
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT HORNINGHOLD ROAD,
HALLATON,
LEICESTERSHIRE
(HTHR 09)**

**Work Undertaken For
Orbit Properties (UK) Limited**

September 2011

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: 06/01816/FUL
Leicestershire Museums Accession No: X.A79.2009
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-110171

APS Report No. **103/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Horninghold Road, Hallaton, Leicestershire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for three new detached dwellings.

The site lies to the east of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) core of the village best represented by the parish church of St Michael as well as a number of earthworks around the parish which include a castle, windmill mound, closes and ridge and furrow of the medieval field system. Investigations to the west of the site revealed evidence for Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) settlement and there are also remains of Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43), including a substantial hoard, and Romano-British (AD 43-410) recorded from the vicinity.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural, undated, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated remains include former topsoil horizons, a pit and a stone and cobble wall. A pit and well or cistern were dated to the 16th - 18th century and a ditch along the southern boundary may also be of post-medieval date. Modern dumping to level the area and a recent ditch were also encountered during the investigation.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a single late medieval sherd with a quantity of post-medieval and later pottery. Clay pipe, modern glass, a brick and a single animal bone were also retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-

archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Martyn Jones and Associates, on behalf of Orbit Properties (UK) Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at Horninghold Road, Hallaton, Leicestershire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application 06/01816/FUL. The watching brief was carried out between the 24th March 2009 and the 14th September 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Hallaton is located 10km northeast of Market Harborough and 14km southwest of Oakham in the administrative district of Harborough, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 480m east of the centre of Hallaton as defined by the parish church of St Michael at National Grid Reference SP 791 966 (Fig. 2). The site lies to the north of Horninghold Road at its junction with North End and is situated at a height of c. 111m OD on land that slopes down to the south and east.

Local soils are of the Hanslope Association, typically calcareous pelosols (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 209). These soils are developed over the junction of glacially derived sand and gravel and till which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Upper Lias Clay (GSGB 1975).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Hallaton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Iron Age to the present day. Late Iron Age pottery was retrieved from an enclosure identified through geophysical survey west of the village and a hoard of Iron Age coins, mounts, a Roman cavalry helmet as well as a significant number of pig bones (Hargrave 2009, 36). A possible Romano-British temple was also identified by geophysical survey to the south of the village.

Within the church is a Late Saxon coped stone, possibly a grave cover, which may indicate that there was a pre-conquest church in the village (Parsons 1996, 32).

Hallaton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Alctone*, the name is derived from the Old English and means ‘the settlement (*tūn*) in the nook of land or a valley (*halh*)’ (Ekwall 1989, 212). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Geoffrey of Alselin and contained extensive woodland (Morgan 1979, 28/1).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Michael, which has Late Norman elements though is mainly 13th century (Pevsner 1992, 171). To the west of the village are the earthworks of Hallaton Castle, a motte and bailey castle of 12th century date (Cantor 2003, 33). There are further earthworks in the form of a possible windmill mound to the south of the village as well as closes of the medieval village north of the church. Ridge and furrow earthworks of the medieval field system are present throughout the parish.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken immediately west of the site revealed Late Saxon and medieval remains as well as stone walling relating to ancillary buildings of Hallaton Hall (Browning 2005, 9).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil and other overburden was partially stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Where safe to do so, the sides of the trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered at the

base of the foundation trenches in Plots 1 and 2 was a layer of yellowish brown silty clay (007). This was over 0.25m thick.

Within Plot 3, the earliest deposit was a natural layer of reddish brown silty clay with frequent gravel (021) which measured in excess of 0.15m thick. This was overlain by reddish brown silty clay (011 and 022).

Cut into the natural towards the centre of Plot 1 was a circular pit (006) that was 1.2m in diameter and over 0.25m deep (Fig. 5, Sections 2 and 3; Plate 3). A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal (005) was recorded from which pottery of 17th – 18th century date was retrieved.

Overlying natural in Plot 2 was a levelling deposit of greenish brown silty clay with frequent gravel (010) that was 0.6m thick. This was in turn sealed by a 50mm thick layer of grey humic silt (009) that represents a former turf horizon (Fig. 5, Sections 4 and 5).

Above the turf horizon and extending into Plot 1 was a further levelling deposit comprising greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (004) that measured up to 0.33m thick.

Cut into (004) in the northwest corner of Plot 1 was a north-south aligned foundation trench (008). This was over 0.6m long by 0.9m wide and was deeper than 0.6m (Fig. 5, Section 1; Plate 2). Contained within the trench was a limestone, sandstone and cobble wall (003) that was 0.7m wide. This had been partially robbed out and backfilled with greenish brown silty clay (002).

Developed over the natural in Plot 3 was an intermittent former topsoil layer consisting of brown silty clay (012) and grey silty clay (023) which measured between 0.1m and 0.2m thick (Fig. 5, Section 6; Fig. 6, Section 9).

This former topsoil had been cut by an east-west aligned ditch (029). This was visible for a length of 6.6m and was up to 3.16m wide and 1.4m deep (Fig. 6, Section 9; Fig. 7, Section 10; Plate 8). A single fill of grey clayey silt (028) was recorded.

The ditch had then been sealed by a layer of made-ground comprising mixed grey and reddish brown silty sand (024) that contained modern rubbish and was up to 0.8m thick. Finds from this layer include mid 20th century glass bottles and 18th – 20th century pottery.

This had in turn been cut by a second east-west aligned ditch (025) that was 1.3m wide and 0.55m deep (Fig. 6, Section 9; Fig. 7, Section 10). This contained a fill of grey sandy clay (026).

Located in the westernmost foundation trench of Plot 3 was a large feature (017) that was over 1.45m wide and 0.95m deep (Fig. 5 Section 7; Plate 6). Traces of a brick structure (015) were visible which may indicate that the feature was a well or cistern. The bricks were of 16th – 18th century date. The feature had then been backfilled with reddish brown silty clay (016).

Immediately south of the well or cistern was a pit (019) that measured over 1.45m wide and 2m deep (Fig. 6, Section 8). Two fills were recorded, a lower of grey clayey silt (020) and an upper of grey silty clay (018).

Sealing both the possible well and pit was a deposit of made ground comprising reddish brown silty clay with crushed limestone fragments (013).

Sealing all deposits in Plots 1 and 2 was a topsoil of greyish brown silt containing brick/tile fragments (001) that measured up to 0.4m thick. Topsoil had largely been removed from Plot 3, though was recorded as a 0.2m thick layer of brown silty clay (014), and was replaced by a deposit of

brown sandy clay with frequent stone (027) as a levelling deposit for the construction.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise silty clays of the underlying drift geology of glacially derived sand and gravel with till.

The earliest archaeological features comprise a pit and a well or cistern of 16th – 18th century date suggesting a building was located in this vicinity during the early post-medieval period.

An undated wall was also encountered in the north of the site. No trace of a wall appears on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps which may indicate it is older.

Along the southern boundary of the site was evidence for ditches that would have lain parallel to the road. There are two phases of ditch construction interrupted by the deposition of a 20th century levelling deposit. The earlier ditch corresponds well to a boundary depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps.

Finds from the investigation comprise a single sherd of late medieval pottery as well as examples dating from the 17th – 18th centuries. Glass, clay pipe and animal bone was also retrieved.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Horninghold Road, Hallaton, as the site lay close to the core of the medieval village.

However, no remains dating to the medieval period were encountered. Instead, an undated stone wall, pit and former topsoil layers were encountered along with a pit and a well or cistern of

16th – 18th century date. A ditch of probable post-medieval origin lay along the southern boundary of the site which had been sealed by extensive modern dumping to level the area.

Finds from the investigation include medieval and later pottery, clay pipe, brick and modern glass. A single animal bone was also collected.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Jones of Martyn Jones Associates for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Orbit Properties (UK) Limited. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Jim Robertson, Dale Trimble
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

ULAS University of Leicester Archaeological Services

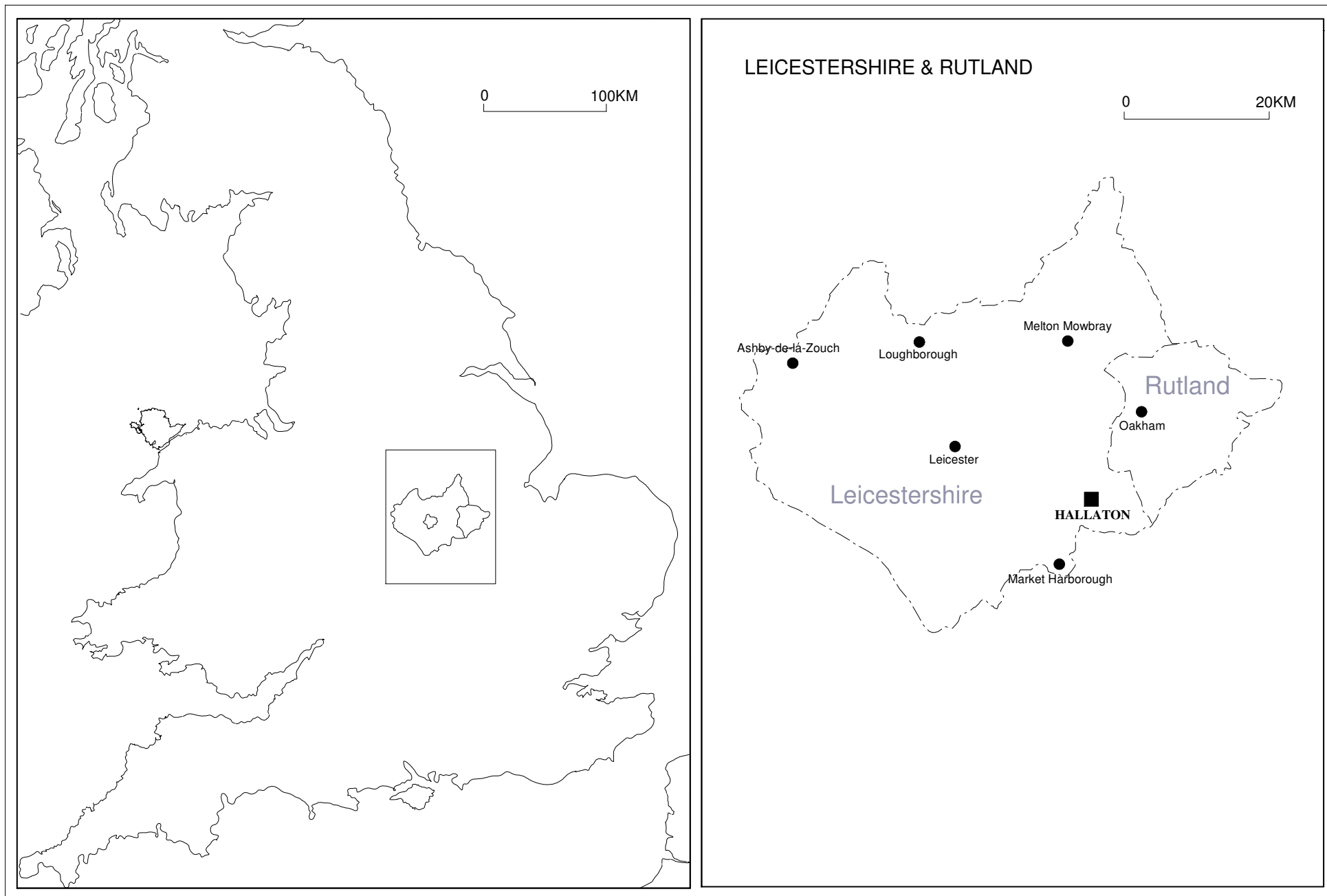
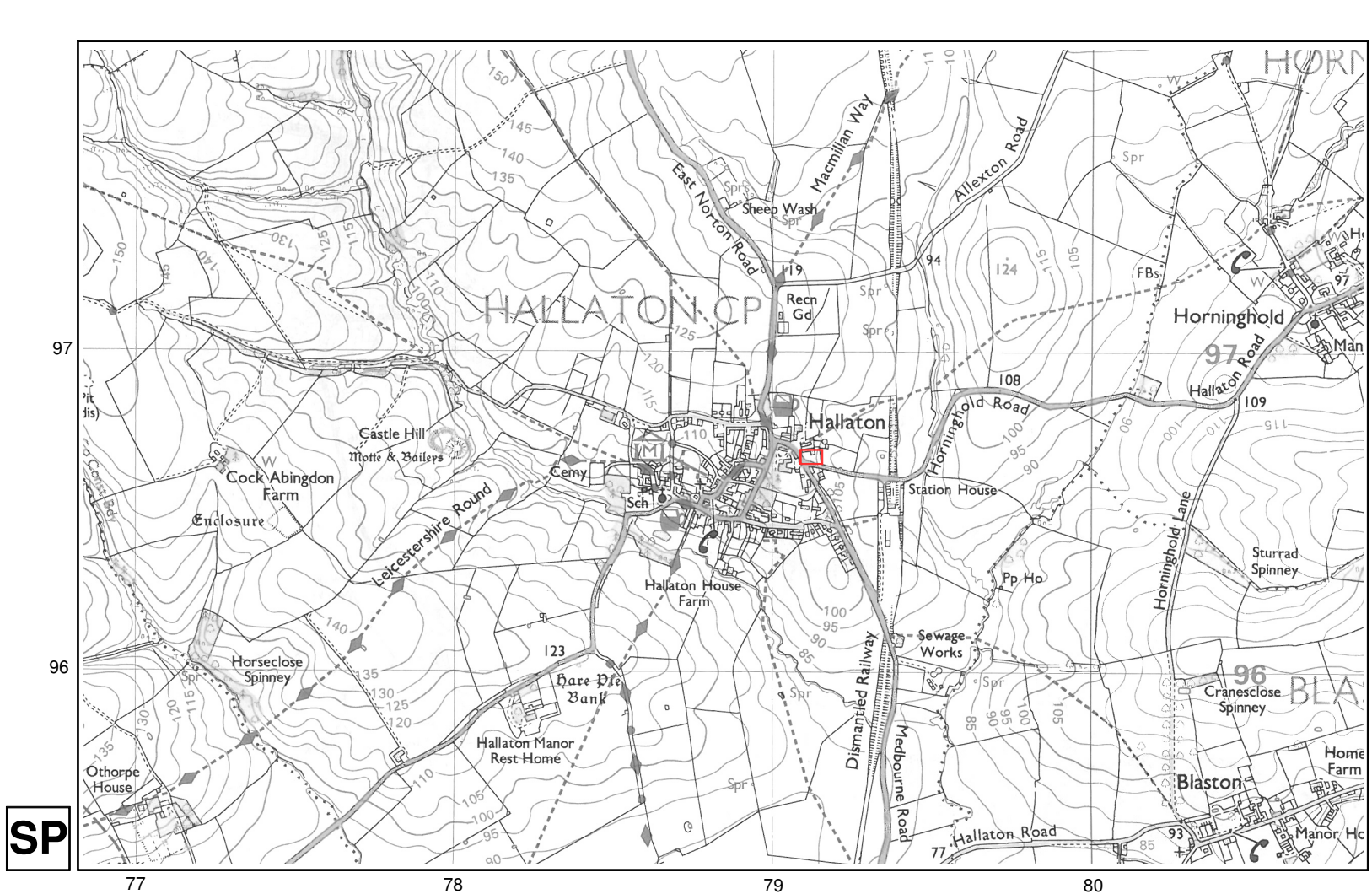


Figure 1 - General location map



SP

Area detailed in Figure 3



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 Archaeological Project Services		
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Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 103/11

Figure 2 - Site location plan

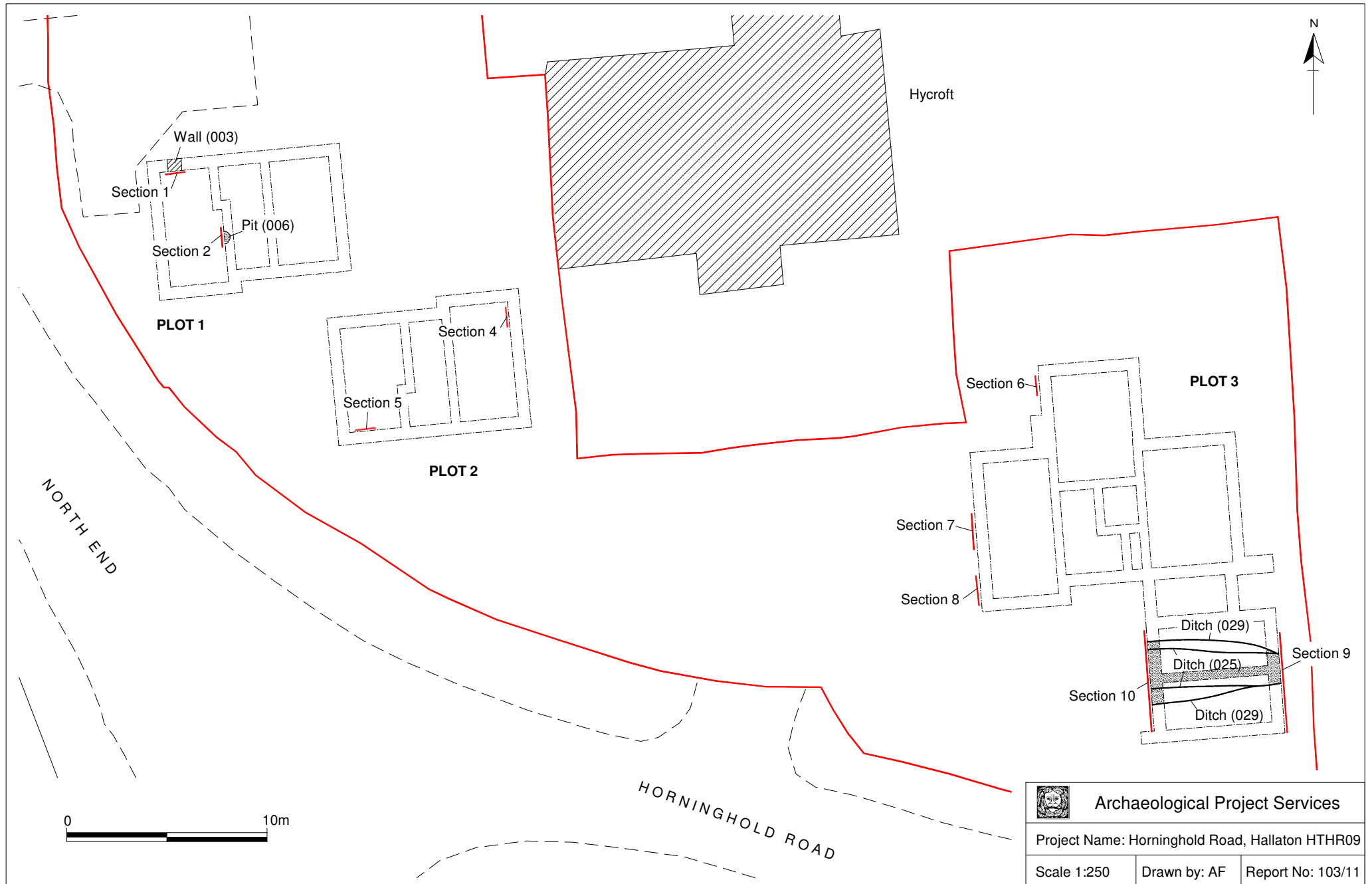
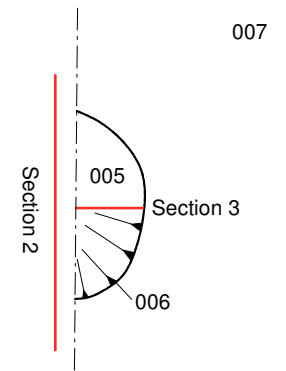
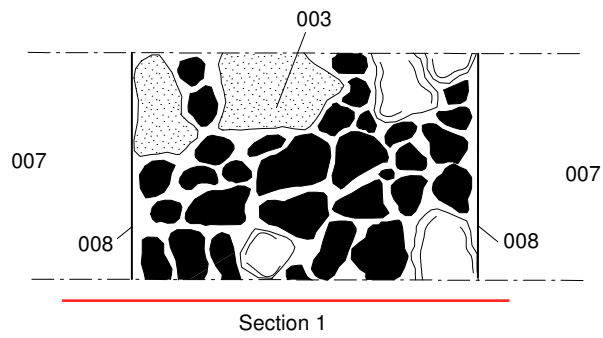





Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing principal features and section locations



-  Cobbles
-  Sandstone
-  Limestone




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Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 103/11

Figure 4 - Detailed plans of wall (003) and pit (006)

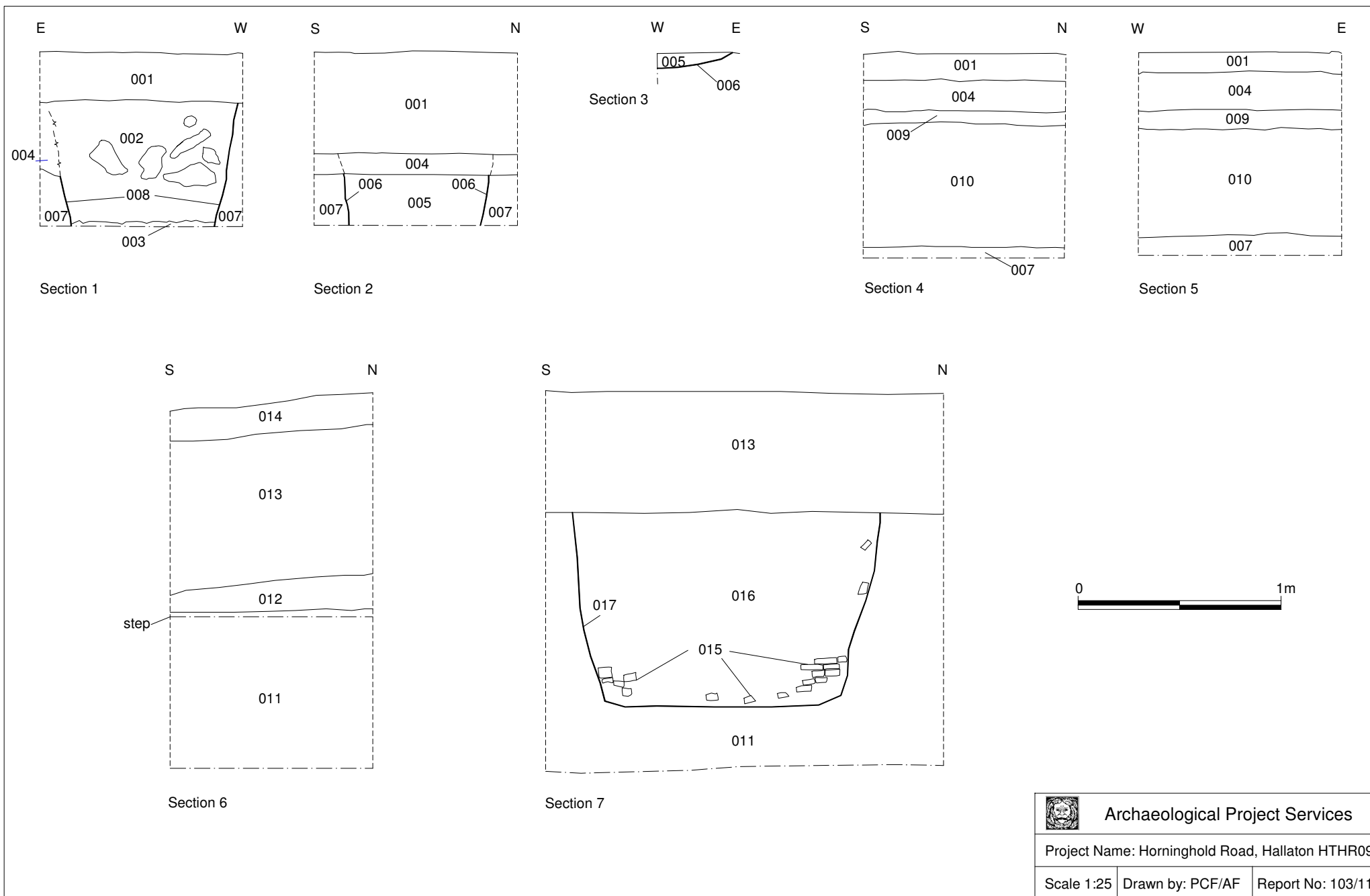


Figure 5 - Sections 1 to 7

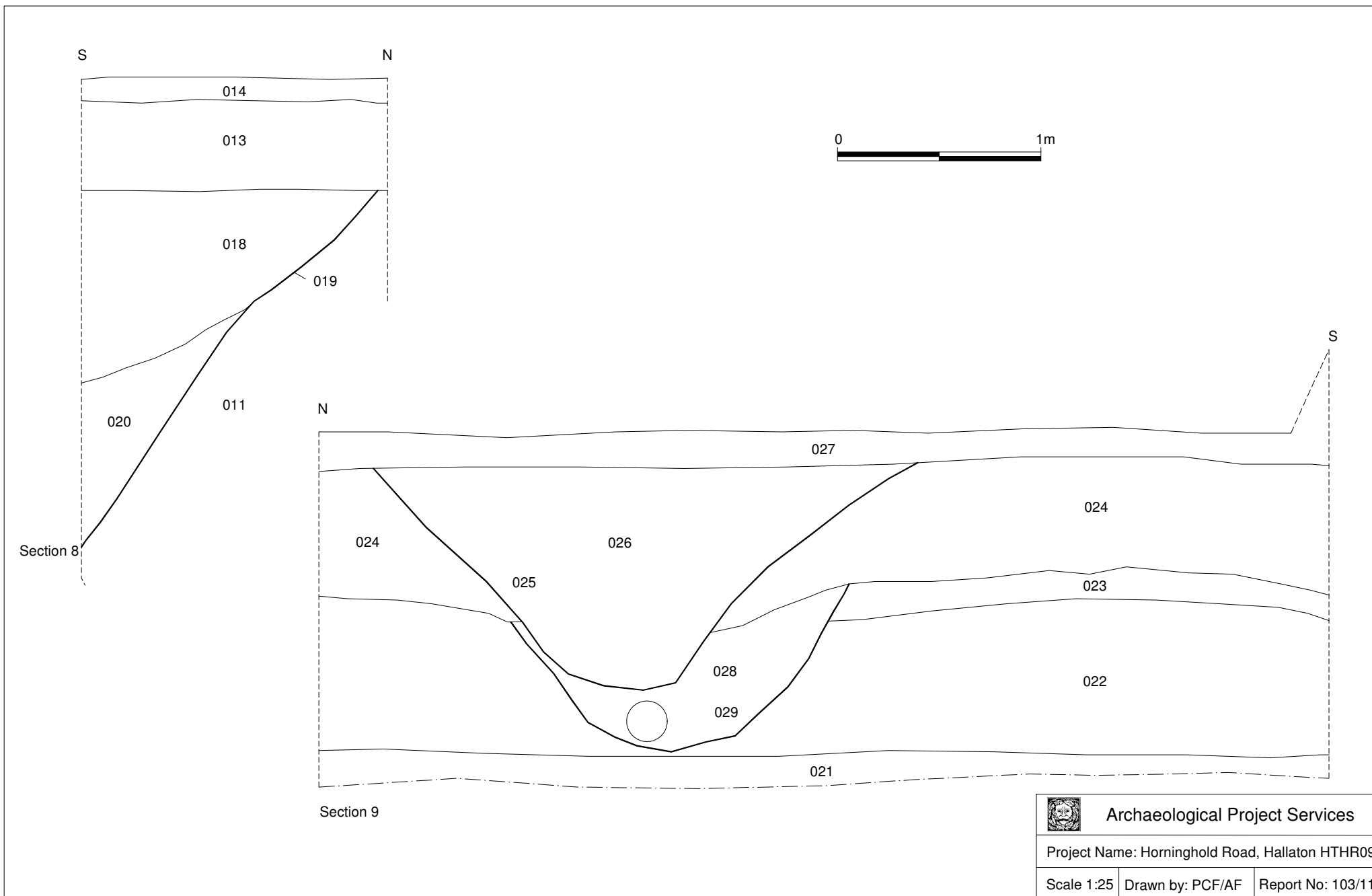
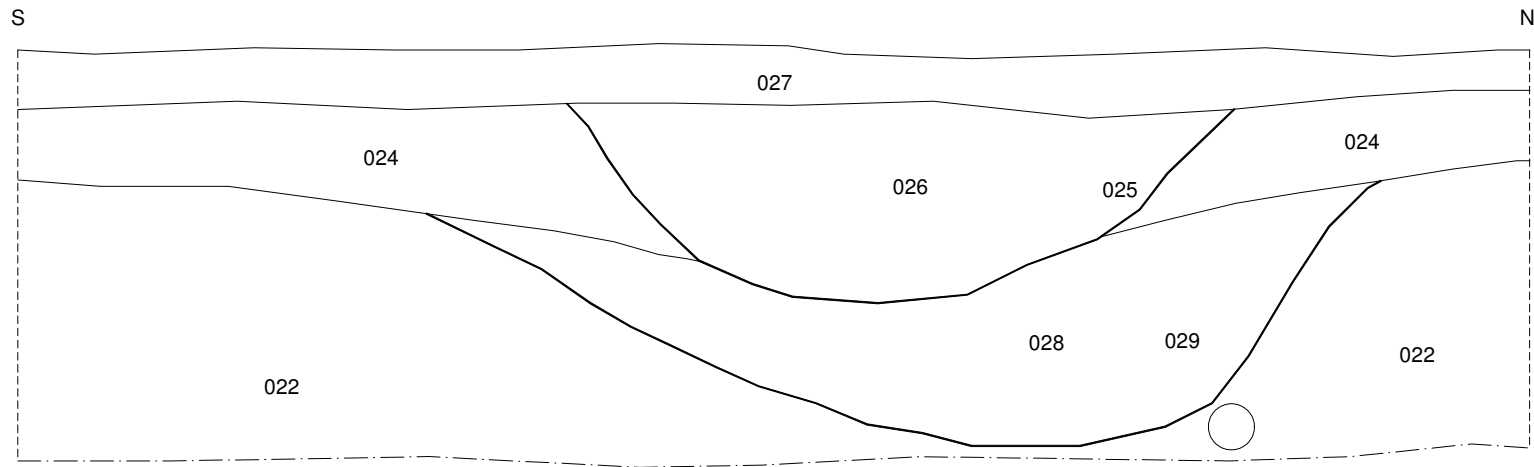


Figure 6 - Sections 8 and 9



Section10




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Horninghold Road, Hallaton HTHR09		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: PCF/AF	Report No: 103/11

Figure 7 - Section 10



Plate 1 – General shot looking over Plot 1, looking northwest



Plate 2 – Section 1 showing wall (003), looking south



Plate 3 – Section 2 showing pit (006), looking west



Plate 4 – Section 4, looking south



Plate 5 – View looking over the area of Plot 3, looking east



Plate 6 – Section 7 showing the well/cistern (017), looking southwest



Plate 7 – Section 8 showing feature (019), looking northwest



Plate 8 – Section 9 showing ditches (025) and (029), looking east

Appendix 1

LAND AT HORNINGHOLD ROAD, HALLATON, LEICESTERSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *An intensive watching brief is required during development at Hycroft, Horninghold Road, Hallaton, Leicestershire.*

1.2 *The site lies in an area of potential archaeological interest, near to previous discoveries of Late Saxon and medieval remains.*

1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of an intensive watching brief during development works on the site. Archaeological features will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*

1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during development at Hycroft, Horninghold Road, Hallaton, Leicestershire.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Hallaton is located approximately 10km northeast of Market Harborough in the Harborough administrative district of Leicestershire. The site lies in the eastern part of the village, at Hycroft on Horninghold Road, centred on National Grid Reference SP 791 966.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Planning permission (06/01231/FUL) has been granted by Harborough District Council for development of the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of an intensive watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Hallaton lies at approximately 100m OD looking southward over the valley of a small tributary of the River Welland. Soils of the area are clayey soils of the Hanslope Association developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 293).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 A settlement at Hallaton is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 indicating an origin for the village in at least the late Saxon period. The church of St Michael dates from c. 13th century with later additions and restorations. In the Middle Ages Hallaton was one of the busiest towns of Leicestershire, with no fewer than four annual fairs as well as its market. After the rise of Market Harborough, some miles away, its importance declined.

6.2 The site lies on the present fringes of the medieval core of the village. However, previous investigations close by revealed Late Saxon and medieval remains, indicating the potential for 10th-11th and 13th century activity in this part of the village.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the Leicestershire Museums Service. This sorting will be undertaken according to the document titled *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the project will be entered into the OASIS database. A report of the findings of the evaluation will be submitted to the editor of the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon-later- A Boyle, APS

Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/J Kitch, Independent Specialist
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.3 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication. Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	1/2	Loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent brick/tile, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Friable mid greenish brown silty clay	Fill of (008)
003	1	Limestone, sandstone and cobble structure, only 1 course visible, aligned north-south, 0.7m wide	Wall remnant
004	1/2	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, 0.33m thick	Levelling deposit
005	1	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal	Fill of (006)
006	1	Circular feature, 1.2m diameter by >0.25m deep, near vertical sides, not fully excavated	Pit
007	1/2	Soft light yellowish brown silty clay, >0.25m thick	Natural deposit
008	1	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >0.6m long by 0.9m wide by >0.6m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Foundation trench for (003)
009	2	Loose dark grey humic silt, 50mm thick	Former turf horizon
010	2	Firm mid greenish brown silty clay with frequent gravel, 0.6m thick	Levelling deposit
011	1/2	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit
012	3	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Former topsoil
013	3	Compacted mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent crushed limestone fragments, 0.75m thick	Made ground
014	3	Firm mid brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
015	3	Loose red bricks	Fill of (017)
016	3	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of (017)
017	3	Feature, >1.45m wide by 0.95m deep, steep sides and flat base	Well or cistern
018	3	Loosely compacted dark grey silty clay	Fill of (019)
019	3	Feature, >1.45m wide by 2m deep, steep sides, not fully excavated	Pit
020	3	Plastic mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (019)
021	3	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent gravel, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
022	3	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay,	Natural deposit
023	3	Firm mid grey silty clay, 100mm thick	Former topsoil
024	3	Loose mixed dark grey and reddish brown silty sand with modern rubbish, 0.8m thick	Made ground
025	3	Feature, 1.3m wide by 0.55m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
026	3	Loose mid to dark grey sandy clay	Fill of (025)
027	3	Loose mid brown sandy clay with frequent stone, 0.2m thick	Levelling deposit
028	3	Plastic mid grey clayey silt	Fill of (029)
029	3	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 3.16m wide by 1.4m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Irving and Ross Kendall

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), with equivalent names for Leicestershire (Sawday 1998) included in Table 1. A total of seven sherds from seven vessels weighing 281 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 2. The pottery ranges in date from the mid 15th century to the early 20th century.

Condition

No vessels are represented by more than one sherd. The average sherd weight is 40 grams. Two sherds from pit fill (005) are relatively large with fresh breaks, suggesting these have undergone limited re-deposition. The remaining five sherds from context (001) are smaller and more abraded. This is not unexpected, however, considering the disturbed nature of topsoil contexts.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	EA6	1550	1750	1	1	28
BRK	Brick	-	1600	1900	1	1	2403
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	CW	1480	1650	1	1	11
CREA	Creamware	EA8	1770	1830	2	2	27
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	MY	1550	1650	2	2	158
PEARL	Pearlware	EA9	1770	1900	1	1	4
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	EA7	1650	1750	1	1	78
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	EA11	1550	1750	1	1	22
WHITE	Modern whiteware	EA10	1850	1900	2	2	115
				Total	11	11	443

Provenance

A maximum of eleven vessels, represented by eleven sherds, and a brick were recovered from contexts (001), (005), (015) and (024). Five vessels were recovered from topsoil context (001), two vessels were recovered from deposit (005) – the fill of pit feature [004], and four vessels from (024), the fill of a ditch. A brick was retrieved from a well or cistern (015).

Range

These ware types are common in assemblages from Leicestershire.

Potential

The assemblage presents no problems for long term curation. No further work is required on the assemblage.

Summary

A small assemblage for post medieval to early modern pottery was recovered from the site, the majority of which was recovered from a topsoil.

FAUNAL REMAINS*By Paul Cope-Faulkner***Introduction**

A single (4g) fragment of animal bone was recovered from topsoil (001).

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good.

Results*Table 2, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
001	dog	rib	1	4	

Summary

A single dog rib was retrieved from the investigation. As a small assemblage it has negligible potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Three pieces of glass weighing a total of 1417g were recovered.

Condition

The glass is in good condition, though naturally fragile. Two of the items are complete.

Results*Table 3, Glass Archive*

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
001	Dark olive-green bottle	1	23	20 th century
024	Colourless bottle, embossed: 'CORONA' and 'THOMAS & EVANS LTD', complete, 1920-50	1	685	1920-1950
	Colourless bottle, faceted body, embossed: 'SANGS', complete, 1920-50	1	709	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a made ground of topsoil (001) and the fill of a ditch (024).

Range

Three pieces of modern bottle glass were found.

Potential

Other than providing some dating evidence the glass is of very limited potential. The complete items from (024) indicate this was probably not disturbed after its initial deposition. The material could be discarded.

CLAY PIPE*By Gary Taylor***Introduction**

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

All the clay pipe is in good archive-stable condition.

Results

Table 4, Clay pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
001					2	2	4	Stems only	19 th century

Provenance

The clay pipes are probably fairly local products of southern Leicestershire, perhaps from nearby Market Harborough. They were recovered from a made ground of topsoil.

Range

Only stems were recovered and all were 19th century in date.

Potential

Other than providing some dating evidence the clay pipes are of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
001	20 th	Date on glass
005	Late 17 th to 18 th	
015	16 th – 18 th	Based on brick
024	1920-50	Based on glass

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Davey, PJ, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88

Sawday, D, 2008 *List of ceramic codenames for Leicestershire*, unpublished.

Slowikowski, AM, Nenck, B and Pearce, J, 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J, Vince, AG and Nailor, V, 2005 *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
001	SLIP	Red	Jar	1	1	78	Base	Yorks?	17 th to 18 th
001	PEARL		Dish/bowl	1	1	4	Base		Late 18 th to 19 th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
001	CREA		?	1	1	2	BS	Flake	Mid 18th to 19th
001	CIST		Drinking vessel	1	1	11	BS		Mid 15th to 16th
001	BL		Jar/bowl	1	1	28	BS		17th to 18th
005	MY		Bowl	1	1	54	Rim		17th to 18th
005	MY		Jar	1	1	104	Base		17th to 18th
015	BRK	Oxidised fine sandy	50 x 11 x 22cm	1	1	2403		Complete	16th to 18th
024	WHITE		?	1	1	11	Handle	Blue wash	19th to 20th
024	TGE		Hollow	1	1	22	BS	Blue and green handpainted design	18th
024	CREA		Bowl	1	1	25	Base with footring		Mid 18th to 19th
024	WHITE		Plate	1	1	104	Rim	Blue transfer print	19th to 20th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

29	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
15	Sheets of scale drawings
4	Daily Record Sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Leicestershire Museums Service

Accession Number: X.A79.2009

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HTHR 09

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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