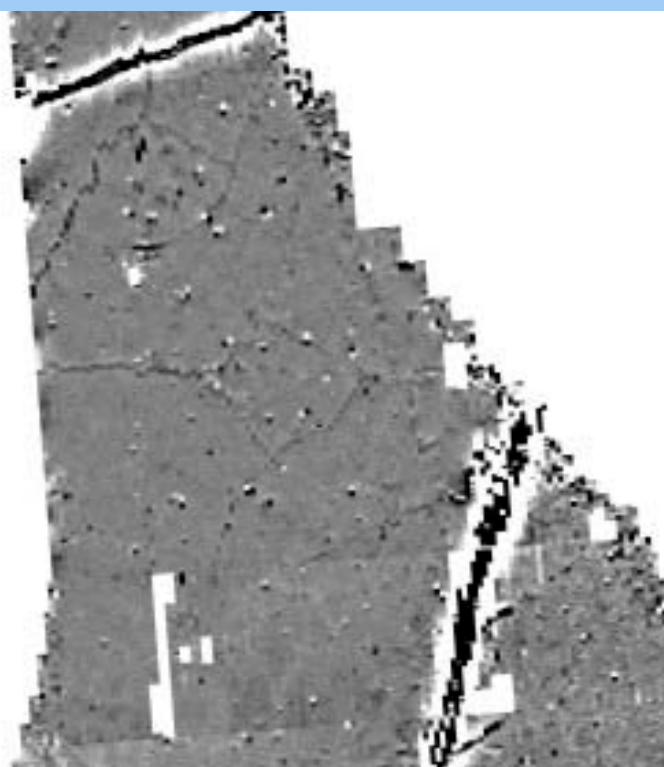




Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Fieldwalking and Geophysical Survey at Standard Hill, Hugglescote, Leicestershire



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Report 11/41

February 2011

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QUALITY CONTROL

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Checked by	Pat Chapman		
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Approved by	Andy Chapman		

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological fieldwalking and geophysical survey at Standard Hill, Hugglescote Leicestershire February 2011	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Miller Homes East Midlands Ltd to carry out fieldwalking and geophysical surveys at Standard Hill, Hugglescote. The fieldwalking recovered two flint flakes, a quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick, tile and slate, probably derived from manuring. The geophysical survey recorded a number of anomalies possibly related to archaeological features, as well as drainage features, post-medieval field boundaries, modern ploughing and metalled trackways.	
Project type	Fieldwalking and geophysical survey	
Previous work	Desk based assessment (Mortimer 2011)	
Current Land use	Pasture and arable	
Future work	Unknown	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Leicestershire	
Site address	Land off Standard Hill, Hugglescote, Coalville, Leicestershire	
Study area ha	15.5ha	
OS Easting & Northing	441800 313500	
Height aOD	133-150m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator		
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Supervisor	Tim Upson-Smith and Heather Smith	
Project Manager	Adam Yates NA, Simon Mortimer CgMs Consulting Ltd	
Sponsor	CgMs Consulting Ltd (Newark)	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	February 2011	
End date	February 2011	
ARCHIVES	Location	Paper
Physical	X.A14.2011	1 box of pottery, tile, brick and slate
Paper	X.A14.2011	1 archive box of site records
Digital	X.A14.2011	1 CD of site data including dxf and pdfs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	Archaeological fieldwalking and geophysical survey at Standard Hill, Hugglescote Leicestershire	
Serial title & volume	Northamptonshire Archaeology report 11/41	
Author(s)	Carol Simmonds, Tim Upson-Smith and John Walford	
Page numbers	22 pages of text and illustrations	
Date	February 2011	

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING
AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
AT STANDARD HILL, HUGGLESCOTE, LEICESTERSHIRE
FEBRUARY 2011**

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Miller Homes East Midlands Ltd to carry out fieldwalking and geophysical surveys at Standard Hill, Hugglescote. The fieldwalking recovered two flint flakes, a quantity of medieval and post-medieval pottery, brick, tile and slate, probably derived from manuring. The geophysical survey recorded a number of anomalies possibly related to archaeological features, as well as drainage features, post-medieval field boundaries, modern ploughing and metalled trackways.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd (Newark) to carry out a fieldwalking exercise and a detailed geophysical survey on land to the north of Standard Hill, Hugglescote, Leicestershire (NGR 441800 313500, Fig 1). The fieldwork was undertaken in February 2011. The land is earmarked for residential development by Miller Homes East Midlands Ltd.

The parcel of land under scrutiny encompasses 19.2ha, which is divided into three fields. Fieldwalking was undertaken in Field 2, which was arable. The geophysical survey was undertaken over Fields 1 and 2. Field 3 was unsuitable for both types of survey as it was under trees and scrub.

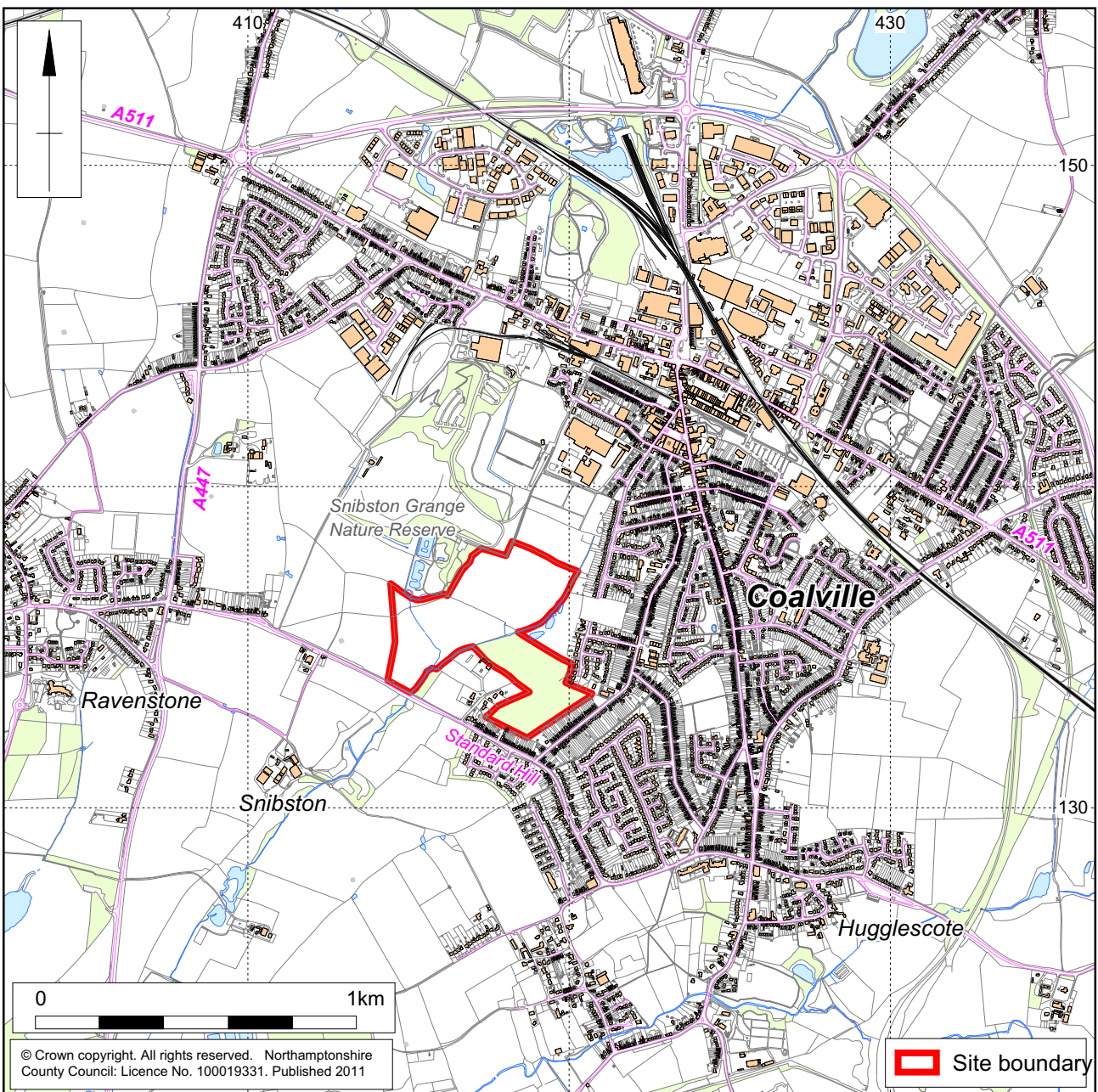
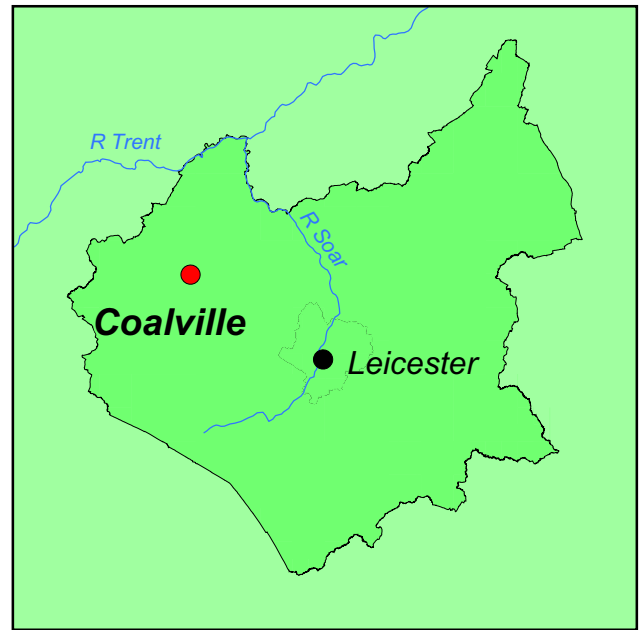
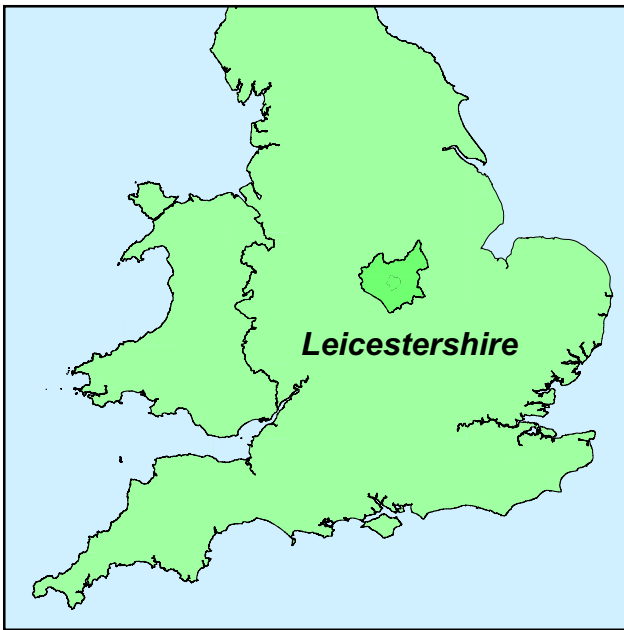
2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

The village of Hugglescote is located to the south of Coalville, Leicestershire. The site is situated on the western edge of Hugglescote and is approximately 19.2ha in extent (Fig 1). It lies on undulating ground between 133m and 150m aOD. The proposed development area is bounded to the east and north by residential areas of Coalville and Hugglescote. Standard Hill forms the southern boundary with open fields to the south. The western boundary is defined by the Snibston Grange Nature Reserve and open fields. The development area is traversed by two small streams.

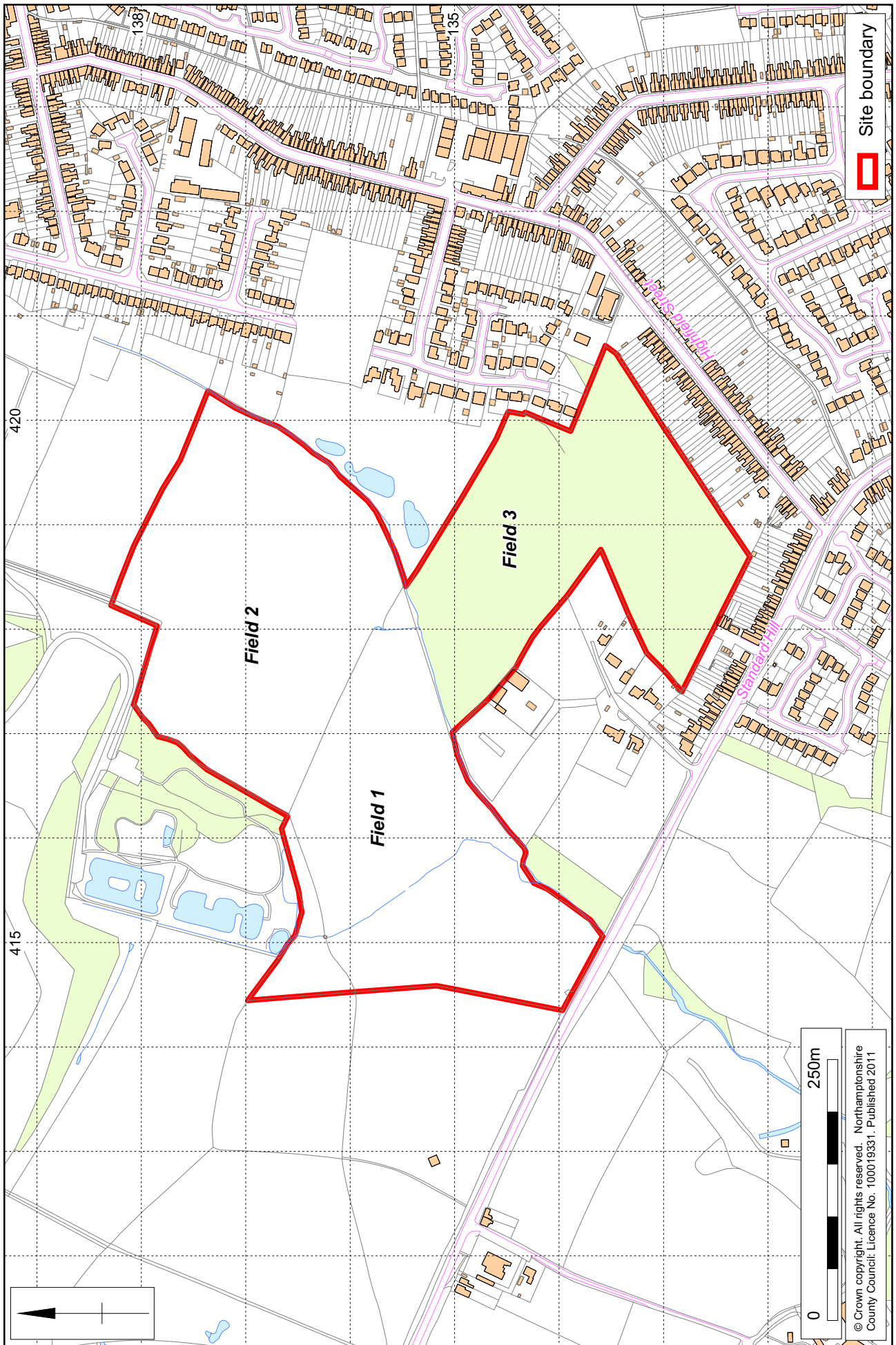
The site comprises three fields which are irregular in shape (Fig 2). Field 1 comprised 6.5ha of grassland with stands of trees crossed by two metalled trackways. One is in the north-western corner of the field and is aligned south-west to north-east. The second is situated in the centre of the field and is roughly aligned south-west to north-east. Field 2 to the north is also approximately 6.5ha in extent and is under arable crop. Field 3 to the east is approximately 6.2ha in extent and comprises rough grass, scrub and trees.

The bedrock comprises Tarporley Siltstone in the western part of the site (Fields 1 and 2), with Radcliffe Mudstone to the east (Field 3). Superficial deposits of alluvial clay occur around the streams (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).



Scale 1:20,000

Site Location Fig 1



1:5,000

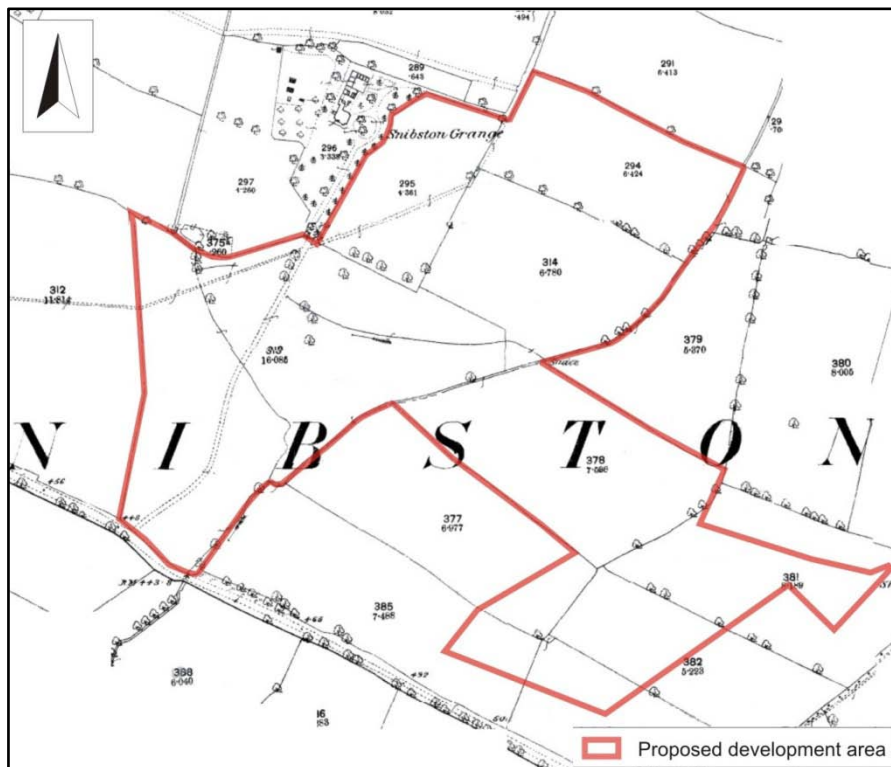
Field numbers Fig 2

2.2 Historical background

A desk-based assessment for the site was undertaken by CgMs Consulting Ltd prior to the fieldwork taking place (Mortimer 2011). This document highlighted finds of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Roman and medieval date in the proposed development area, mainly as a result of a previous program of fieldwalking. The following briefly summarises the main findings of the desk-based assessment.

A Palaeolithic hand-axe and Mesolithic flint have been recovered from the site. There is some evidence for occupation of the surrounding area during the Iron Age and Roman period with the recovery of artefacts from previous fieldwalking. Coalville is likely to have had a Roman road pass through it. Of note was the discovery of a Roman coin hoard in 2003. Its discovery is not necessarily related to any occupation, and it may be an isolated deposition. The site lay within open fields relating to three settlement sites in the medieval period, including the manorial sites of Donington le Heath (MLE 14488), around the historic core of Hugglescote (MLE 4577) and the deserted medieval village at Snibston (MLE 4553). Surviving ridge and furrow in Field 1 is likely to be medieval in date. Settlement after the medieval period shifted towards Coalville, probably as a result of the coal industry.

The desk-based assessment also provided a historic map progression of the immediate area. Analysis of the historic maps, including the first edition Ordnance Survey (1883-4, 1:2500, Fig 3); indicate that the site has been divided into small irregularly-shaped fields. Over time some of the boundaries have been removed to form larger fields. Of note are two boundaries in Field 2, a curving drain in Field 1 which was still present in the 1970s, and the metalled trackways crossing the site.



Excerpt from the first edition (1883-4) Ordnance Survey map Fig 3

3 METHODOLOGY

The fieldwalking and geophysical survey followed the terms listed in a Method Statement issued by Northamptonshire Archaeology in collaboration with CgMs Consulting Ltd (NA 2011). Fieldwalking was undertaken in Field 2 and geophysical survey in Fields 1 and 2. Field 3 was not suitable for survey.

3.1 Fieldwalking

The fieldwalking survey was undertaken by walking along parallel transects spaced 20m apart across Field 2 (Fig 3). The transect lines were laid out using hand measurement by means of optical square and measuring tapes. Each survey area was walked systematically at normal pace along the transects. Surface finds were collected from a corridor extending about 1m to each side of the transect line. A metal detector sweep of this search corridor was also undertaken and pre-modern surface metal finds were recovered. A total of eleven transects were walked from north-west to south-east. The overall sample of the surface area was approximately 10%.

Standard Northamptonshire Archaeology fieldwalking record sheets were used to record the results, (including ground surface visibility and weather conditions). All artefacts predating the 20th century were collected, including pottery of post-medieval or earlier date and worked flint. Samples of brick, tile and slag were collected where relevant, with any concentrations of these materials being noted.

The survey was undertaken using standard procedures in accordance with The Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2009).

3.2 Geophysical survey

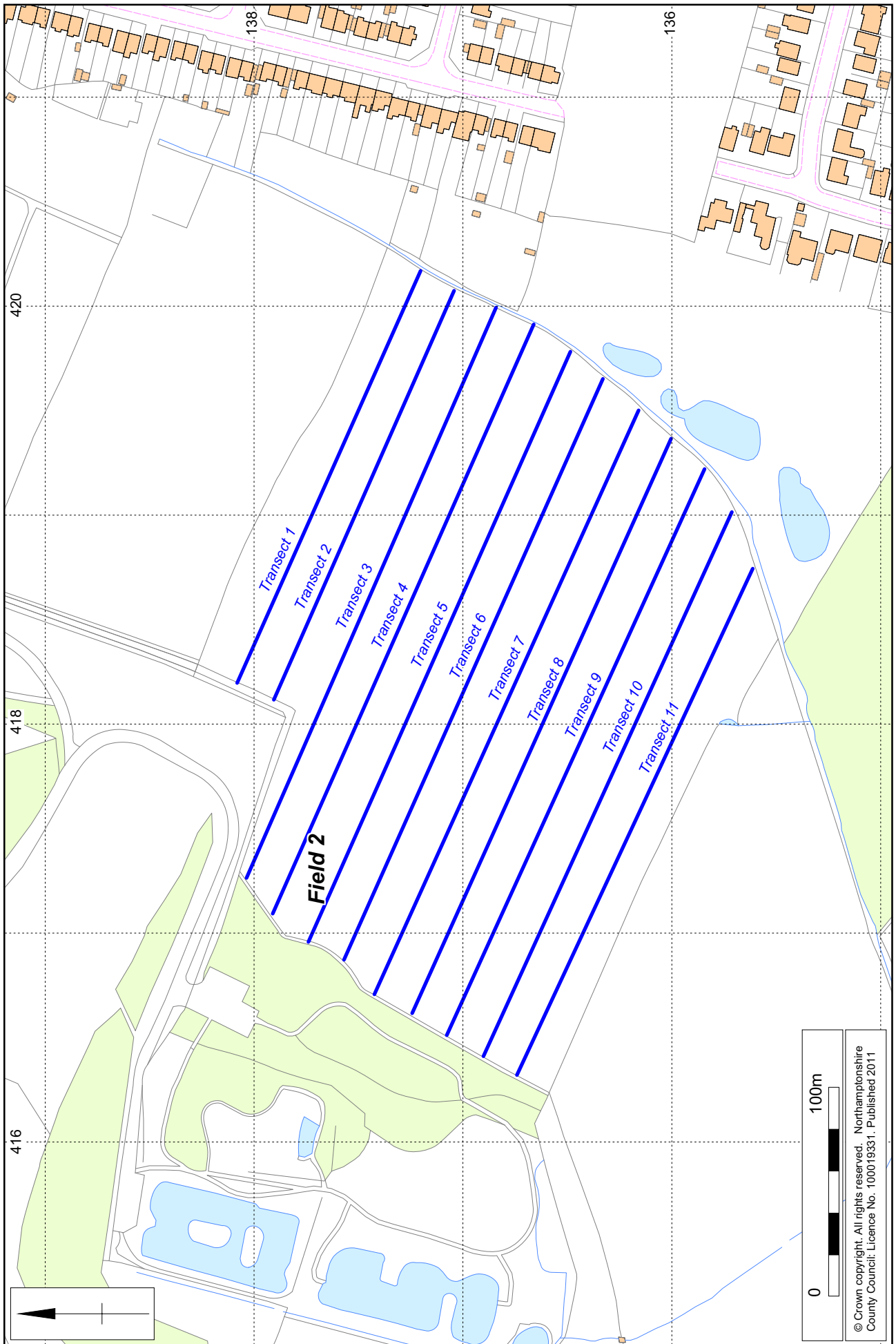
The geophysical survey fieldwork and reporting conformed to established English Heritage and Institute for Archaeologists guidelines; *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (EH 2008) and *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations* (Gaffney et al 2002).

Magnetometer survey had been specified as the prospection technique. This was carried out utilising Bartington Instruments Grad 601-2 fluxgate magnetic gradiometers and a GeoScan FM256. The Grad601-2 is constructed as a dual-sensor instrument with two vertical gradiometers separated on a yoke to enable two lines of survey to be recorded in tandem. The FM256 is a single sensor instrument, but in other regards is comparable to the Grad 601-2. The survey recorded data on a contiguous 30m x 30m grid system, taking readings at 0.25m intervals along traverses at 1.0m separations. A total of 167 full and partial grids were surveyed across 13ha.

The survey grid squares were set out manually by tape measure and optical square. All survey grids were measured in to permanent, re-locatable landmarks and also to the Ordnance Survey using Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (see EH 2008, 19).

The survey data was processed using Geoplot 3.00v software. Striping, caused by slight mismatches in sensor balance, was removed using the 'Zero Mean Traverse' function and destaggering of the data was performed as necessary.

The processed data is presented in this report in the form of grey-tone plots, at scales appropriate to the dataset (+/- 4nT black/white). Examples of the unprocessed magnetic data have also been included in Appendix 3 for reference. The grey-tone plots have been scaled, rotated and resampled (georectified) for display against the Ordnance Survey base mapping (Fig 9). Interpretative overlays have been produced and are shown in Figure 10.



1:2,500

Transect lines for fieldwalking Fig 4

4 FIELDWALKING

4.1 General

The fieldwalking recovered a range of finds dating from the Neolithic / Early Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods (Figs 5-8). None of the finds were present in any meaningful concentrations, and are likely to be the results of chance loss or deposition during manuring.

4.2 Worked flint by W A Boismier

Two small unretouched waste flakes were recovered by fieldwalking from transects 5 and 10 (Fig 5). One artefact is unpatinated with the other exhibiting a bluish-grey patina on both surfaces. Minor edge-damage is present on both pieces in the form of isolated nicks and edge snaps. Although neither artefact is directly dateable, it is likely that they are Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age in date on the basis of technological characteristics.

4.3 Pottery by Iain Soden

Fieldwalking produced 68 small sherds of which 8 were medieval in date, the remainder being post-medieval (Figs 6 & 7; Appendix 1).

All the types are well known and understood across the region. There are none which betoken patterns of use or supply which are out of the ordinary. All are likely to have found their way into the field by means of manuring and other agricultural practices. A total of 68 sherds over as much as 700 years is an insignificant number and these are in no way suggestive of occupation anywhere close by. The medieval sherds have been very badly abraded and have thus very likely been on the surface for a long time.

4.4 Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

There are fourteen small brick fragments and roof tile sherds, all well abraded (Fig 8; Appendix 2).

Of the three brick fragments, two are from hard orange factory-made bricks, while the third is purple-red with sparse inclusions and is probably from a brick datable to the 18th or early 19th centuries.

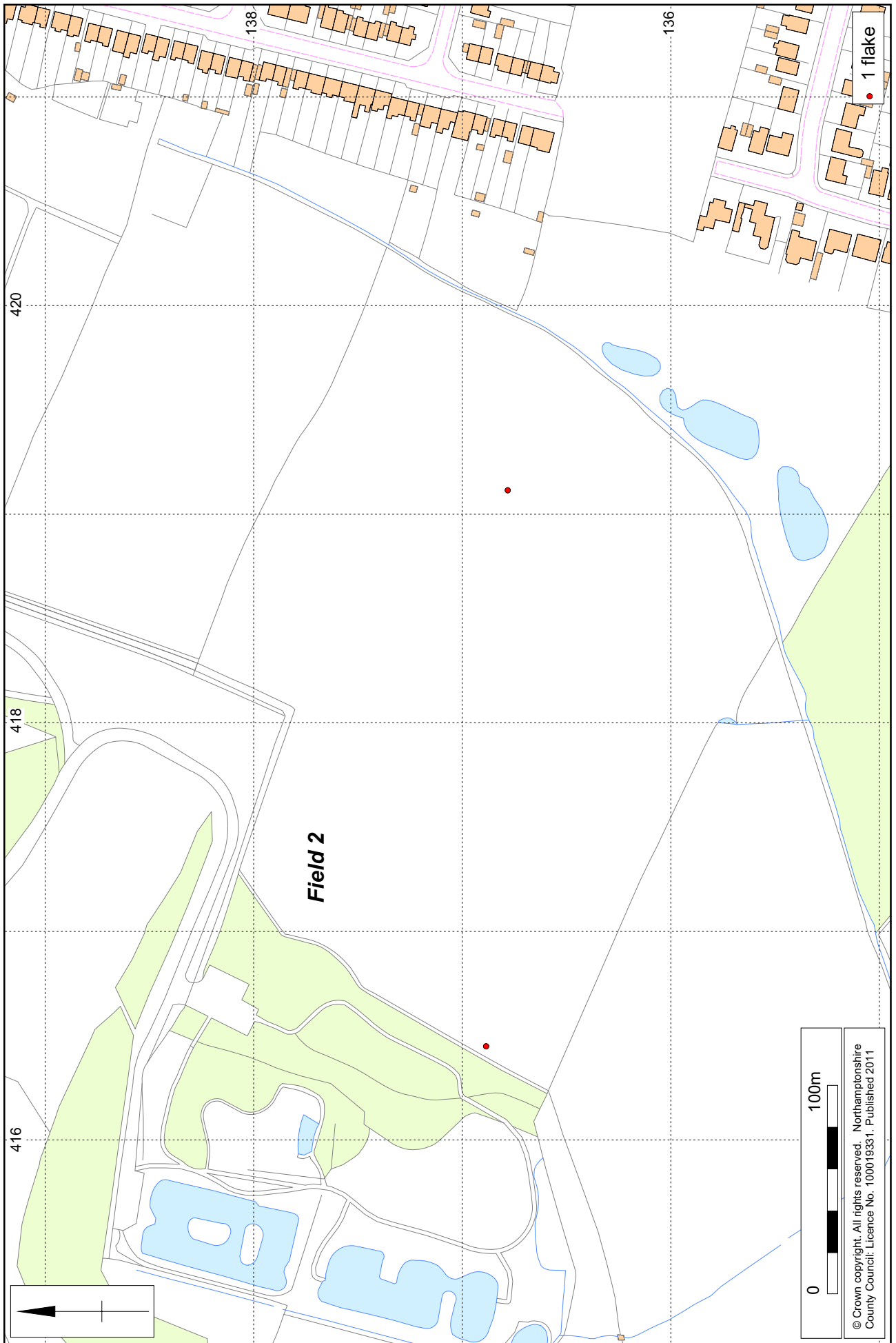
The eleven tile sherds comprise nine that are made from hard slightly coarse to fine sandy orange clay and between 12-15mm thick, generally late medieval to post-medieval in date, and two sherds from late 19th to early 20th-century factory-made tiles, 10mm thick and reddish-brown.

4.5 Slate by Pat Chapman

There are two small fragments from old school writing slates, each 4mm thick (Fig 8). One fragment, from transect 9 (stint 11), still has part of the chamfered edge; it has two lines ½ inch apart crossed by a diagonal line on one side, whilst the other side has been divided into ¼ inch squares. The other slate fragment, from transect 10 (stint 8), has been divided into ⅜ inch squares on one side, and has lines spaced ¼ inch and ½ inch apart on the other side.

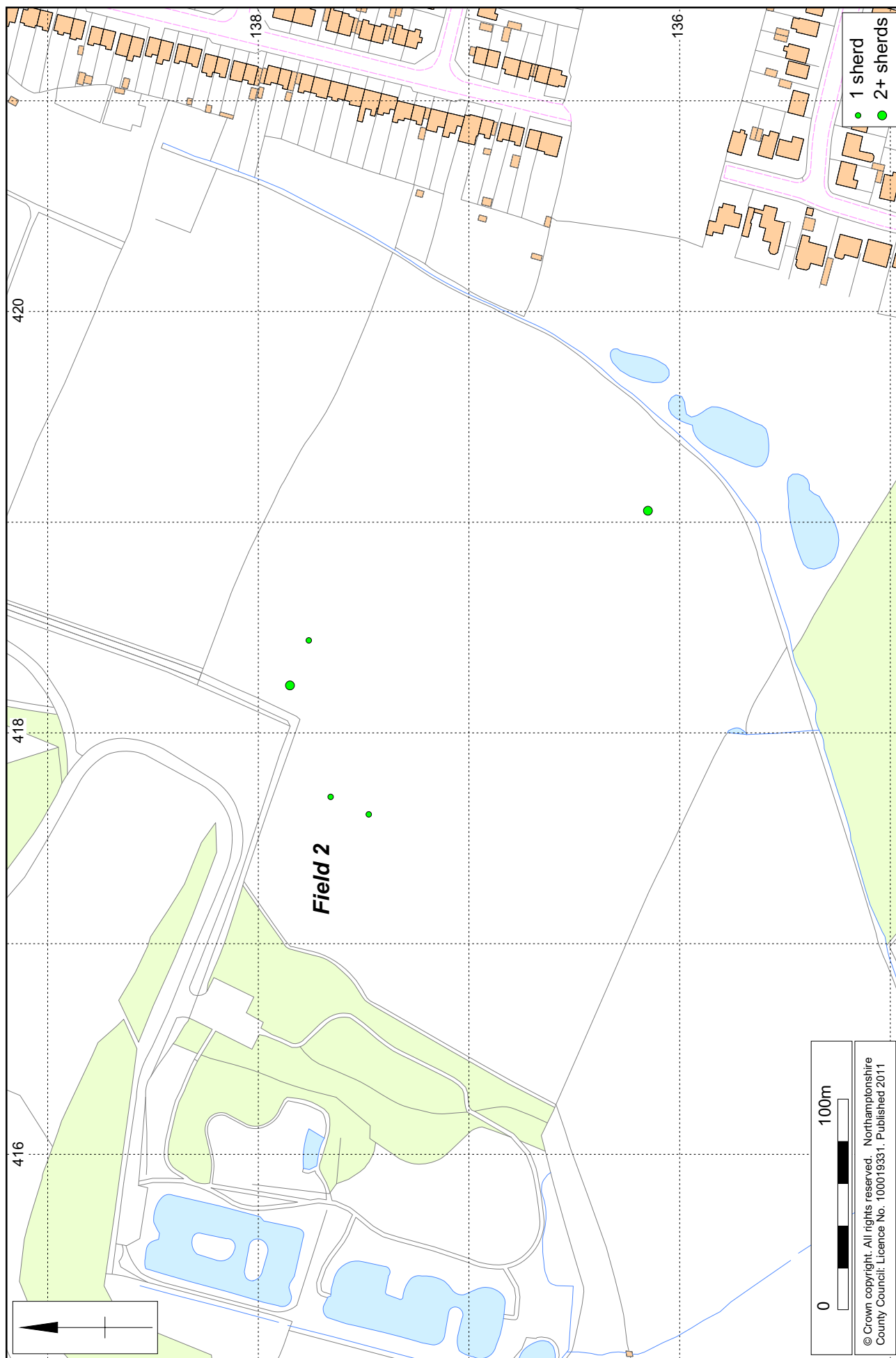
4.6 The metal finds

During the metal detecting survey a general spread of iron, lead and copper alloy artefacts were recovered. On subsequent examination all were found to be of modern date, and whilst many were otherwise undiagnostic, the assemblage included horse shoes and parts of farm machinery. These were not retained.



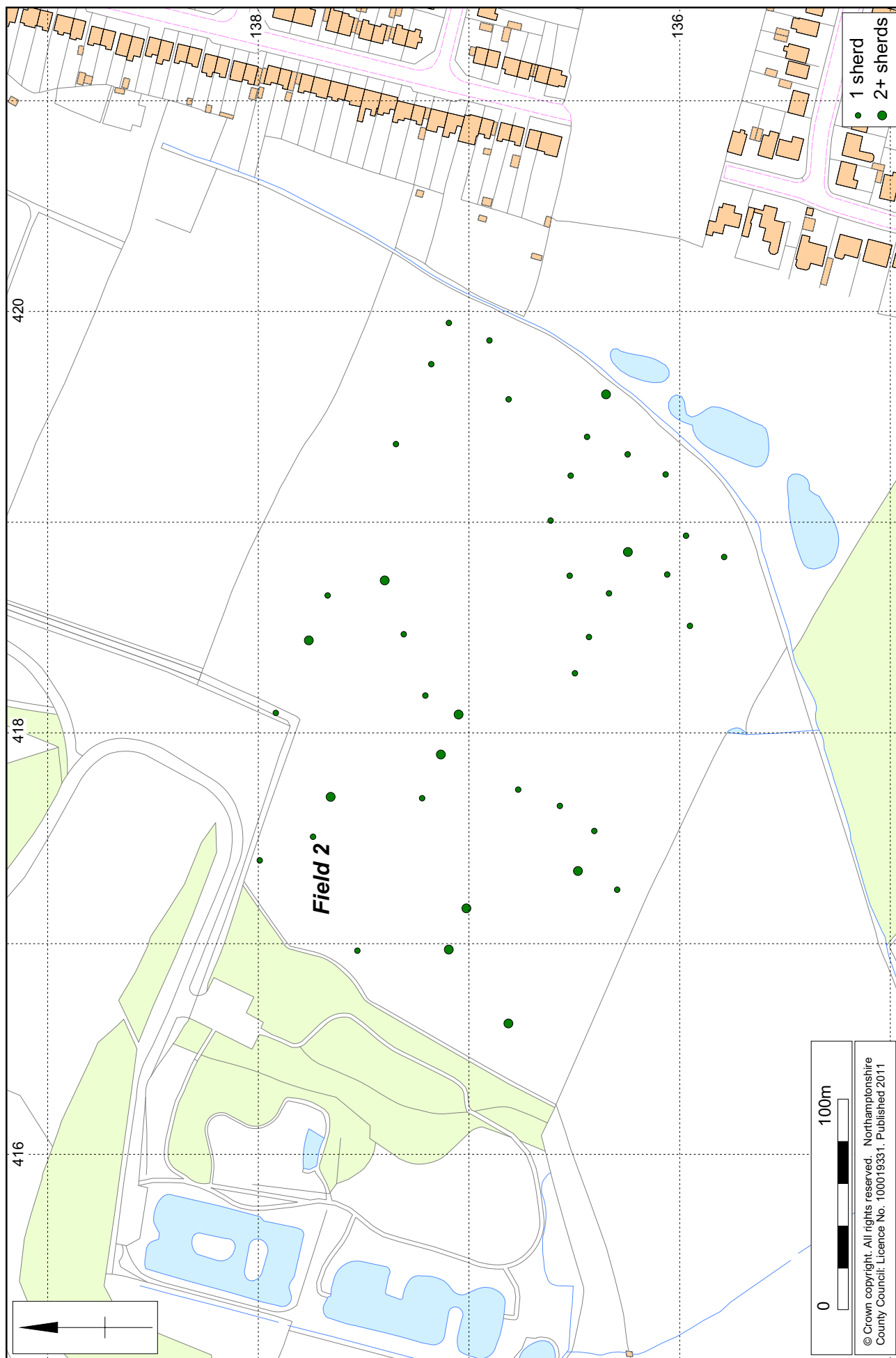
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Distribution of worked flint Fig 5



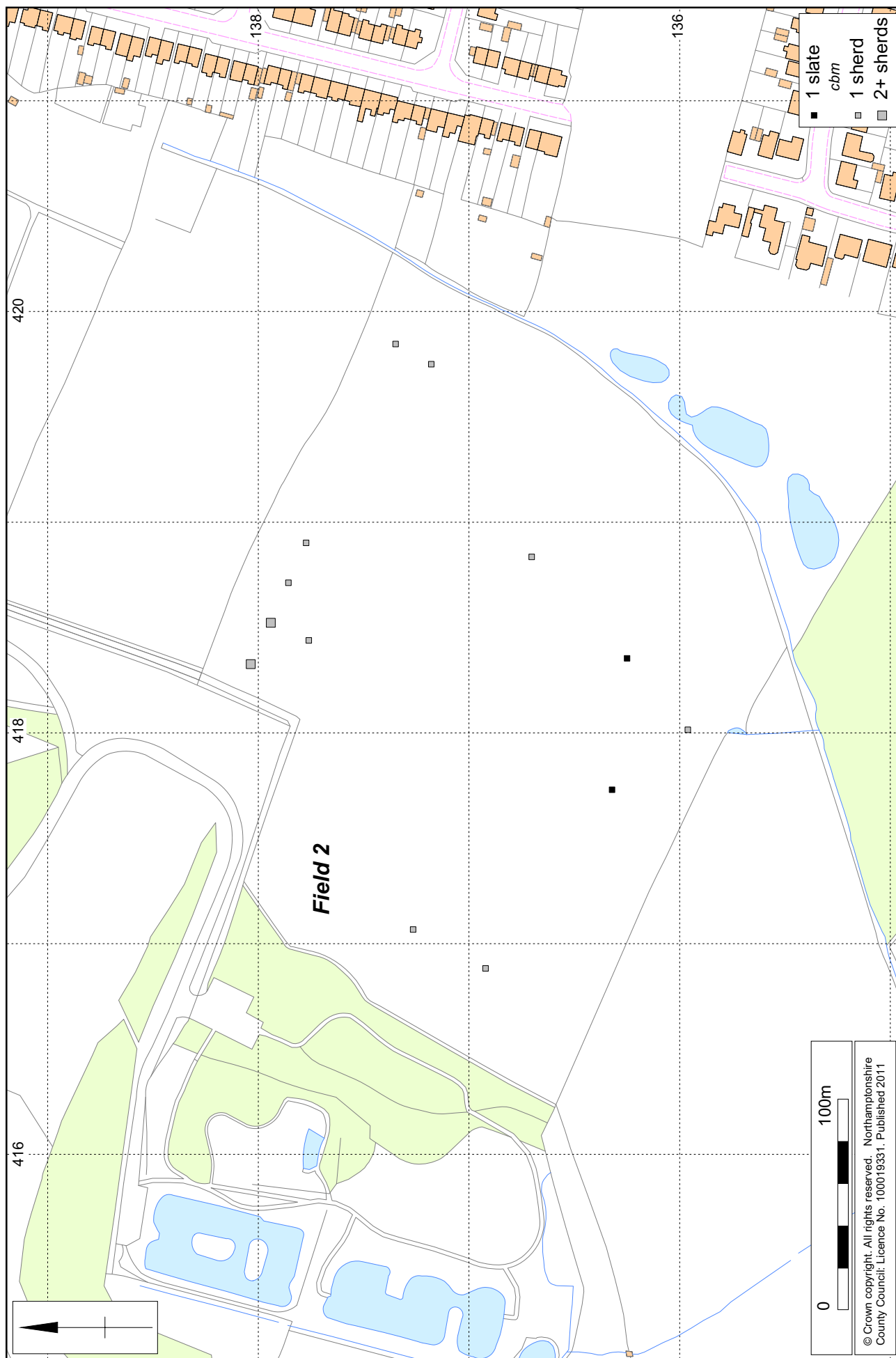
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Distribution of medieval pottery Fig 6



1:2,500

Distribution of post-medieval pottery Fig 7



Distribution of ceramic building material and slate Fig 8

5 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Approximately 13 hectares of magnetic survey were undertaken across Fields 1 and 2 (Figs 9 and 10). Survey in the former field was hindered by a number of bushes and other obstructions, giving rise to small blank areas within the data. Unprocessed data is presented in Appendix 3.

The data from Field 1 contains a multitude of weakly positive linear anomalies (Fig 10). One group of these, in the western half of the field, defines a set of angular polygons of irregular form (a). Others, to the east, have a more markedly rectilinear configuration (a). The true interpretation of these anomalies is uncertain, as they would be equally consistent with an archaeological or geological cause.

The polygonal set of anomalies could represent a group of small and irregular enclosures, perhaps of Iron Age or Romano-British date. However, such irregular shapes are also characteristic of the networks of ice-wedges, which formed in many parts of the country under periglacial conditions. In a similar way, the more rectilinear anomalies could either represent small ancient field plots or else cracks and jointing within the underlying geology.

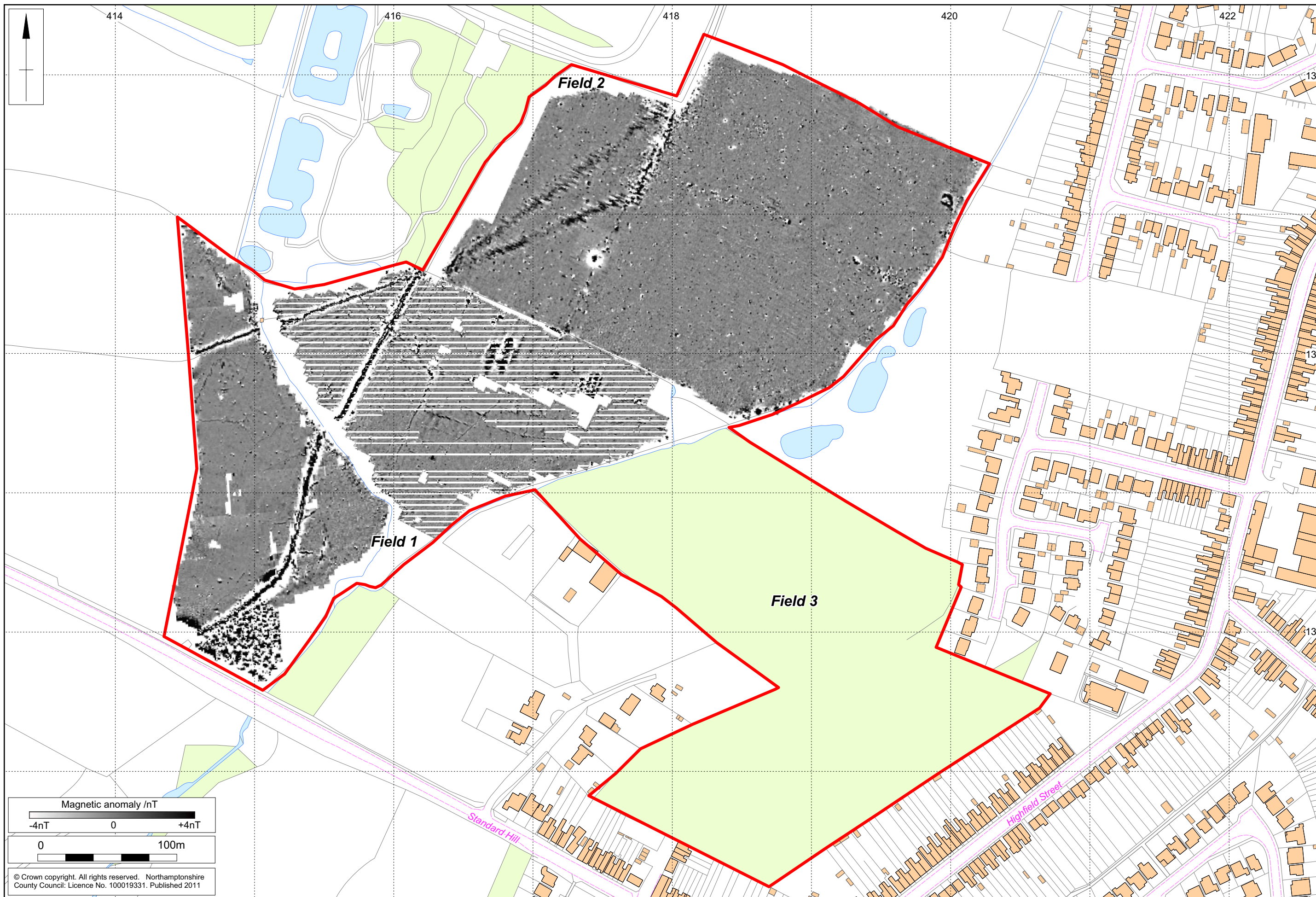
There are several more linear anomalies which do not belong to either of these groups. One, at the far north-west of Field 1, may represent either a broad ditch or a relict stream channel (b). In the same field there is also a long positive linear anomaly with an approximately right-angled bend (c). This probably represents a field boundary of relatively recent date although, unlike those discussed below, it does not relate to anything recorded by the Ordnance Survey. In Field 2 there is a single positive linear anomaly, which probably represents a ditch of unknown date (d).

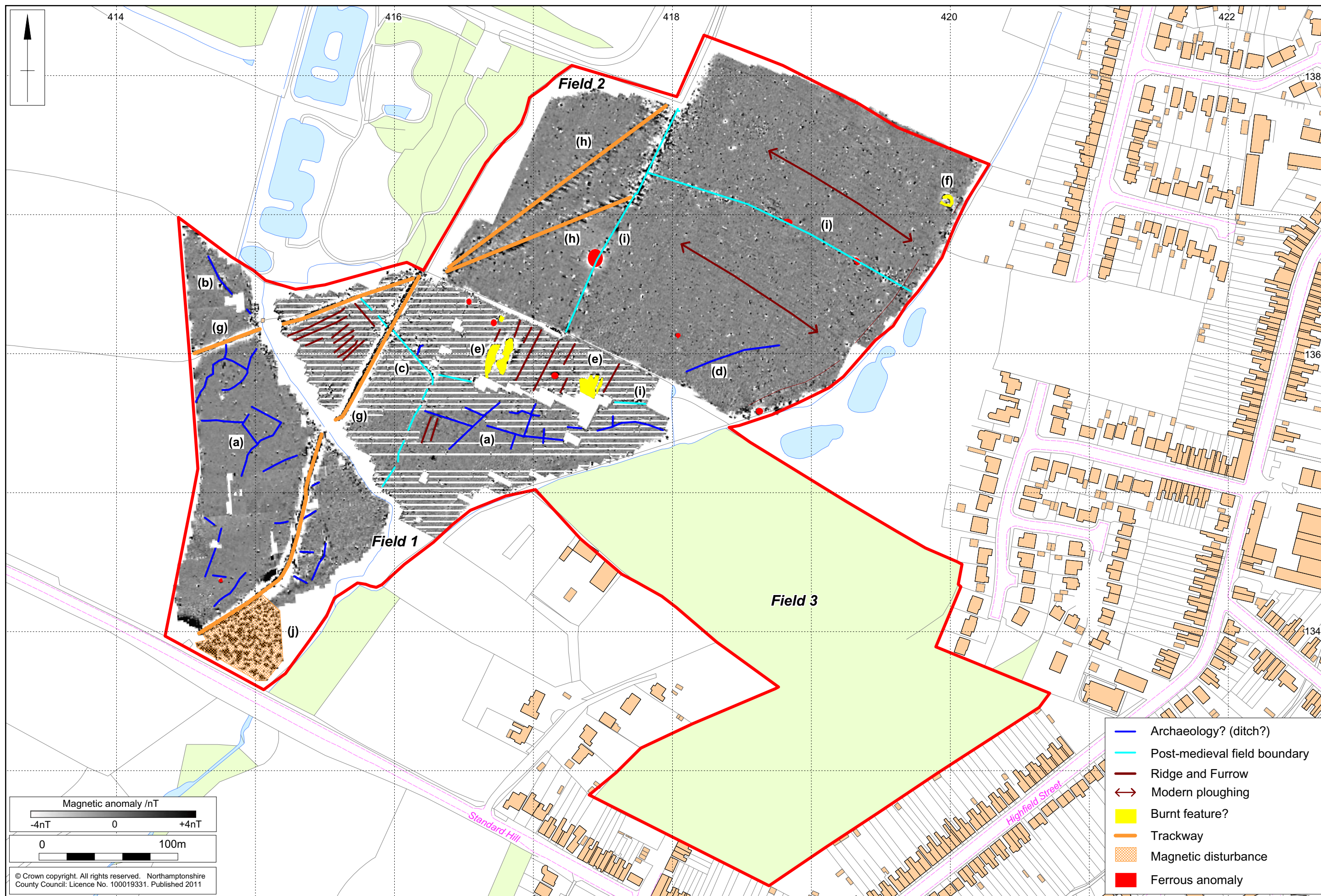
Towards the northern edge of Field 1 there is a pair of large and elongated positive magnetic anomalies, with typical magnitudes of 5-10nT (e). A similarly enhanced, but much smaller, anomaly lies just to the north, and a cluster of smaller but otherwise comparable anomalies occurs somewhat further east. All these anomalies probably represent areas of burning, where the high temperatures have increased the magnetism of the underlying sediment. The nature of this burning is unknown; it could represent small industrial features, such as kilns or furnaces, or it could simply have been bonfires.

A C-shaped anomaly of similar magnitude, measuring about 7m across, occurs in the north-eastern corner of Field 2 (f). The shape of this would be consistent with a small penannular enclosure ditch, whilst the strength of the anomaly suggests that there may be a concentration of burnt material within the ditch fill.

Faint evidence of ploughing occurs in the data from both fields. In Field 1, the anomalies from the furrows are quite widely spaced, suggesting ridge and furrow of medieval to post-medieval date. The furrow anomalies in Field 2 are much more closely packed, and probably relate to the modern ploughing regime. The weakly negative linear anomaly along the eastern edge of Field 2 is also of recent agricultural origin, marking the edge of cultivation.

A large number of the remaining anomalies can be related to features of 19th to 20th century date. In particular, there are two trackways, recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 3), which appear as broad and strongly magnetic linear anomalies across Field 1 (g). A similar, but weaker, pair of anomalies in Field 2 (h) represent a further length of track, which is known to have been realigned sometime between 1883 and 1903 (www.old-maps.co.uk). The relative weakness of the anomalies in Field 2 can be attributed to a greater dispersal of the track hardcore by modern cultivation.





Several former field boundaries are indicated in the data and can be identified as such by reference to the first edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 3). These are not always represented by clear linear anomalies, but more often by elongated scatters of ferrous anomalies, perhaps representing fragments of fencing wire and pieces of agricultural debris (plough-shares, horseshoes, etc) cleared off the fields and dumped along their former boundaries (i).

At the extreme south of Field 1, there is a large area of intense magnetic disturbance. This almost certainly indicates a dense spread of magnetic debris. Typically causes for such noise are ferrous scrap, ceramic hardcore (brick rubble, etc) and or slag and similar industrial material (j).

6 CONCLUSION

The fieldwalking survey of Field 2 produced a low intensity scatter of material which was generally of medieval or later date, probably deriving from manuring. This corresponds with the findings of the site visit made by CgMs Consulting Ltd during the production of the desk-based assessment (Mortimer 2011). The only exceptions were two Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age waste flint flakes, probably the result of chance loss.

The geophysical survey identified a number of features of possible archaeological origin, including possible enclosures and areas of burning, although some of the enclosure features may be of geological origin. Other features detected included field boundaries, evidence for former cultivation and modern trackways. The numerous dipolar anomalies which were recorded in the survey results are likely to be as a result of discarded ferrous objects relating to farm machinery. Indeed the quantity of modern metal objects identified during the metal detecting survey would suggest a reason for the dipolar signals.

The Roman coin hoard found during metal detecting in 2003 lies in the general area of the ephemeral linear features in Field 1, although it is unclear whether the hoard relates to the features surveyed.

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www.bgas.ac.uk

www.old-maps.co.uk

Appendix 1: The pottery by stint and type

Transect	Stint	Sherds	Type/fabric	Date range
2	6	1	Midland Purple	1450-1700
2	7	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
2	7	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
2	8	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
2	8	1	Midland Blackware	1600-1800
2	8	2	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
2	8	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
2	9	1	Midland Purple	1450-1700
2	13	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
2	15	1	Glazed red earthenware	1500-1700
2	16	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
3	3	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
3	10	2	Pancheon	1800-1900
3	16	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
4	4	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
4	5	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
4	5	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
4	5	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
4	8	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
4	9	1	Wall tile	1800-1900
4	15	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
5	5	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
5	8	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
6	2	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	6	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
6	7	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
6	7	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	8	2	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	8	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	8	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	8	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	13	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	14	1	Nottingham Stoneware	1700-1900
6	15	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	16	1	Manganese mottled ware	1680-1740
6	16	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	16	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
7	12	1	Roof tile?	1800-present
7	15	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	3	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
8	3	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
8	4	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	4	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	7	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
8	10	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	11	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	12	1	Glazed red earthenware	1500-1700
8	13	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	13	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	13	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
8	13	2	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	14	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
8	14	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
8	15	1	Cistercian Ware	1475-1580
9	7	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
9	13	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
9	14	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
10	2	1	Unglazed flower pot	1800-present

Transect	Stint	Sherds	Type/fabric	Date range
10	2	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
10	6	1	Manganese mottled ware	1680-1740
10	7	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
10	12	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
10	14	1	Midland Yellow	1550-1700
11	6	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
Total		68		

Appendix 2: The ceramic building material by stint and type

Transect	Stint	No	Description
1	7	1	Brick, factory-made
1	7	1	Brick, 18th/19th centuries
1	8	1	Brick, factory-made
1	8	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
1	9	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
1	10	1	Roof tile, 19th/20th centuries
1	15	2	Roof tile, med to post-med
2	8	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
2	15	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
6	12	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
7	3	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
9	3	1	Roof tile, 19th/20th centuries
11	10	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
<i>Totals</i>		<i>14</i>	

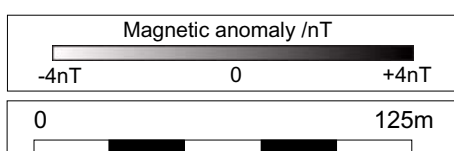
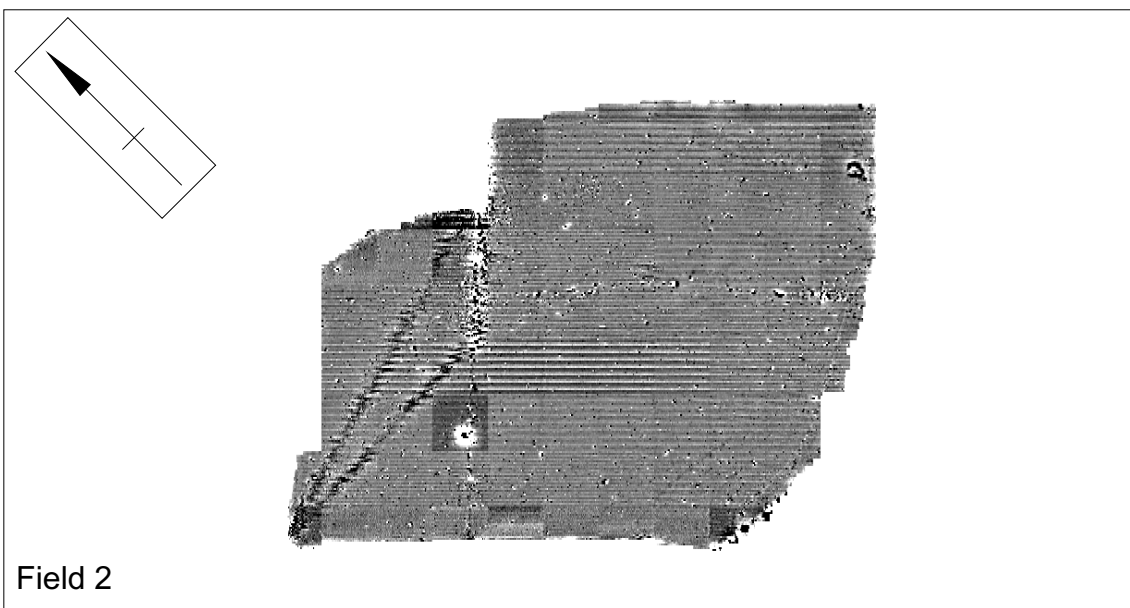
Appendix 1: The pottery by stint and type

Transect	Stint	Sherds	Type/fabric	Date range
2	6	1	Midland Purple	1450-1700
2	7	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
2	7	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
2	8	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
2	8	1	Midland Blackware	1600-1800
2	8	2	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
2	8	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
2	9	1	Midland Purple	1450-1700
2	13	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
2	15	1	Glazed red earthenware	1500-1700
2	16	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
3	3	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
3	10	2	Pancheon	1800-1900
3	16	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
4	4	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
4	5	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
4	5	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
4	5	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
4	8	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
4	9	1	Wall tile	1800-1900
4	15	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
5	5	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
5	8	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
6	2	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	6	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
6	7	1	English stoneware	1870-1910
6	7	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	8	2	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	8	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	8	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	8	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
6	13	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	14	1	Nottingham Stoneware	1700-1900
6	15	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	16	1	Manganese mottled ware	1680-1740
6	16	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
6	16	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
7	12	1	Roof tile?	1800-present
7	15	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	3	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
8	3	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
8	4	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	4	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	7	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
8	10	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	11	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	12	1	Glazed red earthenware	1500-1700
8	13	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	13	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	13	1	Pancheon	1800-1900
8	13	2	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
8	14	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
8	14	1	Medieval coarseware	1300-1600
8	15	1	Cistercian Ware	1475-1580
9	7	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
9	13	1	Midland Black	1600-1800
9	14	1	White-glazed earthenware	1800-present
10	2	1	Unglazed flower pot	1800-present

Transect	Stint	Sherds	Type/fabric	Date range
10	2	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
10	6	1	Manganese mottled ware	1680-1740
10	7	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
10	12	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
10	14	1	Midland Yellow	1550-1700
11	6	1	Transfer printed earthenware	1800-present
Total		68		

Appendix 2: The ceramic building material by stint and type

Transect	Stint	No	Description
1	7	1	Brick, factory-made
1	7	1	Brick, 18th/19th centuries
1	8	1	Brick, factory-made
1	8	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
1	9	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
1	10	1	Roof tile, 19th/20th centuries
1	15	2	Roof tile, med to post-med
2	8	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
2	15	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
6	12	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
7	3	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
9	3	1	Roof tile, 19th/20th centuries
11	10	1	Roof tile, med to post-med
<i>Totals</i>		<i>14</i>	





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