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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE AND  
RECORDING  
DURING SEWER FLOOD ALLEVIATION WORKS  
AT COURT ROAD AND MAIN STREET,  
THURNBY, LEICESTERSHIRE  
(THMS 08)**

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**Work Undertaken For  
PICK EVERARD**

December 2008

Report Compiled by  
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

National Grid Reference: SK6465 0374 – SK 6488 0385

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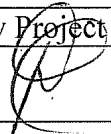
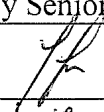
APS Report No: 133/08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**



**Quality Control**  
 Archaeological Attendance and recording at Thurnby,  
 Leicestershire (THMS08)

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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date:	Date: 13-12-08

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with sewer flood alleviation works for properties on Court Road and Main Street, Thurnby, Leicestershire.*

*The monitoring was required as the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) showed the groundworks to be located within the historic core of Thurnby village, close to the medieval parish church and within an area where Romano-British remains and burials have been recorded.*

*The watching brief revealed deposits of natural sand and clay, as well as earlier road surfaces and bedding of probable 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, sealed by modern tarmac. Two recent services were also identified.*

*Archaeological artefacts were limited to four fragments of handmade 18<sup>th</sup> century brick recovered from a single context.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

The programme of monitoring and recording, took the form of an archaeological watching brief, 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 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Pick Everard to

undertake archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for a sewer flood alleviation scheme, at Thurnby, Leicestershire. The monitoring was requested by Leicestershire County Council due to the archaeological sensitivity of the location of the groundworks within the historic core of the village and its proximity to nearby Romano-British remains. The work was undertaken between the 31<sup>st</sup> of October and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December 2008.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Thurnby is located approximately 5km east of Leicester, adjoining the city boundary in the administrative district of Harborough. The groundworks monitored extended for some 380m along Court Road and Main Street from off Gilstead Close in the south, northwards to just off the western access of Hollies Way, between National Grid References SK64650374 and SK 64880385.

Thurnby lies on the western slopes of the east Leicestershire uplands, largely occupying the relatively high ground between two streams which join on the parish boundary and flow west to the Soar ([www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)). The site lies on ground which rises slightly from southwest to northeast from approximately 90m to 100m above OD.

Due to the urban character of the area, local soils have not been mapped, but immediately to the east are soils of the Ragdale Association, slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils formed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Neither Thurnby nor the associated hamlet of Bushby are mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although they probably formed part of the 28 carucates of land accounted under Stoughton. References to

Thurnby church first appear in c.1143 when it was granted to Leicester Abbey (www.british-history.ac.uk).

First documented as *Thirneby* in 1239 and *Turnebi* in 1318, the place name Thurnby is derived from Old Norse, meaning ‘BY at a thorn-bush’ (Ekwall 1989). The ending ‘BY’ refers to a farmstead or village (Cameron 1998).

The route of the new sewer line ran entirely within the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village, passing close to the medieval parish church (HER Ref. No MLE13579), which may have Saxon origins, despite not being referenced before c.1143. Various Romano-British remains have also been recorded nearby, including burials (MLE2539) and occupation remains (MLE2538) to the east of Court Road.

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation 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

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of engineering pits along the line of the new sewer (Pits 1-6). The pipe itself was then inserted horizontally by a drill positioned in these pits with no further archaeological observations possible.

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 1. 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 the records were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Earlier road surfaces
Phase 3	Modern road surfaces

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

### 5.1 Natural Deposits

Natural deposits were encountered in all the engineering pits with the exception of Pit 2 where excavation was discontinued due to the presence of recent services.

Natural strata varied along the course of the scheme. At the southern end of the groundworks along Court Road it was found to comprise clayey silt (005, 006 and 007), clay (027) and boulder clay (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 Sections 1 and 6). To the north along Main Street it natural deposits comprised clayey sand (016 and 022) and sand (019) (Fig.2 and Fig.3 Sections 3, 4 and 5).

### 5.2 Earlier road surfaces

Earlier pre-tarmac road surfaces and make-up deposits were identified on both Court Road and Main Street. On Court Road, at the southern end of the groundworks,

within Pit 1, earlier surfaces were found to comprise layers of large cobbles (004) and rounded stones and pebbles (003) and (002) all set within silty clay (Fig.2 and Fig.3 Section 1). At the eastern end of the groundworks, along Main Street, deposits of sandy clay containing cobbles (015 and 018) were interpreted as possible make up deposits for earlier road surfaces (Fig. 2 and Fig.3 Sections 3 and 4).

Although fragments of hand made 18<sup>th</sup> century brick were recovered from (018), this material is likely to be residual and all the surfaces are likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, representing the final phase of the road beds, prior to their sealing with tarmac (Appendix 3).

### 5.1 Recent Deposits

All the underlying deposits were overlain by deposits of hard core (009, 012, 021, 025 and 026), sealed by tarmac (001, 008, 011, 017, 020, 023 and 024) forming the present surfaces of both Court Road and Main Street.

Modern services beneath the present roads were also identified (010) and [014].

## 6. DISCUSSION

No archaeological remains were identified during the monitoring, the only artefacts recovered being four fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> century handmade brick recovered from road make up deposit (018). Clearly re-deposited as hardcore, the excavator noticed a similarity between the brick fragments and the fabric of an adjacent building, Number 33 Main Street.

It is likely that the area covered by the route of the new flood alleviation sewer has lain within the road network of Thurnby for a considerable period of time and that any remains which may have once been present will have been destroyed through rutting, the constant use of the

road or truncated during the laying and relaying of surfaces.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological monitoring and recording was required during groundworks for a sewer flood alleviation scheme by Severn Trent Water along Court Road and Main Street, Thurnby, Leicestershire.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, within the medieval and post-medieval core of Thurnby, passing close to the parish church which may have Anglo-Saxon antecedents. In addition to this various Romano-British remains have been recorded nearby, including burials (MLE2539) and occupation remains (MLE2538) to the east of Court Road.

The watching brief revealed deposits of natural sand and clay, as well as earlier road surfaces and bedding of probable 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, sealed by modern tarmac. Two recent services were also identified.

No archaeological features were found, the only archaeological artefacts recovered being four fragments of residual 18<sup>th</sup> century hand made brick found within a road bedding deposit.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Paul Cannaby of Pick Everard who commissioned the work on behalf of Severn Trent Water. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble who, along with Tom Lane, edited this report.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
Site Supervisors: Jim Snee, Bob Garland,  
Kevin Trott and Jim Robertson  
Photographic reproduction: Thomas  
Bradley-Lovekin  
Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin and  
Susan Unsworth  
Post-excavation analysis: Thomas  
Bradley-Lovekin

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
DoE Department of the Environment  
GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain  
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



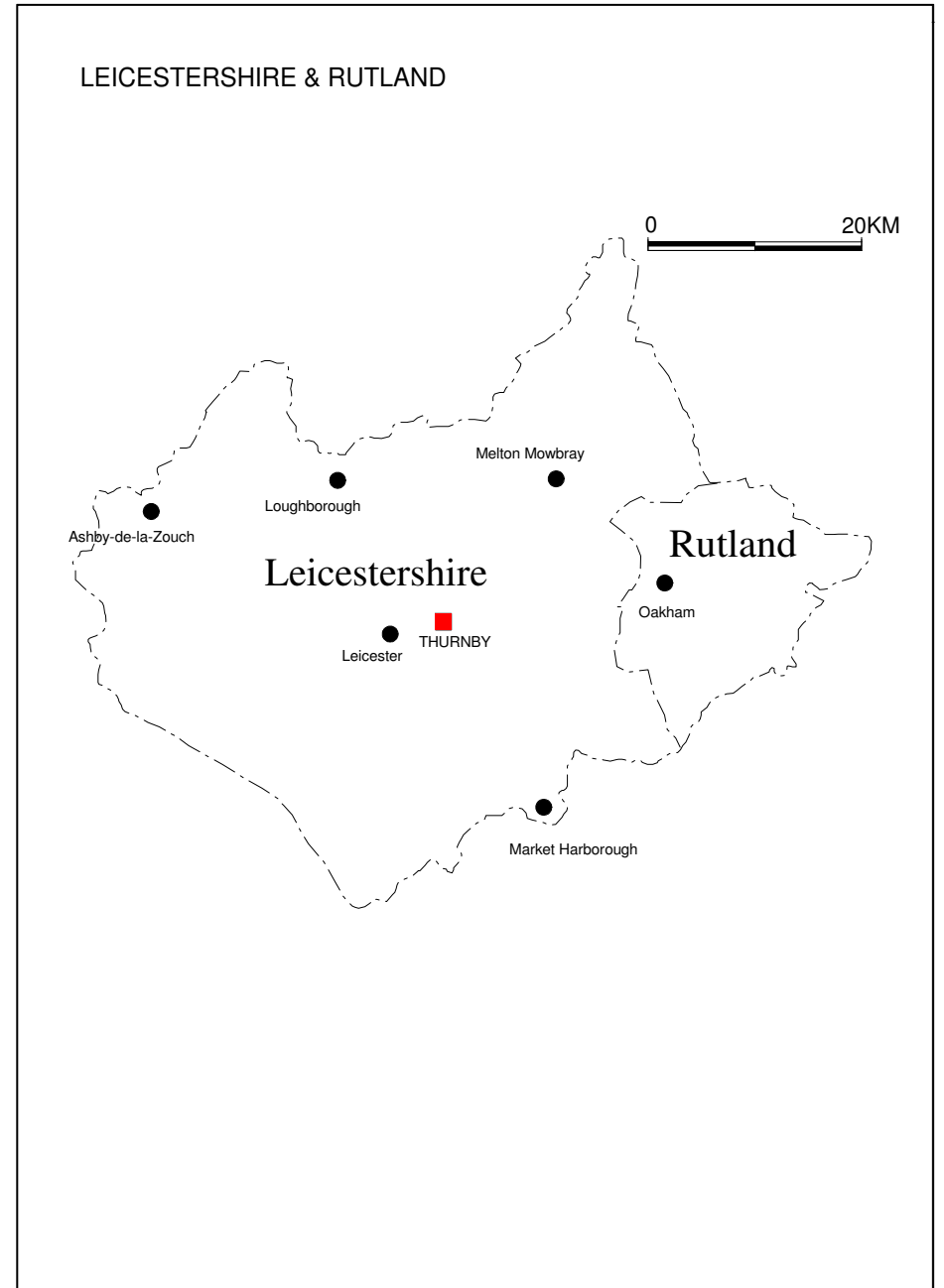
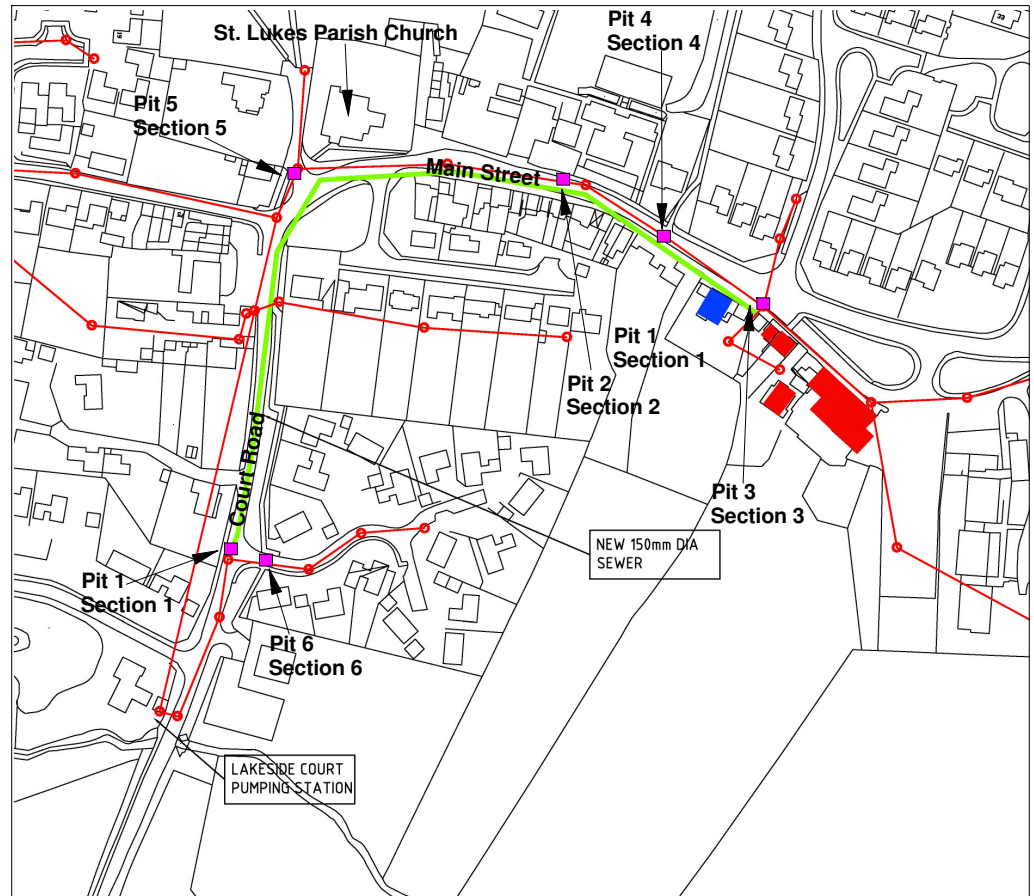


Figure 1: General location map



■ Engineering Pit

SK Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001


	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Thurnby Main Street THMS08		
Not to Scale	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 133/08

Figure 2 Site location map showing position of Pits 1-6

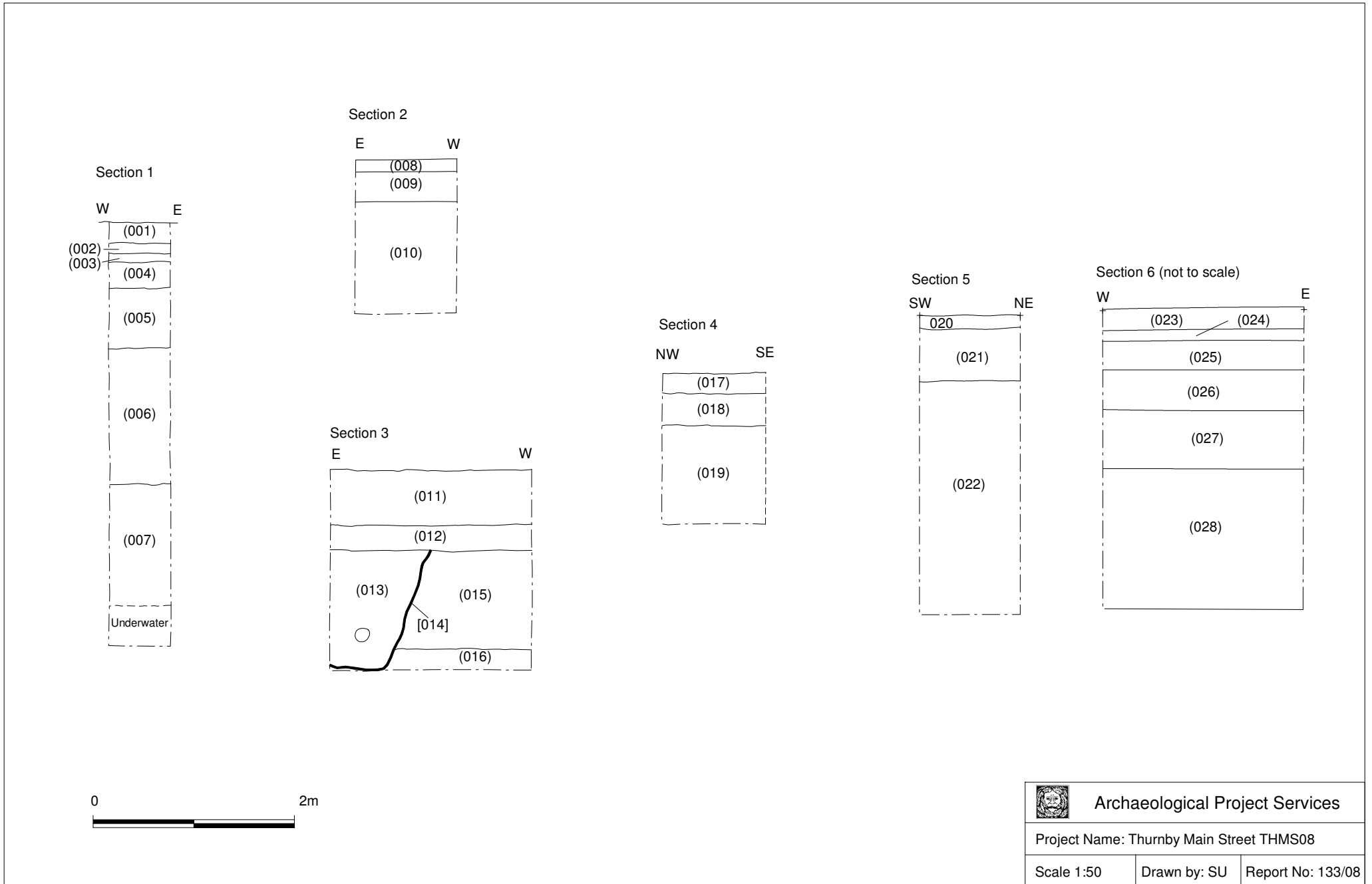


Figure 3 Sections 1 to 6.



Plate 1 East facing view along Main Street from St Lukes Church, prior to excavation of engineering pits



Plate 2 East facing view Pit 1



Plate 3 South facing view Pit 3

**Appendix 1**

**COURT ROAD AND MAIN STREET, THURNBY  
SEWER FLOOD ALLEVIATION**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATTENDANCE AND RECORDING**

National Grid Reference: SK 646 038

**PREPARED FOR  
PICK EVERARD**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**OCTOBER 2008**

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## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *Archaeological monitoring and recording is required during groundworks associated with sewer flood alleviation works for properties on Main Street, Thurnby, Leicestershire.*
- 1.2 *The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the proposed sewer line lies with the historic core of Thurnby village.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will comprise a watching brief involving attendance and recording during all phases of the work resulting in ground disturbance.*
- 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 groundworks associated with a proposed sewer flood alleviation scheme along Court Road and Main Street, Thurnby, 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 Thurnby lies about four miles east of Leicester, adjoining the city boundary. The proposed works will extend for some 380m along Court Road and Main Street from off Gilstead Close in the south, northwards to just off the western access of Hollies Way, between Grid References SK6465 0374 and SK 6488 0385.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Following consultation regarding the archaeological impact of the scheme, Richard Clark, Senior Planning Archaeologists of Leicestershire County Council commented that "to ensure that any archaeological remains present are dealt with appropriately, you should provide professional archaeological attendance for inspection and recording during all of the groundworks for the proposed development. A contingency provision for emergency recording and detailed excavation should be made. The Archaeology Section will provide a formal Brief for the work at your request. The applicant should then obtain a suitable written specification and costings for the archaeological recording from an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority. This should be submitted to this Archaeology Section for approval before the start of development."
- 4.2 This document forms the written specification referred to above.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Due to the urban character of the area local soils have not been mapped but immediately to the east are soils of the Ragdale Association, slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils formed on chalky till. (Hodge *et al.* 1984).
- 5.2 Thurnby lies on the western slopes of the east Leicestershire uplands, largely occupying the relatively high ground between two streams which join on the parish boundary and flow west to the Soar ([www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22075](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=22075)). The site lies on ground which rises slightly from southwest to northeast from approximately 90m to 100m above OD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 In response to consultation regarding the archaeological impact of the scheme the Senior Planning Archaeologists of Leicestershire County Council commented that "the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the proposed sewer line lies entirely within the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village. It runs through the centre of the village, close to the medieval church (HER Ref. No. MLE13579), which may have Saxon origins. As well as this medieval/post-medieval potential, various Roman remains have also been recorded nearby. To the east of Court Road occupation remains (MLE2538) and numerous burials (MLE2539) have been recorded. It is possible that Roman remains may extend onto the line of the proposed sewer. Consequently, there is likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the development.

## 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 groundworks.
- 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 archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly 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 field work 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 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 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 seven days notice in writing before 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 monitoring 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. Should archaeological remains of greater significance or intensity be encountered there is additional provision for a site assistant.
- 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 - J Young, Independent Specialist
	Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, 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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Specification: Version 1, October 2008

**APPENDIX 2**  
**Context Summary**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	Test Pit 1	Black Tarmac	0.20m	Modern road surface
002	Test Pit 1	Firm mid-reddish brown silty clayey sand, frequent angular and rounded stones and pebbles	0.10m	Possible post-medieval early modern road surface
003	Test Pit 1	Firm mid-orange brown sandy silty clay, frequent angular and rounded stones and pebbles, occasional cobbles	0.10m	Possible post-medieval early modern road surface
004	Test Pit 1	Firm mid-greyish brown sandy silty clay, frequent moderate to large rounded cobbles.	0.24m	Possible post-medieval early modern road surface
005	Test Pit 1	Firm mid-yellowish brown sandy clayey silt	0.60m	Natural
006	Test Pit 1	Compact mid-yellowish/ greyish brown clayey silt	1.36m	Natural
007	Test Pit 1	Compact dark grey clayey silt	1.20m	Natural
008		Dark grey tarmac	0.12m	Modern road surface
009		Friable dark grey/ mottled red hardcore	0.30m	Hardcore
010		Friable yellowish brown sandy clayey silt.	1.12m	Fill of modern service trench
011		Black Tarmac	0.55m	Modern road surface
012		Firm pale yellowish brown limestone rubble with sandy clay	0.25m	Hardcore for road
013		Firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay	1.20m	Fill of modern pipe trench [014]
014		North south aligned cut	1.20m	Modern pipe trench
015		Firm mid-greyish brown sandy clay, contains stones and	1.00m	Possible make-up for earlier road surface

<b>Context</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth/ Height</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
		cobbles		
016		Firm reddish brown clayey sand	0.20m	Natural
017		Black Tarmac	0.20m	Road surface
018		Firm mid-brown sandy clay contained frequent pebbles and large to medium cobbles and occasional ceramic building material.	0.30m	Possible make-up for earlier road surface
019		Firm mid-orange brown sand	>1.00m	Natural
020		Black Tarmac	0.12m	Modern road surface
021		Loose dark grey road stone	0.05m	Modern hardcore
022		Loose mid-yellowish brown slightly clayey sand	>2.30m	Natural
023		Very dark grey tarmac	0.20m	Modern road surface
024		Black tarmac	0.10m	Modern road surface
025		Loose reddish brown roadstone	0.15m	Modern hardcore
026		Firm mid to dark brown roadstone	0.30m	Modern hardcore
027		Firm mottled light brownish grey clay	0.50m	Natural
028		Firm light to medium brown boulder clay natural	1.4m	Natural

## Appendix 3

**THE FINDS****CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL***By Anne Boyle***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 318 grams were recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1.

**Condition**

All the fragments appear to come from the same brick. Patchy soot is evident on one fragment.

**Results***Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cxt	Cname	Full name	fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
018	BRK	Brick	Red; fine oxidised sandy + ca lumps	4	318	Handmade; same brick?; sand bedded; soot	18th

**Provenance**

Brick fragments came from road makeup deposit (018).

**Potential**

The ceramic building material poses no problems for long term storage. No further work is required.

**Summary**

Four fragments of 18th century brick were recovered from a single context.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 2 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 2, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
018	18th	Date on CBM

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG            Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group  
CBM              Ceramic Building Material

CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
W (g)	Weight (grams)

## **REFERENCES**

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>



## APPENDIX 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretation 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].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
<b>Saxo-Norman</b>	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.

## Appendix 5

The archive consists of:

28	Context records
4	Permatrace drawing sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
10	Daily record sheets

All primary records 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 County Council Environment and Heritage Services  
Room 500  
Leicester Road  
GLENFIELD  
LE3 8TE

Accession Number: X. A139.2008

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: THMS08

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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