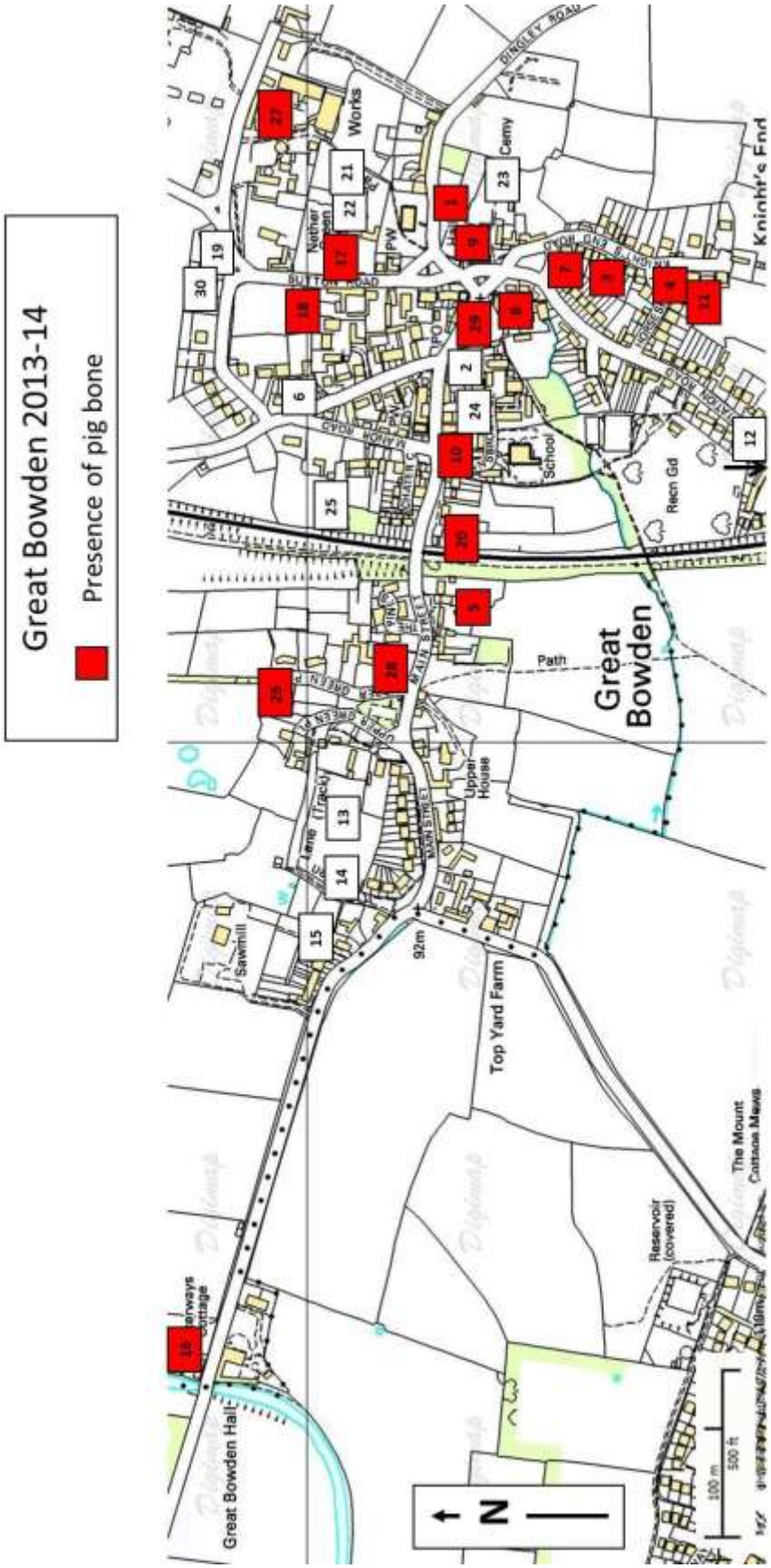

Figure 91: The presence of Pig bone from the Great Bowden test pits

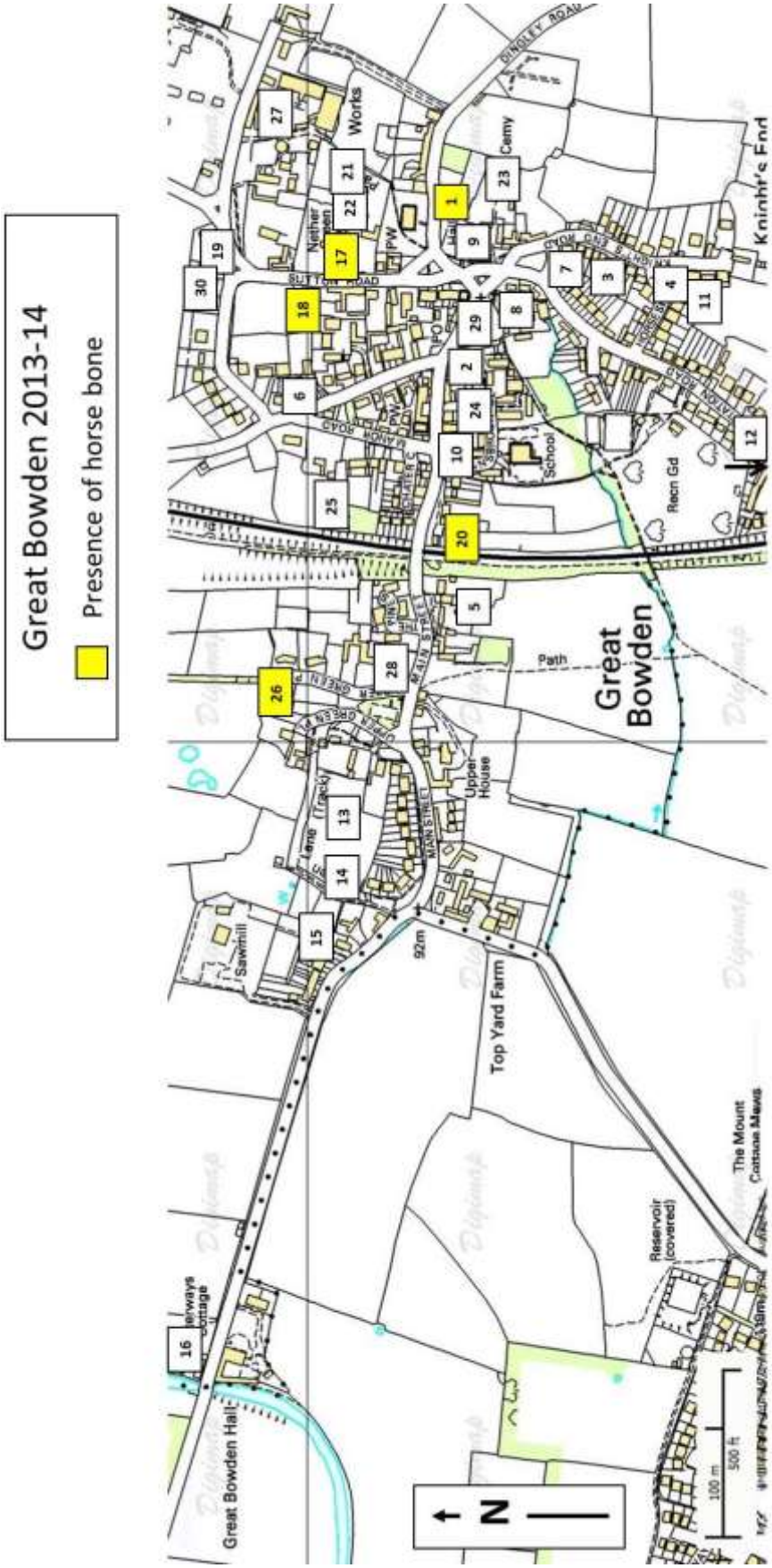

Figure 92: The presence of Horse bone from the Great Bowden test pits

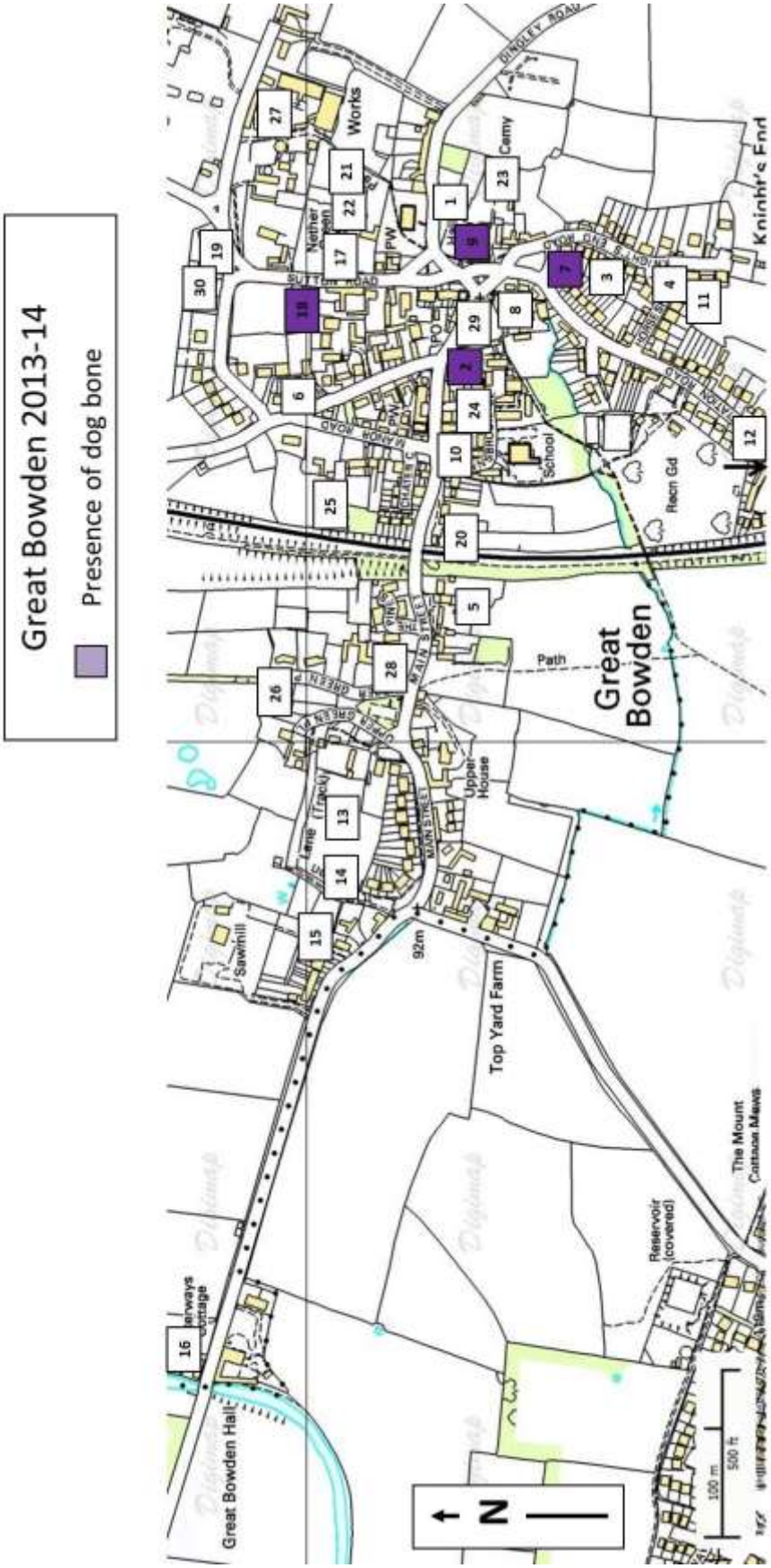

Figure 93: The presence of Dog bone from the Great Bowden test pits

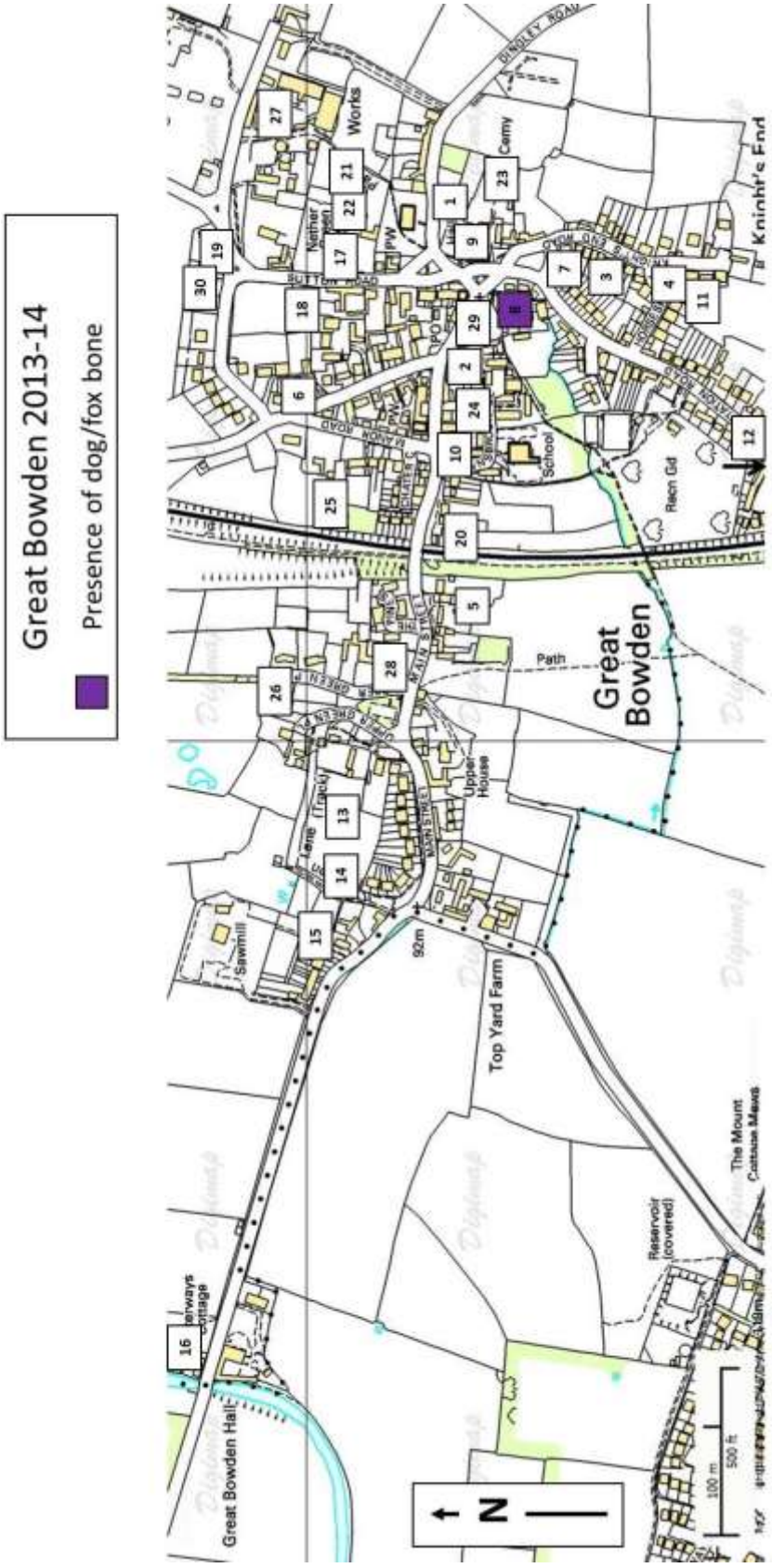

Figure 94: The presence of dog/fox bone from the Great Bowden test pit

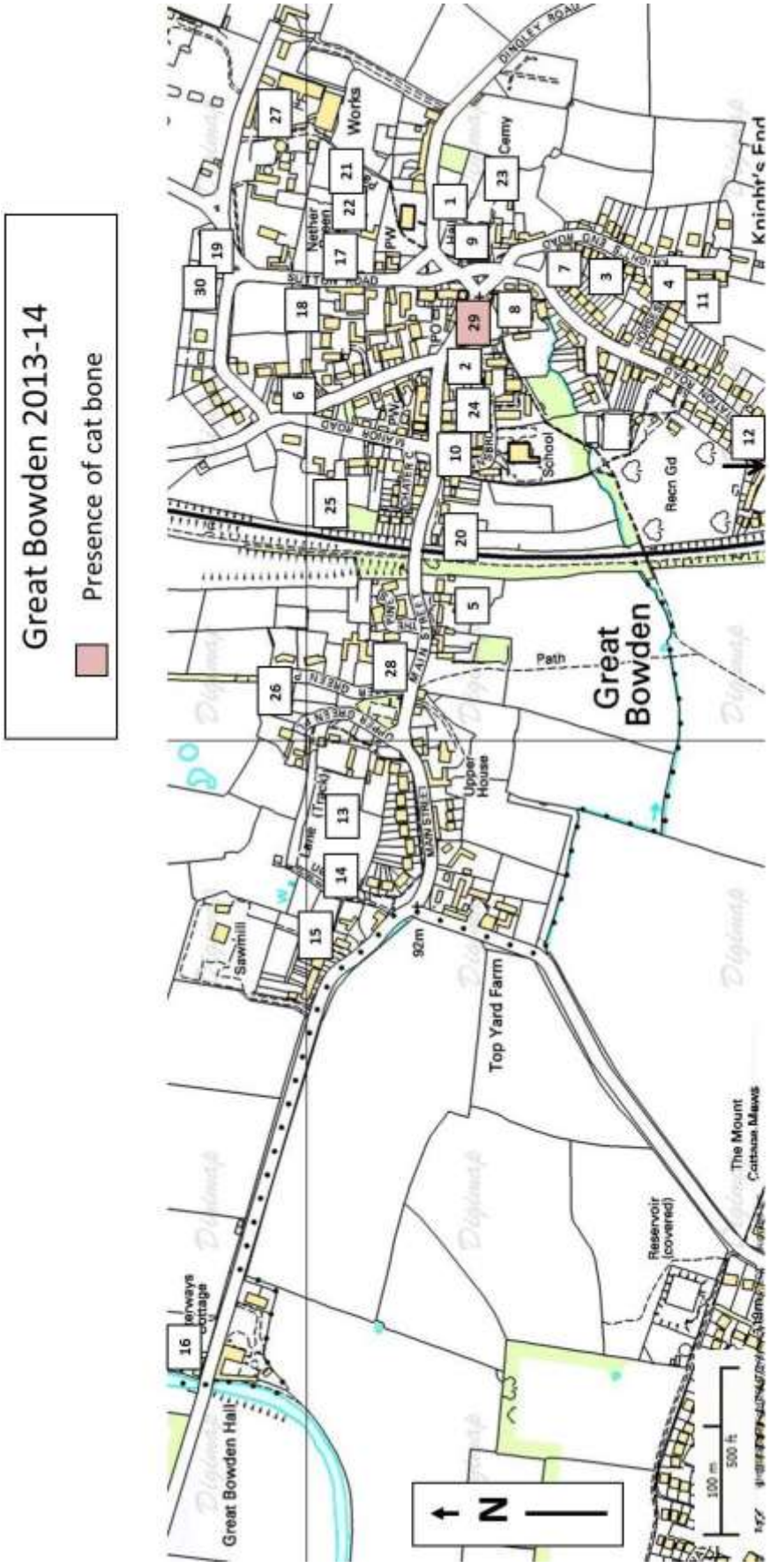

Figure 95: The presence of Cat bone from the Great Bowden test pits

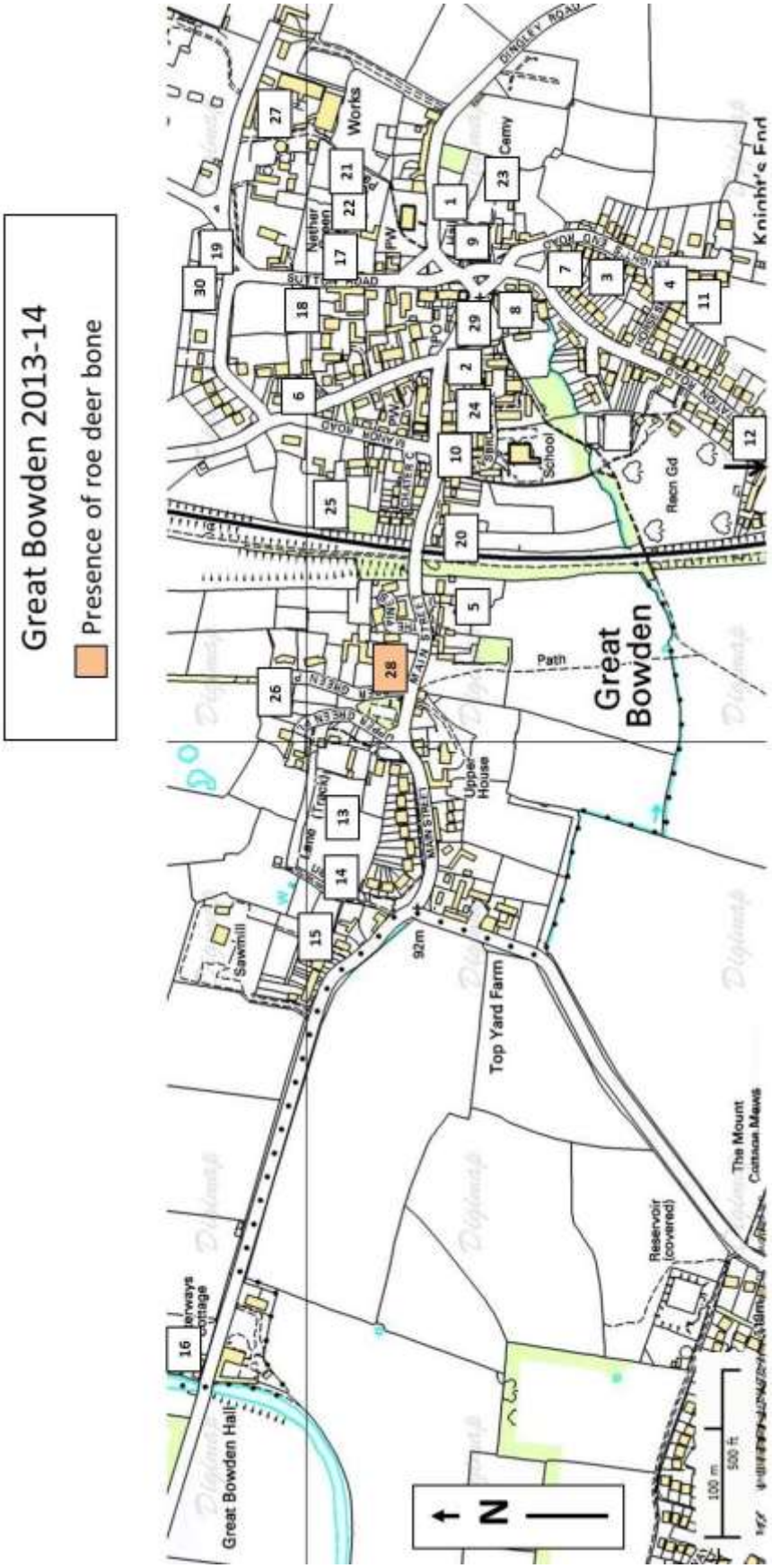

Figure 96: The presence of Roe Deer bone from the Great Bowden test pits

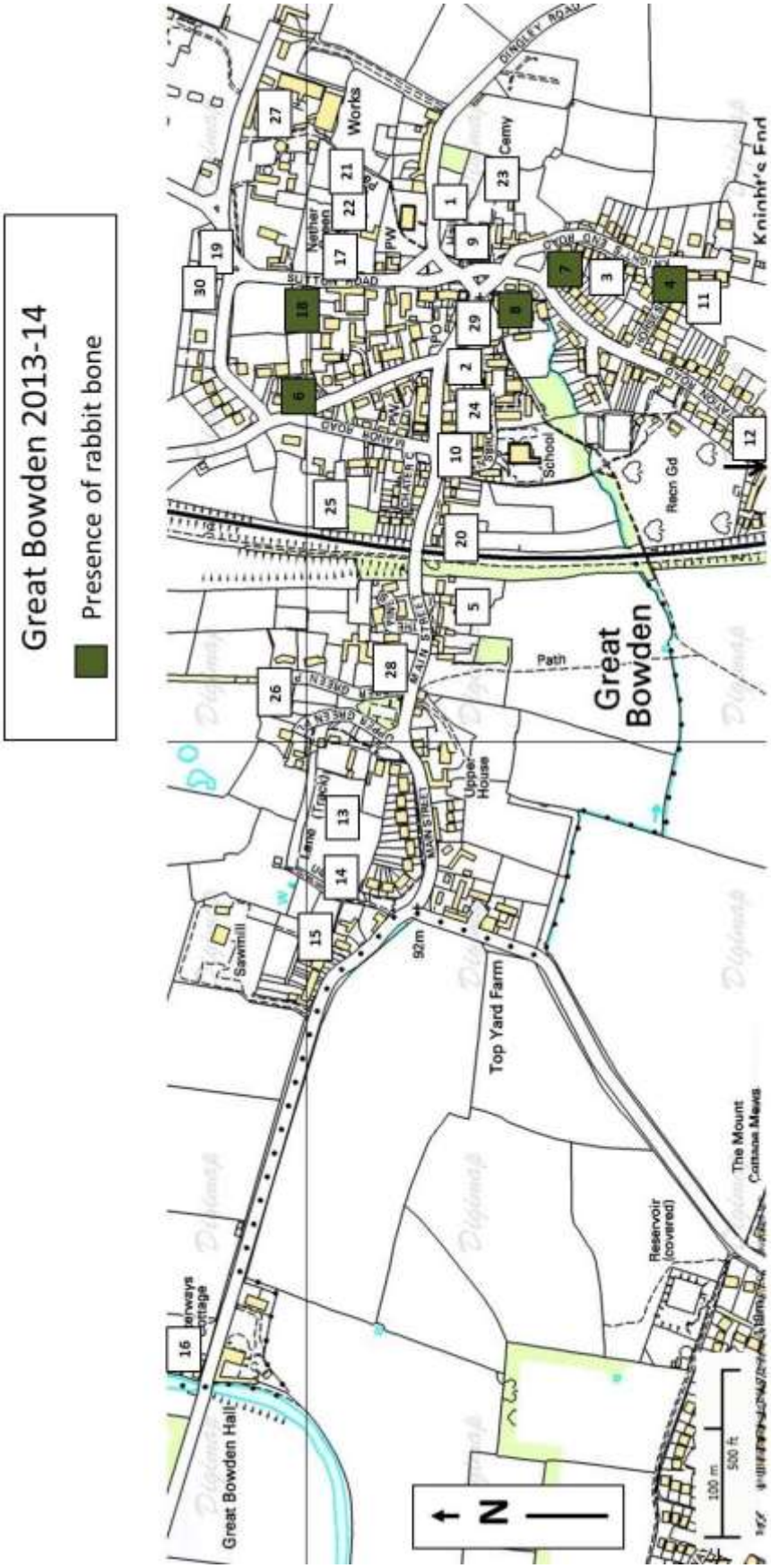

Figure 97: The presence of Rabbit bone from the Great Bowden test pits

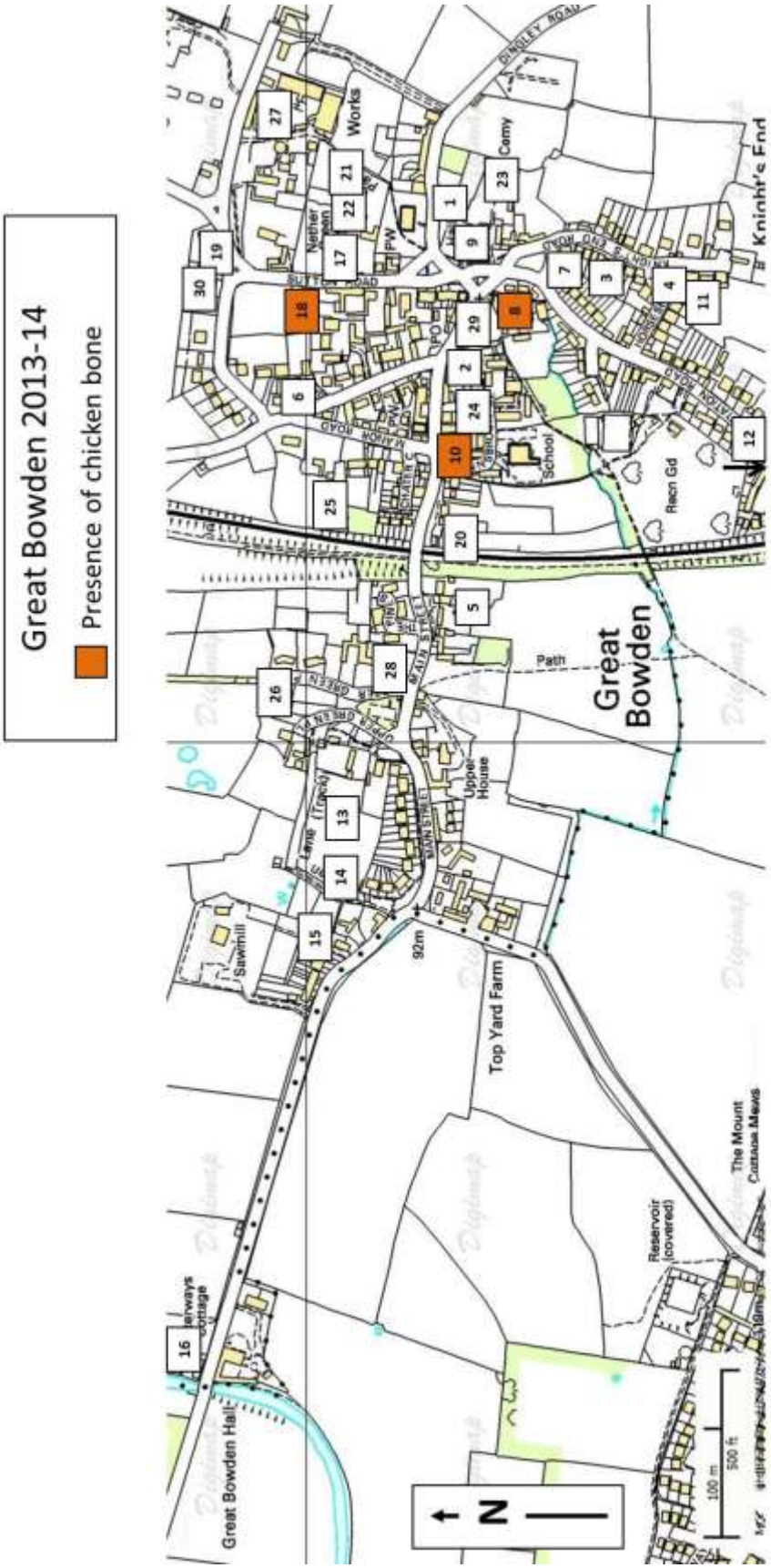

Figure 98: The presence of Chicken bone from the Great Bowden test pits

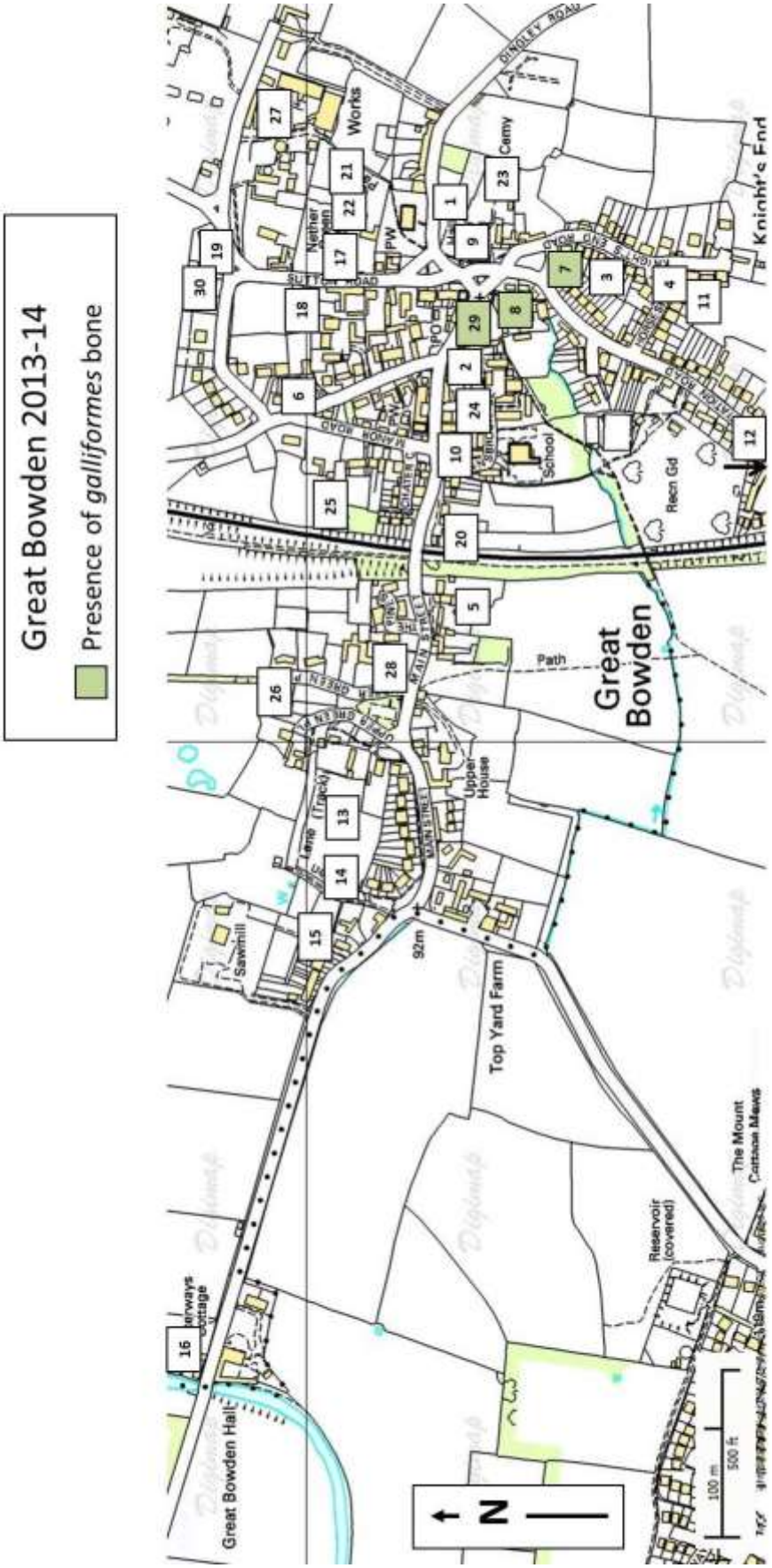

Figure 99: The presence of *Galliformes* bone from the Great Bowden test pits

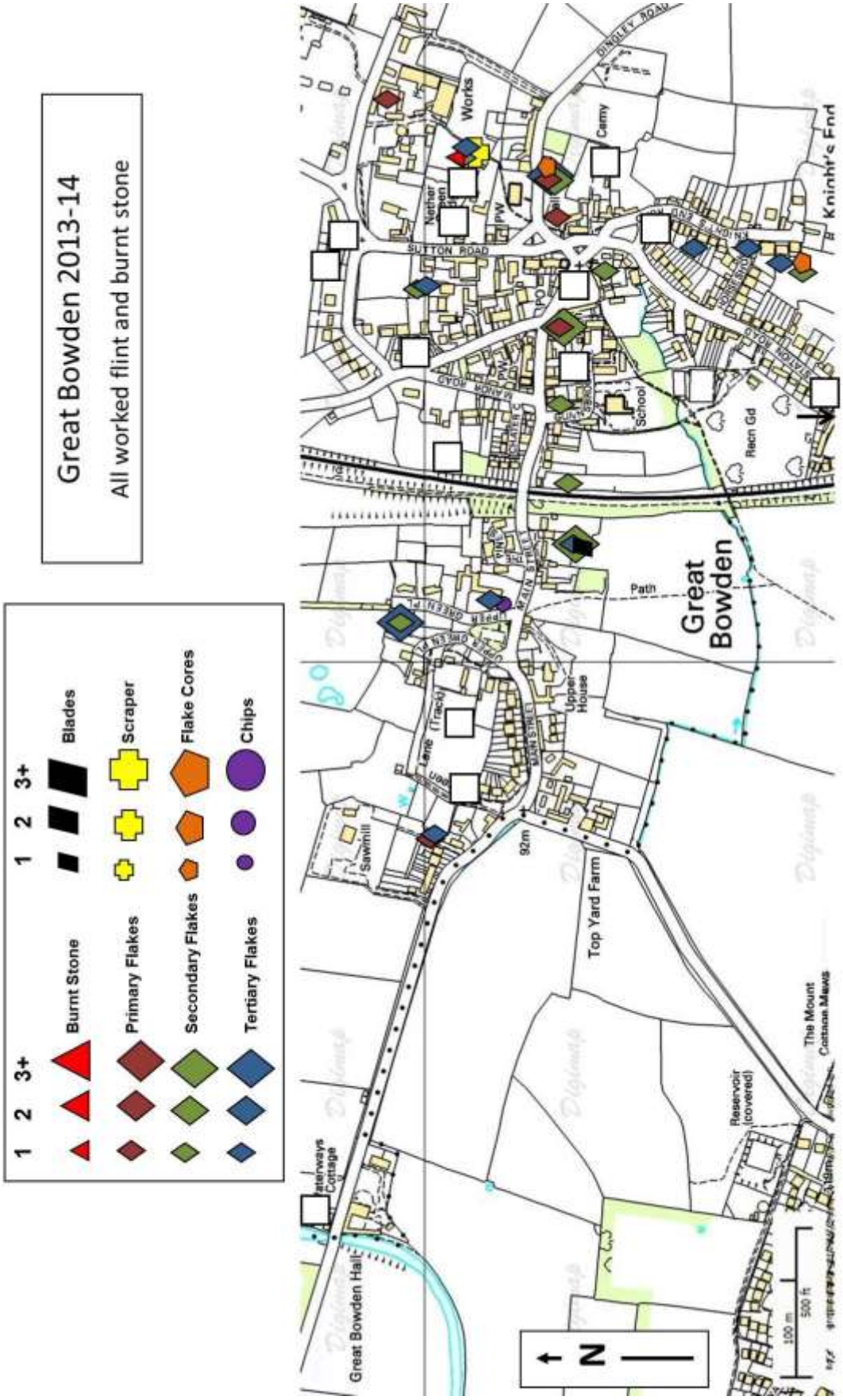

Figure 100: All the flint and burnt stone found from the Great Bowden test pits

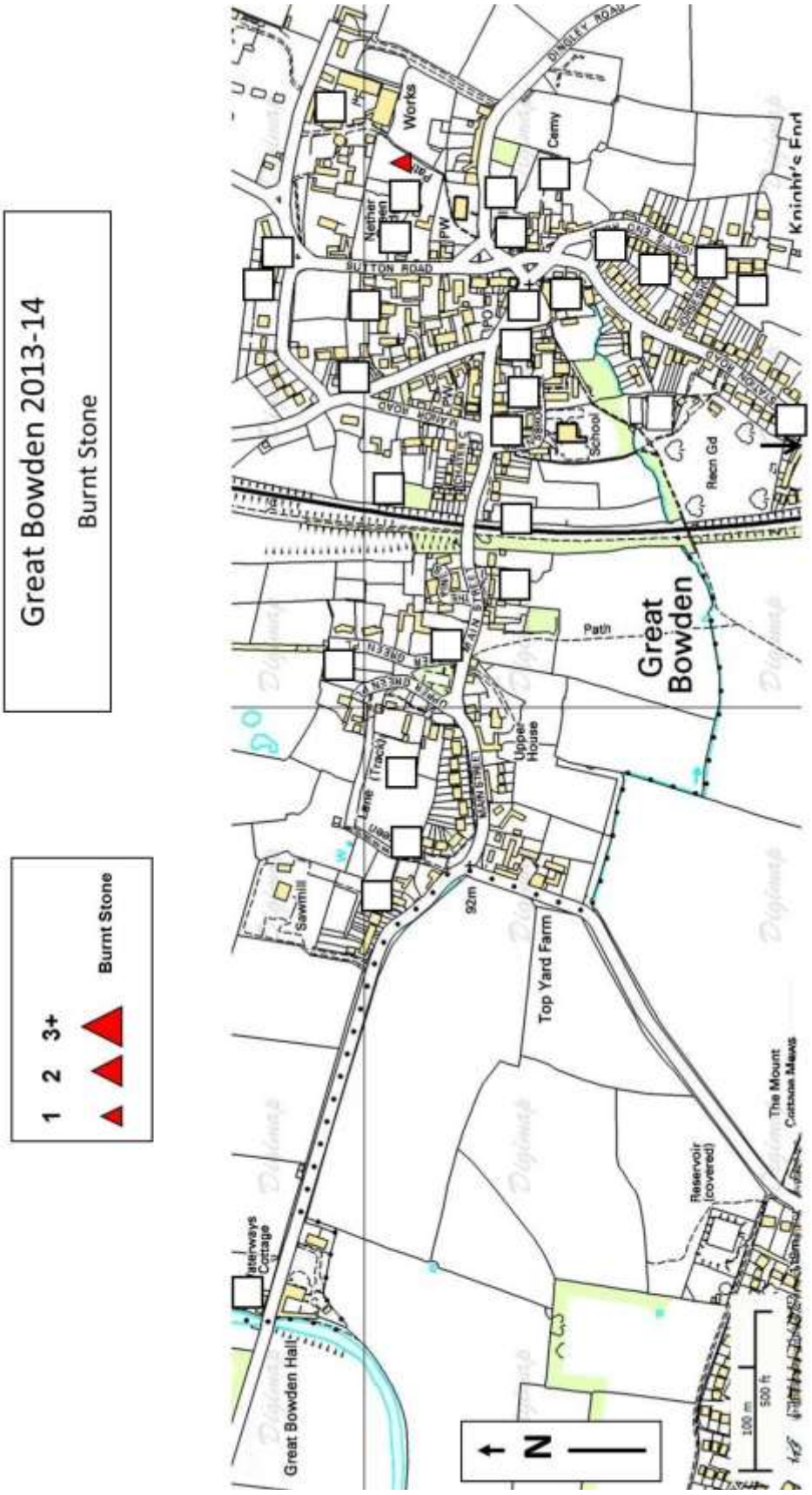

Figure 101: The burnt stone distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

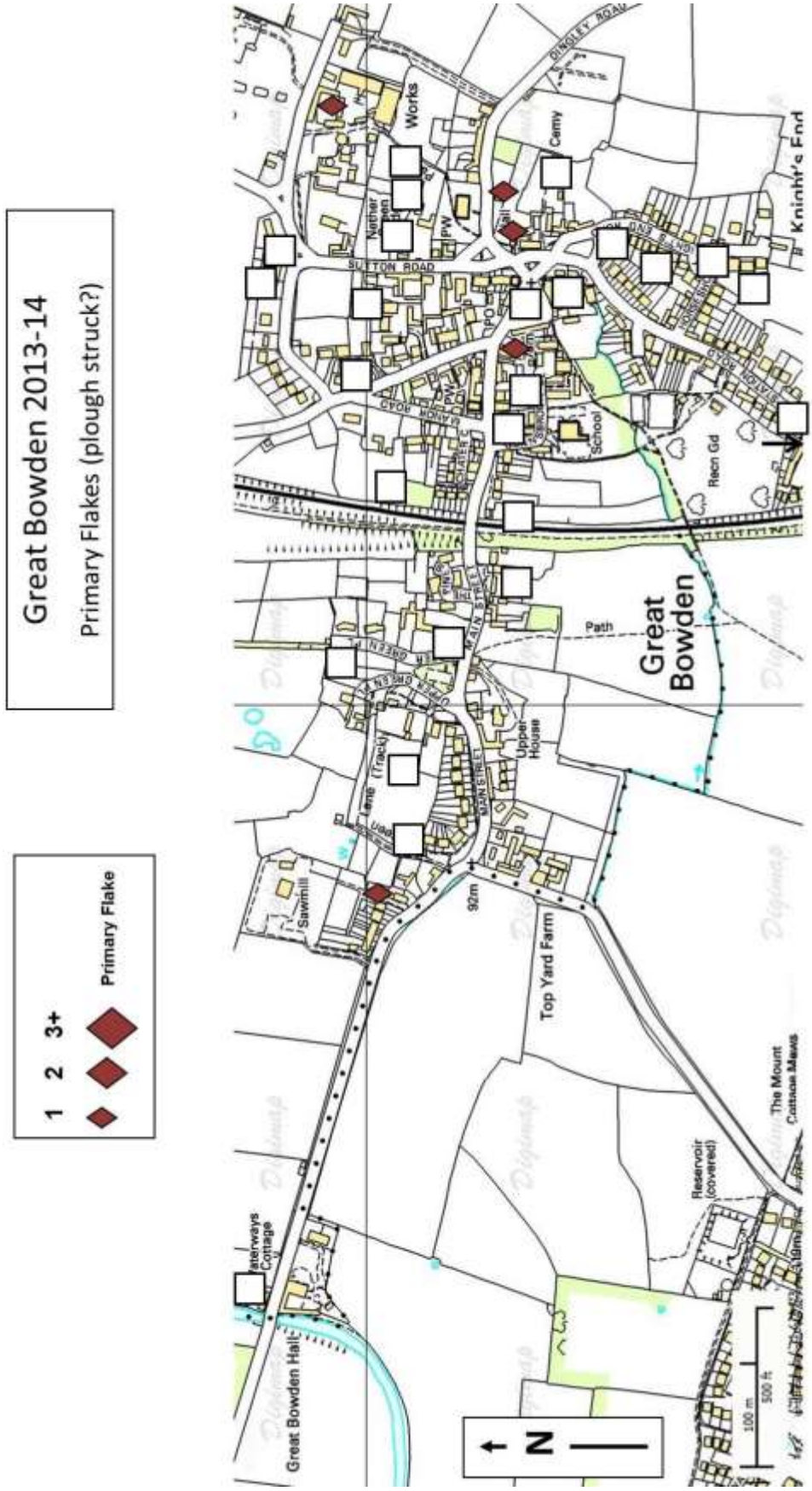

Figure 102: The probable plough struck primary flint flake distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

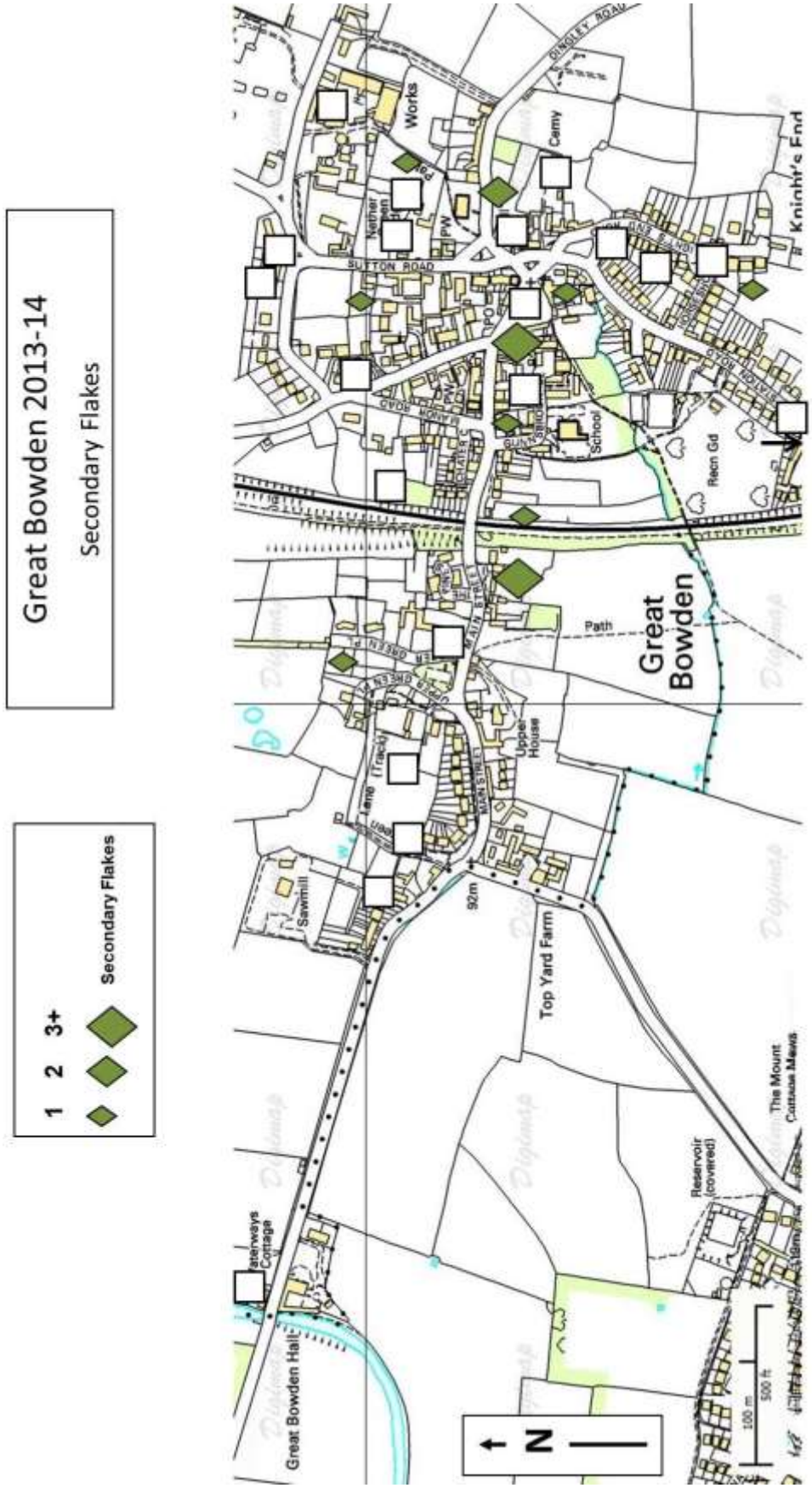

Figure 103: The secondary flint flake distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

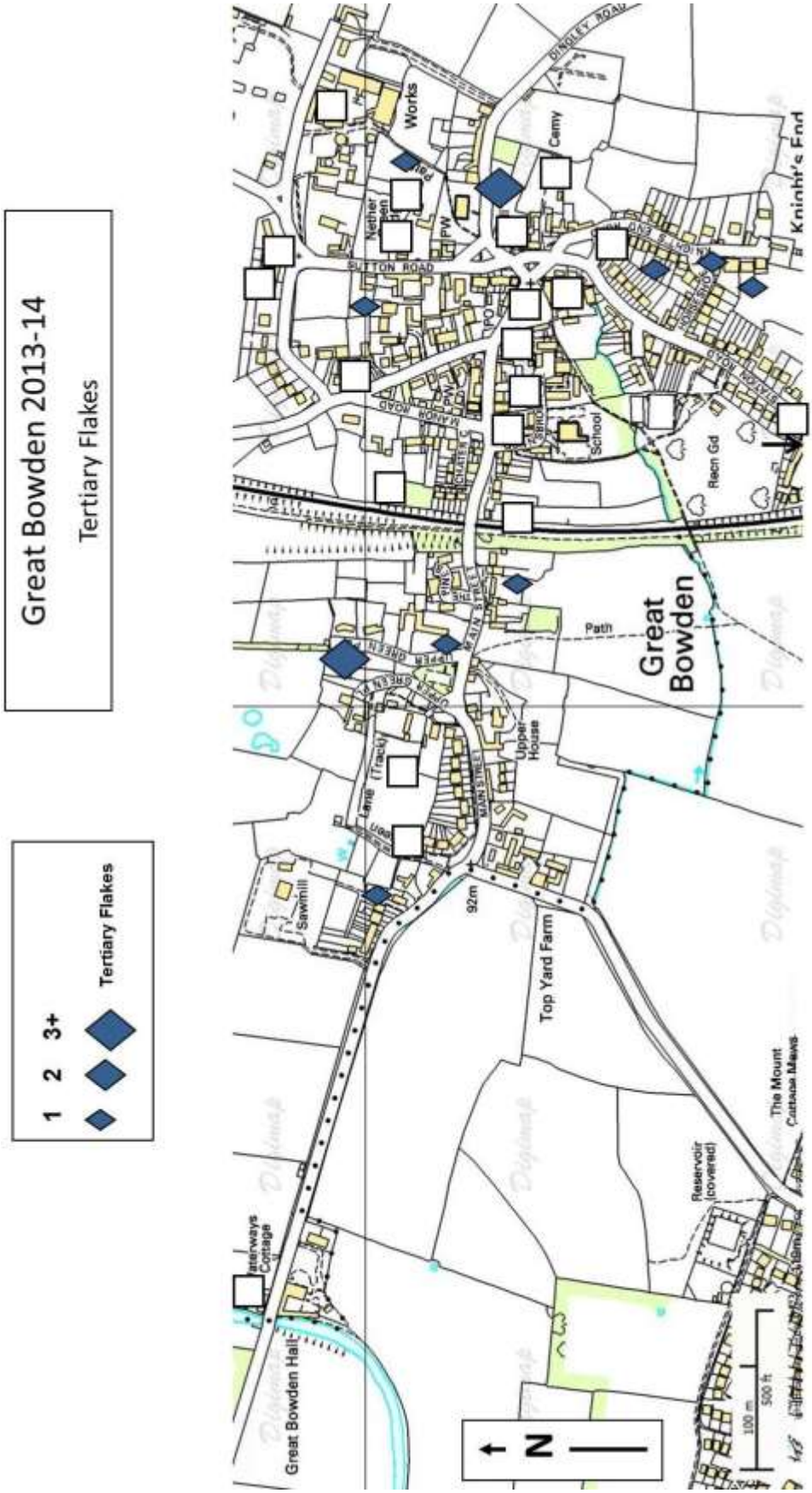

Figure 104: The tertiary flint flake distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

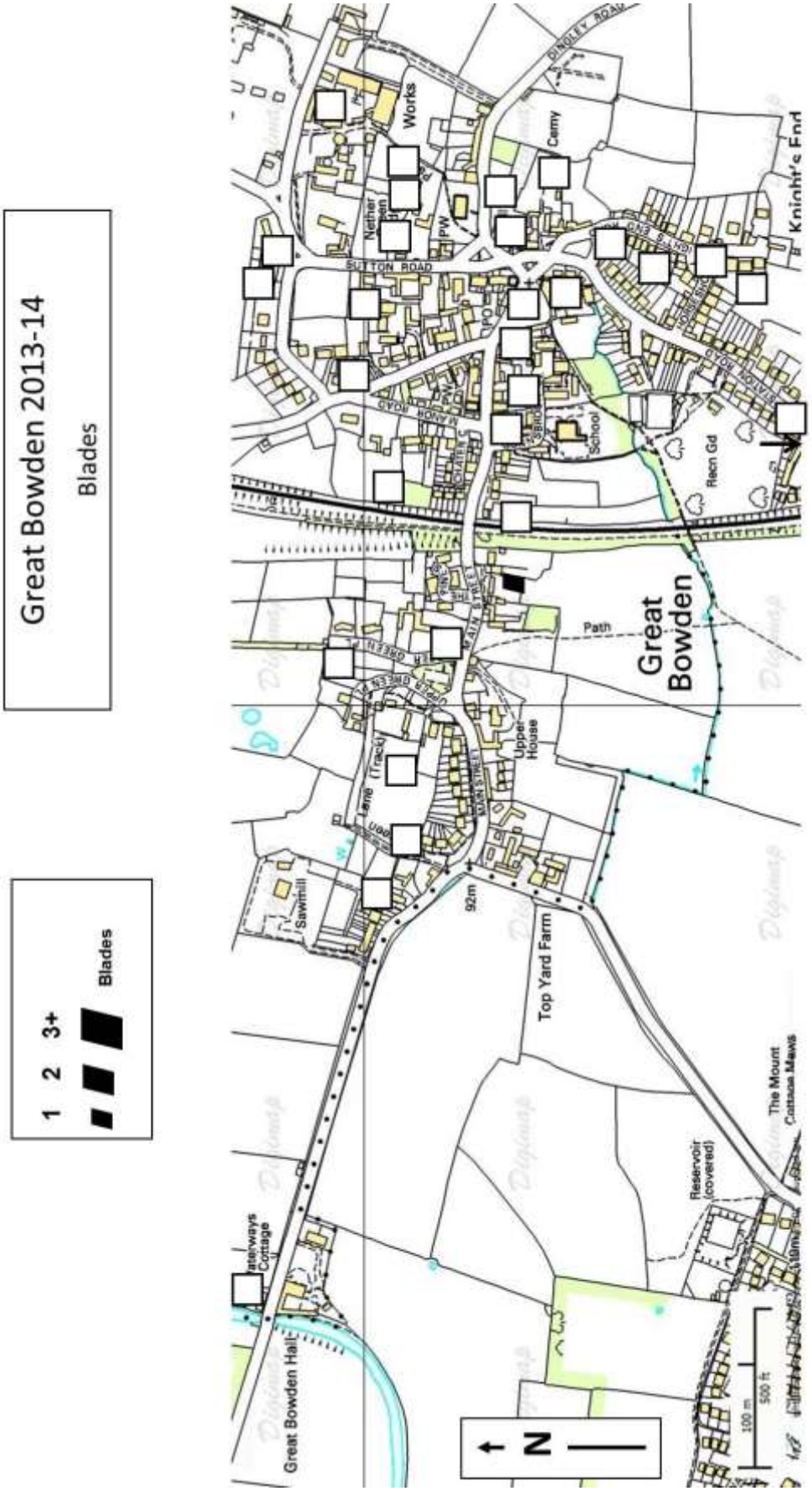

Figure 105: The flint blade distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

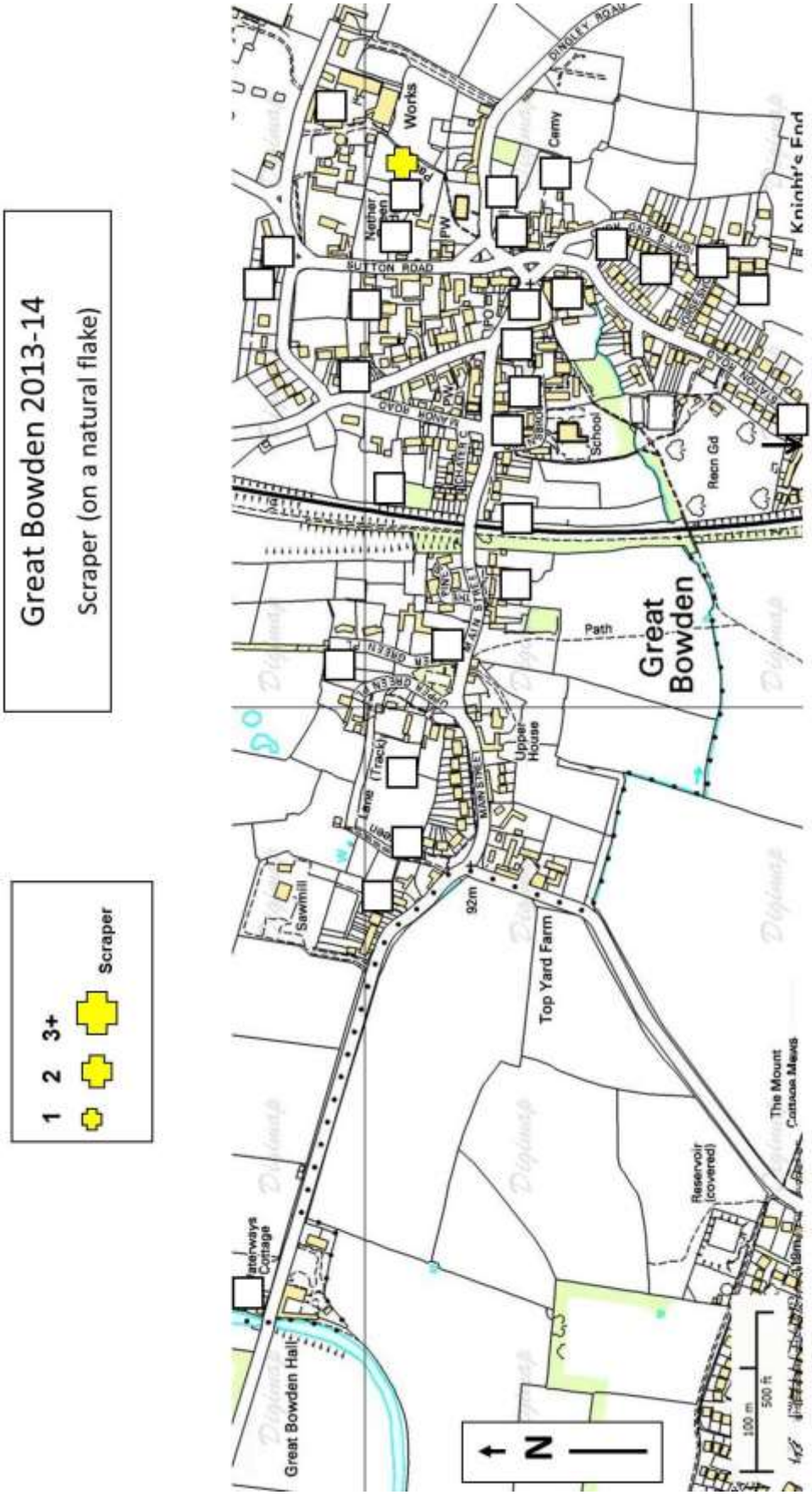

Figure 106: The flint scraper (on possible natural flakes) distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits

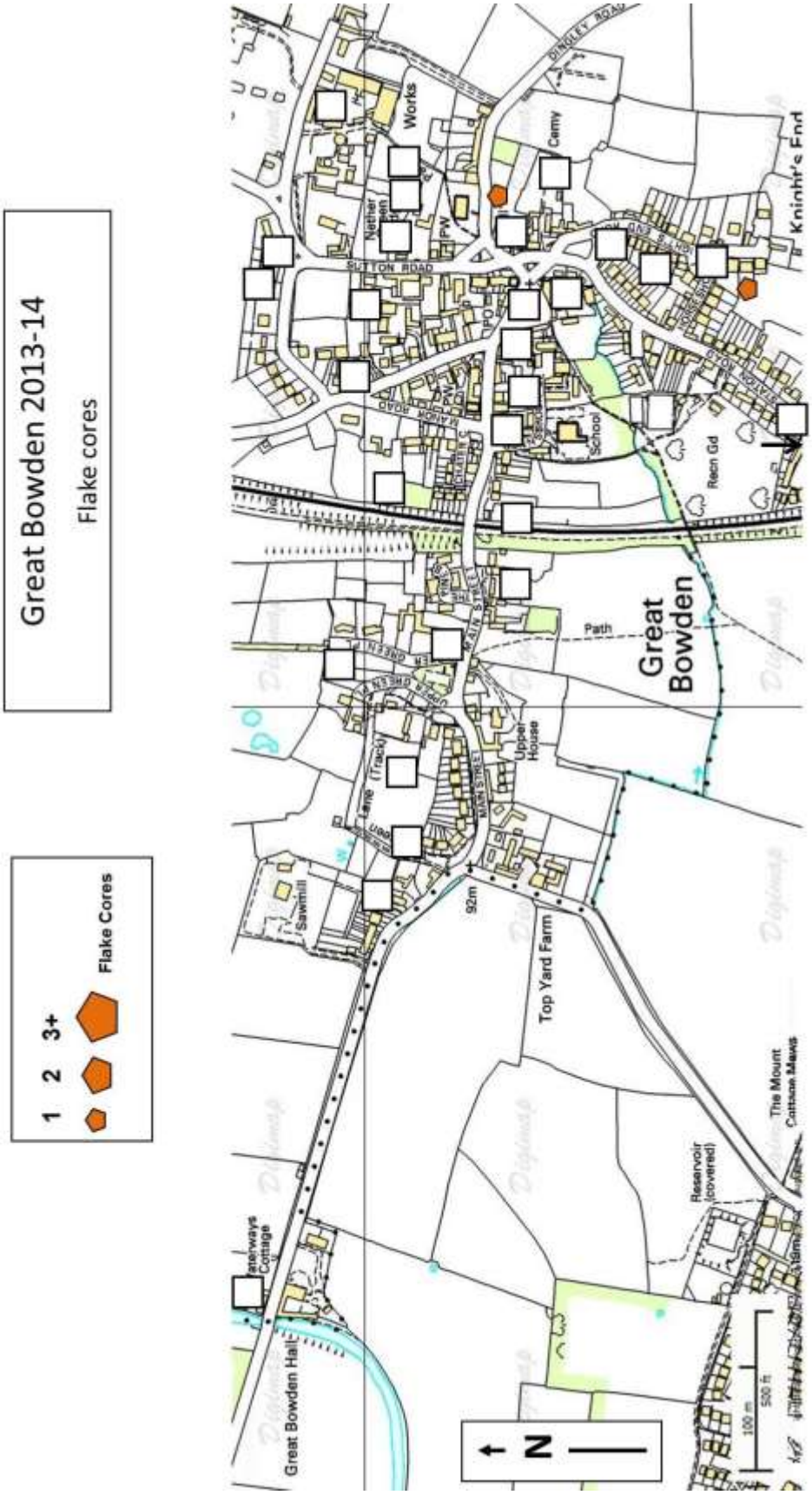

Figure 107: The flint flake core distribution map (one used as a hammerstone and one with multiple striking platforms) from the Great Bowden test pits

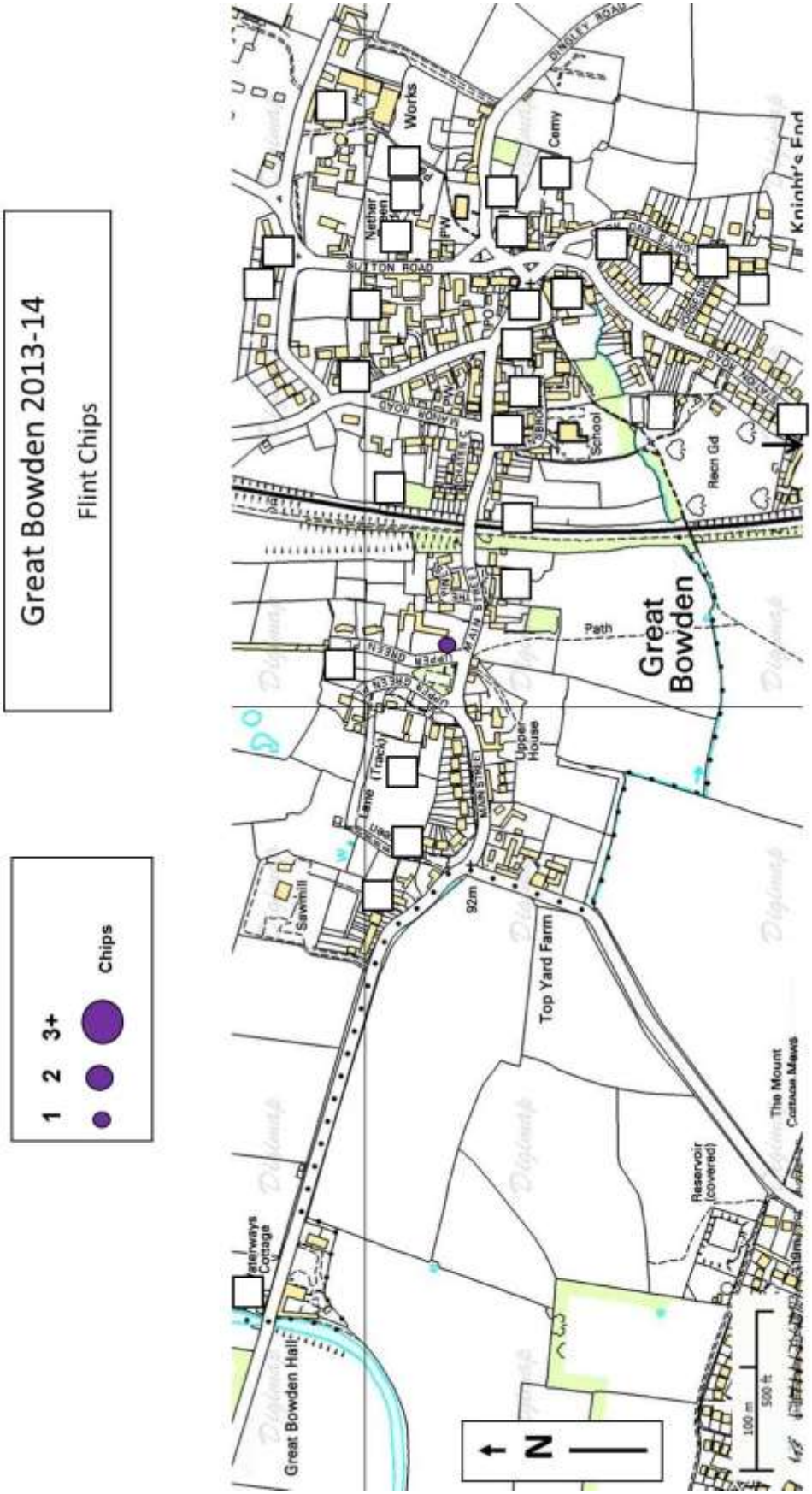

Figure 108: The flint chip distribution map from the Great Bowden test pits