



**An Archaeological
Evaluation on Land at 6
Top Street, Appleby
Magna, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 31716 09752**

Roger Kipling




ULAS Report No 2017-021
©2017

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at
6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 31716 09752**

Roger Kipling

For: Mr. P. Standen

Filename/Version	Checked by	Date
2017-021	Vicki Score 	14/02/2017

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report Number 2017-021
©2017
Accession Number X.A9 2017

CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction	1
Site Description, Topography and Geology	1
Archaeological and Historical Background (from Richards 2016)	3
Aims and Objectives	4
Methods	5
Results	5
Trench 1	6
Trench 2	6
Trench 3	8
Trench 4	11
Trench 5	14
Discussion and Conclusions	15
Archive and Publications	16
Acknowledgements	16
Bibliography	17
Appendix 1: The Medieval Pottery <i>Deborah Sawday</i>	18
Appendix 2: The Animal Bone <i>Jennifer Browning</i>	21
Appendix 3: OASIS Data Entry	23

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location	2
Figure 2: Proposed Development Area outlined Red (Provided by Client)	2
Figure 3: Earthwork survey of the SM Moated Site, Appleby Magna (Hartley 1989) with proposed development area highlighted.	4
Figure 4: Proposed development (provided by Client) overlain with proposed trench locations	5
Figure 5: Trench 1: view south-east (1m scale)	6
Figure 6: Trench 2: view south-east (1m scale)	7
Figure 7: Feature [01], Trench 2; view north-west south (30cm scale)	7
Figure 8: Trench 2, feature [02]: plan and section drawing	8
Figure 9: Trench 3, eastern arm: general view south-east (1m scale)	8
Figure 10: Trench 3 features, plans & section drawings	9
Figure 11: Trench 3, Feature [03]; view north-east (1m scale)	10
Figure 12: Trench 3, Feature [05]; view north-east (1m scale)	10
Figure 13: Trench 3, Feature [08]; view east (1m scale)	10
Figure 14: Trench 4: general view south-east (1m scale)	11
Figure 15: Trench 4: Plan & section drawing of features	12
Figure 16: Trench 4, Feature [10]; view east (1m scale)	13
Figure 17: Trench 4, Features [13] & [15]; view south (1m scale)	13
Figure 18: Trench 4, Feature [19]; view south-east (1m scale)	13
Figure 19: Trench 5, general view south-east (1m scale)	14
Figure 20: Trench 5, Feature [21] plan & section drawing	14
Figure 21: Trench 5, Feature [21] view west 91m scale)	15
Figure 22: Trenches superimposed on the plan of the earthworks (Blue features are almost certainly post-medieval or later)	16

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire NGR: SK 31716 09752

Roger Kipling

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2017 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Mr. P. Standen at 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire. The fieldwork was a pre-determination requirement on a proposed planning application for a residential development on land at 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire. A preliminary Desk-based Assessment concluded that the proposed development area has the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval settlement. Consequently a scheme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to mitigate the potential impact of the development on any such archaeological remains as might be present.

The archaeological evaluation revealed archaeological activity across the proposed development area dating to the medieval period in the form of ditches, pits and post holes, and which may relate to the adjacent moated manorial site.

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A9 2017.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*, this document forms the report for an archaeological evaluation on land at 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire. The fieldwork was a pre-determination requirement on a proposed planning application for a residential development.

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The proposed development area is located on the south eastern edge of the village of Appleby Magna, which is approximately 8km south east of Swadlincote, and 25km north-west of Leicester (Figs 1-2).

The proposed site lies to the north west of Top Street and currently comprises domestic gardens. The boundaries are established property boundaries marked by modern domestic fencing, intermittent hedgerows and brick-built walls.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Tarpoley Siltstone Formation - Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone. The land lies between approximately 93m OD and 95m OD.

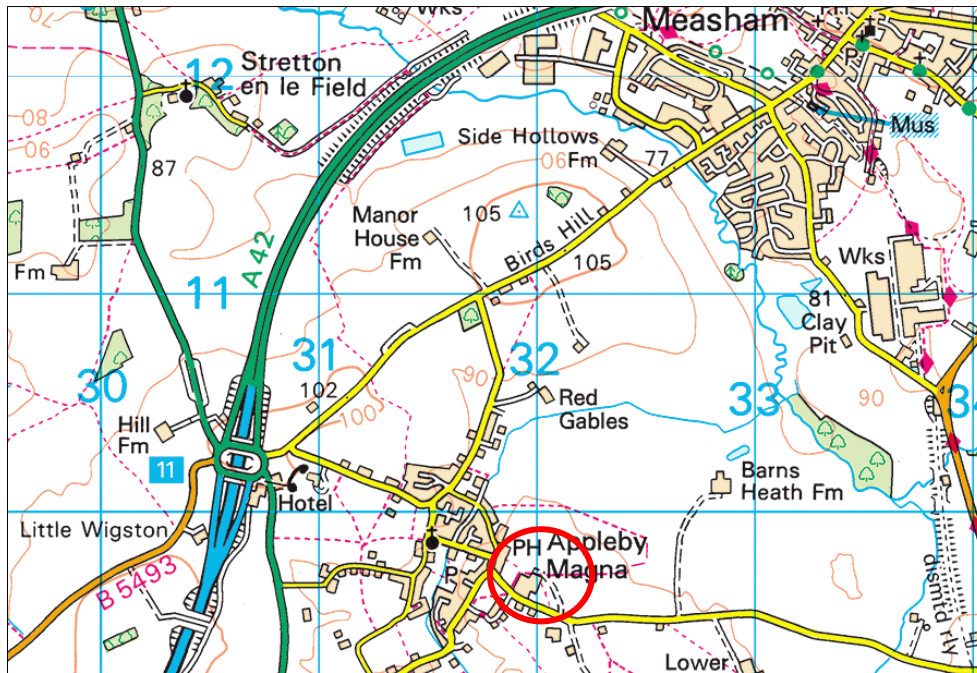


Figure 1: Site Location

Reproduced from 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. ©Crown Copyright 1990. All rights reserved.

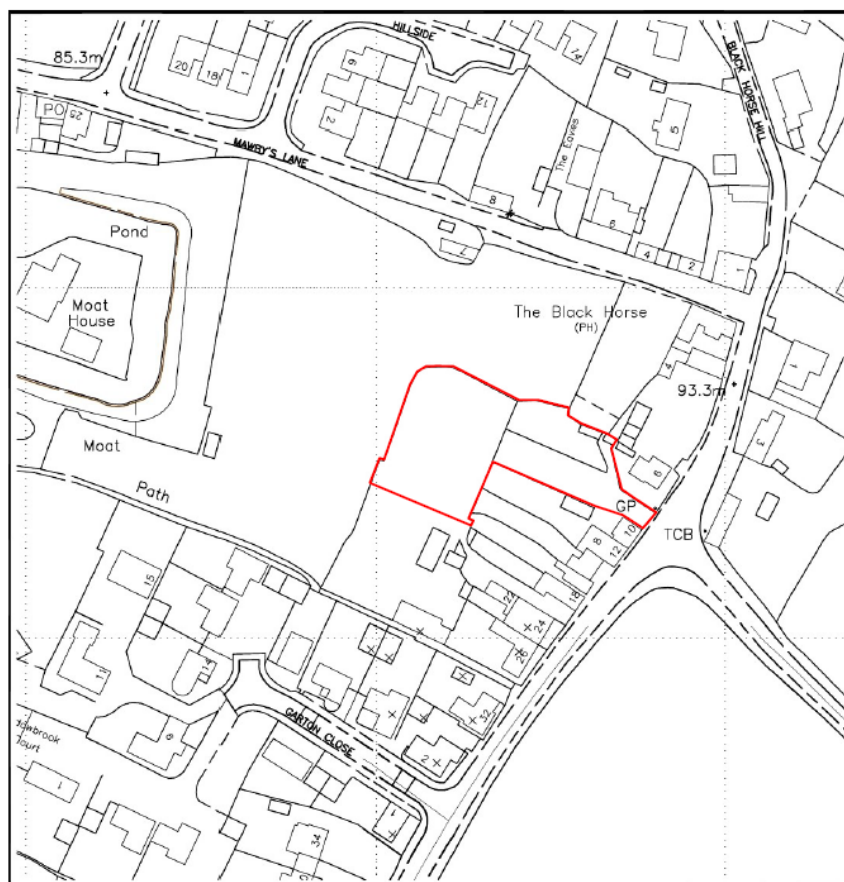


Figure 2: Proposed Development Area outlined Red (Provided by Client)

Archaeological and Historical Background (from Richards 2016)

A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the proposed site (Richards 2016). The proposed development area is located on the south-eastern edge of the village, on the fringe of the historic settlement core and within the Appleby Magna Conservation Area which encompasses the historic village core to the west and north-west. Although there are no known or designated heritage assets within the proposed development area, to the north-west is a moated site, including fishponds, a formal garden and settlement earthworks (Fig. 3); the site is a Scheduled Monument (SM) and thus is under the highest level of protection in Law.

Finds or sites known to date from the Romano British period recorded by the HER are largely peripheral to the village and include the alignment of the Tamworth to Sawley Roman road (approximately 1km north-west of the proposed development area). Adjacent to this a small Roman farmstead dating to the 4th century was recorded in during an archaeological excavation in 1999. Evidence of Romano British activity within the village itself is limited to a few pottery sherds.

The village of Appleby Magna, being mentioned in the Domesday Book is certain to have Saxon origins, however there are few finds of this date. There is however extensive evidence of medieval activity. The village is centred upon the moated site of a medieval manor house, known as Moat House (**HER Ref MLE4259**), approximately 120 metres north west of the proposed development area. Moat House and its environs is also a Scheduled Monument (SM Ref 1011458), which has a common boundary with the proposed development area.

Within and adjacent to Moat House there are number of other sites and events of archaeological significance recorded by the HER, these include the Moated site itself (**HER Ref MLE4264**), the moat itself has been restored and re-filled in the modern era. To the east of the moated site is an area of low rectangular earthworks that may indicate the site of a garden, divided into four parts (**HER Ref MLE4262**). To the east of these earthworks is a small paddock called the 'bull ring' containing further standing earthworks (**HER Ref MLE4260**) containing some traces of possible building foundations. To the south of Moat House is a small rectangular pond (**HER Ref MLE4261**), a probable medieval fishpond. To the west of Moat House there are the earthwork remains of a second possible fish pond (**HER Ref MLE16367**). The earthworks were surveyed by R.F Hartley in 1989 (Fig. 3).

A further complex of earthworks lies to the west of the Church of Saint Michael's and All Angels identified as the site of Dormers Hall. Archaeological evaluations recorded a pit, a stone lined drain, a possible cobbled surface and a possible stone surface with pottery ranging between *c.* 1250 and 1500.

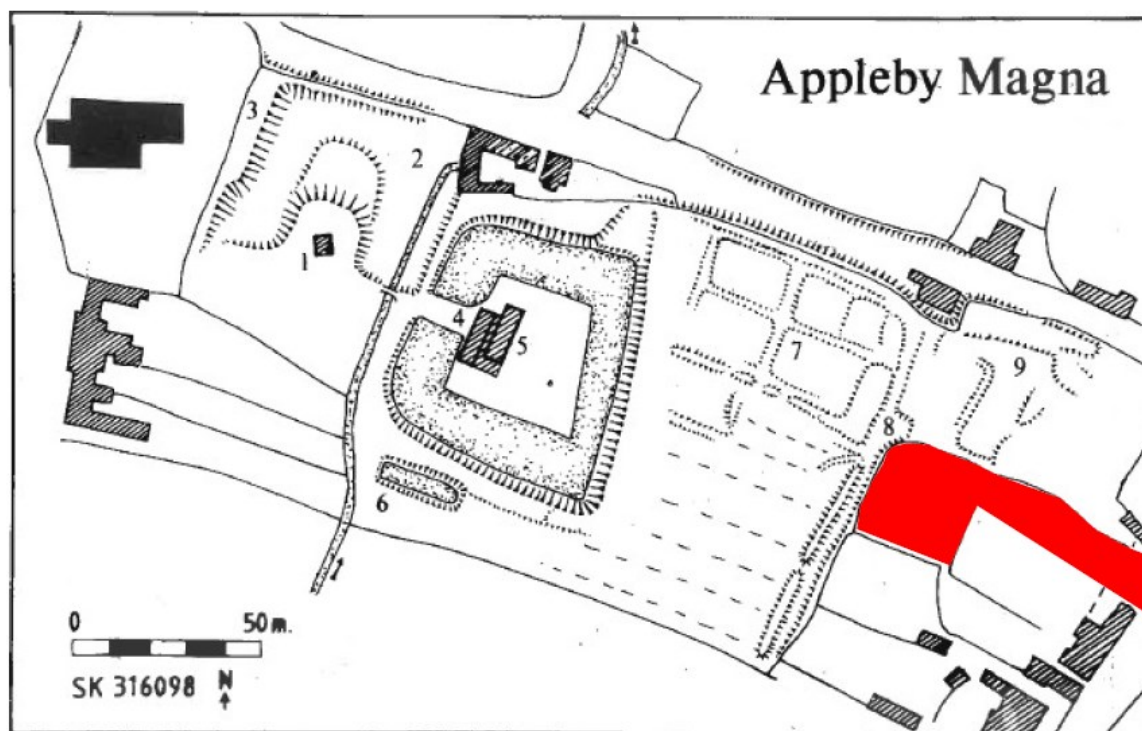


Figure 3: Earthwork survey of the SM Moated Site, Appleby Magna (Hartley 1989) with proposed development area highlighted.

Aims and Objectives

The objectives are as set out in the ULAS *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ULAS 2017) approved by the Planning archaeologist. Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

1. Identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
2. Establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by proposed ground-works.
3. Record any archaeological deposits likely to be affected by the ground-works.
4. Produce an archive and report of any results.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014), and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

All exploratory and mitigation work was considered in light of the East Midlands Research Framework (Cooper ed. 2006) and strategy (Knight *et al.* 2012), along with targeting national research aims.

Methods

Fieldwork was carried out in January 2017 and involved the machine excavation of a number of evaluation trenches across the potential development area in order to target the locations of the proposed buildings as well as potential archaeological deposits.

The Written Scheme of Investigation (ULAS 2017) approved by the NCC Senior Planning Archaeologist on behalf of the planning authority, who also monitored the fieldwork, dictated a programme of archaeological evaluation consisting of six trenches (2 x 15-20m, 4 x 10m), in order to determine the presence/absence, character and extent of archaeological remains (Fig. 4).

Excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket, with topsoil and overburden removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision.

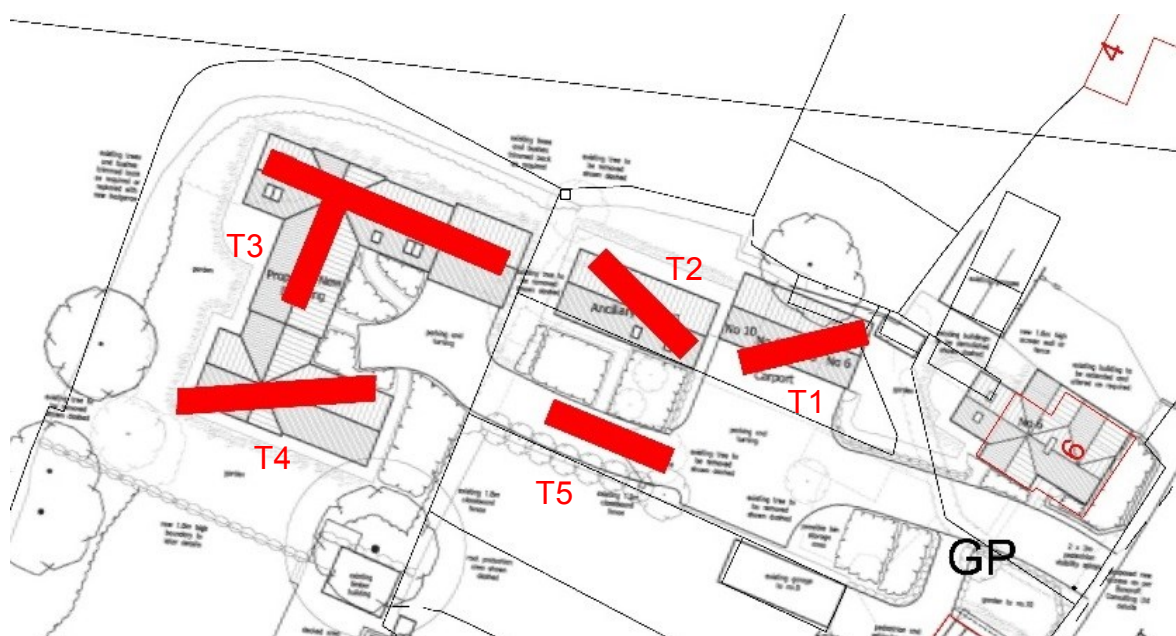


Figure 4: Proposed development (provided by Client) overlain with proposed trench locations

Results

Machining established the presence of low-density archaeology in several trenches (Trenches 2-5) spread broadly across the northern half of the site. Trench 1, located closest to the Top Street frontage, was shown to be archaeologically blank. Results will be addressed on a trench by trench basis prior to a short discussion and conclusions section. Trench details are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Trench Descriptions

TRENCH	ORIENTATION	LENGTH (m)	TOPSOIL THICKNESS (m)	SUBSOIL THICKNESS (m)	DESCRIPTION
1	NE-SW	10	0.1-0.2	0.14-0.25	No archaeology present
2	NW-SE	10	0.14-0.21	0.23-0.33	Ditch [01]
3	NW-SE/SW-NE	10x20	0.2-0.29	0.2-0.3	Pit [03], drain [05], ditch [08]
4	E-W	15	0.2-0.33	0.24-0.33	Features [10], [13], [15], [17], [19]
5	NW-SE	10	0.2-0.3	0.28-0.36	Feature [21]

Trench 1

Trench 1 was the closest of the five trenches to the street frontage, positioned at the rear of No. 6 Top Street. The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 10m x 1.5m x 0.29-0.48 deep. Machine removal of 0.1-0.2m of dark brown sandy clay loam garden soil and 0.14-0.25m of underlying dark brown sandy clay silt subsoil revealed an orange clay natural. There was no archaeology present (Fig. 5).



Figure 5: Trench 1: view south-east (1m scale)

Trench 2

Trench 2, located a short distance west of Trench 1 on the northern site boundary, was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 10m x 1.5m x 0.41-0.58m deep. A single truncated ditch [01] traversed the western end of the trench on a broadly east-west alignment (Figs 6-8). The 45° sloping sided and flat-based feature measured 0.8m wide x 0.3m deep. Its single red-brown clay-silt fill (02) produced sherds of 12th – 14th century medieval pottery



Figure 6: Trench 2: view south-east (1m scale)



Figure 7: Feature [01], Trench 2; view north-west south (30cm scale)

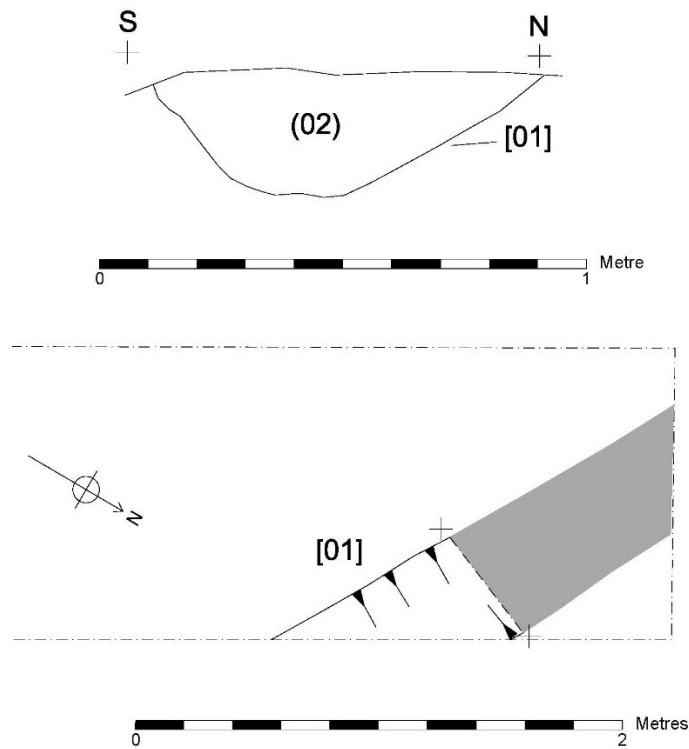


Figure 8: Trench 2, feature [02]: plan and section drawing

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the north-west corner of the proposed development area and sought to target the position of the principal building of the proposed scheme. The T-shaped trench measured 20m east-west and 10m north-south and was 0.44-0.71m in depth (Figs 9-10).



Figure 9: Trench 3, eastern arm: general view south-east (1m scale)

A number of features were identified, including a 19th or 20th century tile-lined drain [05] (Fig. 12) and a possible ditch [08], the latter measuring *c.*3m wide and 1.5m deep with a very wide, open profile running north-west to south-east (Fig. 13) and containing a single sherd of post-medieval earthenware and brick and tile fragments. The positioning of the feature suggests that it runs along the property division between Nos 6 and 10. A small undated pit [03] (1m x 0.28m) with 45° sides and a concave base lay adjacent to the drain [05] (Fig. 11).

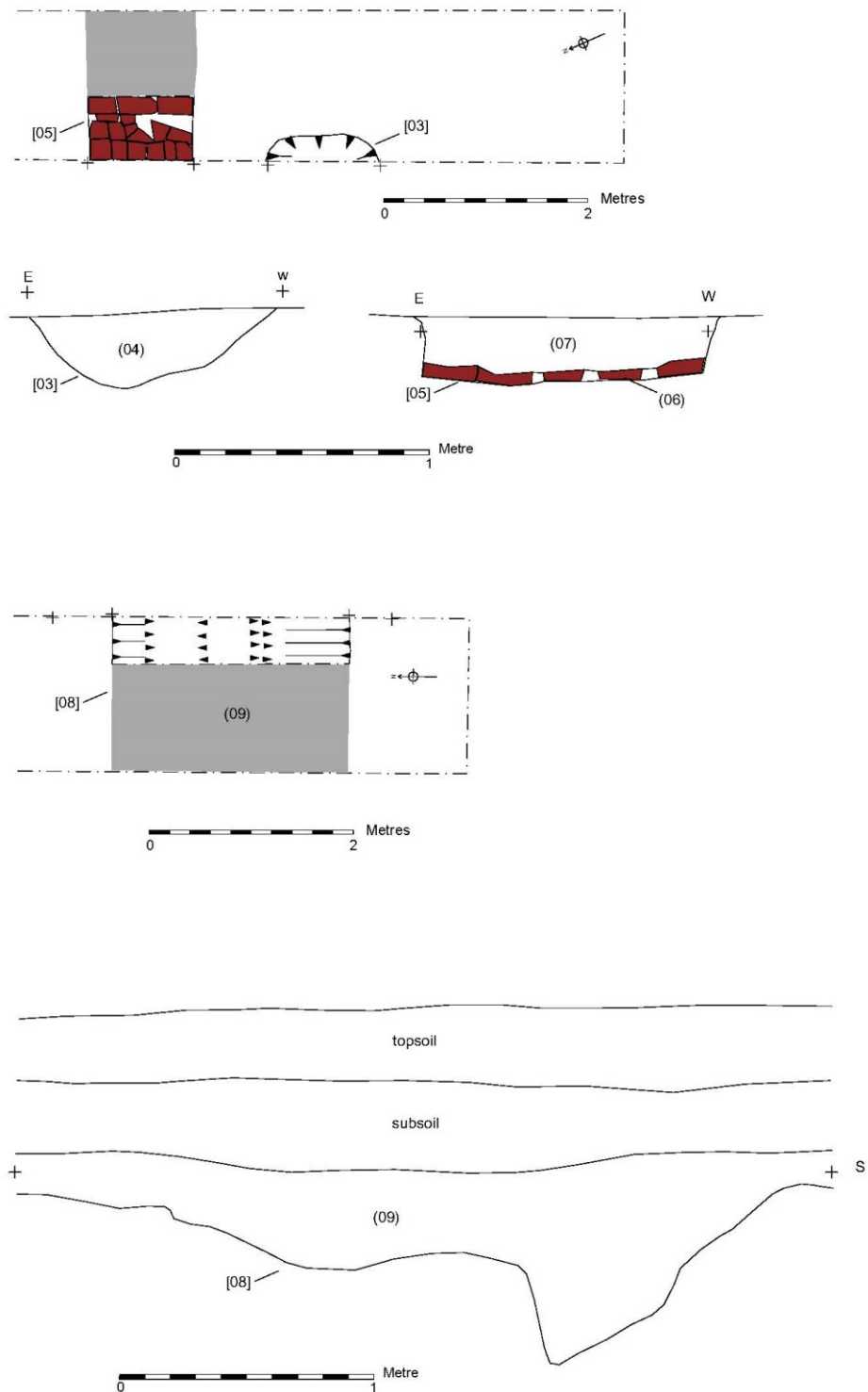


Figure 10: Trench 3 features, plans & section drawings



Figure 11: Trench 3, Feature [03]; view north-east (1m scale)



Figure 12: Trench 3, Feature [05]; view north-east (1m scale)



Figure 13: Trench 3, Feature [08]; view east (1m scale)

Trench 4

Trench 4 was the most archaeologically productive of the five trenches. The north-east to south-west aligned trench (15m x 1.5m x 0.57-0.75m deep) was dominated by a single ditch [19] (Figs 14-15, 18) traced running the length of the trench on a broadly curving north-west to south-east alignment for a minimum of 10m. The linear feature measured 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.25m deep with 35° sides falling to a concave base. The single pale grey clay silt fill (20) produced medieval pottery dating from the Saxon-Norman period.



Figure 14: Trench 4: general view south-east (1m scale)

The southern end of the trench was occupied by a small focus of activity. A possible metallised surface of rounded flint pebbles (11) set in a shallow cut [10] measuring 1.4m+ x 0.8m+ (Fig. 16) was accompanied by a small pit or scoop [13] containing Saxo-Norman pottery and a small worked fragment of bone and a smaller intercut feature [15], (Fig. 17) the interrelationship between which could not be established. Lastly, a small post hole [17], also undated, was sited between [13] and [19].

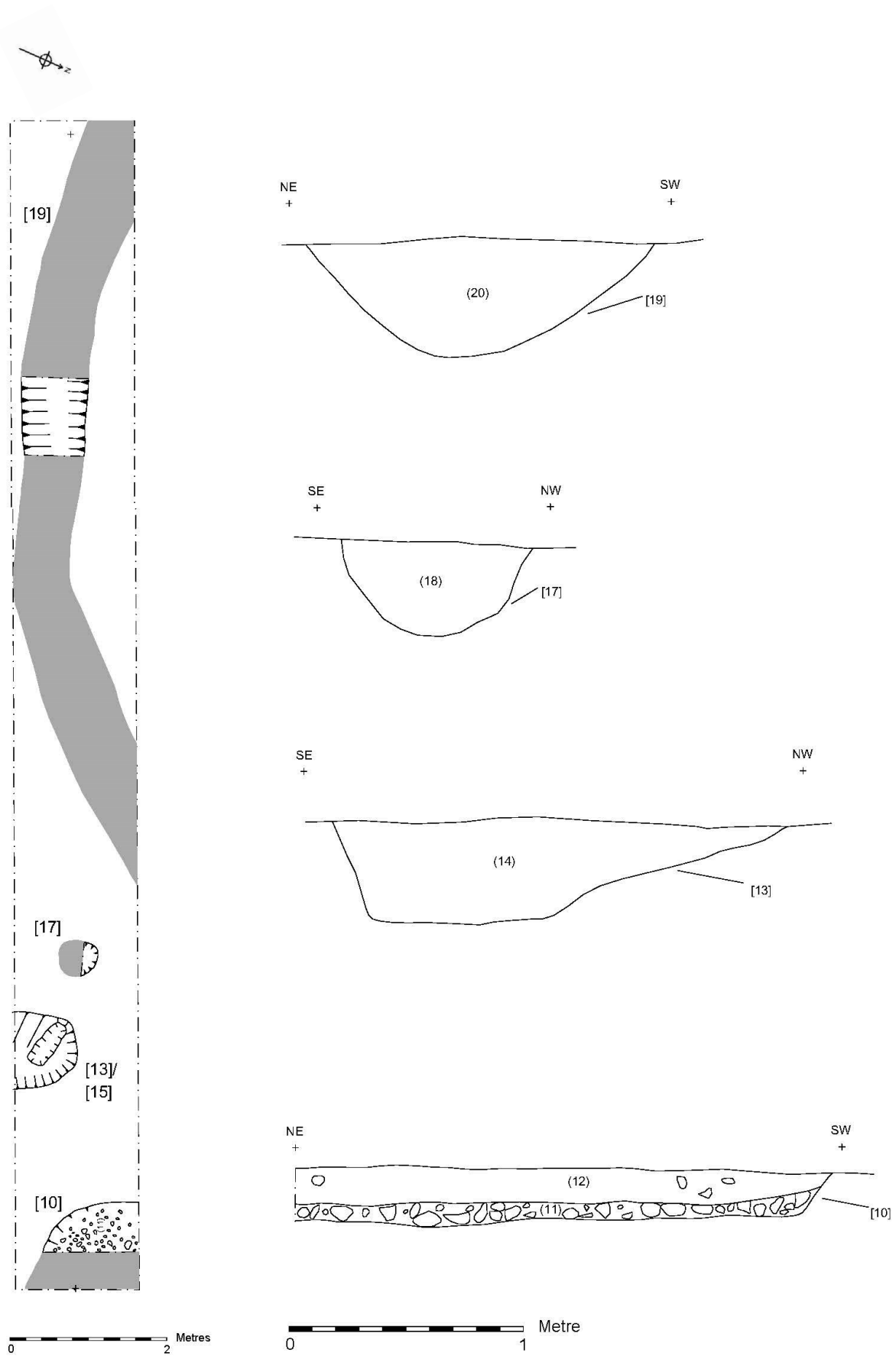


Figure 15: Trench 4: Plan & section drawing of features



Figure 16: Trench 4, Feature [10]; view east (1m scale)



Figure 17: Trench 4, Features [13] & [15]; view south (1m scale)



Figure 18: Trench 4, Feature [19]; view south-east (1m scale)

Trench 5

Finally, a modern, possibly garden-related feature was identified in **Trench 5** (10m x 1.5m x 0.44-0.66m), where a single ditch [21], with near vertical sides to a flat base, traversed the trench on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment (2.5m+ x 0.5m x 0.35m deep). The single mid brown clay silt fill contained modern ceramic building material fragments (Figs 19-21).



Figure 19: Trench 5, general view south-east (1m scale)

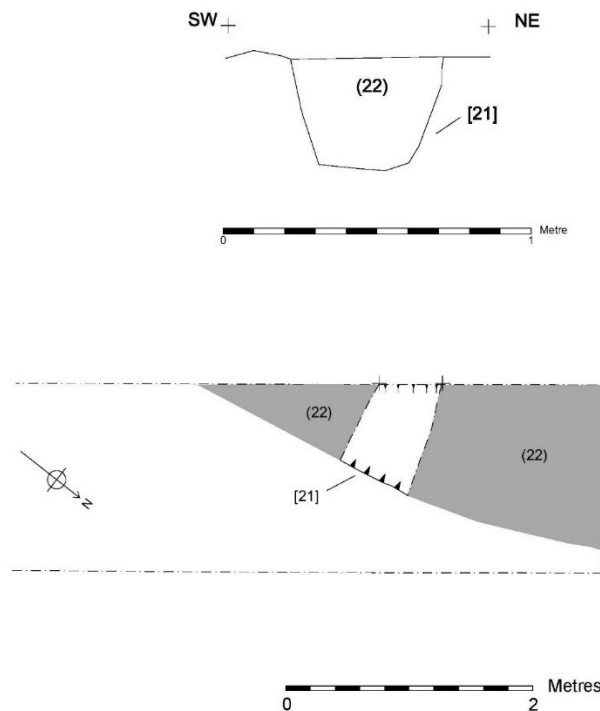


Figure 20: Trench 5, Feature [21] plan & section drawing



Figure 21: Trench 5, Feature [21] view west 91m scale)

Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at Top Street Appleby Magna revealed archaeological activity across much of the proposed development area in the form of ditches, pits and a post hole, some of which were demonstrably medieval in date (Fig. 22).

The medieval features include a small gully in Trench 2 containing 12th-14th century pottery on a similar alignment to the earthworks to the north and west and the features in Trench 4 which contain Saxo-Norman pottery and while not really on the same alignment do mirror some of the features to the west.

The features in Trench 3 while on the same alignment as the earthworks to the north and west remain undated and their location close to a modern tile-line drain and a single sherd of earthenware pottery from the ditch might indicate that they are later in date.

While the small scale of the evaluation makes it hard to determine the relationship of the identified features with the earthworks, the distance of this activity from the Top Street frontage and the proximity to the standing earthworks suggest that these features could relate to the medieval manorial site.

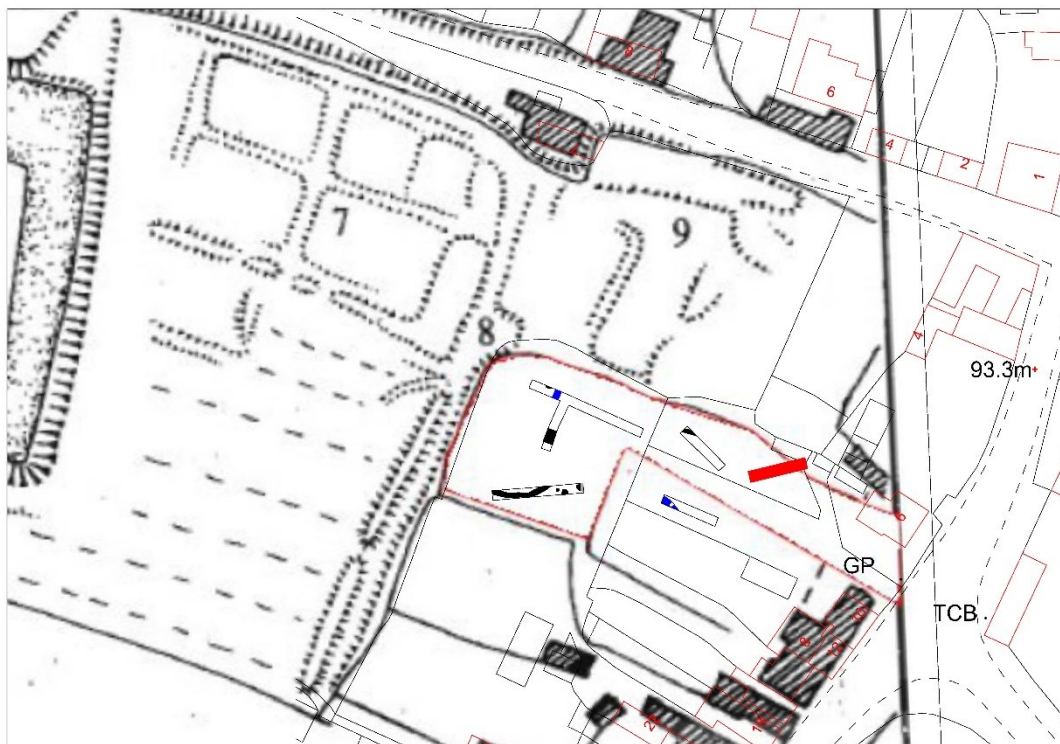


Figure 22: Trenches superimposed on the plan of the earthworks (Blue features are almost certainly post-medieval or later)

Archive and Publications

The site archive (X.A9 2017), consisting of animal bone and ceramic material plus paper and photographic records, will be housed with Leicestershire County Council.

The archive consists of:

- ceramic material
- animal bone
- 5 trench record sheets
- 22 single context record sheets
- Context, drawing and photographic record indices
- 21 digital photographs
- 1 x A2 & 1 x A3 drawing sheets
- risk assessment form

A version of the excavation summary (see above) will appear in due course in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

Acknowledgements

Roger Kipling of ULAS undertook the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr P. Standen. The project was managed by Vicki Score.

Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. *Codes of Conduct*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives.*

Cooper, N.J. 2006. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands.* Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**.

Knight, D., Blaise, V. and Allen C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands.*

Richards, G. 2016. *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment No's 26, 10 & 6 Top Street (Land Rear Of) Appleby Magna, Leicestershire.*

Roger Kipling
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH
Tel:0116 252 2836
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: rwk1@le.ac.uk

Appendix 1: The Medieval Pottery

Deborah Sawday

The Assemblage

The pottery assemblage was made up of nine sherds, weighing 179g, representing a minimum count of nine vessels. Five fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 164 grams were also recorded.

Methodology

The material was examined under an x20 binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to current guidelines (MPRG 1998, MPRG 2016) and the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999, Sawday 2009). The results are shown below, (tables 1 and 2).

Condition

The condition of the pottery was generally good with relatively little abrasion and an average sherd weight of 19.8 grams; and for the ceramic building material, 32.8grams. However, the six sherds of medieval pottery had an average sherd weight of only 10 grams.

Discussion

The medieval pottery ranged in date from the eleventh or twelfth centuries to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. The earliest Saxo Norman or early medieval material occurred in contexts [13], and [19]. Three sherds of post medieval or modern material were also present

Conclusion

The evaluation produced a small but interesting assemblage of late Saxon and medieval pottery; evidence of a medieval presence during this period, although the small average sherd weight may suggest a high relative activity in the vicinity, involving several phases of deposition and re-deposition over time. Typically the sources for these wares are local and include Potters Marston in Leicestershire, Stamford in Lincolnshire, Ticknall in Derbyshire and Chilvers Coton in Warwickshire.

Table 2: The pottery and tile fabrics.

Fabric	Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known	Approx. Date Range
ST2	Stamford - fine, fabrics G B/(A) (1)	c.1050-12th C.
RS/1	Reduced Sandy wares-? Local (2)	c.850-c.1400
PM	Potters Marston ware - Potters Marston, Leicestershire (3)	c.1100- c.1300/50+
CS	Coarse Shelly ware (includes sherds previously catalogued as LY4 – Lyveden Stanion A ware) - Northampton fabric T1/2, T2, (4) Northants CTS 330 (5)	c.1100-1400
CC1	Chilvers Coton A/Ai (6), Warwick CTS WW01,?WW012, ?SQ51, (7)	c.1250-1400
MS2	Medieval Sandy ware 2– misc. coarse soft fired quartz tempered fabrics, including coarse Chilvers Coton fabrics A/Ai, (14), and ? Nottingham, Burley Hill/Allestree, Derbyshire and Staffs(8)	Early/mid 13th C.-1400
EA1	Earthenware 1 – Coarse Post Medieval Earthenware - Chilvers Coton/Ticknall, Derbyshire(8)	c.1500-1750
EA2	Earthenware 2 – ‘Pancheon ware’, Chilvers Coton/Ticknall, Derbyshire (8)	17th C-18th C. +
EA10	Fine White earthenware/China	Modern
(1) Kilmurry 1980, Leach 1987	(5) Northants CTS	
(2) Davies and Sawday 1999	(6) Mayes & Scott 1984	
(3) Haynes 1952, Vince 1984, Sawday 1991,	(7) Soden & Ratkai 1998.	
(4) McCarthy 1979	(8) Gooder 1984, Sawday 1989	

Table 2: The pottery and ceramic building material by context, fabric, sherd number, weight (grams), and minimum vessel count.

Context	Fabric/ware	No	Gr	Min vessel	Comments
POT					
2 [1]	PM	1	5	1	body
2	CC1	1	15	1	Basal angle , external sooting on outer wall
9	EA1	1	53	1	Base, internally slipped and glazed
12	EA10	1	3	1	Yellow glazed
14 [13]	ST2	1	11	1	
14	RS	1	8	1	Saxo Norman
20 [19]	CS	1	15	1	Saxo Norman
22 [21]	MS2	1	6	1	
22	EA2	1	63	1	
CBM					
9	EA	1	52		Brick fragment
9	EA	1	56		Flat roof tile fragment
9	EA	1	9		fragment
22	EA	1	47		Brick fragment

Bibliography

- Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 5, 165-213.
- Gooder, E., 1984. 'The finds from the cellar of the Old Hall, Temple Balsall, Warwickshire', *Post Medieval Archaeol.* **18**, 149-249.
- 3-18.
- Haynes, J., 1952 'A thirteenth century kiln site at Potters Marston' *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. Soc.*, **28**, 55-62.
- Kilmurry, K., 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincolnshire, AD 850-1250*. Oxford: Brit. Archaeol. Rep. (Brit. Ser.) **84**.
- Leach, H., 1987 'Stamford Ware Fabrics'. *Medieval Ceramics* **11**, 69-74.
- MPRG, 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper **1**, London.
- MPRG et al, 2016 *Standards for Working with Pottery from Archaeological Projects*.
- Mayes, P., and Scott, K., 1984 *Pottery kilns at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton*. Soc. Medieval Archaeol. Mon. Ser. **10**.
- McCarthy, M.R., 1979 'The Pottery' in J.H., Williams, *St Peters Street, Northampton, Excavations 1973-76*, Northampton Development Corporation Archaeol. Mon. **2**, 151-240.
- Sawday, D., 1989 'The post Roman pottery', 28-41 in J.N. Lucas, 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **63**, 18-47.
- Sawday, D., 1991 'Potters Marston ware', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **65**, 34-37.
- Sawday, D., 2009, 'The medieval and post medieval pottery and tile' in J. Coward and G. Speed, *Urban Life in Leicester: An Archaeological Excavation at Freeschool Lane*. Vol 2 *Specialist Reports* ULAS Report No.2009-140 ,v2, 36-182. **(no editors)**
- Soden, I. and Ratkai, S., 1998. *Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramic Type Series*. Unpublished manuscript held by Warwickshire Museum Archaeological Field Services.
- Vince, A.G. 1984 'The Use of Petrology in the Study of Medieval Ceramics: Case Studies from Southern England' *Medieval Ceramics* **8**, 1984, 31-45.

Site/ Parish: Appleby Manga, Leics	Submitter: R. Kipling
Accession No.: XA9 2017	Identifier: D. Sawday
Document Ref: Appleby magna6.docx	Date of Identification: 14.02.2017
Material: Pot/cbm	Method of Recovery: evaluation
Site Type: village	Job Number: 17-331

Appendix 2: The Animal Bone*Jennifer Browning****The Assemblage***

The bone assemblage was composed of nine animal bone fragments from two different contexts, both dating to the medieval period (see Sawday, this report). The bulk of the material was recovered from (12), the backfill on top of a possible metallated surface, with a further worked fragment recovered from pit (14). The bones were fairly well-preserved with surfaces that could be examined for butchery marks and other modifications. However, they exhibited both ancient and modern breakage and there were no complete specimens. Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog and horse were identified within the assemblage. Gnawing was noted indicating that deposition did not occur immediately as the bones were available to dogs. None of the bones were burnt and no obvious butchery marks were identified. Ageing data was recovered in the form of *in situ* dentition and both immature and adult animals were represented. A fragment of large mammal bone, worked into a polished point, may represent a crude version of a weaving tool such as a beater or picker (N. Cooper pers.comm).

Methods

The material was examined macroscopically and identified where possible to element and taxa, with reference to comparative modern and ancient skeletal material held at the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester. It was also examined for modifications such as butchery, burning, gnawing and pathologies.

Discussion

The preservation and diversity within the assemblage indicate that the recovery of a larger sample would potentially be desirable, should further excavation take place. Although the current assemblage is very small, there are more pig bones than might be expected, which are associated with higher status sites in this period, particularly eaten fresh (Albarella 2006, 80;86). There is currently no reason to suppose that this is anything other than a general, mixed domestic assemblage.

Table 3: Catalogue of material

Context	Taxa	Element	Notes
12	cattle	metacarpal	2 fragments, incomplete, fully fused
12	pig	ulna	Left, gnawed at proximal end
12	pig	pelvis	Ilium, gnawed
12	pig	mandible	Toothrow and part of ascending ramus present. 1 deciduous incisor insitu, m1 in wear, m2 half erupted. (Grant stages: d & 1/2)
12	sheep/goat	mandible	Full adult toothrow. Grant stages m1=g; m2=g ; m3=c;
12	medium mammal	rib	fragment
12	horse	metapodial	Fragment of lateral metapodial shaft
12	dog	mandible	Juvenile. Canine, p3 and p4 erupting.
14	large mammal	shaft fragment (worked)	Thickness suggests a metapodial fragment. Worked, polished into a point. Possible pin beater or picker.

Bibliography

Albarella, U., 2006 'Pig Husbandry and Pork Consumption in Medieval England' in C.M. Woolgar, D. Serjeantson and T. Waldron *Food in Medieval England* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 72-87

Appendix 3: OASIS Data Entry

PROJECT DETAILS	OASIS ID	universi1-284476		
	Project Name	6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire		
	Start/end dates of field work	30-01-2017 - 02-02-2017		
	Previous/Future Work	Yes		
	Project Type	Evaluation		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	gardens		
	Monument Type/Period	medieval ditches		
	Significant Finds/Period	Medieval, pottery		
	Development Type	Residential development		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	predetermination		
Planning Ref.	15/00455/DPA			
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire DE12 7AU		
	Study Area	1.6ha		
	Site Coordinates	SP 931 831		
	Height OD	98m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Local Planning Authority (NWLDC)		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Roger Kipling		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Mr P. Standen		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	ULAS	ULAS	ULAS
	ID (Acc. No.)	X.A9 2017	X.A9 2017	X.A9 2017
	Contents	Pottery Animal bone	Photos	Site records Field notes Plans
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Title	<i>An Archaeological Excavation Evaluation at 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire</i>		
	Author	Kipling, R.		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2017-021		
	Date	2017		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		



Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

