

**An Archaeological Excavation
at Croft House, 32 East End,
Long Clawson, Leicestershire
(SK 728 274)**

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for

Charnwood Developments

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An Archaeological Excavation at Croft House, 32 East End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire (SK 728 274)

Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Croft House, 32 East End, Long Clawson in advance of a proposed housing development and following an archaeological evaluation that had uncovered archaeological remains of Roman, Saxon and Medieval date. The excavation revealed a number of structural features, most significantly a series of intersecting gullies and post-holes, containing early medieval pottery, which most likely represent a Saxo-Norman building and cobbled areas, which may have represented track-ways or areas of hard standing. Several undated post-hole features were also discovered along with various pits, some of which contained Romano-British or early medieval pottery. The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A127.2002.

Introduction

The following report presents the results of an archaeological excavation and watching brief on land at 32 East End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire (SK 728 274) (figure 1), which took place in July 2003. Charnwood Developments commissioned the work, which was requested by Leicestershire Museums as advisors to Melton Borough Council, following Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning) (P.A. 2002/0317/6). The archaeological work took place prior to the construction of new homes on the site. The work addressed the 'Brief for Archaeological Excavation of Land at Croft House, 32 East End, Long Clawson' (hereafter 'the Brief') produced by Leicestershire Museums and the 'Design Specification for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief' prepared by ULAS. An earlier archaeological evaluation, carried out in July 2002 (Coward 2002), had revealed the presence of a number of features, including a stone structure associated with Saxon and Medieval pottery and a post-hole associated with Roman pottery.

Site Location and Geology

The site lies within the historical core of Long Clawson, to the west of Croft House, 32 East End (Figures 1& 2). At the time of the excavation the site consisted of a recently removed orchard, a domestic garden and a series of outbuildings. The proposed development area was approximately 0.4 hectares in size and lay at c.70m OD. The site was mostly flat with some evidence of landscaping around the north and west of the existing Croft House in the last two hundred years.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 142 (Melton Mowbray) shows the underlying geology as likely to consist of Liassic Clays.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Long Clawson is referred to in the Domesday Book as 17 carucates less 3 and a half bovates of land leased by Ivo from Robert of Tosny, 4 carucates of land leased by Thurstan from Robert of Usher and 4 carucates of land leased by Thurstan from Robert and Theobald (Morgan, 1979). Auti and Ernwy held these lands in full

jurisdiction prior to 1066 (Morgan, 1979). The place name of Long Clawson means 'Farmstead on a hill, or of a man called Klakkr' (Mills, 1998).

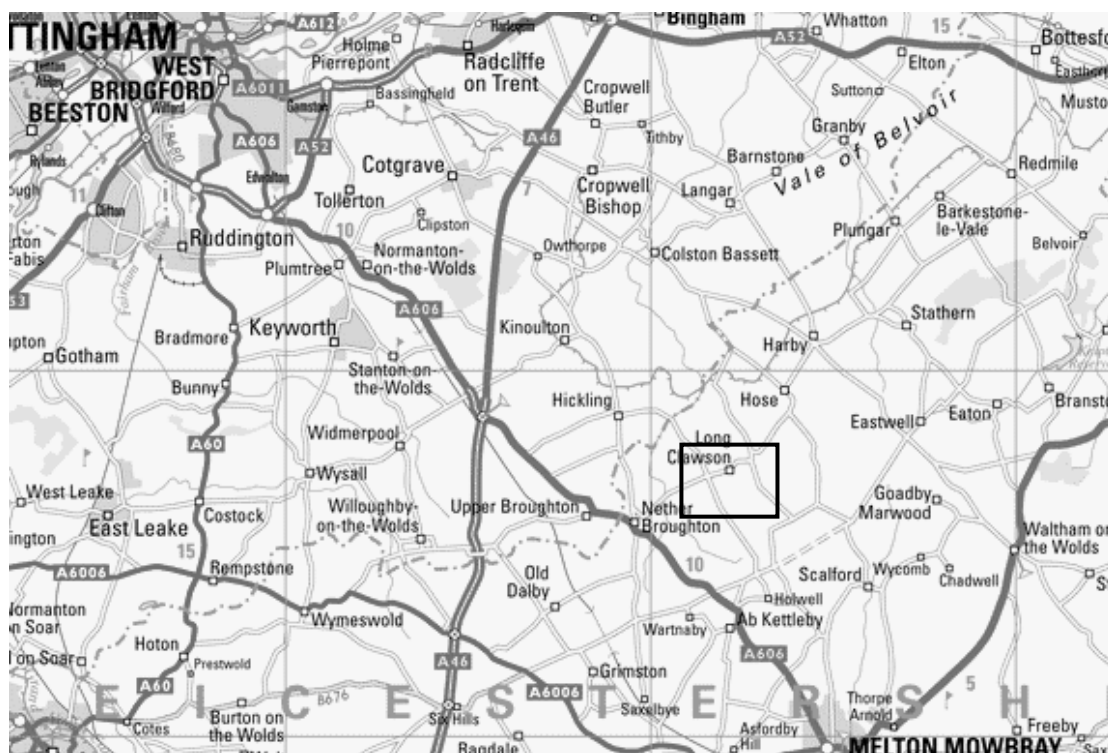


Figure 1: Site Location. Scale: 1:25 000

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The Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monument Record showed that the site lay in an area of high archaeological potential. In 1994, the Melton Fieldworkers carried out an archaeological watching brief at the site and recorded a series of mud walls thought to date from the post-medieval period. Mud walls on stone foundations were incorporated into some of the buildings that were to be demolished prior to the development of the site.

A building survey was carried out on the mud-walled barn and reported under ULAS report 2005-046.

The archaeological evaluation carried out in July 2002 revealed several undated archaeological features on the site, together with a stone structure associated with Saxon and medieval pottery. A post-hole was discovered underneath the stone structure and contained a sherd of Roman pottery (ULAS Report 2002-112).

Aims

The aims and objectives of the work, as defined by the Design Specification were to:

- accurately date and phase occupation within the site

- locate and/or identify any specific activities taking place on or near the site
- establish the form and function of medieval activity on the site

The site had the potential to contribute towards research included within the English Heritage (1997) and East Midlands Archaeological Framework agendas. Undeveloped village core areas are scarce and of vital importance in understanding the development of medieval villages (Lewis, 212).

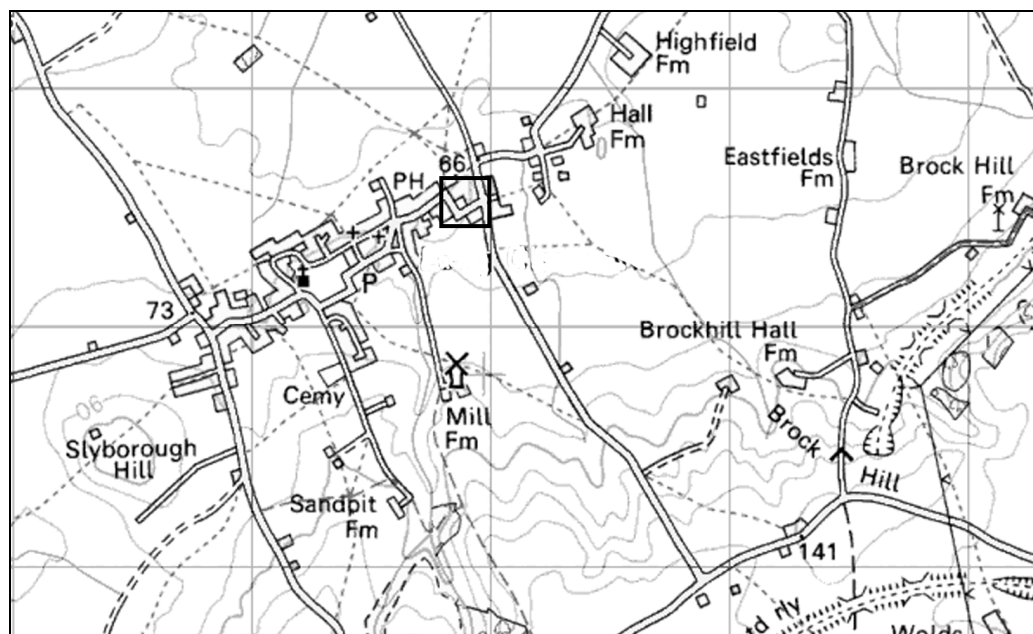


Figure 2: Site Location. Scale Unknown

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Methodology

The programme of work consisted of stripping the footprints of two houses within the proposed development area using a JCB fitted with a ditching bucket. Soils were removed in spits under constant archaeological supervision until undisturbed natural substrata, or archaeological deposits, were reached. In the eastern area this was a reasonably straightforward operation, but a mature orchard had covered the western area until the previous year, and roots heavily disturbed much of the subsoil and archaeological layers.

Some of the features were sampled for environmental deposits, particular attention was paid to those that appeared to contain cremations and those that could be closely dated by pottery deposits.

At a later date, a watching brief was carried out during the construction of footings for a third house to the north. No archaeological finds or features were revealed.

The work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

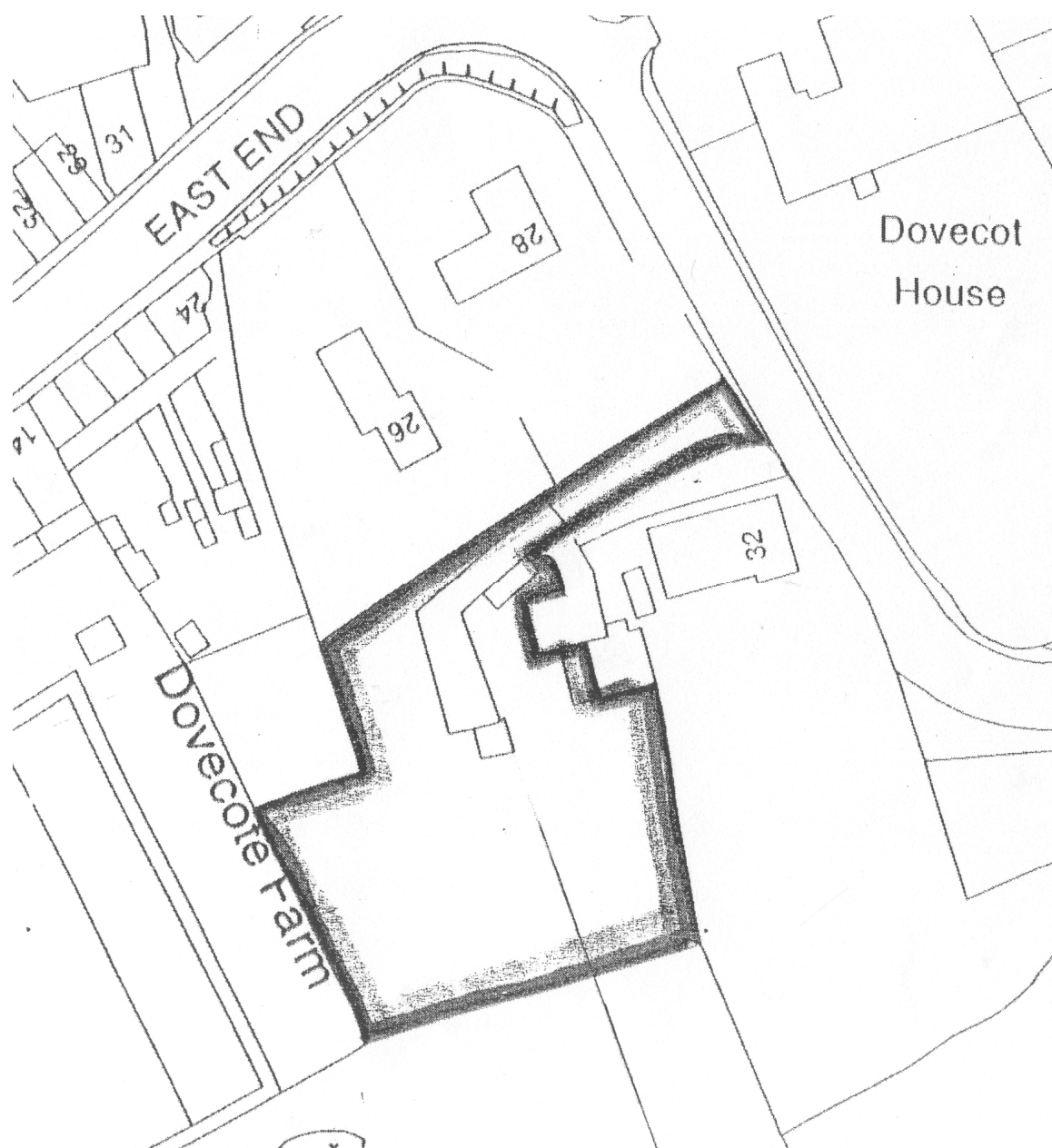


Figure 3: Plan of site with application area highlighted. Scale 1:2500

Results

Two trenches were placed over the two house ‘footprints’ in the south part of the site (hereafter referred to as ‘West Trench’ and ‘East Trench’) (Figure 4). These measured approximately 15m by 7m and were located in a similar orientation to trenches 1 and 2 of the previous evaluation (Coward 2002). The baulk between the two trenches covered the area of trench 1 that contained the cobbled area and this area was not explored in further detail.

All features have been given unique context numbers to identify them. In the following text, the numbers in round brackets (x) represent fills, layers or deposits, while those in square brackets [y] are cut numbers. Small finds numbers, where relevant, are depicted in chevrons: <1>.

Phasing

The finds recovered from the excavation, either from the initial strip, or from the fills of the features themselves ranged from prehistoric flint to modern pottery. For the most part, the significant finds, that is those that are in some abundance and are likely to provide us with the clearest dating evidence, are of Romano-British or Late Saxon / early medieval origin. Of these, the most reliably dated finds were the latter.

Under normal conditions, it would be appropriate to separate out the features by date. However, the conditions during the excavation of the site, particularly the problems encountered by roots, along with the vagueness of many of the features, makes it more appropriate to describe the site in its entirety.

West Trench

The features fell broadly into three categories: cobbled areas, linear gullies and pits/post-holes. The main feature in the West trench consisted of a series of gullies and post-holes, which most likely represented the constituent parts of a large structural feature.

There appeared to be three separate linear features in evidence on the site. One of these [76] ran from north to south, while the other two [104]/[102] and [61]/[110] ran east to west. North-south gully [76] was 4.61m long and between 0.38m and 0.68m wide, with the broader part towards the north-west corner, where this gully met gully [61]/[110]. The gully was around 0.15m deep and fairly steep sided with a curved base, except where it was sectioned close to the north-west corner, where it was flat based towards the western side and deeper (around 0.3m) to the eastern side. This deeper curved area may have been a post-hole within the gully feature itself, but this was impossible to completely determine.

This gully [76] contained fills (53)(55) of a mid-grey silty clay, with flint and stone fragments at the base of the gully. The fills also contained flecks of charcoal, some of which were relatively large. Towards the middle of this gully was a large sub-circular feature, measuring 1m wide and 0.25m deep, with shallow sides and a much deeper central area. The vagueness of the edges of the feature meant that it was not designated a cut number. The fill (54) was mostly mottled grey clayey silt, which in places looked likely to have been deposited natural substratum. Charcoal fragments were only in evidence in the western side of the feature.

In the north-west corner the gully [76] joined another gully oriented east-west [61]. This gully became quite vague towards the eastern end and a separate cut number has been assigned to the eastern end [110]. Although wider (0.7m) than [76] this gully is broadly similar in form with very similar fills (58),(91) and (109). This gully was approximately 0.6m long.

Sub-circular features appear within the gully features. One [67] appears within the cut of the north-west corner of the linear features, where gully [76] meets gully [61]. This feature was 0.4m in diameter and was 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a fairly flat, but uneven, base. The fill (66) consisted of an orangey grey clay with rare charcoal flecks and one large stone, which may have represented packing material. A

further post-hole [108] appeared around halfway along the length of east-west gully [61]. This was *c.*0.6m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with a steep northern side and a slightly shallower southern side. The fill (107) is a mottled light grey clay, which was very firm and contained charcoal and large *c.*0.25m cobbles within the matrix. The fill also contained pieces of flint and bone.

A further pit/post-hole feature [81] lay at the end of gully [110]. This is somewhat larger than the others, at 0.9m diameter. This area was badly damaged by root action and the post-hole was not fully excavated until later, when its full extent was ascertained. The very mixed orange and light grey silty clay fill (80) contained a variety of coarse components, including chalk and charcoal flecks, pieces of red clay and small and large stones. Sherds of Romano-British calcite gritted ware and colour coated ware pottery were also found within the matrix. Later the feature was excavated to a lower depth and a further fill (111) was removed. This fill contained some very large stones as post-packing and pottery of a Late Saxon date. Close to feature [81] lay [79], a small post-hole around 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep with steep curved sides and curved base with a large packing stone in the southern side.

The third linear feature [102]/[104] was 0.61m in length and ran east-west across the site to link up with gully [76] forming a right-angled corner in the south-west corner of the west trench. This feature was uniformly 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with 45-degree sides and a curved base, except where it joined to [76], where it tended to shallow out slightly. Around 3m along its length the feature [104] appeared to shift slightly to the south, and consequently had been given a separate cut number [102]. No clear relationship with [104] could be ascertained, mainly due to root action and the situation of two post-holes [114] and [105] where the two gullies met. The fills (101) and (103) consisted of mid-grey silty clay with small charcoal flecks and a variety of decayed stone fragments. The sides and base of [104] were very vague in places with large stone cobbles occluding the shape of the cut edges.

The post-holes within cut [102] were [105] and [114]. [105] had 45 degree sides and a slightly flattish base and was 0.15m deep. The fill (106) was grey clay with occasional cobbles and frequent flecks and lumps of charcoal.

Post-hole [114] had straight sides and a flat base and was 0.25m deep and 0.45m in diameter. The fill (113) was mid-grey clay with post packing stones, particularly towards the base, and some charcoal flecks. The relationship between these post-holes and the linear gully [102] could not be ascertained.

A further post-hole was discovered in the south west corner of the main feature, where gullies [76] and [104] met. This was 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m deep was very oval in shape and contained a fill (98) of mid greyish brown silty clay with small stone fragments and charcoal flecks and broken cobble post packers in the sides and base of the cut.

One sherd of Romano-British grey ware was discovered within the fill (100) of the gully [104]. Otherwise the southern gully and the rest of the post-hole were devoid of datable finds. A very small post-hole or pit lay just to the east of gully [102]. This feature [34] was ill-defined but appeared around 0.2m in diameter and contained a fill (33) of mottled orange and grey silty clay with very decayed ironstone fragments and flecks of charcoal. The fill also contained one piece of Romano-British calcite gritted ware pottery.

Three further pits or post-holes lay just to the south of the east-west gully [102]/[104], close to the post-holes [105] and [114]. Close to [114] lay [116], which was an elongated ovoid in plan and was 0.6m long and 0.35m wide. It had very steep sides and a curved base. The fill (115) was very similar to fill (113) but with fewer packing stones.

To the west of [116] lay [83], which was a vague looking feature that defined itself after excavation into a post-hole with 45 degree sides that were slightly unclear and were possibly overcut on the western side. The feature was at least 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, but was damaged by root action and was therefore difficult to define. The fill (82) was orangey grey clay with some small to medium cobbles and very occasional charcoal flecks. The fill contained late Saxon/ early medieval pot.

To the east of this feature was feature [85], which was a spread that on excavation revealed a clear post-hole with fairly steep sides and an uneven base. It was 0.45m wide and between 0.1m and 0.17m deep. The fill (84) was orangey grey sandy clay with some cobbles and one very large stone post-packing to the western side and some charcoal flecks.

To the south west of feature [83] lay two vague features: (38), which was not assigned a cut number and [42], which was slightly more substantial. Both appeared as grey patches on the surface and were not fully resolved. The fill of [42] was a mottled grey and orange clay with charcoal flecks and some decayed ironstone.

Between the two east-west oriented features [104] and [61] around 3.6m along their length lay a row of post-holes, oriented north-south. These formed an alignment with those within the features themselves ([108],[105],[114]). The northernmost of these was [90], a post-hole, with a steep sided, curved base, which was 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep, with an orangey grey clay fill (89) with very occasional charcoal flecks and cobbles used as post packing in the sides and base of the feature.

To the south of [61] lay post-holes [71],[63], [65],[69] and [73]. Feature [71] was a very shallow oval posthole that was 0.1m deep and 0.3m wide with shallow sides and slightly curved base. The fill (70) was orange-flecked grey clay with small pebbles and pebble fragments.

Posthole [63] was 0.25m deep, 0.5m in circumference with steep sides and a flat base. The fill (62) consisted of orangey grey clay with some small fragments of charcoal and several large stones and cobbles, which seemed to have been jammed in to form packing. This feature was very similar to neighbouring post-hole (64)[65], which was 0.35m wide and of similar depth to [63] with slightly curved base, with mid grey mottled with orange clay fill (64) with some charcoal flecks, with large cobbles packed in throughout the fill with one particularly large flat stone jammed vertically in west side. A concentration of broken flints was discovered at the base of this feature.

Around 0.3m to the south of [65] was small oval post-hole [69], which was similar to [73]. This feature was 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep with a fill (68) of grey clay with small stone fragments. 0.6m to the south of [69] was [73], which was very similar to [69] with the same dimensions and shallow curved base. The fill (72) was mid grey clay with some fragments of charcoal and occasional small stones.

To the west of this group of features were four more pits or post-holes. To the west of [71] lay [75], an odd shaped posthole around 0.5m wide and 0.2m wide, which had seemed to have spread out and caused the feature to appear as a small linear form

from above. The fill (74) was a mid grey brown silty clay at the top of the feature, becoming grey clay to the base. The fill contained one sherd of Roman grey ware pottery.

To the west of [75] was [95], a shallow pit 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, with shallow sides and a slightly curved base. The fill (94) was mid grey silty clay, with occasional very small stone fragments. Just to the north of this pit lay [97], which had been truncated by the northern gully [61], but was apparently similar to [95].

To the south of [95] was [93], which may have been over cut, but appeared to be 0.7m wide and at least 0.15m deep, with shallow sides and an unclear base. The fill (92) was grey silty clay to the top and orangey grey clay to the base, with common medium pebbles and stone fragments.

To the west of the north-south gully were two further pits (56) and (57), which were not assigned cut numbers as their form was unclear. Both appeared to be approximately 0.3m in diameter with fairly steep sides and flattish bases. Close to these features was a small feature [23], which measured 0.23m in diameter with steep sides and a flat base. The fill (22) was dark brownish grey silty clay with fragments of charcoal and bone within the matrix.

Towards the east of the centre of the west trench was situated feature [88], which was 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep with even shallow sides and a fairly flat base. An ill-defined grey spread on the surface of the feature (86) of grey clay with lumps of clay within its matrix contained some charcoal flecks and small and medium stones. This fill contained one sherd of Romano-British grey ware pottery and some fragments of bone. The lower fill (87) of the feature was hard beige coloured clay with some medium stones, some of which were burnt. The clay may have been semi-fired, and this feature may have been a hearth.

In the very south of the trench beyond the southernmost linear gully [102] lay two fairly large pits, (112) and [27]. Feature (112) was quite difficult to define and was not fully recorded, although it contained a sherd of Romano-British colour coated ware. Feature [27] was a sub-oval pit, measuring 1.2m in diameter and was 0.25m deep with shallow sides and a fill (28) of dark orangey brown silty clay. This feature contained four sherds of late Saxon/early medieval pottery.

To the south of feature (112) lay feature [29], which was partially obscured by the southern baulk of the trench. The visible section of this feature was 0.83m wide and 0.26m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a fairly flat base. The fill (30) was dark orangey brown silty sandy clay, with charcoal chunks and some medium stones and flint. The fill also contained late medieval pottery.

The north east corner of the west trench was dominated by a large spread (43), which obscured features, and was difficult to define. It consisted of a mixed grey and orange decayed ironstone and clay mixture, and contained small pebbles and a few fragments of charcoal. It appeared to be made up of re-deposited natural substratum, and also appeared to respect the western edge of the cobbled area (25), which lay to the north east.

After heavy rain this spread (43) became more defined and a darker area appeared, which was given a separate context number (48). This appeared to lie under (43), and was a light beige and grey silty clay. Part of this was removed and revealed a post-hole [50] and a large pit [52] below. The small post-hole [50] was filled with (48) and was around 0.3m wide. The larger pit [52] contained a fill (51) that consisted of mid-

orangey brown silty clay with small rounded pebbles. This feature was 1.34m wide and 0.25m deep, with one steep side and one very gentle side, and an uneven flattish base. All these features were associated with early medieval pottery. Spread (43) and fills (48) and (51) contained Saxon ware and Roman calcite gritted ware.

To the south east of this feature was a small, and very root disturbed feature [39]. Although vague it appeared to be around 0.4m in diameter and was 0.2m deep and contained a fill (38) of mottled mid-grey and orange silty clay.

In the north east corner of the trench was an area of cobbling (31). This was mostly obscured by the baulk of the trench. The visible area was 3.2m by 0.8m and was made up of mostly sub-rounded and some sub-angular cobbles and pieces of angular ironstone. The feature was apparently east-west oriented. The pottery discovered within the cobbles was of an early medieval date.

This feature is likely to be the continuation of feature (16), discovered in Trench 2 of the previous evaluation (Coward 2002).

East Trench

The east trench contained very few features. The track-way seen in Trench 1 of the evaluation (Coward 2002) was visible running north to south across the centre of the trench. A small sondage was placed across this, which showed the track-way as very shallow and it was not recorded.

In the far south east corner of the trench was a further area of cobbling (25). This was also obscured by the baulk of the trench but the visible area was around 1.5m by 0.5-0.6m. It was made up of angular and rounded cobbles measuring from 0.05m to 0.17m, fairly irregularly laid and set into clayey silty sand and sand. There were traces of charcoal flecks and pottery, which was early post-medieval and modern in date.

Discussion

The fact that the site was used as an orchard meant that roots had damaged much of the archaeology, particularly in the north east corner of the west trench. Because of this, it was difficult to see relationships between many of the features, particularly those post-holes that lay within the gullies in the west trench.

There is some evidence of Roman activity on the site. This is particularly evident from the features in the eastern half of the west trench, such as [81], [88], [34] and (112). The pottery within these features may be residual, as is likely with the Roman finds from other features around the site and surface finds. However, the features associated with Roman finds are, broadly speaking, in the eastern side of the trench and this may suggest that they form a small group, which may represent Roman activity in this area. It is possible that the main focus of Roman activity is some distance away, or possibly destroyed in part by the later buildings. The flint finds, particularly those discovered on the surface are also likely to be residual.

The Main Structure

By Neil Finn

The structural remains in the western excavation trench related to a building approximately 4.3m wide and at least 7m long, although its eastern extent was not certainly defined (see below). The north, south and west wall lines consisted of a series of shallow slots with deeper post settings at intervals along these, commonly referred to as *post-in-trench* construction. The shallower trenches between the post

settings may have accommodated interrupted sills tenoned into the main posts. An alignment of small post-holes may have formed an internal partition defining a room *c.* 3m wide at the west end of the building. Similar post-holes on the same alignment, to the north and south, may however indicate that these formed part of a separate structure, unrelated to the building, perhaps a post-built fence; the evidence is equivocal. The building did not appear to extend as far as the eastern excavation trench. A stone surface exposed in the north east corner of the western excavation trench, and in the earlier evaluation trenches 1 & 2, may have been an external surface defining the eastern extent of the building, suggesting a total length of around 12-13m. This surface reportedly formed part of an old field road which ran south out of the village (Mr Brooker *pers. comm.*, cited in Coward 2002, 6). A predominantly clay layer (43) may have been the remnant of an internal floor surface. A centrally located feature [88] contained a lower fill (87) consisting of fired clay and burnt stones; this may have been a hearth.

Conclusion

There is little clear evidence to suggest the function of the building; it is large enough to have served as a dwelling but might equally have performed some agricultural role. If the interpretation of [88] as a hearth is correct then this would support the suggestion that it was a dwelling. Relatively few buildings of this period have been excavated in Leicestershire and Rutland and this represents probably the most complete survival. Typically subsequent rebuilding on the same site has destroyed evidence of earlier Saxo-Norman structures. Other excavated examples of buildings of this period include 11th/12th century post-built structures at Cottesmore, Rutland (Thomas 1998) and fragmentary remains examined at Saxby, Eye Kettleby and Wyfordby, Leicestershire (Thomas 2001; Finn 1999; Jarvis 2002). The limited extent of the excavation area makes it difficult to place the building within its wider landscape setting. The site occupies a right angle bend in the principal street East End, with the Saxo-Norman building located well back from the present frontages to the north and east. The former field road may provide a context for the location of the building, if this can be shown to be early: the building apparently fronting on to the west side of the road.

Post in trench construction is common in buildings of the mid/late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods. Interrupted sill construction was used in buildings of the 10th-12th centuries in London and elsewhere (e.g. Milne 1992). According to Grenville (1997, 34-35) by the 13th century this form of construction appears to have been abandoned in London and other parts of the south, but persists as a feature of northern carpentry until much later. In Leicestershire there are examples of interrupted sill construction attributable to the 16th and 17th centuries (Webster 1965, 30 & Fig. 9; Smith 1969, 6-8 & sheet VII).

The charred plant remains contained weed seeds with some wheat chaff and cereal grains of free-threshing wheat probably as a mixture of domestic and agricultural waste. The samples were interpreted as containing cereal cleaning waste indicating this was an activity on the site. The presence of chaff and weed seeds suggests local cultivation of bread wheat, barley with some oats. The deposits were also thought to contain domestic waste from food preparation. Other crop remains were as fragments of charred legumes, either beans or peas, their presence may suggest that crop rotation was practiced. Hazel nutshell was the only evidence for gathered food consumed on the site. The best evidence for agricultural activity was found in context (48), which

appears to suggest that this area falls outside the building, as the shape and size of the extant archaeology would suggest.

The range of late Saxon and medieval fabrics is typical of that found within this part of the county and reflects the essential local nature of pottery trade and distribution patterns at this time. The presence here of stratified early/middle Saxon pottery associated with structural evidence, on the site of what was to become a focus of medieval activity - if not part of the medieval village of Long Clawson - is rare if not unique in Leicestershire (See Appendix, below).

Further work in the village of Long Clawson may clarify the discoveries of this excavation in the broader context of the development of Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval villages in Leicestershire and the East Midlands as a whole.

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Archive

The archive for this project, including records from the evaluation and the excavation, will be deposited with Leicestershire Historic and Natural Environment Team with accession number X.A127.2002 and consists of the following:

3 x A2 Permatrace Drawings
1x A3 Permatrace Drawing
1 Copy of Evaluation Report
1 Copy of Excavation Report
1 Copy Barn Survey Report
6 x Trench Recording Sheets
73 x Context Sheets
68 B&W Photos
73 Colour Slides
71 B&W Negatives
4 Colour Prints
Miscellaneous Plans, survey sheets and drawings

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05/05/06

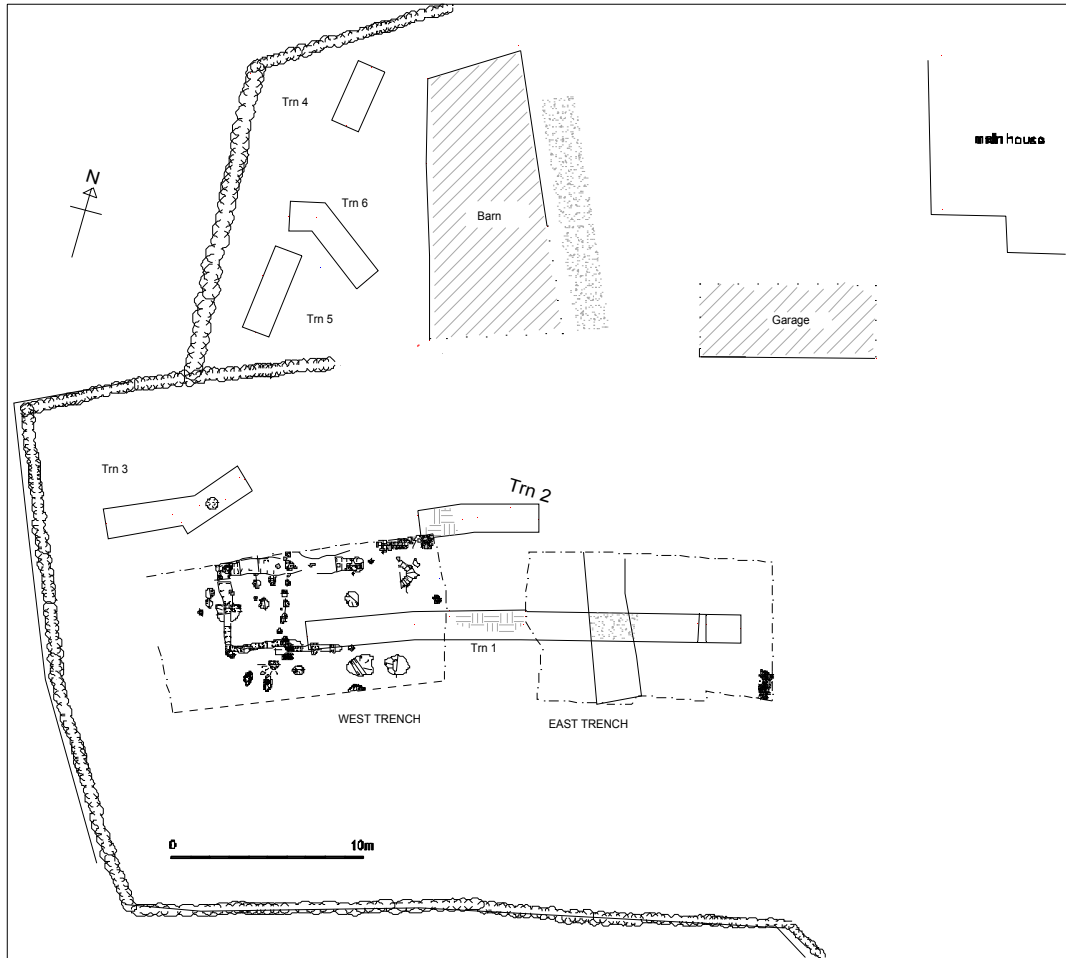


Figure 4: Location plan of excavation in relation to evaluation trenches and buildings

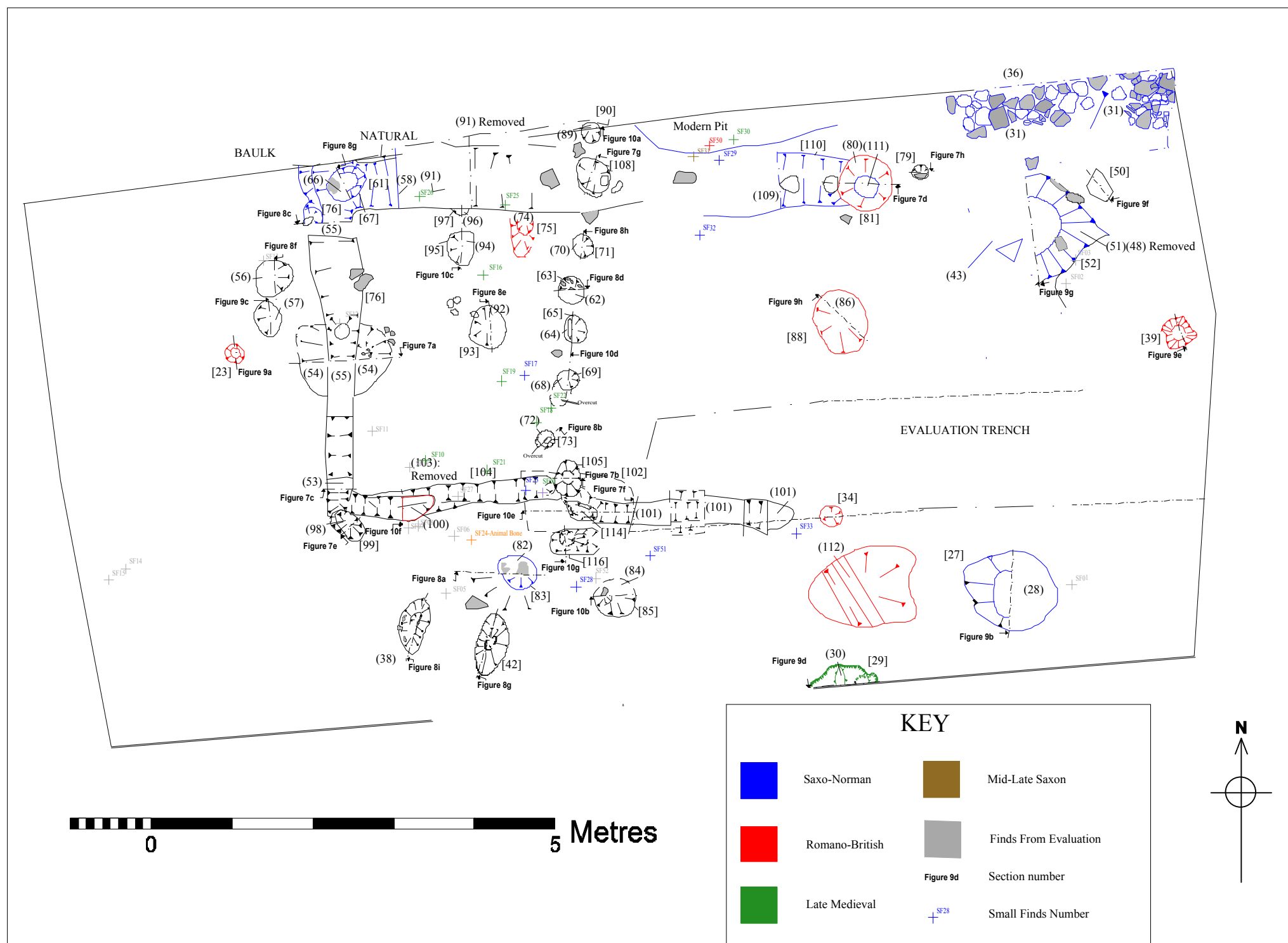


Figure 5: West excavation trench

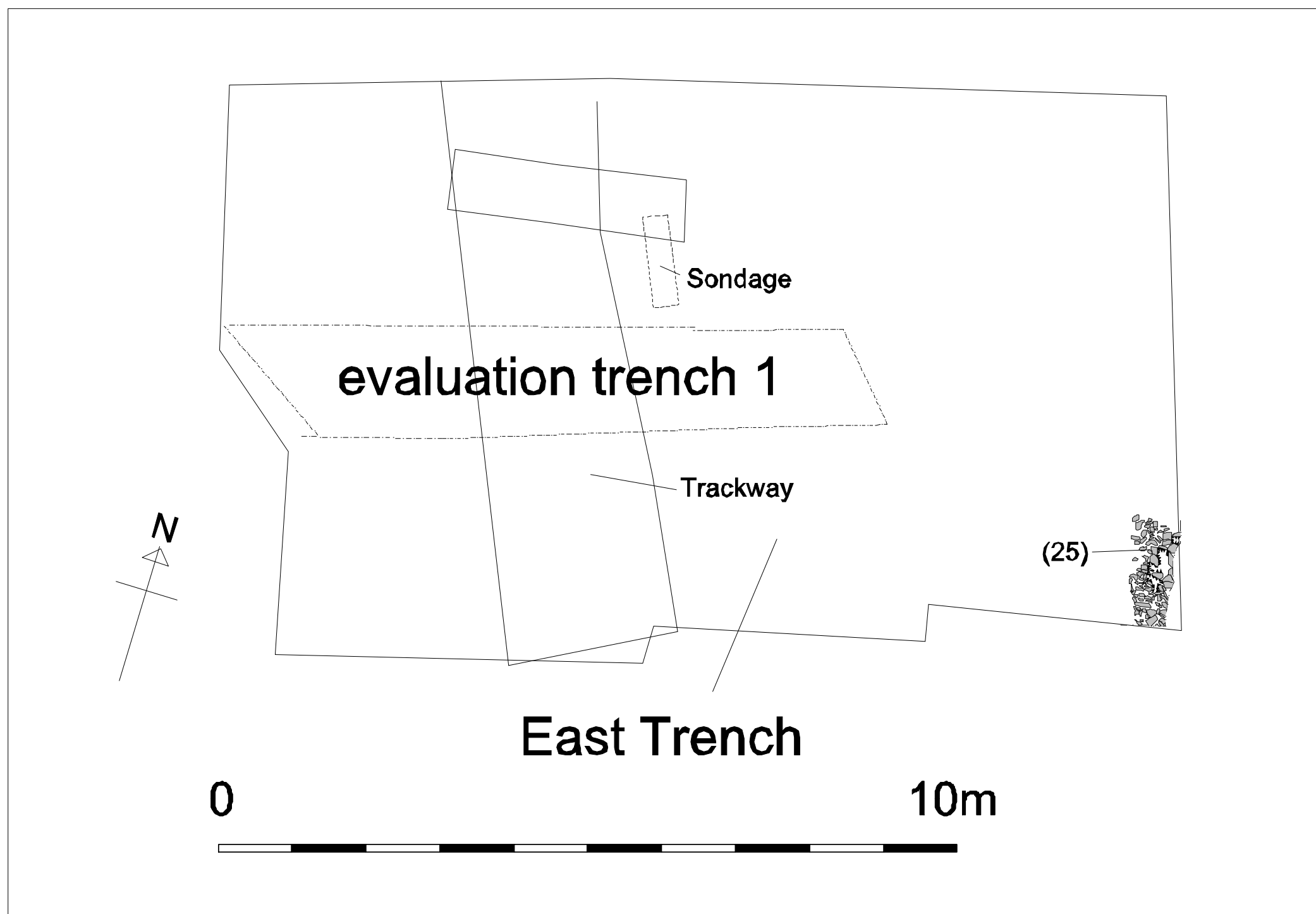


Figure 6: East excavation trench

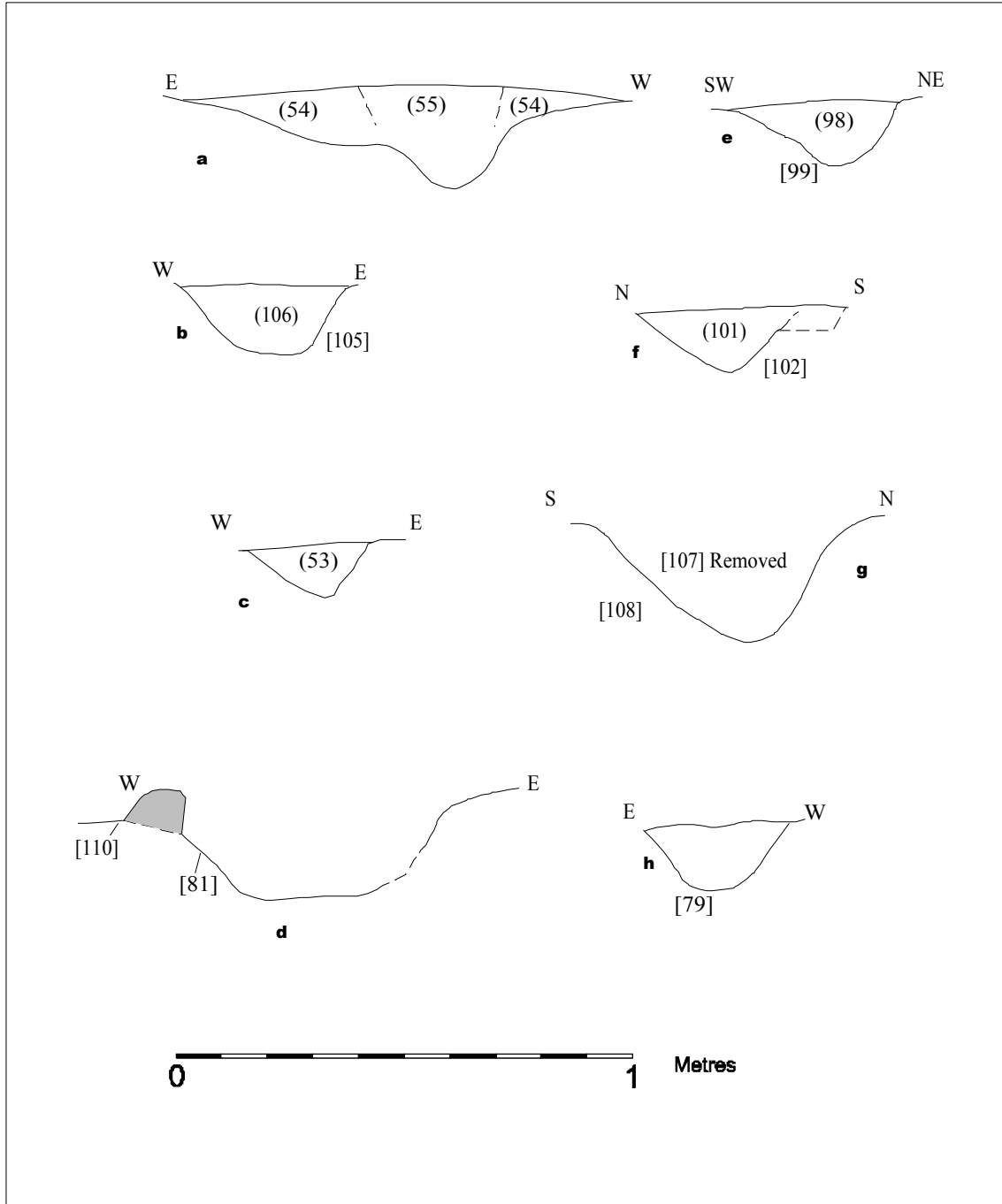


Figure 7: Sections of archaeological features: (55), [105], (53), [81], [99], [102], [108], [79]

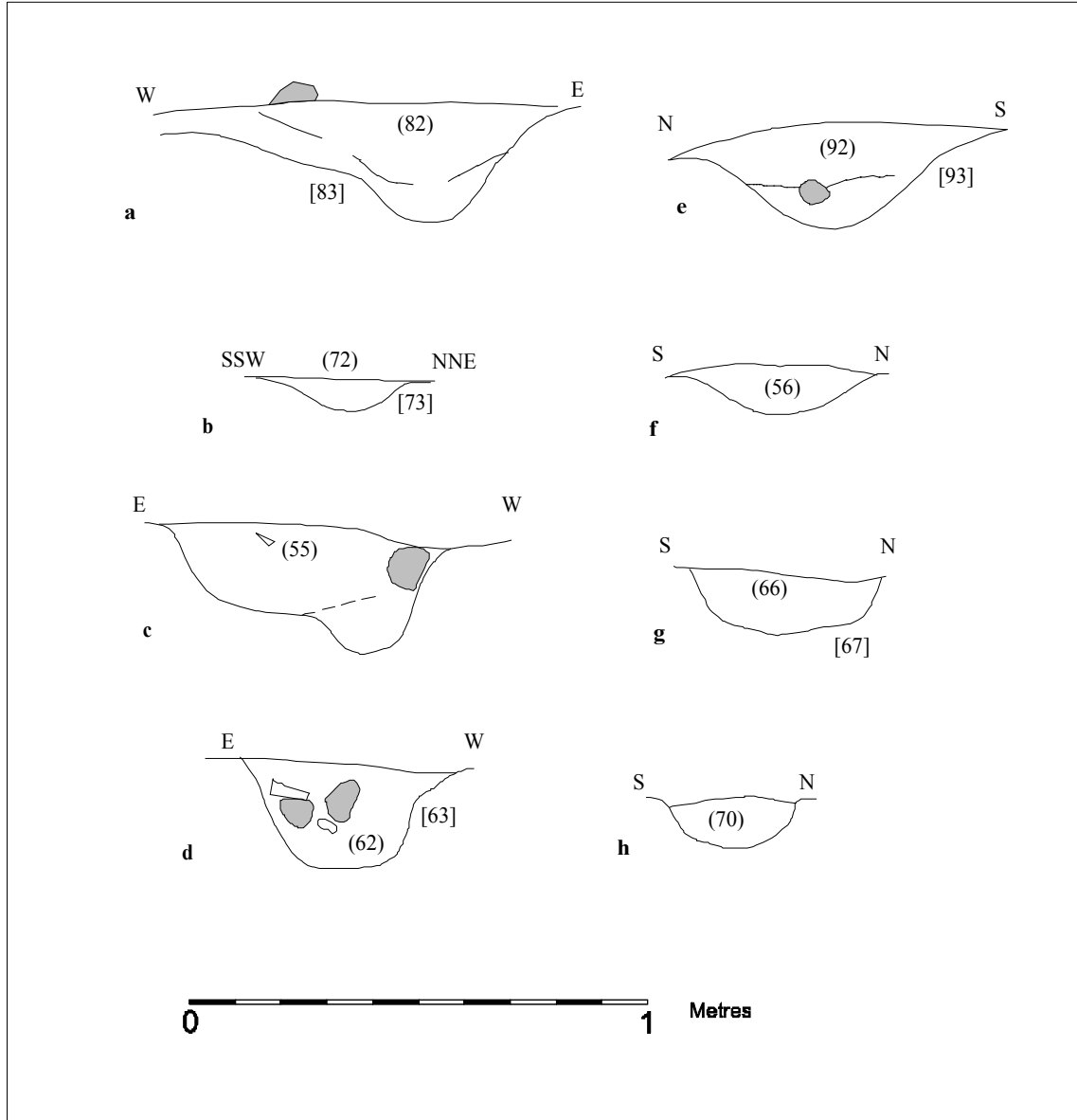


Figure 8: Sections of archaeological features: [83], [73], (55), [63], [93], (56), (66), (70)

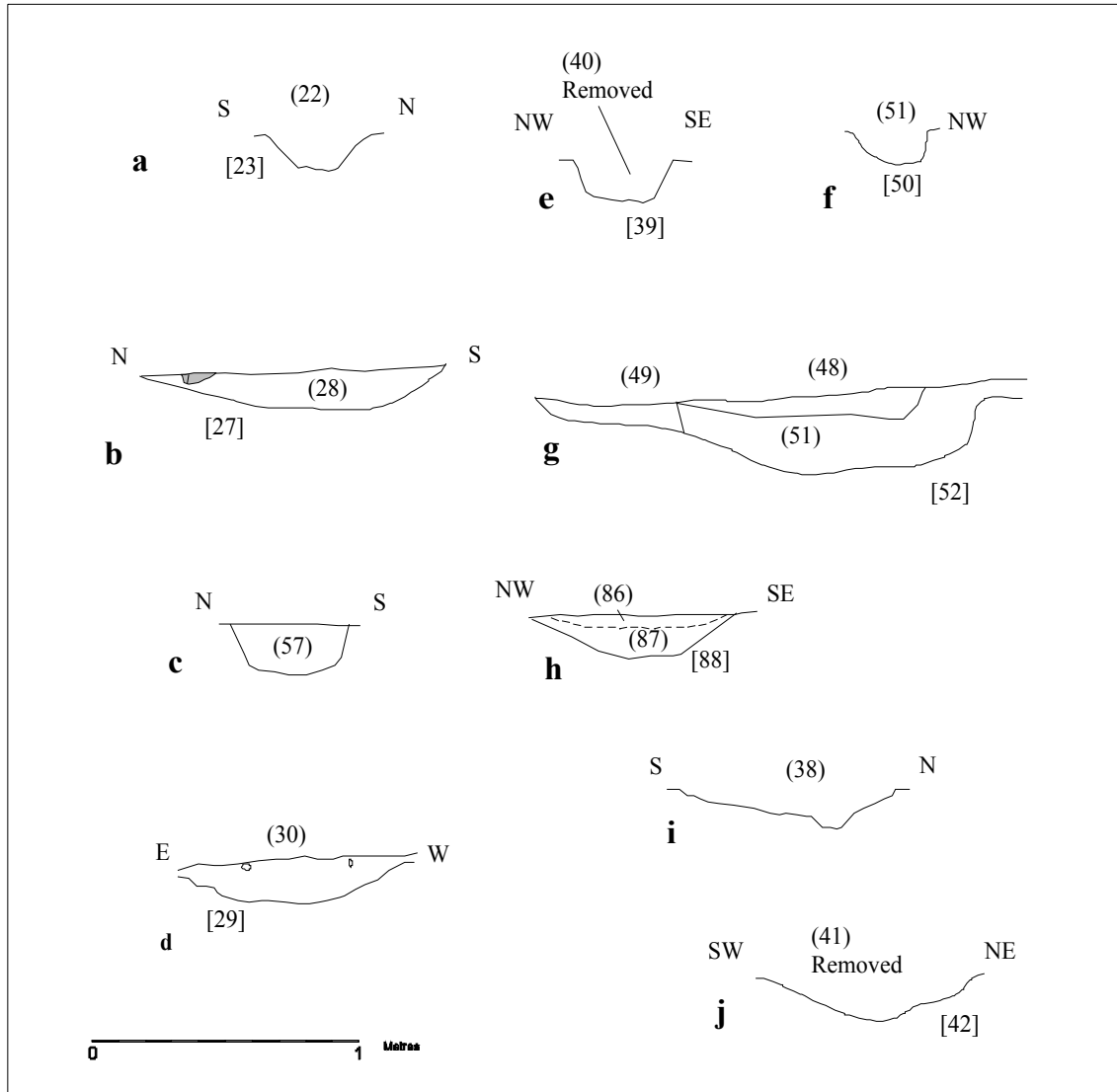


Figure 9: Sections of archaeological features: [23], [27], (57), [29], [39], [50], [52], [88], (38), [42]

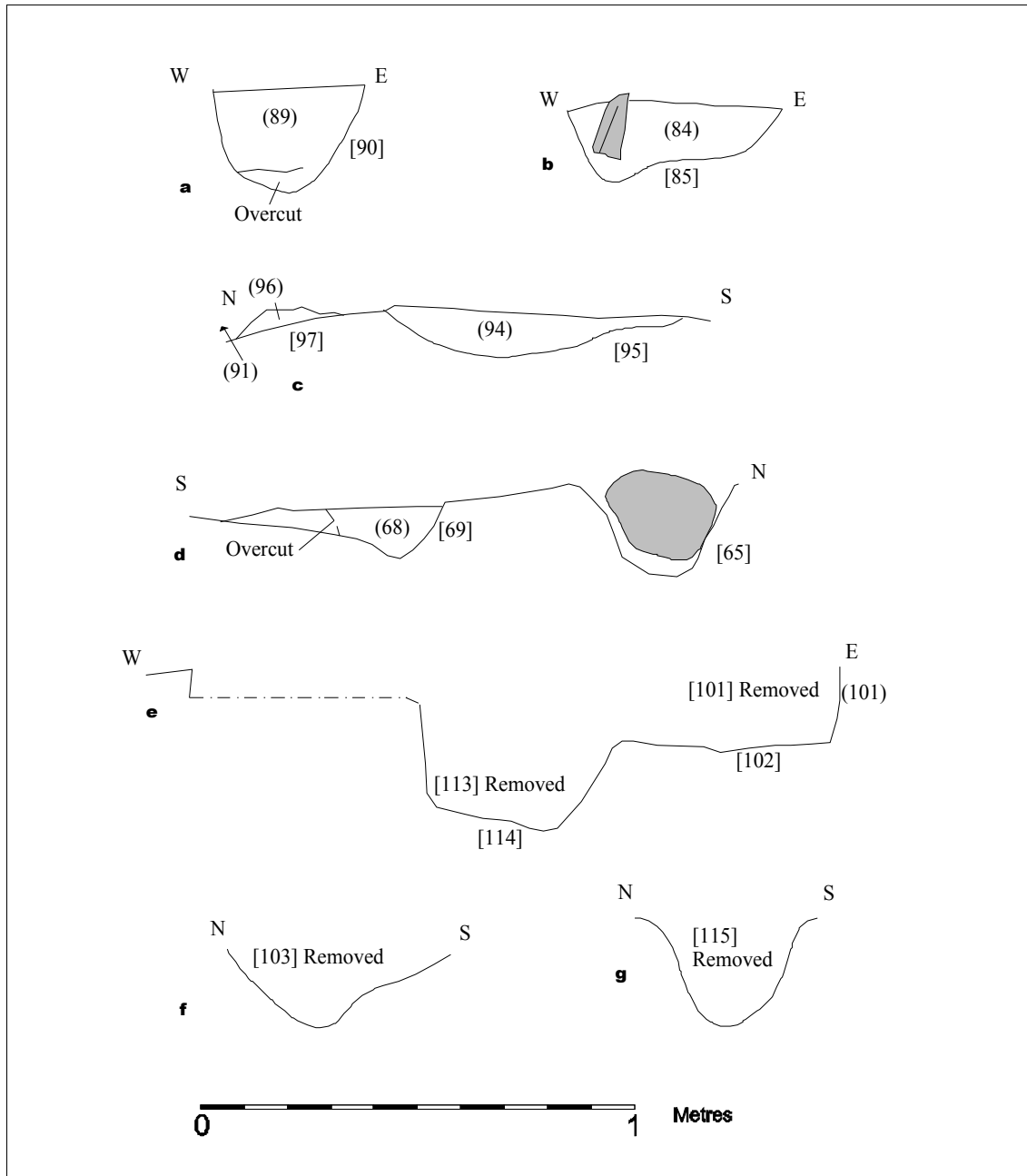


Figure 10: Sections of archaeological features: [90], [85], [95], [69], [104] & [107], [116]

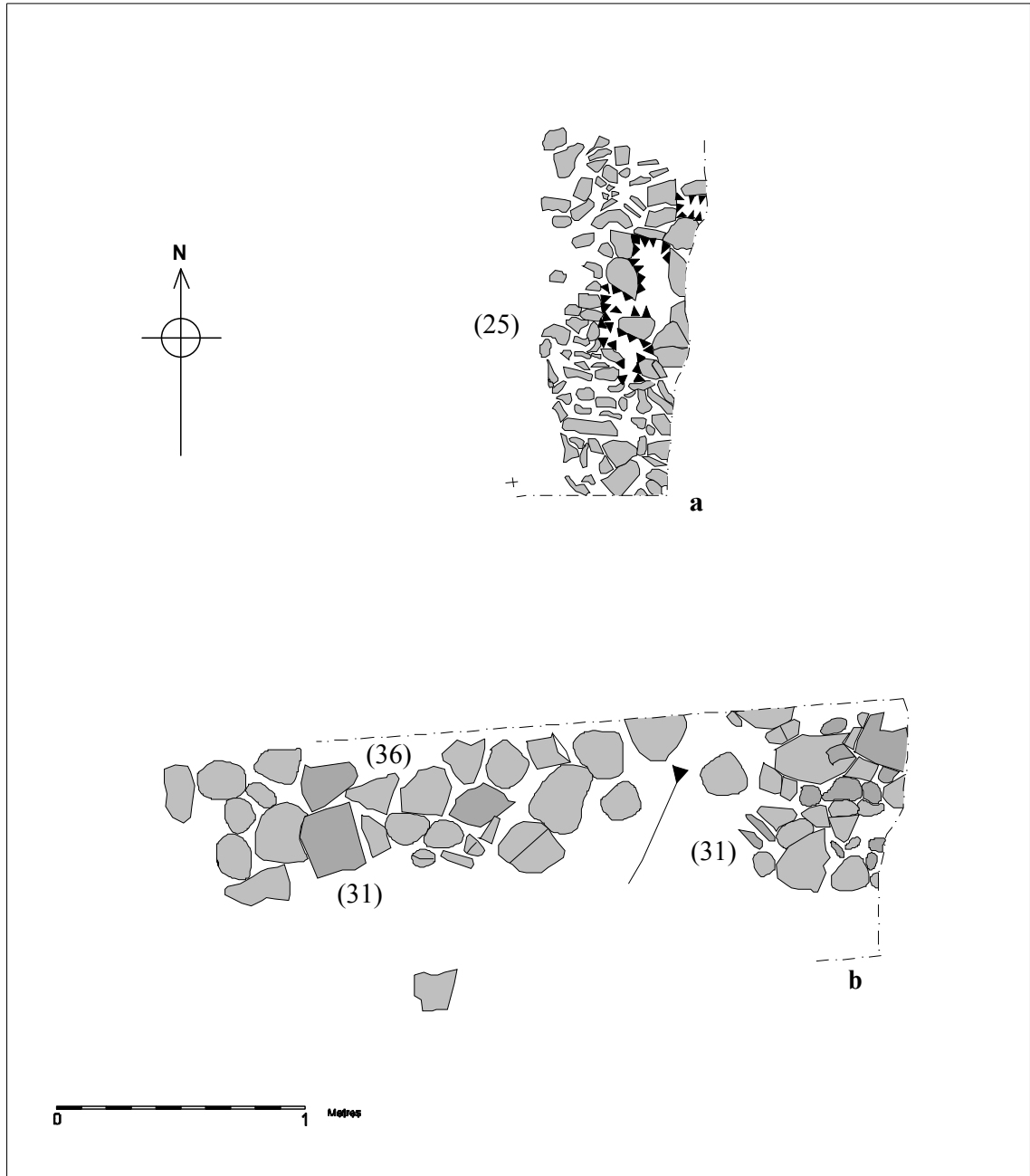


Figure 11: Details of cobbled areas (25), (31)

APPENDIX 1: The pottery and miscellaneous finds from excavations at Long Clawson, Leicestershire

D. Sawday

The pottery, one hundred and three grams, weighing 1.144 kg, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Blinkhorn, 1999), (Blinkhorn 2004), (Davies and Sawday, 1999). The results are shown below (table 1).

Fabric/Ware	Nos.	%	Grams	%	Av. Weight
Iron Age					
IA	1		6		6.0
Sub Total	1		6		6.0
Roman					
WW - White ware	1		4		
GW - Grey ware	3		26		
CC - Colour Coat	3		9		
CG – Calcite Gritted ware	6		62		
Sub Total	13		101		7.7
Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon					
SX1 – Saxon ware 1	9		66		
SX2 – Saxon ware 2	1		11		
SX3 – Saxon ware 3	8		202		
Sub Total	18	17.4	279	24.3	15.5
Late Saxon/Early Medieval					
ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	3		41		
ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	2		11		
ST1 – Very fine Stamford ware	4		43		
CG – Calcite Gritted ware	33		349		
RS – Reduced Sandy ware	2		10		
PM – Potters Marston	1		17		
LY2 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 2	3		9		
SP – Splashed ware	2		20		
Sub Total	50	48.5	500	43.7	10.0
Medieval/Early Post Medieval					
LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	1		8		
RS3 – Late Medieval Reduced Sandy ware	10		121		
EA1 – Earthenware 1	2		34		
Sub Total	13	12.6	163	14.2	12.5
Modern					

EA8 – Cream ware	7		43		
EA – Unclassified Earthenware	1		52		
Sub Total	8		95		11.8
Totals	103		1144		

Table 1: The pottery totals by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams)

The Stratigraphic Record

Two pottery fragments – Iron Age and Roman - were recovered as a surface finds, and eleven sherds of Roman pottery were recorded from the cobbles, context 10, the pits [34], [75], [79], [88] and the pit fills 100 and 112. Another Roman sherd was residual in the post hole [81].

Six sherds of early/middle Saxon pottery were also recovered as surface finds. Six more were found in a pit context 22, the fill of the post hole [52] 51 and the beam slot [110], the remainder being residual in later contexts.

Late Saxon or early medieval pottery was found in contexts 4 and 17, the cobbles contexts 16 and 31, the track way context 24, the layers 32, 43, and 48, the fill of a pit, context 28, and the wall footing 47, and in the backfills of the beam slot [61], and post hole [81].

Early medieval pottery was found in contexts 5, pit fill context 20, whilst late medieval or early post medieval pot was found in contexts 9, pit [29] 30, layer 35, and slot [76] 77. Modern pottery was recovered from context 25.

The Roman Pottery

The material generally dated from the second to the fourth century AD and may all be residual in later contexts relating to the Saxon and medieval activity in the area.

The Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon Pottery

The fabrics were grouped as follows:

SX1: Angular granite temper and rare ? red sandstone.

SX2: Sub rounded quartz and mica.

SX3: Rounded & sub rounded quartz inclusions.

Unfortunately any comments on this pottery are somewhat limited by the small size of the assemblage and the lack of diagnostic features – all were body sherds. However, both mineral, and sand tempered fabrics are present in equal quantities suggesting a fairly local source of manufacture. The fabrics are very similar to those found in Leicester and would seem to be typical of assemblages of this period in the East Midlands (Blinkhorn 1999).

The Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery

Few identifiable vessels forms were present, save for at least one or possibly two spouted pitcher fragments in Stamford ware and a bowl with an inturned rim and an everted and lid seated jar rim in Calcite Gritted ware together with several roller stamped sherds in the latter fabric, which suggest this pottery is probably of Lincoln or Lincolnshire origin.

Conclusions

Whilst the early/middle Saxon pottery has previously been dated to the fifth century, recent research suggests that it may in fact lie within a date range of *circa* 450 to *circa* 850. The granite-tempered sherds in particular appear to be part of a tradition that centres on the Charnwood Forest area of Leicestershire (Blinkhorn 2004).

The relatively large average sherd weight of 15.5 grams is indicative of the fact that at least six of these sherds lay within stratified early/middle Saxon contexts. Early/middle Saxon pottery when found in proximity to stratified medieval contexts is generally in residual contexts, although pottery of this date range together with medieval material was found at the village of Eye Kettleby to the south of Melton Mowbray, together with extensive evidence of early/middle Saxon occupation (Finn 1997). However, the subsequent medieval settlement seems to have developed to the east and south east of the earlier site. The presence here of stratified early/middle Saxon pottery associated with structural evidence, on the site of what was to become a focus of medieval activity - if not part of the medieval village of Long Clawson - is rare if not unique in Leicestershire.

The range of late Saxon and medieval fabrics is typical of that found within this part of the county and reflects the essential local nature of pottery trade and distribution patterns at this time. The late Saxon and early medieval pottery accounted for approximately 48.5 and 43.7 per cent of the totals by sherd number and weight respectively, with an apparent shift in the focus of activity away from the site in the medieval and later period (table 1).

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Site/Parish: Long Clawson, Hose and Harby, Leics.	Submitter: J. Coward/L. Hunt
Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA127	Identifier: D. Sawday
2002/long clawson 2.	Date of Id: 8.04.05/22.02.06
Material: pot & misc finds	Method of Recovery:
Site Type: village core	evaluation/excavation

Key to Pottery Date ranges: IA – Iron Age, RB – Roman, E/MS – Early/Middle Saxon, LS/EM – Late Saxon/Early Medieval, EM – Early Medieval, MED – Medieval, LM – Late Medieval, EPM – Early post Medieval, MOD – Modern

Surface find number	fabric/ware	Date	sherd nos.	weight grams	comments
<2>	CG – Calcite Gritted	LS/EM	2	26	Simple everted bowl rim, joining sherds
<3>	CG – Calcite Gritted	LS/EM	2	14	
<8>	IA – Iron Age	IA	1	6	? Quartz/quartzite/rock & mica inclusions
<10>	RS – Reduced Sandy ware	LS/EM	1	8	
<16>	SX1 – Saxon ware 1	E/MS	1	8	Angular granite temper, + red sandstone? inclusions, reduced grey throughout
<17>	ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	LS/EM	1	10	Convex base, knife trimmed exterior
<18>	SX1	E/MS	2	5	Temper & colour as above
<19>	SX2 – Saxon ware 2	E/MS	1	11	Sub rounded quartz and mica, reduced interior & core, oxidised exterior and exterior margin
<20>	RS3 – Late Medieval Reduced Sandy ware	LM	1	4	Rounded quartz, reduced grey, orange margins
<21>	CG	LS/EM	1	13	Inturned bowl rim
<22>	SX1	E/MS	1	2	
<22>	CG	LS/EM	1	20	Wheel thrown flat base, burnt interior, late Saxon, Lincoln/Lincs shelly ware
<23>	CG	LS/EM	2	3	As above
<25>	RS3	LM	1	46	Bowl rim, horizontal external flange
<26>	RS3	LM	1	8	
<28>	RS3	LM	1	4	

<29>	ST3	LS/E M	1	28	Flat base, blackened ext.
<30>	RS3	LM	1	34	Bowl rim, external flange
<31>	SX3 – Saxon ware 3	E/MS	1	12	Hand made, thick walled, jar body? Rounded & sub rounded quartz inclusions, smoothed exterior surfaces. Max of two vessels in SX3 on site.
<32>	CG	LS/E M	1	2	
<33>	CG	LS/E M	1	6	
<41>	RS3	LM	1	3	
<50>	WW – White ware	RB	1	4	
<51>	PM – Potters Marston	EM	1	17	
Contex t					
4	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware 2	LS/E M	1	7	Glazed, c. 1050 – c.1200
4	CG – Calcite Gritted ware	LS/E M	2	27	?Late Saxon
5	?LY2 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 2	EM	1	8	Oolitic fabric, check not Lincolnshire, c.1100+
5	SP – Splashed ware	EM	2	20	Some glaze, c.1100 – 1250
9	EA1 – Earthenware 1	EPM	1	16	? 16th C.
10	CC – Colour Coat	RB	1	5	Roman
16	CG - Calcite Gritted	LS/E M	2	37	Wheel thrown sooted ext, ?late Saxon
17	CG – Calcite Gritted	LS/E M	1	5	As above, ?late Saxon
17	RS – Reduced Sandy ware	LS/E M	1	2	? Late Saxon
20	LY2	EM	1	1	Identical to material from Freeby, XA28 1998
22	SX3	E/MS	1	1	Tiny fragment from sample [1].1
24	ST1	LS/E M	2	26	Spouted pitcher rim & handle
25	EA1 – Earthenware 1	EPM	1	18	
25	EA8 – Cream ware	MOD	7	43	
25	EA	MOD	1	52	Teapot spout
28	ST3	LS/E M	1	3	
28	CG	LS/E	4	17	

		M			
30	RS3	LM	2	4	
31	CG	LS/E M	1	8	
32	ST2	LS/E M	1	4	Yellow glaze
32	ST1	LS/E M	1	10	Jar/spouted pitcher rim
33	CG	RB	1	4	Reduced black throughout. ? Roman
35	RS3	LM	1	10	
43	SX1	E/MS	2	20	
43	CG	LS/E M	1	16	Inturned bowl rim
43	CG	LS/E M	3	98	Large wheel thrown vessel. ? Jar
47	CG	LS/E M	2	15	
48	CG	LS/E M	2	10	
51	SX1	E/MS	2	8	? No sandstone
58	CG	LS/E M	1	10	+ Sand, rectangular rouletting ext wall
74	GW – Grey ware	RB	1	7	
77	SX1	E/MS	1	23	
77	CG	LS/E M	1	1	
77	RS3	LM	1	8	
80	CC – Colour Coat	RB	1	2	
80	CG	RB	1	4	
82	GW	RB	1	3	
82	ST1	LS/E M	1	7	Thickened jar rim, spot of yellow glaze
86	GW	RB	1	16	
91	SX3	E/MS	1	47	
100	GW	RB	1	3	
109	SX3	E/MS	2	67	
111	SX3	E/MS	3	75	
111	CG	LS/E M	3	21	Everted lid seated jar rim. Two body sherds with rouletting. Sample [16].2
111	LY2	EM	2	1	Sample [16].2
112	CC	RB	1	2	
112	CG	RB	1	13	
U/S	CG	RB	2	38	
U/S	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	MED	1	8	

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL					
24			6	125	Includes one piece of Roman tile
37			1	2	
INDUSTRIAL RESIDUE					
24			1		
38			1		
CHARCOAL					
22				48	
SLATE					
24			1		
ANIMAL BONE					
Surface find					
<5>			1		
<6>			1		
<15>			2		
<23>			1		
<24>			2		
Contexts					22 (burnt), 24, 28, 30, 31, 32, 3335, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 55, 56, 58, 66, 74, 77, 80, 82, 86, 100, 107, 112.
BURNT BONE					
Contexts					22, 38
FLINT	Checked by LC				
Surface finds	Checked by LC				<17>, <23>, <24>, <52>
Contexts	Checked by LC				28, 37, 43, 49, 84, 103
					Flint from exc. to Lynden 23.2.06

FLINT

8 flints from features: All flakes except (43), which is a core

4 from surface: All flakes except <17>, which is a core

All likely to be Bronze Age, all likely to be residual

APPENDIX 2:

Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Identification Service Report

Suite 4, Bridge Park Plaza, Bridge Park Road, Thurmaston, Leicester LE4 8BL.

Telephone: 0116 264 5800. Fax: 0116 264 5819.

Email: museums@leics.gov.uk.

Website: www.leics.gov.uk/musuems.

Identification Service Report

EN No. 2234

Identifications are supplied free of charge. The following report represents the opinion of a member of staff and we cannot guarantee its accuracy. **It should not be regarded as a certificate of authentication.**

<i>Report by</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date</i>
Richard Pollard	Assistant Keeper Archaeology	12.01.2004

Fieldwork details

Parish	Clawson, Hose and Harby	NGR	SK 728 274
Field name	The Croft, 32 East End, Long Clawson	SMR	
Method	Salvage from spoil heap	Date	June 2003
Enquirer, Fieldwork Group	Jenny Allsop, Melton Fieldworkers	EN form no.	EN2234

Roman Pottery

Mortarium, fabric MO4?: 1 sherd, hammerhead rim, late 2nd-3rd century

Grey ware: 5 sherds including dog dish rim, and burnished arcade on lower bodysherd of bowl/jar. These two are mid 2nd-4th and ?4th century respectively.

Calcite gritted ware, CG1: 1 sherd, wall-base junction, probably Iron Age- early Roman rather than late Saxon-Medieval.

Late Saxon-early medieval Pottery

Calcite gritted wares: 25 sherds, including 1 oolitic limestone gritted. Late Saxon Lincolnshire products (late 9th-11th century) and Lyveden-Stanion (north Northants, 12th-14th century)?

Stamford Wares: 18 sherds, both glazed and unglazed. 10th-12th/13th century.

Parish	Clawson, Hose and Harby	NGR	SK 728 274
Field name	The Croft, 32 East End, Long Clawson	SMR	
Method	Salvage from spoil heap	Date	June 2003
Enquirer,	Jenny Allsop, Melton Fieldworkers	EN	EN2234

Fieldwork Group		form no.	
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Splashed wares: 7 sherds glazed and 7 sherds unglazed pottery, 1 sherd glazed ridge tile. Late 11th-mid 13th century. Nottingham and Leicester are both thought to have supplied sites in Leicestershire. The unglazed could include sherds classifiable as Reduced sandy ware, which has a broader, mid 9th-14th century, date range.

Potters Marston Ware: 4 sherds, 12th-13th century.

Medieval Sandy ware?: 1 sherd in a reduced, sandy fabric. "stripes" ext probably from lots of applied strips and/or glaze. 13th-14th century?

Nottingham Ware: 1 sherd green-glazed fabric NO4, c. 1250-1300 AD.

Unidentified: 1 sherd, fine sandy fabric. Small, abraded sherd, possibly Splashed Ware.

Late Medieval Pottery

Midland Purple: 1 sherd, sandy fabric, c. 1375-1550 AD.

Post Medieval Pottery

Earthenwares: EA1 (reduced fabric), 3 sherds, 16th- mid18th century. EA7, slipware, 1 sherd, mid 17th-18th century. Oxidised EA, 3 sherds, 17th-early 20th century.

Other items

Clay tobacco pipe: 3 stems.

Lead: 1 fragment, sheet lead.

Flint: 1 flake (secondary or tertiary?: not primary flake), 1 natural.

Ceramic building material : 1 peg tile with nib and nail hole: medieval or later.

APPENDIX 3: Charred plant remains from Late Saxon to Early Medieval contexts at Long Clawson, Leicestershire (XA127-2002)

Angela Monckton March 17th 2006

Introduction

Excavations were carried out by ULAS directed by Jon Coward and samples were taken to recover charred plant remains which can provide evidence of agriculture, food, and activities of the people on the site in the past. The site included a few disparate features of Roman date with features of the Late Saxon to Early Medieval village which were considered a priority to investigate. Evidence from charred plants is now accumulating from villages and towns in the county, as well as from the city of Leicester, and it was hoped that these remains would add to evidence about rural life in the region.

Methods

Samples were selected for processing from features with dating evidence and the potential to produce charred plant remains. The selected samples were processed by wet sieving in a York tank with a 0.5mm mesh and flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The residues were air dried and the fraction over 4mm sorted for all remains which are included in the relevant sections of the report. The flotation fractions (flots) were transferred to plastic boxes and air dried. This work was carried out by Alex Beacock at ULAS. The Flots were then sorted for plant remains using a x10-30 stereo microscope and the plant remains identified by comparison with modern reference material in the Department of Archaeology of the University of Leicester. The remains were counted and listed (table 1), the plant names follow Stace (1991) and are charred seeds in the broad sense unless described otherwise. In order to interpret and compare the samples, the proportions and ratios of cereal grains, chaff, seeds and other remains were calculated and discussed in the text.

Results: the plant remains

The cereals: The majority of the identified cereal grains were of wheat (*Triticum* sp), mainly of the characteristic short broad shape of free-threshing wheat. Wheat chaff fragments (rachis segments which form the central axis of the cereal ear) were found, some of these could be identified as bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), and a fragment from sample 3 may have been from second type of free-threshing wheat which is known as rivet wheat, although the material was too poorly preserved to confirm this. A glume, probably of spelt, was also found in this sample possibly residual from Roman deposits. Barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) were present and oat grains (*Avena* sp.) were also found in some of the samples, these were probably cultivated oats from the size of the grains but this could not be confirmed in the absence of chaff.

Legumes: Other food plants were legumes which were present although not numerous perhaps because legumes do not require parching in their processing. These were represented by fragments and were identifiable only as possibly peas or beans (*Vicia/Pisum*).

Wild plants: Weed seeds were quite numerous and were mainly of weeds of disturbed ground or arable land such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) which was common in medieval times and is a plant of heavy soils and is thought to be

associated with the use of the mould-board plough (Greig 1991). A weed particularly associated with autumn sown cereals such as wheat, was cleavers (*Galium aparine*) was also present in one sample. A group of weeds typical of disturbed ground such as is found in settlements, garden-type cultivation or of spring sown crops included goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp), docks (*Rumex* sp), and chickweed type plants (*Stellaria* sp.), with black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) as a plant of rough cultivated ground were found. Leguminous plants included vetches or tares (*Vicia* or *Lathyrus*) were found which were common arable weeds but also grow on grassland. Others plants of grassy vegetation included crested dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*, *repens* or *bulbosus*) was present as a plant of damp grassy vegetation and plants of wet ground were very few in number and represented by sedges (*Carex* sp) perhaps from poorly drained areas of the fields or from ditch sides. The most common seeds were of the large grasses (Poaceae) including brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) which, with most of the plants here can occur in cultivated fields as arable weeds.

Results: the contexts sampled

Sample 3 (48): This was the most productive sample from the site having a moderately high density of remains (9.2 items per litre of soil), it was dominated by weed seeds with fewer cereal grains and some wheat chaff was present. The chaff and weed seeds represent waste cleaned from cereals and suggest cereal processing and cultivation nearby. This indicates the agricultural activity on the site showing the cereal crops cultivated were bread wheat, barley and possibly oats, with peas or beans as an additional crop. The charred legume fragment could indicate the presence of some domestic waste but may be remains from a previous crop.

Sample 16 (111): This sample was also quite productive and with more cereal grains than weed seeds but with a high proportion of weeds and with some wheat chaff. The weed seeds and chaff suggest the presence of cereal cleaning waste as in sample 3, although the higher proportion of cereal grains and hazel nutshell fragments suggest food preparation waste is also present.

Samples 5 (58) and 7 (82): Both these samples contained fewer remains including weed seeds and cereal grains without wheat chaff although sample 7 contains a tiny fragment of cereal barb (awn), however there are too few remains for interpretation. These samples may represent part of the scatter of cereal cleaning waste possibly from the final cleaning of cereal grains in food preparation, burnt in domestic hearths and raked out and dumped or accumulated in features on the site. If cereal grain was to be used as whole grains in foods such as pottage, the final contaminants would have been removed by hand sorting before use.

Sample 1 (22): This was from a charcoal deposit with burnt bone suspected to be a cremation burial, however one fragment of vertebra was present in the residue which was of animal bone (H. Jacklin pers, comm.). A few charred cereal grains with occasional weed seeds were found amongst very abundant charcoal hence this was thought to be raked from a hearth and dumped in a rubbish deposit.

Discussion

The type of cereal waste found here is from free-threshing wheat in which the grain is easily separated from the ear by first threshing. Barley is also a free-threshing cereal. After threshing, the straw would be raked away, and then winnowing is carried out to remove small light weed seeds and the light chaff. The grain could then be coarse

sieved to remove the larger chaff fragments and then fine sieved, in a sieve which retains the grains, to remove small weed seeds (Jones 1990). The waste from these processes could be preserved if it was burnt as waste and preserved by charring. Straw remains are rarely found as it is useful for thatching and bedding and was not found here. Although chaff is easily removed it was present here to suggest that the cereal was produced nearby. Samples with a high ratio of weed seeds to cereal grains and containing chaff can be interpreted as containing cereal cleaning waste, samples with abundant grain and few seeds are interpreted as cleaned cereal product; only the former were found here.

These Late Saxon to early medieval deposits contain chaff of bread wheat and wheat is more common than barley in the deposits examined. The deposits examined all contain a high proportion of weed seeds with cereal grains and some chaff, and with occasional fragments of legumes and nutshell suggest the presence of domestic waste mixed with cereal cleaning waste in the deposits. The samples indicate the agricultural activity of the site and the crops cultivated in the early medieval period. Sample 3 and 16 have some evidence of this agricultural activity as well as some possible domestic waste, while the remaining samples may be more domestic in nature although they could also include a scatter of agricultural waste of even originate from straw used as thatch. The cereal crops include bread wheat, barley and possible oats. Other foods are represented by beans or peas with hazel nutshell present as a gathered food. The most common weeds are stinking mayweed, large grasses including brome grass, and vetches; the stinking mayweed suggesting the cultivation of heavy soils. Black bindweed is a plant of rough and cultivated ground, and other weeds of disturbed ground or spring sown crops are also present. The wheat is likely to have been autumn sown, while barley, oats and legumes would have been spring sown which may explain the mixture of weeds in the waste. A number of sites in Eastern Leicestershire are producing evidence of medieval agricultural waste, and the area is known for good agricultural land so these sites may have supplied cereals to local markets as well as for home consumption.

The chaff (rachis) of bread wheat was found although the presence of rivet wheat could not be excluded. Both types of wheat are known from medieval urban deposits (11th to 13th century) onwards in Leicester (Moffett 1993, Monckton 1999, Monckton 2004b). Of the other sites examined so far in Leicestershire and Rutland only medieval deposits at Saxby village and late to post medieval samples at Sherrard Street in Melton Mowbray, Old Dalby and Whissendine have produced both rivet and bread wheat chaff. Early medieval deposits at Whissendine, Melton floodplain and South Street at Oakham produced only bread wheat chaff as did medieval deposits at Anstey village earthworks which is also indicated by the evidence here at Long Clawson. No chaff was found at the villages of Freeby or Barrowden (Monckton 2004a). Melton floodplain samples produced abundant agricultural waste with only bread wheat chaff present (Jarvis forthcoming). Hence this site at Long Clawson, although having less abundant remains compares with early medieval deposits at Whissendine, Anstey and Melton floodplain with cultivation and processing of bread wheat. Although rivet wheat is now known from an increasing number of sites in the midlands from the early medieval period onwards (Moffett 1991). The earliest find of rivet wheat is from Northamptonshire with a pre Norman Conquest date (L. Moffett pers comm.). It has not yet been found in early medieval contexts in Leicestershire or Rutland suggesting that it was introduced later to this area although this requires further investigation.

Conclusions

Charred plant remains were found in samples of Late Saxon to Early Medieval date containing weed seeds with some wheat chaff and cereal grains of free-threshing wheat probably as a mixture of domestic and agricultural waste. The samples were interpreted as containing cereal cleaning waste indicating this was an activity on the site. The presence of chaff and weed seeds suggests local cultivation of bread wheat, barley with some oats. The deposits were also thought to contain domestic waste from food preparation. Other crop remains were as fragments of charred legumes, either beans or peas, their presence may suggest that crop rotation was practiced. Hazel nutshell was the only evidence for gathered food consumed on the site.

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Table 1. Charred plant remains from Late Saxon contexts at Long Clawson (xA127.2002).

Late Saxon					?	
Sample	3.3	5.3	7.1	16.1	1.1	
Context	48	58	82	111	22	
Feature	-	-	83	81	23	
Feature type	Spread	Gully	PH/Pit	?	Deposit	
Cereal grains						
<i>Triticum</i> free-threshing grains	10	2	2	8	-	Wheat, free-threshing
<i>Triticum</i> sp grains	-	8	-	2	1	Wheat
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. grains	1	-	1	3	2	Barley
<i>Avena</i> sp. Grains	7	-	-	-	-	Oat
Cereal grains	8	7	2	9	1	Cereal
Cereal/Poaceae grains	6	-	-	2	-	Cereal/Grass
Cereal chaff						
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l. rachis	5	-	-	-	-	Bread wheat
<i>Triticum</i> free-threshing rachis	1	-	-	-	2	Wheat, free-threshing
Cereal chaff	1	-	1	-	-	Cereal
Collected/Cultivated						
<i>Vicia/Pisum</i>	1	1	-	-	-	Bean/Pea
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. nutshell	-	-	-	2	-	Hazel nutshell
Wild plants						
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgen <i>Ranunculus</i>	1	-	-	-	-	Buttercup
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	6	-	-	-	1	Goosefoots/Fat-hen type
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	-	-	-	1	-	Chickweed type
<i>Rumex</i> sp	3	-	1	1	-	Docks
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A.Love	2	-	-	-	-	Black-bindweed

<i>Vicia cf hirsuta</i> L.	1	-	-	-	-	Tare
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	4	2	1	-	-	Vetch
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	-	-	-	1	-	Vetch/tares
<i>Plantagolanceolata</i> L.	1	-	-	-	-	Plantain
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	-	-	-	-	1	Cleavers
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	14	8	4	2	-	Stinking Mayweed
<i>Carex</i> sp.	1	-	-	-	-	Sedges
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> L.	2	-	-	1	-	Crested dog's-tail grass
<i>Bromus</i> sp	1	1	-	-	-	Brome grass
Poaceae (large)	4	3	2	3	-	Grasses large
Poaceae (medium)	5	-	-	2	-	Grasses
Indet seeds charred	6	1	3	3	-	Indeterminate seeds
Charred bud, small	1	-	-	-	-	Charred bud
Uncharred seeds	+	-	+	+	+	Uncharred seeds
Charcoal	fl	+	+	+	+++	Charcoal
Bone	-	+	-	+	++	Bone
Total charred items	92	34	16	45	7	Total
Volume sample	10	7	5	8	6	Litres
Flot volume	15	35	15	45	310	Mls
Ratio seeds : grains	1.6	-	-	0.7	-	Ratio
items per litre of soil	9.2	4.9	3.2	5.6	1.2	Items per litre

Key: Remains are charred seeds in the broad sense unless stated.

+ = present, ++ moderate amount, +++ abundant

APPENDIX 4: BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

APPENDIX 5: DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION