

**Time Team Big Dig:  
Archaeological investigations  
at Great Easton, Leicestershire.  
(SP 849928)**

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**Summary**

*On Sunday June 22<sup>nd</sup> 2003, the inhabitants of Great Easton in the Welland Valley in southeast Leicestershire, together with professional archaeologists from the University of Leicester and Channel 4's Time Team, undertook a one-day fieldwork investigation to try and establish the origins of their village and chart its subsequent development. In conjunction with geophysical survey, a total of 42, metre-square test pits and two, machine-excavated trenches were opened up across the village, dug to a maximum depth of 0.6m or until archaeology or natural was encountered.*

*Although most of the archaeological features recorded were modern, with the notable exceptions of a late Roman or Early Anglo-Saxon cobbled surface and medieval plot boundaries, the artefactual material from the investigation has added considerably to the existing body of knowledge gathered by the local fieldwork group over the last 20 years, and allows us to trace this focus of settlement back to the Roman period or later Iron Age.*

*Analysis of the pottery assemblage and its distribution has confirmed and complemented the findings of earlier work, which suggested the existence of a Roman period settlement (probably with an Iron Age antecedent), in the north-eastern part of the village. Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered. This, along with field-walked finds from the cemetery and outlying fields, suggests continuity of the Roman period settlement into the Early Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD450-650).*

*Saxo-Norman and medieval activity was widespread throughout the village with a significant concentration of Saxo-Norman pottery from the features identified as medieval boundary ditches in Village Field indicating that rubbish was accumulating in the plot boundaries in the 11th century, and that land division within the village was already well established by at least this time. The distribution of medieval pottery is evenly distributed through the entire village and contains later medieval fabrics dating to the 15th and 16th century. During the post-medieval and modern periods rubbish disposal began to be organised more centrally with the establishment of specific rubbish tips by the Victorian period as discovered to the rear of Church Bank.*

*The Big Dig is a unique example of a one-day investigation of a medieval village on this scale and shows the potential for application of this technique in other villages and acts as a model for the involvement of the public in discovery of their own heritage to go alongside the longer term benefits of 'community archaeology' programmes such as that already running in Leicestershire for the last 25 years.*

## **1. Introduction**

The small village of Great Easton lies in the Welland valley in south-east Leicestershire (Fig. 1). During the summer of 2003 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of the Channel Four's *Time Team Big Dig*. A project design was produced (Appendix I), and the village was investigated using geophysics and a random sample of test-pits dug by local people within gardens throughout the village in order to get a glimpse of life in Great Easton over the last few thousand years. The investigations were carried out during a single day (22nd June 2003) with the programme going out on live television the same afternoon.

## **2. Geology and Topography**

Great Easton is situated in the Wellend valley and lies predominantly on Upper and middle Lias clays of the Jurassic period. There is a band of 1st terrace river gravels running across the southern edge of the village and a thin band of glacial sands and gravels to the north (Geological Survey of Great Britain Drift Sheet 171). The soils are clayey soils overlying drift and clay mudstone.

## **3. Background**

The Project Design identified that the village of Great Easton has produced signs of continuous occupation and human activity dating from prehistoric times through to the present day. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contains numerous sites showing that the area was part of an ancient landscape. The Jurassic Way (believed to be an ancient trackway between Bath and Lincoln) runs close by and prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and early medieval finds have been found in and around the village.

### **3.1 SMR data**

SMR data is shown on Figs 2 – 4 and listed in Appendix II.

#### *Prehistoric (Fig 2)*

The active fieldwalking in the area has produced numerous examples of prehistoric flint scatters in the fields around the village (LE7462, LE7486, LE7192, LE7463, LE7487, LE7188, LE7481, LE7483, LE7027, LE1570). North of village a fragment of a Bronze Age rapier blade (LE6434) was recovered and a mid Bronze Age side-looped spearhead was also recovered to the east (LE6316).

To the south of village prehistoric finds including a Neolithic polished stone axe and knife have been found (LE7193).

There are numerous cropmarks in the area that are likely to be of prehistoric date. These include two possible Bronze Age round barrows to the north (LE1599, LE1588) and a cropmark complex containing LE1574, a possible ring ditch to the east. LE1575 appears to be an Early Bronze Age triple ring ditch; there is a second ring ditch (LE1588) close by suggesting the possibility of a cemetery. Within the vicinity is a prehistoric flint scatter

(LE1569) including flint knives that may be associated with the barrows. A number of graves of unknown date were also recorded here (LE1568). It is possible that some of these graves may be Bronze Age in date given the ring ditches to north-west and burnt flint knives recovered from close by.

Early occupation has been identified east of the village by a scatter of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of a Beehive quern (LE1571). There are also two possible enclosures (LE1582, LE1572) that may be Iron Age/Romano-British in date.

Within the village itself a Neolithic polished stone axe (Langdale Group VI) was recovered from south of Brook Lane in 1945 (LE7191). A single sherd of Iron Age pottery came from the north of the village mixed in with some Roman material (LE6473).

#### *Roman (Fig. 3)*

There is a Roman villa recorded east of the church at Bringhurst (south of the village) found during fieldwalking (LE1286). To the north is an extensive scatter of late Roman pottery suggesting occupation (LE1590). Metal detecting recovered seven late Roman coins and copper alloy fragments along with a scatter of iron slag (LE 1591). This, associated with the Roman pottery, might suggest a metalworking centre.

To the east is a rectilinear enclosure thought to be either Iron Age or Roman (LE1572), along with Roman metalwork and pottery (LE1573, LE8084), possibly indicating occupation (LE1566). A number of Roman cremation burials and the outlines of graves were recorded (LE1567); along with Roman coins (LE1567) the earliest of which is dated to the reign of Constantius (c. AD300).

A Roman road (LE2067) runs from Ermine Street to King's Cliff in Northamptonshire and is thought likely to continue onto the small town at Medbourne although the projected route is uncertain.

A single Roman melon bead found during fieldwalking to the east of the village (LE7837) and a late Iron Age/early Roman dragonesque enamelled brooch has also been recovered (LE6143).

Roman material has also been found within the village itself. Pottery and coins were found during building work in Lount's Crescent in 1951 (LE1589), and Roman pottery was recovered at 14 and 15 Broadgate (LE7840, LE9722). Roman pottery has also been found around the church (LE7838).

#### *Medieval (Fig. 4)*

A number of Anglo Saxon pottery sherds have been found in the area. These include Anglo Saxon pottery found in the cemetery and around the village of Bringhurst (LE1296, LE8152, LE9659, LE6135). Documentary evidence suggests that the 13th century St. Nicholas' church has possible Saxon origins (LE1283, LE1284)

The historic core of the village was deduced by R. Hartley as dating to the late Anglo Saxon period (LE9719). Within the village Lount's Crescent has produced two sherds of Anglo Saxon pottery (LE6142) and a single sherd of Anglo Saxon pottery was found by the church (LE6146). The church of St. Andrews (LE1594) has 13th century parts and

Norman herringbone stonework in the west wall. Medieval ridge tile fragments have been found close by (LE6720).

Thirty-two sherds of medieval pottery and 10 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery (LE6721) were recorded in Brook Lane and a number of sherds of medieval pottery came from 14 and 15 Broadgate (LE6721, LE9721). Medieval pottery has also been recovered from Little London (LE6723), Banbury Lane (LE6724, LE9720) and Saxo-Norman pottery were found during road widening (LE8158). Number 13 Barnsdale has the remains of a medieval cruck frame within its walls (LE1596). Cross Bank is thought to have been the location of the old market (LE1600, LE1601).

South of the brook (LE1597), Saxo-Norman rubbish pits and a stone wall were recorded in 1975/6 and again in 1982.

Pottery has also been found in the fields around the village (LE6136, LE6144, LE6718) as well as a medieval copper alloy strapend (LE7026). North-east of the village a number of sherds of Anglo Saxon pottery and slag were recovered suggesting a large settlement site covering four modern fields (LE1583, LE1584).

East of village, Anglo-Saxon pottery and two early Anglo-Saxon brooches suggest the presence of a possible inhumation cemetery here (LE6141). An Anglo-Saxon brooch was found out to the west of the village (LE9733).

The landscape maps of the area show that nearly all of the fields surrounding the village contain remnants of ridge and furrow (Fig. 6).

#### *Post-medieval (Fig. 4)*

There is a 'Roman well' just to the north-east of village. The well head itself is 17th or 18th century but could well have earlier origins (LE1597). There is also documentary evidence for a windmill possibly mentioned in 1629 and shown on 19th century maps (LE1576).

### **3.2 Documentary and map evidence**

The village has early origins and is mentioned in the Domesday Book; the Abbey of Peterborough held 12 curacates of land there and it also mentions woodland and 30 acres of meadow. Traditionally the manor was held to have been given to the abbey by Ethelred of Mercia around AD700. Domesday however has it as a gift by Earl Ralf of Hereford.

Much of the village remained the property of the church and the manor was leased at times to Rockingham Castle; a recently discovered boundary stone (original location unknown) is thought to depict Rockingham castle at around the 11th - 12th century. It isn't known exactly where the original manor lay although the Manor Farmhouse is one possibility.

The Church of St Andrew is mentioned in Pevsner as being built of ironstone with grey limestone dressings. Herringbone masonry in the west wall of the church has been suggested as evidence for a Norman church here. Much of the Roman pottery came from the original cemetery and there have been suggestions that there was a Roman villa here although there is no other evidence for this.

Burials only started in the village during the Black Death when the Church had to undergo special consecration by the Bishop of Lincoln to accept the burials of plague victims – all previous burials had been in the neighbouring mother parish of Bringhurst. Although originally intended to be temporary the churchyard continued as permanent.

Pevsner also mentions two village greens – one south of the church and another south of that and that ‘the best houses are in the High Street’. The name given to the open space south of the church is ‘Cross Bank’ suggesting that a cross once stood here, possibly a Market Cross indicating a market place.

By the 19th century the name had changed to Easton Magna and at some point after that to Great Easton, although there is no evidence for a Little Easton close by. Although predominantly agricultural, a corset factory was founded in the village at 19 Cross Bank in the 1830s and ran for over 50 years. By 1861 it employed 40 women, one man and a boy.

There is an 1870 map of the village that shows a similar layout to the present day (Fig. 5). In addition the SMR hold landscape maps showing the ridge and furrow around the village defined by aerial photographs and field survey (Fig. 6). These show that Great Easton was part of an extensive medieval field system.

The Cambridge University Centre for Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) online database was searched for aerial photographs. There are no oblique photos in the collection and the vertical photographs are of the area around the village. Aerial photographs were available from the local history society although these show nothing not already recorded on the SMR.

### ***3.3 Fieldwalking Surveys***

There have never been any professional excavations within the village of Great Easton. However there has been a local history society fieldwalking group in existence since 1982. The fieldwalking has shown that Great Easton is part of an ancient landscape dating from prehistoric periods. Finds from the area include concentrations of Neolithic flints from the fields surrounding the village. A large number of Roman pottery sherds – mainly 4th century Nene Valley colour coated ware indicate activity particularly during the later Roman periods. Anglo-Saxon pottery and slag has also been found along with scatters of medieval pottery.

### ***3.4 Buildings***

Great Easton contains Victorian and modern houses squeezed between 17th century Ironstone buildings, some with earlier origins. Many of the buildings are listed. The earliest recorded building is the 13th century church (St. Andrews), which has evidence for Norman origins in the masonry of its west wall. Pevsner mentions Home Leigh, west of the church, as well as the late 17th – early 18th century vicarage, No. 6 Church Bank, a cruck framed cottage encased in stone and two picturesque 17th century cottages by the ford (Pevsner 1984).



Historic buildings surveys have been carried out by Nick Hill (Buildings Inspector for English Heritage). These have shown that some of the buildings have old cruck frames at their core. There are also some traditional mud walls surviving in the village.

The Images of England website was searched for information on all listed buildings within the village since 2000. These are shown in Appendix III and Fig. 7

#### **4. Archaeological Aims and Objectives**

- To understand the development of human settlement and activities in Great Easton from prehistory to the present day
- To investigate the continuity of occupation
- To investigate the history of particular properties within the village
- To investigate the spread of activity / occupation of different periods.

#### **5. Methodology**

A total of 40 test-pits were undertaken. Each test-pit measured 1m x 1m to an approximate depth of 0.6m. Test-pits were excavated by the inhabitants of Great Easton supervised by professional archaeologists from ULAS and Time Team.

A geophysical survey was undertaken to establish the presence or otherwise of detectable archaeology in three separate areas. The results of this survey were used to target two machine dug trenches in the Village Field. A small mini excavator was used to remove topsoil and overburden to the top of archaeological deposits. These were then hand cleaned and sample excavated.

Standard Time Team Big Dig recording systems were used for all test-pits. All trenches were related to the National Grid / Ordnance Datum using a Differential GPS survey system.

The work was carried out on Sunday 22nd June 2003.

#### **6. Results**

##### ***6.1 Geophysical survey***

The geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection, Bradford (Report No. 2003/47). The aim was to establish the presence or otherwise of detectable archaeology in certain areas.

Three areas were surveyed (Appendix IV, Fig. 1). These included a field in the central part of the village south of High Street (Area 1) and two smaller surveys in a field

adjacent to Rectory Farm (Area 2) and in the grounds of Manor Farm House (Area 3). The following is a summary of the results taken from the geophysical report available in Appendix IV.

#### *Area 1*

The field contains traces of earthworks including ridge and furrow and the earthworks that are likely to represent property divisions. Both magnetic and resistance measurements were taken. This area produced the most informative data set collected during the project. A number of potential anomalies were present (Appendix IV, Fig. 4). These included a linear band (A), with a number of pits close by (B), a large patch of resistance suggesting walls and corresponding with a raised area and a second linear band to the east (C). These anomalies were targeted during the test-pitting/trial trenching and turned out to be archaeological features including a ditch, a cobbled surface and a recent wall. There was also evidence for the presence of a number of pits and for ridge and furrow.

#### *Area 2*

A resistance survey was undertaken in the grounds of a large modern building (Manor Farm House). The survey was looking for the remains of an earlier manorial building within the boundaries of the property. The results show some variation in resistance; this has been attributed to landscaping and gardening. No traces of an earlier building were identified although it is possible that an earlier structure lies beneath the present building.

#### *Area 3*

A survey was carried out in a small paddock close to Rectory Farm as the land here was considered to have high archaeological potential. A significant magnetic background was produced by a buried pipe, fencing and other debris. The resistance survey revealed only minor trends thought to be agricultural or natural in nature.

### **6.2 Test-pits**

A total of 40 test-pits were excavated around the village (Fig. 8). The results are presented below by test-pit. Appendix V shows the finds by test-pit and Appendix VI shows the animal bone by test-pit.

**Test-pit 01****Name:** S & R Clarkson**Address:** 7 Church Bank**Location:** East side of the village, south of the church**Notes:** House built in 1901. Farm with a cobbled yard stood here previously.**Recorded by:** Ross Clarkson**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Medium brown soil immediately below the turf with 5% small – large stone frags, 0.5% charcoal flecks, 2.5% brick/tile and small amounts of mortar and grit.	Topsoil
2	Medium brown soil with 5% small – medium stone frags, 0.5% charcoal flecks, 1% brick/tile and small amounts of mortar.	Topsoil
3	Medium brown soil with 2.5% small – medium stone frags, 0.5% charcoal flecks.	Topsoil
4	Dark brown clayey soil with 5% small – medium stone frags, 0.5% charcoal flecks and 1% brick/tile	Clay subsoil. Drainage pipe in context 4 suggests that the soil had been previously disturbed.

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** A drainage pipe uncovered at 04m deep running east-west across the test-pit. This suggests that all levels above it are likely to be disturbed. Finds from this test-pit included animal bone, metal, glass and clay pipe. As well as post medieval pottery, three sherds of Stamford Ware were also recovered (dated to c.1050 – 1200). In view of the disturbance, this is likely to be redeposited but does suggest some activity here during the Saxo-Norman period.

**Test-pit 02****Name:** J Wright**Address:** 8 Church Bank**Location:** East side of the village, south of the church**Notes:** House built in 1901. Farm with a cobbled yard stood here previously.**Recorded by:** J. Wright**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown soil immediately below the turf with 2% small – medium stone frags, 0.5% charcoal flecks and small amounts of mortar and plaster.	Topsoil
2	Dark brown soil with 1% small stones, 0.5% charcoal flecks, 0.5% brick frags and small amounts of mortar and shell.	Topsoil
3	Dark brown soil with 2% small stones, 5% charcoal flecks, 0.5% brick frags.	Topsoil

4	Dark brown soil with 2% small – medium stones, 2% charcoal flecks, 0.5% brick frags and 0.5% mortar flecks	Topsoil
5	Medium – dark brown clayey soil with 2% small stones, 2% charcoal flecks and 0.5% brick.	Topsoil/subsoil interface?

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** Finds from this test-pit include animal bone, metal, glass and clay pipe. Pottery was also recovered from this test-pit including a large amount of post medieval pottery (over 150 sherds), two sherds of Roman pottery, three sherds of Stamford ware (1050-1200+) and one sherd of medieval pottery (1100-1400). The large amount of post medieval pottery might suggest some kind of rubbish dump; the earlier finds are likely to be residual but might suggest activity here or close by from the Roman period onwards.

**Test-pit 03**

**Name:** S. Dillon

**Address:** 10 Lounts Crescent

**Location:** North of church, close to cemetery

**Notes:** Have previously found pottery.

**Recorded by:** S. Dillon

**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m

***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown soil with small stone frags, and Brick/tile	Topsoil
2	Mid brown soil with small stone frags, and a number of brick/tile frags.	Topsoil
3	Mid brown soil with patches of medium - large stone frags.	Topsoil/subsoil
4	Broken and incomplete cobble surface (small – large stones) to the west of the trench. To the east was a light brown silty clay. Well compacted – subsoil?	Subsoil & cobbled surface – path/yard surface?

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The cobbled surface appears to be a path or yard surface of some kind. Although it is undated there were a number of finds from this trench including nine sherds of Roman pottery (2nd – 4th century), including five sherds of 4th century pottery from the context containing the cobbled surface. There are also four sherds of early Saxon pottery from above the cobbles. The Roman pottery appears quite worn and abraded while the Anglo-Saxon pottery is quite fresh. The good condition of the four Saxon sherds suggests that the surface is more likely to be Anglo-Saxon in date (AD450 – 650) and that the Roman pottery is residual.

Two sherds of medieval pottery (1100-1400) and five sherds of post medieval pottery were also recovered; these probably represent manuring.

**Test-pit 04**

**Name:** J. Cameron/ J. Ramsay  
**Address:** Church Barns, Lounts Crescent  
**Location:** North of church, close to cemetery  
**Notes:** Used to be an old barn.  
**Recorded by:** J. Ramsay  
**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

***Contexts***

<b>No:</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1	Mid-dark brown clay with 70% small - large stones, 2% charcoal flecks and 10% small-med Brick/tile	Topsoil
2	Mid-dark brown organic soil with 70% small - large stones and 5% large Brick/tile frags.	Organic rubbish layer - probably fairly recent
3	Mid-dark brown organic soil with 70% small - large stones and 5% large Brick/tile frags.	Organic rubbish layer - probably fairly recent
4	Mid-dark brown organic soil with 70% small - large stones, 5% large Brick/tile frags.and 0.5% shell	Organic rubbish layer - probably fairly recent
5	Mid-dark brown organic soil with 70% small - large stones, 5% large Brick/tile frags.	Organic rubbish layer - probably fairly recent

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The ground here appears to have been heavily disturbed – a two pence piece and baling twine were found near to the base of the test-pit and it seems that this pit may have been excavated through a fairly recent rubbish dump.

**Test-pit 05 – Not excavated****Test-pit 06**

**Name:** J. Wilson  
**Address:** 47 High Street  
**Location:** On main street  
**Notes:** Oldest part of house is 1640. Have found pottery etc.  
**Recorded by:** J. Wilson  
**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m

***Contexts***

<b>No:</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1	Medium brown gritty (90%) soil with 3% medium stone and 1% charcoal flecks.	Topsoil/disturbed ground
2	Light - medium brown soil with 8% medium - large stones, 1% charcoal flecks and small frags of brick/tile. Very gritty band at one end is probably a drainage channel.	Disturbed soil - contains probable cut for drainage channel

3	Light - medium brown soil with 30% small - large stones, 30% charcoal flecks and small frags of brick/tile.	Appears to be large amount of stone rubble and charcoal suggesting heavily disturbed ground - possibly part of larger cut for drainage? Bone and charcoal might suggest rubbish tip?
4	Predominantly stone rubble (70%) in a mixed soil matrix - grey, yellow-brown to light brown. Very mixed. 5% charcoal and 1% brick/tile. Possible lime inclusions?	Very mixed and disturbed context - Rubbish tip/drainage cut.
5	Predominantly stone rubble (60%) in a mixed soil matrix - pink, grey, yellow-brown to light red-brown. Very mixed. 5% brick/tile. Possible lime inclusions. Also small amounts of plaster (2%)	Very mixed redeposited soil and stone - probably part of drainage cut backfilled with modern debris.
6	Predominantly stone rubble (60%) in a mixed soil matrix - grey, yellow-brown to light red-brown. Very mixed. 1% brick/tile. Also wood frags.	Large amounts of metal (part of bucket?) and stone suggesting modern backfill. Wall appearing to show as definite feature.

**Photograph Nos: 16 - 18**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** There are stone fragments appearing to form a linear band visible in lowest spit (0.6m) and also Section 1 and 2. This seems to represent some sort of structural collapse and may be a demolished wall or part of an old stone-lined drainage channel. Metal at base (including nails and metal spikes) as well as loose stones and grit suggest backfill are probably of the cut for the 'wall'. The metal fragments are fairly modern (part of a painter's bucket and old cart wheels), and the other finds (post medieval pottery, bone and glass are all fairly modern). It's possible that the 'wall' might be the original wall of the barn but the finds suggest a modern date so it seems more likely to be a stone-lined drain.

**Test-pit 07**

**Name:** I. Pringle

**Address:** Granby House, 43 High Street

**Location:** On main street

**Notes:** Early Victorian House. Clay pipes been found here.

**Recorded by:** I Pringle

**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m

***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Light - medium brown soil with small stone frags, charcoal flecks and tile frags.	Topsoil
2	Light - medium brown clayey soil with medium - large stone frags, charcoal flecks and brick/tile frags.	Topsoil/subsoil
3	Light - medium brown clayey soil with small stone frags, and brick/tile frags.	Topsoil/subsoil
4	Light - medium brown clayey soil with small - medium stone frags.	Natural clay starting to show through?

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This test-pit appears to show topsoil over a mixed subsoil. Finds include post medieval/modern pottery, bone, metal, glass, clay pipe and shell. Heavy clay at base might be the natural starting to come through in patches, although a whetstone fragment from near the base suggests that the subsoil is disturbed at this level.

### Test-pit 08

**Name:** V. Snow

**Address:** Old Rectory, 36 High Street

**Location:**

**Notes:** Was a farm house pre 1860. It was lived in by Thomas Collin up to 1669 and called 'The Lamberts' afterwards. On the 1810 enclosure map it was owned by Miss Inchley. It was then owned by the Stokes family until 1840 who sold it to Hush Moore for £240. It was sold to the church in 1868 as a vicarage for £805, although it is called the Old Rectory as there is another building already called the Old Vicarage. The Rvd. William Cape was the first vicar but he never lived there. The 2<sup>nd</sup> vicar Rvd. Marshall who was the son of the Lord Mayor of London, spent a lot of money altering it with stone bays and the south wing. It was sold by the church in 1964 to Mr. Cheaney for £4750 and then sold to the Snows in 1983 for £73000.

**Recorded by:** V. Snow

**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m

#### *Contexts*

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid – dark brown soil with 2% small stones, 1% charcoal flecks and 2% brick/tile.	Topsoil
2	Mid brown soil with 1% small – medium stones, 1% charcoal flecks and 0.5% brick/tile. Animal bone in soil layer.	Topsoil
3	Mid brown clay soil with 2% small stones, 2% charcoal flecks and 1% brick along with small amounts of grit and shell.	Clay overburden
4	Mid brown clay soil with 1% very small stones, 0.5% charcoal, 0.5% brick.	Clay overburden
5	Orange – brown clay soil with 1% small stones and animal bone.	Clay overburden
6	Orange – brown clay soil, stone free with animal bone.	Clay overburden
7	Cobble layer in a dark brown matrix with 2% small stone, 1% charcoal and 1% brick	Cobbles floor surface – yard/path

**Photograph Nos:** 19 - 20

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This area has apparently been grassed since at least 1810. A building has stood here for several hundred years. The topsoil is approximately 0.2 – 0.3m deep, overlying virtually stone free clay overburden. At 0.5m a 2<sup>nd</sup> layer of topsoil with charcoal was found down to 0.6m overlying a cobble surface. This surface has probably been there since the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century at least, but is hard to date. The earliest pottery is 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century. The surface was probably an original yard surface at a lower level, a lot of build-up and overburden has accumulated since then.

**Test-pit 09****Name:** B. Glew**Address:** 39 High Street**Location:** Located in a small field known as the healing field as sick animals were more likely to recover if allowed to graze there. It was used as a farm field until 40 years ago.**Notes:** The house dates to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century – there is an old barn on the small holding. Farm appears to not have been ploughed – slight slope to the north. Previously found clay pipes.**Recorded by:** SMB**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m***Contexts***

<b>No:</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1	Light – medium brown soil immediately below turf with small stone and shell flecks and brick frags.	Topsoil
2	Orange - brown clayey soil with 5% small - large stones, shell flecks and brick/tile frags.	Topsoil/overburden
3	Orange - brown clayey soil with 30% patches of medium.	Topsoil/overburden
4	Orange – brown clay soil. Stone walling visible running diagonally across trench. Limestone slabs – loosely bonded with clay. Has one straight edge and an uncertain back edge. Fragments of daub were found embedded in black clay.	Foundations of stone wall?

**Photograph Nos: 21, 22, 48, 49, 50**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The upper layers contained numerous stones on the east side and clay soil on the west side. These stones increased in size and appeared to be laid horizontally and form a distinct edge – probably a foundation deposit for a wall. Black clay, animal bone and medieval daub came from the layers above the wall along with two sherds of medieval pottery (13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century). The wall is undated but given the presence of medieval pottery it could be relatively early.

**Test-pit 10****Name:** M. Lane / J. Davies**Address:** Holme Leigh House, 37 High Street**Location:****Notes:** House dated to 1608 and has been a farm until 1950's. Previously found clay pipes, pottery and bottles. Known to be undisturbed land - now part of the garden – old walls and a pig sty and workshops in the area - thought that there might have been a barn behind it.**Recorded by:** J. Davies**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m



**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Light – medium brown soil with 60% medium – large stone and brick frags. and animal bone. Appears to be a stone cobbled path across southern edge of pit	Topsoil and cobbled surface – path?
2	Medium orange brown soil around cobble path area with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone.	Topsoil and cobbled surface – path?
3	Medium orange brown soil around cobble path area with occasional charcoal flecks and animal bone.	Topsoil and cobbled surface – path?
4	Medium orange-brown soil around cobble path area with 30% stone.	Topsoil and cobbled surface – path?
5	Medium orange-brown soil around cobble path area with 30% stone.	Topsoil and cobbled surface – path?

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** A cobbled surface lay immediately below turf. The finds from beneath the surface are recent – post medieval/modern pottery and metal, so the cobbles are likely to be fairly modern. Excavations stopped at 0.5m when natural clay was reached.

**Test-pit 11**

**Name:** M & S Haynes

**Address:** 21 High Street

**Location:**

**Notes:** Have found Saxon and Victorian pottery.

**Recorded by:** S. Peet

**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Medium – dark brown soil with stone, charcoal, brick, mortar and grit – quite mixed.	Topsoil – very mixed.
2	Medium – dark brown soil with 1% stone, 0.5% charcoal, and 0.5% brick and grit – quite mixed.	Topsoil – very mixed.
3	Medium – dark brown soil with stone, charcoal, brick and grit – quite mixed.	Topsoil – very mixed.
4	Medium orange-brown soil with 30% large stone. Cobbles and stone set in the soil	Topsoil and cobbled surface – path?

**Photograph Nos:**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The upper deposits are very mixed and gritty with post medieval/modern pottery, animal bone, metal, glass, clay pipe and tile. At the base of the test-pit were a number of cobbles possibly representing a garden pathway.

**Test-pit 12****Name:** C. Page**Address:** Fox Hollow Farm, 17 High Street**Location:****Notes:****Recorded by:** C. Page**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Medium brown soil with 5% small stones, 1% charcoal flecks and small brick fragments (3%)	Topsoil
2	Medium brown soil with 5% small stones, 1% charcoal flecks and small brick fragments (3%)	Topsoil
3	Medium brown soil with 5% small stones, 1% charcoal flecks and small brick fragments (3%).	Topsoil

**Photograph Nos:**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** These test-pit deposits are topsoil mixed in with tree roots. Flint and limestone fragments were found at the base of test-pit and a single sherd of medieval pottery (1200-1400) was recovered.

**Test-pit 13****Name:** J. Steward**Address:** 5 Ford Bank**Location:****Notes:** Newish house on site of older house. Found clay pipes and pottery**Recorded by:****Test-pit depth:*****Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Medium brown soil with small stones, charcoal flecks and small brick fragments	Topsoil
2	Medium brown soil with small & large stones, charcoal flecks and small brick fragments	Topsoil
3	Concrete/mortar surface with large stones and large breeze blocks – wall foundation?	Wall and floor of old building?

**Photograph Nos:** 43 - 45

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This test-pit came down onto a solid surface along with what appears to be part of a wall – possibly some kind of garden building and landscaping? Finds include a single sherd of Cistercian ware (1475 – 1550) from the lower levels although this appears to be residual.

**Test-pit 14****Name:** T. Johnson**Address:** Old Bakehouse**Location:** Just south of the church. Contains a 17th century orchard.**Notes:** Garden has traces of late 17th century features.**Recorded by:** Liam Haynes**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m***Contexts***

<b>No:</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1	Medium brown soil with 2% small stones, 1% charcoal flecks and small plaster fragments.	Topsoil/make-up
2	Medium brown soil with 1% small stones, 3% charcoal flecks and some medium brick fragments. Small - large plaster fragments.	Topsoil/make-up
3	Medium brown soil with charcoal flecks and some small tile and plaster fragments.	Topsoil/make-up
4	Medium brown soil with 1% small stones, 20% charcoal flecks and some small brick fragments (2%). Small plaster flecks.	Topsoil/make-up
5	Medium brown soil with 2% large stones, charcoal flecks and some plaster fragments.	Topsoil/make-up
6	Medium brown soil with small stones, medium charcoal flecks.	Topsoil/make-up

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The ground here was very disturbed and mixed and appears to be man-made and built-up to this level. Finds include a single sherd of 4th century Roman pottery, medieval, post medieval/modern pottery, bone, metal and clay pipe but as the soil appears to be redeposited, the finds are likely to have come from elsewhere.

**Test-pit 15****Name:** J. Goff**Address:** 6 Church Bank**Location:** eastern part of the village on southern slope. Church 200m to the north. Test-pit in rear garden close to 17th century part of the house.**Notes:** Oldest building with cruck frame. Formerly 'The Crown' pub. Timber framed hall with raised crucks. Garage was originally a stable around 1700's – later workshops.**Recorded by:** Sara Robbins**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m***Contexts***

<b>No:</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
1	Medium grey-brown soil with 1% small stones, and small brick fragments.	Topsoil
2	Medium orange-brown soil with 10% small-large stones, 1% charcoal flecks and some small - medium brick fragments. Blue tiles in a line.	Topsoil/make-up. Tiles overlying pipe. Edge of path or another old service trench. Rest = cut for pipe.

3	Medium orange-brown soil with 5% small-medium stones, 2% charcoal flecks and some small - medium brick fragments.	Brick and Clay with steel pipe running NE-SW
4	Light brown soil with 10% small-medium stones, 1% charcoal fleck.	Pipe & cut of pipe

**Photograph Nos:**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The ground was very disturbed and mixed with modern cuts for service trenches. All of the finds including one sherd of 12-14th century medieval pottery, over 200 sherds of post medieval pottery, animal bone, metal, glass and clay pipe are likely to be residual.

**Test-pit 16**

**Name:** T & A Narducci

**Address:** 5 Church Bank

**Location:** Edge of the village. Faces the church

**Notes:** House used to 2 cottages of a row of 4. Used by agricultural workers. There was a cobbled road behind the house and into the garden. There were sheds and outbuildings. Part of garden used to be a rubbish dump – found old farm implements, pottery and large collection of Victorian glass bottles.

**Recorded by:** Kristina

**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m

***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid – dark brown soil with numerous stones, charcoal flecks, brick/tile, pottery, metal, glass etc. Very mixed.	Mixed topsoil
2	Mid – dark brown soil with numerous stones, charcoal flecks, brick/tile, pottery, metal, glass etc. Very mixed.	Mixed topsoil
3	Mid – dark brown soil with brick/tile, pottery, metal.	Mixed topsoil
4	Mid – dark brown soil with numerous stones, brick/tile, pottery, metal, glass etc. Very mixed.	Mixed topsoil

**Photograph Nos:-**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** There was a lot of debris and rubbish within this test-pit including metal, glass, clay pipe and post-medieval/modern pottery as well as numerous kitchen implements. It seems likely to be an old rubbish tip. The brick and slate indicates the possible demolition of outbuildings.

**Test-pit 17**

**Name:** C. Davidson

**Address:** 3 Church Bank

**Location:**

**Notes:** Found Victorian glass bottles

**Recorded by:** J. Chant

**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Immediately below the turf – scattering of broken glass bottles, china, pipe etc.	Mixed topsoil – redeposited rubbish tip
2	Mid – dark brown soil. Very mixed with scattering of small pieces of china and glass	Mixed topsoil – redeposited rubbish tip
3	Mid – dark brown soil. Very mixed with scattering of small pieces of china and glass	Mixed topsoil – redeposited rubbish tip
4	Mid – dark brown soil. Artefacts petering out.	Mixed topsoil
5	Orange clay subsoil with charcoal flecks	Subsoil
6	Orange clay subsoil with charcoal flecks	Subsoil

**Photograph Nos: 23 - 24**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The upper layers contained a lot of rubbish and debris, while the lower subsoil contains charcoal flecks overlying natural clay. A single sherd of Roman pottery was found; the remainder is post-medieval/modern along with animal bone, metal, glass, tile and a bone brush. This may be a Victorian/early 20th century rubbish tip.

**Test-pit 18**

**Name:** J. Hytch

**Address:** Clock House, 1 Church Bank

**Location:** Near church green – east side of village, 150m south off the church.

**Notes:** House was built in 1881. Clock house was the smithy and home of the clock maker. Two cottages were burnt down in 1920s and an ornate stone was found in the garden. Previously found pottery here. Garden is raised 1m higher than the road level. Picture of cottages provided.

**Recorded by:** A Polch

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5-6m

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown topsoil with 1% small stones and 1% charcoal flecks	Topsoil
2	Mid brown topsoil with 90% small stones and 1% charcoal flecks	Gravel immediately below topsoil
3	Tiles set in mortar. Blue & red 6” square	Likely floor of earlier cottage?
4	Mortar and clay with some brick frags	Make-up for tile floor.
5	Brown clay with medium – large stones	Coming down onto natural clay

6	Grey clay	Natural undisturbed clay
7	Grey and orange clay	Natural undisturbed clay

**Photograph Nos:**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The tiles probably formed a floor surface of some kind – possibly associated with the 20th century cottages that once stood here. Finds include medieval pottery (1200-1400) indicating some earlier activity here.

**Test-pit 19**

**Name:** M. Clifford

**Address:** Walnut Tree Cottage, 10 High Street

**Location:**

**Notes:** House – 1760. Have found pottery and clay pipes. Believed the area may have been part of the rubbish tip

**Recorded by:** J. Clifford

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Medium brown soil with 5% small stone, charcoal flecks and brick fragments	Topsoil
2	Medium brown soil with 10% charcoal flecks.	Topsoil
3	Medium brown soil	Topsoil
4	Medium brown soil	Topsoil
5	Light - medium brown soil	Topsoil/subsoil

**Photograph Nos:** 26, 66, 67

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This pit was nearly all topsoil with some subsoil at the base. Some layering in the sections might suggest dumping of some kind. The pottery was nearly all post medieval (17th century onwards) although a single sherd of 4th century Roman pottery might indicate earlier activity in the area.

**Test-pit 20**

**Name:** P Cranney

**Address:** Poppy Cottage, 8 High Street

**Location:**

**Notes:** House dates to 1760 – was thatched. Found pottery and iron artefacts.

**Recorded by:** NS

**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown soil with 5% medium stones, small charcoal flecks and 3% brick/tile	Topsoil
2	Medium – dark brown soil with 2% medium stones, 5% small charcoal flecks and 1% brick/tile.	Topsoil
3	Orange-brown clayey soil with large stones	Topsoil/subsoil
4	Orange-brown clayey soil with 1% stones and 5% charcoal	Topsoil/subsoil
5	Light orange-brown soil with 2% stone and 2% charcoal	Subsoil
6	Light orange - yellow-brown soil	Subsoil
7	Light yellow-brown soil	Natural clay

**Photograph Nos:** 64, 65

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This test-pit shows dark brown topsoil over subsoil and natural clays. Finds are all from the topsoil and include bone, clay pie, tile, post medieval pottery and a single sherd of medieval pottery (1100+).

**Test-pit 21**

**Name:** E. Hankey

**Address:** Post Office, 6 High Street

**Location:**

**Notes:** Oldest part of house is 400 years old. Site chosen as it is undisturbed.

**Recorded by:** D. Hankey

**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Brick and cobbles immediately below turf. Includes mortar and grit.	Surface
2	Pale yellow sand beneath cobbles and dark soil with charcoal and brick beneath bricks.	Make-up for surface
3	Brown sandy soil – 10% charcoal deposit along edge of pit	Make-up for surface
4	Orange - brown soil and clay – 10% charcoal deposit along edge of pit	Make-up for surface

**Photograph Nos:** 60-63

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The cobbled area immediately below the turf may be a previous floor of an old outbuilding or yard. The remainder appears to be make-up for this surface. 50+ sherds of post-medieval pottery (the earliest dating 1650 – 1780) came from the deposits below the floor so the cobbled surface is likely to be post-medieval in date.

**Test-pit 22 – Not Dug**

**Test-pit 23****Name:** S. Moreland**Address:** 13 Cross Bank**Location:****Notes:** Oldest part of the house is 1700's. Garden used to have a trackway through it to fields. Found pottery and clay pipe, spurs and a coin (c. 1774) in an area nearby.**Recorded by:** S. Moreland**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Light – medium brown topsoil with 15% small stone and 5% brick fragments	Topsoil
2	Dark brown topsoil with 15% small stone, 10% brick fragments and small amounts of mortar and plaster	Topsoil
3	Dark brown topsoil with 20% medium stone, 1% charcoal, 10% brick/tile fragments and small amounts of mortar and plaster	Topsoil/make-up
4	Dark brown topsoil with 10% large stone, 2% charcoal, 5% brick/tile fragments.	Topsoil/make-up
5	Dark brown topsoil with 3% large stone, and 1% brick/tile fragments. Becoming more clayey.	Topsoil/make-up

**Photograph Nos:** -**Discussion/Interpretation:** This area appears to have a lot of household rubbish and garden soil. Finds include 40 + sherds of post-medieval pottery, animal bone and a piece of late 13th – 14th century tile.**Test-pit 24****Name:** C & E Jefferson**Address:** The Old Butchers, 16 Cross Bank**Location:****Notes:****Recorded by:****Test-pit depth:** 0.4m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown soil with small stones, charcoal flecks and brick/ tile. Lot of grit and plaster.	Topsoil
2	Dark brown soil with stones, charcoal flecks and brick & mortar fragments.	Topsoil
3	Dark brown soil with stones, charcoal flecks and brick/tile fragments.	Topsoil
4	Dark brown soil with stones. Glass vase found in corner	Topsoil



**Photograph Nos:-**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This test-pit contains nearly all topsoil – a layer of ash visible in the section suggests some modern disturbance. Pottery includes two sherds of 2nd – 4th century Roman pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery (1100 – 1400) as well as post-medieval pottery. Although these finds are residual, they do suggest some activity close by in the Roman period and later.

**Test-pit 25**

**Name:** Jane Boulter

**Address:** Vine Cottage, 18 Cross Bank

**Location:** Centre of Great Easton.

**Notes:** Used to be an old wash house here (19th century). House previously owned by the owner of the ‘Old Corset Factory’ which is now a house next door. Was also previously a patio.

**Recorded by:** J. Boulter

**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m

***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Orange-brown sand	Sub floor for patio
2	Dark soil with common charcoal.	Latest fill of pit – probably ash from a fire.
3	Medium brown soil with lots of pottery, bone, glass, metal etc.	Pit fill
4	Medium brown soil.	Pit fill
5	Medium – dark brown soil.	Pit fill
6	Yellow clay. Evidence for cess waste	Pit fill – natural clay at base.

**Photograph Nos: 32**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** Test-pit appears to be cut through a rubbish pit used to dispose of human cess-pit waste, household waste and most recently ash and charcoal from a fire. The finds suggest a mainly post-medieval/modern date.

**Test-pit 26**

**Name:** J & R Booth

**Address:** 4 Caldecote Road

**Location:**

**Notes:** House is 200 years old.

**Recorded by:** J. Booth

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark grey-brown clay loam with charcoal flecks and fragments of ironstone, mortar and gravel.	Topsoil
2	Dark grey-brown clay loam with charcoal flecks and fragments of ironstone, mortar and gravel.	Topsoil
3	Dark grey-brown clay loam with charcoal flecks and fragments of ironstone, mortar and gravel.	Topsoil
4	Mid orange-grey silty clay – very compact	Subsoil.

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This test-pit comprises nearly all topsoil containing three sherds of later medieval pottery (1100-1400) along with post-medieval pottery, glass and clay pipe.

**Test-pit 27**

**Name:** H. Bird

**Address:** The Sun Inn, 6 Cross Bank

**Location:**

**Notes:**

**Recorded by:**

**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Light – mid brown topsoil, 10% grit. Includes roofing slate, glass and wood	Topsoil
2	Light – mid brown topsoil, 10% grit. Includes tile and plastic	Topsoil
3	Brick floor	Brick surface
4	Excavation through the floor revealed sandy brown soil with common stones	Surface make-up

**Photograph Nos: 27, 28**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The main feature in this test-pit was a brick surface beneath the topsoil. All of the finds are from above the brick surface. The pottery is post-medieval/modern with a single sherd of medieval pottery (1200-1400). The brick surface is likely to be modern.

**Test-pit 28****Name:** A. Wallis**Address:** 5 Cross Bank**Location:**

**Notes:** Looking for foundations if the 17th century house demolished in 1950. May have been a pub (The Fox and Hounds). Large number of clay pipes found on the site (17th – 20th century). Site was the village blacksmith's in early 20th century and lot of metal objects found in the garden. Present house built in 1963.

**Recorded by:** DA Wallis**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown topsoil with brick fragments.	Topsoil
2	Red-brown soil with patches of mortar (20%). Also brick/tile and limestone fragments.	Make-up deposit?
3	Stone fragments in a line across edge of test-pit	Possibly foundation remains?
4	Stone rubble in a brown soil matrix	Possibly foundation remains?

**Photograph Nos:** 29

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The Ironstone rubble layer beneath the topsoil may be the foundations of an old wall. It is possible that this may be an old structure as six sherds of Stamford Ware (1050-1200), were recovered from this pit. However all of the pottery came from the upper layers above the rubble and it seems more likely that this is a more recent structure that disturbed earlier deposits.

**Test-pit 29****Name:** Mrs Spiers**Address:** Garden Cottage, 2 Banbury Lane**Location:****Notes:****Recorded by:** S. Amoo**Test-pit depth:** 0.4m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown soil with 5% stone and charcoal flacks and brick fragments	Topsoil
2	Mid brown soil with 5% stone and 2% charcoal flacks and 4% brick fragments	Topsoil
3	Mid brown soil containing 15% stones, 2% charcoal and frequent mortar flecks (5-10%).	Topsoil disturbed

**Photograph Nos:** 46-47

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This pit comprises mainly topsoil although the lower layers contain large stones and modern pottery and may be disturbed.

### Test-pit 30

**Name:** G. McIntyre

**Address:** Meadowside, 9 Banbury Lane

**Location:**

**Notes:** House built in 1960s.

**Recorded by:**

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

#### *Contexts*

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid grey-brown clay loam. Friable with 5% charcoal also ironstone and CBM.	Topsoil
2	Mid grey-brown clay loam. Friable with 5% charcoal also ironstone. .	Topsoil
3	Mid orange-brown silty clay. Very compact. 5% pale orange mottles.	Subsoil

**Photograph Nos:** 30, 31

**Discussion/Interpretation:** All of the finds came from the topsoil including more than 30 sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery (1200 – 1400).

### Test-pit 31

**Name:** T. Uppal

**Address:** ByBrook House, 1 Cross Bank

**Location:**

**Notes:**

**Recorded by:** C. Uppal

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

#### *Contexts*

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown soil with 10% small – medium stone, 5% charcoal, 5% brick/tile.	Topsoil
2	Mid brown soil with 25% small – medium stone and 5% small brick/tile fragments.	Topsoil
3	Mid brown soil with 25% small – medium stone, 25% charcoal flecks and 20% brick/tile.	Topsoil
4	Mid brown soil with 5% charcoal and 5% brick/tile.	Topsoil
5	yellow-brown clay soil	Clay subsoil

**Photograph Nos:** -

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This test-pit produced a large number of sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery from the topsoil (175+) along with animal bone, glass and shell suggesting this is relatively recent garden soil.

### Test-pit 32

**Name:** B. Wright

**Address:** Park Farm, 3 Barnsdale

**Location:**

**Notes:** Used to be a farm. Pottery found

**Recorded by:** B. Wright

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

#### *Contexts*

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown clay loam with 0.5% stone flecks, 0.2% charcoal and grit. Contains bone, CBM and clinker.	Topsoil
2	Mid brown clay loam with 0.5% stone flecks, 0.2% charcoal and grit. Contains bone, CBM and clinker.	Topsoil
3	Mid brown clay loam with 0.5% stone flecks, 0.2% charcoal and grit. Contains bone, CBM and clinker.	Topsoil
4	Mid brown clay loam with 0.5% stone flecks, 0.2% charcoal and grit. Contains bone, CBM and clinker.	Topsoil
5	Yellow clay with pale grey mottles. Compact with charcoal flecks.	Natural clay

#### **Photograph Nos:**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** Most of the finds comprised post-medieval/modern pottery with one sherd of medieval pottery (1200 – 1400) as well as bone, metal, flint, glass, clay pipe and tile from the topsoil overlying the clay subsoil suggesting some rubbish tipping in this area.

### Test-pit 33

**Name:** H. Hemmings

**Address:** 9 Barnsdale

**Location:**

**Notes:**

**Recorded by:** RWK

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

#### *Contexts*

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Grey-brown silty clay loam. Friable with 5% small stones, 5-10% charcoal and brick tile fragments (c. 5% CMB). Charcoal & clinker lumps with some root disturbance.	Garden topsoil

2	Grey-brown silty clay loam. Friable with 5% small stones, 5-10% charcoal and brick tile fragments (c. 5% CMB). Charcoal & clinker lumps with some root disturbance.	Garden topsoil
3	Grey-brown silty clay loam. Friable with 5% small stones, 5-10% charcoal and brick tile fragments (c. 5% CMB). Charcoal & clinker lumps with some root disturbance.	Garden topsoil
4	Orange-brown silty clay	Subsoil
5	Orange-brown silty clay	Subsoil

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** Finds from the topsoil include over 100 sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery as well as animal bone, metal, flint, glass, clay pipe and tile suggesting possible rubbish dumping here.

**Test-pit 34**

**Name:** M. Cook

**Address:** Brookside Cottage, 12 Brook Lane

**Location:**

**Notes:** House dated to 1630. Garden at one time included the paddock. In the 18th century the paddock was an orchard. Cottage was held in copyright by the abbots of Peterborough by the Freers from at least 1733 to 1939.

**Recorded by:** J. Cook

**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m

***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown soil with 10% small stones, 2% charcoal and small amounts of brick /tile and mortar.	Garden topsoil/fire dump
2	Mid brown soil with 10% small stones, 2% charcoal and small amounts of brick /tile and mortar.	Garden topsoil/fire dump
3	Mid brown soil with 5% small stones, 0.5% charcoal and small amounts of brick /tile and mortar.	Garden topsoil/fire dump
4	Mid brown soil with few small stones, charcoal flecks and small amounts of brick /tile and mortar.	Garden topsoil/fire dump
5	Mid brown soil with few small stones.	Garden topsoil/fire dump

**Photograph Nos: -**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This test-pit has a thick layer of topsoil suggesting considerable garden build up. The ashes suggest the dumping of fireplace deposits here – possibly a rubbish pit. The quantity and variety of finds also suggest this. They include two sherds of Stamford ware (1050-1200+), two sherds of medieval pottery (1100+) as well as the post-medieval pottery, animal bone, metal, glass and clay pipe.

**Test-pit 35 – Not dug****Test-pit 36****Name:** S & J Wilkinson**Address:** Broadgate Cottage, 16 Broadgate**Location:****Notes:** House is 350 years old. Found pottery & clay pipes**Recorded by:** J Wilkinson**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown soil with 5% small stones, 3% charcoal and 3% brick/tile	Garden topsoil
2	Mid brown soil with 5% small stones, 3% charcoal and 3% brick/tile. Wood roots visible.	Garden topsoil
3	Mid brown soil with 3% charcoal and 5% brick/tile	Garden topsoil
4	Mid brown soil with 2% medium stones, 2% charcoal flecks and 5% large brick/tile fragments.	Garden topsoil
5	Orange-brown soil. Few small – medium stones and common charcoal (10%)	Subsoil
6	Orange-brown soil. Few small – medium stones and common charcoal (10%).	Clay subsoil – natural clay.

**Photograph Nos:** 12

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This pit comprises topsoil overlying clay subsoil and natural clay. There are numerous finds including one sherd of med pottery (1100+) post-medieval/modern pottery, animal bone, metal, a stone ball, glass, a bone knife, clay-pipe and tile.

**Test-pit 37****Name:** J. Craythorne**Address:** 14 Broadgate**Location:****Notes:** Ground once belonged to 17th century former farm. Currently a vegetable garden.**Recorded by:** B ? & J. Craythorne**Test-pit depth:** 0.6m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid – dark brown soil with small stones and several small fragments of brick/tile	Garden topsoil
2	Mid – dark brown soil with small – medium stones and several small-medium fragments of brick/tile. Common amounts of charcoal – dump from fire or tree roots?	Garden topsoil

3	Mid – dark brown soil with small stones, flecks of charcoal and several small fragments of brick/tile	Garden topsoil
4	Mid – dark brown soil with small – medium stones and several small-medium fragments of brick/tile. Lots of charcoal, along with animal bone and teeth.	Garden topsoil/dumping of rubbish
5	Mid – dark brown soil with 5% medium stones.	Garden topsoil/dumping of rubbish
6	Mid – dark brown soil with 5% medium stones.	Garden topsoil/dumping of rubbish

**Photograph Nos:** 14, 15

**Discussion/Interpretation:** There is a lot of rubbish and charcoal in the upper layers (0.4m), possibly dumps from fires etc. The line visible in section at 0.17m is probably the digging depth of the vegetable plot. The majority of finds are above 0.4m and include one sherd of Stamford Ware (1050 –1200+), eight sherds of med pottery (1100-1400), animal bone, metal, glass, clay pipe and tile. This may be part of a midden/rubbish pit.

**Test-pit 38**

**Name:** K. Moon

**Address:** Dove Cottage, off Broadgate

**Location:**

**Notes:** On site of Old farm. Found pottery

**Recorded by:** K. Moon

**Test-pit depth:** 0.5m

***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Mid brown topsoil	Garden topsoil
2	Red-brown soil with brick and coal fragments	Garden topsoil
3	Light brown soil with brick and coal fragments	Garden topsoil
4	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with stones and brick fragments	Subsoil
5	Orange-grey clay and ironstone frags.	Natural clay

**Photograph Nos:** 13

**Discussion/Interpretation:** The upper layers of topsoil contain three sherds of medieval pottery (1100-1400), with one sherd of 3rd century Roman pottery and two sherds of Cistercian ware (1475-1550.) from the lower topsoil layers.

**Trench 39/40 – see 6.3 Trenches**



**Test-pit 41****Name:****Address:****Location: Village field****Notes:****Recorded by:****Test-pit depth: 0.5m*****Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown soil, occasional stones	Topsoil
2	Dark brown soil, occasional stones	Topsoil
3	Dark brown soil, occasional stones	Topsoil
4	Orange-brown soil	Subsoil
5	Orange-brown soil	Subsoil

**Photograph Nos: 68-69**

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This pit comprises topsoil overlying subsoil onto natural boulder clay. Pottery includes 12 sherds of Stamford ware (1050 – 1200+) and 14 sherds of medieval pottery (1200-1400) probably from ploughing & manuring in this field

**Test-pit 42****Name:****Address:****Location: village field****Notes:****Recorded by:****Test-pit depth: 0.5m*****Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown soil, occasional stones	Topsoil
2	Mid brown soil, occasional stones	Topsoil /Subsoil
3	Orange- brown soil	Subsoil
4	Orange- brown soil	Subsoil
5	Orange- brown clayey soil	Subsoil/natural clay
6	Orange brown clay	Subsoil/natural

**Photograph Nos:** 70-71

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This pit comprises a thin topsoil overlying subsoil onto natural boulder clay. The pottery includes one sherd of Stamford ware (1050-1200+) and two sherds of medieval pottery (1100+) and is probably representative of manuring and ploughing in this field.

**Test-pit 43****Name:****Address:****Location:** Village field**Notes:****Recorded by:****Test-pit depth:** 0.6m***Contexts***

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Dark brown soil, occasional stones	Topsoil
2	Dark brown clayey soil, occasional stones	Topsoil/ploughsoil
3	Dark brown soil, occasional stones	Topsoil/ploughsoil
4	Orange- brown soil	Subsoil
5	Orange- brown soil	Subsoil/natural
6	Orange- brown soil	Subsoil/natural clay

**Photograph Nos:** 71-72

**Discussion/Interpretation:** Pottery from the topsoil/subsoil interface includes five sherds of Stamford ware (1050-1200+) probably from ploughing and manuring in this area.

**Test-pit 44- NOT DUG****Test-pit 45- NOT DUG****Test-pit 46****Name:****Address:****Location:** Village field**Notes:****Recorded by:** I. Meileggie**Test-pit depth:**

**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Red brick mortared wall, 2 courses wide below turf. Dug into topsoil.	Wall and cut for it.

**Photograph Nos:** 53-54

**Discussion/Interpretation:** This pit came down onto the foundations of a brick and mortar wall identified by the geophysical survey. No finds were recorded but the brick type suggests that it is probably not very old.

**Test-pit 47****Name:****Address:****Location:** Village field**Notes:****Recorded by:** S. Kingston**Test-pit depth:** 0.45m**Contexts**

No:	Description	Interpretation
1	Light-mid brown topsoil with 10% small – medium stones.	Topsoil
2	Light-mid brown topsoil with 40% medium stones, 5% charcoal and 10% brick/tile.	Topsoil
3	Orange-brown clay soil with 5% small stones, 2% charcoal and 1% brick/tile.	Cut/Fill for gully
4	Orange-brown clay soil with 5% small stones, 2% charcoal and 1% brick/tile	Cut/Fill for gully/ natural clay

**Photograph Nos:** 51-52

**Discussion/Interpretation:** Small gully – possibly a drainage gully? Undated.

**6.3 Trenches**

Trench 39 was a 10m x 1.2m long trench located over a geophysical anomaly close to the village hall (Fig. 8). The topsoil was removed by machine to reveal a cobbled surface composed of sub-rounded and angular stones in a yellow clay matrix. At the western end was a cut containing a mixed fill of mid-brown clay and a few modern animal bones. This is likely to be a service trench identified as an anomaly during the geophysical survey. Two sherds of medieval pottery (1200-1400) were recovered from the topsoil. A section was excavated below the surface but no finds were recovered from beneath it and the cobbled surface remains undated; it is probably more likely to be of recent origin, perhaps part of a yard or hard standing.

Trench 40 was a 12 x 1.2m wide trench positioned to look at a geophysical anomaly thought to be a ditch running north-east - south-west (Fig 8). The ditch (T40, Context 3) was uncovered at the east end of the trench along with a gravelly layer which may possibly be a surface. The pottery from the ditch comprises two sherds of late Saxon (10th century) pottery. A second deposit with a similar fill was identified at the west end

of the trench – this may be either another ditch or similar feature (T40 Context 4), or more likely a deeper deposit of ploughsoil. This deposit contained a sherd of Roman pottery and 23 sherds of Stamford ware. Context 2 which overlay the eastern ditch contained three sherds of Roman pottery and 26 sherds of Stamford ware. It seems likely that this deposit and context 4 represent medieval agricultural activity – perhaps furrows from ploughing.

## 7. The Finds Evidence - Nicholas J. Cooper

### 7.1 Summary

The 42 test pits/trenches excavated across the village generated a large dataset of finds ranging from the Roman period to the modern. The most diagnostic, chronologically and the most numerous, were finds of pottery of which there were 2,271 sherds weighing over 21kg. Also numerous were finds of animal bone resulting from domestic refuse. Additionally finds of modern glass, clay tobacco pipes, objects of metal and bone, building materials and oyster shell were also recorded.

Specialist analysis was focused on the pottery of Roman, Early Anglo-Saxon and medieval date as this could contribute most usefully to the main research aim of the project, to establish the origin and development of the early village and aspects of continuity.

The quantification of the pottery finds can be summarised as follows

Period	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date range
Roman	21	108	AD43-410
Early Saxon	4	60	AD450-650
Saxo-Norman	78	317	c.1000-1200
Medieval	62	383	c.1100-1550
Post-med/mod	2106	18123	1550-Present

### 7.2 Roman pottery (Fig. 9)

The finds of Roman pottery from the test pitting were most significant from pit 3 behind 10 Lount's Crescent, which contained nine sherds (see table below). These included examples from the very late Roman period including a sherd of Oxford red colour-coated ware (imitating earlier Roman samian) but actually dating to the period AD360-400. Additionally there were sherds of late Roman Nene Valley colour-coated ware.

Location	Trench	Roman43-410		Comments				
		Sherds	Weight					
8ChurchB	2 US	1	1	Misc oxidised (orange) ware 2nd-4th cent				
8ChurchB	2 (3)	1	2	Nene Valley Colourcoated ware beaker/flagon 4th century				
10Lount's	3 US	1	4	grey ware 2nd-4th				
10Lount's	3 (1)	1	8	grey ware 2nd-4th				
10Lount's	3 (2)	2	6	Nene Valley Colourcoated ware beaker mid 2nd century+				
10Lount's	3 (4)	5	28	Nene Valley CC 4th cent: Oxfordshire Red colourcoated 360+				
Stonewalls	14 (6)	1	2	Nene Valley CC 4th cent plain rim dish				
3ChurchB	17 (3)	1	4	Nene Valley Grey ware 2nd-3rd cent				
10HighSt	19 (5)	1	6	?Nene Valley CC 4th cent				
16CrossB	24 (3)	1	4	White ware 2nd-4th				
16CrossB	24 (4)	1	5	Grey ware 2nd -4th cent				
DoveBroad	38 (5)	1	26	Nene Valley greyware bead rim bowl 3rd cent				
BackField	40 (2)	3	10	?Roman greyware				
BackField	40 (4)	1	2	Nene valley CC beaker mid2nd-3rd				
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>108</b>					

Isolated sherds of Roman period pottery also came from test pits along Church Bank, Cross Bank and in the north west of the village on Broadgate, as well as the Backfield (Fig. 9).

### 7.3 Anglo-Saxon pottery (Fig. 10)

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was confined to the Test Pit 3, at 10 Lount's Crescent.

Early Anglo-Saxon Pottery 450-650			
Location	Trench	Sherds	Weight
10Lount's	3 (2)	1	2
10Lount's	3 (3)	1	12
10Lount's	3 (4)	2	46

### 7.4 Saxo-Norman pottery (Fig. 10)

The Saxo-Norman pottery assemblage from the test pits is impressive and has added significantly to the previous findings (see Table below). In particular, test pits in the Backfield behind the village hall contained the greatest concentrations of Saxo-Norman pottery (67 sherds of Stamford ware and two of shell-tempered ware).

Saxo-Norman pottery from Test Pits				
Location	Trench	Sherds	Weight	Comments
7ChurchB	1 (1)	2	10	Stamford 1050-1200+
7ChurchB	1 (2)	1	6	Stamford 1050-1200+
8ChurchB	2 US	3	22	Stamford 1050-1200+
5CrossB	28 (1)	2	4	Stamford 10th-12th; Stanion-Lyveden
5CrossB	28 (2)	4	16	Stamford 1050-1200: Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
12BrookLa	34 (3)	2	4	Stamford 1050-1200+: Stanion-Lyveden type 1100+
14BroadG	37 (2)	1	2	Stamford 1050-1200+
BackField	40 (2)	26	106	Stamford 1050-1200+
BackField	40 (3)	2	3	Shell-tempered ware poss late saxon 10thcent
BackField	40 (4)	23	74	Stamford 1050-1200+
BackField	41 (2)	8	28	Stamford 1050-1200+
BackField	41 (4)	4	16	Stamford 1050-1200+
BackField	42 (3)	1	6	Stamford 1050-1200+
BackField	43 (4)	5	32	Stamford 1050-1200+

### 7.5 Medieval pottery (Fig. 11)

A substantial amount of medieval pottery was recovered from the test-pits (see Table below). The distribution of medieval pottery is evenly distributed through the entire village with less of a concentration in the village field.

Medieval pottery from Test Pits				
Location	Trench	Sherds	Weight	Comments
8ChurchB	2 (2)	1	4	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
10Lount's	3 (2)	2	8	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400: Bourne 1250+
39HighSt	9 (1)	1	6	Stanion-Lyveden type 13th-14th

39HighSt	9 (3)	1	1	Stanion-Lyveden 1100-1400
FoxHFHS	12 US	1	8	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
6ChurchB	15 (3)	1	10	Stanion-Lyveden 12th-14th
1ChurchB	18 (1)	1	10	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
1ChurchB	18 (4)	1	4	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
8HighSt	20 (3)	1	2	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100+
2HighSt	22 (2)	1	2	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
16CrossB	24 (3)	1	4	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
SunInn	27 (2)	1	8	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
9Banbury	30 (1)	1	10	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
3Barnsdal	32 US	1	26	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
12BrookLa	34 (2)	1	2	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100+
12BrookLa	34 (4)	1	4	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100+
16BroadG	36 (2)	1	8	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100+
14BroadG	37 (3)	1	3	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
14BroadG	37 (5)	3	30	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
14BroadG	37 (6)	4	36	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
DoveBroad	38 (2)	1	6	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
DoveBroad	38 (3)	2	18	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100-1400
BackField	39 US	2	18	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
BackField	41 (5)	14	30	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400
BackField	42 (5)	1	8	Stanion-Lyveden type 1100+
BackField	42 (6)	1	2	Stanion-Lyveden type 1200-1400

Later medieval pottery (Cistercian and Midland Purple wares) dating to the 15th and 16th century is absent from the village field but is in evidence from elsewhere (see table below).

Late Medieval pottery from Test Pits				
Location	Trench	Sherds	Weight	Comments
5FordBnk	13 (3)	1	12	Cistercian ware 1475-1550
DoveBroad	38 (5)	2	10	Cistercian ware 1475-1550
16BroadG	36 (6)	1	32	Midland Purple 1375-1550
16CrossB	24 (4)	1	28	Midland Purple 1375-1550
Stonewalls	14 (5)	1	4	Midland Purple 1375-1550
4Caldecott	26 US	3	17	Midland Purple 1375-1550: Stanion-Lyveden Type

## 8. Discussion

Test-pitting is designed to provide a sample of deposits and finds distribution rather than identifying features. Although very few archaeological features were recorded, the test-pitting has nevertheless provided us with useful background knowledge of the history of Great Easton dating back to the Roman period. Most of the features recorded are likely to be modern (surfaces and walls etc. However, the features in Trench 40 appear to represent early medieval boundary plots and evidence for ploughing. There may well be

other early features in this area identified from the geophysical survey. In addition the surface found in Test-pit 3 may be Anglo-Saxon or even possibly Roman.

Analysis of the assemblage and its distribution has both confirmed, and added considerably to, the findings of earlier work (Fig. 12), which suggested the existence of a Roman period settlement (probably with an Iron Age antecedent), in the north-eastern part of the village, on higher ground around the church and immediately to the north in Lount's Crescent. The presence of an Iron Age settlement is based on previous findings of two sherds of scored ware and two of shell-tempered pottery of this date from the area of the cemetery behind Lount's Crescent. Added to this was the recent discovery of a beehive quern from the garden of 6, Church Bank as well as a single sherd of scored ware from the Brook on the southern edge of the village.

The greatest concentration of Roman period pottery from previous work had been from the churchyard and from Lount's Crescent (40 sherds including a 2nd century samian ware bowl), although two other concentrations are worth noting. The first of these was a group of twenty-one sherds from a plot on the corner of Broadgate and the High Street at the north end of the village about 100m west of Lount's Crescent. The second comprises thirteen sherds, which were recovered from beside the Brook on the southern edge of the village, close to where Banbury Lane runs down to it, in the same location as the Iron Age sherd mentioned above. The finds by the Brook might suggest erosion of middening activity rather than actual buildings in this low lying location, but significantly the scatter also contained an early Anglo-Saxon sherd, six Saxo-Norman and twenty medieval sherds.

During the present investigation Roman pottery was recorded from Church Bank, Cross Bank and in the north west of the village on Broadgate, as well as the Backfield. Pottery of this date had not previously been recovered from Church Bank or the Backfield. These isolated findings could represent the results of the manuring of infield plots surrounding the settlement. The early Anglo-Saxon pottery from pit 3 in Lount's Crescent, whilst consistent with earlier finds from that garden and the adjacent churchyard, needs to be put in the wider context of earlier, field-walked finds from the modern cemetery and fields, immediately to the northeast of this site, and fields to the north of the village (see Liddle 1994, fig.9.2). The association of very late Roman pottery with early Anglo-Saxon pottery in the same contexts in Pit 3 is suggestive of continuity of the Roman period settlement into the Early Anglo-Saxon period (*c.* AD450-650). The good condition of the four Saxon sherds suggested that the surface being excavated was a feature of that date and that the Roman material was residual.

The subsequent development of the early Anglo-Saxon settlement and its exact relationship with the eleventh century settlement documented in Domesday, is difficult to trace. This is because we cannot identify pottery, which is diagnostically from the period *c.* 650-850 (the Middle Anglo-Saxon), and hence we cannot identify sites of this period. It may be that the region simply does not use pottery during this period (becomes aceramic), or that the pottery fabrics continue unchanged from the Early Anglo-Saxon period. The situation becomes clearer in the Late Anglo-Saxon period with the beginning of production at nearby Stamford, Lincs. However, analysis of the present assemblage by Deborah Sawday has only identified one example of the earliest products of the industry, which came from Pit 28 at 5, Cross Bank (dated 10th-12th century). It would appear then, that the majority of the material belongs to the very late Anglo-Saxon and Norman period



c. AD 1050 to 1200, and that there is therefore a potential gap of up to 400 years in the village's early development that we cannot fill.

The Saxo-Norman pottery assemblage from the test pits is nevertheless impressive. Previously, about 40 Saxo-Norman sherds (predominantly Stamford Ware) had been identified from various parts of the village, but particularly to the rear of properties along the southern side of Cross Bank, including the Sun Inn (12 sherds), and along the west side of Brook Lane (10 sherds), but none along the line of High Street itself. The previously known distribution of medieval sherds intensified the impression that most activity lay at the south end of the village and beside the Brook, with a further concentration continuing up around the church. However, finds from the test pitting programme have demonstrated that Saxo-Norman and medieval activity was widespread throughout the village and importantly was indicated in the rear of properties along the line of High Street, Church Bank, Cross Bank and Broadgate.

There was a significant concentration of Saxo-Norman pottery from the Village field. Most of this derived from the long machine trench (Trench 40), mainly from contexts (3) and (4), identified as possible boundary features or early furrows, and so is a reflection of volume of deposit removed rather than actual concentration. The crucial thing is that rubbish was accumulating in plot boundaries in the 11th century, and that land division within the village was already well established by at least this time. How much earlier it was actually established is a moot point. Detailed survey in the adjacent parishes (the Medbourne Area Survey, Liddle 1996, 5) has established a pattern where Stamford ware is not present on any of the sites, which we recognise as Early Anglo-Saxon, unless they subsequently become medieval villages. This would indicate that a reorganisation of the landscape takes place during the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (the 8th and 9th centuries), which leaves many of those sites abandoned whilst the remainder become the nucleated villages around which field systems are developed. The distinct lack of settlements that we can recognise as Middle Anglo-Saxon is probably due to the fact that they lie underneath the present day villages.

During the post-Conquest period and the following three centuries, pottery supply appears to continue to come largely from the south and east, particularly from the Stanion-Lyveden production area in Northamptonshire, rather than from contemporary Leicestershire producers such as Potters Marston to the west.

The distribution of medieval pottery is less concentrated in the Backfield area (coming predominantly from Pit 41) and is more evenly distributed through the entire village. One possibility is that the Backfield may have gone over to permanent pasture or that changes in rubbish disposal patterns saw greater organisation of the manuring of the surrounding open fields alongside limited disposal in rear garden plots. The pattern is echoed in the occurrence of distinctive later medieval fabrics such as Midland Purple and Cistercian ware dating to the 15th and 16th century (see below), none of which was retrieved from the Backfield. It is interesting to note that these wares are being supplied from areas to the north and west at some greater distance than in previous centuries (eg Ticknall on the Leicestershire/Derbyshire border).

During the post-medieval and modern periods rubbish disposal, which given the huge rise in consumption, must have become a problem, began to be organised more centrally with

the establishment of specific rubbish tips by the Victorian period as discovered to the rear of Church Bank.

## **9. Archive**

The Archive consists of site notes, drawings, and digital photos and will be deposited with the Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record under the accession number XA89-2003.

## **10. Publication**

A summary of the work will be submitted to a relevant local journal for publication in due course. A summary has been submitted to the Medieval Settlement Research Group Annual Report.

## **11. Acknowledgements**

Thanks to all involved with the project including the families who took part in the excavations, Wildfire TV, Time Team, ULAS and the other archaeological specialists and contractors who worked to ensure the smooth running of the excavations.

## **12. References**

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Vicki Priest & Nick Cooper  
17 September 2004

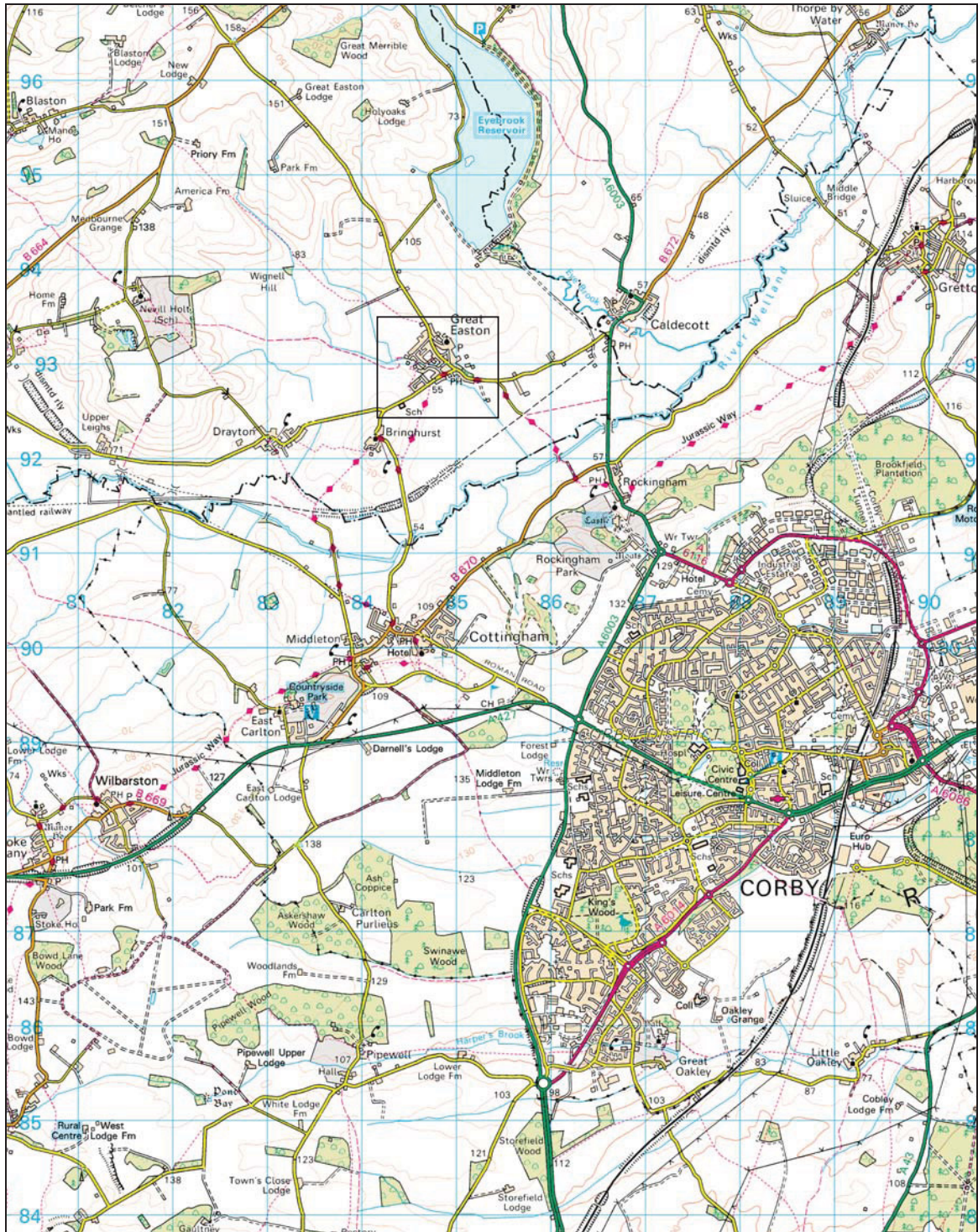


Figure 1: Great Easton location plan.

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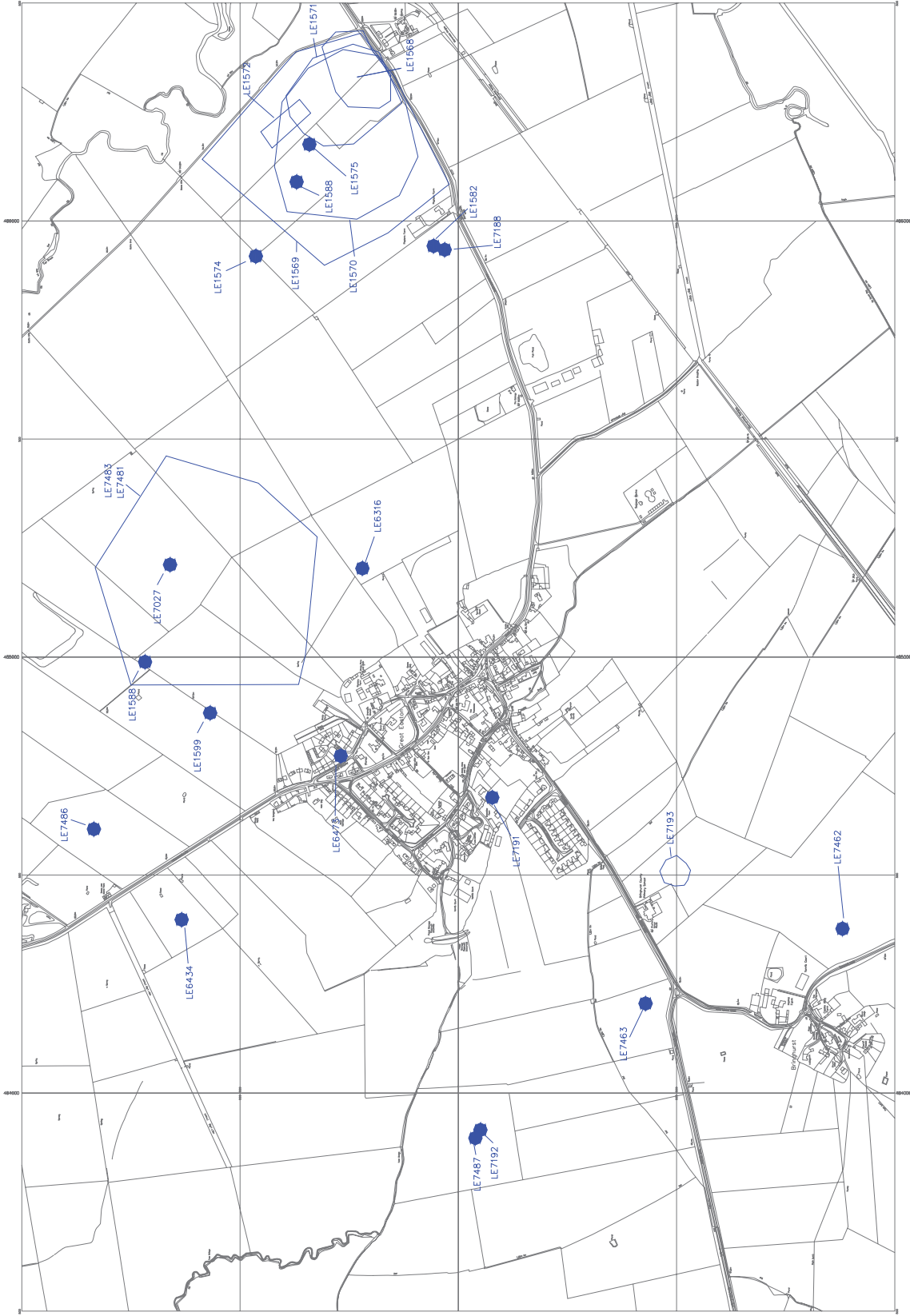


Figure 2 Prehistoric Sites on the SMR  
Scale 1:1250

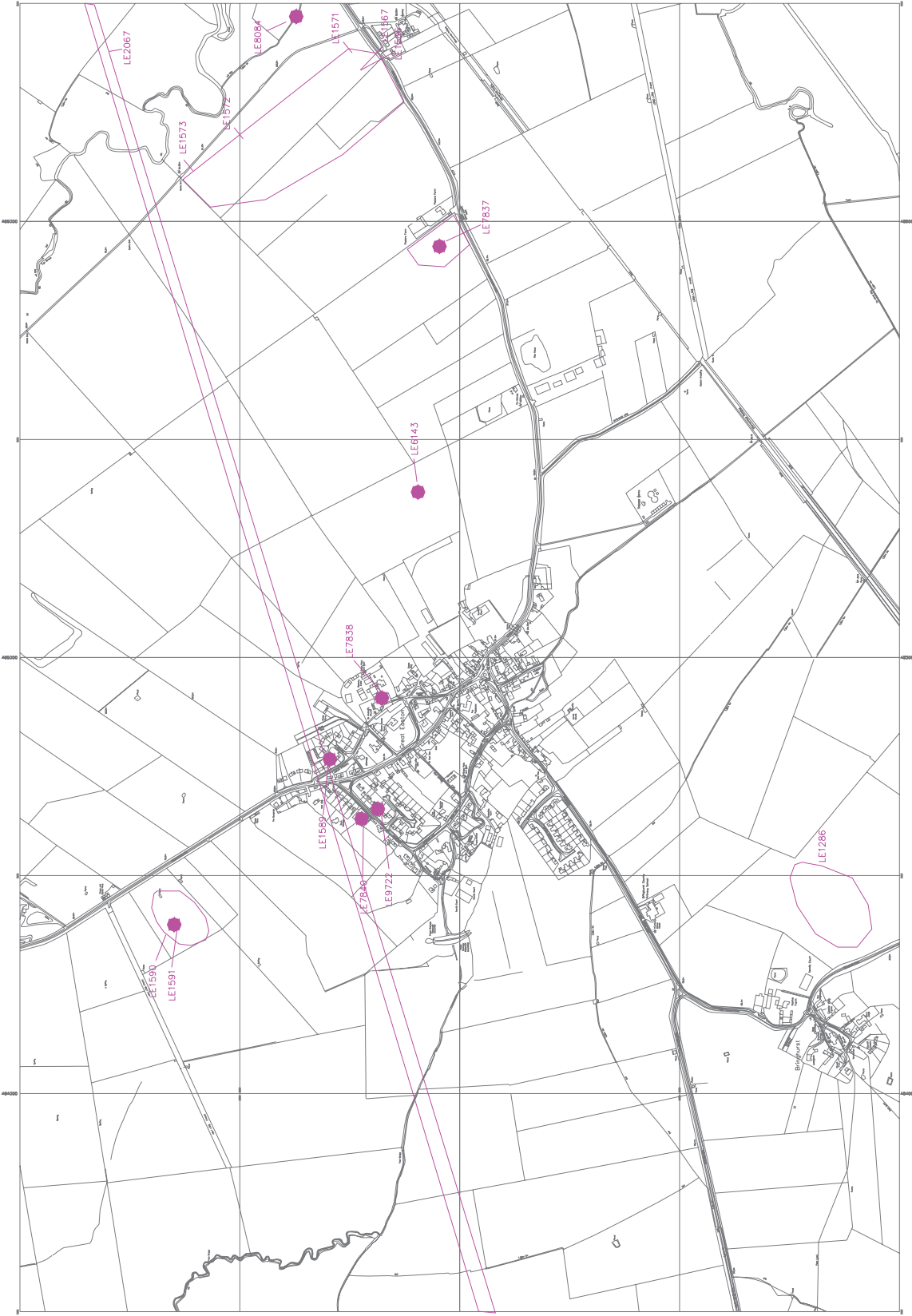


Figure 3 Roman Sites on the SMR  
Scale 1:1250

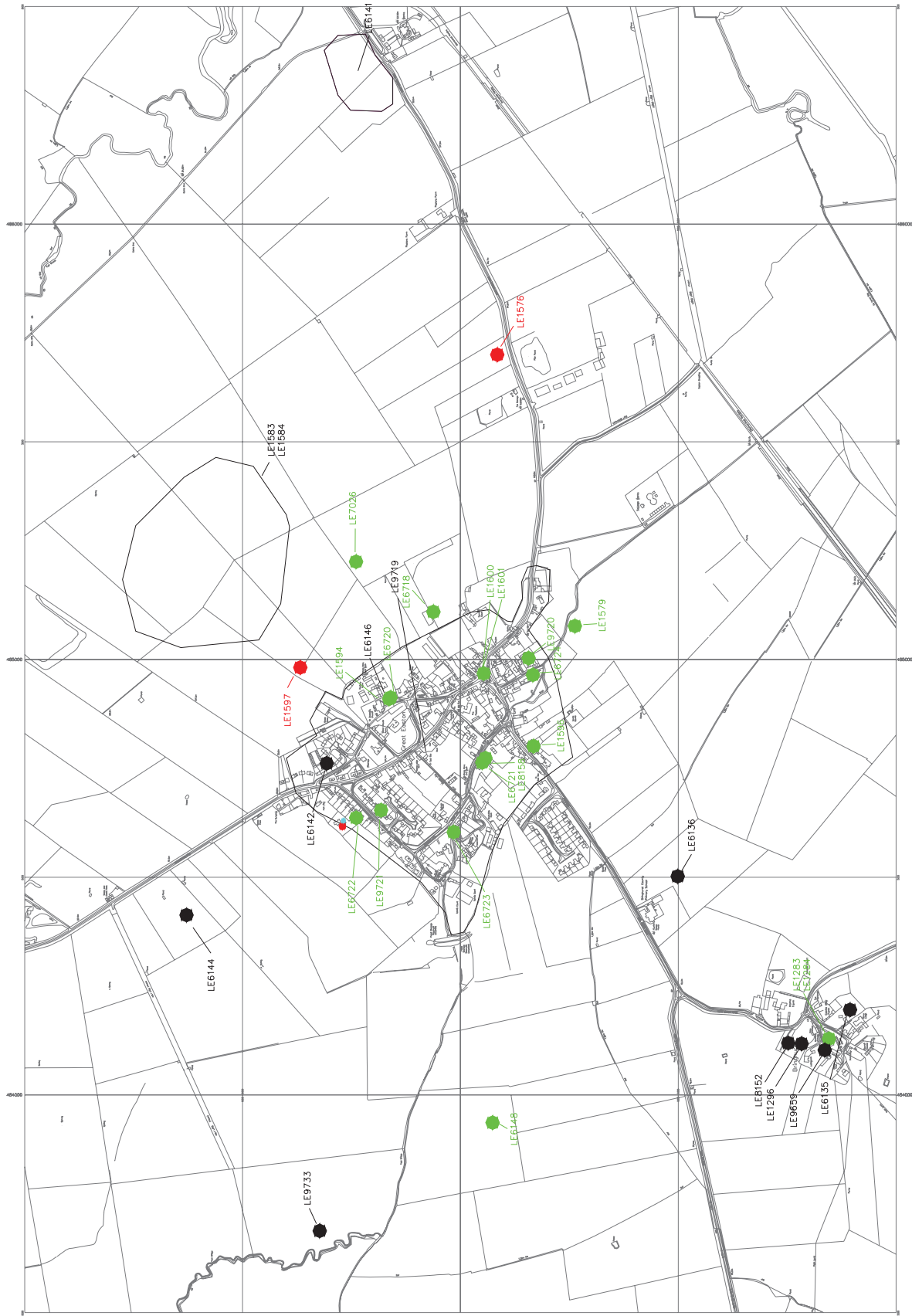


Figure 4 Medieval/post medieval sites on the SMR  
Scale 1:1250

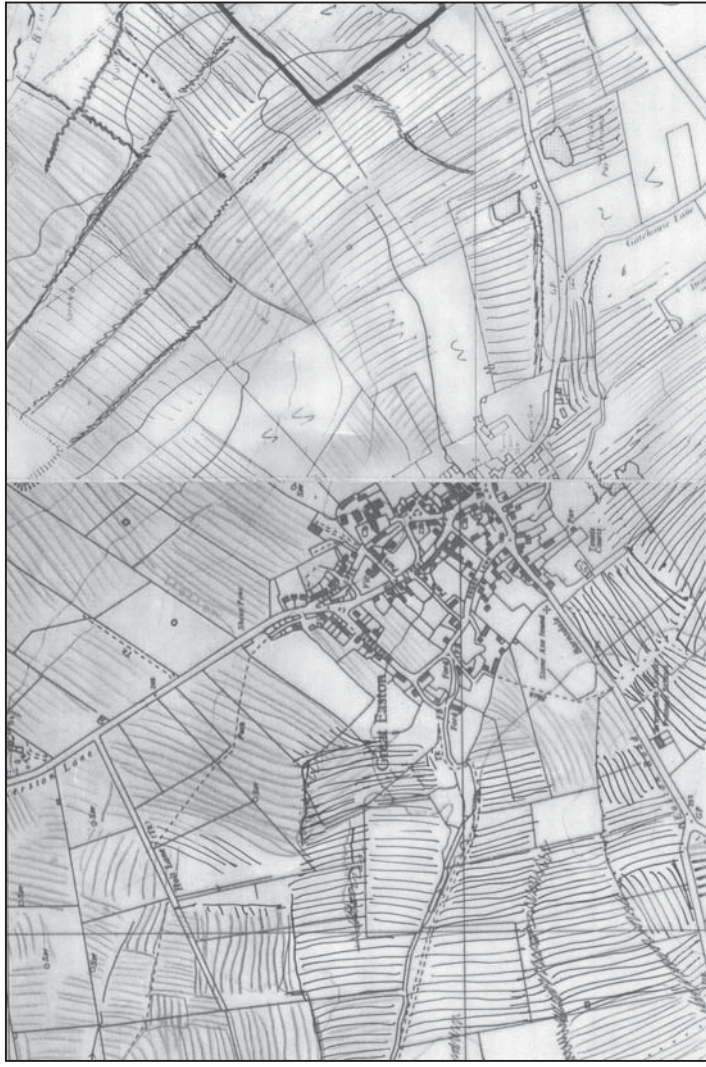


Figure 6 Landscape map showing ridge and furrow around the village (NTS).

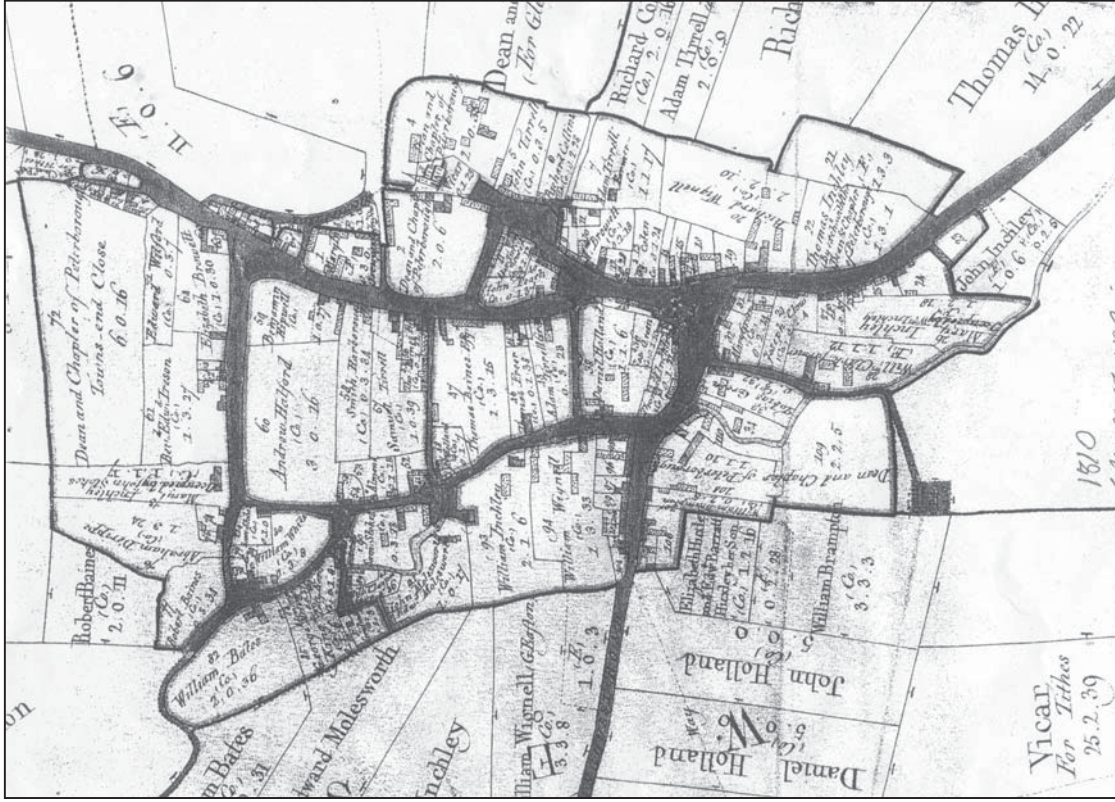


Figure 5 1870 map of the village (NTS)





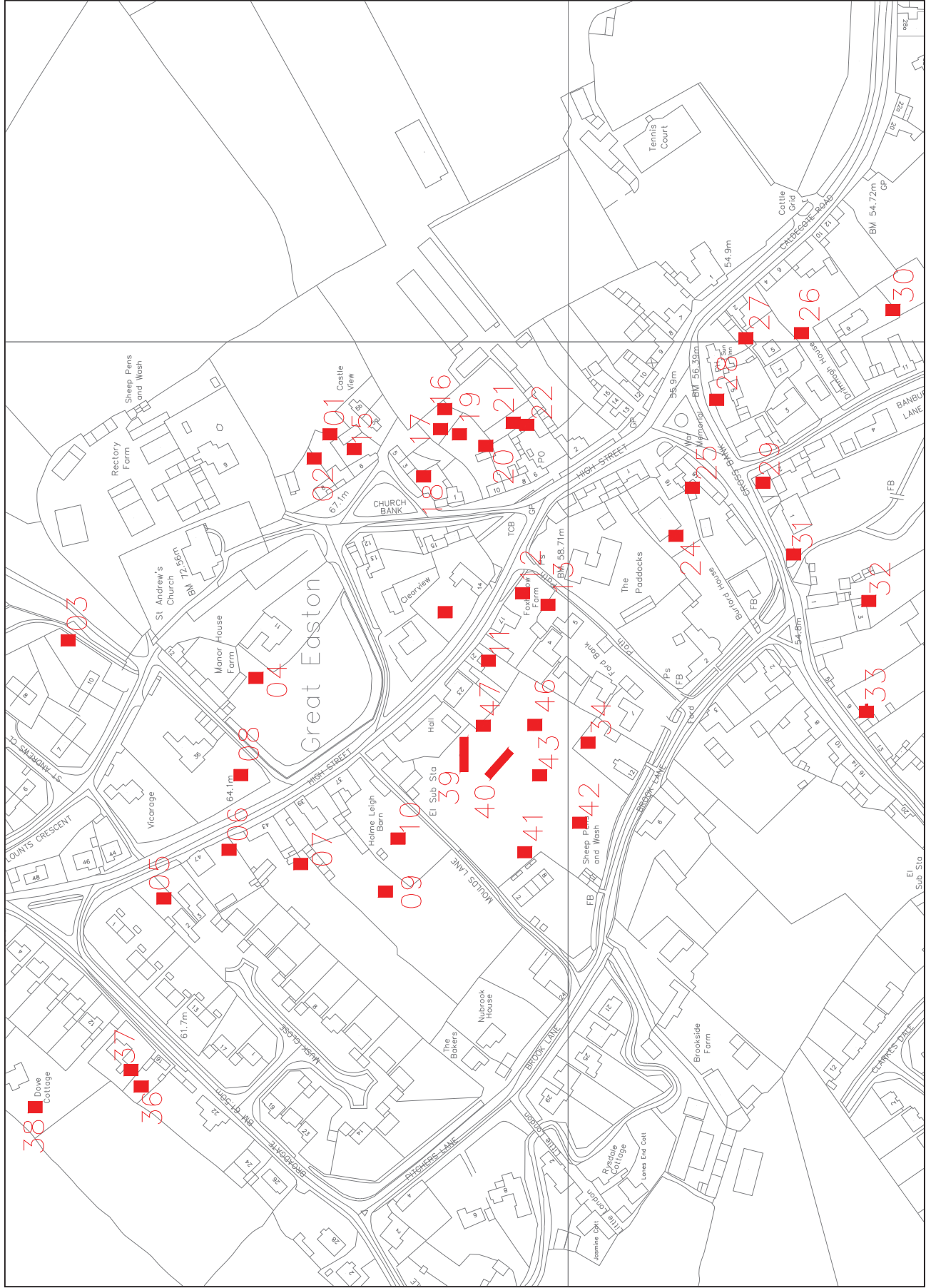


Figure 8 Test-pit locations.











Plate 1 Trench 39 – excavating the cobbled surface.



Plate 2 Sieving the soil for finds in the village field.

**Appendix I**  
**Proposed archaeological evaluation at Great Easton, Harborough**  
**(SP 849928), Leicestershire: Project Design**  
**(work in progress)**

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Tory Batten, Associate Producer  
Elin Simonsson, Researcher, Wildfire Television Ltd

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## **1 Background**

### **1.1 Description of the site**

- 1.11 Great Easton is located in Harborough District Council, south-east Leicestershire. This small nucleated village, situated in the Welland Valley and overlooked by Rockingham Castle, has produced signs of continuous occupation and human activity from the Neolithic to present time. The Jurassic Way (thought to be an ancient trackway running between Bath and Leicester) runs nearby.
- 1.12 The earliest find from Great Easton dates to the Neolithic; in 1945 a polished stone axe was found South of Brook Lane, indicating a human presence in the area as early as ca 4000BC - 2500BC. Prehistoric evidence of a later date has been recorded in form of Iron Age pottery recovered in Lounts Crescent, possibly dating to somewhere between 800BC - 42AD.
- 1.13 Roman finds from Great Easton suggest activity and occupation in the area during the Roman period. Pottery sherds have been recorded on several locations in and around Great Easton and, in Lounts Crescent, Roman coins were found during building works. It is thought that the church, dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century (and possibly earlier) may be located on the site of a Roman villa.
- 1.14 A number of artefacts found in the village (mainly pottery) date to the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods (from early Anglo-Saxon to Late Medieval). Evidence from buildings and place-names also contribute to the knowledge of Medieval Great Easton: e.g. the name Cross Bank given to an open space south of the church suggests that a cross once stood here, possibly a market cross indicating a market place.
- 1.15 The village is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as Easton. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the name had been changed to Easton Magna, and to Great Easton at some point after. The reason for the addition of 'Great', or its Latin equivalent 'Magna' is unclear as there is no 'Little Easton' nearby.
- 1.16 For most of its life, much of Great Easton has been the property of the church. In 1086 the manor of Easton belonged to the Abbey of Peterborough and according to tradition, it was given to the abbey by Ethelred of Mercia about 700. The Domesday Survey, however, ascribed the gift to Earl Ralf of Hereford.
- 1.17 During the Black Death the village church had to undergo special consecration to accept the burials of plague victims. All previous burials had been in the neighbouring mother parish, Bringhurst. Although the Bishop of Lincoln intended the burial ground to be a temporary solution during the Black Death, the Great Easton churchyard became permanent.

- 1.18 Although Great Easton has strong historic links with agriculture, a corset factory was founded in the village in the 1830s. By 1861 it employed forty women, one man and a boy. The factory was located at 19 Cross Bank for over 50 years.
- 1.19 Great Easton has many buildings of historical and architectural interest, and a variety of building styles can be observed since constructed over a long period of time. The earliest recorded building date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century (the earlier parts of St Andrew's Church). Many of the buildings in Great Easton are listed.

## **1.2 Circumstances of the project**

- 1.21 This project will be carried out in accordance with the principles laid out in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) for the management of archaeological projects. Fieldwork is carried out to IFA standards. All field staff used by *Time Team* are professional archaeologists, and all work is supervised by IFA members, registered in appropriate areas of competence, or by archaeologists of equivalent experience.
- 1.22 This project design outlines a proposed archaeological evaluation to be undertaken as part of the Channel Four *Time Team Big Dig* television programmes and will be carried out during one day. *Time Team* is made by Wildfire Television Ltd. It is anticipated that the project will be carried out on Sunday 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2003.
- 1.23 Wildfire Television Ltd is responsible for negotiating all relevant permissions for carrying out the work.
- 1.24 Wildfire Television Ltd is responsible for the organization and cost of all backfilling and reinstatement at the site, to the satisfaction of the landowners and relevant archaeological standards.

## **1.3 Archaeology and *Time Team*: statement and responsibility**

- 1.31 The working relationship between archaeologists and film crews on *Time Team* excavations has been refined during the production of over 100 episodes of the programme. All crews have extensive experience of filming on archaeological sites and are aware of both the archaeological and health and safety issues posed by such work.
- 1.32 On site, all decisions regarding the work are formulated from an archaeological perspective by the archaeological team present, assisted by the relevant specialists and local archaeological officers, with reference to the project design. In case of disputes between crews and archaeologists over work in progress, the ultimate archaeological responsibility for meeting the terms of the project design for *Time Team* lies with Professor Mick Aston.

## **1.4 Previous Archaeological Work**

- 1.41 Professional excavations have not previously been undertaken in Great Easton. The local history society's field-walking group has, however, conducted field-walking investigations since 1982. These investigations have produced numerous finds in the Great Easton area, identified by staff at Leicester Museum. These include:
- Concentrations of Neolithic flints (flakes, cores and scrapers) found in fields surrounding Great Easton



- A large number of Roman pottery sherds found during field-walking, most of which have been identified as 4<sup>th</sup> century Nene Valley colour coated ware, possibly indicating increased activity in the later Roman period
  - Anglo-Saxon pottery as well as several fragments of slag, probably also dating to the Anglo-Saxon period (found in association with identified pottery)
  - Medieval pottery recovered during field-walking, but never in large concentrations
- 1.42 Historic Building surveys have been conducted by Nick Hill, a Buildings Inspector for English Heritage. These have demonstrated that some of the buildings have old cruck-frames at their core. Ironstone is a common building material and traditional roofing materials, such as thatch, occur. Some traditional mud walls survive in the village.
- 1.43 Finds dating from the Neolithic to present day have also been reported over a long period of time by the inhabitants of Great Easton. Many are recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record

## **1.5 Archive deposition**

- 1.51 It is intended that, subject to the agreement of the landowner, the excavated material and records will be deposited and curated by Leicester Museum (tba).
- 1.52 The archive will include all materials recovered and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent before transfer to the recipient museum. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

## **2 Aims and objectives**

### **2.1 Research design**

- 2.11 This project offers the opportunity to build on the already existing archaeological and historical knowledge and deepen our understanding of the development of settlements in (and around) Great Easton.
- 2.12 The work carried out during this project will form an important resource for the future management and interpretation of the site.
- 2.13 The conducted evaluation will provide important information for the population of Great Easton concerning their local history.
- 2.14 Although small in scale, a well-resourced one-day evaluation is sufficient to address a number of specific aims and objectives. These can be divided into categories which represent the over-arching aims of the work (a) to characterize the archaeological resource at the site, and (b) to provide a condition survey of the remains
1. To understand the development of human settlement and activities in Great Easton from prehistory to present day
  2. To investigate the continuity of occupation
  3. To investigate the history of particular properties within the village
  4. To investigate the spread of activity / occupation of different periods

## **2.2 Publication and presentation**

- 2.21 Post-excavation analysis, archive management and writing of the archaeological report will be undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (tbc), on behalf of Wildfire Television Ltd. The report will be submitted to the county SMR. It will include:
1. The aims and methods adopted in the course of investigation.
  2. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered.
  3. The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures across the site, as deduced from its present state and recent past.
  4. Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
  5. Summary, including comparison between 2, 3 and 4.
  6. The location and size of the archive.
  7. Recommendations for future research.
- 2.22 Specialist and finds reports for inclusion in the archaeological report will be prepared by experts contracted by Wildfire Television Ltd.
- 2.23 A geophysical survey report including diagrams, text and interpretation on a CAD system will be prepared. Copies of the field data and report will be lodged with the county SMR.

## **3 Methods statement**

### **3.1 Survey**

- 3.11 Any contour survey of the site will be carried out using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system or similar.

### **3.2 Geophysical survey**

- 3.21 The instruments used will be a Geoscan FM36 gradiometer, and an RM15 resistance meter. The survey area will be divided into 20x20m grids and sampled at 0.5m intervals/ 1m transects (magnetometer) and 1m interval/ 1m transects (resistance meter). The results will be analysed using a mixture of GSB and commercial software.

### **3.3 Trench array**

- 3.31 A system evaluation excavation by test pitting will be undertaken. The test-pits will measure 1m x 1m and it is intended will not extend far below 60cm. However, the exact locations of each test pit and any extensions of a trench are considered to be a matter of professional judgment and will be decided on site, by the project team, following geophysical and topographic survey. Final decisions on-site will be the responsibility of Professor Mick Aston, as stated in section 1.1

### **3.4 Excavation methodology**

- 3.41 Whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation *in situ* (or by in any way prejudicial to the protection of such remains), it is important that a sufficient sample is

studied to allow the resolution of the principal questions outlined in the aims and objectives above.

- 3.42 All machine work will be under archaeological supervision and will cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed. The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges.
- 3.43 The likelihood of discovering human remains is considered to be low.
- 3.44 Any finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place on the same working day as the discovery and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996.
- 3.45 It is proposed that all spoil is metal-detected, by a detectorist to be recommended by local archaeological services or one currently associated with the local field-walking group.

### **3.5 On-site recording**

- 3.51 The standard Time Team Big Dig recording systems will be used: all contexts and features will be recorded using standard pro-forma context record sheets; a record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made (1:20); at least one long section will be drawn per trench (1:10); the OD of all principal strata and features will be indicated on appropriate plans and sections; a photographic record of the investigations and individual features will be prepared.
- 3.52 All trenches will be related to the National Grid/ Ordnance Datum by local control using the 25" digital map. Both a site location map and a trench location plan will be prepared and included in the report.
- 3.53 All Time Team surveys, earthwork and geophysics, are compatible with each other. Surveys will be related to the National Grid/ Ordnance Datum by local control using the 25" digital map. Digital copies of the survey data will be lodged with the county SMR.
- 3.54 A unique-number site code will be agreed with the regional museum.

### **3.6 Environmental and scientific sampling**

- 3.61 An environmental specialist will be on call in case of preserved organic deposits.
- 3.62 A conservator will be on standby.

## **4 Resources and programming**

### **4.1 Staffing and equipment**

- 4.11 See appendix 1 for a list of Time Team personnel responsible for meeting the tasks in section 3.
- 4.12 As well as the usual Time Team personnel, the project team for the evaluation will include specialists selected to cover all relevant areas of expertise and knowledge which are likely to be required during and after the work.

- 4.13 During the evaluation, the inhabitants of Great Easton will have the opportunity to join in as volunteers excavating their own test pits, or taking part in a public excavation. Fieldwork, excavation, planning and recording undertaken by volunteers will be supervised by archaeologists.
- 4.14 The archaeological field team will consist of field archaeologists of recognised competence, suitably experienced in work of this character. They will be drawn from both Time Team and the University of Leicester Archaeological Services.
- 4.15 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. A health and safety risk assessment will be carried out in advance of the work and all work on site monitored by elected health and safety officers.

#### **4.2 Timetable**

- 4.21 The excavation report, archive and publication article will be completed within one year of the work, subject to the submission of specialist reports. All relevant archaeological bodies will be informed of the projected timetable of works and promptly advised as to any proposed changes to this timetable.
- 4.22 It is intended that the archive will be presented to the archive officer or appropriate curator of the recipient museum within twelve months of the completion of fieldwork.

#### **4.3 Budget**

- 4.31 All excavation and post-excavation costs will be negotiated and paid for by Wildfire Television Ltd. All holding costs and conservation costs will be negotiated and paid for by Wildfire Television Ltd.

## 5 Appendix

### **Table of staff and tasks**

<b>Time Team</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>Prof. Mick Aston</b>	Archaeological Consultant, Time Team Professor of Landscape Archaeology, University of Bristol	Overall responsibility for on-site strategy for Time Team and meeting the terms of the project design as outlined in section 1.32
<b>Phil Harding</b>	Project officer, Trust for Wessex Archaeology	
<b>Carenza Lewis</b>	Lecturer Corpus Christi College, University of Cambridge	
<b>Stewart Ainsworth</b>	Senior investigator, English Heritage Archaeological Survey	Landscape
<b>Dr Henry Chapman</b>	Head of Survey, Wetland Archaeology and Environment Research Centre, University of Hull	Responsible for all survey and tie-in data, as outlined in sections 3.1 and 3.5
<b>John Gater</b> <b>Dr Chris Gaffney</b>	Partners GSB Prospection	Responsible for all geophysical survey, as outlined in sections 2.23 and 3.2
<b>Vicki Priest (tbc)</b>	Field officer, ULAS	Responsible for post-excavation, archive management and report writing, as outlined in section 2.21.
<b>Paul Blinkhorn?</b>	Pottery specialist	Medieval
<b>Nick Cooper?</b>	Pottery specialist	Roman to Anglo-Saxon
	Finds receiver	

## Appendix II SMR data

SMR No.	Site Name	Parish	Description	NGR
LE1283	St Nicholas Church	Brighthurst	Documentary evidence for Late Anglo-Saxon church	SP841921
LE1284	St Nicholas Church	Brighthurst	Saxo-Norman church with C13th south arcade and tower	SP841921
LE1286	East of the church	Brighthurst	Large scatter of stone, tile, tessera, slate and Roman pottery - Roman villa?	SP844921
LE1296	Cemetery	Brighthurst	Early Anglo Saxon pottery	SP841922
LE1566	West of Castle Inn	Great Easton	Roman occupation site	SP863932
LE1567	West of Castle Inn	Great Easton	Cremation burials along with Roman coins	SP863932
LE1568	West of Castle Inn	Great Easton	Early Bronze Age (?) Ring ditches	SP863932
LE1569	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Early Neolithic - Bronze Age flint scatter	SP860933
LE1570	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Early Mesolithic - Early Neolithic flint scatter	SP861932
LE1571	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Late Iron Age pottery and part of a beehive quern	SP862932
LE1572	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Cropmark enclosure	SP862933
LE1573	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Roman finds and metalwork - occupation site?	SP861934
LE1574	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Early Bronze Age Ring ditch	SP859934
LE1575	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Early Bronze Age triple ring ditch	SP861933
LE1576	East of the church	Great Easton	Documentary evidence for a post-medieval windmill	SP856929
LE1579	South bank of the Brook	Great Easton	Saxo-Norman pits and a stone wall	SP850927
LE1582	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Cropmark enclosure	SP859930
LE1583	2nd/3rd Cow field	Great Easton	Early Anglo-Saxon pottery	SP853934
LE1584	2nd/3rd Cow field	Great Easton	Slag associated with the pottery	SP851934
LE1588	North of Station Road	Great Easton	Early Bronze Age Cropmark ring ditch	SP860933
LE1589	Lounts Crescent	Great Easton	Roman pottery and coins	SP847932
LE1590	Five Acres	Great Easton	Late Roman pottery	SP844936
LE1591	Five Acres	Great Easton	Iron slag associated with the pottery	SP844936
LE1594	St Andrews Church	Great Easton	Church with Norman masonry	SP84849918
LE1596	13 Barnsdale	Great Easton	Remains of a cruck frame in wall	SP84799284
LE1597	Roman Wall	Great Easton	Stone well head - 17th/18th C but may be earlier	SP84969335
LE1599	NNW of church	Great Easton	Undated mound - possibly a barrow	SP848935
LE1600	Cross Bank	Great Easton	Name suggests a cross here - possibly a market place?	SP849929
LE1601	Cross Bank	Great Easton	Market place	SP849929
LE2067	Kings Cliffe Road	Great Easton	Roman road from Ermine Street - King's Cliffe - Medbourne	SP867938
LE6135	East of the church	Brighthurst	A sherd of Anglo Saxon pottery	SP842921
LE6136	South east of the School	Brighthurst	A sherd of Anglo Saxon pottery	SP845925
LE6141	North of Station Road	Great Easton	A sherd of Anglo Saxon pottery and two brooches	SP863932
LE6142	Lounts Crescent	Great Easton	Two sherds of early Anglo Saxon pottery	SP847932
LE6143	Great Easton	Great Easton	Late Iron Age/early Roman brooch	SP853931
LE6144	Five Acres	Great Easton	Three sherds of Anglo Saxon pottery	SP844936
LE6146	St Andrews Church	Great Easton	A sherd of Anglo Saxon pottery	SP84899316
LE6148	Westbrooks	Great Easton	A sherd of Anglo Saxon pottery	SP839930
LE6316	North-east of Great Easton Manor	Great Easton	Mid Bronze Age spearhead	SP85209321
LE6434	Easton Manor	Great Easton	Fragment of Bronze Age rapier	SP844936

<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NGR</b>
LE6473	Lounts Crescent North-east of Roman	Great Easton	Iron Age pottery	SP847932
LE6718	Well	Great Easton	Medieval pottery and ridge tile	SP851935
LE6720	ST Andrews Church	Great Easton	Medieval ridge tile fragments	SP84909315
LE6721	Brook Lane	Great Easton	32 sherds of medieval pottery	SP847925
LE6722	14 Broadgate	Great Easton	medieval pottery found	SP846932
LE6723	Little London	Great Easton	medieval pottery found	SP846930
LE6724	Banbury Lane	Great Easton	medieval pottery found	SP849928
LE7026	Great Easton	Great Easton	Two piece medieval strapend found	SP852932
LE7027	Cow Close	Great Easton	Two medolithic blade cores found	SP852936
LE7188	Hirdale	Great Easton	Prehistoric flint scraper found Neolithic Langdale Group VI polished stone axe	SP859929
LE7191	South of Brook Lane	Great Easton	found	SP84759285
LE7192	Westbrooks	Great Easton	Early Neolithic flint blade found	SP839930
LE7193	east of Bringhurst School	Bringhurst	Prehistoric flint - occupation site	SP845924
LE7462	East of the church West of the Primary	Bringhurst	Prehistoric flint scraper and cores were found	SP844921
LE7463	School	Bringhurst	Prehistoric scraper found	SP842926
LE7481	2nd/3rd Cow field	Great Easton	Scatter of early prehistoric flint found	SP852935
LE7483	Cow Close	Great Easton	Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age flint scatter	SP852936
LE7486	1st Rylands	Great Easton	3 prehistoric flint scrapers found	SP846938
LE7487	Westbrooks	Great Easton	2 prehistoric flint cores found	SP839930
LE7837	Hirdale	Great Easton	Roman melon bead found	SP859930
LE7838	St Andrews Church	Great Easton	Roman pottery found	SP84909316
LE7840	14 Broadgate	Great Easton	Roman pottery found 2 sherds of Roman pottery and 1 sherd of Anglo	SP846932
LE8084	West of Caldecote Road	Caldecote	Saxon pottery found	SP864933
LE8152	Bringhurst cemetery	Bringhurst	Saxo-Norman pottery found	SP841922
LE8158	Brook Lane	Great Easton	Saxo-Norman pottery found	SP847925
LE9659	St Nicholas Church	Bringhurst	Anglo Saxon pottery found	SP841921
LE9719	Great Easton	Great Easton	Medieval core of the village	SP848930
LE9729	East of Banbury Lane	Great Easton	medieval pottery found	SP850928
LE9721	15 Broadgate	Great Easton	medieval pottery found	SP846931
LE9722	15 Broadgate	Great Easton	Roman pottery found	SP846931
LE9733	West of Great Easton	Great Easton	Early Anglo Saxon brooch found	SP836933

## Appendix III Listed buildings

### 13/27

Location : SP 8492 BANBURY LANE (East Side), No.1 (Woodbine Cottage),  
IoE number : 190929  
Date listed : 07 DEC 1978  
Grade: II  
Cottage. C18. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and corrugated tile roof without stacks..

Location : SP 8492/SP 89SE BANBURY LANE (East Side) , Banbury Lane No.9/11  
IoE number : 190930  
Date listed : 07 DEC 1966  
Grade: II  
House, formerly 2 cottages. Late C16/C17. Probably cruck-framed squared stone with quoins and stone dressings incorporating pieces of carving perhaps of ecclesiastical origin.. Said to be partly cruck framed. V.C.H., Vol.V.

### 13/29

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (North Side) No. 8  
IoE number : 190931  
Date listed : 07 DEC 1966  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Dated 1703 and 1774. Coursed squared stone and rubble stone and thatch roof with brick ridge and end stacks. Formerly the King's Head Inn.

### 13/30

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (North Side) No. 10,  
IoE number : 190932  
Date listed : 07 DEC 1966  
Grade: II  
Cottage, formerly 3 dwellings. Early C19.

### 13/31

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (North Side) No. 14  
IoE number : 190933  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Early C19. Coursed rubble stone and C20 corrugated tile roof with brick right end stack.

### 13/32

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (North Side) No. 16 (Furleigh Cottage)  
IoE number : 190934  
Date listed : 09 SEP 1976  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone and red brick and thatch roof with brick right ridge stack.

### 13/33

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (North Side) No. 20 (Barnsdale Cottage)  
IoE number : 190935  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone (ends rendered) and thatch roof with brick end stacks.

### 3/34

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (South Side), No. 1  
IoE number : 190936  
Date listed : 07 DEC 1966  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Late C17/18. Coursed squared stone and rubble stone with quoins, and Welsh slate roof with ridge and end stacks.

### 13/35

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (South Side) No. 3  
IoE number : 190937  
Date listed : 05 AUG 1975  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and C20 plain tile roof with brick left end and moulded stone right end stacks. Bottom of Form

### 13/36

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (South Side) Barn and adjoining range of outbuildings at No. 3,  
IoE number : 190938  
Date listed : 05 AUG 1975  
Grade: II



Barn and outbuildings. c1800.

**13/37**

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (South Side) No. 9

IoE number : 190939

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. C18. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and thatch roof with brick ridge and end stacks.

**13/38**

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (South Side) No. 13 (The Thatch)

IoE number : 190940

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C17/C18. Cruck-framed coursed squared stone and rubble stone and thatch roof with brick ridge and left end stacks. Plinth and stone coped left gable. 1½ storeys of 3 3-light casements with door between on left, and, between on right, a small 1-light in blocked doorway. 3 3-light eyebrow dormers over. 2 pairs of raised cruck blades are partly visible inside.

**13/39**

Location : SP 8492 BARNSDALE (South Side) Barnsdale House

IoE number : 190941

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

House. Early C19. Ashlar and coursed rubble stone with quoins and Welsh slate hipped roof with 2 rendered ridge stacks.

**12/40**

Location : SP 8493 BROADGATE (North Side) No. 16

IoE number : 190942

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone, part rendered, and red brick, and thatch roof with brick left end stack. Brick coped left gable.

**12/41**

Location : SP 8493 BROADGATE (North Side) No. 22 (Broadgate House)

IoE number : 190943

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

House. Mid C18. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and Welsh slate roof with brick rear stacks.

**13/42**

Location : SP 8492 BROOK LANE (East Side) No. 2 (Linden House) together with Wall and Barn

IoE number : 190944

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

House with wall and barn. Early C19 with C18 origins, and dated 1834. Barn probably C18.

**13/43**

Location : SP 8492 BROOK LANE (East Side) No. 12 (Brookside Cottage)

IoE number : 190945

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone and red brick and thatch roof with rendered brick central ridge and brick left end stacks.

**12/44**

Location : SP 8493 BROOK LANE (East Side) No. 24

IoE number : 190946

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and corrugated iron roof with brick left end stack.

**13/45**

Location : SP 8492 BROOK LANE (West Side) Westbrook House

IoE number : 190947

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C17/C18, extended C20. Coursed squared stone and corrugated tile roof with moulded stone ridge and end stacks.

**13/46**

Location : SP 84 92 BROOK LANE (West Side) Brookside House

IoE number : 190948  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II

House. C18, front remodelled earlier C20. Coursed squared stone with quoins and plain tile roof with moulded stone ridge and end stacks.

**13/47**

Location : SP 8492 BROOK LANE (West Side) No. 19  
IoE number : 190949  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II

House. c1800. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and Welsh slate roof with brick end stacks.

**12/48**

Location : SP 8493 CHURCH BANK (East Side) The Thatched House (No 6) (Formerly Crown Inn)  
IoE number : 190950  
Date listed : 23 FEB 1976  
Grade II

Cottage. Late C16/C17. Probably cruck-framed coursed rubble stone with quoins and thatch roof with brick right end stack. Said to be 4 pairs of cruck blades inside. V.C.H., Vol.V.

**12/49**

Location : SP 8493 CHURCH BANK (West Side) Nos. 12 and 13  
IoE number : 190951  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II

House, now 2 dwellings. Late C16/C17, and C18. Partly cruck-framed coursed rubble stone and ashlar and Welsh slate roof with stone and blue brick end stacks and buff brick rear stack.

**12/50**

Location : SP 8493 CHURCH BANK (North End) Church of St. Andrew  
IoE number : 190952  
Date listed : 07 DEC 1966  
Grade: II\*

Church. C12 - C15, restored 1864 and 1889, and vestry of 1906. Coursed rubble stone and ashlar, and leaded, part parapetted, roof. Stone coped gables and vestry stone stack. Late C13 W tower incorporating small section of Norman herringbone masonry, of 3 stages, with angle buttresses with set-offs. Pevsner.

**12/51**

Location : SP 8493 CHURCH BANK (North End )Wignell tomb at Churchyard of St. Andrew c1m S of S porch of Church.  
IoE number : 190953  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II

Table tomb. Dated 1729. Stone. Carved with balusters at the corners and rectangular inscription panels on long sides. Inscription to William Wignell, died 1729, wife, Mary, and other members of family.

**13/**

Location : SP 8492 CROSS BANK (North Side) No. 10  
IoE number : 190954  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II

House. C18, altered C19. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and stone dressings and Welsh slate roof with brick left ridge and right end stacks.

**13/53**

Location : SP 8492 CROSS BANK (North Side) War Memorial Cross  
IoE number : 190955  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
War memorial cross. c1920. Stone.

**13/54**

Location : SP 8492 CROSS BANK (North Side) No. 16 (L.C. Ellingworth, Butcher)  
IoE number : 190956  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II

Cottage and shop. Cottage C18 and shop c1900. Cottage of coursed rubble stone and corrugated tile roof with brick left ridge and right end stacks. Stone coped gables.

**13/55**

Location : SP 8492 CROSS BANK (North Side) No. 17/18

IoE number : 190957  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
House, formerly perhaps 2 dwellings. C18 and early C19.

**13/56**

Location : SP 8492 CROSS BANK (South Side) The Sun Public House  
IoE number : 190958  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Public House. Late C17/C18, refronted mid C19. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and Welsh slate roof with brick left ridge and end stacks.

**13/57**

Location : SP 8492 CROSS BANK (South Side) Bybrook House  
IoE number : 190959  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
House. Early C19. Ashlar front and rest of coursed rubble stone. Welsh slate roof with moulded stone end stacks. 2 storeys of 3 8/8 sash windows.

**12/58**

Location : SP 8493 DEEPDALE (South Side) Brook House  
IoE number : 190960  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and thatch roof with 2 brick ridge stacks and a brick right end stack.

**12/59**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (East Side), Nos. 8 and 10  
IoE number : 190961  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
2 cottages formerly 3 dwellings. C18 raised slightly c1800, and early C19.

**12/60**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (East Side), No. 14 (Stone Walls)  
IoE number : 190962  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Dated 1694. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and Collyweston slate roof with brick right ridge and left end stacks.

**12/61**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (East Side) The Old Rectory (formerly listed as The Vicarage)  
IoE number : 190963  
Date listed : 21 JUL 1951  
Grade: II  
House. Late C17/C18, extended 1868. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and stone dressings and Welsh slate parapetted roof with moulded stone end stacks.

**12/62**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (East Side) Garden Wall at The Old Rectory and The Vicarage  
IoE number : 190964  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Garden wall. C18. Coursed rubble stone and mud with Collyweston slate and corrugated tile coping.

**13/63**

Location : SP 8492 HIGH STREET (West Side) No. 1 (The Old Post Office)  
IoE number : 190965  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Cottage. Late C17/C18. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and thatch roof with brick end stacks. Stone coped gables with kneelers.

**12/64**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (West Side) No. 21  
IoE number : 190966  
Date listed : 26 APR 1985  
Grade: II  
Cottage. c1800. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and plain tile roof with brick end stacks. Painted sill and lintel bands and stone coped gables. 2 storeys of 2 2-light casements and central blind window. Central 6-panelled door. Wooden lintels and stone sills. 1 storey extension on right end with door and 3-light casement.

**12/65**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (West Side) Holme Leigh House

IoE number : 190967

Date listed : 07 DEC 1966

Grade: II

House. C17. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and stone dressings and Collyweston and Welsh slate roof with brick ridge and end stacks. Stone coped gables with kneelers.

**12/66**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (West Side) Stable to rear and c5m SW of Holme Leigh House

IoE number : 190968

Date listed : 07 DEC 1966

Grade II

Stable. Dated 1641. Coursed rubble stone and mud and corrugated iron roof.

**12/67**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (West Side) Barn to left side and c15m SE of Holme Leigh House

IoE number : 190969

Date listed : 07 DEC 1966

Grade II

Barn. Dated 1725. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and corrugated asbestos roof.

**12/68**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (West Side) No. 39

IoE number : 190970

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade II

House. C18/early C19. Coursed squared stone and Welsh slate roof with stone and brick end stacks.

**12/69**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (West Side) No. 47

IoE number : 190971

Date listed : 07 DEC 1966

Grade II

House. Late C17/C18. Coursed squared stone with stone dressings and Collyweston slate roof with rendered brick end stack. Stone coped gables.

12/70 & 13/70

Location : SP 8493/SP 8492 No. 2 LITTLE LONDON (North Side)

IoE number : 190972

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. Late C17/C18, restored and extended C20. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and small section of red brick, and thatch roof with brick central ridge and right end stacks.

**12/72**

Location : SP 8493 PITCHERS LANE (West Side) No. 4 (Deepdale Cottage)

IoE number : 190975

Date listed : 26 APR 1985

Grade: II

Cottage. c1700, raised ½ storey C20. Coursed rubble stone with quoins and red brick in small part, and corrugated asbestos type roof with brick ridge and right end stacks.

**12/10000**

Location : SP 8493 HIGH STREET (north east side) K6 Kiosk at the junction with Church Bank

IoE number : 431627

Date listed : 26 MAY 1995

Grade II

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed in 1935, by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.



Location	Trench	P	O	T	T	E	R	Y	1600- Weight	Animal Bone	F	I	N	D	S	Shell	Earliest D
		Sherds	Weight	Sherds	Weight	Sherds	Weight	Sherds	Weight		Metal	Stone	Glass	Bone	Clayp	Tile	
39HighSt	9 (1)					1	6			X							13th -14th
39HighSt	9 (2)									X							
39HighSt	9 (3)					1	1			X						Daub	Daub
37HighSt	10 (1)									X						X	
37HighSt	10 (2)							3	8								
37HighSt	10 (3)											X					
37HighSt	10 (4)							1	54								1550
21HighSt	11 (1)							21	102	X			X		X	X	
21HighSt	11 (2)							59	152	X			X		X	X	
21HighSt	11 (3)							11	52	X			X		X		
21HighSt	11 (4)							7	74	X					X	X	
FoxHFS	12 US					1	8	14	82								12-1400
FoxHFS	12 (2)							3	6								
5FordBnk	13 (2)							2	9								
5FordBnk	13 (3)					1	12	4	15								1475-1550
Stonewalls	14 (1)							1	5	X					X		
Stonewalls	14 (2)							3	8	X							
Stonewalls	14 (3)							6	33								
Stonewalls	14 (4)							8	38								
Stonewalls	14 (5)					1	4	5	35								1375-1550
Stonewalls	14 (6)	1	2					6	48			Flint				X	4th cent
6ChurchB	15 (1)							11	51								
6ChurchB	15 (2)							42	388								
6ChurchB	15 (3)					1	10	162	1150	X							1200-1400
6ChurchB	15 (4)							108	690	X			X		X		
5ChurchB	16 (1)																
5ChurchB	16 (2)							20	284				X				
5ChurchB	16 (3)							8	574				X				
5ChurchB	16 (4)							11	422								
3ChurchB	17 (2)							60	394	X			X		Brush	X	
3ChurchB	17 (3)	1	4					110	688	X			X		X		125-300
3ChurchB	17 (4)							48	250				X				
3ChurchB	17 (5)							36	320	X			X				









<b>Appendix VI: List of animal bone</b>	
<b>Test-pit No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	sheep, goose? Rabbit?
2	cattle sheep pig (including canine tooth)
2	cattle, sheep-size and bird
2	rib frags
2	pig, sheep & frags
2	bird, cattle
6	sheep
6	pig
6	sheep, rabbit
9	pig
9	cattle
10	sheep
11	goose? Bird bone
14	bird & cow
14	fragment
14	cattle
15	pig + frag
15	sheep, butchered cattle bone
27	guinea pig
29	pig + frag
29	chicken
29	cattle
31	cattle
33	cattle, sheep, pig
34	sheep
36	cattle tooth
37	poss disturbed dog burial , 1 cow tooth +frags
38	sh-size limb bone
38	bird + some burnt fragments
39	cattle, sh-size
39	sheep, horse, sheep, cattle +frags
40	sheep, dog, mostly butchered cattle bone
40	cow tooth + frags
42	frags + horse incisors
43	frags