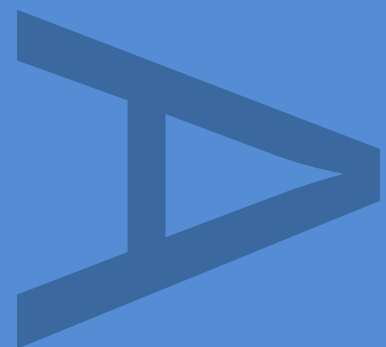


**GERROAN HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
BRUNTINGHORPE,
LEICESTERSHIRE, LE17 5QF**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

X.A37.2013



DOCUMENT VERIFICATION



GERROAN HOUSE, MAIN STREET,
BRUNTINGTHORPE, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE17 5QF

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3077
Report Number	R11440

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Kevin Trott		04/05/2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Hayley Baxter		24/05/2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		26/05/2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Kevin Trott		07/06/2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	06/06/2013		

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

Gerroan House, Main Street, Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17 5QF

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Central National Grid Reference: SP 60228/90009

Site Code: X.A37.2013

Written and researched by: Kevin Trott
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, June 2013

Project Manager: Kevin Trott

Commissioning Client: Bryony Jones

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Midlands Office
17-19 Kettering Road
Little Bowden
Market Harborough
Leicestershire
LE16 8AN

Tel: 01858 468333

E-mail: ktrott@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

June 2013

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
2	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	5
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
4	METHODOLOGY	7
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCES.....	8
6	POTTERY	10
7	PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS.....	13
8	THE ANIMAL BONE	15
9	CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH AIMS	17
10	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	18
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
	APPENDIX 1: PLATES.....	20
	APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX.....	23
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM.....	24
	Figure 1: location plan	26
	Figure 2: Trench Location.....	27
	Figure 3: Plan of trench and Sections 1 & 2	28

ABSTRACT

This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Gerroan House, Main Street, Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17 5QF. The work was commissioned by the landowner, Bryony Jones, was undertaken on the 30th April 2013, and was conducted in order to define and record any archaeological deposits exposed during the construction of a two-storey domestic house extension, a single storey porch and garage, and an associated soak away.

Foundation trenches measuring a total of approximately 56m in length by 0.8m wide by up to 1.8m deep recorded a pit and former cultivation soils dating to the late 12th to mid-13th centuries AD, and a garden soil containing 17th- to 18th-century pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Bryony Jones (the landowner of the current site) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of the foundation trenches for a two-storey domestic house extension, a single storey porch and garage, and an associated soak away, at Gerroan House, Main Street, Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17 5QF (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is located on the west side of Main Street, which leads north out of the historic village of Bruntingthorpe. The site is bounded to the north by the domestic property boundary of The Firs, by the Village Hall and Beresford House to the south, by formal gardens and open fields to the west, and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 60228 90009.
- 1.3 A written scheme of investigation (PCA 2013) detailing the method by which the watching brief would be undertaken was prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork in consultation with the County Archaeology Office for Leicestershire, and in accordance with the Institute for Field Archaeology Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
- 1.4 Foundation trenches totalling approximately 56m in length by 0.8m wide by up to 1.8m deep were excavated and recorded on the 30th of April 2013 with the aim of identifying and recording any surviving archaeological remains and or deposits that would have been impacted upon by the groundworks. This was achieved through the identification of a pit and former cultivation soil layers dating to between the late 12th and mid-13th centuries, and through the recovery of 17th- to 18th-century pottery with the current garden topsoil.
- 1.5 Following approval of the project by the Local Planning Authority, the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museums Service (LMS).
- 1.6 Site records were compiled using the unique site code X.A37.2013.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is characterised by the bedrock formation of Blue Lias and Charnwood Mudstone of Jurassic date. The overlying superficial deposits are Mid-Pleistocene tills and diamicton, the latter likely to be outwashes of sand and gravels dating to the Quaternary period.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The topography of the site and the surrounding area is broadly flat, with modern ground level in the area of development to the rear and front of the existing property lying at approximately 132m above Ordnance Datum (henceforth aOD).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of this site was summarised in in an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2013); the following text forms a summary of that document.

3.2 Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 to AD 1066)

3.2.1 The place-name 'Bruntingthorpey' may have Saxon origins and it is likely that it began to develop as a notable settlement in the 11th century; though it is clear from the Domesday survey of 1086 that it lies within an agricultural landscape supporting a comparatively low population density (Morris 1979).

3.3 Medieval (c. AD 1066 to AD 1500)

3.3.1 During the medieval period the village of Bruntingthorpe was established in and around the church of St. Mary (assigned the site code MLE12959 within the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record). During the late medieval period the focus of the settlement shifted to its current location northeast of the church. In the 1970s excavations of earthworks c. 80m southwest of the development site identified Saxo-Norman and early medieval pottery (MLE1321). A further visit in 1993 identified a holloway (or deeply down-cut and banked track or thoroughfare), and well as banks and remains of an enclosure, all of which are likely to be of medieval date.

3.4 Post Medieval (c. AD 1500 to 1800)

3.4.1 Several Grade II Listed post-medieval buildings still survive within Bruntingthorpe, and include White Cottage (MLE12831) located directly opposite the current site, and believed to have a 16th-century core surrounded by an early 19th-century brick shell. In 2006 a building survey carried out at The School Farmhouse (MLE12829) located c. 20m to the southeast of the site revealed the house to have medieval origins within a 18th-century brickwork outer structure.

3.4.2 Taken together this existing data from the immediate environs of the current site indicated a high potential for the development to encounter archaeological remains relating to the late Saxon to post-medieval period, with these remains likely to be of local significance.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The watching brief fieldwork was designed to monitor all groundworks associated with the single storey front extension to form a porch and attached garage, and the erection of two single storey rear extensions at Gerroan House, Main Street, Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire.
- 4.2 The groundworks monitored by the archaeological watching brief consisted of the foundations for the above works that covered an area of some 102.25m².
- 4.3 The aim of the watching brief fieldwork was to demine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any surviving archaeological remains. The watching brief also aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbances and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of archaeological deposits of whatever period.
- 4.4 All excavation was undertaken by a wheeled JCB mechanical excavator using either a flat-bladed ditching bucket or a toothed bucket, under close archaeological supervision.
- 4.5 All deposits were recorded using Pre-Construct Limited's recording system: Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological events recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), whilst events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.6 Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50; representative sections at a scale of 1:20. The locations of the trenches and the heights of deposits compared to Ordnance Survey benchmarks were surveyed using a Global Positioning System (GPS) rover unit and Total Station Theodolite (TST).
- 4.7 A full photographic record was made, including digital, black and white prints and 35mm colour transparencies.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCES

5.1 Natural Deposits

5.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief were a sequence of tapering sands, gravels and clay. These deposits predate human occupation of the site or human modification of the surrounding landscape and are referred to here as being of 'natural' origin. This deposit of compact yellowish-brown to greyish-brown clay with frequent gravels and occasional sand lenses was recorded in the trenches to the rear of the house as (203), and in the trenches to the front of the building as (106). This deposit represents the top of the superficial deposits as described by the British Geological Survey for the area. The top of the natural was encountered at c. 133.3m AOD to the front of the house and at c. 132.6m AOD to the rear (see Fig. 3).

5.2 Medieval

5.2.1 A steep-sided and flat-based pit [107] containing a single fill (108) of firm mid-brownish grey clay was recorded in the southwest corner of Trench 1 (see Fig. 3, Plate 1). This pit was only partially within the foundation trench but was recorded as measuring more than 1.9m wide by 0.8m deep, and is likely to have been broadly circular in plan. Fill (108) contained four pottery sherds that indicate the feature dates to the late 12th to 14th centuries AD (see Young, this report). Although only recovered in very low quantities, the presence of charred cereal grains and small fragments of coal (Fryer, this report) and animal bone suggest this is a small rubbish pit.

5.2.2 Fill (108) pit [107] was subsequently covered by a layer of greyish brown sandy clay (103) up to 0.35m deep. This layer also contained small quantities of fragmented mortared Swithland slate, animal bone and charred cereal grains likely to be wheat and rye (Fryer, this report) and is interpreted as a former cultivation horizon from garden or agricultural field. Pottery sherds recovered from this layer derive from just two vessels that are most likely to date to between the late 12th and mid-13th centuries (Young, this report). Layer (202) recorded in Trench 2 to the rear of the existing house is clearly the same deposit as (103) and contained animal bone and 13 sherds of Potters Marston type pottery, which would confirm the 12th- to 13th-century date for this layer.

5.2.3 A shallow depression within layer (103) was noted in Trench 1, and contained a deposit of compact yellowish-brown clay (102), interpreted here as a deliberate effort to level the depression within (103). Deposit (102) also contained Potters Marston type pottery, and thus dates to the same period as the underlying (103).

5.3 Modern

5.3.1 In both Trenches 1 and 2 the medieval cultivation and levelling layers are capped by the topsoil that forms the gardens of the current property; recorded here as layers (101) and (202). The presence of pottery of late 17th- to 18th-century date in (202) and an oyster

shell in (201) thus simply reflects occupation of Bruntingthorpe at this time; as is well attested from historical sources.

6 POTTERY

Jane Young

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In total, one hundred and one sherds of pottery representing nineteen vessels and two fragments of fired clay were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the medieval to post-medieval periods. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of the medieval pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. Reference has been made to the Leicestershire Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire (Young *et al.*) fabric codenames with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

6.2 Condition

6.2.1 The pottery is in a variable condition with most sherds being in a slightly abraded condition. Seven vessels are represented by more than a single sherd. No cross-context joins were noted.

6.3 Overall Chronology and Source

6.3.1 A range of six different, identifiable pottery types and two pieces of fired clay were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to post-medieval periods. A limited range of form types is present, with most sherds coming from jugs, jars or bowls.

Table 1: Ceramic codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd count

Lincolnshire codename	Leicestershire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BERTH	EA2	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1	1
CHCOT1T	CC1	Chilvers Coton ware 1 type (Fabric A)	1200	1475	1	1
FIRED CLAY	-	fired clay	0	0	2	1
LERTH	EA2	Late earthenwares	1550	1900	2	1
PMAR	PM	Potters Marston	1100	1300	16	11
SNEOT	SN	St Neots-type ware	870	1100	5	2
STANLY	LY4	Stanion/Lyveden ware	1100	1350	76	3

6.3.2 The pottery was recovered from five different deposits on the site. Levelling layer **102** produced eight sherds from five vessels. Three of these vessels are of Potters Marston type (PMAR). Potters Marston is the dominant ceramic type to be used in the Leicester

area from the later 12th to the mid/late 13th centuries, although it is thought to have originated in the latter part of the 11th century and has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Sawday 1991 and Davies and Sawday 1999, 169-174). The Potters Marston vessels in this deposit include the rim of a large bowl and a body sherd from a large jar. None of the vessels are chronologically significant and these vessels can only be generally dated to within the 12th or 13th centuries. One internally glazed base sherd is of Chilvers Coton type (CHCOT1T) and could come from a jar or bowl of 13th to 14th century date. This type is the main wheel thrown sandy ware found in Leicester in 13th century deposits (Mayes and Scott 1984, 41 and Davies and Sawday 1999, 177-8) but continues in use into the 14th century. The remaining four sherds come from a single thin-walled wheel thrown St. Neots-type (SNEOT) jar. This fossil shell-tempered type is found throughout the South Midlands, East Anglia and parts of the East Midlands in deposits ranging in date from the late 9th to 12th centuries. The manufacture of this vessel is most consistent with a 10th to 11th century date suggesting that it is residual in the deposit.

6.3.3 Pit **107** (fill **108**) contained four sherds from two shell-tempered vessels. One thin-walled sherd is from a small wheel thrown St. Neots ware jar of 10th to 11th century date. The other three sherds are in a fairly fresh condition and come from the base of a jug or jar in Stanion/Lyveden ware Fabric A. This vessel is most probably of late 12th to 14th century date.

6.3.4 The seventy-three Stanion/Lyveden ware Fabric A shell-tempered sherds recovered from layer **103** represent only two vessels. Seventy-two sherds in varying condition come from a single jug with a wide strap handle coming off a flaring rim. This vessel has an internal 'kettle fur' deposit over a leached internal surface suggesting that it was consistently used for containing a variety of liquids. The other sherd comes from a jar. These two vessels can only be generally dated to between the late 12th and 14th centuries but the flaring rim of the jug could suggest an early pre- mid 13th century date.

6.3.5 The three sherds recovered from garden soil layer **201** are of post-medieval late 17th to 18th century date. Two of the sherds come from a single unglazed earthenware jar and the other sherd is from a large brown-glazed earthenware jar or bowl. The body suggests that these vessels may be products of kilns at Chilvers Coton.

6.3.6 Layer **202** produced the largest group of ceramics to be recovered from the site. The thirteen sherds of pottery are all of 12th to 13th century Potters Marston type and come from eight different vessels. Most of the sherds appear to come from jars, but one small fragment comes from the lower handle join of a small jug suggesting that the group is of post-mid-12th century date. Two very abraded pieces of fired clay were also recovered from this deposit. The reduced fabric contains abundant grains of quartz and iron-rich grains of below 0.1mm. The fragments appear to be flakes from a larger original piece with a partially curved profile. The pieces are too abraded to identify confidently but could come from an industrial form such as a mould.

6.4 Summary and Recommendations

- 6.4.1 The ceramic material recovered from this site suggests that there had possibly been activity in the area from at least the Saxo-Norman period. The fairly fresh condition of a few sherds suggests that they have undergone little disturbance since deposition, but most of the material appears to be in a slightly abraded to abraded condition indicating disturbance.
- 6.4.2 The assemblage is in a stable condition and should be kept for future study.

7 PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Val Fryer

7.1 Introduction and method statement

7.1.1 Excavations at Bruntingthorpe, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), recorded a limited number of features within an area of known medieval settlement. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from occupation/soil horizon [103] and from the fill of pit [107], and two were submitted for assessment.

7.1.2 The samples were floated by PCA and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Although most plant remains were charred, a small number of possible de-watered macrofossils were noted within the assemblage from soil horizon [103]. These are denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. Modern roots were also recorded.

7.2 Results

7.2.1 Charred grains and/or seeds were present at a very low density within both assemblages. Most were poorly preserved, with the cereals in particular being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. The remains from pit fill [108] were also very fragmentary.

7.2.2 Possible rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, along with cereals which were too poorly preserved for close identification. Seeds were scarce, but did include specimens of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Although poorly preserved, de-watered stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) seeds were also noted along with what appeared to be moss fronds.

7.2.3 Other remains were also scarce, but included small pieces of charcoal/charred wood, fragments of coal and black porous and tarry residues, with the later almost certainly being bi-products of the combustion of the coal.

7.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

7.3.1 In summary, as the assemblages are so sparse and limited in composition, it would appear most likely that the remains are partly or wholly derived from scattered midden waste or similar detritus of a domestic or agricultural origin. Primary deposition within the pit is certainly not indicated, and it is suggested that the few remains which are recorded were accidentally incorporated within the pit fill. If the de-watered remains within the soil horizon are contemporary, they could suggest that the site may have been subject to intermittent periods of inundation or flooding.

- 7.3.2 As neither of the assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

8 THE ANIMAL BONE

By Kevin Trott

8.1 Introduction and Methodology

8.1.1 A total of 25 fragments (170 grams) from three contexts [103], [108] & [202] were recovered by hand excavation and during environmental sieving of medieval contexts. The animal bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

8.2 Description of faunal assemblage by phase: Medieval

8.2.1 Most of the site assemblage was taken from medieval deposits that were represented by the fill of pit [107] and from a sealing cultivation horizon [103] from a garden or agricultural field. The earliest bones were recovered from the fill, (108) of pit [107] that was dated between late 12th to 14th centuries, while the sealing cultivation soil (103) was dated between the late 12th and mid-13th centuries. The fill (108) of pit [107] contained carnivore gnawed fragments from cattle and sheep, along with two unidentifiable fish ribs. The cultivation layer (103) and (202) produced a limited number of fragmented bones that included sheep and a small mouse/vole. The bone elements from both medieval contexts were represented by a wide variety of skeletal parts, all of which most probably belonged to adult individuals.

Context	103	108	202
Parent context:		107	
Type/Feature:	Cultivation layer	Pit	Cultivation layer
Species			
Cattle		19	
Sheep	3	2	1
Mouse/Vole	2		
Fish		2	
Grand Total	5	23	1

Table 1: Counts of animal bone in context sorted by parent context, type of deposit or feature.

8.3 Conclusion and recommendations for further work

8.3.1 While in good condition, the potential value of this assemblage is severely hampered by the quantity of bones recovered. The available information clearly suggests the use of cattle and sheep with a probable bias towards work/dairy and wool/dairy animals respectively based on the adult individuals present. The presence of fish indicates either riverine or maritime species were consumed and this is supported by the discovery of the

right valve from an oyster, although it was recovered in a later topsoil context (201). The mouse/vole bones would suggest an accidental presence in the medieval cultivation soil.

8.3.2 In conclusion, the medieval collection can provide some basic information concerning animal usage within the medieval village of Bruntingthorpe. However a greater quantity of bones would be required to produce a better and more thorough understanding of this usage. Considering this assemblage was recovered during a watching brief it would be recommended that any future animal bone assemblages recovered during archaeological work in the village would enable a better understanding of animal husbandry in medieval Bruntingthorpe.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH AIMS

9.1 General Conclusions

9.1.1 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor all ground-works associated with the construction of the two storey rear extension and single side storey side extension, and to record any archaeological features and /or deposits that may be present. This has been achieved through the identification of a pit and former cultivation soils dated by associated pottery to the late 12th to mid- 13th centuries. These findings reflect what is known of the history of the immediate area, and support the conclusion that Bruntingthorpe formed a small agricultural settlement from the late Anglo-Saxon period onwards, and remained a rural arable agricultural area throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

9.2 Research Aims

9.2.1 The preliminary research questions for this study were to:

- Confirm the presence or absence of any Pre-medieval or late Saxon or medieval activity and/or land-use relating to the origins of Bruntingthorpe village as later documented in the Domesday Survey

9.2.2 The definition and recording of 12th- to 13th-century features, deposits and ceramics serve to fulfil this research aim.

9.3 Archive Destination

9.3.1 Upon completion of all phases of the archaeological work the archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire Museum Service under the unique site code X.A37.2013.

9.4 Confidence

9.4.1 The archaeological watching brief was completed in accordance with all relevant guidelines, best-practice documents, and the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

9.4.2 The work was undertaken in very good weather conditions.

9.4.3 The results detailed in this report are considered reliable, allowed good identification of the archaeological and natural deposits contained within the excavated trenches, and are considered to be representative of the depositional sequence within the bounds of the site.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the client and landowner Bryony Jones for commissioning the work. Thanks are also extended to Teresa Hawtin Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Planning Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council. Thanks to Josephine Brown of the PCA CAD Department for preparing the figures.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cooper, N. (ed.), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. 13. University of Leicester.

Davies, S. and Sawday, D. 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in Conner, A. and Buckley, R. *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs, 5.

Knight, D, Vyner, B & Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. University of Nottingham & York Archaeological Trust

Mayes, P. and Scott, K. 1984. *Pottery kilns at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton*. Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mon. Ser. 10.

Morris, J. 1979, *Domesday Book 22 Leicestershire*. Phillimore, Chichester.

PCA, 2013. Gerroan House, Main Street, Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17 5QF. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Sawday, D. 1991. 'Potters Marston Ware'. *Trans. Archaeol. And Hist. Soc.*, LXV (1991), pp. 34-7

Slowikowski, A. Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2

Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition. Cambridge University Press

Taylor, J. & Brown, G. 2009. PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual. Operations Manual 1

Young, J, Vince A G and Nailor V 2005 *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1, Section 1, layers [103], [102] & pit [108], facing west. Scales: 2m (horizontal) and 1m (vertical).



Plate 2, Section 1, layers [101], [103] & [106] facing west (Scales 2m and 1m)



Plate 3, General view of excavated foundations, at the front of the property facing south
(Scales 2m and 1m)



Plate 4, Section 2, layers [201] – [203] facing north (Scales 2m and 1m)



Plate 5, General view of excavated foundations, at the rear of the property facing northwest

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Description	Detail
101	Layer	Garden soil	Friable-loose dark brown sandy-clayey silt with frequent rootlets
102	Layer	Clay leveling; probably 13 th century	Compact yellowish-brown sticky clay with no visible inclusions
103	Layer	Medieval Cultivation soil	Moderately compact medium greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional pebble and angular flint inclusions
104	Cut	Foundation trench	Linear in plan, steep near vertical sides, flat base 0.20m wide x 0.75m deep
105	Fill	Fill of [104]	Moderately loose dark brownish grey gravelly-clay with 40% angular gravel flint and pebbles
106	Deposit	Natural	Compact yellowish-brown/grey gravel rich clay with sand lenses and occasional pebbles and gravel inclusions
107	Cut	Late 12th- to 14th- century Pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep tapering sides, flat base with rounded basal corners 1.90m x 1.30m
108	Fill	Fill of [107]	Compact medium brownish-grey sticky clay with occasional pebble inclusions
201	Layer	Garden soil	Friable-loose dark brown sandy-clayey silt with frequent rootlets. Contains 17 th to 18 th century pottery
202	Layer	12 th - to 13th- century Cultivation soil	Moderately compact medium greyish-brown sandy clay with occasional pebble and angular flint inclusions
203	Deposit	Natural	Compact yellowish-brown/grey gravel rich clay with sand lenses and occasional pebbles and gravel inclusions

APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-152302

Project details

Project name	Gerroan House, Bruntingthorpe
Short description of the project	A watching brief carried out on foundation trenches excavated for a domestic house extension recorded a pit and former cultivation soils dating to the late 12th to mid-13th centuries AD, and a garden soil containing 17th- to 18th-century pottery.
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2013 End: 30-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	X.A37.2013 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	FIELD Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, ANIMAL BONE, SHELL, SLATE CHARRED SEEDS Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH BRUNTINGTHORPE Gerroan House
Postcode	LE17 5QF
Study area	50.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 60228 90009 52 -1 52 30 15 N 001 06 45 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 131.00m Max: 133.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Landowner
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project supervisor	Kevin Trott
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Gerroan House, Main Street, Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, LE17
5QF An Archaeological Watching Brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Kevin Trott

Other bibliographic
details Report Number R11440

Date 2013

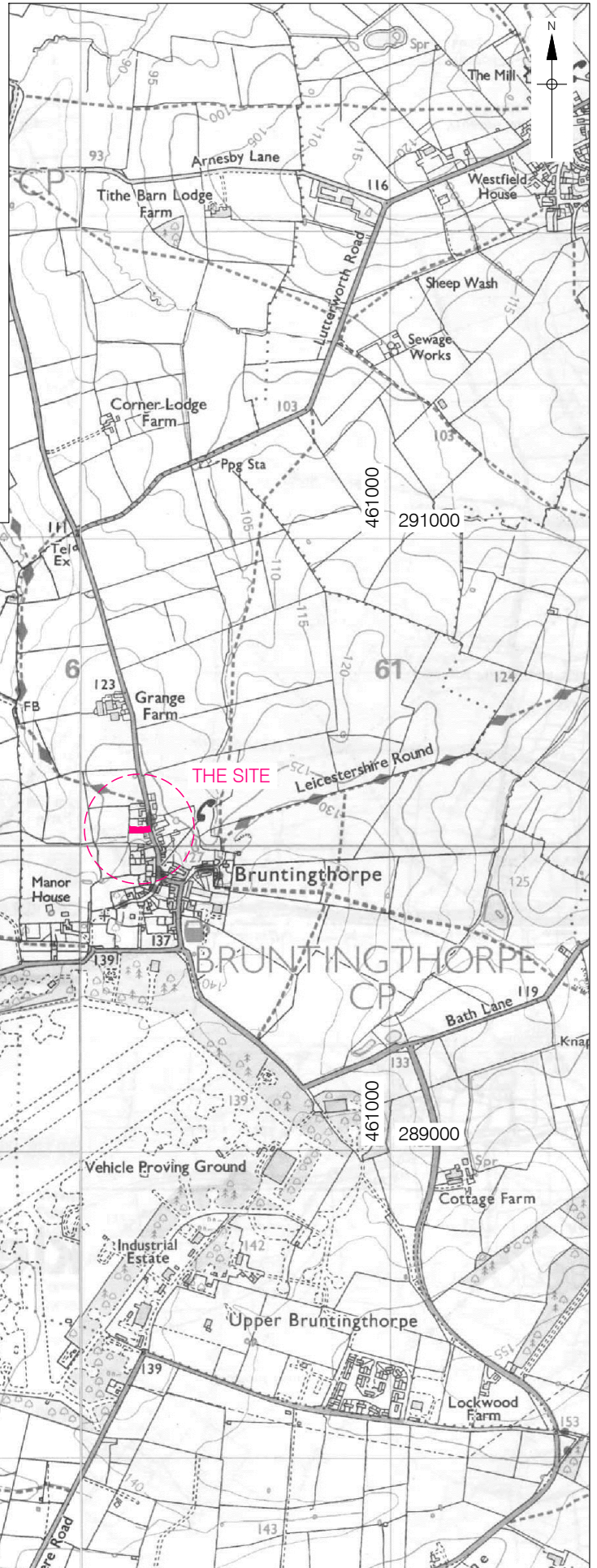
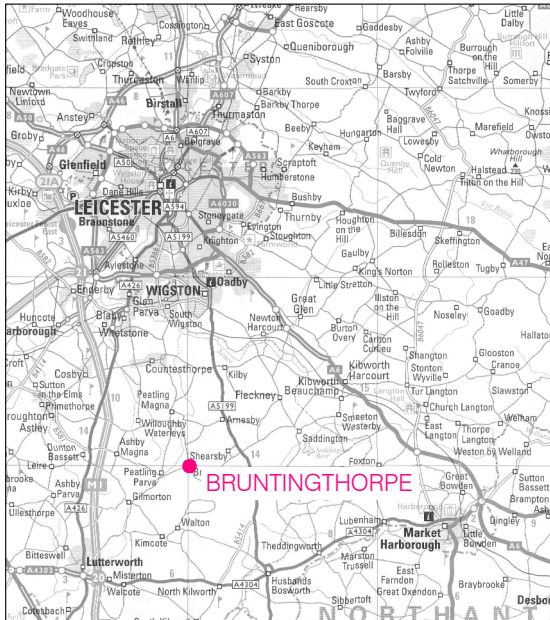
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication Market Harborough

Description Client Report

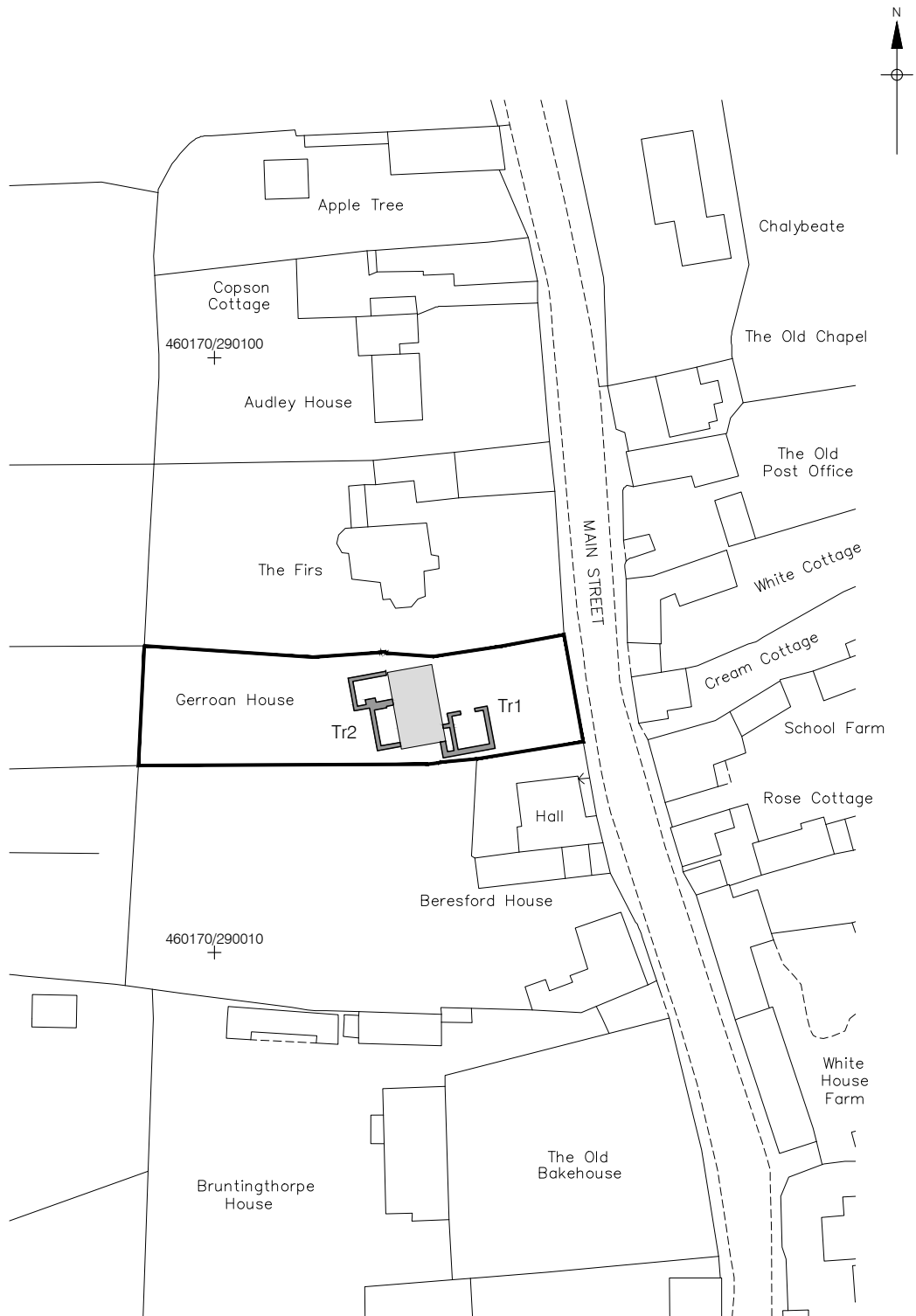
Entered by Kevin Trott (ktrott@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 6 June 2013



© Crown copyright 2005 & 2010. All rights reserved. License number 36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 24/05/13 HB

Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:400,000 & 20,000 at A4



0 50m

© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013

23/05/13 HB

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A4

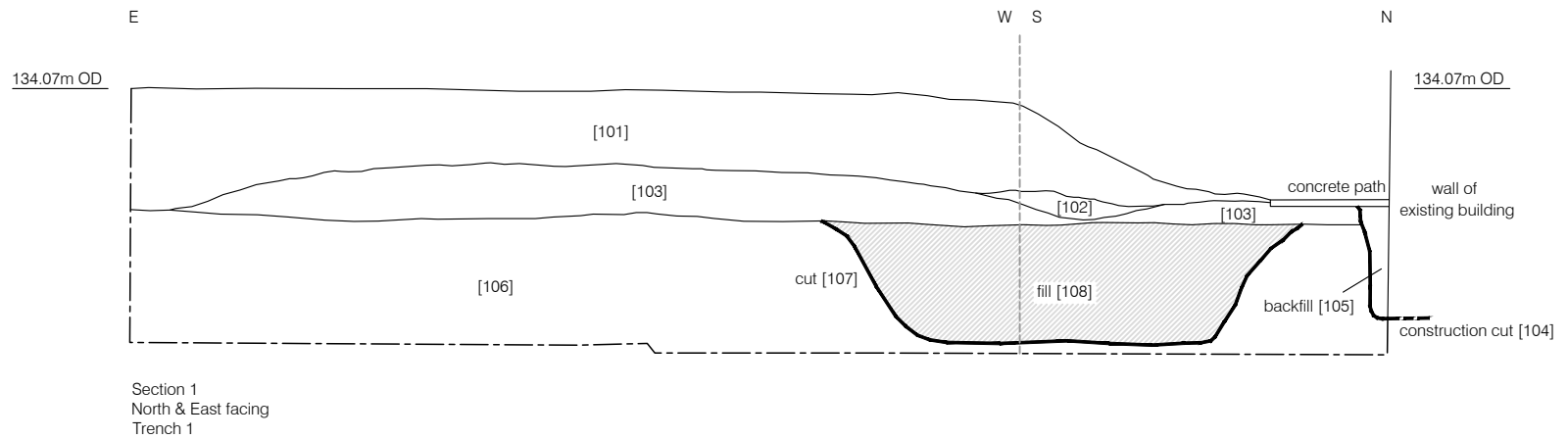
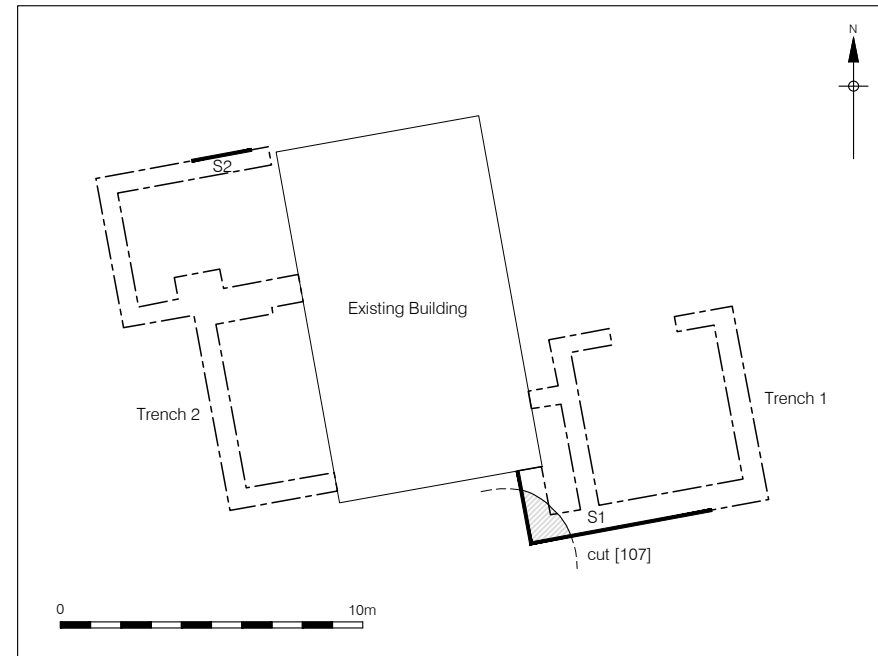
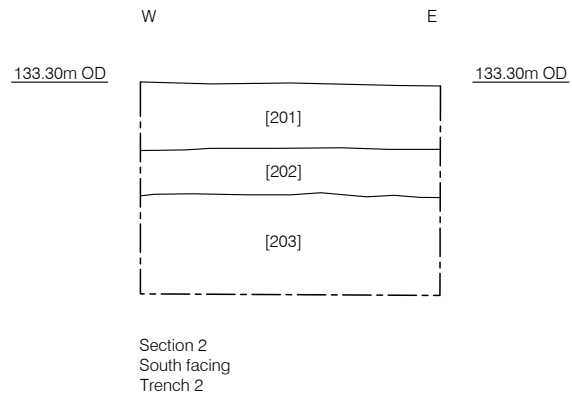


Figure 3
Plan of Trenches 1 & 2
1:250 at A4
Sections 1 & 2
1:50 at A4

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

