



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Excavation on land off Top Street, Appleby Magna,
Leicestershire, DE12 7AH**

NGR: SK 31716 09752

Claire Brown



ULAS Report No 2019-017
©2019

Site Name: Land at 10 & 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire, DE127AH

Grid Ref: SK 31716 09752

Author: Claire Brown

Client: Mr P. Standen

Planning Ref. 18/00168/FUL

ULAS Report Number: 2019-017

Accession Number: X.A1.2019

Filename/Version	Checked by	Date
2019-017 draft	Vicki Score	26/02/2019
2019-017	Vicki Score	8/3/2019

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party and project for which it has been commissioned and should not be relied upon or used by any other person/party or for any other project without the written consent of ULAS. No part of this report is to be copied in any way without prior written consent. While every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, however, ULAS cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies contained within this report

University of Leicester, Archaeological Services,
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848
www.le.ac.uk/ulas

© ULAS 2019

OASIS RECORD

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	Universi1_343592		
	Project Name	An archaeological excavation on land at 10 & 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire (SK 3171609752)		
	Start/end dates	8 th to 10 th January 2019		
	Previous/Future Work	Trial Trenches		
	Project Type	Excavation		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Garden		
	Monument Type/Period	None		
	Significant Finds/Period	Post Medieval pottery and Animal bone		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
	Planning Ref.	18/00168/FUL		
PROJECT LOCATION	County	Leicestershire		
	Site Address/Postcode	10 & 8 Top Street, Appleby Magna, DE12 7AH		
	Study Area	0.034ha		
	Site Coordinates	SK 31716 09752		
	Height OD	93m to 95m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	North West Leicestershire District Council		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Claire Brown		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Mr P Standen		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	LCC Museum service	LCC Museum service	LCC Museum service
	ID (Acc. No.)	X.A1.2019	X.A1.2019	X.A1.2019
	Contents	Pottery Animal bone	Photographs	Report/ Record/ Photo Context sheets, Drawings including plan.
PROJECT BIBLIOGRA PHY	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)		
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf		
	Title	An archaeological excavation on land at 10 & 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire (SK 31716 09752)		
	Author	Brown, C.		
	Other bibliographic details	ULAS Report No 2019-017		
	Date	2019		
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services / University of Leicester		

Contents

Summary	5
Introduction.....	5
Location and Geology.....	6
Historical and Archaeological Background	9
Archaeological Objectives	11
Research Objectives	11
Methodology	12
Results.....	14
The Post Roman Pottery - Deborah Sawday.....	25
The animal bone from Appleby Magna (XA1.2019).....	27
Statement of potential	28
The charred plant remains from an archaeological excavation at Appleby Magna, Leicestershire (XA1.2019).....	30
Discussion and Conclusion	32
Archive and publication	32
Acknowledgements.....	33
References.....	33

Figures

Figure 1: Location of Appleby Magna and Assessment Site Location	6
Figure 2: Site Location Plan provided by the client	7
Figure 3: Proposed Residential Development (provided by the client).....	8
Figure 4: Site prior to excavation looking east.	8
Figure 5: Earthwork survey of the SM Moated Site, Appleby Magna (Hartley 1989) with proposed development area highlighted.	9
Figure 6: Excavation trenches superimposed on the plan of the earthworks (Kipling 2017, 16) with proposed development area (blue).....	10
Figure 7: Site looking north-west. Area indicated by blue arrow contained asbestos. Area indicated by green arrow contained geotechnical gas collection unit.....	13
Figure 8: Site looking north-east with approximate line of overhead cable indicated in red. .	13
Figure 9: Centre of site prior to excavation, looking north.....	14
Figure 10: Plan of archaeological features on site.	15
Figure 11: Parallel ditches [7]and [9] looking south-east.....	16
Figure 12: Parallel ditches [07] and [09]	16
Figure 13: Ditch [05], post excavation, looking north.....	17
Figure 14: Section of Ditch [05].....	17
Figure 15: Ditch [01] and [05] looking east, showing the cut of gully [03].....	18
Figure 16: Section of Ditch [01] (same as [05])	18
Figure 17: Ditch [25] looking east, with Gully [27] visible in the southern half	19
Figure 18:Section of Ditch [25] containing Gully [27] (same as Gully [03]).....	19
Figure 19: Posthole [15] in the southern edge of Ditch [25], looking west.....	20
Figure 20: Posthole [13], cut by ditch [25], looking north.	21
Figure 21: Sections of postholes [13] and [15].....	21
Figure 22: Gully section [19], looking north-west.....	22
Figure 23: Gully terminus [17], looking north-west.....	22

Figure 24: Gully section [19] and Gully terminus [17].	23
Figure 25: Posthole [21] looking south-west.	23
Figure 26: Posthole [23] looking west.	24
Figure 27: Sections of Postholes [21] and [23].	24
Figure 28: Articulated horse leg bones from ditch fill (2)	28

An archaeological excavation on land at 10 & 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire (SK 31716 09752)

Claire Brown

Summary

This document is a fieldwork report for an archaeological strip map and sample excavation, carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at 10 & 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 31716 09752) in advance of the construction of a large single residence, with sunken basement and garden and ancillary buildings such as a car port.

The development site consisted of an area of overgrown garden with old fruit trees behind two properties fronting on to Top Street, on the eastern edge of the village of Appleby Magna. The site is located within the designated Appleby Magna Conservation Area encompassing the historic settlement core of the village and moated medieval manor site, which is a Scheduled Monument (SM) and lies to the north-west.

A field evaluation consisting of five trial trenches carried out by ULAS in January 2017 (Kipling 2017) revealed evidence of archaeology in the form of ditches, pits and postholes containing medieval and post medieval pottery. As a result of this it the Planning Archaeologist as advisor to the Planning Authority recommended that further work should be carried out in the area where the development was to be carried out.

An area of approximately 0.034 ha was stripped in the north-east of the site, revealing further interconnecting ditches, gullies and postholes containing late medieval and post-medieval pottery (1450-1750). This does not seem to represent intensive settlement but rather a continuation of activity within the historic core of the village and around the edges of the nearby moated site with activity ceasing by the 18th century. The animal bone recovered was post-medieval in date, representing butchery waste and the incomplete remains of two working horses, while the environmental samples provided evidence of waste from food processing and consumption.

The archive for the site will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.AI.2019.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Mr P Standen. to carry out an archaeological strip map and sample excavation at land behind 10 and 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 31716 09752; Fig. 1). The work was carried out between 8th – 10th January 2019.

The work was carried out as part of a phased programme of archaeological work required by the Planning Authority following advice from the Leicestershire Planning Archaeologist in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, MHCLG 2018). Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the existing commercial buildings and redevelopment of the area (18/00168/FUL).

The site lies in an area of archaeological importance sharing a boundary with a scheduled monument. The trial trenching in January 2017 (Kipling 2017) comprised the investigation of five trial trenches which revealed archaeological activity across much of the proposed development area in the form of ditches, pits, and post holes.

Since the groundworks for the proposed development would therefore impact upon buried archaeological remains, the Planning Archaeologist recommended a Strip, Map and Sample Excavation of the proposed dwelling be undertaken in advance of development (18/00168/FUL Condition 4). This document provides details of the Strip, Map and Sample excavation carried out in fulfillment of the planning condition.

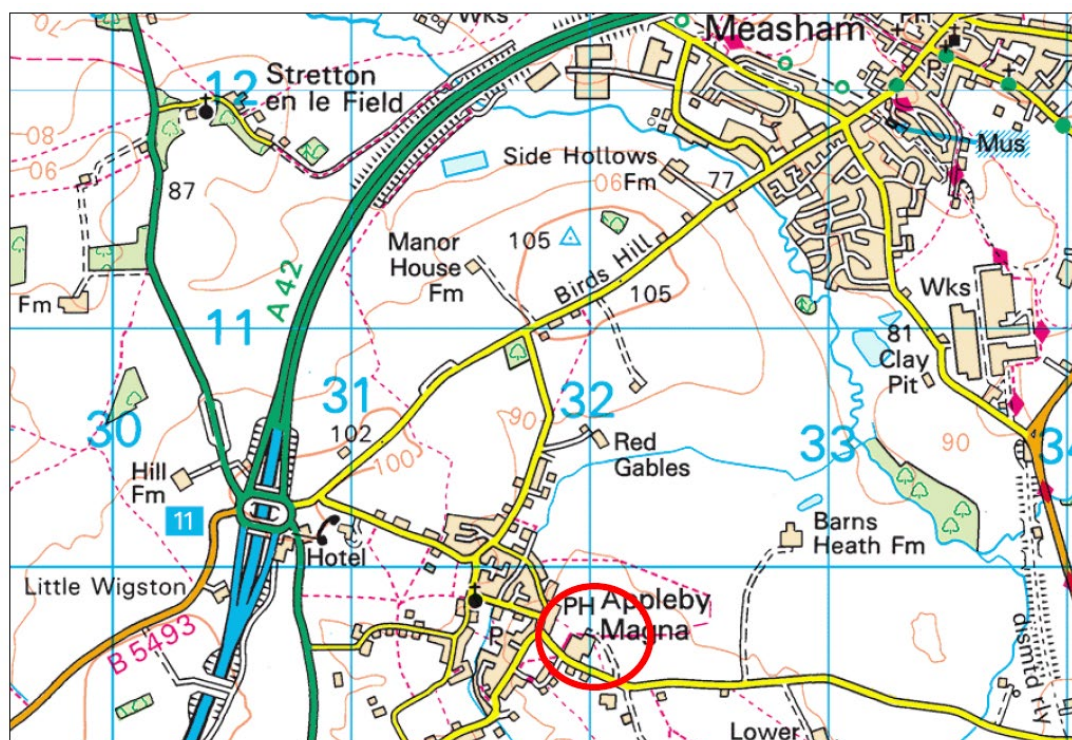


Figure 1: Location of Appleby Magna and Assessment Site Location

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.

Location and Geology

The proposed development area is located on the eastern edge of the village of Appleby Magna rural settlement approximately 5 miles south of Ashby de la Zouch (Fig. 1). It occupies a shallow valley created by the brook which flows north-south through the settlement towards its confluence with the River Mease. The site is located within the designated Appleby Magna Conservation Area encompassing the historic settlement core of the village (Fig. 2).

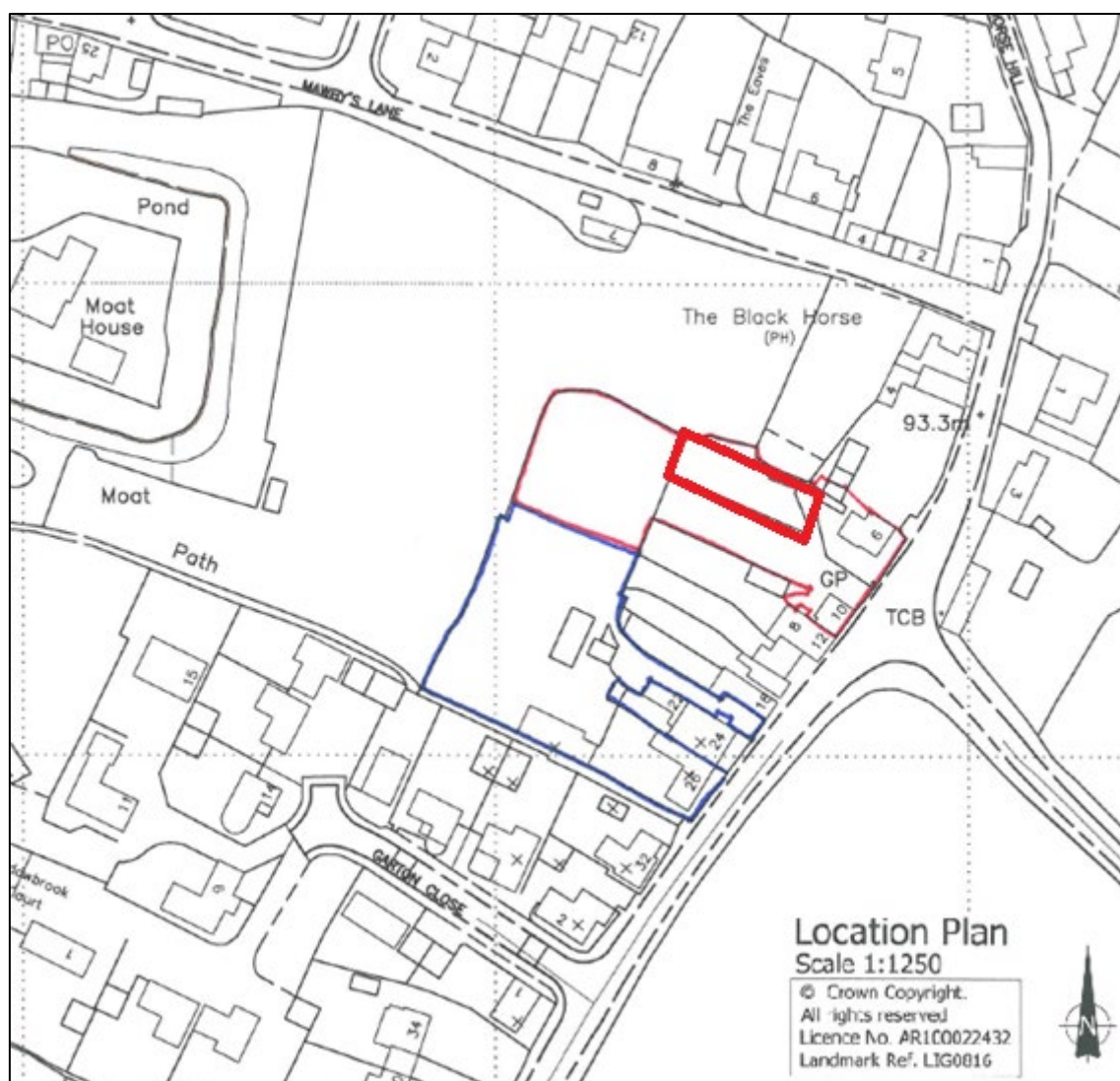


Figure 2: Site Location Plan provided by the client

The proposed development area comprises overgrown domestic gardens to the north-west of Top Street (Fig. 3). The northern edge of the area was bounded by a fence marking the property boundary, and modern fencing, old apple trees and building rubble was removed prior to the commencement of the work (Fig. 4).

The site is mostly flat and lies at a height of around 94m aOD.

The British Geological Survey records the solid geology of the site as Tarporely Siltstone Formation: Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone. There is no superficial geology recorded but proved during excavation to be a mixture of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

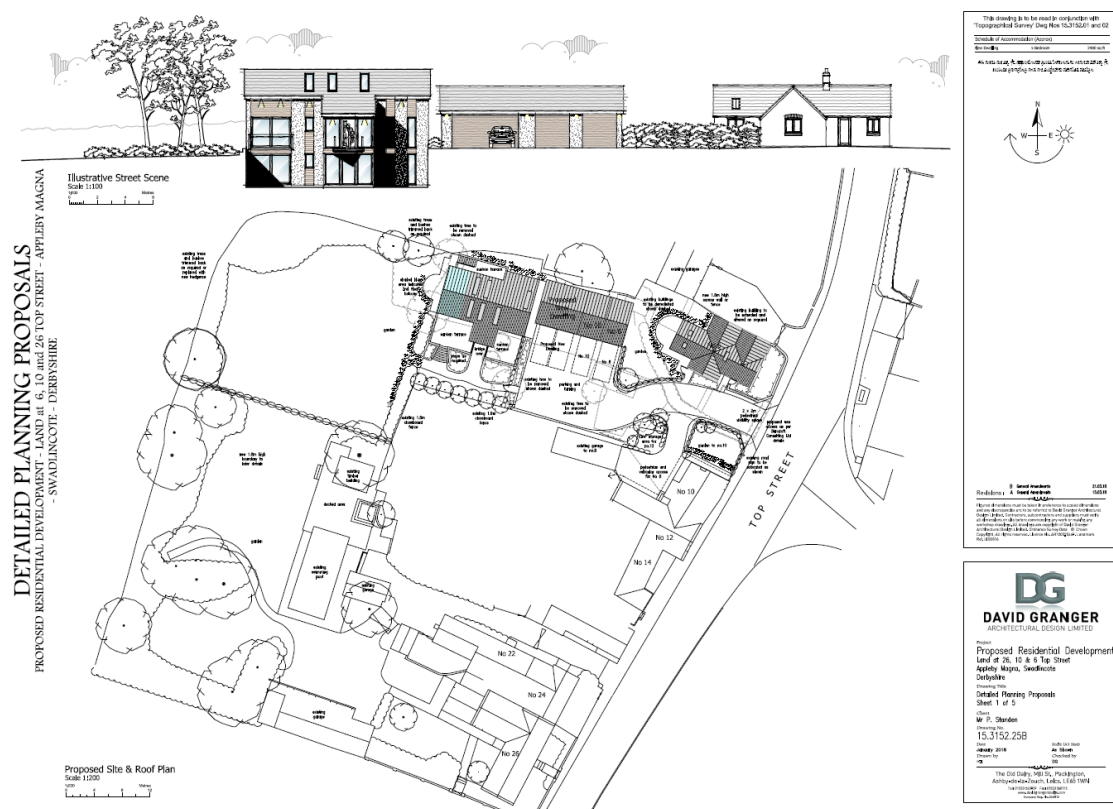


Figure 3: Proposed Residential Development (provided by the client)



Figure 4: Site prior to excavation looking east.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The place name Appleby Magna derives from the Old English *æppel* and the Old Scandinavian *bý*, meaning the farmstead or village where apples grow. The affix *Magna* was added to distinguish Appleby Magna (Great) from the nearby Appleby Parva (Little) (Mills 1998). Appleby Magna appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Aplebi*. Following the Conquest the manor was granted to Henry de Ferrers, with his son Robert de Ferrers, 1st Earl of Derby, acting as Lord. There is documentary evidence of a rector at Appleby from the early 13th century. The manor was held by the Appleby family during the 14th century until its sale in 1549. Sir Wolstan Dixie bought the manor in 1604 and the Dixie family granted the messuage to Market Bosworth Free School; the Appleby Grammar School was funded in 1697. The rural character of the village has been retained through its history.

A desk-based assessment (Richards 2016) undertaken for the proposed site, concluded that the development area had the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval village.

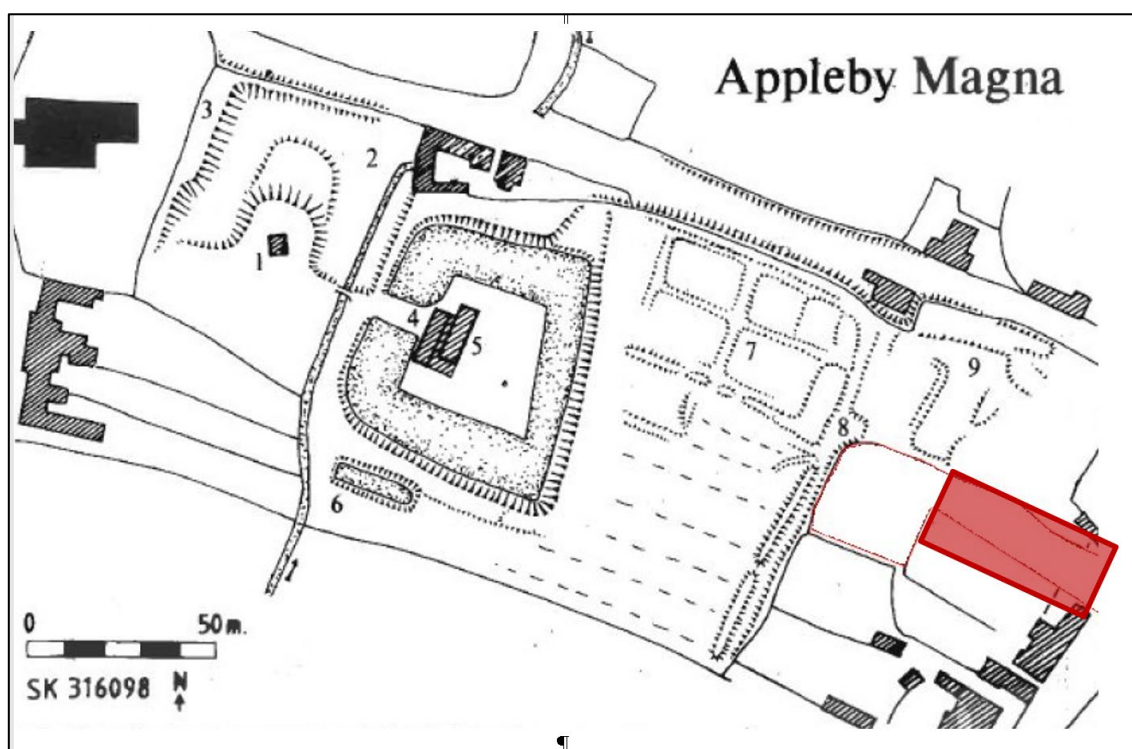


Figure 5: Earthwork survey of the SM Moated Site, Appleby Magna (Hartley 1989) with proposed development area highlighted.

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 centered upon the moated site of a medieval manor house, known as Moat House (MLE4259), approximately 120m north-west of the proposed development area. Moat House and its environs is also a Scheduled Monument (SM1011458), (Fig. 5).

Within and adjacent to Moat House there are number of other sites and events of archaeological significance recorded by the HER. The earthworks were surveyed by R.F Hartley in 1989; these include the Moated site itself (MLE4264), which 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 (MLE4262). To the east of these earthworks is a small paddock called the ‘bull ring’ containing further standing earthworks (MLE4260) containing some traces of possible building foundations. To the south of Moat House is a small rectangular pond (MLE4261), a probable medieval fishpond. To the west of Moat House there are the earthwork remains of a second possible fish pond (MLE16367). 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 excavations 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 6: Excavation trenches superimposed on the plan of the earthworks (Kipling 2017, 16) with proposed development area (outlined in light blue). The red trench was empty of archaeology.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2017 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (Kipling 2017), as a pre-determination requirement. This 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. 6). 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. Features in Trench 4 containing Saxo-Norman pottery, 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.

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the excavation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within undisturbed parts of the development site
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the excavation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits identified on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Excavation is an intrusive form of investigation that demonstrates the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

Research Objectives

Initial Research objectives were derived from East Midlands Heritage research agenda (Cooper 2006, Knight *et al.* 2012) and include:

Research Objective 6C - Review the evidence for developing settlement hierarchies;

Research Objective 7E- Investigate the morphology of rural settlements;

Medieval

The Agrarian landscape and food producing economy

- What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural and coastal communities?
- What may fish bones and other environmental data contribute to studies of the exploitation and distribution of freshwater and marine fish?

Material culture

- How was pottery distributed across the region and can we identify competition between regional potteries?
- Can we establish a dated type series for ceramics (building in particular upon unpublished urban pit and well groups)?

- Can we identify the changing material culture of the urban and rural poor, the emerging middle classes and the aristocracy?
- What may be deduced about the symbolic use of material culture (e.g. in social competition)?

Modern (1750-present)

Buildings in town and countryside

- Can we establish a typology of modern buildings?
- How have building types changed and what has been the impact of building regulations?
- How have mass housing developments and civic or public buildings influenced settlement growth?

Methodology

All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2014a) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (rev. 2014b). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Strip, Map and Sample Excavation* prepared by ULAS (ULAS 2018) and agreed with the Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist (December 2018). The work was monitored by the Project Manager, Vicki Score and the Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

An accession number (X.A1.2019) was obtained prior to commencement of the project and used to identify all records and artefacts

The excavated area of the site was sub-rectangular and orientated north-east to south-west. An area in the north-west corner of the site contained broken white asbestos sheets and was not excavated. Furthermore, a Geotechnical gas collection point was identified on the western edge of the site so an area roughly 1m² with the gas collector at its centre was also not excavated (Fig. 7).

A power line also ran across the east of the site making excavation under it dangerous so the ground was only excavated up to this line (Fig.8)

The area of the footprint of the building, the sunken garden and garage were excavated by a 360 mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, down to the level of the natural substratum or to archaeological layers, whichever higher in the sequence, under the constant supervision of the archaeologist (Fig. 9). All archaeological work was undertaken as specified within the WSI. The excavation was verbally signed off by the Project Manager in consultation with the Planning Archaeologist but the site was not subsequently backfilled at the request of the client.



Figure 7: Site looking north-west. Area indicated by blue arrow contained asbestos. Area indicated by green arrow contained geotechnical gas collection unit.



Figure 8: Site looking north-east with approximate line of overhead cable indicated in red.



Figure 9: Centre of site prior to excavation, looking north.

Results

The sequence of soils in the area of excavation consisted of very dark brown ash rich topsoil containing building rubble and scrap metal fragments, overlaying dark pink-brown silty-clay subsoil. The natural was a mid-pink-brown clay with areas of sand and gravel. The depth from topsoil to natural was approximately 0.75m. There was evidence for ground disturbance including the presence of shed and air-raid shelter demolition rubble across the site.

The area to the east of the site was empty of archaeology and to the west, the ditch feature in Trench 2 noted and excavated in section in the trial trenching (Kipling 2017) was not seen, perhaps running under the area set aside for the Geotechnical collecting unit (Fig. 7).

Archaeological features were mainly confined to the northern half of the site with the exception of the continuation of ditch [5] extending to the south and two postholes [21] and [23] (Fig. 10).

The features uncovered at the site were uniformly shallow, approximately 0.35-40m in depth, and had probably been truncated by subsequent late 19th to mid-20th century activity on the site.

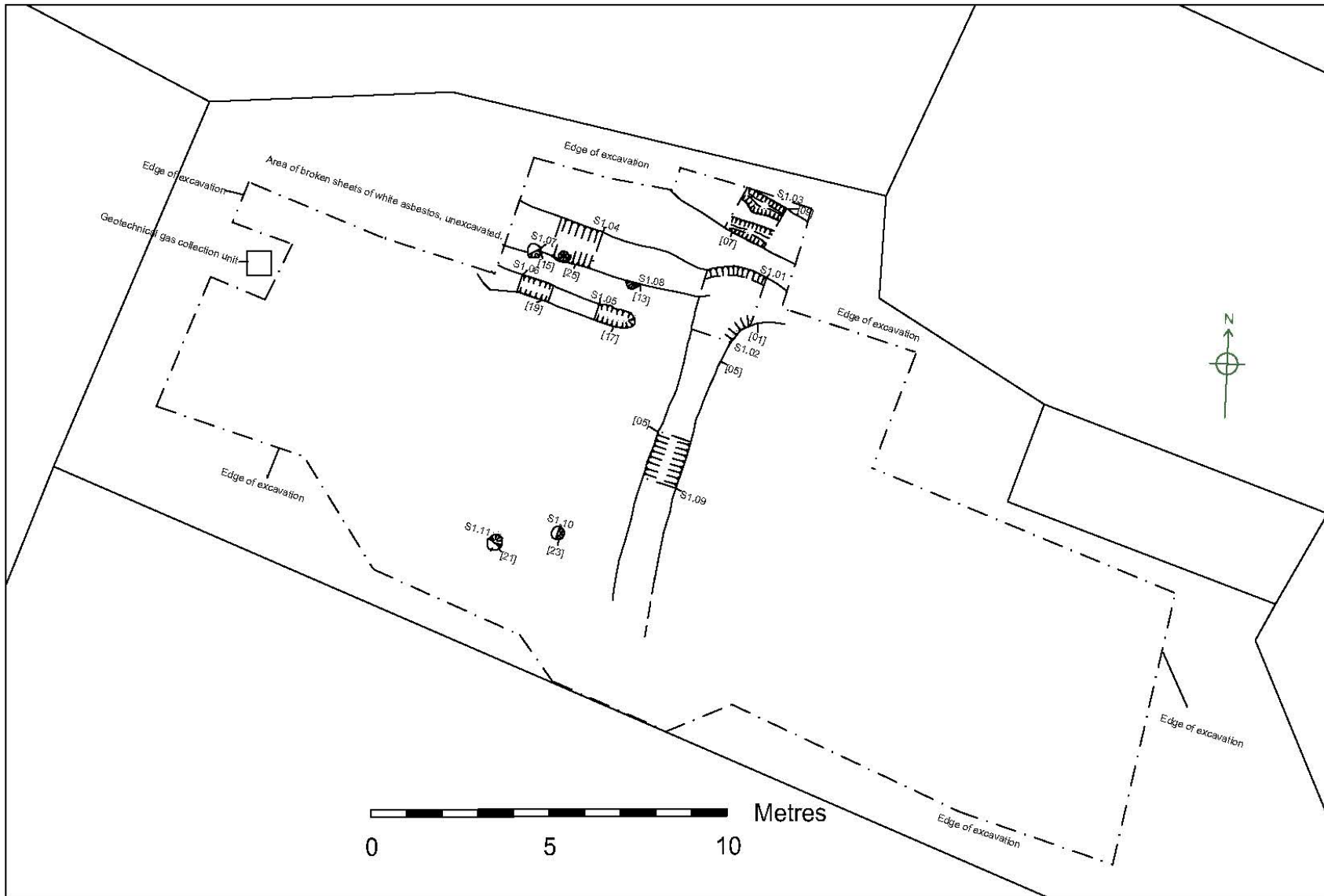


Figure 10: Plan of archaeological features on site.

At the northern edge of the site, running approximately north-west/south-east, were two gullies [7] and [9], both containing similar dark grey fill, animal bone but no pottery. The environmental sample that was taken contained grass seed and cereal grains (Figs 11 and 12).



Figure 11: Parallel ditches [7] and [9] looking south-east.

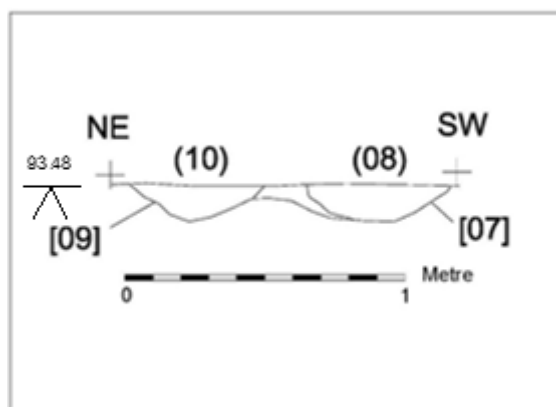


Figure 12: Parallel ditches [07] and [09]

The ditches were 0.12m and 0.14m deep 0.50m and 0.45m wide, respectively and appeared severely truncated. The fill was uniform for both, a dark grey silty sandy clay containing small pebbles, degraded limestone fragments and charcoal flecks. The similarity of the fill suggests the ditches had been infilled at the same time.

Running north-south and then turning east-west was a shallow ditch ([01] and [05]), 1m wide and 0.30-0.40m deep containing post-medieval pottery (16th-17th century) and a large quantity of animal bone, mainly horse but some sheep and cattle, post-medieval. (Section [01] shows a gully [03]/[27] cutting the ditch, discussed below). The fill was dark reddish clay with sandy clay at the base and the inclusions were degraded limestone and small pebbles with occasional charcoal flecks (Figs 13, 14 and 15).

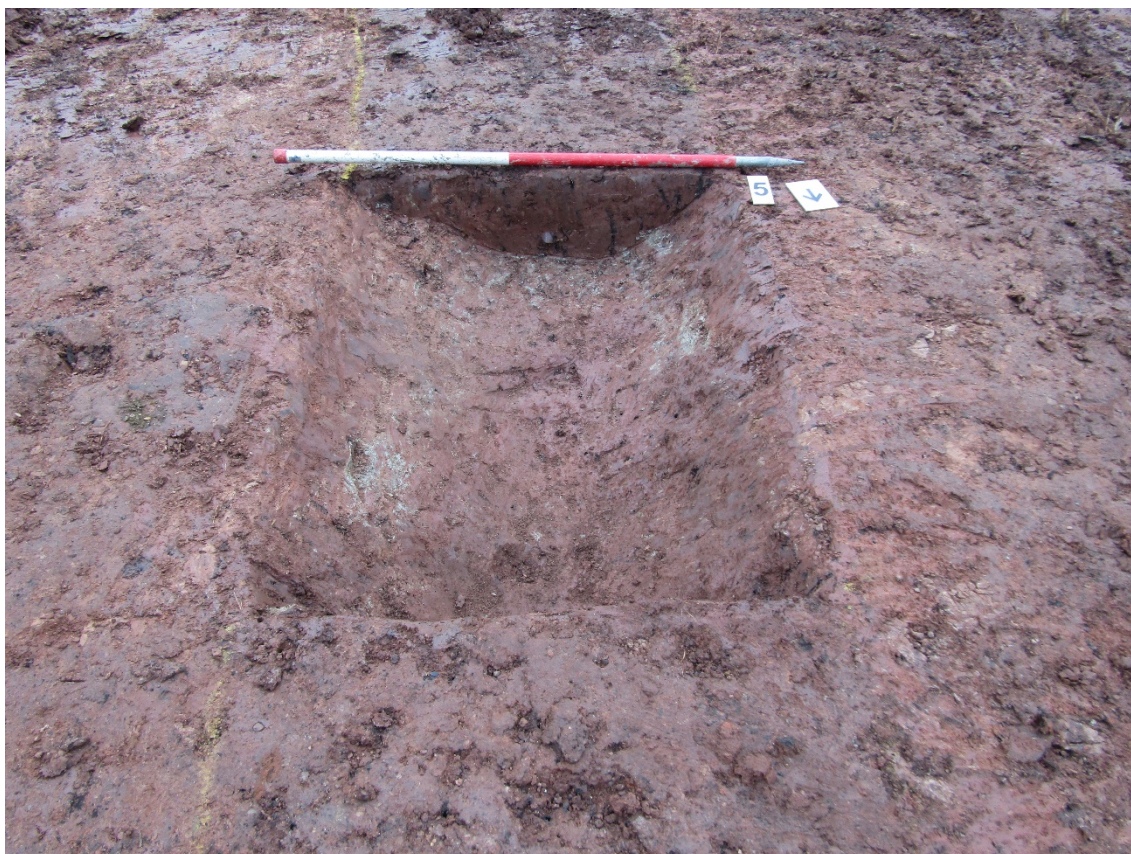


Figure 13: Ditch [05], post excavation, looking north

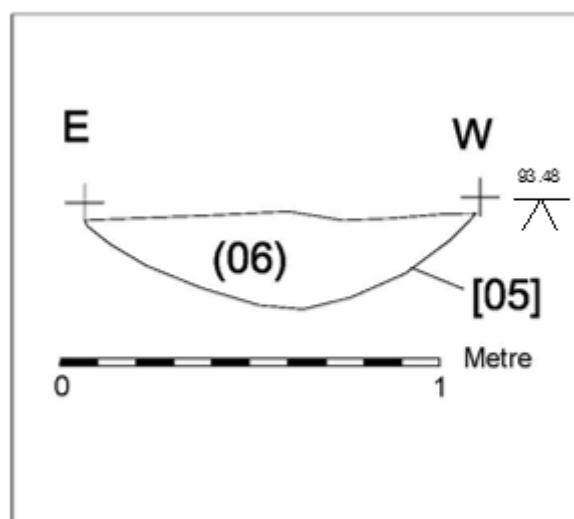


Figure 14: Section of Ditch [05]

The southern end of the ditch became indistinct 1m from the southern edge of the site, and although the excavation was extended at this point, it could not be seen clearly, perhaps truncated by the earlier Trench 2 from the 2017 trial trenching (Fig. 9).



Figure 15: Ditch [01] and [05] looking east, showing the cut of gully [03]/[27]

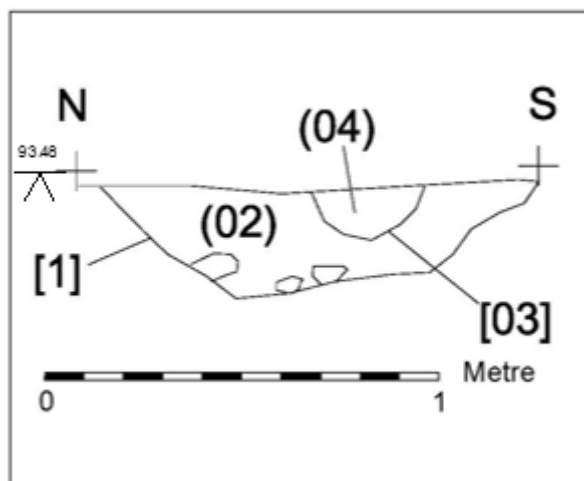


Figure 16: Section of Ditch [01] (same as [05])

Ditch [01]/[05] cut an earlier ditch [25] running north-west to south-east. This ditch was narrower than [01]/[05], 0.85m wide and deeper, at 0.35m deep. The fill was a dark greyish-pink, containing degraded limestone and small round pebbles containing late medieval pottery

(16th century). Environmental samples taken from the fill produced barley, bean and pea residues (Figs 17 and 18).



Figure 17: Ditch [25] looking east, with Gully [03/[27]] visible in the southern half

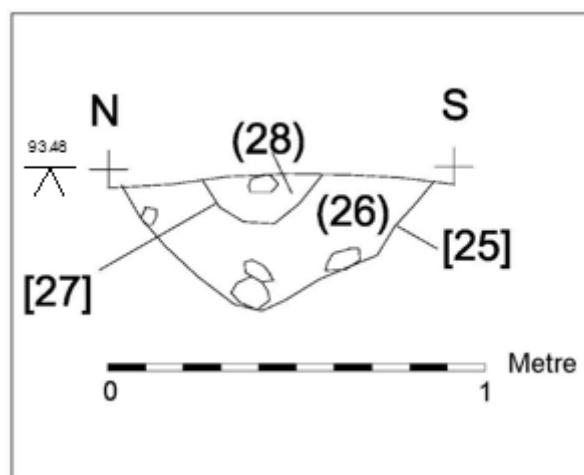


Figure 18: Section of Ditch [25] containing Gully [03/[27]]

Cutting it lengthways and running into ditch [01]/[05] was a shallow gully, [27] (Fig.15, 16 and 17). It was 0.25m wide and 0.12m deep, containing dark grey charcoal-rich fill and post-medieval pottery sherds, (17th-18th century), confirming its later date.

A number of post-holes were identified in this area. Post-hole [15] cuts the southern border of Ditch [25] and was 0.28m in diameter, 0.10m deep and contained a dark grey fill which produced a piece of 16th century pot (Figs 19 and 21).

Posthole [13] also lies on the southern border of Ditch [25], approximately 2m east of [15], but appears to be earlier than the ditch as it is bisected by it and only the southern half remains. It was 0.25m in diameter and only 0.05m deep, suggesting truncation. It contained dark grey fill but no dating evidence was recovered (Figs 20 and 21).



Figure 19: Posthole [15] in the southern edge of Ditch [25], looking west.

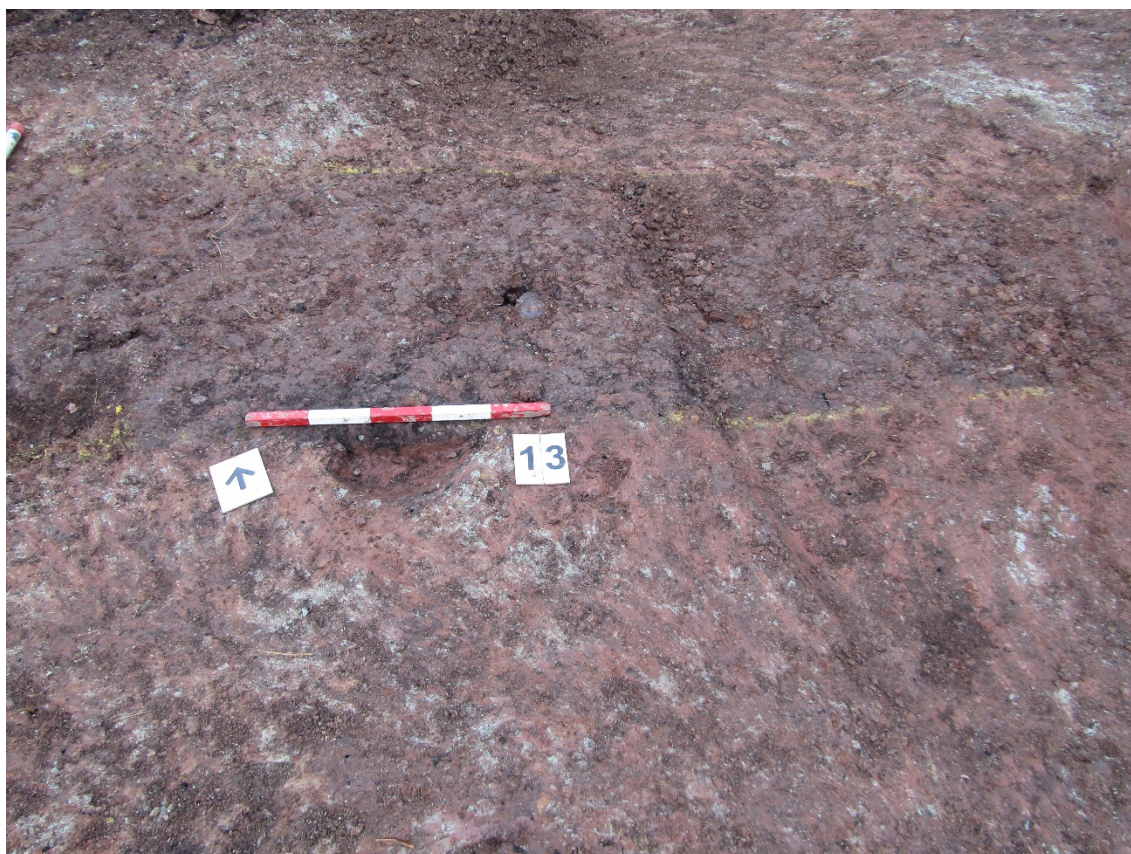


Figure 20: Posthole [13], cut by ditch [25], looking north.

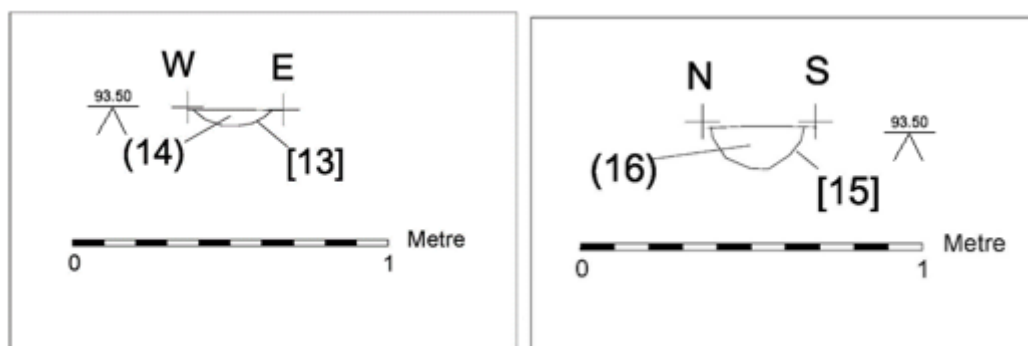


Figure 21: Sections of postholes [13] and [15]

Running 0.5m parallel to Ditch [25] was Gully [19]/ [17] which terminated nearly 4m from the western edge of the excavation (Figs 22-24). It was very shallow, 0.06-0.10m deep, and approximately 0.42m wide, with mid-grey ashy silty clay fill containing rounded pebbles, degraded limestone and charcoal fragments. The gully contained post-medieval pottery fragments (16th-17th century) roughly contemporary with the later ditch [01]/[05]. Environmental samples taken from the feature contained cereal grains, bean/pea/vetch residue and a single fish vertebrae.

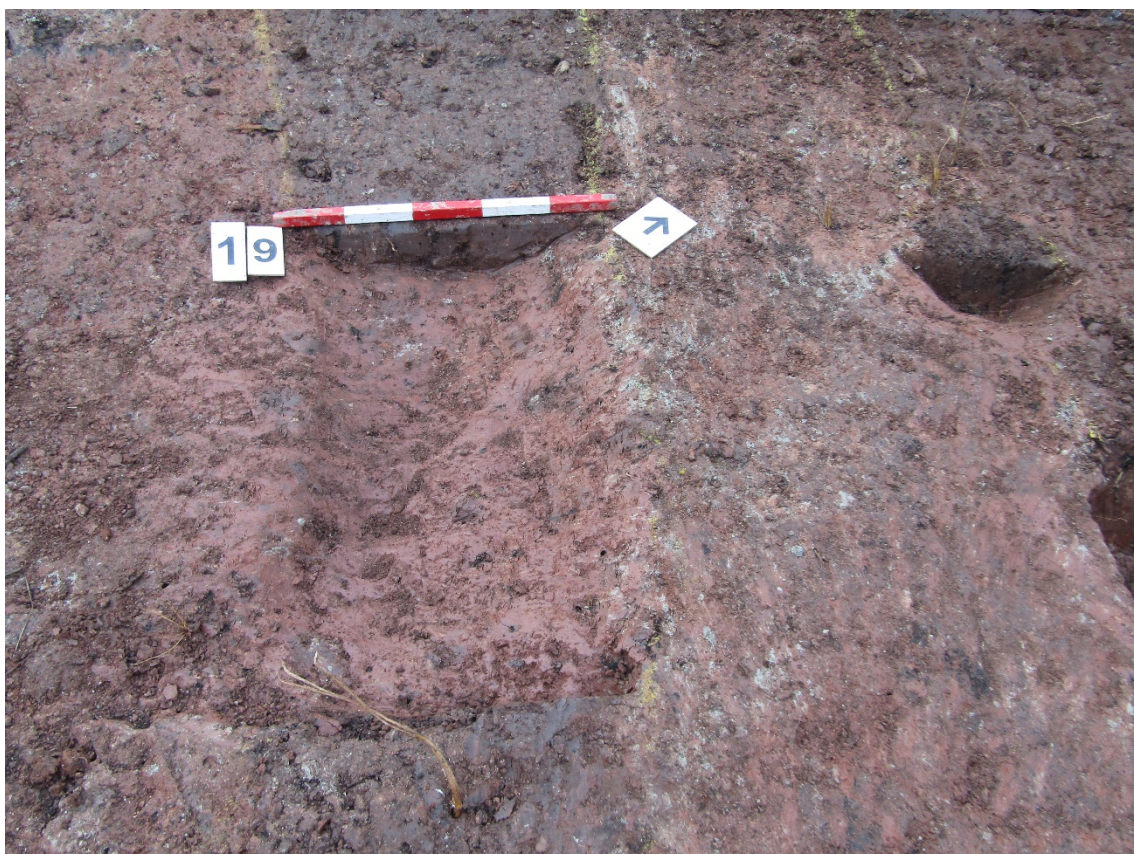


Figure 22: Gully section [19], looking north-west

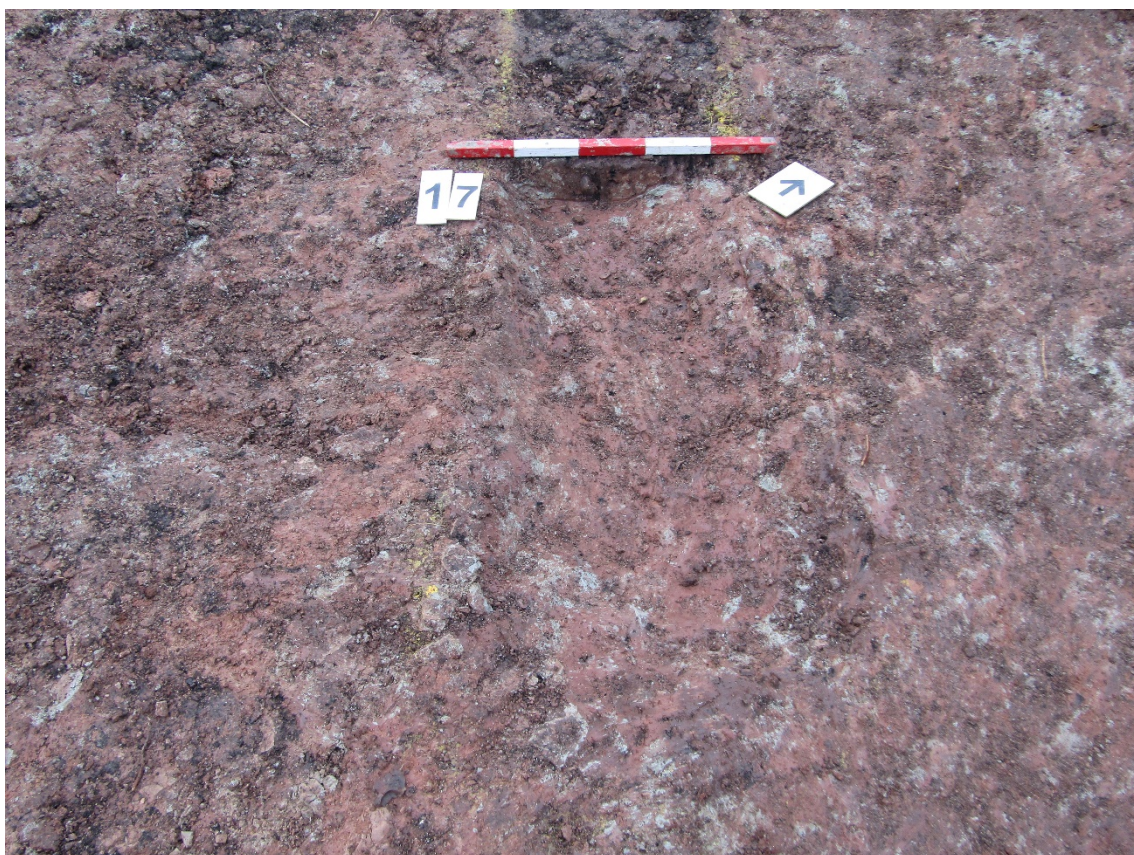


Figure 23: Gully terminus [17], looking north-west.

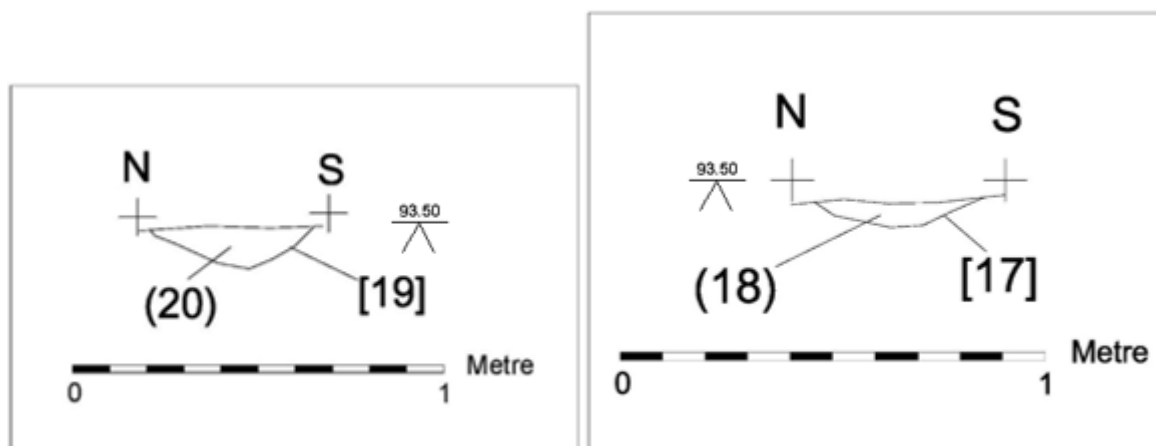


Figure 24: Gully section [19] and Gully terminus [17].

In the southern half of the site were two postholes, [21] and [23], 0.8m deep and 0.23m in diameter which were clearly very truncated. Both contained dark grey ashy fill but no pottery or bone (Figs 25-27).

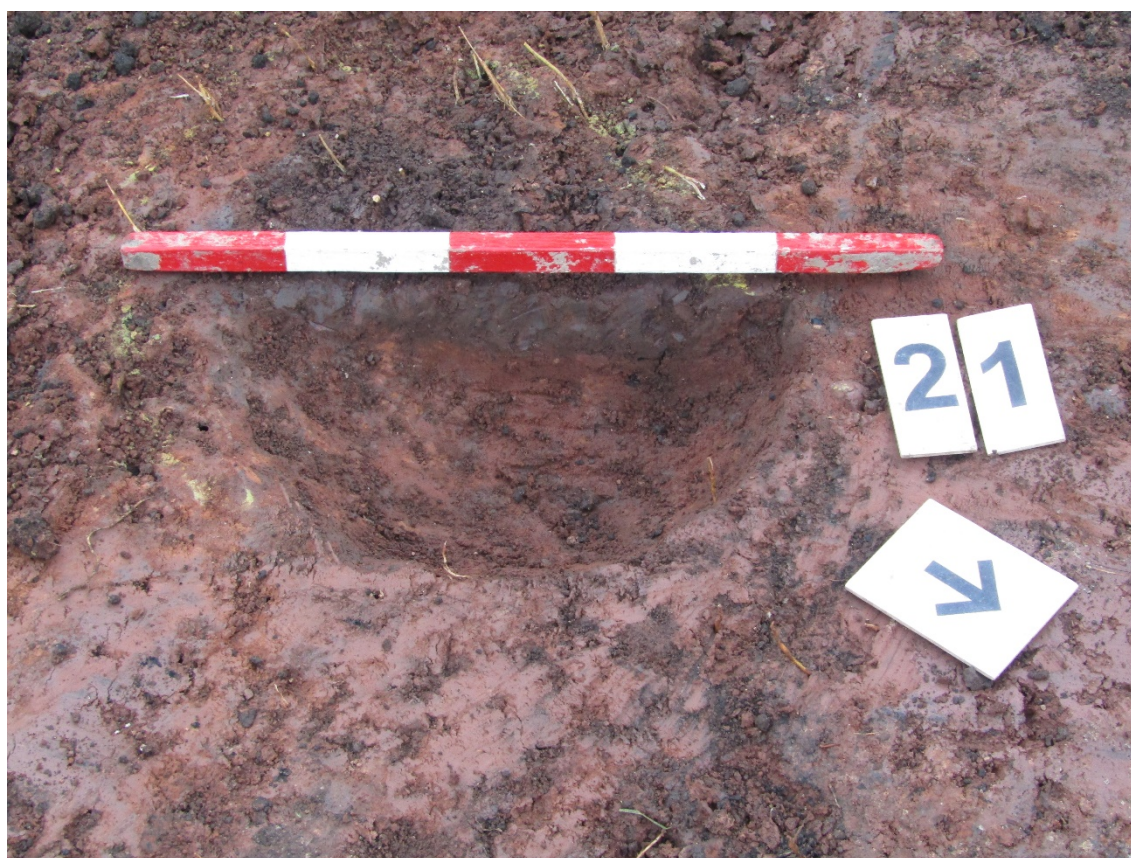


Figure 25: Posthole [21] looking south-west.



Figure 26: Posthole [23] looking west.

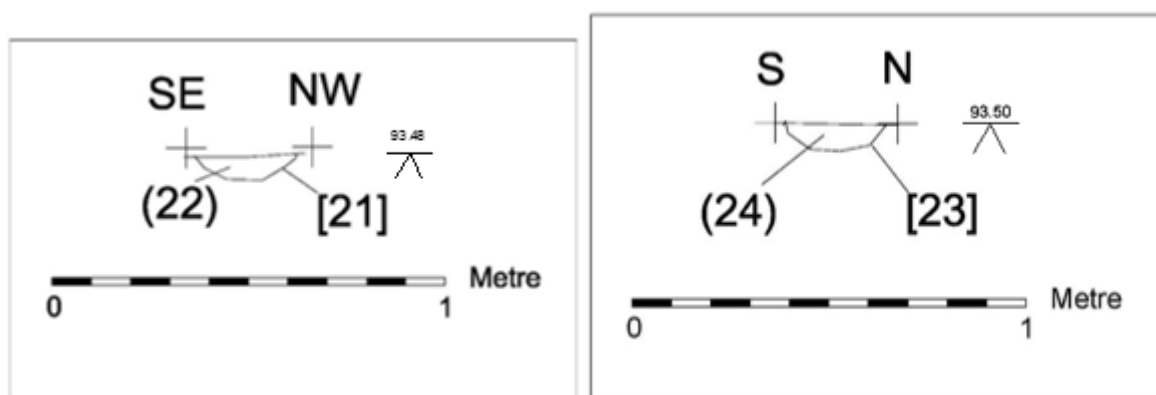


Figure 27: Sections of Postholes [21] and [23]

The Post Roman Pottery - Deborah Sawday

The pottery assemblage was made up of eight sherds, weighing 414g, representing a maximum count of eight vessels.

Condition

The pottery was abraded, but had a relatively high average sherd weight of 51.75 g.

Methodology

The pottery 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). Single pottery sherds have been counted as one vessel.

Table 1: The Later Medieval and Post Medieval/Modern Pottery fabrics.

Fabric Code	Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known	Approx. Date Range
CW2	Cistercian ware 2 -? Ticknall, Derbyshire (1)	c.1450/1475-1550
MB	Midland Blackware - ?Ticknall, Derbyshire (2)	c.1550-1750
EA1	Earthenware 1 – Coarse Post Medieval Earthenware - Chilvers Coton/Ticknall, Derbyshire(2) (3)	c.1500-1750
EA2	Earthenware 2 – ‘Pancheon ware’, Chilvers Coton/Ticknall, Derbyshire (2) (3)	17th C-18th C. +
EA6	Earthenware 6 - Black Glazed Earthenware	16th C-18th C.

(1) Spavold and Brown 2005

(2) Gooder 1984

(3) Sawday 1989

The Ceramic Record

The earliest pottery is dark brown glazed Cistercian/Midland Blackware ware; a jug body and two bases, including part of pedestal cup (Woodland 1981, fig.41.218), probably dating from the mid-16th to the 17th centuries, occurred in contexts [19] (20) and [5](6) and the ditch fill [25](26). The rim of a bowl or chamber pot, Blackware, EA6, was found in the fill of posthole 15](16) (Sawday 1989, fig.11.54-55). Part of a glazed hollow ware vessel in the Earthenware EA1 and fragments of wide mouthed bowls or pancheon rims, (Gooder 1984, Fig.35.xxlviii) and a bowl in EA2 (*ibid* 1984, Fig.35.xlvii) were recovered from the back fill of the ditches [1](2), [5](6) and the gully [27](28). Fabric EA6 and the coarse Earthenwares EA1 and EA2 are not closely dated, but in the absence of later wares could have a terminal date in the later 17th century.

Table 2: The pottery by context, fabric/ware, sherd number, weight (grams), and maximum vessel number

Context	Fabric/ware	No	Gr	Max Vessel No	Comments
[1](2) ditch	EA2	1	39	1	Abraded & slipped jar rim (Gooder 1984, Fig.35.xxlviii) 17 th C.
[5](6) ditch	EA2	1	31	1	Abraded, slipped & glazed wide mouthed bowl/pancheon rim, possible Ticknall 17 th C.
Posthole [15](16)	EA6	1	50	1	Bowl/chamber pot rim (Sawday 1989, fig.11.54-55).
Gully [19](20)	CW2	1	25	1	Jug body, glazed dark brown on both surfaces – early-mid 16 th C.
[25](26) ditch	CW2	1	45	1	Pedestal cup base fragment (Woodland 1981, fig.41.218) early-mid 16 th C..
[27](28) gully	EA1	1	57	1	Internally glazed thick walled hollow – ware, probably a jug.
[27](28) gully	EA2	1	42	1	Abraded bowl rim, slipped, glazed internally (<i>ibid</i> 1984, Fig.35.xlvii) 17 th C.
[25](26) Ditch	CW/MB	1	125	1	Wide bodied base, glazed internally and externally, possibly part of a cup, mid 16 th – 17 th C.

Conclusion

All of the ceramic assemblage may be a product of the late medieval and post-medieval pottery manufacturing centre based on Ticknall in Derbyshire, whose products were widely distributed throughout the region (Spavold and Brown 2005). The material, which is paralleled at both Leicester (Woodland 1981) and in Warwickshire (Gooder 1984) is evidence of early post medieval activity, within the historic core of the village.

The animal bone from Appleby Magna (XA1.2019)

William Johnson

Introduction

A small assemblage (47 fragments) of bone was recovered during a strip, map and sample excavation on land off Top Street, Appleby Magna ahead of development. The bone was recovered from two contexts, the majority (93% of fragments) from the fill (2) of a ditch [1]. The ditch contained pottery dated to the 17th century and was therefore dated to the post-medieval period.

Methodology

The fragments were identified through comparison with reference material held at the University of Leicester and recorded in a catalogue (Table 3). Condition was scored using Harland *et al.*'s (2003) scale. Measurements were taken following the criteria defined by Von den Dreisch (1976) and presented below (Table 4). Withers heights of horses were calculated using the factors provided by Kiesewalter (1888)

Results

The bone was well preserved with all fragments described as of 'good' preservation with flaking, where present, limited to localised areas covering less than 50% of the fragment surface. The good preservation, combined with low rates of fragmentation, resulted in a very high rate of identification with 89% of fragments able to be identified to element, 92% of which were also identified to taxa.

Eleven of the fragments derived from seven cattle specimens. These covered a range of elements including pelvis and scapula fragments as well fragments of long bones, loose teeth and a calcaneum.

Equid remains contributed 46% of the assemblage, all deriving from the ditch fill (2). Of the 20 equid fragments present nineteen were believed to have derived from a single individual, comprising two articulated bone groups. The first was comprised of eleven fragments from five cervical vertebrae including the atlas and axis. None of the vertebrae centrum plates had fused but they were all present. The second bone group represented the hindlimb with seven fragments comprising the tibia, astragalus, calcaneum, metatarsal with splint bone and proximal phalanx (figure 28). Withers height calculations using the tibia returned a height of 14.7hh.

The remaining two equid bones were both distal humeri although as both came from the left side they must have derived from two animals.

Sheep/goat was represented by two specimens from the same ditch (2) including a proximal phalanx and skull fragments. Fragments of rib, mandible and incisor belonging to large mammals and long bone shaft fragments of medium mammals were also recovered.



Figure 28: Articulated horse leg bones from ditch fill (2)

Discussion

The cattle and sheep/goat remains are likely to represent general refuse with the range of elements potentially indicating that the carcasses were processed in the area. The equid remains likely derive from a working animal. The height of 14.7hh is typical of animals from this period, relatively taller than earlier horses, and corresponds well with other finds of horses from Leicestershire during this time (Baxter 1996).

Statement of potential

Should further work be carried out in the area analysis of the animal bone is recommended as the good preservation and limited fragmentation allows for high levels of identification to be achieved and a larger assemblage would allow exploration of the diet and husbandry strategies of the area with a high potential for providing data, particularly measurements, that could feed into wider studies of the area and period.

Table 3: Catalogue of hand collected bone presented by specimen

Context	Cut	Feature	Period	Element	Taxa	Fragments	Notes
10			Post-med	Pelvis	Cattle	3	Ilium fragments
10			Post-med	Long bone	Medium mammal	1	Shaft fragment
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Scapula	Cattle	3	Neck fragments
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Calcaneum	Cattle	1	
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	M1/M2	Cattle	1	Mandibular, wear stage k
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	P4	Cattle	1	Mandibular, wear stage f
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Phalanx 1	Sheep/goat	1	Complete
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Cranium	Sheep/goat	5	Includes fragments of frontal and parietal
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Long bone	Medium mammal	4	

2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Metatarsal	Cattle	1	Proximal shaft
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Tibia	Cattle	1	Distal shaft, fused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Rib	Large mammal	2	Shaft fragments
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Mandible	Large mammal	1	Fragment from base of jaw
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Incisor	Large mammal	1	
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Atlas	Equid	1	
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Axis	Equid	2	Centrum plate unfused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Cervical Vertebra	Equid	4	Centrum plate unfused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Cervical Vertebra	Equid	2	Centrum plate unfused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Cervical Vertebra	Equid	2	Centrum plate unfused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Humerus	Equid	1	Distal fragment, fused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Humerus	Equid	2	Distal fragment, fused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Tibia	Equid	2	Proximal and distal fused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Astragalus	Equid	1	
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Calcaneum	Equid	1	
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Metatarsal	Equid	2	Proximal fragment of splint bone present, distal fused
2	1	Ditch fill	Post-med	Phalanx 1	Equid	1	Complete
Total						46	

Table 4: Measurements (all values in mm)

Context	Element	Taxa	GL	Ll	SD	Bd	Bp	Dd	Dp	BT
2	Tibia	Equid	323	343	35.1	65.0		41.8		
2	Metatarsal	Equid	261	255	27.1	46.2	43.8	35.9	43.6	
2	Phalanx 1	Equid	70.8		30.9	42.4	48.4		36.0	
2	Humerus	Equid				77.6				70.1
Context	Element	Taxa	GH	GB	Bfd					
2	Astragalus	Equid	56.6	61.9	49.8					

The charred plant remains from an archaeological excavation at Appleby Magna, Leicestershire (XA1.2019)

Adam Santer and Rachel Small

Introduction

Three bulk soil samples were taken from late medieval/post-medieval features and processed for the analysis of charred plant remains. Sample 1 was taken from the fill (20) of gully [19], sample 2 was taken from the fill (26) of ditch [25], and sample 3 was taken from the fill (8) of gully [9]. The analysis of the charred plant remains recovered from the samples is presented here, together with a discussion of what this can potentially tell us about past diet, crop husbandry strategies and environment at the site.

Methodology

The samples consisted of a dark-reddish brown clay and were processed in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were sorted for plant remains and other artefacts under an x10-40 stereo microscope. The residues were air dried and sorted in their entirety. Plant remains were identified by comparison to modern reference material available at ULAS and their names follow Stace (1991). Each whole grain or those representing over 60% of the specimen were counted as one. Each rachis internode and fragment of legume/wild seed was also counted as one.

Results

Both samples that were taken from gullies contained moderate densities of plant remains (over five items per litre), whereas the ditch contained a low density of plant remains (less than five items per litre). A large majority of the cereal grains were too poorly preserved to be identified to species. This may likely be due to high firing temperatures, indicated by the presence of vitrified charcoal. Modern rootlets were abundant in all of the samples which indicates disturbance to the contexts.

Sample 1

Sample 1 contained 9.42 items per litre. Cereal grains were most abundant and it was possible to identify barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) and free threshing wheat (*Triticum* spp.). Eight fragments of bean/pea/vetch (*Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus*), two large grass seeds (Poaceae) and a cabbage seed (*Brassica* spp.) were also present. A single fish vertebrae was also found.

Sample 2

Sample contained 1.13 items per litre. A single barley grain, four indeterminate cereal grains two large grass seeds and two bean/pea/vetch fragments were found.

Sample 3

Sample 3 contained 9.28 items per litre. Large grass seeds were identified most frequently in this sample followed by twenty indeterminate cereal grains and twelve free threshing wheat grains. A single free threshing wheat rachis internode was present, it was not possible to identify it as either bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) or rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum* L.). A vetch (*Vicia* sp.) seed was also found.

Table 5: The charred plant remains found in the samples

Sample	1	2	3	
Context	20	26	8	
Cut	19	25	9	
Feature type	Gully	Ditch	Gully	
Date	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	Late Medieval/ Post Medieval	
Grain				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	8	1		Barley
<i>Triticum</i> sp. Free threshing	10		12	Free threshing wheat
Indeterminate cereal	36	4	20	Indeterminate cereal
Chaff				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. rachis internode			1	Wheat rachis internode
Wild seeds				
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	1			Wild cabbage
Poaceae (large)	2	2	31	Large grass
<i>Vicia</i> sp.			1	Vetch
<i>Vicia/Pisum/Lathyrus</i>	8	2		Bean/Pea/Vetch
Total	65	9	65	
Soil volume (L)	7	8	7	
Items per litre	9.42	1.125	9.28	

Conclusion

The samples likely represent waste from preparing foods, including wheat, barley and legumes, for consumption. The plant remains were of a poor preservation but quantities were moderate. Therefore, if further excavation is carried out in the area or near vicinity the implementation of a suitable sampling strategy is recommended; the retrieval of a larger number of remains could aid broader understandings of medieval and post-medieval diet and crop husbandry strategies, proposed by the environmental research framework put forward by Monckton (2003). For example, more data recovered from Appleby Magna in terms of food items could help to expand upon the current understanding of the supply of food to nearby towns. If chaff can be recovered and identified to species, then it would be possible to gain better understanding into the use and spread of rivet wheat as newly introduced crops.

Discussion and Conclusion

The proposed development area at 10 and 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna had potential for archaeological remains due to its proximity to the medieval moated site and associated earthworks and being within the historic core of the village. The trial trenching in 2017 revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity on the site, although there had clearly been considerable modern disturbance in the last 100 years. Late medieval/post-medieval features were uncovered by the Strip Map and Sample excavation in the form of ditches, gullies and postholes. The recovered pottery suggest this began in the 15th century and ceased in the late 17th-early 18th centuries. Although there is some phasing of the ditches and postholes, dating of the features relies on very few pottery fragments

The nature of the features is indicative of peripheral activities. Although it could be related to village settlement it could also possibly be related to the moated site nearby. The ditches and postholes are characteristic of property boundary features, albeit truncated. There were no rubbish pits containing dense collections of pottery or animal bone with the exception of the bone from one or two draft horses.

All the features were shallow, suggesting truncation at some point perhaps in the 20th century when building rubble and waste metal such as corrugated iron indicates temporary buildings had been erected and demolished. The material finds contribute a little to the research aims, although further archaeological excavation elsewhere in Appleby would add detail to the results:

Medieval

The agrarian landscape and food producing economy and material culture

The pottery comes from the nearby Derbyshire Ticknell industries rather than being made locally indicating distribution via a regional pottery trade and the animal bones indicate the use of large horses as draft animals and sheep and cattle as food sources, typical for this period. The fill samples taken are indicative of food residue, such as grains, pea, vetch and a fish bone, giving an idea of the range of foods consumed in the late medieval/early post medieval period.

Modern (1750-present)

Buildings in town and countryside

There appears to have been little activity in the 18th and early 19th centuries on the site but the late 19th to mid 20th century saw the erection of outbuildings and a probable air-raid shelter on the site, the latter later demolished. The area was not used for agricultural production and left as overgrown garden/waste ground.

Archive and publication

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A.1.2019 and consists of the following:

1 Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report No. 2019-017)

Context sheets

2 x Permatrace sheets with section drawings and a plan

1 Photo Record sheet

1 Contact sheet of digital photographs

1 CD digital photographs

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Mr P. Standen for his help and co-operation with the work, Planters for providing the excavator and digging expertise. Claire Brown carried out the Strip Map and Sample excavation ULAS and the project was managed by Vicki Score.

References

- Baxter, I., 1996. Medieval and early post-medieval horse bones from Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England, UK, Circaea, *The Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* 11(2): 65-79.
- British Geological Survey (Website) Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed February 2019
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. Reading: CIfA
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b *Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation*. Reading: CIfA
- Cooper, N.J. 2006. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands*. Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**.
- Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 2004 'Medieval and Later Pottery and Tile' in N. Finn 2004, *The Origins of a Leicester Suburb: Roman, Anglo Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation on Bonners Lane*. B.A.R. (British Series) 372, 86-99.
- 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.
- Harland, J. F., Barrett, J. H., Carrott, J., Dodney, K. and Jacques, D., 2003. *The York System: an integrated zooarchaeological database for research and teaching*. http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue13/harland_index.html (21 February 2019)
- Hartley, R. F., 1989 *The Medieval Earthworks of Central Leicestershire*, Leicestershire Museums
- Kiesewalter, L., 1888. *Skelettmessungen am Pferde als Beitrag zur theoretischen Grundlage der Beurteilungslehre des Pferdes*. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Leipzig.
- Kipling, R. 2017. *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire*. University of Leicester Archaeological Services Report No. **2017-017**.
- 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*.

- Mills, A. D., 2003 'Measham' in *A Dictionary of British Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. Oxford Reference Online. Oxford University Press
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) *National Planning Policy Framework*. London: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
- Monckton, A., 2003. 'An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for Environmental Archaeology in the East Midlands' <https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/ulas/images/east-mid-research-framework/emidenv.pdf>
- MPRG, 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1, London.
- MPRG *et al*, 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper, London.
- Richards, G. 2016. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment No's 26, 10 & 6 Top Street (Land Rear Of) Appleby Magna, Leicestershire. ABRIS Report No. **2016-SAML**
- 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.
- 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.
- Spavold, J., and Brown, S., 2005 *Ticknall Pots and Potters from the Late Fifteenth Century to 1888*. , Ashbourne, Landmark Publishing.
- Stace, C., 1991. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- ULAS. 2018. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map and Sample on Land at 10 & 6 Top Street, Appleby Magna, Leicestershire, DE12 7AH*. ULAS. Job no. 18-356
- von den Driesch, A. 1976. *A Guide to the Identification of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*: as Developed by the Institut für Palaeoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin of the University of Munich. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.
- Woodland, R.R., 1981 'the pottery' in J.E. Mellor and Pearce, T. *The Austin Friars, Leicester*. London: Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. **35**, 81-129.

Claire Brown
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH
Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email:cb520@le.ac.uk
22/02/2019



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH
UK

Directors

Dr Richard Buckley OBE BA PhD FSA MCifA

e: rjb16@le.ac.uk

t: +44 (0)116 252 2848

f: +44 (0)116 252 2614

e: ulas@le.ac.uk

