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Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Hallaton Grange, Hallaton,
Leicestershire, LE16 8TY**

NGR: SP 78669 96492

Claire Brown



**ULAS Report No 2019-082
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Site Name: Hallaton Grange, Hallaton, Leicestershire

Grid Ref: SP 78669 96492

Author: Claire Brown

Client: Mr E Stafford

Planning Ref. 18/01835/LBC and 18/01834/FUL

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

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OASIS RECORD

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universil-358197		
	Project Name	An archaeological field evaluation on land at Hallaton Grange, Hallaton, Leicestershire (SP 78669 96492)		
	Start/end dates	4 th to 6 th June 2019		
	Previous/Future Work	None		
	Project Type	Evaluation		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Garden		
	Monument Type/Period	Trackway, post medieval		
	Significant Finds/Period	Pottery, mainly post medieval		
	Reason for Investigation	NPPF		
	Position in the Planning Process	Planning condition		
Planning Ref.	18/01835/LBC and 18/01834/FUL			
PROJECT LOCATION	County	Leicestershire		
	Site Address/Postcode	Hallaton Grange, Hallaton, Leicestershire, LE16 8TY		
	Study Area	0.12ha		
	Site Coordinates	SP 788669 96492		
	Height OD	93m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Harborough District Council		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Vicki Score		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Claire Brown		
	Sponsor/Funding Body	Mr E Stafford		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
	Recipient	LCC Museum service	LCC Museum service	LCC Museum service
	ID (Acc. No.)	X.A36.2019	X.A36.2019	X.A36.2019
	Contents	Med and post med pot, animal bone	Photographs	Report/ Photo Record/ Trench Sheets
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An archaeological field evaluation on land at Hallaton Grange, Hallaton, Leicestershire (SP 478730 296511)

Claire Brown

Summary

This document is a fieldwork report for an archaeological trial trench evaluation, carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at Hallaton Grange, Hallaton, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 478730 296511) in advance of the construction of a new access road to the site including passing places, a turning circle and a parking bay.

The development site consists of a large garden at the back of a grade II listed building near the church in the village of Hallaton. The wall that surrounds the garden to the north is also grade II listed and contains a blocked up access entrance to the site of the possible former manor house. Hallaton village lies eight miles north-east of Market Harborough and the site itself lies within the conservation area and historic core to the south-west of the village.

Prehistoric and Roman finds as well as earthworks, settlement evidence and an important Iron Age shrine have been located near Hallaton and the village itself has likely been in existence since before the Norman conquest and was a place of pilgrimage. On the hilltop south of the village, a medieval chapel with a small cemetery has been excavated.

Geophysical survey carried out in 2014 by the Hallaton Fieldwork Group revealed a few features to the south of the site that could be related to garden landscaping.

Five trenches were located following the proposed line of the access road and turning circle. There was evidence in most trenches of ground disturbance including buried soils of 18th/19th century date and deposition of made ground as the garden was levelled at various times. Two undated postholes and a pit were identified, as well as two sections of possible trackway in two trenches. This trackway may represent the surviving evidence of an earlier access to the existing, or previous house. Medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone and metal work was recovered from the trenches. Some 12th-13th century pottery was found at the lowest level of the trackway, suggesting a possible early date for activity in this area of the village.

The archive for the site will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A36 .2019.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Ritchie & Ritchie LLP on behalf of Ed Stafford to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Hallaton Grange, Hallaton, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 478730 296511; Fig. 1). The work was carried out between 4th – 6th June, 2019.

The work was carried out as 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 construction of an entrance, access road, passing places and turning circle through the garden of Hallaton Grange to the house (Planning Refs: 18/01835/LBC and 18/01834/FUL).

The site lies to the south-west of the village of Hallaton, within the historic core and conservation area, directly south of the parish church of St Michaels and All Angels Church. The proposed driveway will run through two areas of the large garden of the grade II listed house, Hallaton Grange, and alongside the grade II listed brick boundary wall separating the house and garden from Churchgate Road. The trenches targeted both the proposed driveway and the turning circle near the house to assess the impact of the proposed scheme on any buried archaeology.

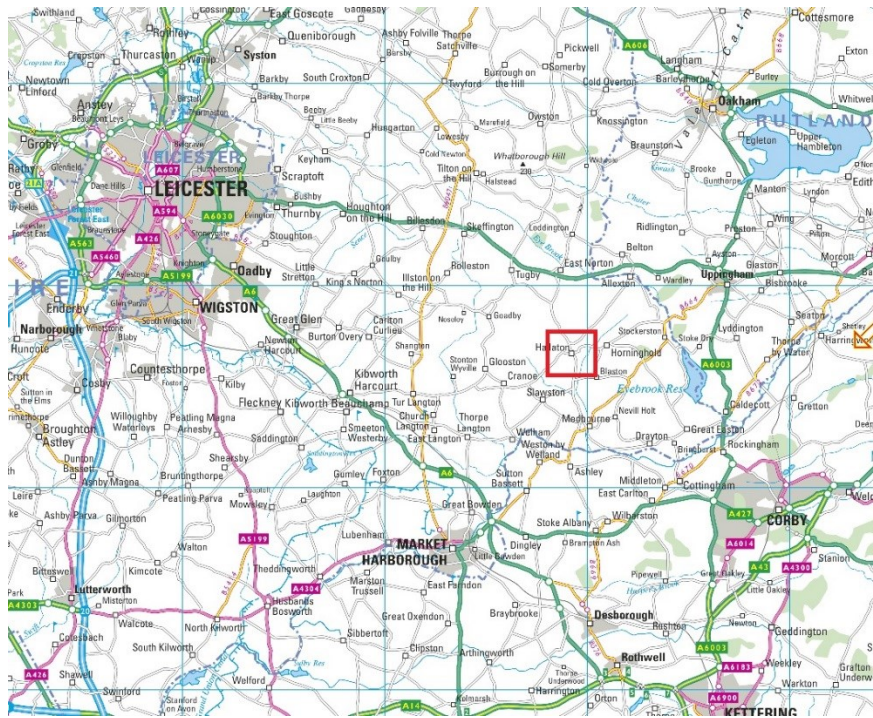


Figure 1: Location of site within Leicestershire. *Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] (2019)*

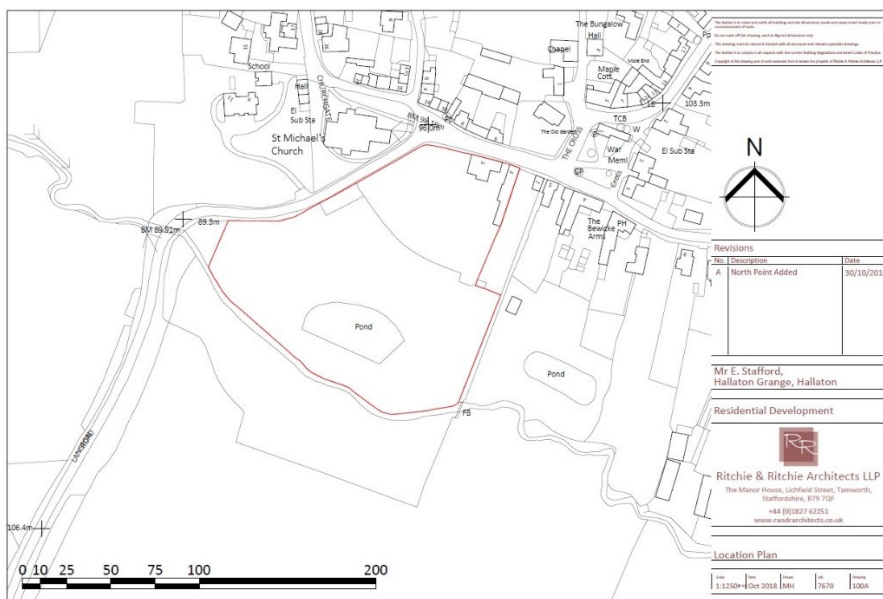


Figure 2: Site Location outlined in red within Hallaton. Provided by client



Figure 3: Plan of proposed access driveway, passing places, turning circle and parking bay.
Plan provided by client.

Location and Geology

The site was accessed from a gated entranceway on the south side of Langton Road. The development area is approximately 0.12ha in size and lies at a height of 93m aOD. It slopes gently down from the house westwards towards a stream in woodland at the bottom of the site.

The British Geological Survey identifies the bedrock geology of the area as Marlstone Rock Formation - Limestone, Ferruginous. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 174 to 191 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. There are no superficial deposits recorded.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The site is situated within the historic medieval core of Hallaton (MLE8936). On the south the parish boundary follows a stream for about three miles, and in the north the cart-road from Horninghold to Keythorpe forms the boundary for a considerable distance. A possible Bronze age barrow north of Hallaton Manor was discovered by geophysical survey (MLE 21137). Excavations in the area have identified an important Iron Age Shrine on the ridge above the village as well as evidence for Iron Age settlement (MLE 20528) and finds have been located south west of Hallaton Village. An Iron Age pit with a pottery sherd was excavated north of Hallaton Manor (MLE21138). Roman settlement is also located on the ridge above the village (although there is little evidence for Roman activity within the village itself). Roman Pottery kiln furniture was discovered during fieldwork (MLE 16497) to the east of the village and also a solid silver omega brooch north of Hare pie Bank (MLE18182). To the east of hare pie bank, close to the stream, several sherds of roman pottery have been discovered (MLE7844)

The village of Hallaton has been in existence since before the Norman Conquest in 1066 and is likely to have originated as an Anglo Saxon village (Lee and McKinley 1964). Nearly half a mile west of the church is Castle Hill, the remains of a 12th-century motte and bailey castle connected with an iron-working site. The stream flowing south-east, just to the south of the village, is the scene of the Hallaton bottlekicking contest, which takes place between the villages of Hallaton and Medbourne each Easter Monday, after the formal cutting and distribution of a hare pie at the Rectory. Excavations on Hare Pie Hill – the starting point for the bottle kicking have located a medieval chapel and cemetery perhaps associated with pilgrimage.

Hallaton Grange is an early 17th to 18th century Grade II listed building (Historic England Ref: 1115399; HER Ref: MLE13719). The outbuildings and gate piers at Hallaton Grange are 18th to 19th Grade II listed (Historic England ref: 1061711) (MLE 13721). Close to the area for development is a Grade II listed Mud wall (Historic England ref: 1360625) (MLE13730). C18, Late Post-medieval - 1701 AD to 1800 AD.

A geophysical survey was carried out in 2014 of the upper and lower areas of garden, which showed evidence of linear, probable garden features in Area 2 and in Area 1, where three of the trenches were excavated, the results suggested considerable disturbance of the soil but no clear archaeological features (Fig. 4).

Planning documents considering structural alterations to the interior of the house mention that it was probable there was an original entrance on the western elevation (stone steps remain on the outside) and therefore it is likely that an older access driveway ran close to the proposed driveway.

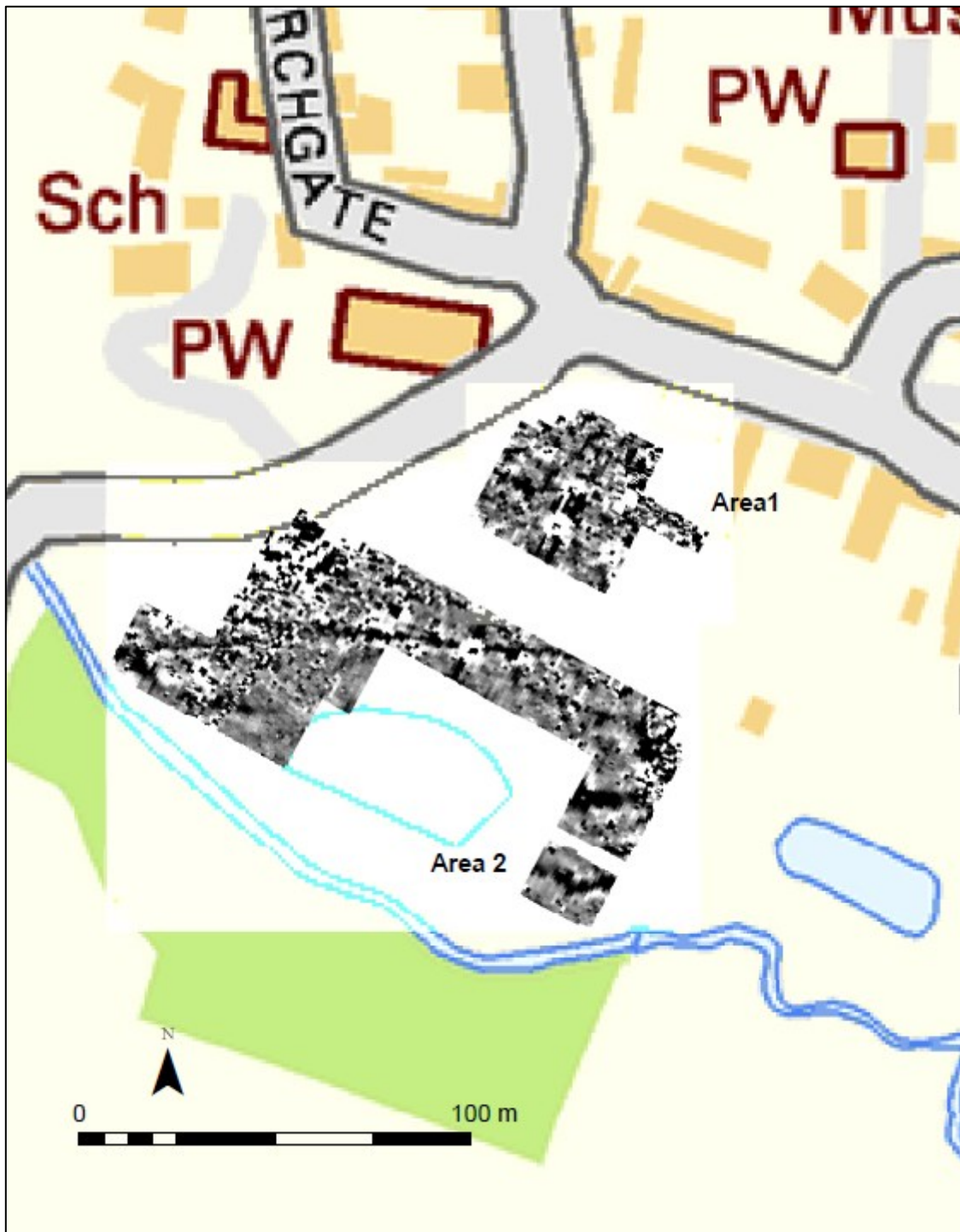


Figure 4: Plan showing results of geophysical survey (HFWG 2014). The trends visible in the southern plot are likely to be related to garden landscaping.

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To verify the results of the geophysical survey
- 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 evaluation is to verify the geophysical survey and 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.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

Research Objectives

While the nature, extent and quality of archaeological remains within the areas of investigation for the project remain unknown until archaeological work is undertaken, it is possible to determine some initial objectives derived from *East Midlands Heritage* research agenda (Cooper 2006, Knight *et al.* 2012). The site's location within the historic village core and just south of the church and the known archaeological sites on the HER suggested that there was potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval period onwards. The evaluation therefore had the potential to contribute to the following research aims.

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

4.3.1. Why are sites of this period comparative rare in the archaeological record?

4.10.3. How can we better understand the nature and the transition from the later Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age and the socio-political changes of the early Iron Age.

Roman

5.4.1. How did the conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?

5.6.1. What resources moved in and out of the region during this period?

Post-Medieval

8.2.1. Can we elucidate further the use of social space in buildings and across the landscape, the manipulation of vistas and the integration of gardens within the wider landscape

8.8.1. How was pottery distributed across the region and can we identify competition between regional potteries?

Although not identified in the WSI, the position of Hallaton Grange at the medieval core of the village argued for the potential for information about medieval rural settlements to be contributed to by this evaluation, specifically 7.2, Rural settlements and their development, and 7.3, Manorial sites and their development and associated features.

Methodology

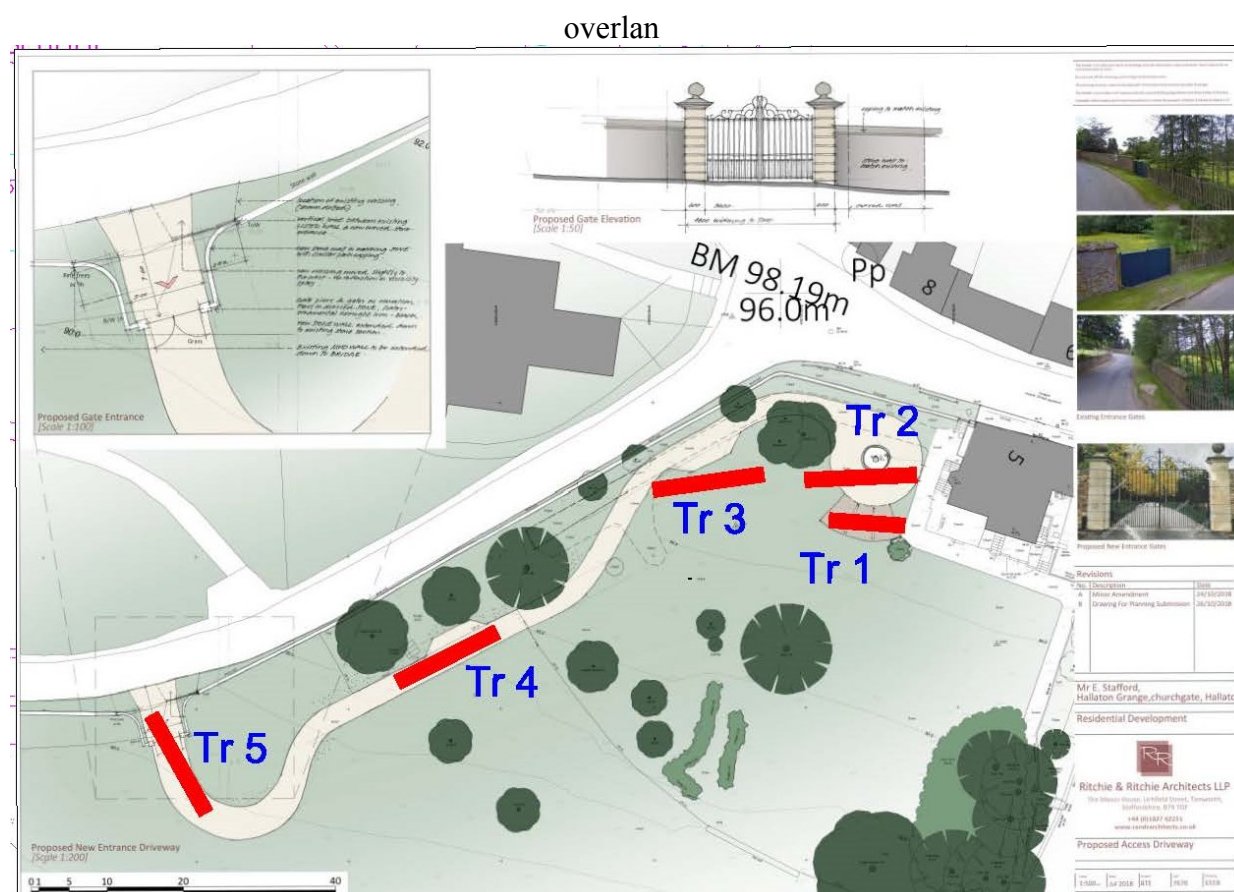
All work followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (rev. 2014a) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (rev. 2014b). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for exploratory trial trenching* prepared by ULAS and agreed with the Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist (May 2019). The work was monitored by the client (Ed Stafford) and the Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist.

An accession number (X.A36.2019) was obtained prior to commencement of the project and used to identify all records and artefacts.

A total of five trenches, four x 15m and one x 10m were placed along the line of the proposed road. Three trenches were located in the upper garden nearest the house, with the 10m trench were over the turning circle of the driveway. The fourth was located in the lower garden, at the entrance to the upper garden, with a fifth close to the entrance to the lower garden. All trenches were slightly rotated to allow the digger to manoeuvre around/between obstacles such as trees and walls.

The excavation of the trenches was carried out using a JCB 360 machine fitted with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket under constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist (Fig.4).

Trench 4 was excavated to the level of the natural sub-stratum or to archaeological layers, whichever the higher in the sequence, however trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5 contained made or disturbed ground to the depth of more than a metre in some areas and so a decision was taken to excavate a slot down to the natural in each. All archaeological work was undertaken as specified within the WSI. The trenches were verbally signed off by the Planning Archaeologist before being backfilled by machine.



Results

Trenches 1-3 showed evidence of levelling activity in the top part of the garden near the house, with several subsoils evident. The subsoils varied from mid orange-brown to mid grey-brown and contained inclusions of mainly 19th century/modern brick and slate with occasional fragmented sandstone/ironstone blocks. In Trench 2 the west end of the trench contained demolition rubble from a largely brick building with 19th century pottery and metal artefacts. The natural substrata, where it was reached was creamy yellow clay with limestone and ironstone inclusions, and occasional patches of sandy gravel

Trench 1

This 10m trench ran from north-east to south-west over the southern half of the proposed turning circle area (Fig. 6). Made ground was evident with a buried mid grey-brown topsoil layer (subsoil 2) containing Victorian pottery and brick fragments. Subsoil 1 was mid orange-brown with similar inclusions. Both were silty sandy clay and contained charcoal flecks plus limestone and ironstone fragments. A 1m long, 0.60m wide sondage was taken at the north-east of the trench using a narrow ditching bucket to establish the depth of the natural substratum which was reached at a depth of 1.15m (Fig. 7). Finds from the base of the slot included brick fragments, industrial residue and animal bone frags.



Figure 6: Trench 1 looking north-east



Figure 7: Sondage S01 in Trench 1 looking north

Interval	0m	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m
Subsoil Depth 1	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	0.35m	0.50m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth 2	0.20m	0.20m	>0.20m	>0.30m	0.40m	>0.20
Depth of Natural	0.70m	0.76m	Not established	Not established	1.15m	Not established
Base of Trench	0.70m	0.70m	0.60m	0.80m	1.15m	0.60m

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 15m, and ran north-east/south-west over the proposed turning circle area, 3.3m west of the stone steps on the western elevation of the house (Fig. 8). The north-east end of the trench also contained evidence of previous levelling in the form of a second subsoil, both subsoil 1 and 2 being similar to the subsoils in Trench 1. Two shallow post holes and a straight-sided pit were uncovered in this end of the trench, but they contained no dateable finds. Post hole (07) was 0.50m in diameter and 0.20m in depth and lay 1m east of Pit (09). It contained grey-brown silty clay fill with brick, ironstone and limestone fragments and charcoal-flecked inclusions (Figs 9, 10 and 13). Pit (09) was 0.9m in diameter and 0.38m in depth, was straight sided and contained grey-orange silty clay fill with occasional charcoal and degraded limestone and ironstone fragments. Approximately 2.70m west of Pit (09) was another truncated post hole, (11), 0.58m in diameter and 0.10m in depth containing grey-orange fill with similar inclusions as Pit (09) and post hole (07) (Figs 11, 12 and 13).

A sondage (S02), 1m x 0.6m was dug into the made ground at the south-west end of the trench to try to establish the depth of the natural substratum. However loose demolition rubble was encountered, at 1m that was more than 0.6m in depth containing modern pottery, bottle glass, brick, sandy mortar and loose sandstone blocks as well as an 18th /19th century copper alloy button. Given the looseness of the fill, it could potentially have been a cellar associated with the building and no further excavation was undertaken (Fig. 13).



Figure 8: Trench 2, looking north-east.



Figure 9: Post hole [07] and Pit [09] in the north-east end of Trench 2, looking south-east

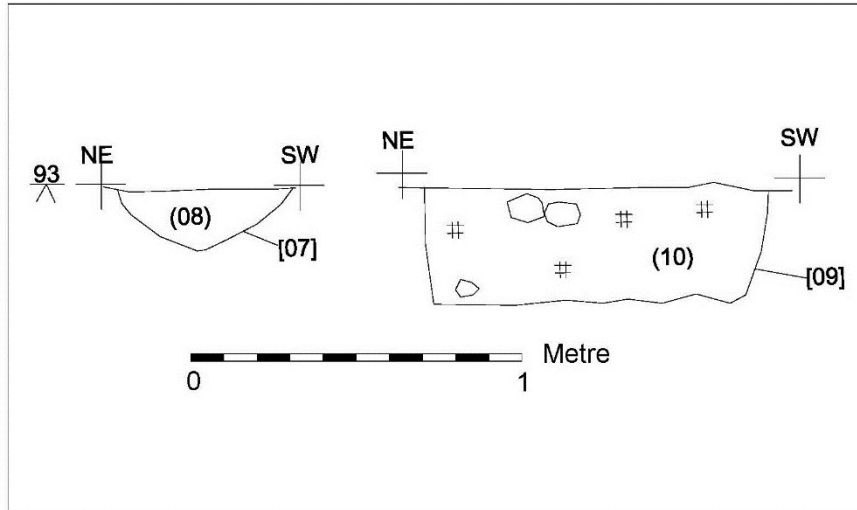


Figure 10: Post hole [07] and Pit [09] in Trench 2



Figure 11: Post hole [11] in Trench 2

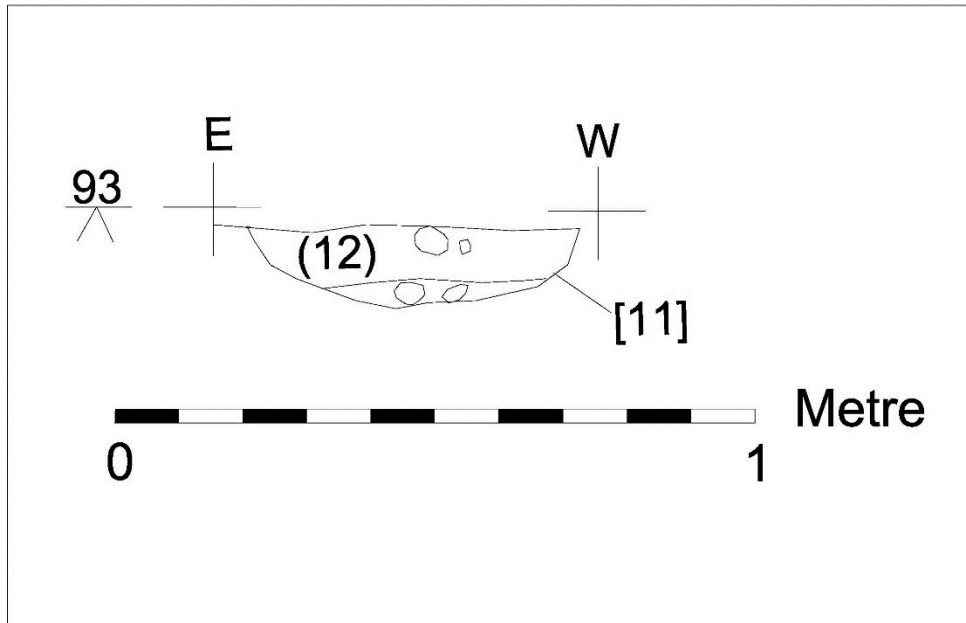


Figure 12: Post hole [11]

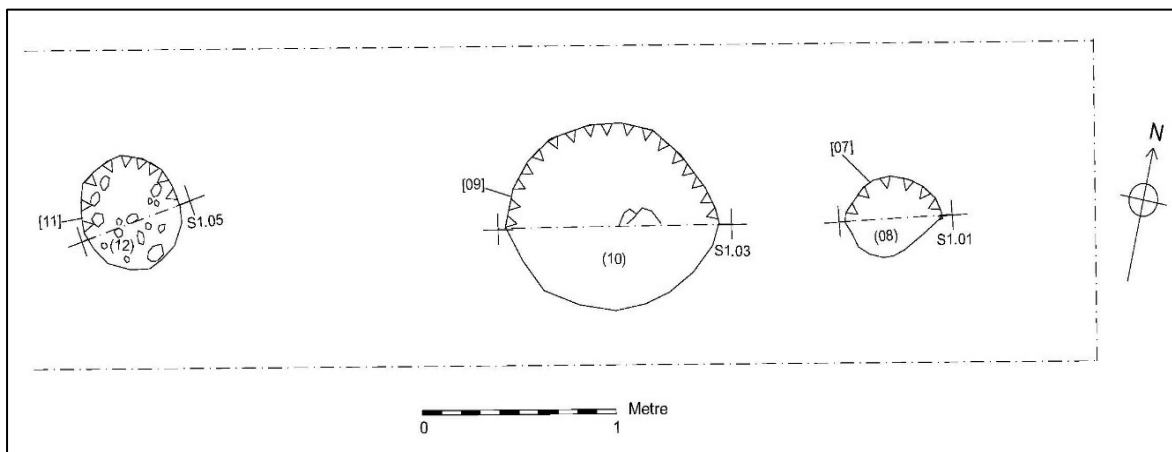


Figure 13: North-east end of Trench 2



Figure 14: Slot 02 in the west end of Trench 2

Interval	0m	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil 1 Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	0.25m	0.20m	0.20m
Subsoil 2 Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.20m	0.30m	>0.60m	>0.50m
Depth of Natural	0.70m	0.70m	0.60m	0.75m	Not established	Not established
Base of Trench	0.70m	0.70m	0.60m	0.80m	1.60m	1.60m

Trench 3

Trench 3 was 15m and aligned approximately east/west (Fig. 15). The eastern half of the trench revealed a sequence of stone layers ((13) (14) and (15) possibly representing a track (Figs 15, 16, 17 and 18). It is uncertain whether the layers represent a single construction event or numerous episodes of resurfacing. One piece of post-medieval pottery was found on the surface of layer (13). The trackway may be evidence of an earlier access to the old entrance in the west elevation of the house.

At the west end of the trench made ground was encountered, and sondage S03 was dug to determine the depth of the natural substratum. The subsoil was very wet, with a silty sandy layer containing occasional brick fragments and charcoal overlaying orange/grey clay. The sides of the trench were unstable due to the moisture saturation and so it was not fully excavated. There were no finds recovered. The area appears to be either a natural water channel carrying water down to the stream on the south side of the garden or an old water feature.



Figure 15:Trench 3 looking west.



Figure 16: Trackway containing layers (13),(14),(15), looking west.



Figure 17: Trackway looking east.

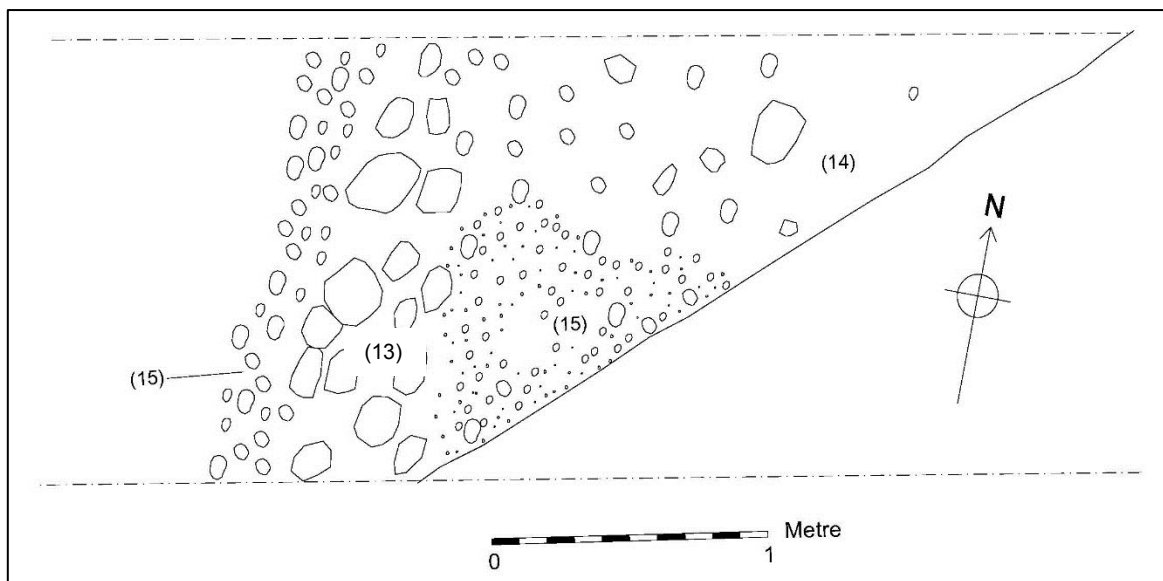


Figure 18: Plan of trackway looking north



Figure 19: Sondage S03 in Trench 3, looking south-east.

Interval	0m	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m
Subsoil Depth 1	0.50m	0.20m	0.10m	0.20m	0.30m	0.15m
Subsoil Depth 2	0.50m	>0.10m	>0.10	0.30m	0.10m	0.30m
Depth of Natural	1.20m	Not established	Not established	0.70m	0.60m	0.40m
Base of Trench	1.20m	0.50m	0.66m	0.70m	0.60m	0.95m

Trench 4

This was a 15m trench just west of the fence dividing the upper and lower halves of the garden (3.4m from the gate) and ran over heavily rooted ground. There were several areas of bioturbation due to removal of trees and hedges and rooting activity, but otherwise no archaeological features or finds.



Figure 20: Trench 4, looking north-east.

Interval	0m	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m
Topsoil Depth	0.15m	0.20m	0.10m	0.10m	0.10m	0.10m
Subsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	0.015m	0.15m	0.15m
Depth of Natural	0.45m	0.50m	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m	0.10m
Base of Trench	0.70m	0.50m	0.45m	0.45m	0.35m	0.35m

Trench 5

This 15m trench ran north-west to south-east 1.5 metres south of the entrance to the lower garden, and targeting the area affected by the proposed trackway turning east towards the house (Fig. 21). The south-east end of the trench had evidence of burning and a spread of limestone or mortar probably the result of modern agricultural activity. A sondage, S04, dug 1.4m from the end of the trench showed at least five layers of subsoil containing ceramic building material (mainly brick fragments) and charcoal with pebbles and small stones and was clearly very disturbed ground (Fig. 22). It is likely evidence of modern hardcore laid as hardstanding for an earlier trackway either up to the house or across the lower garden to the fields beyond.

The north-west end of the trench showed the remains of a rough cobbled surface, and a second sondage here showed less disturbed, distinct layers of cobbles, some also containing brick fragments, charcoal, post medieval and 19th century pottery (layers (4)-(6) (Figs 23 and 24). However layer (2) was a distinct, compact sand and mortar surface with layers of cobbles above containing post-medieval pottery (3) and a blue silty grey clay layer below (01) below containing early and mid-medieval pottery (1150-1400). These layers suggest perhaps this is evidence of an early track surface either towards a building now gone but perhaps close to or beneath the current house, or towards the field beyond the garden.



Figure 21: Trench 5, looking north-west



Figure 22: Sondage S04 in Trench 5, looking south-west



Figure 23: Sondage in north-west end of Trench 5, looking south-east

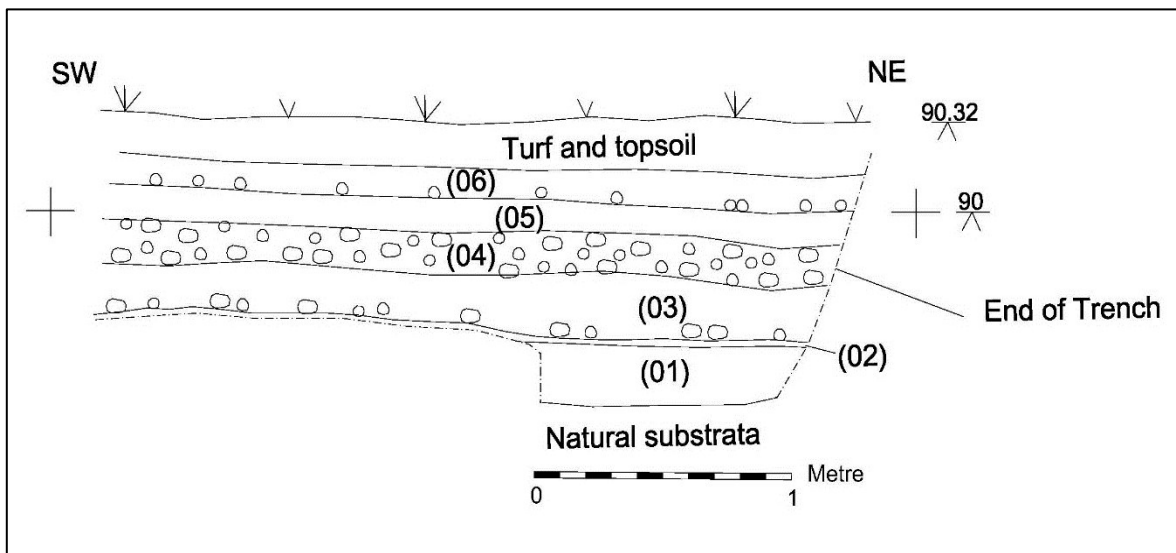


Figure 24: Contexts (01)-(06) in north-west sondage in Trench 5

Interval	0m	3m	6m	9m	12m	15m
Topsoil Depth	0.15m	0.15m	0.20m	0.15m	0.15m	0.20m
Subsoil 1 Depth	0.30m	0.25m	0.30m	0.25m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil 2 Depth	0.20m	0.20m	0.23m	0.20m	0.25	0.25
Depth of Natural	0.65m	0.60m	0.73m	0.60m	0.70m	0.75m
Base of Trench	0.70m	0.60m	0.75m	0.60m	0.70m	0.75m

The Post Roman Ceramic and Miscellaneous Finds - Deborah Sawday

The Ceramic Finds

The pottery assemblage was made up of 22 sherds, weighing 351grams and representing a maximum count of sixteen vessels.

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 1-3).

Table 1: The pottery fabrics.

Fabric	Common Name/Kiln & Fabric Equivalent where known	Approx. Date Range
ST1	Stamford – very fine, fabrics B/C	c.1150-13th C.
CS	Coarse Shelly ware - Northampton fabric T1/2, T2, Northants CTS 330	c.1100-1400
LY1	Lyveden/Stanion type - Northampton fabric T2 Lyveden/Stanion ‘B’ ware, Northants CTS fabric 320	c.1200-1500
MP	Midland Purple ware	c.1400- 550
EA1	Earthenware 1 – Coarse Post Medieval Earthenware -	c.1500-1750
EA2	Earthenware 2 – ‘Pancheon ware’	17th C-18th C. +
EA3	Mottled ware	1680-1780
EA6	Earthenware 6 - Black Glazed Earthenware	16th C.-18th C.
EA9	Pearl ware	1750-1820
EA10	Fine White Earthenware/China	Modern

The Ceramic Record.

Most of the material was fragmentary and was made up of body sherds of unknown vessel type. However, the glazed rim of a globular cup in Stamford ware is of interest as this is not a common find, although this vessel form spanned the entire production period of the Stamford ware, and often seemed to be part of a set with pitchers and jugs (Kilmurry 1980, 141). The copper glaze on this vessel dates it from c.1150, when copper was first added to the glazes at Stamford, until the end of the industry in c.1250.

Discussion

The earliest group of material, eleven sherds, weighing 158 grams, comprising Stamford, fabric ST1, Stanion Lyveden Stanion type ware, LY1, and Midland Purple, MP, with a terminal date in the 15th or mid-16th centuries, occurred in context (1) under the trackway in trench 5. Four more fragments, weighing 43 grams, of post medieval and modern pottery, in Earthenware 2 or pancheon ware, and Pearl ware, EA9, were found in context (3) under a trackway in the same trench, together with piece of modern machine cut slate. A post medieval fragment of Mottled ware, EA3, and a piece of post-medieval or modern ironwork was recovered from context (13), a layer under the trackway in trench 3.

Conclusion

The stratified finds in trench 5, contexts (1) and (3), suggest that there were two possible phases of trackway construction. The evidence from trench 3, in context (13) indicates that this belonged to the later phase of building work.

Table 2: The pottery site totals by fabric, sherd number, weight (grams) and vessel count.

Fabric	No.	Gr	Vessel no
Earlier Medieval			
ST1	1	1	1
CS	1	22	1
Sub Total	2	23	2
Medieval			
LY1	4	25	2
Sub Total	4	25	2
Later Medieval			
MP	6	132	4
Sub Total	6	132	4
Post Medieval			
EA1/2	2	65	2
EA3	1	10	1
EA6	1	14	1
Sub Total	4	89	4
Post Medieval/Modern			
EA2	3	54	1
EA9	2	24	2
EA10	1	4	1
Sub Total	6	82	4
Site Totals	22	351	16

The presence of late Saxon Stamford ware confirms the early origins of the village, Stamford in particular was a major pottery production centre from *circa* 900 to 1250 AD, whilst the glazed Stanion Lyveden type ware, fabric LY1, again echoes previous findings in the locality; the Stanion Lyveden kilns lie to the south-east, in the Rockingham Forest in north Northamptonshire.

The origins of the later medieval Midland Purple and early post-medieval pancheon ware, fabrics EA1/2 and remain less certain. However, Ticknall in Derbyshire or Nottingham are possible sources. The later post medieval sherds in the Earthenwares, EA2 and EA6, probably originate from Warwickshire and/or Derbyshire and possibly Staffordshire, whilst the Mottled ware, EA3, is thought to be a Staffordshire product.

The Miscellaneous Finds

I am indebted to R. Small for her identification of the animal bone. This and the oyster shell, slate, bottle glass, industrial residue and the iron fragments, provide further evidence of activity in the area throughout the historic period (table 3),

Table 3: The pottery by context, fabric, sherd number and weight (grams).

Context	Fabric	No	Gr	Max Vessel No	Comments
01 T5	ST1	1	1	1	Simple rim, diameter c.60mm, copper glazed externally, lead glaze on interior. Kilmurry (1980) form 9, rim possibly 9-04.
01 T5	LY1	3	9	1	Join – thin walled base, traces of glaze on exterior, highly micaceous fabric
01 T5	LY1	1	16	1	Abraded thick walled sherd
01 T5	MP	6	132	4	Hard fired, generally reduced, one vessel with purple glaze on exterior, another fragments externally glazed.
Slot 2 tr 2	EA1/2	1	39	1	Basal angle, slipped, brown glaze on interior – post med
Slot 2 tr 2	EA10	1	4	1	Modern
03 T5	EA2	2	19	2	Post Med/Mod – internally slipped & glazed fragments
03 T5	EA9	2	24	2	Modern China
13 T3	EA3	1	10	1	Mug base, glazed with rilling at base of exterior wall.
U/S	CS	1	22	1	Body
U/S	EA1/2	1	26	1	Jar rim – post med
U/S	EA2	1	35	1	Bowl/pancheon rim, slipped & glazed, post medieval/modern
U/S	EA6	1	14	1	Glazed internally & externally
Animal Bone - Rachel Small					
Slot 1 T1	Bone	2			medium mammal long bone shaft fragments
Slot 1 T1	Bone	1			Large mammal radius, shaft fragment
Slot 1 T1	Bone	2			Articulating fragments of cattle scapula – left proximal articulation
Slot 1 T1	Bone	1			Right cattle mandible – dp2, dp3 and dp4 present, M1 erupting.
MISCELLANEOUS					
Slot 1 T1	Shell	1			oyster
Slot 1 T1	Industrial Residue	2			
Slot 2 tr 2	Glass	1			Bottle glass, green with white patina on exterior, c.5mm thick, 18 th -19 th C.
Slot 2 tr 2	Copper alloy	1			Circular button with loop – 18 th -19 th C.
Slot 2 tr 2	Iron	1			Horseshoe – small – possibly for a donkey.
03 T5	slate	1			Modern, machine cut - discarded
10 [9]	Flint	2			Flakes – possibly natural
13 T3	Iron	1			Object - possibly part of a window fitting
U/S	Iron	1			Object – with nail, plano convex, discarded
U/S	Bone	1			Animal bone, discarded

U/S	Industrial Residue	1			Discarded
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Site/ Parish: land to the rear of Hallaton Grange, Hallaton, Leics Accession No.: XA36 2019 Document Ref: hallaton12.docx Material: pottery/misc Site Type: historic core	Submitter: C. Brown Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 28.06.2019. Method of Recovery: eval. Job Number: 19-299
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Discussion and Conclusion

The trial trenches in the gardens at Hallaton Grange had the potential to add to our knowledge of prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and post Medieval rural settlements as identified in the research aims above, due to its position at the core of the village and close to significant prehistoric and Roman sites. What they did reveal was evidence of several phases of trackway in two of the trenches, (Trenches 3 and 5) as well as evidence for the levelling of the top garden near the house in the post-medieval period (Trenches 1 and 2). It is possible that an 18th or 19th century outbuilding to the west of the house was demolished during the modern landscaping as building rubble was evident in Trench 2 associated with brick, stone and post-medieval pottery.

The presence of medieval pottery suggests activity in the lower garden area during this period and the trackway in Trench 5 contained medieval pottery and could possibly have earlier origins. This is perhaps not surprising given the proximity to the church and could contribute to Research Aim 7.2 and 7.3. It is not known if this lower track is related to the track in Trench 2 leading towards the house, or was a cobbled surface route into the fields to the south of the house. What is also unknown is the site of the earlier medieval Grange and any further development near the current house might cast light on this, as it is likely to be on the higher ground. The orientation of the upper trackway in Trench 2 makes it probable that the stone steps on the west elevation of the existing house do mark an earlier entrance, to which this track led.

Archive and publication

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A2.2019 and consists of the following:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report No. 2019-082)
- 5 Trench recording sheets
- 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.

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Claire Brown
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH
Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: cb520@le.ac.uk
03/07/2019



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

