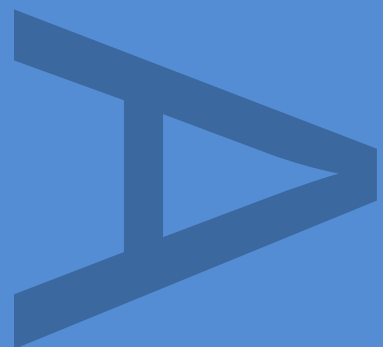


**GENEVIEVE, THE GREEN,
GREAT BOWDEN,
LEICESTERSHIRE, LE16 7EU**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

X.A67.2013

JULY 2013



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION



GENEVIEVE, THE GREEN, GREAT BOWDEN,
LEICESTERSHIRE, LE16 7EU.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
	Project Number	K3126
	Report Number	R11467

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Kevin Trott		11/07/2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Josephine Brown		13/06/2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		16/06/2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Kevin Trott		12/07/2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	12/07/2013		

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

**GENEVIEVE, THE GREEN, GREAT BOWDEN,
LEICESTERSHIRE, LE16 7EU:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code : X.A67.2013

Central NGR: SP 74466 88716

Local Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning Reference: APP/12/01162/FUL

Written and Researched by Kevin Trott

Project Manager: Kevin Trott

Commissioning Client: Mark Turner

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
PCA Midlands
17-19 Kettering Road
Little Bowden
Market Harborough
LE16 8AN
Tel: 01858 468333

E-mail: ktrott@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
July 2013**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent.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 Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
1 INTRODUCTION.....	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY.....	4
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	5
4 CONCLUSIONS.....	6
5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
6 REFERENCES	8
APPENDIX 1:LITHICS	13
APPENDIX 2: POST-ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE.....	16
APPENDIX 3: PLATES	18
APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM	22
APPENDIX 5: CONTEXT REGISTER	23
APPENDIX 6: POST-ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE.....	24
APPENDIX 7: PLATES	25
APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM	29
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION	10
FIGURE 2 TRENCH LOCATION	11
FIGURE 3 SECTIONS	12

ABSTRACT

This document details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Genevieve, The Green, Great Bowden, Leicestershire, carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new dwelling. Two 15m long trial trenches were excavated on 6th June 2013. No archaeological features were present. However, a range of finds, including three struck flints, three fragments of Roman pottery, a moderate assemblage of late Saxon and medieval pottery, and several fragments of fired clay that included a possible kiln prop, were found in the subsoil horizons. These finds attest to past human activity on or near the site from prehistory onwards.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Genevieve, The Green, Great Bowden, Leicestershire (Figures 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by Mark Turner and was carried out in order to assess the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development (Planning Reference: APP/12/01162/FUL).
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological trial trench evaluation within the proposed development area (Trott, May 2013) was prepared in response to a request for archaeological evaluation by Teresa Hawtin, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (letter dated 06/09/12).
- 1.3 The parcel of land in which the development site is located comprises a roughly square area measuring approximately 50 x 50m, with a total area of 0.26ha, located on the south-west side of The Green, of Main Street, in the core of the village of Great Bowden. It is currently occupied by gardens attached to a residential dwelling, 'Genevieve'.
- 1.4 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey; Website 1). The site is at an elevation of c. 80-77m OD, sloping down slightly to the south towards a stream flowing along the southern site boundary. Land rises steeply towards Market Harborough to the south of the village, and falls gently to the River Welland, which flows north-eastwards 500m east of Great Bowden.
- 1.5 The site is located in the Great Bowden Conservation Area. Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) shows that the site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential. Great Bowden is an historic settlement (HER MLE 9021). The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a footpath running along the northern boundary of the site, which could represent the line of an earlier track or route way. To the north-east of the site is a terrace of early-19th-century, Grade II Listed cottages (DLE 4932). A further 19th-

century terrace continues along the south side of the Green, to the east of the site (DLE 4929). At the Red Lion, in Main Street, a hammered medieval coin has been recovered (HER MLE 6974) and the nearby Church of St. Peter and St. Paul dates to the early 14th century (DLE 4959).

- 1.6 Ordnance Survey maps from the mid 19th century onwards indicate that there has been little ground disturbance from modern development on the development site, so it is possible that any archaeological remains present may be well-preserved.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Two 15m-long x 1.6m-wide trial trenches were laid out following the trench location plan in the Written Scheme of Investigation. Both were located to the south-west of the existing residential dwelling, in the area which will be impacted upon by the proposed development. The fieldwork was carried out on the 6th June 2013.
- 2.2 The ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 3 ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the clean natural geology where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.
- 2.3 OD heights and trench locations were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit. Field excavation and recording techniques are described in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) (Taylor and Brown 2009) and the WSI. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand to define any archaeological features and deposits. Deposits were described on pro-forma recording sheets and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 showing the sequence of deposits in each trench. Finds were bagged and assigned to the unique number ('context' number) of the deposit from which they were recovered. Trenches and excavated spoil were scanned with a metal detector during and after machining. Monochrome, colour and digital photos were taken of trenches, in addition to general site/ working shots.
- 2.4 The fieldwork adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008), in addition to the *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland*.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

- 3.1 No archaeological features were present in either of the two trial trenches.
- 3.2 The earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation consisted of firm yellowish-brown clay (104/204). This deposit represents the top of the superficial deposits described by the British Geological Survey for the area. The top of the natural was encountered at 79.15m AOD within Trench 1 and 76.7m AOD within Trench 2 (see Figure 3).
- 3.3 Overlying the natural deposits of (104/204) a lower subsoil layer of firm light-brown sandy clay (103/203) up to 0.20-0.25m thick which was evident throughout the excavated trenches. Within (103) a residual blade core and irregular flake of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was retained along with a burnt flint, two un-abraded Roman pottery sherds and a fired clay object. These finds were accompanied by four sherds of 10-11th century St. Neots ware and three Stanion/ Lyveden vessels of 13th-14th century date. The artefacts retained from within (203) consisted of a residual cortical flake, three fired clay fragments (that included a possible kiln prop) and three sherds of late 10th to mid-12th century Stamford-type vessels. These artefacts were associated with a single Stanion/ Lyveden sherd that may derive from the same vessel found in (103).
- 3.4 The upper subsoil layer of moderately compact light-medium brown sandy clay (102/202) produced a single un-abraded Roman Amphorae sherd in (202). Six sherds of post-medieval pottery dating between the mid-17th and 20th century were present within (102). This layer was sealed beneath the moderately compact medium brown sandy topsoil/garden soil (101/201) that produced no artefactual material.

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The aim of the evaluation was to investigate if the groundwork's that are associated with the proposed development may have an impact on any potential buried archaeology.
- 4.2 The evaluation established that earlier occupation within the environs of the site is represented by the presence of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flint work that was found in good condition. Further residual material of later Roman date consisted of three sherds of pottery that were found relatively un-abraded, suggesting that they had not travelled far from where they were originally discarded.
- 4.3 In addition context (103/203) contained eleven sherds from nine vessels of mixed date. The earliest belonged to seven abraded Saxo-Norman sherds of post-conquest date, and four sherds that dated between the 12th and 14th centuries. The abraded nature of these fragments combined with earlier artefacts, which include a possible kiln prop and fired clay fragments, suggests this context derives from a medieval cultivation soil.
- 4.4 The presence of post-medieval pottery of mid-17th to 20th century date in the upper subsoil of (102/202) probably relates to this area as open ground as indicated on the Ordnance Survey maps from the mid-19th century onwards.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PCA would like to thank Mark Turner for commissioning the project and Teresa Hawtin for monitoring the project on behalf of Leicestershire County Council. Thanks to Josephine Brown of the PCA CAD Department for preparing the figures.

6 REFERENCES

- Clark, R. 1999 'The Roman pottery' in A. Connor and R. Buckley *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. **5**, Leicester, 95-164
- Clay, P. 2002 *The Prehistory of the East Midlands Claylands: aspects of settlement and landuse from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age in central England*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs **9**
- Clay, P. 2006 'The Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age' in N.J. Cooper *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda*, 69-88. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**
- Connor, A. and Buckley, R 1999 *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **5**
- Cooper, L.P. 2006 'Launde, a Terminal Palaeolithic camp-site in the English Midlands and its North European context', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **72**, 53-93
- Darling, M.J. 2004 'Guidelines for the archiving of Roman pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* **11**, 67-74
- Darling, M.J. and Precious, B.J. forthcoming *Corpus of Roman Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. **6**, Oxbow Books, Oxford
- Evans, J.G. 2004 'Texture and asymmetry in later prehistoric lithics, and their relevance to environmental archaeology' in R. Cleal and J. Pollard (eds.) *Monuments and Material Culture: papers in honour of an Avebury Archaeologist: Isobel Smith*, 215–224. Hobnob Press, Salisbury
- Henson, D. 1985 'The flint resources of Yorkshire and the East Midlands', *Lithics* **6**, 2-9
- Myers, A.M. 2006 'The Mesolithic' in N.J. Cooper *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an archaeological resource assessment and research agenda*, 51-68. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**

Nailor, V. and Young, J. 2001 *A Fabric Type Series for Post-Roman Pottery in Nottingham (5th to 16th centuries)*. Unpublished

Pollard, R. 1999 *Roman Pottery in Leicestershire*. Leicestershire Museums Fabric Type Series. A Concordance with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection and selected other series. Unpublished research document

Saville, A. 1980 'On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools', *Lithics* **1**, 16-20

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**

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

Young, R. and Humphrey, J. 1999 'Flint use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation?', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **65**, 231-242

Websites

- 1) British Geological Survey:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=IP28%207PT>. Accessed 12th July 2013

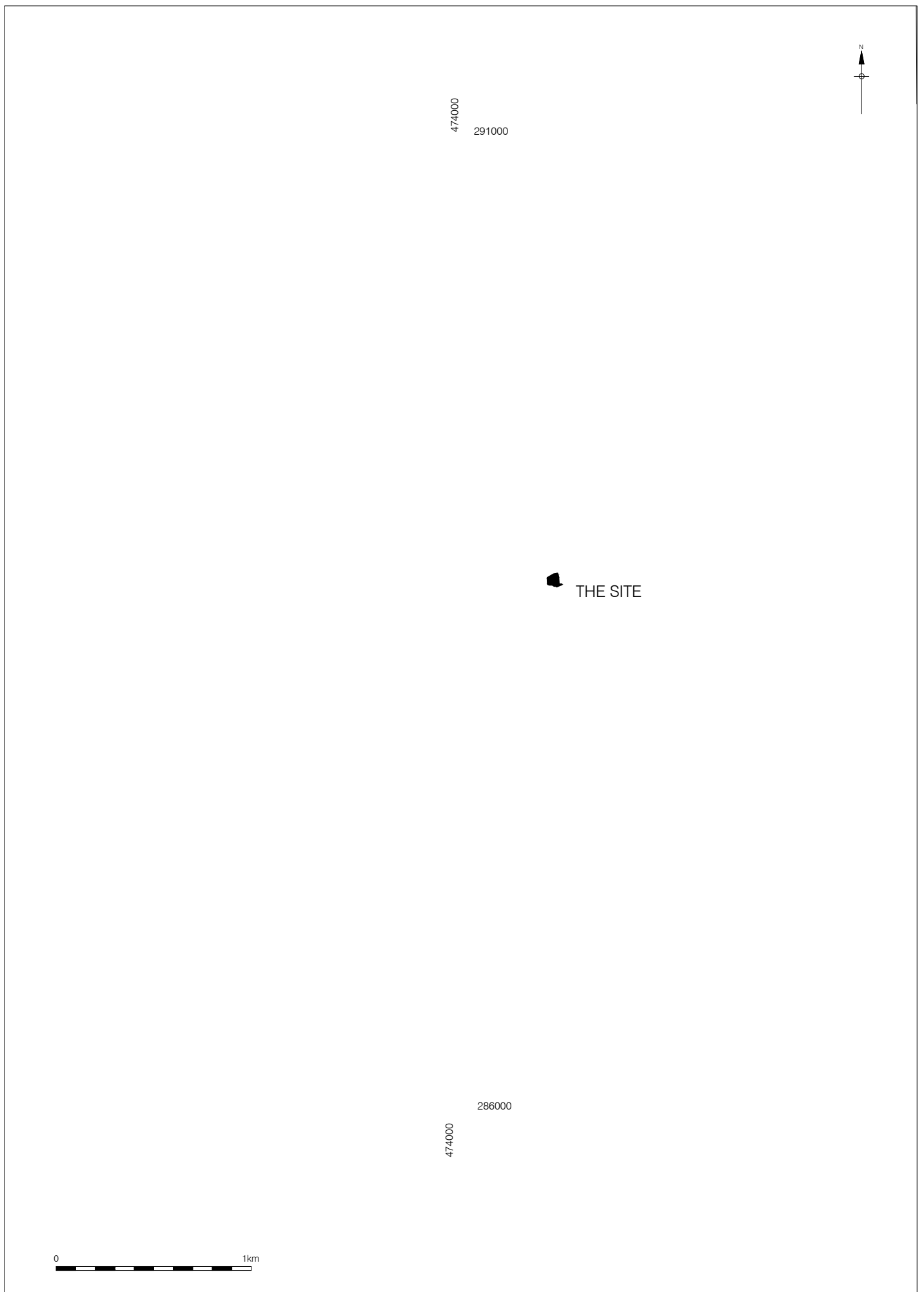
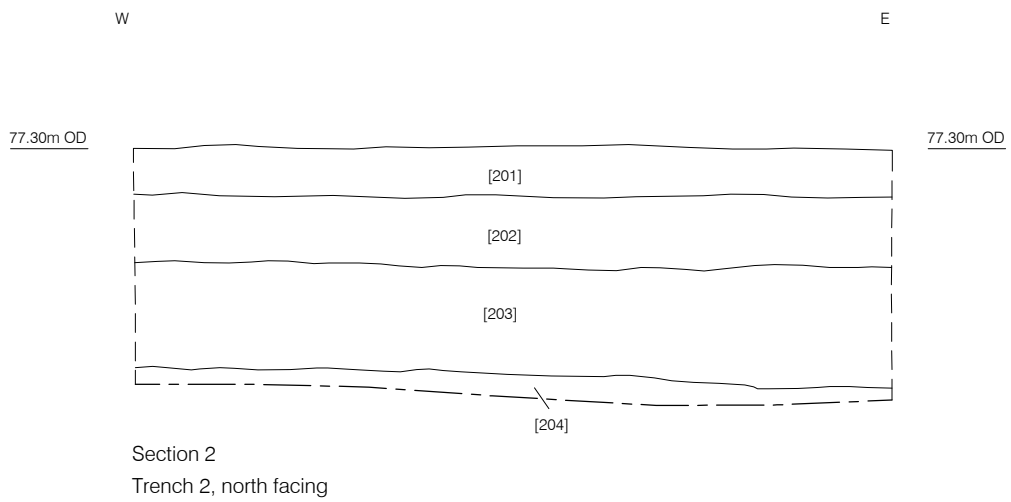
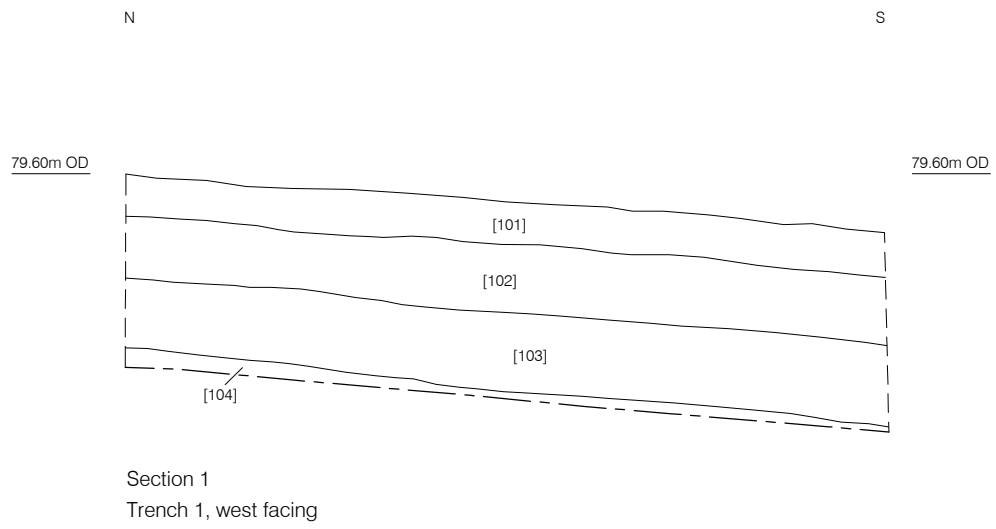




Figure 2
 Trench location
 1:500 at A4



APPENDIX 1: Lithics

Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of three struck flints and a piece of un-worked burnt flint. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work required to enable the material to achieve its full research potential. All of the pieces were recovered from subsoil horizons, two cores and the burnt flint from Trench 1, and a flake from Trench 2. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Description

Context (103): Subsoil, Trench 1

- Opposed platform blade core in good condition. It is made from a thermally fractured angular chunk of fine-grained mottled translucent/opaque brown flint retaining ancient recorticated thermal surfaces. It is a classic 'front and side' type (Evans 2004) with a cortical back. A few blades have been removed from the front and sides, the most complete measuring 35mm by 11mm, although it is far from exhausted and was probably abandoned due to the presence of thermal flaws. There also appears to have been an attempt at making a new platform on the base and perpendicular to the main face, which failed due to persistent step fracturing. It measures 38mm high, 34mm wide and 22mm deep, and weighs 38g.
- Irregular flake core in good condition. This is made from a thermally fractured angular chunk of fine-grained translucent black flint retaining thick but weathered cortex and ancient recorticated thermal surfaces. It has been irregularly reduced with a few flakes removed from separate and randomly aligned platforms, the most complete flake scar measuring 27mm long by 39mm wide. It still has the potential to produce flakes and it is uncertain why it was abandoned. It measures 53mm by 30mm by 21mm and weighs 35g.

- Un-worked heavily burnt flint fragment weighing 5g (discarded).

Context (203): Subsoil, Trench 2

- Cortical flake in a slightly abraded condition and showing incipient recortication. It is made from a fine-grained translucent brown flint and has a plain flaked striking platform, pronounced bulb of percussion and stepped distal termination. Its dorsal surface consists of c. 60% thin weathered rough cortex, the remainder being a single previous flake scar. It measures 26mm long by 27mm wide and 7mm thick.

Discussion

Both cores are in a good condition and although found residually in later contexts were probably recovered from close to where originally discarded. The flake shows greater evidence of post-depositional abrasion and may have been 'kicking around' for some time prior to eventual deposition, but there is nothing to suggest that it was not also recovered from close to where it had been discarded. All of the pieces are small and thermally flawed and have a weathered cortex and ancient thermal surfaces, indicating a derived source for the raw materials, most probably glacial or alluvial deposits as can be found in the vicinity of the site (Henson 1985; Cooper 2006, 62). The blade core has been systematically worked and is diagnostically Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The other core and flake, however, are more crudely produced, suggestive of expedient or opportunistic reduction, which is more typical of the later flint-working traditions of the second or even first millennium BC. Similar late flint-working assemblages have been identified at a number of sites in Leicestershire (e.g. Young and Humphrey 1999, table 1).

Significance and Recommendations

The burnt flint indicates the presence of hearths or other fire-related activity at the site, although it is not possible to suggest when this might have happened.

The struck assemblage suggests multi-period prehistoric activity at the site, although it is too small to indicate the precise chronology or nature of the occupations. It does contribute to a wider appreciation of prehistoric

landscape use in the area, and provides further important evidence for prehistoric activity within the East Midlands clay lands, an area believed until relatively recently to have been largely avoided during much of the prehistoric period (Clay 2002, 2006; Myers 2006).

Due to the small size of the assemblage, no further analytical work is warranted. As it has some potential to contribute to a wider appreciation of landscape use in the area, it should be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

APPENDIX 2: Roman Pottery

I.M. Rowlandson

The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures, according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery* (Darling 2004), using the Leicestershire Museum codes commonly in use (see Pollard 1999, Clark 1999 etc.). Additional codes have been introduced following City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit form codes when suitable codes were not evident (Darling and Precious forthcoming). The archive record (see below) provides a full record of the pottery and will be curated in an Access database deposited with the site archive.

The ceramic assemblage presented for assessment comprises 3 sherds, weighing 122g, from two contexts. All the sherds are in fresh condition. The Roman pottery from context (103) should be broadly dated from AD 240 until the end of the Roman period on the basis of a fragment from an Oxfordshire Red colour-coated bowl with an applied foot ring base (fabric C13) and a single greyware sherd (GW5). A single fragment from a Southern Gaulish amphora was retrieved from context (202) (fabric AM12), probably from a vessel used to transport wine, and should be dated from sometime between the Roman Conquest until the end of the 2nd century AD.

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage but one with two relatively uncommon fabrics represented. However, any further interpretation on the basis of such a small assemblage would be spurious. This pottery should be deposited with the relevant local museum.

Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight (g)
103	C13	5	-	1	BURNT	BASE; FOOTRING OXFORD RED COLOUR COAL BOWL	-	1	30
103	GW5	-	-	1	-	BS	-	1	10
202	AM12	-	-	1	-	BS; AMPHORA BODYSHERD GAULISH; BUFF EXTERNAL SURFACE AND CREAM FABRIC	-	1	82

Table 1: The Roman pottery

APPENDIX 3: Post-Roman Pottery

Jane Young

Introduction

In total, eighteen sherds of pottery, probably representing seventeen vessels, were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to early modern periods. Where possible, the codenames used for the archive of this site have been related to known Leicestershire codes (Connor and Buckley 1999), although the lack of an official printed or digital Leicestershire ware type series with adequate definitions seriously hampers consistency in the ceramic record. The post-Roman Pottery Type Series held at Leicester University was consulted and every effort was made to parallel the sherds found on this site with examples in it.

The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some of the pottery was undertaken using a x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered into an Access database using Lincolnshire (Young *et al.*) and Nottingham (Nailor and Young 2001) fabric codenames, with a concordance with Leicestershire codenames (see Table 2 and Appendix 2). Recording of the post-Roman assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001).

Condition

The pottery is mostly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition, with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (below 50 grams). The shell is leached from the surface of all of the shell-tempered sherds. Only one vessel is represented by more than one sherd and there are no cross-context joining sherds, although the Stanion/ Lyveden jar sherds from Contexts (103) and (203) could belong to the same vessel.

Overall Chronology and Source

A range of eleven identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types was identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 2. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the early modern

periods and includes local and regionally imported ceramics. A fairly limited range of vessel types was recovered, including a range of bowls, jars, plates and a jug.

Lincolnshire Codename	Leicestershire Codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BL	EA2	Black-glazed wares	1650	1800	1	1
CREA	EA8	Creamware	1770	1830	1	1
LERTH	EA	Late earthenwares	1750	2000	1	1
NOTS	SW5	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1800	1	1
SNEOT	SN	St Neots-type ware	870	1200	1	1
SNLOC	ST	Local Saxo-Norman fabrics	870	1150	1	1
ST	ST2	Stamford Ware Fabrics G & B/A	1050	1150	1	1
ST	ST7	Stamford Ware Fabric A	970	1150	4	4
STANLY	LY1	Stanion/Lyveden ware Fabric B	1200	1300	2	1
STANLY	LY4	Stanion/Lyveden ware Fabric A	1150	1350	3	3
TPW	EA10	Transfer printed ware	1800	2000	2	2

Table 2: Post-Roman pottery codenames and date ranges, with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Saxo-Norman

A small group of sherds from seven vessels of Saxo-Norman type was recovered from the site. Four of the vessels are unglazed Stamford ware (ST) jars of late-10th- to 11th-century date. A glazed jar or pitcher in Fabric B is probably of post-Conquest date and could date to as late as the mid 12th century. The rim of an unglazed Stamford-type large bowl is in fabric visually similar to Stamford ware (SNLOC), although microscopic examination reveals a highly micaceous fabric with abundant fine background quartz below 0.1mm, sparse to moderate quartz of 0.2mm to 0.4mm, moderate to common iron-rich grains and white clay/ mudstone pellets up to 0.8mm. The similarity of this fabric to fired clay fragments found on the site suggests that this vessel is of fairly local manufacture. A small sherd, probably from a jar, is in shell-tempered St. Neots ware (SNEOT). This sherd is of 10th- to 11th-century date.

Medieval

Overall, four of the pottery vessels represented in the assemblage can be dated to the medieval period, between the late 12th and 14th centuries. Two sherds from a single handmade Oolitic-tempered Stanion/ Lyveden-type jug in Fabric B have a thick light green glaze over a white slip (STANLY). The jug is decorated with applied vertical white clay strips and can be dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries. Three sherds are from jars in shell-tempered Stanion/ Lyveden Fabric A (STANLY). The plain rim and the fingertip-decorated rim found in Subsoil (103) can be dated to between the late 12th and 13th centuries. A shoulder sherd found in Subsoil (203) is similar to the plain rim sherd found in Subsoil (103) and could belong to the same vessel.

Post-Medieval to Early Modern

Sherds from five vessels are of early modern type and date to between the 18th and 20th centuries. The group comprises a variety of industrial finewares (CREA and TPW), coarsewares (BL and LERTH) and one stoneware type (NOTS). Creamware (CREA) was developed in the mid 1760s and continued to be made until at least the mid 1830s, by which time it had mainly been superseded by modern whitewares. The plate rim found on this site is unlikely to predate the late 18th century. Two transfer-printed vessels (TPW) are only generally dateable to between the early 19th and mid 20th centuries.

The single black-glazed earthenware sherd recovered from the site (BL) is in a coarse purple fabric and has an internal glaze. The body sherd comes from a large cylindrical jar of mid-17th- to 18th-century date. The fabric of this vessel suggests a Staffordshire or Derbyshire source. An unglazed earthenware fragment (LERTH) found in Garden Soil (102) comes from a garden pot of 19th- to 20th-century date.

The Site Sequence

The pottery was recovered from three of the deposits found on the site.

Garden Soil (102) produced six sherds of late post-medieval to early modern type. The latest sherds are of 19th- to mid-20th-century date. Eight sherds from seven vessels of mixed date were recovered from Subsoil (103). The

latest three vessels are all of Stanion/ Lyveden type and comprise two Fabric A shell-tempered jars and two sherds from a single decorated oolitic Fabric B jug. The jar rims are both of late-12th-to 13th-century type but the jug could be of 13th- to 14th-century date. Four of the vessels in this deposit are of Saxo-Norman 10th- to 11th-century type. The three Stamford ware jars in Fabric A are of late-10th-to 11th-century date, but the St. Neots ware sherd could be of earlier-10th-century date.

Four sherds, of mixed date, were recovered from Garden Soil (203). The latest sherd comes from a shell-tempered Fabric A Stanion/ Lyveden jar. The type dates to between the late 12th and 14th centuries but the similarity of this sherd to one of the jar rims found in Garden Soil (103) suggests that it is of late-12th- to 13th-century date. The other three sherds are all of Saxo-Norman type. One sherd comes from an unglazed Stamford ware Fabric A jar of late-10th- to 11th-century date, while another glazed sherd is from a jar or pitcher in Fabric B. This vessel is of mid/late-11th- to mid-12th-century date. The most unusual sherd found on the site came from this garden soil deposit. The flanged rim comes from a Stamford Type 1 bowl but close examination of the sherd shows that it is not a Stamford ware product. Microscopic examination reveals a highly micaceous fabric with abundant fine background quartz, moderate to common iron-rich grains and white clay/ mudstone pellets. The similarity of this fabric to fired clay fragments found on the site suggests that this vessel is of fairly local manufacture. A date between the late 10th and mid 12th centuries is possible for this sherd.

Summary and Recommendations

This small assemblage suggests post-Roman occupation in the area in the Saxo-Norman (between the 10th and mid 12th centuries), medieval (13th to 14th centuries) and early modern (18th to 20th centuries) periods. The assemblage is too small to suggest the nature or extent of this occupation.

Retention

The early modern pottery has been discarded. Otherwise, the entire assemblage should be retained for future study, especially as part of any characterisation of fabrics for a future local type series.

APPENDIX 4: Fired Clay

Jane Young

Introduction

Four fragments of fired clay weighing 185 grams in total were submitted for examination. The fragments were examined both visually and at x20 binocular magnification. The resulting archive was then recorded using Lincolnshire codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001).

Condition

The material is in a very abraded but stable condition.

The fired clay

All of the fragments are in a very abraded condition, making interpretation of the material difficult. The surfaces of all four pieces is a light orange oxidised colour and when broken the core is of a light dull grey reduced colour. The fragment recovered from Subsoil (103) is in a highly micaceous fabric which appears to contain little quartz, whereas the fabric of the other three pieces, although also micaceous, contains abundant fine background quartz. The piece found in Subsoil (103) and one of the three fragments found in Subsoil (203) are represented by small formless lumps. One of the pieces from Subsoil (203) has a faint wattle impression suggesting that it is a fragment of daub. Another fragment represented by a large flake has an oval profile and could come from a structural object such as a kiln prop, although it is too abraded to be certain.

Summary and Recommendations

The group of fired clay recovered from this site is too small and abraded to be of use in site interpretation but does suggest the use of wattle and daub in the area and may indicate the use of a kiln- or oven-type structure. The material should be retained for future analysis or use in a local type series.

APPENDIX 5: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Comments
101	-	Topsoil	1	Moderately compact medium light brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint and coal fragments. HL=79.6. LL=79.35
102	-	Subsoil	1	Moderately compact light-medium brown sandy clay with occasional angular flint pieces. HL 79.5. LL=79.17
103	-	Subsoil	1	Firm light brown sandy clay. HL=79.34. LL-=78.92
104	-	Natural Geology	1	Compact-firm yellowish-brown clay. HL=79.15. LL=78.92
201	-	Topsoil	2	Moderately compact medium light brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint inclusions. HL=77.3. LL=77.18
202	-	Subsoil	2	Moderately compact light-medium brown sandy clay with occasional angular flint and coal pieces. HL 77.18. LL=77.00
203	-	Subsoil	2	Firm light brown sandy clay. HL=77.00. LL-=76.70
204	-	Natural Geology	2	Compact-firm yellowish-brown clay. HL=76.70. LL=76.68

APPENDIX 6: POST-ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Lincolnshire Codename	Sub Fabric	Leicestershire Codename	Form Type	Sherds	Vessels	Weight	Decoration	Part	Action	Description	Date
102	BL	coarse purple	EA2	large cylindrical jar	1	1	34		BS		Staffs/Derbs;near vitrified	mid 17th to 18th
102	CREA		EA8	plate	1	1	6		rim	discarded		late 18th to mid 19th
102	LERTH		EA	garden pot	1	1	10		BS	discarded		19th to 20th
102	NOTS		SW5	bowl	1	1	19		base	discarded		18th
102	TPW		EA10	plate	1	1	3	blue printed	BS	discarded		19th to mid 20th
102	TPW		EA10	small hollow	1	1	1	blue printed	BS	discarded		19th to mid 20th
103	SNEOT		SN	jar ?	1	1	1		neck		leached surfaces	10th to 11th
103	ST	Fabric A	ST7	jar	1	1	6		rim		unglaze;plain everted rim	late 10th to 11th
103	ST	Fabric A	ST7	jar	1	1	11		BS		unglazed	late 10th to 11th
103	ST	Fabric A	ST7	jar	1	1	6		BS		unglazed;abraded	late 10th to 11th
103	STANLY	Fabric A	LY4	jar	1	1	37	pressed rim top	rim		leached surfaces;abraded;fairly comm fe in fabric	late 12th to 13th
103	STANLY	Fabric A	LY4	large jar	1	1	18		rim		leached surfaces	late 12th to 13th
103	STANLY	Fabric B	LY1	jug	2	1	26	applied white clay vert strips	BS		glazed	13th to 14th
203	SNLOC	light firing fine micaceous	ST	large bowl	1	1	15		rim		flanged rim;as Stamford Type 1 bowl;abraded;fabric is micaceous light oxid with abundant fine background quartz below 0.1mm sparse to moderate quartz 0.2-0.4mm mod-comm fe & white clay/mudstone pellets up to 0.8mm	late 10th to mid 12th
203	ST	Fabric A	ST7	Jar	1	1	7		BS		unglaze;soot	late 10th to 11th
203	ST	Fabric B	ST2	jar/pitcher	1	1	3		BS		thin decayed glaze	mid/late 11th to mid 12 th
203	STANLY	Fabric A	LY4	Jar	1	1	7		BS		leached surfaces;similar to vessel in context 103	late 12th to 14th

APPENDIX 7: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view south (2m, 1m & 50cm scales)



Plate 2: Trench 1, sample section, view east (2m & 50cm scales)



Plate 3: Trench 2, view west (2m, 1m & 50cm scales)



Plate 4: Sample section, view south (2m & 50cm scales)

APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-155776

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Genevieve, The Green, Great Bowden, Leicestershire
Short description of the project	The results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Genevieve, The Green, Great Bowden, Leicestershire was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new dwelling. Two 15m long trial trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were present. However, a range of finds, including three struck flints, three fragments of Roman pottery, a moderate assemblage of late Saxon and medieval pottery, and several fragments of fired clay that included a possible kiln prop, were found in the subsoil horizons. These finds attest to past human activity on or near the site from prehistory onwards.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2013 End: 06-07-2013
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	LEICESTERSHIRE HARBOROUGH GREAT BOWDEN GENEVIEVE, THE GREEN, GREAT BOWDEN, LEICESTERSHIRE
Postcode	LE16 7EU
Study area	48.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	74466 88716 74466 00 00 N 88716 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 77.00m Max: 80.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Leicestershire County Archaeology Office
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott

Project supervisor Kevin Trott

Type of sponsor/funding body Householder

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr M Turner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"

Digital Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Leicestershire Museums Service

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

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

Entered on 26 July 2013

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

