



Leicestershire  
County Council

# Historic Environment Record

SLE: 1521

ELE: 4788

MLE: 16552 (Roman)

16553 (Prehist)

16555 (med / PM)

EATON



**FRAMLAND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP**

FRAMLAND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP  
*ESTABLISHED 2001*

Report for Archaeological evaluation.

**THE ROMANO-BRITISH SMALL TOWN at GOADBY MARWOOD**  
NGR SK77869/26579

**ON LAND OWNED BY**  
**MESSRS H WESTROPP**

Goadby Marwood Hall, Main Street, Goadby Marwood, N.E. Leicestershire.  
LE14 4LN.

by

R M Mouraille HND (Site Director).

Edited by G Starkey.

November 2003

# Framland Local Archaeology Group Evaluation Report

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## **FRAMLAND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP**

**Evaluation Report.**

**R M Mouraille HND.**

**Site Director.**

**Edited by J Starkey.**

**Report for Archaeological evaluation.**

**Goadby Marwood Hall, Main Street, Goadby Marwood, N.E. Leicestershire. LE14  
4LN.**

**Land Owners: Messrs H Westropp.**

**CCM Ass No X.A. 84. 2003.**

**NGR: SK 77869/26574.**

### ***Non technical summary.***

In the past the Framland region of Leicestershire has had little attention in terms of archaeological research, however, this area may contain rich archaeological resources. The Framland Local Archaeological Group [FLAG] aims to undertake this research and to identify as many archaeological sites as possible. The collected information will then be added to the National Sites and Monuments Register.

The area of Goadby Marwood was extensively quarried for iron ore for over 70 years. In 1952, close to Goadby Marwood Hall, the manager of the Eastwell Mining Company, noted various features uncovered by quarrying. These included large drum features 'which rolled out of the quarry face', these are now thought to have been pillar column drums. An alignment of wells was also noted and is thought to be associated with housing belonging to the Romano-British residents. A large round amphora, scores of fragments of Romano-British pottery and a coin

hoard were all recovered during the quarrying process. Although records would suggest that the shaded area of settlement seen on earlier reports was destroyed, existing and new evidence gathered by the Framland Local Archaeology group (FLAG) would suggest otherwise.

A dowsing survey carried out by the group suggests a series of rectangular features both in line and running adjacent to each other. A Geophysical survey carried out by the group using a resistivity meter has been disappointing and this may be due to an underlying bed of ironstone.

Each of the features noted by dowsing was approximately 13 paces long by 9 wide and perhaps three to four paces apart from each other.

The proposed site may well date to the Romano-British period and be of military origin.

### ***Location and Topography.***

Goadby Marwood is situated in rolling countryside slightly southwest of the Vale of Belvoir. It lies in a slight valley, 5 miles northeast of Melton Mowbray (Figure 3) and is unusual in having only one road into the village.

Goadby Marwood Hall, (**Plate 3**) lies a little to the south of the site and is separated from it by a series of elongated lakes.

The village is located on a bed of local mid lias limestone around 18 ft thick through which runs a bed of ironstone. In places the limestone bed is less than 0.10m from the surface.

### ***Archaeological requirement.***

Initially it was hoped to carry out an open area evaluation over one of a number of features in the shape of 'rectangles' picked up by the dowsing survey to the south of the site and close to the lake. FLAG excavated a very small trial trench several weeks prior to the evaluation. What appeared to be a junction of a building was unearthed and within the spoil, fragments of Romano-British pottery including Samian ware were found.

After careful consideration it was decided that, rather than have separate trenches as initially intended, the evaluation would consist of one large trench measuring 5.00m long X 2.5m wide. The turf layer was then carefully removed and stacked and spoil was placed 0.50m to the east edge of the excavated area. The top and sub soil were kept separate. It was hoped that the evaluation would determine the existence of what appeared to be structural features and enable the sampling of the interior of the structure.

The evaluation was expected to last four days. However all digging ceased after the third day with levels, recording and photography being achieved and the back filling and re-turfing was completed by 17.50pm on the same day.

A single context system was maintained as recognised and used by the Museum of London Archaeological services.

The result of the evaluation provided evidence for the existence of 'islands' of archaeology on the site previously thought to have been completely destroyed by earlier mining activities. The evaluation has also served to highlight the value of dowsing as a method of finding archaeological sites. In this instance dowsing was used to plot features where conventional geophysics failed to produce evidence of occupation due to the high content of ironstone in the natural underlying bedrock.

Excavation commenced 0800 hrs May 31st 2003 and closed at 1730hrs Monday 2nd June 2003.

The site team consisted of the following personnel who are thanked for their eager participation:-

Bradwell, Matthew  
Burton, Nigel  
Gillard, Barry  
Heathcote, Angela  
Lawrence, Cathy  
Jennings, Amanda  
Orchard, Jonathan  
Price, Alison  
Smith, Adam  
Stanley, David  
Swingler, Julian  
Massey, Alan Dr  
Morris, Alan  
Morris, Celia  
Mouraille, René. Site Director  
Walkely, Ginny

Investigation at the Goadby Marwood site was of evaluation status only. The main emphasis was on the recovery of sufficient evidence to determine whether or not quarrying during the 1950s destroyed the entire site. Enough dating evidence was retrieved from various features, to gain some idea of the origins of the site and what significance it had within the surrounding landscape.

All removal of soil was carried out by hand and no machinery was used. Scaled drawings of 1:10 were drafted and a comprehensive scaled photographic record kept.

It is hoped that this exercise has also served as a re-assessment of site detection methods, comparing and contrasting the ancient way of dowsing with that of the more recent techniques of Resistivity surveys.

## Results

### Trench 1.

This evaluation trench measuring 5m long by 2.5m wide was located over a large rectangular feature detected in the dowsing survey.

After removal of the topsoil, little could be seen initially of the feature, however numerous pottery fragments from the Romano-British period were found in the topsoil. To try and clarify what had occurred within the limits of the excavation a sondage was cut into the north area of the trench to determine the depth of the natural bedrock. Once the bedrock **003 (Plates 2&6)** was cleaned a feature in the form of a stain, **010**, was recorded and investigated. There appeared to be a fissure linked with the stain and this was checked out and 3 pieces of Samian ware, 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Centuries, one fragment of Nene Valley grey ware 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Centuries and 4 other fragments of other Greyware were recovered.

The rest of the trench was cleaned thoroughly and, when nothing became visible, was cleaned again. Although the materials were all very similar, larger fragments of limestone denoted the edge of what appeared to be a rectangular feature **004 & 006. (Figure 1) (Plates 1&2)** The east-west aligned fill of cut **004 (005)** contained a small flint blade, a bladelet and another flake. Along with the flints, pottery fragments from the Romano-British period were recovered.

This included 3 pieces of Nene Valley colour coat, (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Centuries) 1 piece of Oxford ware, 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Centuries, 8 pieces of grey ware and one odd fragment of Nottingham Ware (mid 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries).

Cut **006** the fill of which was **007 (Plate 2)** on a north-south alignment, contained some interesting finds comprising 1 flint blade 3 bladelets & 3 flakes. The majority of pottery fragments from this feature were of Romano-British origin and are listed as follows:-

- 3 Nene valley colour coat, (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Centuries)
- 1 Nene Valley grey ware 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> C,
- 2 Central Gaul 2<sup>nd</sup> C.
- 1 fragment of Cistercian ware AD1475-1550,
- 1 fragment of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

From fill **009**, (**Figure 1**):-

- 1 flint blade,
  - 1 fragment of Nene valley colour coated ware (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Centuries) 1
- fragment of grey ware was recovered.

Layer/deposit **002** had some interesting finds also. These comprised:-

- 7 bladelets,
- 1 blade core,
- 1 primary flake,
- 17 Flint flakes
- 2 miscellaneous retouched flints,
- 1 struck fragment,
- 7 pieces of Samian, (1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> Centuries),
- 21 Nene valley colour coated fragments, (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Centuries)
- 1 white ware, (2<sup>nd</sup> C)
- 1 NeneValley grey ware 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> C,
- 39 ordinary grey ware, 2<sup>nd</sup> C,
- 3 fragments of central Gaul ware, 2<sup>nd</sup> C
- 1 piece of Midlands Purple (AD 1375-1550)
- 1 Fragment of post medieval window glass.

The Topsoil layer **001** produced numerous finds including the following flints:-

- 1 bladelet,
- 1 blade core,
- 1 blade like flakes,
- 2 flakes,
- 1 struck fragment.

Pottery includes

- 2 fragments of Nene valley colour coat, (2<sup>nd</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> C)
- 1 colour coated Oxford ware, (3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> C)
- 3 fragments of Greyware,
- 1 piece of central Gaul type 1a, (2<sup>nd</sup> C).



## **Interpretation**

Pollard & Knox dated and evaluated the finds and concluded that, together with the site records, they provide valuable material evidence for the occupation of the settlement over the passing centuries

The flints have provided evidence of activity going back to the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods. It is likely that in the Neolithic period the land around Goadby was cultivated for the first time, although, at present, no pottery has been found on this site older than late Iron Age. It is most likely that continual occupation has occurred since at least the early Neolithic.

Although there is pottery from the 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD the majority of pottery from foundation trench fills **005, 007 & 009** is 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards with nothing later than the 4<sup>th</sup> Century. There were contaminates from the medieval period probably resulting from ploughing activity and, indeed a modern day fragment from a plough blade was found within the excavation area and lodged in bedrock deposit **003**, the bedrock itself also bore a few marks of plough damage.

The earliest evidence for Romano-British occupation may be feature **010 (Figure 1)**. This, although allocated a cut number, was in fact only an unusual stain on the bedrock. This may be of a natural origin, but its rectangular shape was worth further investigation. A small fissure over the stain was probed and pottery from the 1<sup>st</sup> –4<sup>th</sup> centuries was recovered. It is unlikely that the fissure is of human origin and the pottery fragments found within it are more than likely coincidental.

Cuts **004 & 006** have been allocated different numbers but are of the same feature. Flint flakes and associated fragments reflect an early Neolithic landscape disturbed by Romano-British occupation, perhaps as early as the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. The majority of the pottery shards recovered within the fills **005 & 007** were 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Century and it is likely this feature dates back to this time period.

Pottery recovered from the narrow fill **009**, thought to be a light partition wall, also dates to this time period. Layer/Deposit **002** is very interesting and appears to have been a working surface perhaps of beaten earth. This layer contained pottery from the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries. It would appear however that cuts **004,006,&008** are cut through this surface. Not enough area of subsoil was excavated outside what would appear to be

a fairly large structure to compare and contrast with 002. The topsoil 001 is also interesting and contains the same type of finds as 002.

What this may well indicate is that the surrounding landscape developed as a small town in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD with a Romano-British settlement occurring at the Goadby-Marwood site. Too little evidence has as yet been recovered to determine the extent of settlement during that earlier period but the structure unearthed by the FLAG team does not seem substantial enough to have been anything other than some sort of secondary, perhaps ancillary, building. Results of the dowsing survey, would indicate that there may be as many as 8 rectangular structures of similar size in a north-south alignment across the entire field. It is not thought at present, that these buildings were of a military origin although they are built on a similar style and may well have served as workshops for a nearby industry.

### **Conclusion.**

The result of the evaluation has proved successful. We can now say that at least some archaeology of the Romano-British small town survives in 'small Islands' on this site. We can trace back activity at Goadby-Marwood from the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods, perhaps from when the land was first cultivated. We also have a good idea that the Romans settled there primarily in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, with major changes and perhaps expansion in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, with occupation lasting until the 4<sup>th</sup> century. After the fall of the Roman administration at Goadby little was found of settlement evidence until the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries and then only token fragments are seen from this and any other later time periods. Perhaps the underlying masonry proved difficult to plough through and maybe the site was used as a quarry for building materials. This may have continued until finally being mined out in the late 1950s by the Eastwell Mining Company.

This evaluation has been beneficial in reassessing the usefulness of dowsing as a method of site detection in areas where expensive and technical modern scientific equipment has failed to produce results.

### **References.**

- 'Roman Small Towns' AG Brown *Oxbow Monograph 52* 1995
- 'Roman discoveries at Goadby Marwood' by Robert Abbott  
(*Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historic Soc* 1956  
Vol 32 p17-35)

## **Acknowledgements.**

The Framland Local Archaeology Group would like to thank the following people.

Mr & Mrs Westropp and family of Goadby-Hall,

Richard Knox and Richard Pollard of Leicestershire County Council Archaeology Section.

All members of The Framland Local Archaeological group who gave up their spare time to evaluate the site.

All the visitors who took an interest in the site and turned out to wish us well.

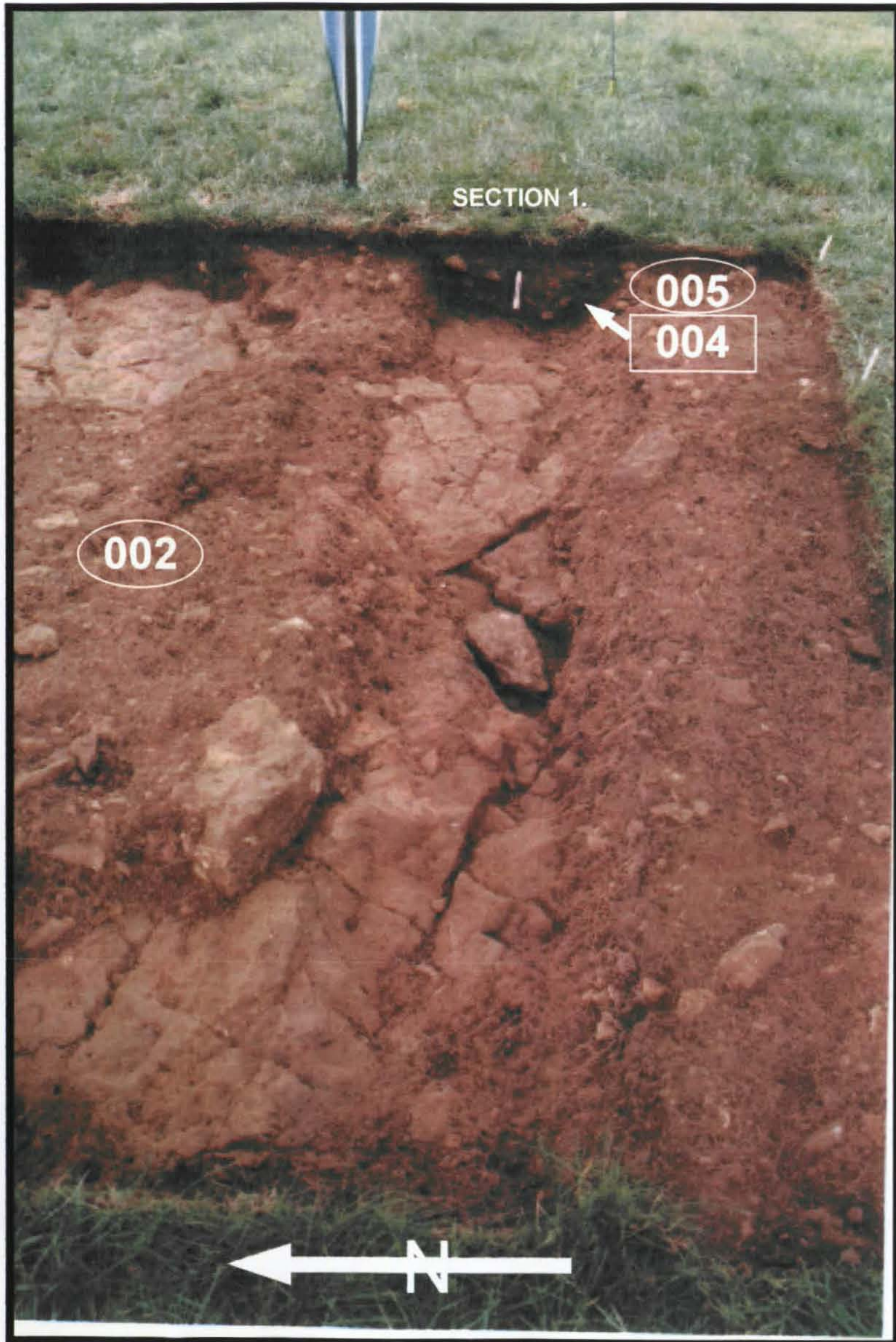
To the Royal Horseshoes at Waltham-on-the-Wolds for looking after us at dinner times

And anyone else who should be in this report but has been for some reason left out.

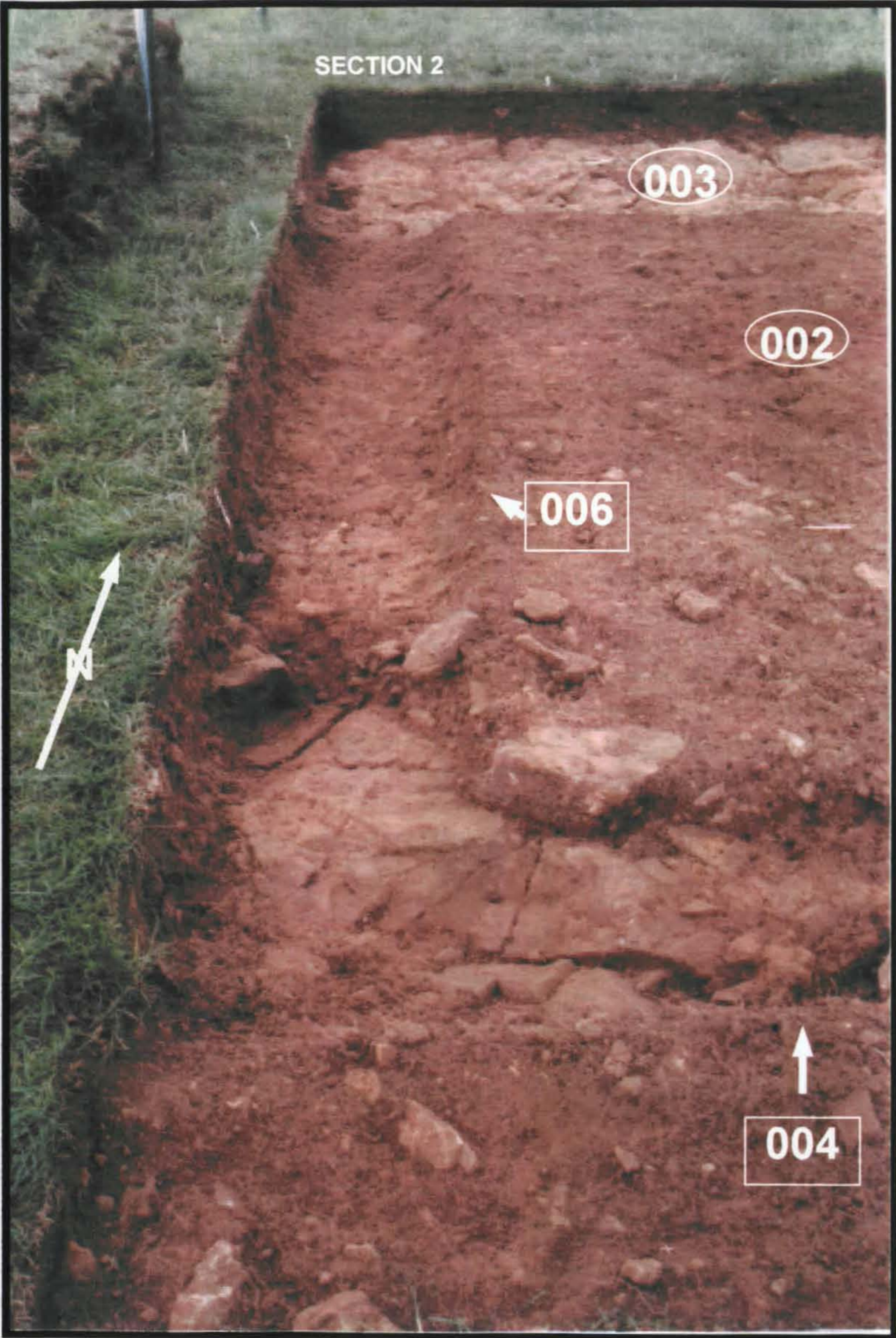
## **Copyrights.**

The Framland Local Archaeological Group retains all copyrights of the report.

**APPENDICES: PLATE 1.** WEST FACING SECTION OF CUT 004



**APPENDICES: PLATE 2.** CUT 006, LOOKING NORTH



**APPENDICES: PLATE 3.** GOADBY-MARWOOD HALL



**PLATE 4.** SITE LOCATION LOOKING SOUTH-WEST

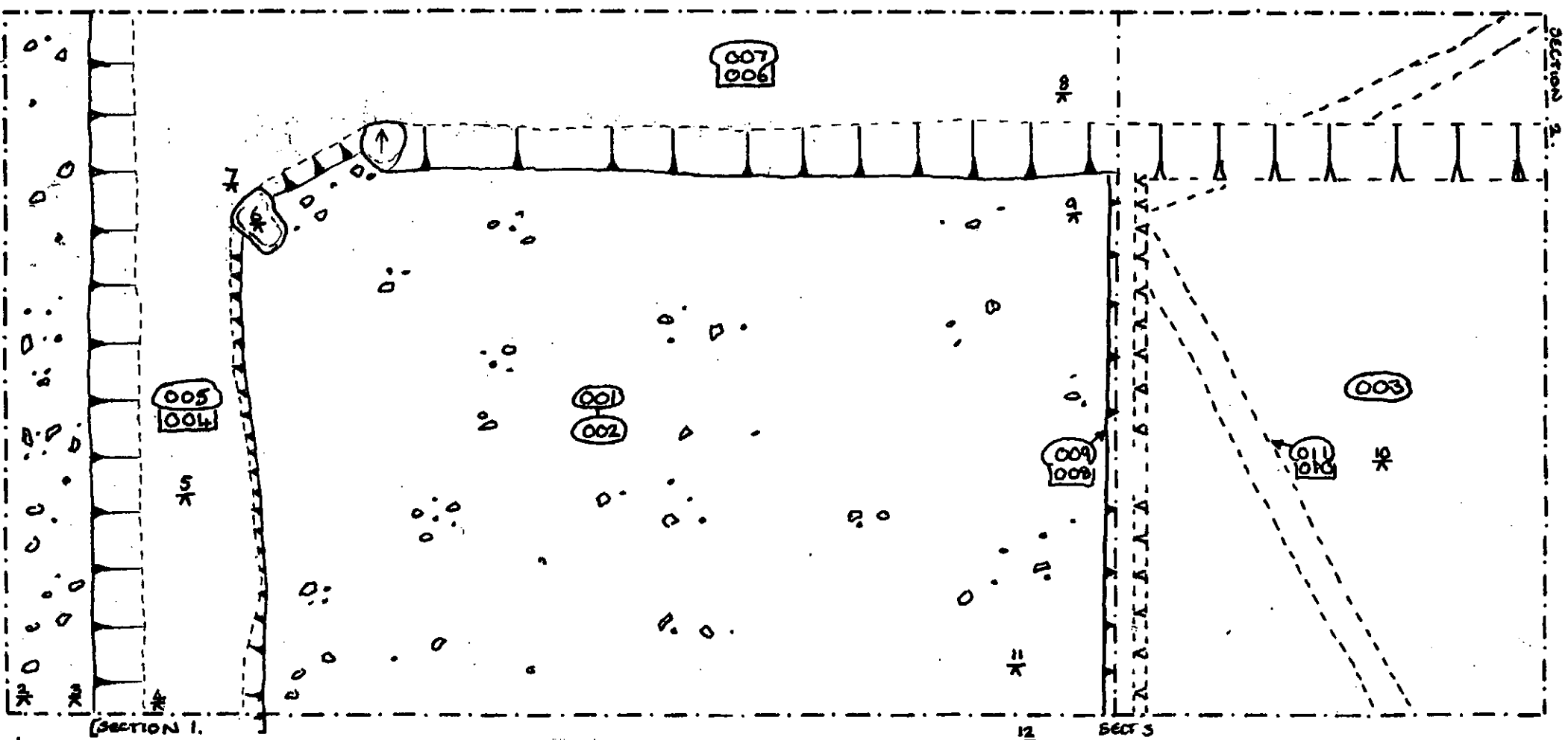


**APPENDICES: PLATE 5** FINISHED AND CLEANED  
EVALUATION TRENCH.

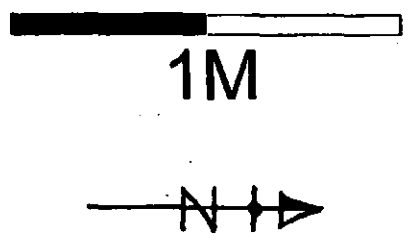


**APPENDICES: PLATE 6**





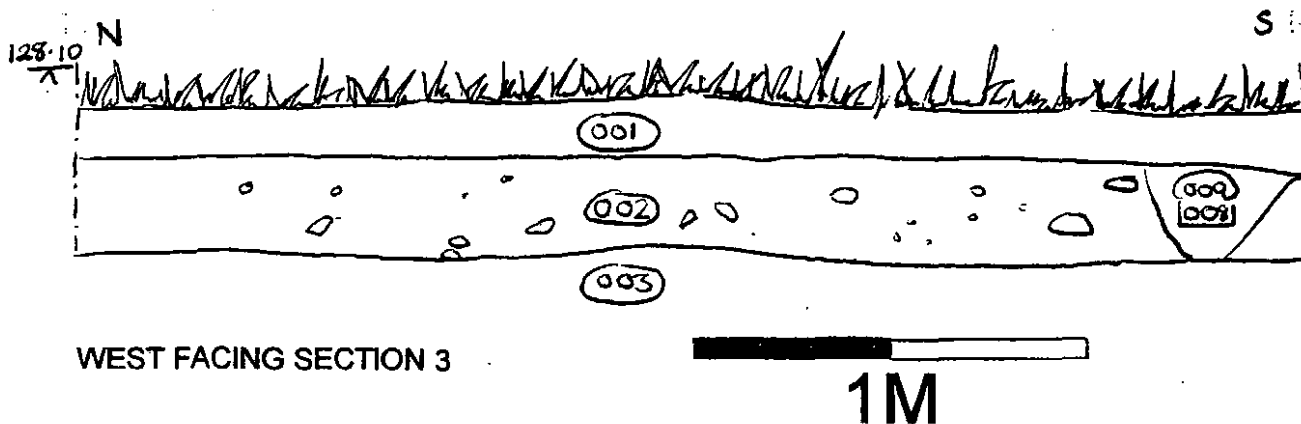
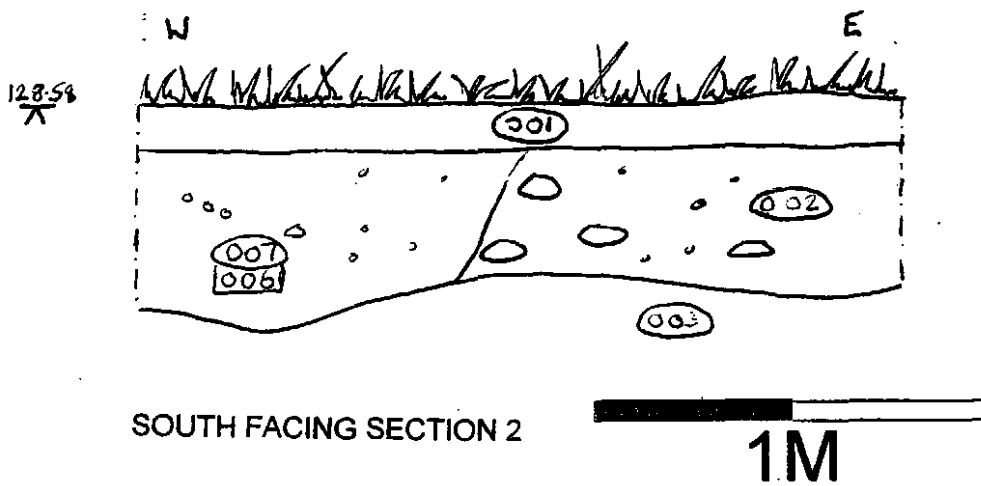
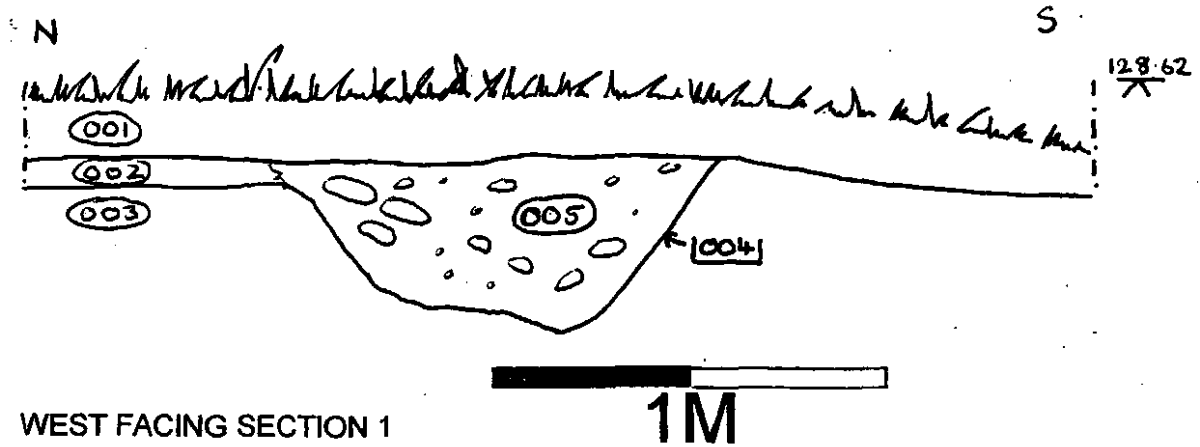
SITE CODE: G/MAR-2003  
 NGR: SK 77869/26574  
 CCM ASS No: X.A. 84. 2003  
 Drawn by: R. MOURAILLE  
 DATE: Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2003  
 Scale: 1:20  
 DRAWING 1.  
 PLAN OF EVALUATION TRENCH



TBM	128.04				
BS	1.57				
IH	129.61				
FS No	Value	Reduced	FS No	Value	Reduced
1)	1.07	128.54	7)	1.28	128.33
2)	1.10	128.51	8)	1.24	128.37
3)	1.11	128.50	9)	1.13	128.48
4)	1.29	127.21	10)	1.24	128.38
5)	1.35	128.28	11)	1.13	128.48
6)	1.18	128.43	12)	1.01	128.60



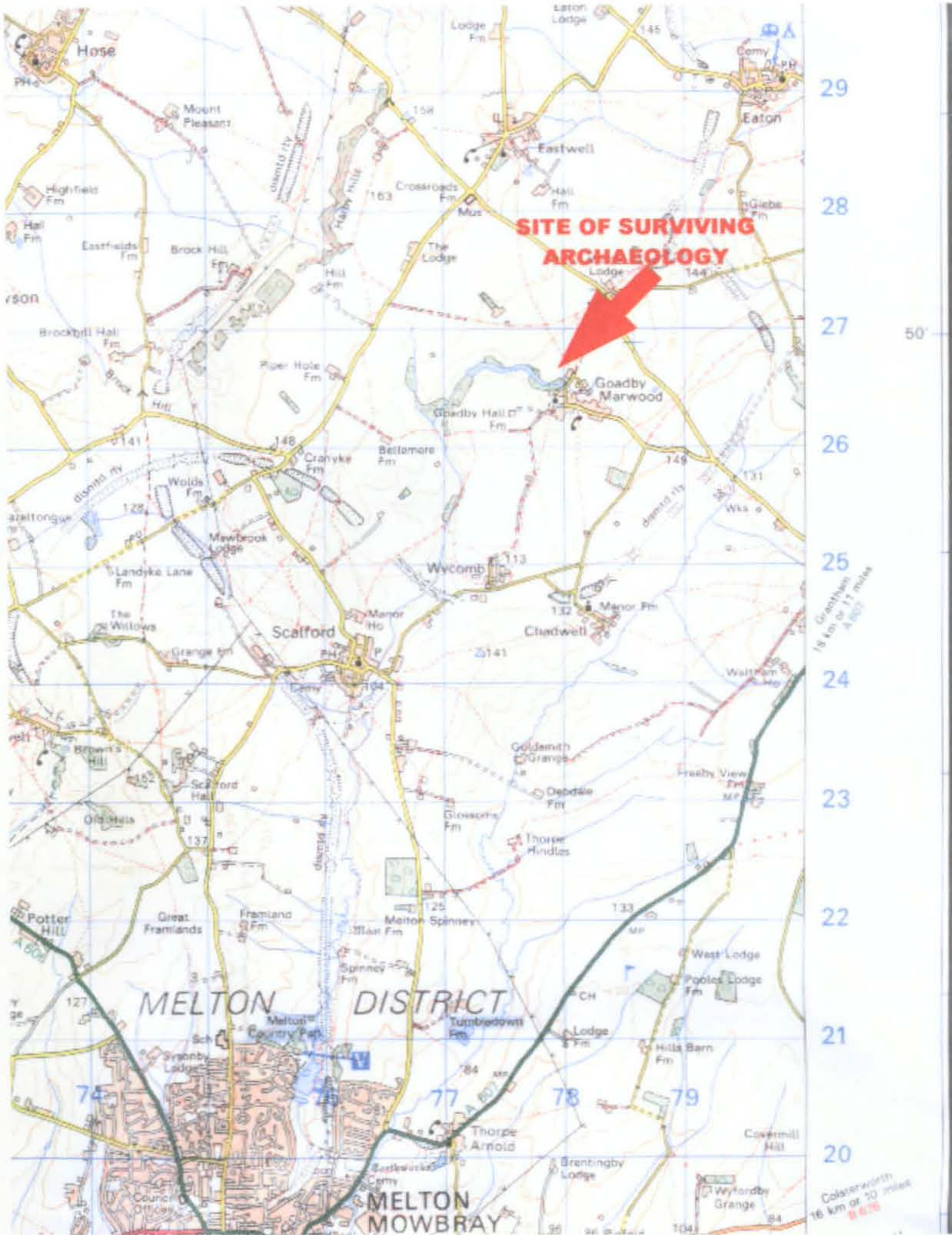
# APPENDICES: FIGURE 2 TRENCH SECTIONS



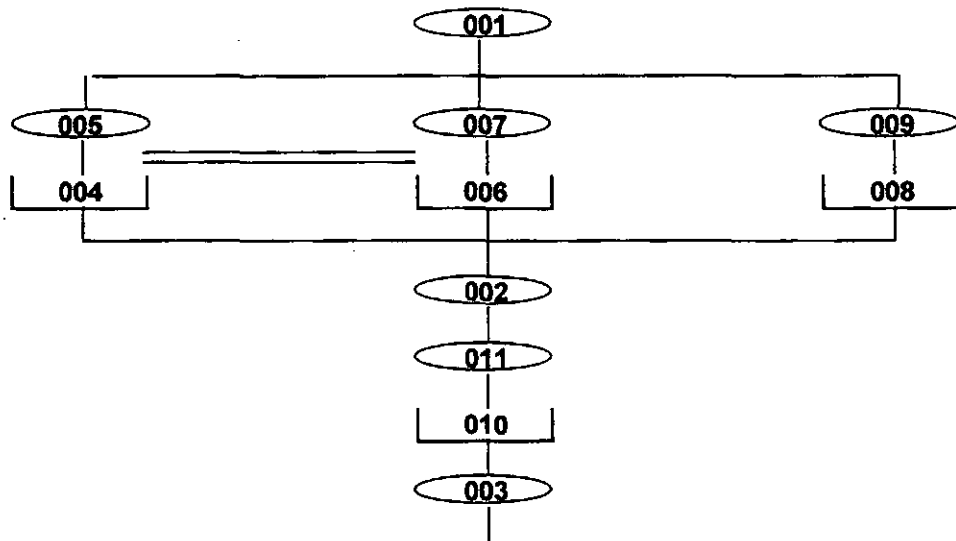
SITE CODE: G/MAR-2003  
 NGR: SK 77869/26574  
 CCM ASS No: X.A. 84. 2003  
 Drawn by: R. MOURAILLE  
 DATE: Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2003  
 Scale: 1:20  
 DRAWINGS 1,2 & 3  
 SECTIONS OF EVALUATION TRENCH

TBM	128.04	
BS	1.57	
IH	129.61	
FS No	Value	Reduced
SECTION 1)	0.99	128.62
SECTION 2)	1.03	128.51
SECTION 3)	0.94	128.10

# APPENDICES: FIGURE 3 SITE LOCATION.



GOADBY MARWOOD  
NE LEICESTERSHIRE.  
2003  
MATRIX  
CCM ASS No X.A. 84.2003



## **APPENDICES: SITE SPECIFICATION.**



### **FRAMLAND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP**

#### **Specification of fieldwork**

**R M Mouraille HND**

**Site Director**

#### **Specification for Archaeological excavation**

**Place: Goadby Marwood Hall, Main Street, Goadby Marwood, N.E. Leicestershire.  
LE14 4LN**

**Land Owners: Messrs H Westropp**

**CCM Ass No X.A. 84. 2003**

**NGR: SK 77869/26574**

#### ***Non technical summary.***

In the past the Framland region of Leicestershire has had little attention in terms of archaeological research, however, this area may contain rich archaeological resources. The Framland Local Archaeological Group [FLAG] aims to undertake this research and to identify as many archaeological sites as possible. The collected information will then be added to the National Sites and Monuments Register.

The area of Goadby Marwood was extensively quarried for iron ore for over 70 years. In 1952, close to Goadby Marwood Hall, the manager of the Eastwell Mining Company, noted various features uncovered by quarrying. These included large drum features 'which rolled out the sections of the quarry' these are now thought to have been pillar column drums. An alignment of wells was also noted and is thought to be associated with housing belonging to the Romano-British residents. A large round amphora, scores of fragments of Romano-British pottery and a coin hoard were all recovered during the quarrying process. Although records would suggest that the shaded area of settlement

seen on earlier reports was destroyed, existing and new evidence gathered by the Framland Local Archaeology group (FLAG) would suggest otherwise.

A dowsing survey carried out by the group suggests a series of rectangular features both in line and running adjacent to each other. Geophysical survey carried out by the group using resistivity meters has been disappointing and this may be due to an underlying bed of ironstone.

Each of the features noted by dowsing measuring around 13 paces long by 9 wide and perhaps three to four paces apart from each other.

The specification is designed to make sure that all parties involved in the operation are informed of the intentions and technicalities to be used by the group.

The proposed site in question may well date to the Romano-British period and be of military origin.

### ***Location and Topography.***

Goadby Marwood is situated in rolling countryside slightly southwest of the Vale of Belvoir. It lies in a slight valley, 5 miles northeast of Melton Mowbray and is unusual having only one road into the village.

An elongated series of lakes separates Goadby Marwood Hall which is set a little to the south of the site.

The village is located on a bed of local mid lias limestone around 18 ft thick through which runs a bed of ironstone. In places the limestone bed is less than 0.10m from the surface.

### ***Archaeological requirement.***

Initially it was hoped to carry out an open area excavation over one of the 'rectangles' picked up by the dowsing survey to the south of the site and close to the lake. FLAG excavated a very small trial trench several weeks prior to this specification being written. What appeared to be a junction of a building was unearthed and within the spoil fragments of Romano-British pottery including Samian ware were found.

After careful consideration it was decided that rather than have separate trenches in a grid formation with square trenches either 2mX2m or 3mX3m. as initially intended the specification would be changed allowing one large evaluation trench measuring 5.00m long X 2.5m wide. The turf layer was then carefully removed and stacked. Each trench will have a 1m gap and spoil will be placed 0.50m to the east edge of the excavated area. As the archaeology appears to be shallow, it will not be necessary to keep the top and sub soil separate. Depending on the circumstances available further trenches may be put in as necessary after close liaison with the owners of the property.

It is hoped that the evaluation will determine the existence of what appears to be a building and if so, it may be possible to sample the interior of the structure.

The evaluation is expected to last four days, however all digging will cease after the third day with levels, recording and photography being achieved on the fourth day along with the back filling and re-turfing.

A single context system will be maintained as recognised and used by the Museum of London Archaeological services.

Excavation will commence 0800 hrs May 31st 2003 and close Tuesday 3rd June 2003.

### ***Proposed Methodology.***

The site team will consist of the following personnel:

Bradwell, Matthew	FLAG
Burton, Nigel	FLAG
Gillard, Barry	FLAG
Heathcote, Angela	FLAG
Lawrence, Cathy	FLAG
Jennings, Amanda	FLAG
Price, Alison	FLAG
Smith, Adam	FLAG
Stanley, David	FLAG
Mouraille, Rene. Site Director	FLAG

Investigation at the Goadby Marwood site will be of evaluation status only.

The main emphasis put on the recovery of sufficient evidence to determine whether or not quarrying during the 1950s destroyed the entire site. Hopefully, enough dating evidence will be retrieved from various features, to gain some idea of the origins of the site and what significance it had within the surrounding landscape.

All removal of soil will be carried out by hand and no machinery will be used.

Scaled drawings of 1:10 will be drafted and a comprehensive scaled photographic record kept.

Soil samples are to be taken, where deemed necessary.

It is hoped that this exercise will serve as a re-assessment of site detection methods, comparing and contrasting the ancient method of dowsing with that the more recent method Resistivity surveys

### ***Post fieldwork.***

#### ***Finds.***

Following completion of fieldwork, all artifacts will be carefully cleaned and marked before bagging. The finds will then be forwarded to Richard Pollard for specialist attention.

### ***Site report and post excavation methodology.***

On completion of fieldwork the following will be prepared for the County Archives

- Maps and Scales
- Trench plans and sections. Scales, location and orientation of features.
- Individual plans and sections cross-referred to main site plans.
- A comprehensive field register and cross-referred context sheets.
- A Harris matrix.
- Specialist assessments.
- Colour and B/W Plates.

### ***Site Records and finds.***

A full archive of site records will be deposited at the County Archives, with a completed site report.

Copies of the Report and its findings will be forwarded to the owners of the property Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, Melton and Leicestershire libraries; Peter Liddle and Richard Pollard of Leicestershire County Council Archaeological section respectively. The SMR will also be included to receive a copy of the Autumn Report.

### ***References.***

'Roman Small Towns' AG Brown *Oxbow Monograph* 52 1995  
'Roman discoveries at Goadby Marwood' by Robert Abbott  
(*Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historic Soc* 1956 Vol 32 p17-35)

### ***Additional information.***

The Group is aware that there will be a wedding party at the Hall on the Saturday and that some of the field where the site is located will be used as a car park. The group is also aware that there may be horses in the field at a latter date. Prior to evaluation the team will be briefed and asked to keep a very low profile on the Saturday and made aware that there may be Horses on other days.

### ***Copyrights.***

The Framland Local Archaeological Group retains all copyrights of the report.

### ***Access.***

Fieldwork will commence 8.00 am on each day and will finish at set times as convenient to the owners of the property.



**Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services**

Suite 4, Bridge Park Plaza, Bridge Park Road, Thurmaston, Leicester LE4  
8BL. Telephone: 0116 264 5800. Fax: 0116 264 5819.

Email: [museums@leics.gov.uk](mailto:museums@leics.gov.uk).

Website: [www.leics.gov.uk/museums](http://www.leics.gov.uk/museums).

**Identification Service Report**

**EN No. 2117**

Identifications are supplied free of charge. The following report represents the opinion of a member of staff and we cannot guarantee its accuracy. **It should not be regarded as a certificate of authentication.**

<i>Report by</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date</i>
Richard Pollard, with flint identifications by Richard Knox	Assistant Keepers Archaeology	30.10.2003

Fieldwork details

Parish	Eaton	NGR	SK 7786 2657
Field name	Goadby Marwood Hall	SMR	72NE.AW
Method	Evaluation Trench	Date	31.05.03 to 02.06.03
Enquirer, Fieldworker	David Stanley, Framland Local Archaeology Group		

Introduction

The finds are from a trench dug by FLAG to evaluate an "island" of intact archaeology deposits within the area of ironstone quarrying north of the fishponds that lie to the north of the Hall. The material was catalogued by FLAG by context and Small Finds number, the latter items being listed separately from the context list. Unfortunately there is inconsistency in the bag marking. The small finds number is generally marked in a circle on the bags, sometimes with the context also marked. The latter is distinguishable by being prefixed with a 0, e.g. 007 or 013. The Context Finds are bagged by "Batch" Finds numbers, distinguished sometimes by the word Batch on the bag, but otherwise written in a circle in the same way as the Small Finds.

Unless FLAG remark the Small Finds bags with SF numbers in a triangle - the convention - great care needs to be taken not to mix up the two groups "Small Finds" and "Context Finds".

EN2117			
Parish	Eaton	NGR	SK 7786 2657
Field name	Goadby Marwood Hall	SMR	72NE.AW
Method	Evaluation Trench	Date	31.05.03 to 02.06.03
Enquirer, Fieldworker	David Stanley, Framland Local Archaeology Group		

Pottery sherds are generally small to very small in size. Visually, it would appear that many weigh 1 gram or less, and none over 10g. This has not been confirmed by weighing.

The earliest pottery comprises two sherds of the Late Iron Age - 1<sup>st</sup> century AD early Roman shelly fabric CG1A, from contexts 1 and 2. The Roman pottery certainly covers the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century, and maybe the late 1<sup>st</sup> as well. All of the samian is 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The pottery is typical of the Roman small town and of the north east of Leicestershire.

A key to the wares is appended.

There are 23 flints that derive from a Mesolithic-Early Neolithic blade technology, a significant number that should generate an SMR "LE" number separate from that given to the Roman "small town".

Appendix 1

## **A Guide to Pottery Fabric Codes used by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services**

Richard Pollard      2nd May 2003

The following is a guide to the codes used frequently in the preparation of Object Enquiry (Identification) Reports and other reports generated for the Sites and Monuments Record and archives relating to the Services' Collections. The division into Periods is based upon the system used by the Services' Archaeology Section in the analysis of fieldwalked finds.

The fabric codes comprise up to three elements:

- A letter code, which is an abbreviation of the common name (or ware);
- A number, which denotes the fabric - a subdivision of the ware;
- A second letter code, which is an abbreviation of the place of production.

Thus **C2 NV** = C[olour-coated ware] [fabric]2 N[ene]V[alley]

Occasionally, a letter is added to the number to denote a subdivision of the fabric, e.g. CG1A.

## Prehistoric Pottery

Research on the prehistoric pottery of Leicestershire and Rutland has been led by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services. The fabric coding system is different to the following, being based upon a letter (for principal inclusions) and number (fabric), e.g. RQ1 (e.g. Marsden, P, "The prehistoric pottery" in Beamish, M, "A Middle Iron Age Site at Wanlip, Leicestershire", Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society Volume 72 (1998), pp. 44-62 (whole paper is pp.1-91). "Scored ware" is a style of pottery in use from c. mid 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, made in a number of different fabrics.

## Late Iron Age (c. 50BC - 42AD)

The following fabric codes are used by LCCHS for Late Iron Age pottery: some of the fabrics in these wares carried on in use into the Roman period.

- CG Calcite gritted ware (generally, but not always, shelly fabrics).
- GT Grog tempered ware (grog in this sense means clay pellets or broken pottery fragments added to the clay).
- SW Sandy ware ("sand" here and elsewhere in this reports means quartz grains) (see also Post Medieval Stoneware).

## Roman (43AD - c. 410/450 AD)

Date ranges given below only for wares which do not span the whole of the period.

- AM Amphora fabrics: mainly mid 1<sup>st</sup>-mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- AM9A/B Fabrics associated, though not uniquely so, with south Spanish olive oil amphorae.
- BB Black burnished wares.
- BB1 Handmade and mainly from SE Dorset: mainly c. 120-370AD in East Midlands.
- BB2 Wheelthrown and mainly from S Essex and NW Kent: mid 2<sup>nd</sup>-mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century in East Midlands.
- C Colour coated ware: sherds which have lost their slip may be defined as OW or WW. Although used throughout the period, most common from mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards, and particular from very late 3<sup>rd</sup> century when "kitchen" forms were added to the Lower Nene Valley repertoire of "table" forms. C2 wares have white fabrics.
- CG See above: new fabrics also introduced.
- CG as a third element = Central Gaul.
- Db Derbyshire ware: mid 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century.
- GT See above: new fabrics also introduced, notably GT3A. Mainly 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century, though GT3A can be 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century.
- GW Grey ware.
- LNV see NV.

- MH Mancetter and Hartshill, Warwickshire. A wide range of wares made, but usually only MO are sufficiently distinctive to enable attribution to MH to be made.
- MO mortarium, a Roman mixing bowl: usually restricted to sherds that carry the characteristic internal grit or have a distinctive rim form (cf. OW, WW). Used throughout the period. Leicestershire and Rutland finds include, in particular, products of LNV (early 2<sup>nd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> century), MH (very late 1<sup>st</sup>-mid 4<sup>th</sup> century or later) and Oxon (mainly mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century).
- MO4 Mainly if not solely an MH product with fine white clay and black and/or red flattish grit on the interior surface: c. 140-370AD +.
- NV (Lower) Nene Valley. Particularly C but also GW and MO. 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century, though C not before c. 140AD and GW mainly 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- OW Oxidised ware: may include C, MO and WS where a slip has been lost.
- Ox or Oxon: as a third element = Oxfordshire. Includes C (especially C13), and MO1-3, mainly mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century in East Midlands.
- Samian Mainly late 1<sup>st</sup> (mostly SG) and 2<sup>nd</sup> century (mostly CG), but overall mid 1<sup>st</sup>-early 3<sup>rd</sup> century.
- SG as a third element = South Gaul.
- WS White-slipped ware. Mainly late 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century, but Oxon WS mortaria found in East Midlands from mid 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century.
- WW White ware: may include MO where no grit is present, and C2 where the colour-coat has been lost.

#### **Early Anglo-Saxon (c. 450-650AD +)**

No universal system has been devised, though excavation reports have included several fabric series. Individual descriptions are usually given for LCCHS archive and identification reports, as sherds of this period are generally very rare. Includes shelly, sandy and rock tempered wares, mostly black, grey or brown. Sandy wares of other periods are often mistakenly identified as early Anglo-Saxon, notably Roman BB1 and coarse GW.

SX May be used to denote pottery of this period.

#### **Early Medieval (c. 850-1400AD)**

This incorporates the period termed Late Anglo-Saxon by the SMR (c.850-1065AD). The date ranges are mainly from Davies, S, and Sawday, D, "The Post Roman Pottery and Tile", in Connor, A, and Buckley, R, Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 5, 1999, pp. 165-213.

- BO2 Bourne ware: fabric BO2 (or Bourne A and B) may be 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century.
- CC Chivers Coton, wares from the industry just east of Nuneaton. Dating from c. 1200-1475, the period of production overlaps with the "Late Medieval" period below, but conventionally sherds are attributed to the "Early Medieval" for the purpose of analysis of fieldwalked finds.
- CG Calcite gritted wares: source specified where possible, e.g. LI, LY below. 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century.

- LI Lincolnshire shelly wares: c. late 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century.
- LY Lyveden Stanion (Rockingham Forest and possibly SE Leics) wares, mostly with shell (LY2-5) or limestone (LY1) in the fabric: 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century.
- MS Medieval Sandy wares: 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century. Includes products of Chilvers Coton and south Derbyshire that cannot be differentiated, and possibly also Tamworth and other sources.
- NO Nottingham wares: mid 13<sup>th</sup>-mid 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- OS Oxidised Sandy ware: 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century.
- PM Potters Marston (SW Leics) ware: c. 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century. Often spelled out in full to avoid confusion with Post Medieval.
- RS Reduced Sandy ware: mid 9<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- ST Stamford wares: c. 10<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Late Medieval (c. 1400-1550AD)**

Wares overlap with the "Early" and "Post" Medieval periods. The following three wares are attributed to the "late" medieval period for the purpose of analysis of fieldwalked finds.

- BO1 Also called Bourne D ware, dating from c. 1450AD up to c. 1637AD.
- CW Cistercian ware: c. 1475-1550AD. Differentiation from MB (below) is difficult with small sherds.
- MP Midland Purple: c. 1375-1550AD. Developed into EA1 during 16<sup>th</sup> century, though some authorities use the term Midland Purple to cover wares as late as the 17<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> century. Generally, for fieldwalking analysis, the coarser fabrics are attributed to the Late Medieval period, and the finer to the Post Medieval, though the distinction is somewhat arbitrary.

### **Post Medieval Pottery (c. 1500-1910AD +)**

Wares may be subdivided into early, and late, the division being placed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century when production on a large industrial scale took off with the advent of wares such as "Blue and White" transfer printed and plain white glazed earthenwares. This is again somewhat arbitrary as some slipware production continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century and beyond. Dairy basins (pancheons) continued to be produced by country potteries into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in fabrics which are not readily distinguishable from 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century output.

- CW/MB Cistercian ware/Midland Blackware: used to define sherds which cannot be easily placed into one or other, the term may appear together with BO1 and MP/EA1 under a "Late Medieval/early Post Medieval" heading.
- EA Earthenware. Includes, amongst others:
- EA1 (grey or purple body) of c. 1500-1750AD which was developed out of Midland Purple;

- EA2 (orange or pink body) of the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century (and later?). Both EA1 and EA2 feature purple-black glazes, but other glaze colours are possible on the latter;
- EA3-5 Mottled wares. EA3 is particularly distinctive; these wares are useful date indicators as they were in production for quite a short period, c. 1650-1770AD (c. 1750 for EA5);
- EA7 Slipwares with off-white body, notably the yellow glazed plates with trailed brown "squiggles" of the 17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- MB Midland Blackware: c. 1550-1750AD, smoother body and glaze than CW.
- MY Midland Yellow: c. 1500-1725AD. Sherds that have lost their clear "yellow" glaze look much like Roman WW.
- SW Stonewares. The earliest date to c. 1550-1700AD, and include the well-known German "Bellarmine" flagons. Most sherds found in fieldwalking are English, and of the 18<sup>th</sup> century or later. See also Late Iron Age Sandy Wares.

Numerous other codes have been devised for wares of all periods: these have been published in academic research papers and books published by Leicestershire Museums, the University of Leicester and the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, copies of which are held in the library of the Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester and by LCCHS at its Thurmaston headquarters and its Collections Resources Centre.

## Appendix 2

Table of ceramic and lithic finds EN2117

	Total	No provenance	+	Surface	1	2	4	5	7	9	11
<b>Flint</b>											
Blade	3							2	1		
Bladelet	13		1		1	7		1	3		
Blade core	3		1		1	1					
Flake from blade core	1			1							
Blade like flake	3				2					1	
Primary flake	2					1+					
						?1					
Flake	33	1		2	6	17		2	5		
Misc retouch	2					2					
Struck fragment	3			1	1	1					
<b>Total Flint by context</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Roman Pottery</b>											
Samian	10					7					3
NV c-c	45	2	8	5	2	21		3	3	1	
NV? C-c	1					1					
NV c-c/GW	1								1		

Oxford c-c/OW	1				1						
c-c/WW	1		1								
WW/MO	1					1					
WW flagon	1			1							
OW	3		1			1		1?			
OW/GW	1			1							
NV? GW	2					1					1
GW	115		30	17	6	39		8	10	1	4
CG1	7		4	1		1			1		
CG1A	2				1	1					
CG3B	2			1		1					
GT3A			1								
Total Roman Pottery by context	194	2	45	26	10	74	0	12	15	2	7
Roman Coin							1	→			
Medieval Pottery and tile											
Nott'm Ware pottery	1							1			
Midland Purple tile	1					1					
Post Medieval Pottery											
EA 16-18 <sup>th</sup> century	3		1	1					1		
EA late 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	1		1								
Misc brick and tile	5		4					1?			
Post Medieval Window Glass	1					1					

Table of finds, EN2117

Note. FLAG have agreed with the landowner that the finds, together with FLAG's documentary archive, will be donated to LCCHS, under accession number X.A84.2003.

SF4 (surface) 1.11 – 3.13 Natural flint - recortivating.  
SF5 1.26 - 3.33 Struck fragment – with small area of possible (but doubtful) retouch  
SF18 1.77 – 4.15 Natural flint  
SF24 1.40 – 3.60 Broken fragment of white flint flake  
SF28 1.05 – 2.25 ?Trimming flake from a blade core  
SF34 1.5 – 1.8 small flake  
SF40 2.3 – 3.85 Fragment of flake  
SF48b 005 Small bladelet  
SF50 2.30 – 3.25 Pale grey blade like flake

**Second tray**

SF31 Flint flake  
Batch 34 001  
burnt bladelet fragment  
one small blade core (on unusually blake flint)  
two white blade like flake  
six small flake fragments  
one struck fragment  
Batch 39  
large white primary flake  
large white ?primary flake  
recortivating blade core  
struck fragment – partially natural and scars cut recorticated surfaces  
Six bladelets  
One obliquely snapped bladelet  
Sixteen small flakes and flake fragments  
One recortivating flake with very thin but scraper style retouch

Batch 41

White blade – missing bulb end  
Primary blade – missing distall end  
Two small flakes

Batch 47

White blade  
Two white bladelets  
One recortivating bladelet  
Three flakes

Batch 48

two very small flakes

Batch 52

Natural flint

Batch 55

Bladelet

Batch 56

Slightly recortivating double sided blade core.

SF47 004 Late3rd- 4<sup>th</sup> century coin