

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:**  
**TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF ORCHARD LANE, GREAT GLEN, LEICESTERSHIRE**

Planning Application: Pre-planning  
NGR: SP 6567 9724  
Museum Accession Number: X.A65.2012  
AAL Site Code: GRGL 12  
OASIS ID: allenarc1-130843



Report prepared for  
Mr Konrad Parlour

By  
Allen Archaeology Limited  
Report Number 2012061

July 2012



The  
Authority on  
Archaeological  
Planning  
Services



## Contents

Executive Summary	1
<b>1.0</b> Introduction	2
<b>2.0</b> Site Location and Description	2
<b>3.0</b> Planning Background	2
<b>4.0</b> Methodology	3
<b>5.0</b> Aims and Objectives	3
<b>6.0</b> Methodology	3
<b>7.0</b> Results	4
7.1 Trench 1	4
7.2 Trench 2	4
7.3 Trench 3	5
<b>8.0</b> Discussion and Conclusions	6
<b>9.0</b> Effectiveness of Methodology	7
<b>10.0</b> Acknowledgements	7
<b>11.0</b> References	7
 <b>List of Appendices</b>	
<b>Appendix 1:</b> Colour Plates	8
<b>Appendix 2:</b> Post-Roman Ceramic Report	10
<b>Appendix 3:</b> Coin Report	12
<b>Appendix 4:</b> Animal Bone Report	13
<b>Appendix 5:</b> Context Summary List	14

### List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Site location with development site shown in red  
**Figure 2:** Trench location with site outlined in red and trenches outlined in blue  
**Figure 3:** Trench 1 plan and section  
**Figure 4:** Trench 2 plan  
**Figure 5:** Trench 2 section  
**Figure 6:** Trench 3 plan and sections  
**Figure 7:** Topographic survey showing earthwork contours in relation to the trenches

### List of Plates

- Plate 1:** General view of the site and earthworks, looking south-east  
**Plate 2:** East facing section of ditch [102]. 2m and 0.5m scales  
**Plate 3:** Detailed representative shot of cobbled surface 204, looking north-west. 2m and 0.5m scales  
**Plate 4:** View of Trench 2, looking west. 2m and 1m scales  
**Plate 5:** Trench 3 showing wall foundation 301, looking north-north-west. 2m and 1m scales  
**Plate 6:** Wall foundations 301 and 306. 2 x 0.10m scales

### Document Control

Element	Name	Date
Report prepared by:	Maria Piirainen	30/07/2012
Illustrations prepared by:	Robert Evershed and Maria Piirainen	30/07/2012
Report edited by:	Gavin Glover	30/07/2012
Report produced by:	AAL 2012061	30/07/2012

Allen Archaeology reports are printed double-sided on 100% recycled paper to reduce our carbon footprint

### **Executive Summary**

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Mr Konrad Parlour to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land east of Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leicestershire.
- The proposed development lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, with earthworks of possible medieval date being present in the immediate vicinity. The evaluation has shown that buried structural remains of medieval or post-medieval date and a cobbled surface of possible late medieval date survive within the proposed development area, whilst an archaeologically sterile area towards the eastern end of the proposed development may be the result of modern landscaping works.

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Mr Konrad Parlour to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Orchard Lane, in Great Glen, Leicestershire.
- 1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting undertaken as part of the evaluation conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008), and follows a specification produced by this company (AAL 2012).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service within six months of the completion of the project and will be stored under the Museum Accession Number X.A65.2012.

## **2.0 Site Location and Description**

- 2.1 The proposed development is located in the parish of Great Glen, in the administrative district of Harborough District Council, approximately 10km south-east of central Leicester and 13km to the north-west of Market Harborough. It lies to the south of the core of Great Glen, to the east of Orchard Lane and is centred on NGR SP 6567 9724 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The footprint of the proposed development lies towards the northern end of a sub-rectangular block of land measuring c.0.73 hectares, the majority of which is dominated by pronounced earthworks which form a series of banks, raised areas and platforms which vary in elevation between 101-103.4m OD. The northern end of the block of land is however relatively flat, lying between 100-101m OD and the proposed development lies in this area.
- 2.3 The bedrock geology comprises Charmouth Mudstone Formation, but superficial deposits have not been recorded ([http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google.html)).

## **3.0 Planning Background**

- 3.1 The proposed development comprises the construction of a single dwelling, the planning application for which will represent a resubmission of a previous application (Reference 11/00891/FUL).
- 3.2 In order to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area a desk-based assessment of the site has previously been undertaken (AAL 2012). This identified the potential for significant archaeological remains to survive within the proposed development area. Following discussions with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, it was agreed that a programme of trial trenching should be undertaken to further characterise the archaeological resource in order to inform the development of appropriate strategies to mitigate the effects of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). This superseded Planning Policy

Statement 5 (PPS5) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010) in March 2012.

#### **4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 The preceding archaeological desk-based assessment (AAL 2012) identified a significant archaeological potential for the proposed development area and this information is summarised below.
- 4.2 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity, derived from scatters of worked lithic material and Iron Age pottery. Scatters of residual Roman material have also been identified nearby, with a putative villa site c.900m to the north.
- 4.3 Only a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery has been identified in the vicinity of the site, although documentary evidence suggests the area was the centre of an important royal estate.
- 4.4 Great Glen was a relatively prosperous settlement in the medieval period, and there are numerous earthworks of medieval settlement and agriculture, which extend into the development area. Elements of these earthworks have been investigated archaeologically and have produced evidence for stone buildings and pottery ranging in date from the 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### **5.0 Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 The purpose of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to allow the formulation of a policy for the management of the archaeological resource at the site.
- 5.1 Evidence was gathered with the aim of establishing the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality and importance of archaeological deposits. The objective was to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains to be made, and to assess the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource.

#### **6.0 Methodology**

- 6.1 The fieldwork was carried out by a team of three experienced archaeologists from AAL between Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> and Friday 6<sup>th</sup> July 2012. The trial trenching consisted of three trenches, Trenches 1 and 3 measuring 10m in length and Trench 2 measuring 20m in length. A wheeled mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil and overburden from the trenches, down to the first significant archaeological deposit or when natural geology was exposed. All archaeological deposits and features were subsequently investigated by hand.
- 6.2 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were drawn to scale, in plan and section (at scales 1:20 and 1:50). Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy. All photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow, and a selection of these images has been included in Appendix 1.

- 6.3 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Three digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features (e.g. ditch [102]).

## **7.0 Results (Figures 2 - 7)**

### **7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)**

- 7.1.1 A 0.49m thick layer of topsoil, 100, extended across the area of the trench, forming the modern ground surface and directly sealing the natural clay, 101.
- 7.1.2 At the south end of the trench the topsoil sealed an east to west aligned linear feature, [102]. The full width of the feature was not visible within the trench, but it measured at least 1.85m wide and was 0.35m deep. Its northern edge was moderately steep and it had a fairly flat base. It contained two fills, a compact, stony primary fill, 103, which may be derived from the dumping of stone into the feature and a silty clay secondary fill, 104, which seems more likely to have been deposited as a natural accumulation after the feature had fallen out of use. A sherd of pottery dating to the mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from the feature, along with a residual sherd of 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century Stamford Ware pottery and three fragments of animal bone.

### **7.2 Trench 2 (Figures 4 and 5)**

- 7.2.1 A layer of topsoil, 200, formed the modern ground surface in Trench 2 and varied between 0.13m and 0.43m thick. In the western half of the trench it sealed a clay and gravel surface, 202, which had frequent cobble and pebble inclusions along with patches of orange sandy mortar. The surface appeared to form part of either a north-west to south-east orientated metal track or perhaps part of an area of hardstanding.
- 7.2.2 Along the remainder of the trench the topsoil sealed two layers, a layer of highly degraded brick or possible brick dust, 206, and a similar layer, 210, which was most likely a continuation of layer 206. This may have been a demolition layer associated with a brick structure but equally, may have been deliberately deposited during levelling or landscaping works.
- 7.2.3 Layer 210 sealed two north to south aligned wall foundations, 208 and 212. Both had been constructed from a mix of stone and red unfrosted brick fragments, bonded together with sandy lime mortar, but wall 208 had been badly damaged during the insertion of a later land drain and was poorly preserved. The wall foundations ran parallel, 5m apart and their similarity, both in construction materials and alignment, may be an indication that they formed part of a single structure or at least that they were broadly contemporary.
- 7.2.4 A 0.22m thick layer of light greyish brown clay, 205, was encountered in the area defined by the two wall foundations. It was unclear if it had been deposited against the walls or the walls had been cut into it. The deposit did not appear to extend beyond the limits defined by the walls however, indicating that it was more likely to have been deposited against the walls, possibly to raise the ground surface between them.
- 7.2.5 Layer 205 sealed a firm mid greyish brown to light grey sandy clay, 209, in the centre of the trench which extended to the south-west as layer 203. A silver coin, a James VI eight thistle

merk dating to 1602 was recovered from layer 203, along with two sherds of pottery dating to 1550-1650 AD and a fragment of slipware, which may be an early example of a ware type dated to 1650-1750AD. A fragment of brick, also from layer 203, has been broadly dated as 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. The function of layers 203 and 209 is uncertain although they may be the remains of a poorly developed, buried soil, possibly an agricultural soil.

7.2.6 At the eastern end of the trench a layer of mid grey clay, 213, may be a continuation of layers 203 and 209 but its colour and composition suggest that it was more likely to be a continuation of a further similar layer, 211, which was partially visible within a sondage dug to investigate deposits beneath layer 209. The function or purpose of this deposit is unclear and it may have derived from similar processes to those which formed the overlying layers 203 and 209.

7.2.7 A cobbled surface, 214, was revealed beneath layer 213 at the eastern end of the trench. The surface was well preserved and two sherds of pottery of mid 12<sup>th</sup>-mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered, firmly wedged between the cobbles which formed the surface. Similar areas of what appeared to be cobbled surface, 204, 207 and 217, were revealed within sondages further along the trench and the surface may have extended beneath layers 203 and 209 along the majority of the trench. A north to south orientated drain [215], capped with slate slabs, 216, had been cut into the surface close to the eastern end of the trench. It may have been located close to the edge of the surface which appeared to finish approximately 0.20m from the end of the trench. It should be noted however that a field drain had disturbed deposits close to the end of the trench and limit of surface 214 may be more apparent than real.

7.2.8 A combination of surface 214 and later deposits obscured the natural clay, 201, along the majority of the trench. As a result it was only visible at the eastern end of the trench, within sondages cut through the surface and where it had been directly sealed by the surface.

### **7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 6)**

7.3.1 A layer of topsoil, 300, up to 0.26m thick, extended across Trench 3 to form the modern ground surface. At the southern end of the trench it sealed a cut feature, [304], which was only partially visible within the trench. The feature contained a single fill, 305, which produced a 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century brick and three sherds of pottery, two of which dated to 1650-1750 AD, and one of which was of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date. The feature may have been part of a pit or ditch but with so little of it visible within the trench any interpretation is tentative.

7.3.2 A 0.45m wide wall foundation, 301, constructed from unbonded large cobbles and stone, had been partially truncated by feature [304]. It had been trench-built within a construction cut [302], and was orientated east to west, with a northwards return close to the western edge of the trench.

7.3.3 A pit or possible posthole, [310], was encountered to the north of the wall. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill, 311, but did not produce any finds.

7.3.4 Both the wall foundation and pit had been cut into a 0.22m thick layer, 308, which extended across the majority of the trench on the northern side of the wall foundation. It comprised compact grey to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and stones and was distinctly different to the possible buried agricultural soils in Trench 2. It may have been



deposited deliberately in an effort to raise or level the ground surface. A single abraded pottery fragment dated to 1150-1250 AD was recovered from this layer.

- 7.3.5 The wall foundation had also been cut into a second layer, 303, which was confined to the southern side of the wall. It comprised dark grey silty clay with occasional large cobbles. The layer sealed what appeared to be a second possible wall foundation, 306, which had been constructed from large, unbonded, river cobbles and was orientated east to west. It is possible that layer 303 was a layer of debris relating to the demolition of this wall and it is also possible that the ground raising layer 308 was related to it but as relatively little of both the layers and the earlier wall were visible within the trench any interpretation remains uncertain.
- 7.3.6 The possible early wall foundation had been cut directly into natural clay, 309, which was also recorded within a machine excavated sondage at the northern end of the trench and in a hand dug sondage adjacent to wall 301. In both of the sondages layer 308 was shown to directly seal the natural clay.

## **8.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 The trial trench evaluation revealed significant archaeological remains dating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Remains were encountered in all three trenches, however it was apparent that fewer remains and deposits survived in Trench 1. The absence of buried soil layers within this trench is probably an indication that the immediate vicinity of Trench 1 had been subject to substantial truncation. The only feature encountered within the trench, a ditch at the southern end, most likely survived as it was deep enough for its lower part to be unaffected by truncation. Topographic survey of the site (Figure 7) identified two possible large house platforms to the south, whereas the area around Trench 1 was relatively flat in comparison, and this may have been the result of landscaping of the area.
- 8.2 The earliest archaeological features encountered at the site were most likely a cobbled surface of possible medieval date in Trench 2 and potentially the earlier, but undated, of two wall foundations in Trench 3, along with an associated ground raising/levelling layer which produced a sherd of mid 12<sup>th</sup>-mid 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. A later wall foundation in Trench 3 was undated but could also conceivably also be of medieval date, potentially being a replacement of the structure represented by the earlier wall. The cobbled surface most likely dates to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century, based on two sherds of pottery found firmly embedded in it, and may have been part of a yard. The presence of buildings and structures around a yard would not be surprising and the wall foundations in Trench 3 may represent such structures. The limited finds assemblage from the site as a whole may be an indication that any buildings were agricultural rather than domestic in nature and the medieval remains in Trenches 2 and 3 may be the remains of farm buildings and associated surfaces rather than suggestive of habitation.
- 8.3 Dating evidence suggests that by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century the cobbled surface in Trench 2 had fallen out of use and had been covered by clay-rich deposits, which may have been the remains of agricultural soils. The ditch in Trench 1 may have been cut during this phase of activity as it contained a sherd of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery and it perhaps formed a field boundary or similar feature. A feature which was partially visible in Trench 3 may also be of this date but its function is unclear.
- 8.4 The remains of two parallel walls in Trench 2 most likely represent a building constructed on top of the agricultural soils but the date of its origin is unclear. A deposit of clay between the

walls may have been a floor preparation or possibly an attempt to raise the floor level of the building, perhaps in response to flooding resulting from the building's location at the foot of a series of earthworks directly to the south (Figure 7). A possible demolition or landscaping deposit which extended over the remains of the walls may have been derived from the demolition of the building but failed to produce any dating evidence.

- 8.5 A gravel surface at the western end of Trench 2 could be related to the building but is undated. It lay directly beneath the topsoil and could equally be of relatively recent origin.

## **9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology**

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation methodology was appropriate to the nature and extent of the proposed development. It revealed archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date in all three trenches and the remains of structures in two trenches. The finds assemblage from the trenches however was small and consequently the features and deposits encountered were poorly dated and provided little evidence for the economy of the site.

## **10.0 Acknowledgements**

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mr Konrad Parlour for this commission and his cooperation during the field work.

## **11.0 References**

AAL, 2012, *Archaeological desk-based assessment: Land off Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leicestershire*, Allen Archaeology Limited report number AAL 2012029

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, Department for Communities and Local Government

IfA., 1994 (revised 2001 and 2008), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

Knight, D., Vyner, B., Allen, C., 2012, *East Midlands Heritage. An updated research agenda and strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands*, University of Nottingham, Nottingham

Woodforde, J., 1983, *Farm Buildings in England and Wales*, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London

## Appendix 1: Colour Plates



**Plate 1:** General view of the site and earthworks, looking south-east



**Plate 2:** East facing section of ditch [102]. 2m and 0.5m scales



**Plate 3:** Detailed representative shot of cobbled surface 204, looking north-west. 2m and 0.5m scales





**Plate 4:** View of Trench 2, looking west. 2m and 1m scales



**Plate 5:** Trench 3 showing wall foundation 301, looking north-north-west. 2m and 1m scales



**Plate 6:** Wall foundations 301 and 306. 2 x 0.10m scales

## Appendix 2: Post Roman Ceramic Report

By Dr Anne Irving

### POTTERY

Table 1, Summary of the Pottery

Cname	Full name	Leics Cname	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	MB	1550	1750	1	1	6
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	MY	1550	1650	3	3	48
NOTGE	Early Nottingham Glazed ware	NO	1200	1230	1	1	25
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	EA7	1650	1750	2	2	27
ST	Stamford Ware	ST3	970	1200	1	1	4
STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden ware	LY	1150	1250	4	4	67
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>177</b>

Table 2, Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Decoration	Description
104	MY		Straight sided bowl	1	1	21	Rim	Incised parallel lines	
104	ST	A/D	Jar	1	1	4	BS		Soot
203	MY		Jar/ bowl	2	2	27	Base		
203	SLIP	Buff	Jar	1	1	18	BS	Joggled brown slips	
207	STANLY	B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7	Base		Burnt; soot
214	NOTGE		Jug	1	1	25	BS	Applied curved strip	Apple green glaze
214	STANLY	A	Jug?	1	1	47	Handle		Wide strap handle; abraded
305	BL		Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	BS		Flake; abraded
305	SLIP	Buff	Hollow	1	1	9	Base		Fe rich slip
305	STANLY	A	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS		Internal white deposit
308	STANLY	B	Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS		Abraded

### CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
203	BRICK	Fine oxidised sandy + fe + shale	2	973	Same brick; 50 x 120mm; handmade; slop moulded	16th to 18th
305	BRICK	Fine oxidised sandy + fe	10	642	All worn/ abraded; flakes; handmade; discarded	16th to 18th

## SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 4, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comment
104	Mid 16th to mid 17th	
203	Mid 17th to mid 18th	
207	Mid 12th to mid 13th	Date on a single sherd
214	Early to mid 13th	
305	Mid 17th to mid 18th	
308	Mid 12th to mid 13th	Date on a single sherd

### Appendix 3: Coin Report

By Maria Piirainen

This is an assessment report on a single coin found within context 203 on land off Orchard Lane in Great Glen, Leicestershire.

The coin is an eight thistle-merk issued 1602, a year before the accession of James VI to the English throne, when he became James I of England. The exergue is parted by a milling, although damaged, part of the legends are still visible reading 'IACOBUS 6 D G R SCOTORVM' – (James 6 by the grace of God King of Scots) and 'REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT 1602' – (Jehovah protects the king). Later legends would incorporate the union of the two kingdoms and the shield would alter appearance and occasionally be shown on the reverse.

#### Coin Inventory

Ctxt	SF No	W(g)	Thick. (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Id	Denom	Obverse	Reverse	Metal	Mint	Cond	Issue
203	1	<1	<1	c.16	James VI	Eighth thistle-merk (equivalent to 1 Scottish shilling and 8 pence )	Crown above royal lion shield <b>Legend</b> IACOBVS·6·[D·G·R·SCOTORVM]	Crown above thistle <b>Legend</b> REGEM·[I]OVA·[PROTEGIT·]1602	Silver	Edinburgh ?	Fractured edges and worn but thistle and shield still well recognisable, hairlines visible on reverse	1602

#### Recommendations for Further Work

The coin should be retained within the site archive for future research. Conservation will be required for long term storage.

#### References

Brooke, G.C., 1942. *Methuen's Handbooks of Archaeology. English Coins from the Seventh Century to the Present Day*. Methuen & Co. Ltd, London

Seaby, P. 1970. *Standard Catalogue of British Coins Part 1. British Coins From the 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC until 1816*. Seaby's Numismatic Publications Ltd, London

## Appendix 4: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

### Introduction

A total of 7 (409g) refitted fragments of animal bone were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd at on land off Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leicestershire. The animal bone assemblage was recovered from Trench 1 undated ditch/hollow way [102] and Trench 2 layer (203) dated from the mid 17<sup>th</sup> – mid 18<sup>th</sup> century and cobbled surface (214) dated from the early- mid 13<sup>th</sup> century.

### Results

The remains were of a moderate overall condition, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Butchery evidence was noted on a cattle metatarsal recovered from ditch/hollow way [102] and cattle radius recovered from layer (203). The butchery marks on bone fragments appear to be consistent with jointing of the carcass.

No evidence of pathology, burning or gnawing was noted on any of the remains.

Table 1, Summary of Identified Bone

Cut	Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
102	104	Cattle	Metatarsal	R	1	77	Proximal articulation, knife cuts circling the articular surface. Bp=49mm
		Large Mammal Size	Thoracic	B	1	11	Spinous process
		Sheep/Goat	Tooth	R	1	2	Lower M1=g
N/A	203	Cattle	Radius	L	1	112	Proximal articulation and shaft. Two chop marks on the medial side of the shaft. Bp=76mm
N/A	214	Equid (Horse Family)	Mandible	L	1	138	Body and goneal angle fragment, Deciduous molar and Permanent premolars in just in wear
		Equid (Horse Family)	Tooth	R	2	69	Two lower premolars, associated with above.

As can be seen from Table 1, *Equid* (Horse Family) were the predominant species identified within the assemblage, followed by cattle, with fragments of Sheep/Goat also present within the assemblage. The *equid* remains identified are thought to have originated from the same individual.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation. In the event of further work the site is liable to produce more remains of a similar nature with a moderate/good potential to provide more information on the underlying husbandry practices and utilisation undertaken on site.

### References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge



## Appendix 5: Context Summary List

### Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Moderately firm dark brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, seals 103	Topsoil
101	Layer	Very firm silty clay, sealed by 103	Natural glacial till
102	Cut	E-W aligned linear with shallow gradual sloping sides and flat base, contains 103 and 104	Cut of possible ditch
103	Fill	Firm mid orange brown silty clay and rounded/sub-rounded cobbles	Primary fill of ditch [102]
104	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay and rare pebbles	Secondary fill of ditch [102]

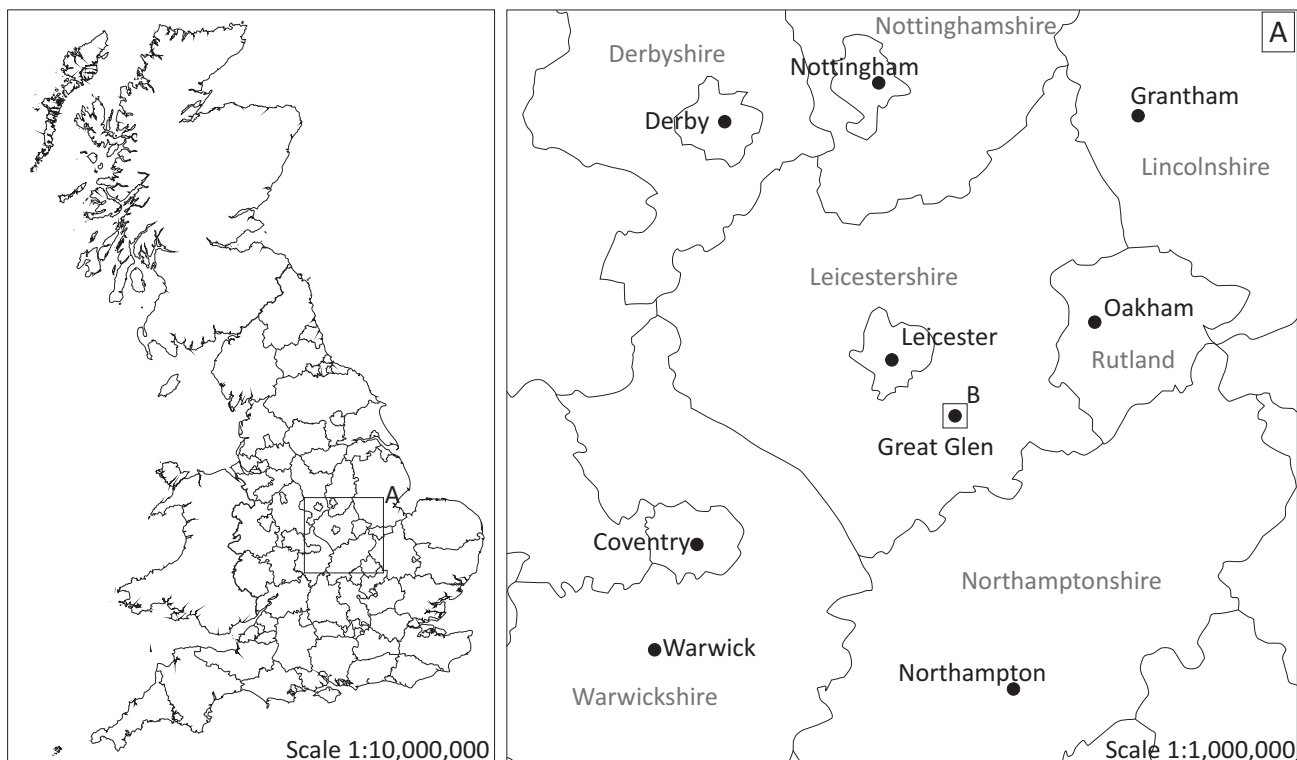
### Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Firm dark brown sandy silty clay with occasional modern debris	Topsoil
201	Layer	Very firm and compact mid bluish grey silty clay with water worn cobbles and pebbles	Natural glacial till
202	Layer	Firm mottled dark greyish brown silty sandy clay and gravel with patches of orange sandy mortar and frequent cobbles	Clayey gravel surface
203	Layer	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay	Clay deposit, same as 209
204	Surface	Compact mid brownish grey rounded cobbles and pebbles	Cobbled surface, same as 207, 214, 217
205	Layer	Firm light brownish grey clay	Possible ground raising deposit
206	Layer	Friable mid red and brown degraded brick and silty clay	Demolition spread
207	Surface	Compact mid brownish grey rounded cobbles and pebbles	Cobbled surface, same as 204, 214, 217
208	Structure	N-S aligned masonry of irregular limestone bonded with sandy lime mortar	Wall
209	Layer	Firm light grey clay	Clay deposit, same as 203
210	Layer	Friable mid red degraded brick and silty clay	Landscaped demolition spread
211	Layer	Firm mid grey clay	Clay deposit, same as 213
212	Structure	N-S aligned masonry of red brick and irregular stone bonded with sandy lime mortar	Wall
213	Layer	Firm mid grey clay	Clay deposit, same as 211
214	Surface	Compact mid brownish grey rounded cobbles and pebbles	Cobbled surface, same as 204, 207, 217
215	Cut	N-S aligned linear with vertical sides and flat base	Cut of drain
216	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel capped with small slate slabs	Fill and slate cap of drain [215]
217	Surface	Coarse and compact greyish red and greenish brown water worn cobbles and pebbles	Cobbled surface, same as 204, 207, 214

### Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Moderately loose dark brown silty clay with occasional pebbles	Topsoil
301	Structure	N-S and E-W aligned structure of un-bonded cobbles and stones	Wall foundation
302	Cut	N-S and E-W aligned linear with vertical sides and flat base, contains 301	Construction cut of wall 301
303	Layer	Compact grey to dark grey silty clay with occasional large cobbles	Silty clay deposit

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
304	Cut	Irregular N-S aligned linear with steep irregular sides and undulated base, contains 305	Cut feature
305	Fill	Fairly compact mid brownish grey clayey wilt with occasional limestone fragments and pebbles	Fill of [304]
306	Structure	E-W aligned un-bonded large cobbles and pebbles	Wall foundation
307	Fill	Moderately well compact greyish dark brown silty clay with occasional large cobbles and stones	Infill of construction cut [302]
308	Layer	Compact grey to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and stones	Silty clay layer
309	Layer	Well compact dark grey clay with pebbles and occasional stones	Natural glacial till
310	Cut	Sub-circular feature with steep sides and curved base, contains 311	Cut of possible posthole
311	Fill	Moderately compact greyish brown and orange silty clay and gravel	Fill of posthole [310]



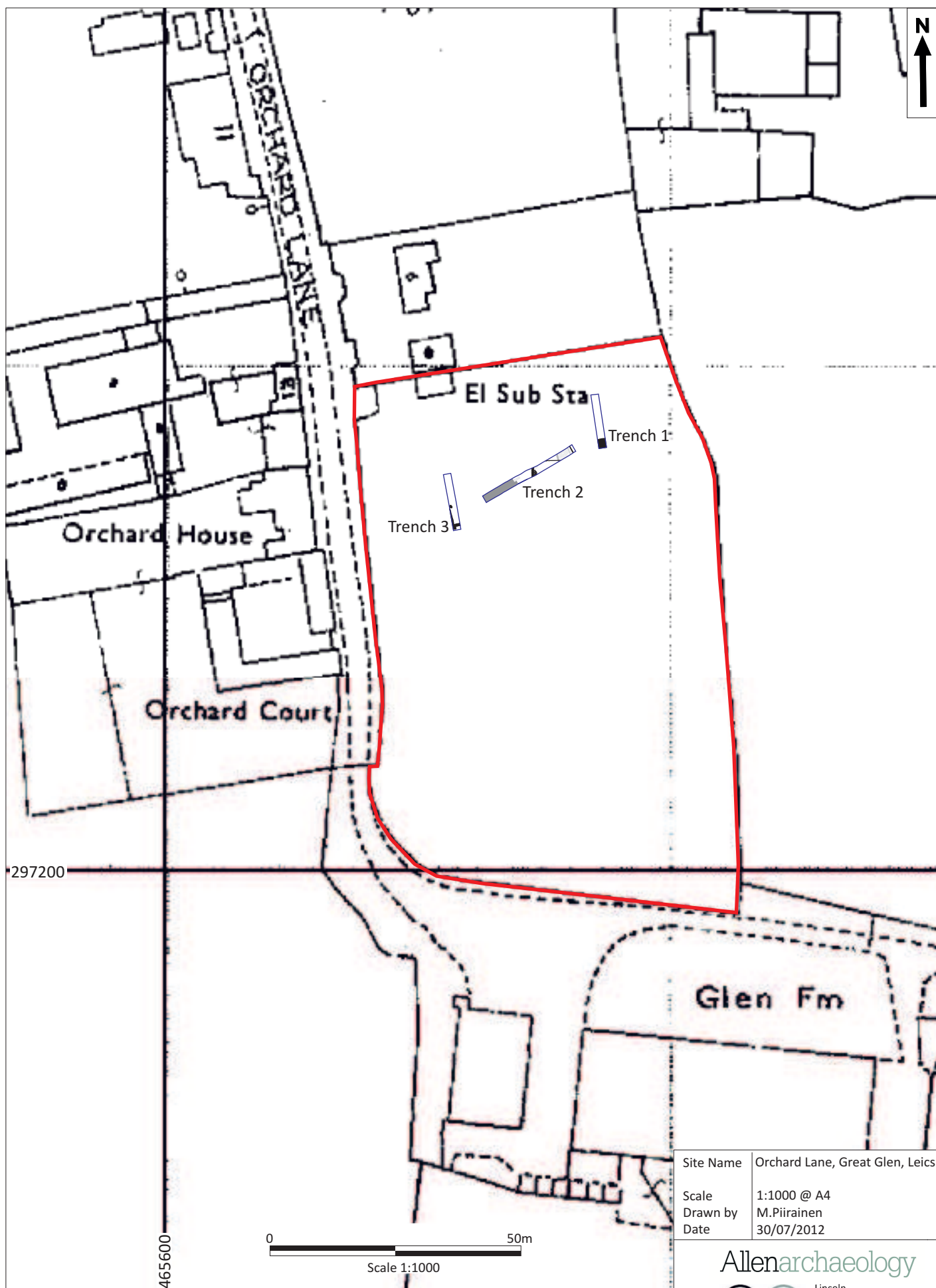
**Figure 1:** Site location with development site shown in red  
 © Crown Copyright 2006. All rights reserved. Licence Number 100047330

Allenarchaeology



Lincoln  
 Birmingham  
 Cambridge  
 Southampton

[www.allenarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.allenarchaeology.co.uk)



**Figure 2:** Trench location with site outlined in red and trenches outlined in blue

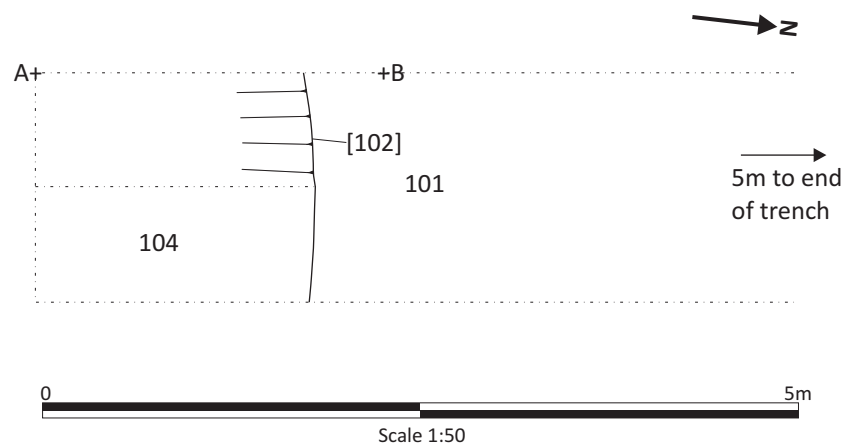
Site Name	Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leics.
Scale	1:1000 @ A4
Drawn by	M.Piirainen
Date	30/07/2012

Allenarchaeology

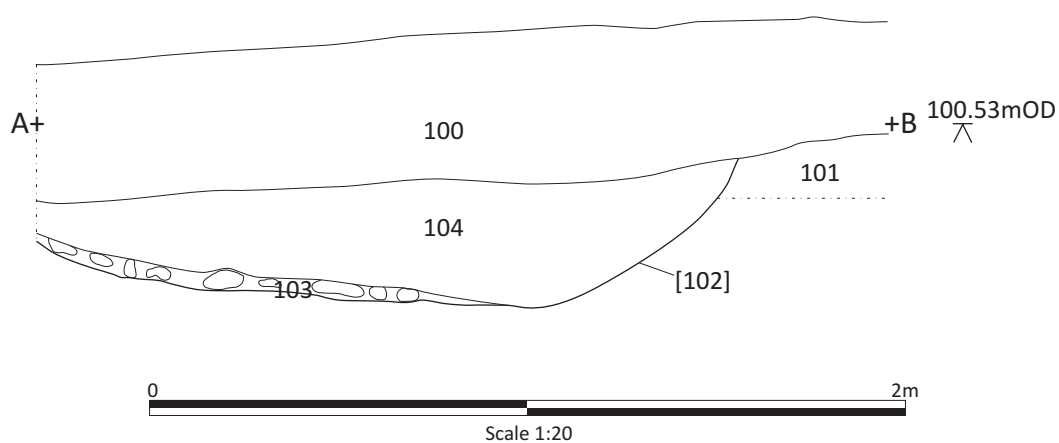


Lincoln  
Birmingham  
Cambridge  
Southampton

[www.allenarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.allenarchaeology.co.uk)



### East Facing Section



Site Name	Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leics.
Scale	1:50 and 1:20 @ A4
Drawn by	R. Evershed
Date	30/07/2012

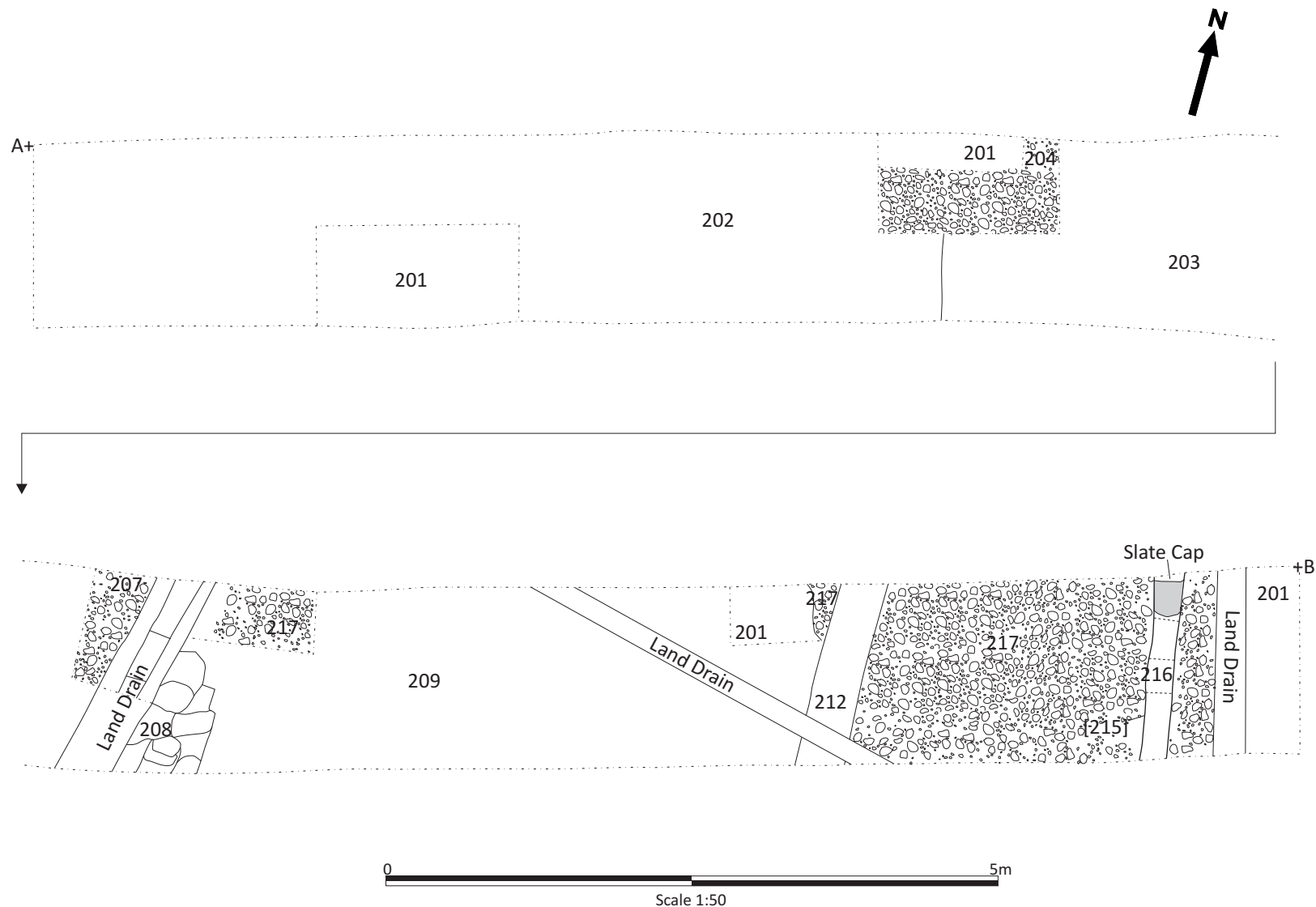
Allenarchaeology



Lincoln  
Birmingham  
Cambridge  
Southampton

[www.allenarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.allenarchaeology.co.uk)

**Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section**



**Figure 4:** Trench 2 plan

Site Name	Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leics
Scale	1:50 @ A4
Drawn by	R. Evershed
Date	30/07/2012

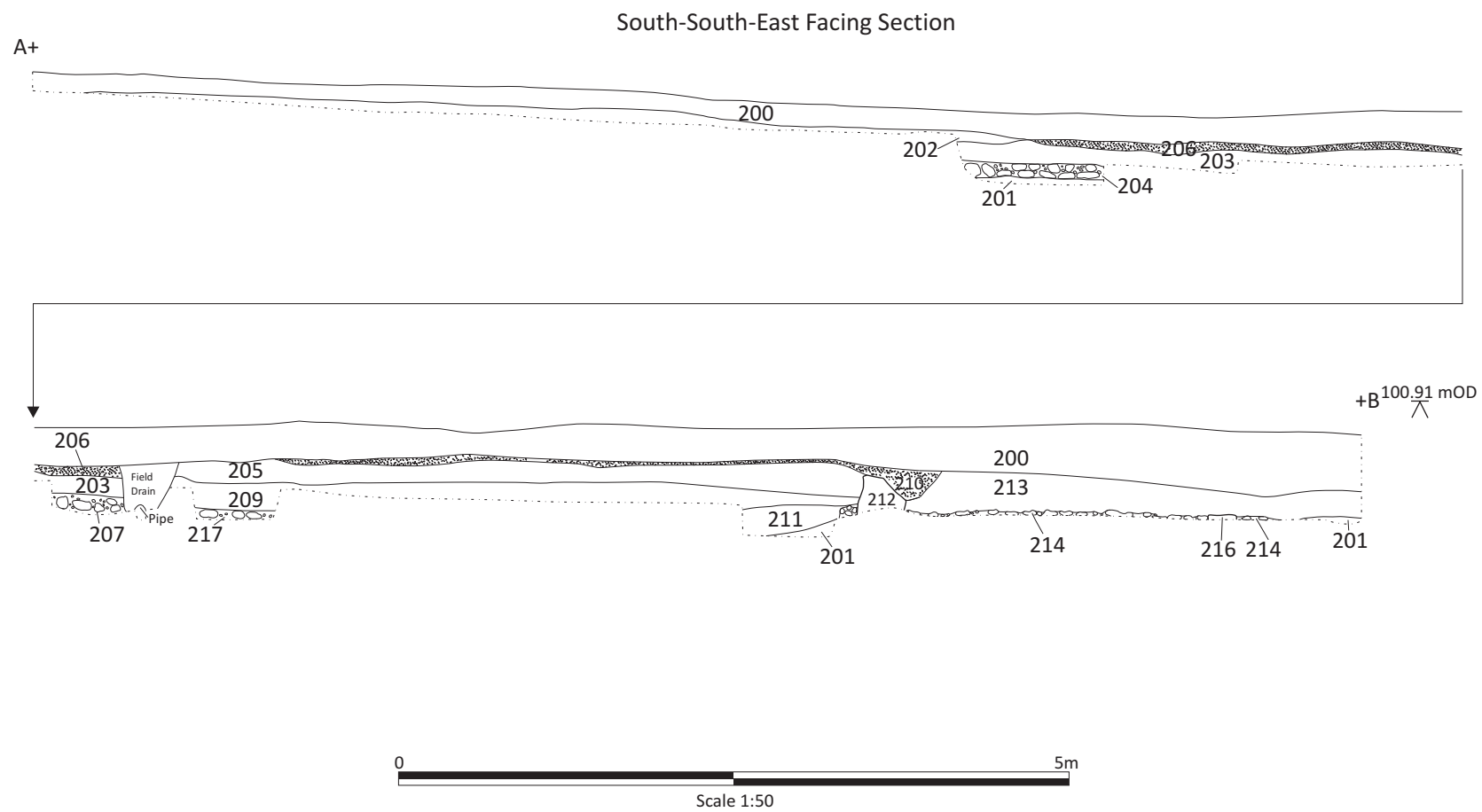
Allenarchaeology



Lincoln  
Birmingham  
Cambridge  
Southampton

[www.allenarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.allenarchaeology.co.uk)





**Figure 5:** Trench 2 section

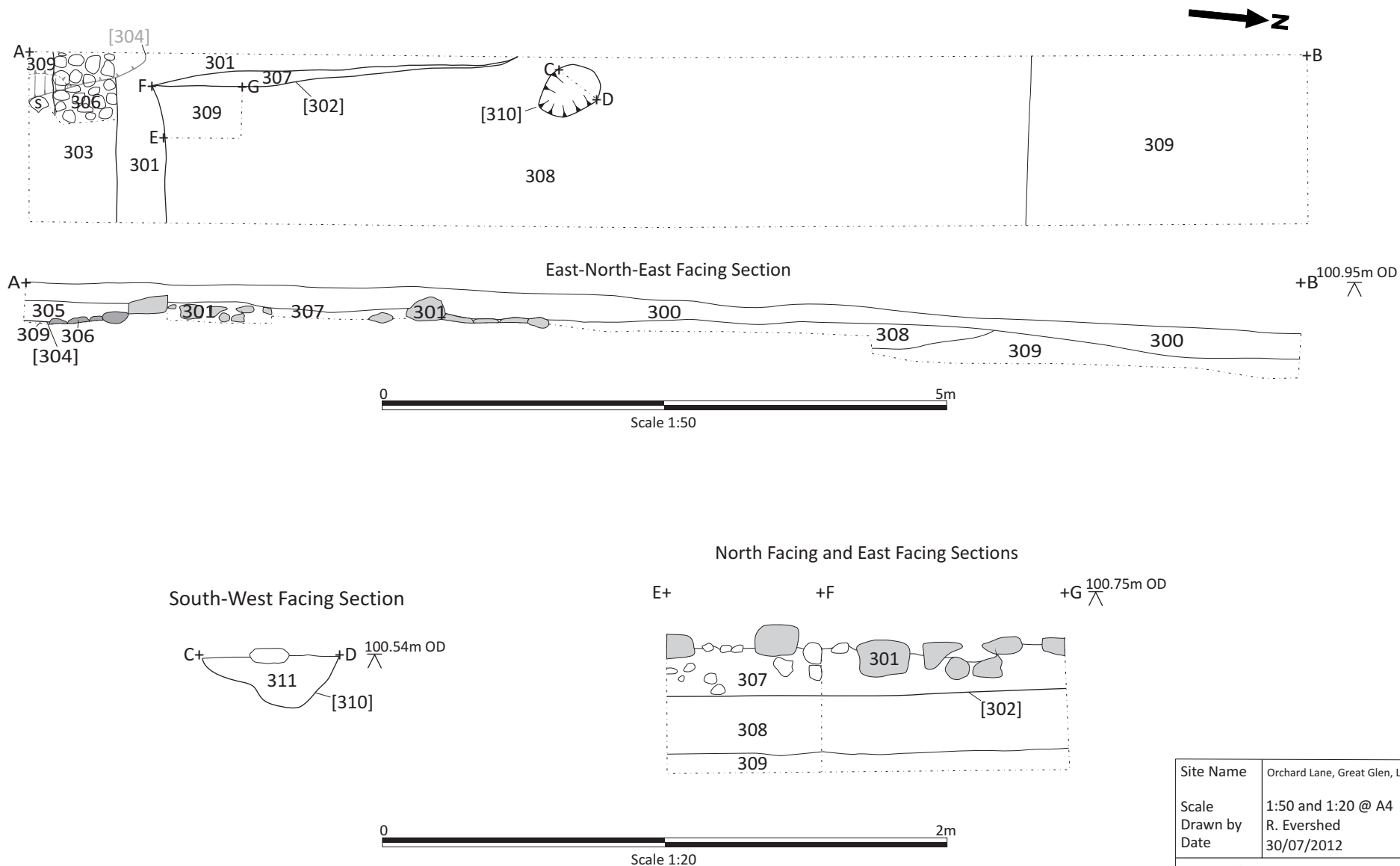
Site Name	Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leics
Scale	1:50 @ A4
Drawn by	R. Evershed
Date	30/07/2012

Allenarchaeology



Lincoln  
Birmingham  
Cambridge  
Southampton

[www.allenarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.allenarchaeology.co.uk)



**Figure 6: Trench 3 plan and sections**

Site Name	Orchard Lane, Great Glen, Leics
Scale	1:50 and 1:20 @ A4
Drawn by	R. Evershed
Date	30/07/2012

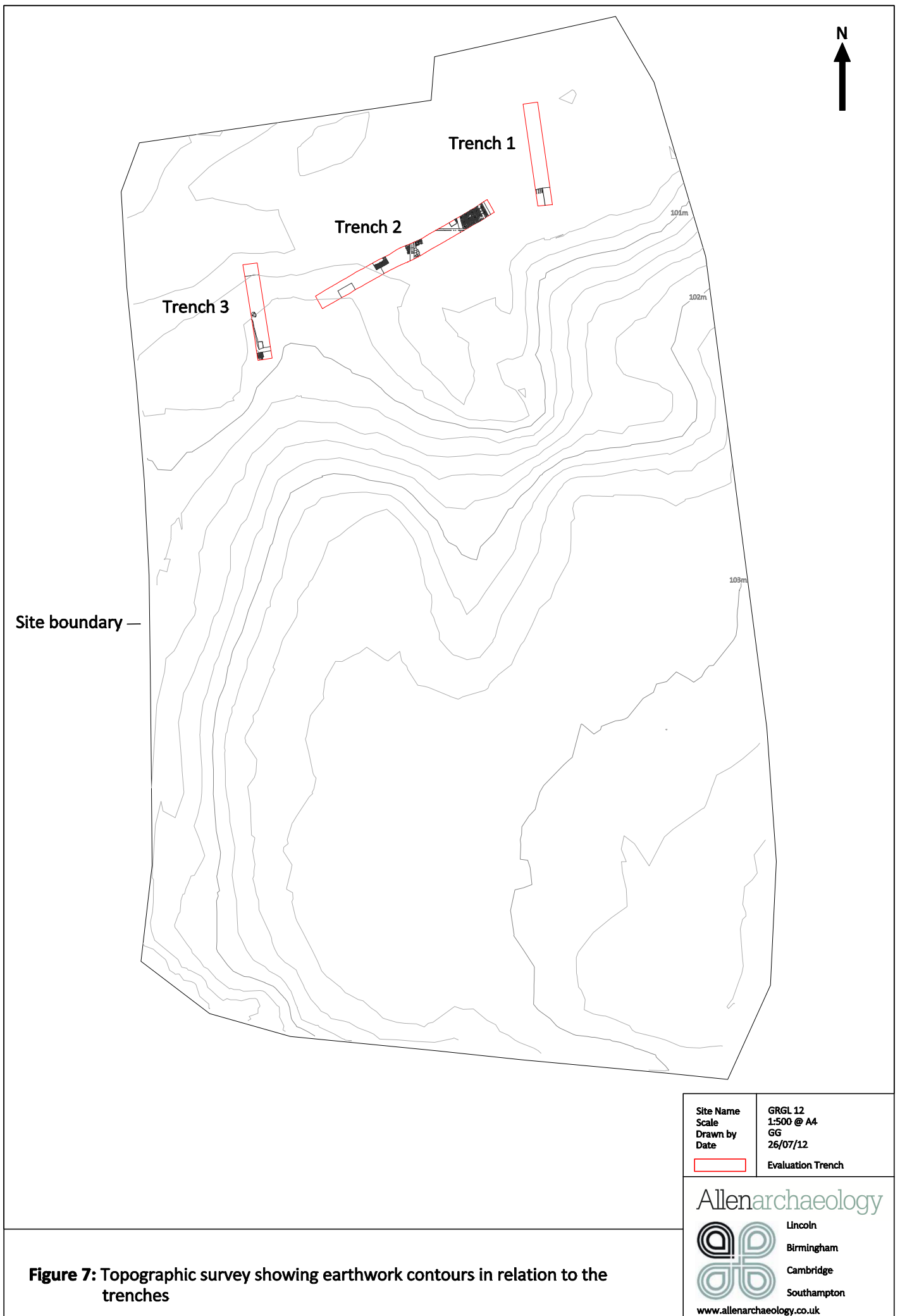
Allenarchaeology



Lincoln  
Birmingham  
Cambridge  
Southampton

[www.allenarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.allenarchaeology.co.uk)







Allen Archaeology Limited  
Website: [www.allenarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.allenarchaeology.co.uk)

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

**Lincoln**  
**Unit 1C**  
**Branston Business Park**  
**Lincoln Road**  
**Branston**  
**Lincolnshire LN4 1NT**

**Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 794400**  
**Email: [info@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@allenarchaeology.co.uk)**

**Birmingham**  
Arion Business Centre  
Harriet House  
118 High Street  
Birmingham  
B23 6BG

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545  
Email: [birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk)

**Cambridge**  
Wellington House  
East Road  
Cambridge  
CB1 1BH

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550  
Email: [cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk)

**Southampton**  
International House  
Southampton International Business Park  
George Curl Way  
Southampton  
SO18 2RZ

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555  
Email: [southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk)