

**An Archaeological Strip
Map and Sample
Excavation on
Land between 18-20
Main Street, Cold
Overton, Leicestershire.
NGR: SK 81197 10288**

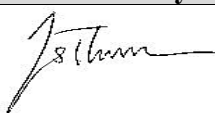
Claire Brown



**An Archaeological Strip Map
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on Land between 18-20 Main Street,
Cold Overton, Leicestershire
SK 81197 10288**

Claire Brown

For: Mr. Ewart Mountenay

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An Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Excavation on Land between 18-20 Main Street, Cold Overton, Leicestershire (SK 81197 10288)

Claire Brown

Summary

An archaeological strip map and sample investigation followed by a watching brief of foundation trenches was undertaken in March 2018 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Mr. Ewart Mountenay on land between 18-20 Main Street, Cold Overton, Leicestershire, in advance of proposed residential development.

The investigation represented a mitigation strategy to record any heritage assets to be impacted on by the redevelopment of existing buildings on this land to provide a single story dwelling. In spite of considerable 20th century ground disturbance in the form of concrete posts, concrete foundation trenches, a pipe trench and a concrete raft, there was enough archaeology remaining to suggest the existence in the 13th-14th century, if not earlier, of a substantial stone building and possible associated yard surface on or close to the footprint of the proposed building.

Small sections of wall and possible wall lines were uncovered along with a large quantity of medieval green glaze ridge tiles, large fragments of jugs and medieval cooking ware. The size and quality of the ceramic remains suggests they have not been transported far from their original point of deposition, and probably came from a building of some status.

The watching brief of the foundation trenches revealed a portion of a wall, four courses deep possibly extending towards the street frontage to the west. This indicates the likely survival of further, less disturbed structures, outside the footprint of the building under the orchard. That the land belonged originally to the parish church opposite the site is suggestive that the building may have been associated with the church, perhaps a priest's house connected to the nearby Owston Nunnery, which was contemporary with it.

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A18.2018.

Introduction

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation (Phase 1) and a watching brief (Phase 2), was undertaken on land between 18-20 Main Street, Cold Overton, Leicestershire (Figures 1 & 2), in advance of a proposed residential development comprising a single-storey dwelling with landscaping (Figure 3).

To the rear of the development plot lie extensive well preserved medieval earthworks described as part of the open field system but more suggestive on inspection of earlier abandoned village earthworks. This might indicate that the village once extended beyond the study area into the fields to the east immediately behind it.

The site lies within the historic settlement core of the medieval and post-medieval village and its proximity to the church and street frontage location adds significantly to the potential that any previous occupation of the site would be archaeologically significant if it survived as buried archaeological remains.

In view of this, the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (LCC), as advisor to Harborough District Council, requested a strip, map and sample excavation of the area in order to record in order record any archaeological deposits which would be impacted on by the groundworks connected with the planning permission Ref 15/00445/FUL.

The programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Section 12 Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment). The fieldwork was intended to provide a record of the archaeological remains in mitigation of the impact of the proposed development. The agreed scheme was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (ULAS 2017; hereinafter WSI).

Site Description, Topography and Geology

The sites lies near the centre of Cold Overton on the eastern side of Main Street and within the Conservation Area of the village. The land is relatively level at a height of c.205m aOD.

The site is located in what was previously church land belonging to the Rectory to the north, fronting on to the Main street opposite the church of St John the Baptist (Figure 4).The church dates from the 13th-14th centuries but is thought to have been preceded by an older wooden structure. The development area was known as the ‘Old Orchard’ and the area immediately west of the proposed building plot still has a number of mature fruit trees.

The British Geological Survey website identifies the bedrock geology of the area as Whitby mudstone formation, and the superficial geology as sand and gravel.

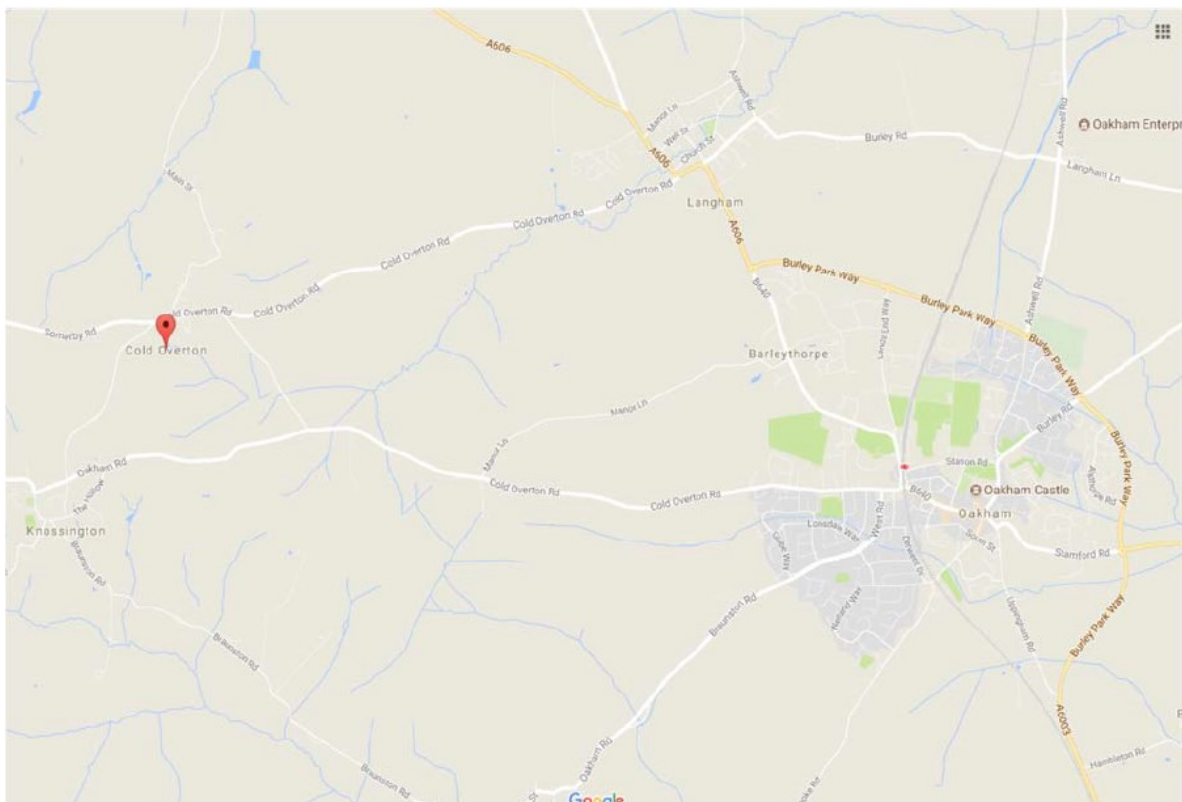


Figure 1: Location of the proposed site (Scale 1:50 000)

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Figure 2: Site location with approximate footprint of proposed dwelling outlined in red

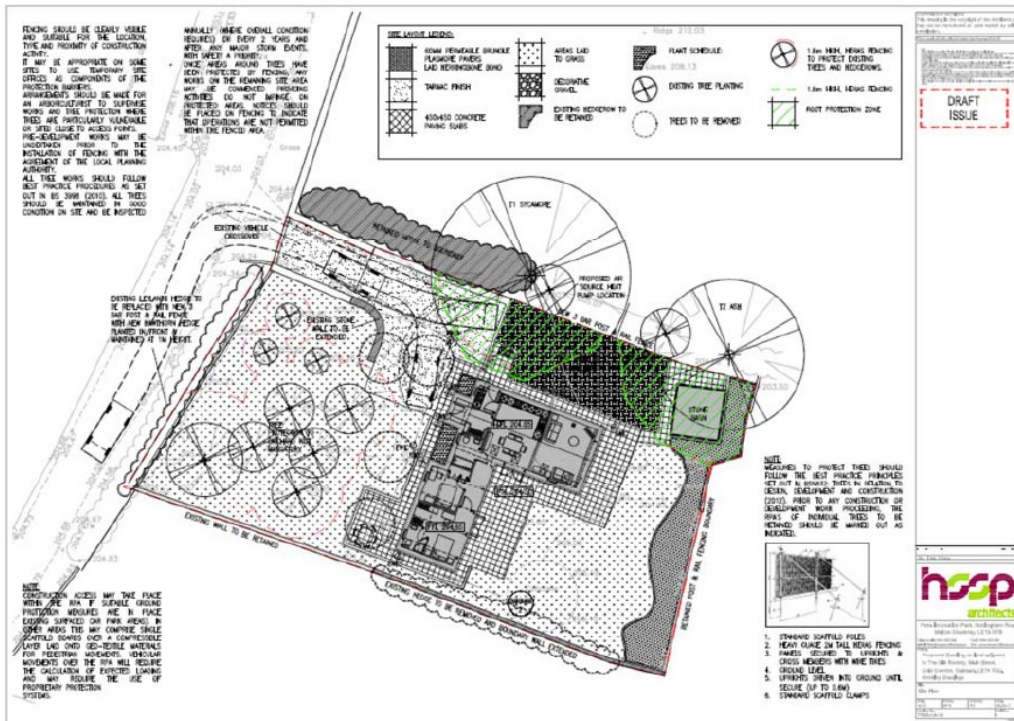


Figure 3: Proposed residential development plan



Figure 4: Looking east from the site towards the church



Figure 5: Posts with concrete plugs and concrete raft in situ, looking south



Figure 6: Concrete footings being removed from northern half of development area.



Figure 7: Posts with large concrete plugs being removed

Archaeological and Historical Background

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest, within the historic settlement core of Cold Overton.

The villages of Leicestershire and the wider English Central Midlands appear to have evolved, alongside their open field systems, during the late 1st millennium AD. Buried archaeological evidence constituting one or more as yet unidentified heritage asset(s) (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12, paragraph 128 and Appendix 2) spanning the period from the earliest evolution of the village to its more recent past were expected within the development area. Historic mapping and aerial photographs indicate that the application site has remained largely undisturbed since at least the 20th century, when a barn structure was constructed, therefore any archaeological remains present and not truncated/disturbed by the building of the barn and subsequent insertion of concrete footings on the site are likely to be preserved in situ. Consequently, there is a likelihood that any remaining buried archaeological remains will be affected by the development.

Aims and Objectives

The general aims of the archaeological works were as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence of archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits revealed in the trenches
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

In addition, the archaeological work was identified to have the potential to contribute to the following research aims, derived from *East Midlands Heritage: An updated research agenda and strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) and *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Cooper 2006).

Medieval (Lewis 2006; Knight *et al.* 2012)

To review the evidence for developing settlement hierarchies (6C) Investigate the morphology of rural settlements (7E).

To investigate development of the open field system and woodland management (7I).

Methods

Prior to the commencement of works an Accession Code was obtained, an OASIS online record was initiated and the key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms. Following recommendations from the Principal Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, the footprint of the proposed building was stripped of its overburden through a strip map and sample procedure.

Phase 1 of the fieldwork was undertaken in March 2018 and involved the control and supervision of machine as concrete footings, a concrete raft and concrete pilings and plugs were removed, prior to the removal of the overburden (Figures 5, 6 and 7).

This was followed by hand cleaning, excavation and recording of archaeological remains across the footprint of the new building. The extent of machining was subject to slight

adjustment in order to fully define and investigate certain features extending beyond the footprint of the proposed buildings.

Subsequent to this a watching brief was undertaken (Phase 2), during the excavation of foundation trenches for the new dwelling. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG March 2012). All archaeological work was 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).



Figure 8: Development area looking south

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (c.1.6m wide) was employed under constant archaeological supervision to remove overburden, with excavation ceasing at undisturbed archaeological deposits. Archaeological deposits were recorded at an appropriate scale by measured drawing and photography and were located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Whilst all archaeological deposits were recorded, excavation was limited to those features within the footprint of the proposed buildings (Figure 8).

The Leicestershire planning archaeologist then requested that terram be placed over the archaeology and gravel to a depth of 0.18m to protect the archaeology and remain in place during and after construction (Figure 9)



Figure 9: Terram in place covered by gravel prior to excavating the foundations. Looking west



Figure 10: Foundation trenches. Looking south.

For Phase 2 the foundation trenches were then excavated some weeks later to a depth approximately 1m on to solid natural clay. The very wet conditions and saturated ground meant that any archaeology was best seen in section once the required depth had been reached (Figure 10).

Results

Phase 1

The stripped area, once cleaned, revealed evidence for the existence of a substantial stone built structure on or close to the footprint of the proposed building. The 20th century building works on the site had severely truncated any surviving walls so that they only survived as a single course in small areas across the site (Figures 11 and 12). Stake holes, post holes and pits alongside wall remnants characterised the north/south portion of the building footprint while the east/west area, while more heavily disturbed by 20th century building works, revealed evidence of a fine grained gravel floor surface overlain with patches of river cobbles. The modern building disturbance such as the pipe trench [16] and concrete footings (Figure 12) resulted in patches of darker fill containing some displaced large masonry blocks.

The southern end of the area contained a large pit [27], 1.10m in diameter and a smaller pit [24], 0.85m in diameter, which were unexcavated and contained orange/grey fill. Their position to the south of a possible wall line [21] is suggestive that they were likely to be outside a possible building structure (Figures 12 & 13).

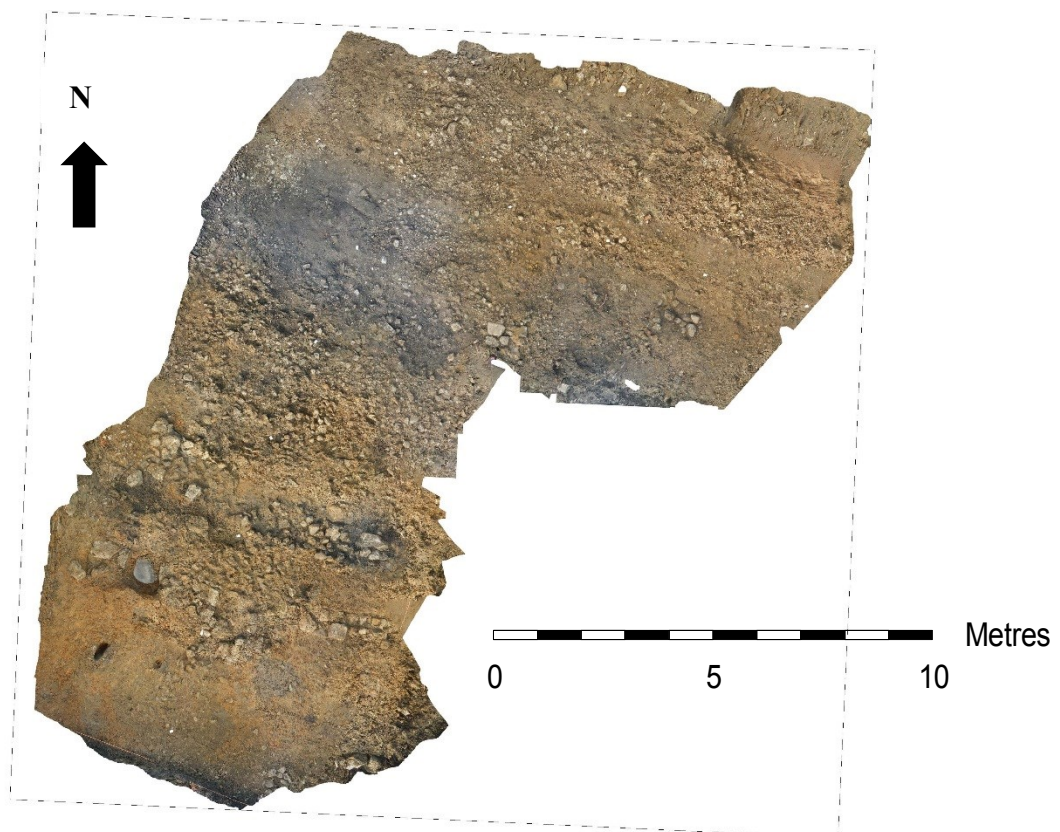


Figure 11: Building footprint stripped of overburden and cleaned to reveal archaeology

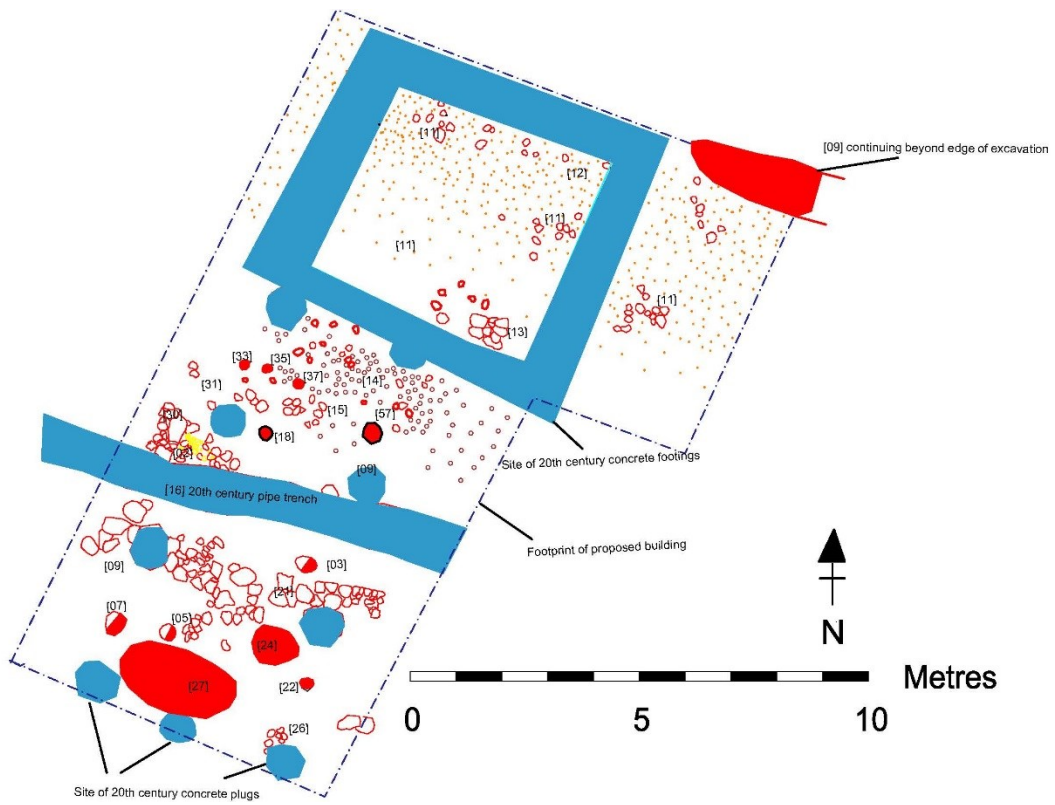


Figure 12: Archaeological features identified from excavation



Figure 11: Pit 24, southern end of area.

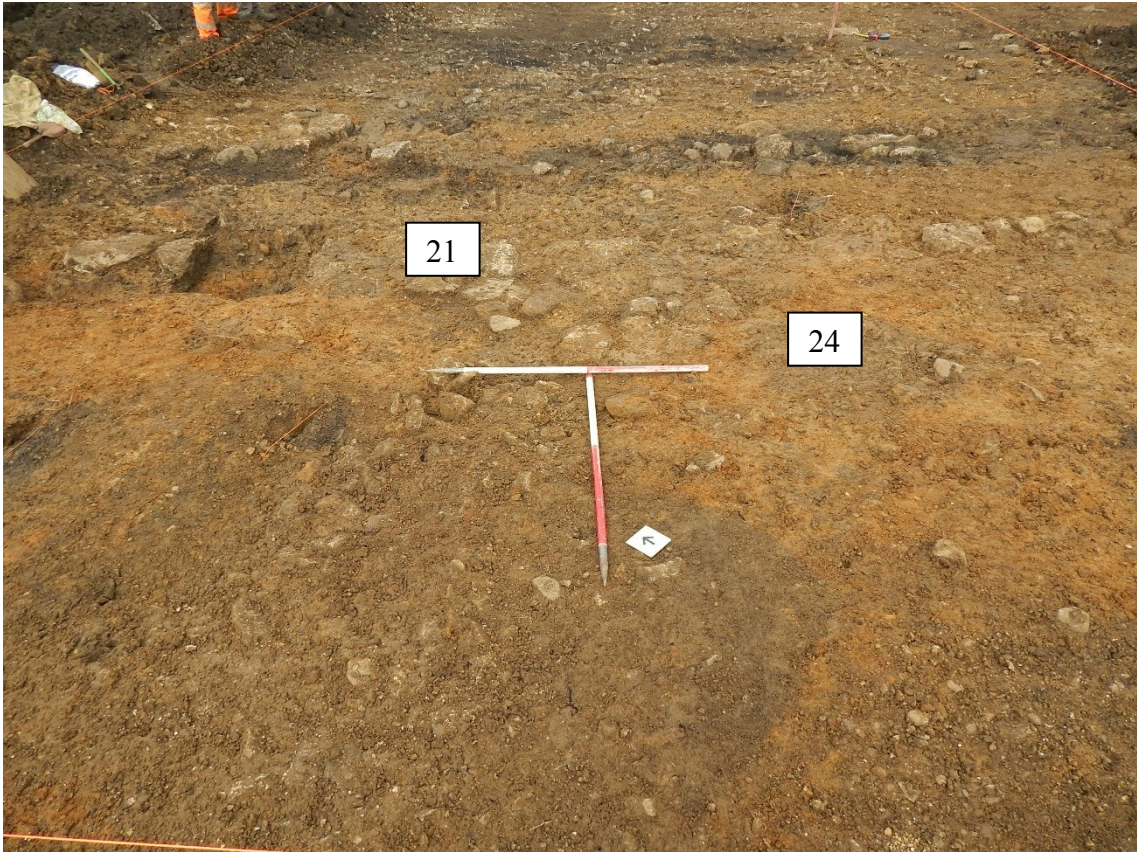


Figure 12: Southern end of area showing pits [27] and [24] south of [21], a possible wall line running east/west across the site.



Figure 13: Post hole [05] with packing stone in situ.

Also in this area were two post holes, [05] and [07], 0.30m and 0.44m in diameter respectively. [07] contained post-medieval pot and glass fragments and bone and was probably modern, but [05] which was 0.13m deep contained green glazed 13th century pottery fragments, ferrous objects (likely nails), two slate roof tiles with circular peg holes and a packing stone in situ and was likely to have been contemporary with the building structure (Figure 14).

In the south east corner of the development area there was a small area of rounded river cobbles [26] perhaps suggestive of a yard surface that may have extended over this area (Figure 15).

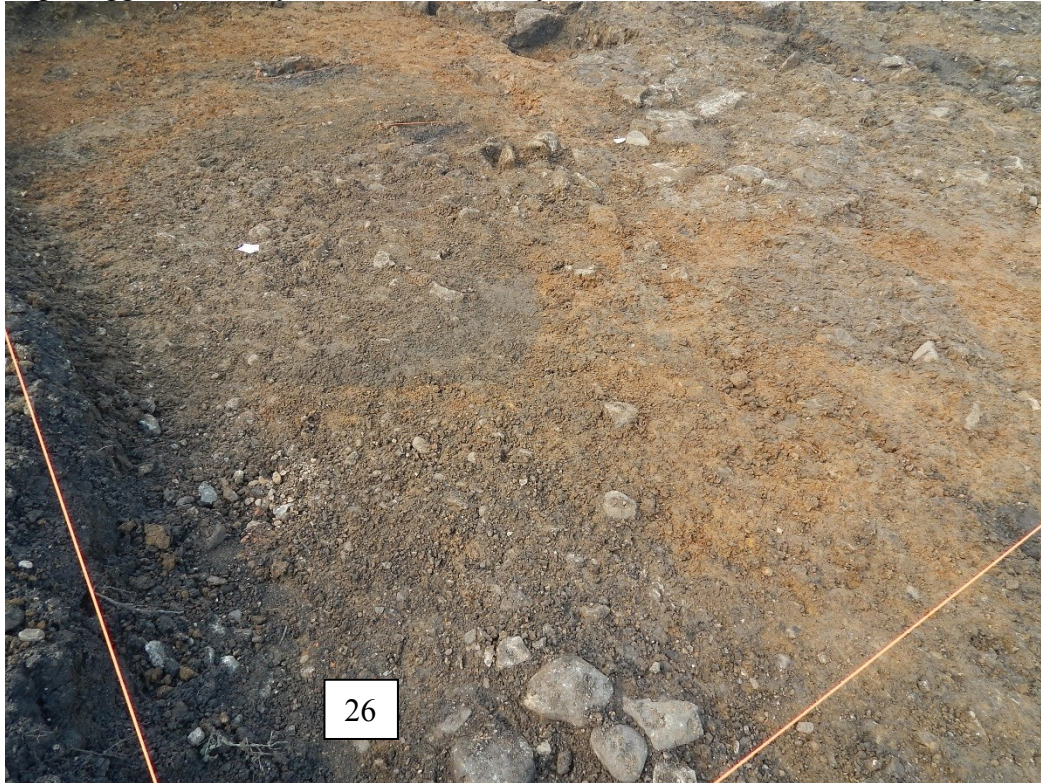


Figure 14: River cobbles possibly forming remains of yard surface. Looking west

Feature [21] ran across the southern area of the development footprint and appeared to be the remaining single course of a wall. It consisted of large sandstone blocks and was approximately 0.54m in width. It was truncated near the western edge of the excavation by a concrete plug but continued beyond this point. It possibly continues under the present orchard towards the street frontage (Figure 16 & 17).

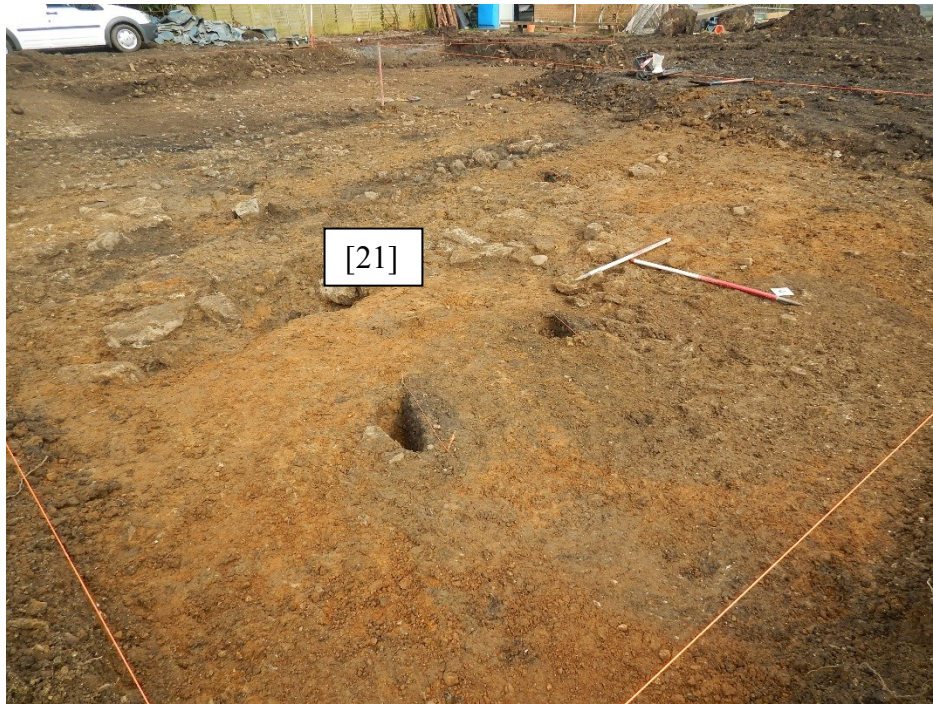


Figure 15: southern end of site with wall [21], looking north-east

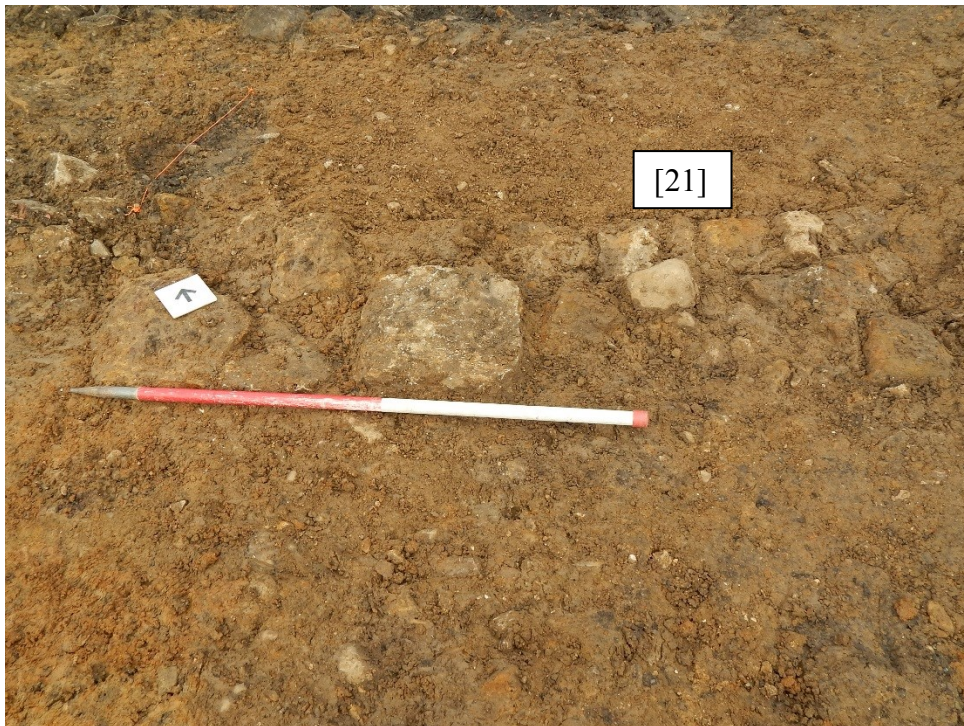


Figure 16: Close up of wall [21]

North-east of wall feature [21] was a further post hole [03], 0.32 in diameter and 0.12m in depth, with silty grey/brown fill containing medieval pot and green glazed roof tile. It may have been part of an internal structure (Figure 18). Between the wall [21] and the modern pipe trench [16] was probable cobbled surface composed of fist size iron-stone cobbles.



Figure 17: Post hole [03]

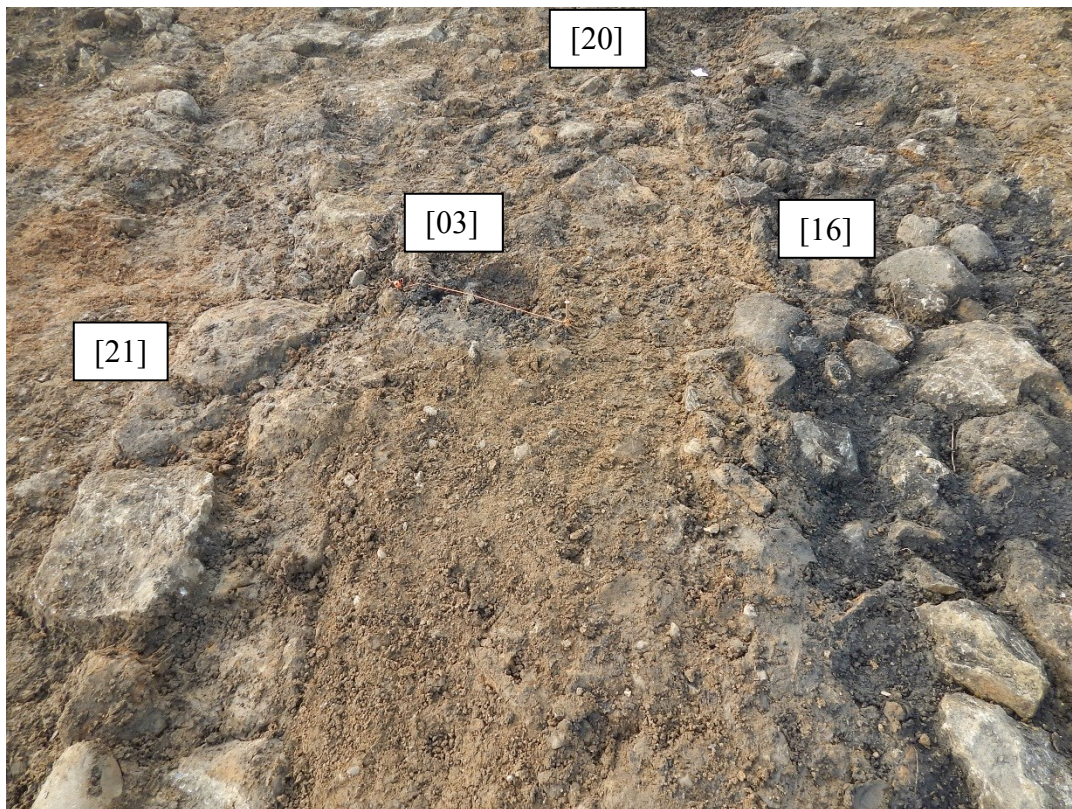


Figure 18: Site looking west, showing wall line [21], post hole [03], surface [20] and pipe trench [16]

The modern pipe trench [16] seen in Figures 20 and 21, contained both medieval and post medieval pottery, as well as large masonry blocks indicating the survival until the 20th century of further courses of wall, possibly displaced from [21] (Figure 21). Feature [16] cuts through the cobbled surface [20] and truncates the pit [01] and masonry feature [30] (see below).



Figure 19: Pipe trench containing large masonry blocks of sandstone.

Adjacent to the pipe trench to the north-west was an area of very large masonry blocks [30] in two courses, both ironstone and sandstone forming a possible wall end or corner. Next to the eastern aspect of this stone structure was a large deposit of medieval green glaze roof tiles, jugs and medieval cooking pot sherds (02) in a pit in which the wall appears to sit [01] (Figures 22, and 23).

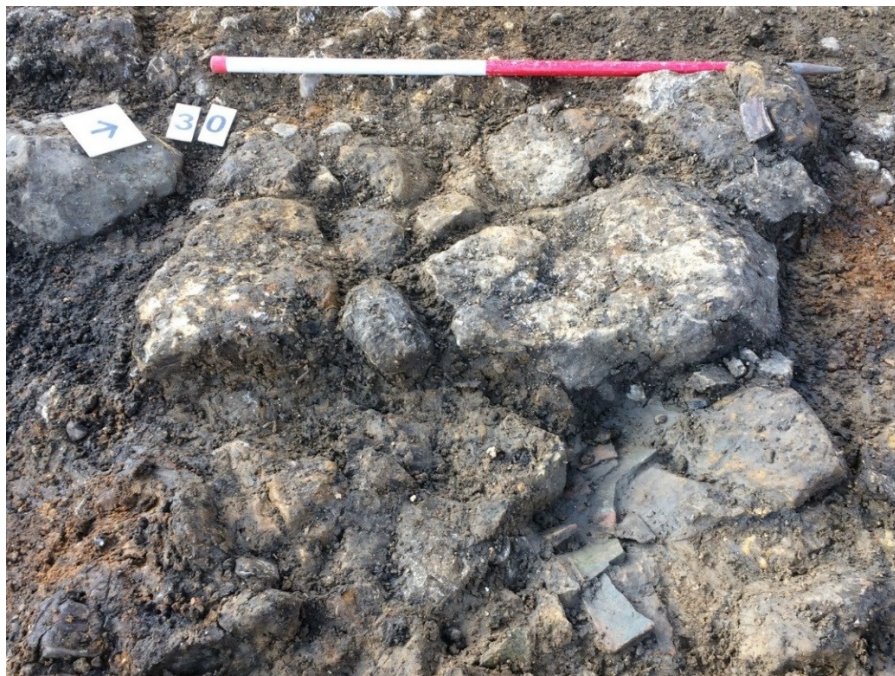


Figure 20: Wall end/corner [30] with some of the medieval green glaze still in situ. Facing west

Once excavated the wall appeared to be composed of a layer of rounded river cobbles forming a foundation layer on which was placed the large sand and iron stone masonry blocks. Under the

cobbles was a large fragment of early medieval pottery, which may be suggestive of the earliest phase of activity on the site. The green glazed tiles and other pottery fragments were sitting in a pit or possibly end of a wall cut that was truncated on the south side by the pipe trench to the south. It was likely to have been removed once the building had gone out of use in order to allow for the removal and re-use of the Collywestern slate that may have covered the rest of the roof. Two pieces of such slate with circular peg holes were also found in the pit.



Figure 21: Pit [01] or wall cut and wall feature [30], facing west.

North of this feature across the east west axis of the site there was an area of small fist sized cobbles [14] overlain with patches of medium-large cobbles [15], both mainly ironstone in composition. These appeared to be the remains of a surface, possibly a floor surface from which pottery ranging in date from the 12th to 18th centuries (Figure 23). Into this surface were inserted three stake holes, [33], [35] and [37] of unknown date, unexcavated, 0.20m in diameter (Figure 24).

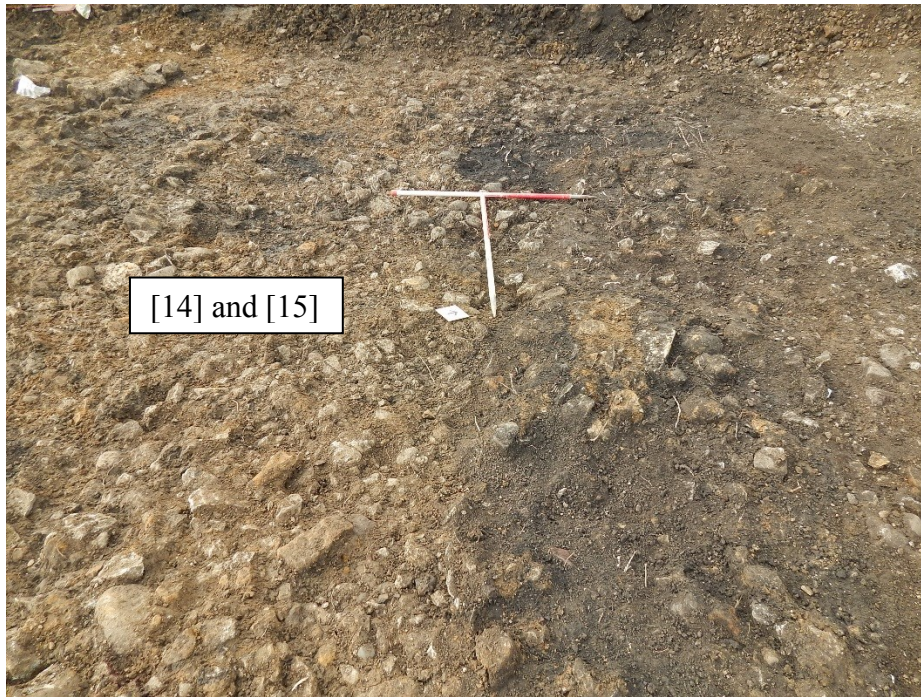


Figure 22: Large cobble layer overlaying small cobble layer. Looking west



Figure 23: Stake holes [33], [35], and [37]

The east west area of the proposed building footprint had been significantly disturbed by concrete footings. Nevertheless a portion of likely wall/cobble structure [13] remained visible at the junction between the north/south and east/west wings of the building footprint. The central area of the east/west wing had evidence of a pea gravel and small iron stone cobble surface [12] overlain with patches of larger fist-size cobbles, perhaps representing a floor surface. In the north east corner of this area is a linear feature [09], unexcavated, of unknown dimensions that extends beyond the bounds of the excavation (see Figure 25).

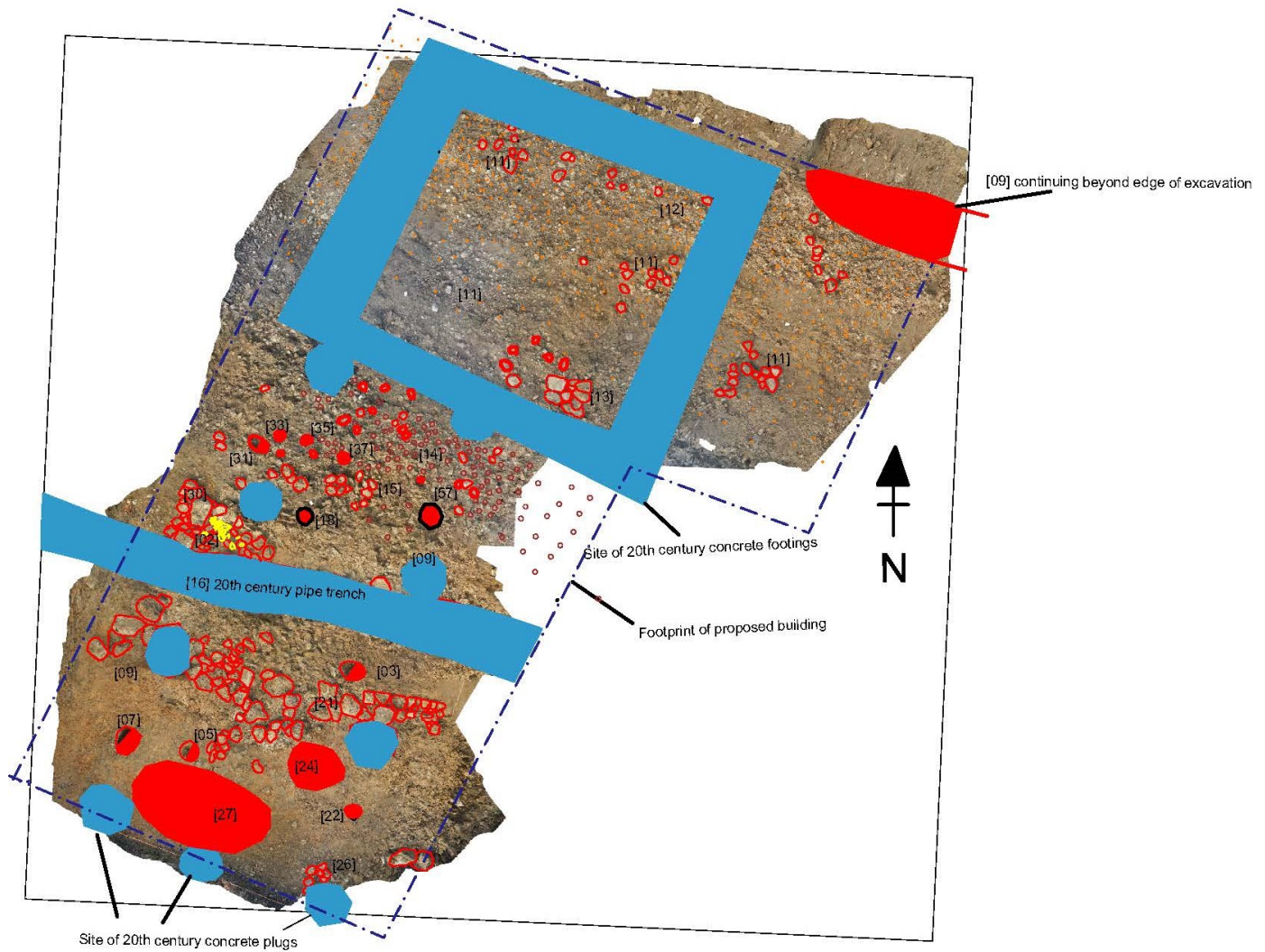


Figure 24: Wall remnant, [13], pea gravel [12] and small cobble [11] surfaces

Phase 2

This phase comprised a watching brief of the foundation trenches. Terram and gravel had been put in place to protect the archaeology under the building's footprint prior to the excavation of the footings (See Figures 9 and 10). Largely the foundation trenches were situated on ground already cleaned and excavated and where existing features were to be destroyed, these were recorded in section. The trenches were 0.65m wide and approximately 1 meter deep (Figure 26-28).



Figure 25: Depth of foundation trenches, looking east.

The site of the 20th century concrete footings that had been removed prior to work commencing were clearly visible in the section produced by the new foundation trenches (Figure 27)



Figure 26: Dark top soil marks the site of previous 20th century concrete footings. Facing north.

In the foundation trench that runs along the western side of the proposed building, the remains of the wall line [21] can be clearly seen, with large masonry blocks interspersed with large river cobbles (Figure 28)



Figure 27: Wall line in west foundation trench. Continuation of (21)? Looking west.

Early medieval pottery was recovered from among the lower line of cobbles and later medieval green glaze from the upper masonry blocks, again suggesting possible phases of activity, and possibly of building on the site. It is possible that the wall line continued west outside the development area and represented the remains of the main building that may have fronted Main Street opposite the church. The wall line [21] may have been truncated by 20th century disturbance on the site but did not appear to comprise four courses of masonry as [50] appear to (Figure 29)



Figure 28: Looking south. Western foundation trench with wall [50] on the right, and no lower courses of wall [21] evident on the left

Two meters to the north in the same foundation trench are more fragmentary remains of a possible wall that may represent a continuation of wall [30] again away from the development area towards the road to the west. It was more fragmentary than [50] but pottery evidence suggests similar date ranges as (51) as well as one sherd of post medieval pot (Figure 30).



Figure 29: Looking west. Wall fragment [52]. Continuation of [30] ?

Finally, in the foundation trench running east west forming the junction between the two wings of the development site was a fragment of either a wall or large cobbled surface comprising large rounded river cobbles and containing medieval and post medieval pottery (see Figure 31)



Figure 30: Looking south. East/west foundation trench with large river cobbles.

Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological strip map and sample investigation (Phase 1) and the watching brief of the foundation trenches (Phase 2) undertaken in February and March 2018 by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services at 18-20 Main Street, provided evidence of occupation and buildings on the site from the early 12th century to the 18th century. It was then undisturbed (and an orchard planted in the late 18th, early 19th century judging by the age of the fruit trees) until the 20th century, when the surviving archaeology was considerably disturbed by building works during the erection of a large shed and excavations of concrete footings for a dwelling that was not subsequently built.

However, large masonry blocks and fragments of wall, together with the high status pottery and well preserved roof tiles that were recovered, were strong evidence of a building of high status on or close to the footprint of the development area. It is possible that more substantial remains exist under the surviving orchard to the west of the area and would have originally fronted on to the Main Street opposite the church.

The archaeological remains uncovered were too fragmentary to be sure of the nature of the building, but the existence of a possible cobbled surface on the east/west range suggest the latter was perhaps a yard associated with the building that may have fronted the Main Street while the excavated linear might hint at a possible hollow way leading to the shrunken village earthworks in the fields to the east. The wall fragments in the north/south portion of the development area might indicate either a continuation of the high status building in the area, or less substantial ancillary buildings associated with it as the walls are less substantial than [50].

However, 20th century disturbance may have considerably truncated what remained so that without further excavation the exact nature of the building these fragments represent is difficult to establish. Without further investigation it would be difficult to establish a chronology of the site, except that the pottery suggests an early 12th century occupation with a high status building being in existence by the 13th century.

Finally, given the location of the site and its description as having been church land, it is likely that the building had ecclesiastical origins and may even have been a priest house although this is impossible to confirm without further excavation of undisturbed archaeology.

Archive and Publications

The site archive (X.A18.2018), consisting of paper, drawing and photographic records in addition to pottery sherds, will be housed with Leicestershire County Council.

The archive consists of:

- Watching brief recording forms
- Context record sheets
- Photographic record indices
- Digital photographs and photogrammetry record
- 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

Claire Brown of ULAS undertook the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr. Ewart Mountenay. The project was managed by John Thomas.

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23/03/2018

Appendix I: The Post Roman Pottery from an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at Cold Overton, Leicestershire.

Jennifer R. McNulty and Deborah Sawday

The stratified pottery assemblage was made up of eighteen sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, weighing 492g and representing a maximum count of ten vessels. Fifty eight fragments, of ridge tile, weighing 3366g, were also recorded. An unstratified assemblage of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery from a cleaning layer was also recovered. Two stone tiles were recovered and recorded.

Condition

The condition of the pottery and the ridge tile was good with only one sherd showing signs of abrasion. The pottery had an average sherd weight of 27.3g and the ridge tile had an average weight of 58g. The bulk of the material ranged in date from the 12th century to the 16th century, with only 16.6% of the assemblage dating to the later medieval/early post-medieval period (16th-18th century).

Table 1, medieval pottery and ridge tile fabrics

| Fabric | Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known | Approx. Date Range |
|---|--|---|
| CS | Coarse Shelly ware - Northampton fabric T1/2, T2, (1) Northants CTS 330 (2) | c.1100-1400 |
| LY1 | Lyveden Stanion type, oolitic glazed ware - Northampton fabric T2 (1), Lyveden/Stansion 'B' ware, Northants CTS fabric 320 (2) | c.1200-1500 |
| LY4 | Lyveden Stanion A ware - Northants CTS fabric 319 (2) | c.1150-1400 |
| NO3 | Nottingham Light Bodied/Reduced Green Glazed ware NOTGL/NOTGR (3) | c.1230-1350 |
| BO2 | Bourne A/B wares/type ware (4) | c.1250-1450 |
| BO3 | Bourne B ware/type ware | c.1250-1450 |
| (1) McCarthy 1979 | | (3) V. Nailor pers. comm./ Nailor & Young 2001, Nailor 2005 |
| (2) Northants CTS, Blinkhorn 2007, 2008 | | (4) Healey 1973, Young <i>et al</i> 2005. |

Table 2, later medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery fabrics

| Fabric | Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known | Approx. Date Range |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| EA1 | Earthenware 1 – Coarse Post Medieval Earthenware - Chilvers Coton/Ticknall, Derbyshire(1) (2) | c.1500-1750 |
| (1) Gooder 1984 | | |
| (2) Sawday 1989 | | |

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 fabric codes and sources for the medieval pottery and ridge tile – where known – are shown in the fabric list, table 1. Table 2 gives the medieval and later pottery totals by fabric, number, weight (grams), EVES for the pottery) and average sherd weight (ASW). Tables 3 and 4 give the medieval, and later, pottery and medieval ridge tile by fabric, number, weight (grams), minimum vessel count, average sherd weight (ASW), and percentage of total by sherd. Table 5 lists the pottery, ridge tile and stone tile by context, fabric/material, number, weight (grams), and for the pottery and ridge tile, maximum vessel count. Co-joining sherds are noted, whilst single sherds are generally counted as one vessel.

Table 3, the medieval pottery site totals by fabric, count, weight (grams), minimum vessel count, average sherd weight (ASW) and % of total by sherd.

| Fabric | Count | Weight (g) | Min. Vessel | ASW (g) | % of total by sherd |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Earlier Medieval | | | | | |
| CS | 3 | 56 | 3 | | 16.67 |
| LY4 | 6 | 141 | 4 | | 33.33 |
| Sub Total | 9 | 197 | 7 | 21.89 | 50 |
| Medieval | | | | | |
| BO3 | 3 | 24 | 3 | | 16.67 |
| LY1 | 1 | 139 | 1 | | 5.56 |
| NO3 | 2 | 17 | 2 | | 11.11 |
| Sub Total | 6 | 180 | 6 | 30 | 33.33 |
| Post-Medieval | | | | | |
| EA1 | 3 | 115 | 2 | | 16.67 |
| Sub Total | 3 | 115 | 2 | 38.33 | 16.67 |
| Site Totals | 18 | 492 | 15 | 27.33 | |

Table 4, the medieval ridge tile site totals by fabric, count, weight (grams), minimum tile count and average sherd weight (ASW).

| Fabric | Count | Weight (g) | Min. Tile | ASW (g) |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Medieval | | | | |
| LY1 | 58 | 3366 | 1 | 58.03 |
| Total | 58 | 3366 | 1 | 58.03 |

Discussion

The earliest pottery recovered consisted of three undiagnostic body sherds of coarse shelly ware dating from the 12th century to the 15th century, whilst the latest is three undiagnostic body sherds of earthenware dating from the 16th century to the 18th century. Undiagnostic body sherds made up approximately 83% of the stratified assemblage, with the remaining 16.6% made up of rim/handle sherds. Approximately one-third of the stratified assemblage has green glaze decoration on the exterior while just over 50% of the assemblage has no evidence for any form of decoration.

The Lyveden Stanion B ware rim and handle fragment recovered from context (2) is from a jug. There is decoration in the form of irregular, light green glaze on the exterior. A hole pierced from the interior of the rim through to the handle was to help attach the handle to the neck of the vessel. The remaining rim sherds from the same context are from an undecorated jar in Lyveden Stanion A ware.

The medieval ridge tile from context (2) appears to represent two complete tiles that were crushed, possibly post-depositionally, and have not been disturbed much since, save for another tile fragment from context (4), which is possibly part of one of these two tiles. Approximately 60% of one tile was reconstructed (Figures 1, 2 & 3). The length of the tile is 355mm and the diameter is 188mm.

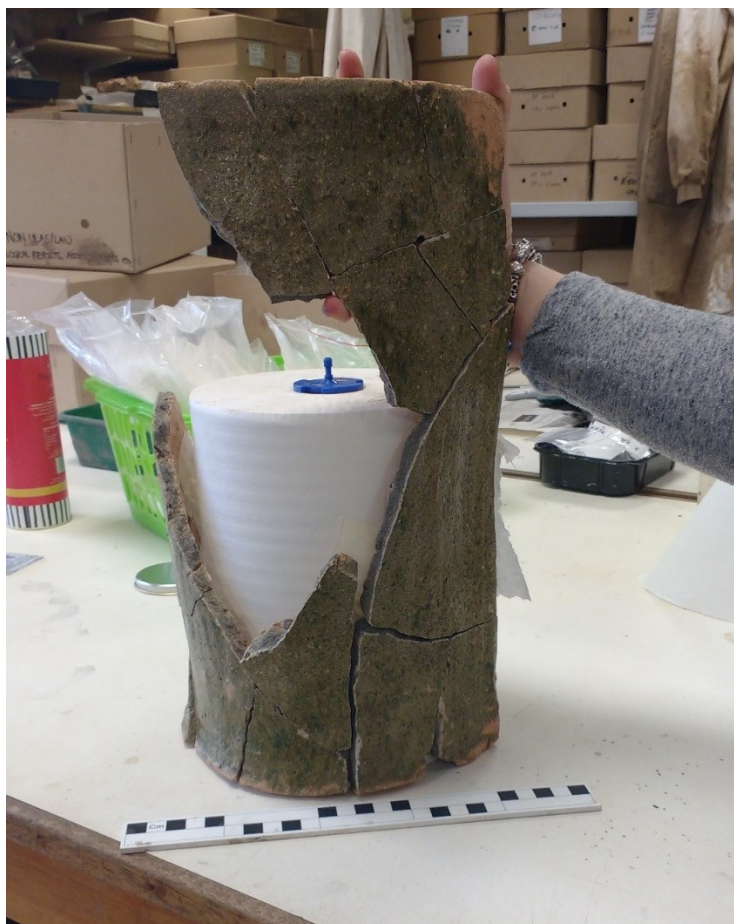


Figure 31: Partially reconstructed medieval ridge tile



Figure 32: Partially reconstructed medieval ridge tile.

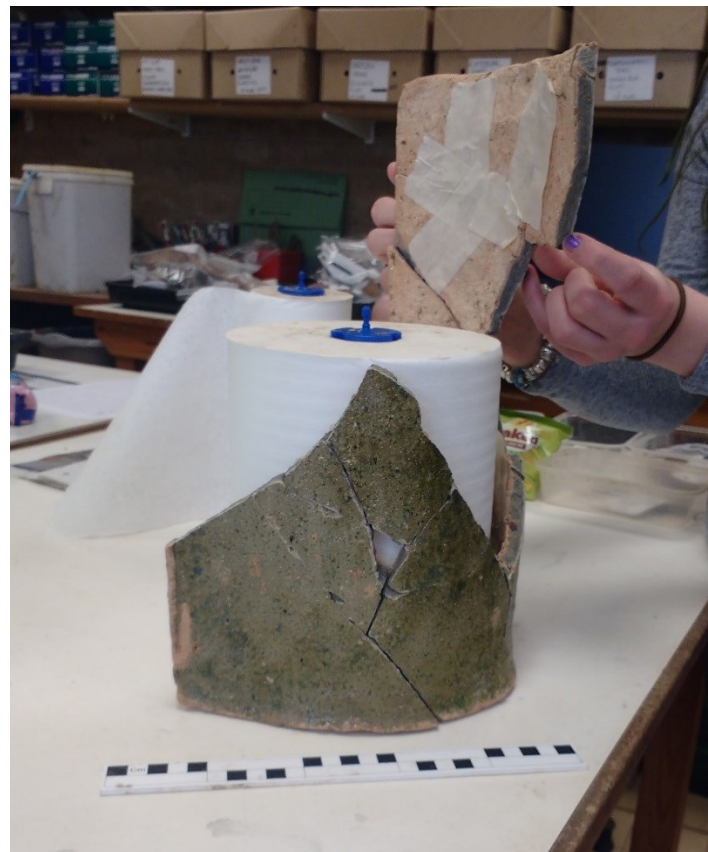


Figure 33: partially reconstructed medieval ridge tile.

Alongside the stratified assemblage, there was also an unstratified assemblage of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery from a cleaning layer. This assemblage has been catalogued according to fabric type but has not been counted or weighed. The fabric types include coarse shelly (CS), earthenware (EA1), midland yellow (MY), midland black (MB), stoneware (SW4) and Bourne ware (BO). Also present are modern ceramics and two fragments of clay pipe, two stems and one bowl. This gives the cleaning layer an overall, rough date range of the 12th century to the modern period.

Conclusion

Although the stratified assemblage is small in size with a relatively low average sherd weight of 27.3g, it is in good condition with relatively little abrasion and has been closely dated. The pottery possibly indicates multiple phases of activity in the area from the 12th century to the 18th century. The unstratified ceramic assemblage has similar fabric types present and represents a similar date range of 12th century to modern.

The presence of ridge tiles dating from the 13th century to the 16th century that have apparently not been much disturbed is indicative of the presence of a building of some status on the site, as is the presence of the two stone tiles.

It is likely that any further work would recover more stratified medieval and post-medieval ceramics, allowing for a perhaps more comprehensive understanding of the phases of activity on the site.

Table 5, the pottery, ridge tile and stone tile by context.

| Context | Fabric/Name | Count | Weight (g) | Vessel Count | Comments |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| <i>POTTERY</i> | | | | | |
| 2 | LY1 Lyveden Stanion B ware | 1 | 139 | 1 | 1200-1500, jug rim and handle, handle affixed to body of pot by a hole pierced from interior into handle, splashes of green glaze on exterior. |
| 2 | LY4 Lyveden Stanion A ware | 4 | 110 | 3 | 1150-1400, 2 misc. body sherds, 1 body sherd lightly sooted on exterior and abraded on interior, 2 rim sherds join. |
| 2 | CS Coarse Shelly | 1 | 19 | 1 | 1100-1400, misc. body. |
| 6 | NO3 Nottingham | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1230-1350, misc. body, green glaze on exterior. |
| 6 | BO3 Bourne B ware/type ware | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1250-1450, misc. body, darker green glaze on exterior, darker grey fabric. |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----|------|---|--|
| 17 | EA1 Earthenware | 2 | 23 | 1 | 1500-1750, misc. body, two sherds join, dark slip on interior. |
| 17 | NO3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1230-1350, misc. body, green glaze and slight ridge on exterior. |
| 17 | CS | 1 | 31 | 1 | 1100-1400, misc. body, possibly light sooting on exterior. |
| 51 | BO3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1250-1450, misc. body, light sooting on exterior. |
| 51 | LY4 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 1100-1400, misc. body sherds, 2 joining, light sooting on exterior. |
| 53 | CS | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1100-1400, misc. body, light sooting on exterior. |
| 55 | EA1 | 1 | 92 | 1 | 1500-1750, misc. body, dark purple glaze on interior |
| 55 | BO3 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1250-1450, misc. body, orange and green glaze on exterior. |
| <i>RIDGE TILE</i> | | | | | |
| 2 | LY1 Lyveden Stanion B ware | 57 | 3359 | 2 | 1200-1500, green glaze on exterior, six corners. |
| 4 | LY1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1200-1500, green glaze on exterior likely from same tile from (2). |
| <i>STONE TILE</i> | | | | | |
| 6 | Stone | 1 | 55 | | Circular peg hole present, too fragmented to identify. |
| 6 | Long slate | 1 | 127 | | Circular peg hole present, 138mm in length from hole, 70mm in width. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Site/ Parish: Accession No.: Document Ref: Material: Site Type: | Submitter: Identifier: Date of Identification: Method of Recovery: Job Number: |
|---|--|

Appendix II: OASIS Data Entry

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| PROJECT DETAILS | OASIS ID | universi1-312951 | | |
| | Project Name | 18-20 Main St Cold Overton | | |
| | Start/end dates of field work | 19/02/2018-13/03/2018 | | |
| | Previous/Future Work | No/ Not known | | |
| | Project Type | Strip, map, record and watching brief | | |
| | Site Status | None | | |
| | Current Land Use | Yard | | |
| | Monument Type/Period | Medieval buildings | | |
| | Significant Finds/Period | Medieval pottery | | |
| | Development Type | Residential development | | |
| | Reason for Investigation | NPPF | | |
| | Position in the Planning Process | Post-determination | | |
| | Planning Ref. | 15/00445/FUL | | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | Site Address/Postcode | 18-20 Main St Cold Overton LE15 7QA | | |
| | Study Area | 138m ² | | |
| | Site Coordinates | SK 81197 10288 | | |
| | Height OD | 205m OD | | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | Organisation | ULAS | | |
| | Project Brief Originator | Local Planning Authority (Melton Mowbray District Council) | | |
| | Project Design Originator | ULAS | | |
| | Project Manager | John Thomas | | |
| | Project Director/Supervisor | John Thomas/Claire Brown | | |
| | Sponsor/Funding Body | Mr Ewart Mountenay | | |
| PROJECT ARCHIVE | | Physical | Digital | Paper |
| | Recipient | ULAS | ULAS | ULAS |
| | ID (Acc. No.) | X.A18.2018 | X.A18.2018 | X.A18.2018 |
| | Contents | pottery | Photos | Site records Field notes |
| PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY | Type | Grey Literature (unpublished) | | |
| | Title | An archaeological strip map and sample of land between 18-20 Main Street Cold Overton Leicestershire | | |
| | Author | Brown, C. | | |
| | Other bibliographic details | ULAS Report No 2018-062 | | |
| | Date | March 2018 | | |
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