INTERIM REPORTS

Burton Street, Melton Mowbray, SK 752 188: an archaeological evaluation

Richard Buckley

Melton Mowbray is located about 15 miles (24km) north-east of Leicester, and lies on the southern slope of a valley over geological deposits of alluvium upon boulder clay and sand and gravel. In common with the other small towns of Leicestershire Melton Mowbray has so far received little archaeological investigation. Although clearly a prosperous town in the centre of a rich agricultural region in the medieval period, few buildings survive today to bear witness to this fact. Thus, most evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval Melton Mowbray lies buried, although as yet no assessment has been made of the potential survival of archaeological levels in the town as a whole.

The proposed re-development of land to the north of the Town Station, off Burton Street, raised important archaeological implications. The site consisted of an area of
waste ground, south of the church, between Play Close and Burton Street. Apart from 18th- and 19th-century buildings fronting on to Burton Street, since demolished, and the line of the Melton canal on the south side of the site, the area had been subjected to little modern building disturbance, and thus was of high archaeological potential. In particular, it was thought that evidence of medieval burgage plots might survive to the rear of the Burton Street frontage. In order to assess the extent of surviving archaeological levels, and to be able to make recommendations to the planning committee it was decided to undertake a small scale evaluation, by excavating three trial trenches (illus. 1) down to the top of the archaeological levels, and sampling any features located in an attempt to retrieve dating evidence, and gain some understanding of the archaeological sequence. The work was financed by Melton Borough Council and Leicestershire County Council, and carried out over two weeks in April 1989 by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, assisted by the Melton Fieldworkers’ Group. The finds and site records are with Leicestershire Museums, A18.1989. The following account must be considered only as an interim statement of the archaeological potential of the site.

The Evaluation
Three main trenches (illus. 1) were stripped of topsoil by machine, and three smaller test pits were excavated by hand. Trench I was designed to locate any surviving evidence of medieval frontages, whilst II and III aimed to pick up the backs of any Burton Street properties and other evidence of medieval occupation.

_Trench I_
This trench was 15m long by 2m wide running north to south. After removal of the topsoil, the area was found to be heavily disturbed by the foundations and cellars of the 19th-century buildings which were demolished some time ago. Removal of the cellar walls revealed no stratified archaeological levels of earlier occupation and the trench was therefore abandoned.

_Trench II_
The second trench was located centrally within the waste ground, and measured about 20m long by 2m wide. After removal of about 0.5m of topsoil, clean natural alluvium was revealed, with no archaeological features. One sherd of medieval pottery was found in the topsoil. At the southern end of this trench the natural ground dipped away sharply to the south; this is thought to represent the north bank of the Melton Canal, constructed in 1791 and backfilled in about 1884 (marked ‘B’ on illus. 4).

_Trench III_
The third trench was located alongside the footpath on the east side of Play Close, and measured 16m long by up to 3m wide. Modern disturbance and topsoil of 0.2m–0.8m was removed by machine, to reveal a depth of about 0.5m of stratified archaeological levels (illus. 2). The features were thoroughly cleaned, planned and photographed, but only sample excavation was carried out.

The earliest structure identified consisted of a wall, F8 (illus. 2), orientated approximately west–east, constructed with facings of local ironstone and oolitic limestone bonded together with mortar, with a rubble core. This wall was 0.65m wide, and was exposed for a length of about 2m; it was disturbed at its eastern end by wall F9. Abutting the northern edge of wall F8, and sealing its foundation trench, was a
substantial stone-lined drain, F7 (illus. 2 & 3), on a roughly north-south alignment. This was constructed of large blocks of ironstone mortared together and set in a construction trench; much of the feature had been destroyed by later disturbance, but traces of the construction trench indicated that it continued for some 2.5m to the north. Abutting the southern edge of wall F8 was another wall, F16, on a slightly different alignment to the drain. Only the ironstone foundations of this wall survived due to extensive robbing of the superstructure, but it was clear that the wall was later than F8. The filling of the foundation trench of F16 was sampled, but there were no finds. Halfway along F16, to the south, and at right angles to it, the robber trench F10 indicated the presence of another wall, F22, of which only the very base of the foundations of compacted stone and flint rubble survived. This wall may originally have joined F16; Midland purple ware in the foundation material suggests a date after 1400–1550 for its construction.

2. Melton Mowbray: Trench III: Plan

Cutting wall F8 was wall F9, orientated approximately north-south, with a corner stone at its northern end, indicating a turn to the east. Obscuring the top of the wall, was a large amount of tumble, but sample excavation of deposits against the western side of the wall indicated that it was quite substantial, constructed with dressed ironstone facing blocks, all approximately 0.3m by 0.1m, with a core composed of ironstone fragments and river worn pebbles. The foundation trenches of F16 and F9 were sealed by a spread of dark brown clay loam which contained pottery of 16th-/17th-century date.

Interpretation of this sequence of structures is problematical; no floor levels were identified, and there are few finds to provide a firm date for construction. The earliest wall, F8, may be part of a building to which the drain F7 was added later. F16 and F22 may represent later extensions or possibly subdivisions of this building, although the differing alignments may suggest that they are part of another structure altogether. Alternatively, these walls may all simply represent boundaries which
3. Melton Mowbray: Trench III: Sections

changed in alignment over a period of time. Material from the foundation trench F22 suggests that this wall at least may date from the late medieval period, whilst finds sealing the foundation trenches of both F9 and F16 indicates that they were standing in the 16th–17th centuries or later. One or more of the walls probably relate to the building and associated boundaries shown on the east side of Play Close on the 1839 map of Melton (marked ‘A’ on illus. 4). The loam filling layers of the drain, F7, suggest that it was probably disused by the mid 18th century. Later, the superstructure of walls F9 and F16 was robbed away, as represented by the robber trenches F3 and F10 respectively. This activity probably took place in the latter half of the 19th century, shown by the presence of pottery of this period, and the appearance of the building on the 1857 map of Melton.

At the southern end of the trench, evidence for a possible ditch or watercourse F21 was detected; this was not fully excavated, but measured some 3.2m wide and at least
1.0m deep, and ran in an east–west direction (illus. 3). This may represent the line of an earlier stream, perhaps that which appears on the 18th-century map of Melton. This was apparently bridged by wall F19 which was composed of ironstone blocks bonded together with mortar, and constructed up against the banks of the ditch. It is possible that F19 is the remains of a small footbridge across the stream, and perhaps points to the long history of the footpath between St. Mary’s Church and Prior’s Close. Paths frequently change in alignment over a long period of time, and there is no reason why this crossing point should not relate to the path which appears on early maps of Melton. The ditch, F21, probably cut wall F9, but without further excavation this relationship must remain uncertain. Evidence for earlier stone structures pre-dating F19 could be seen in the sides of the ditch, but these were not examined. Pottery from the material forming the banks of the ditch suggests a date between 1550 and 1750 or later for the construction of F19. The central part of F19 was destroyed by the construction of a brick conduit F20; material from the filling of the trench dug to accommodate this contained pottery of the 19th century, a George III cartwheel penny of 1797, and a George IV farthing of 1822. The latter was relatively unworn, suggesting a date soon after 1822 for the construction of F20. The conduit presumably indicates a move to control the course of the stream in the 19th century, perhaps due to problems of flooding; additional evidence for the dating may be shown by the lack of any stream courses on the 1839 map of Melton. The conduit apparently still functions, draining towards the west where its exit can be seen in the banks of the river Eye.

Two features, F5 and F6, were found towards the northern end of the trench beneath modern disturbance. Each consisted of a sub-circular hollow about 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep, filled with loam. There were no finds.

Trenches IV–VI
Three smaller trenches, each 2m by 1m, were excavated by hand adjacent to Trench III in the hope of finding the continuation of walls F8 and F9 to the east, and F9 to the south. No features were revealed, with the exception of the course of the conduit F20, confirming its continuation to the east.

Summary
Of the three trial trenches examined in the area of the proposed redevelopment, only one revealed any serious archaeological implications. Trench I indicated that the part of the site fronting on to Burton Street was heavily disturbed by 18th-century and later activity. Trench II revealed part of the north bank of the Melton canal which appears on the 1839 map of the town (illus. 4), but no archaeological levels. Trench III, however, situated on the western extremity of the site, produced evidence of a complex stratified archaeological sequence (illus. 2 & 3), including at least three structural phases, a disused water course and a bridge. The pottery indicates a date range from about the 15th century to the 19th century for the features revealed; however, there were also some indications of earlier structures which were not excavated. The presence of pottery from the 12th century suggests that occupation may go back at least this far. The evaluation suggests that the archaeological levels do not appear to extend very far to the east of trench III and may instead continue to the west below Play Close. A geophysical survey carried out by Jenny Allsop of the Melton Fieldworkers’ Group confirms this. It is anticipated that further full-scale excavation will take place in this area should any of the re-development proposals come to fruition.
An archaeological evaluation in the outer bailey of Oakham Castle (SK 862 089)

Josephine Sharman and Deborah Sawday

During July and early August 1989, trial excavations were conducted in the outer court of Oakham Castle, known as Cutts Close, by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit, under the direction of Josephine Sharman and Deborah Sawday, with the object of assessing the archaeological impact of a new sewage pipe, for Anglian Water, and a proposed car park, for Rutland District Council. The work was carried out with Scheduled Monument Consent and funded by Anglian Water, Rutland District Council and Leicestershire County Council. The first six trenches were dug by hand, along the line of the new sewage pipe. The excavations were to the depth of the proposed sewage trench or to natural. Trenches VII–IX were opened by machine on the car park site, to
the depth of 0.3 metres (illus. 5).

Cutts Close, on the north side of the inner bailey, is believed to have contained a terraced garden and a large fishpond in medieval times. An inquisition of 1340 mentions that ‘outside the castle is a garden, and fishponds and a moat’ (Clough 1981, 3). In the absence of archaeological evidence, the origins of the various earthworks remain uncertain. C. A. R. Radford deduced a Saxon date: ‘The straight eastern side of the bailey and the plan of the northern enclosure show that the latter is the earlier and that it formed part of a rectangular fortification. This can only have been a late Saxon burh’ (Radford 1955, 183). But Clough noted that the earthworks had ‘suffered a certain amount of more recent remodelling’ (Clough 1981, 8).

Only those features considered to have archaeological significance are illustrated below, the numbers in the text referring to contexts. Full plans and records are in the site archive held by the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service (A31.1989).

Trench I
This was a 2m-wide section (illus. 6) through the large bank adjacent to Church Street (1836 extension—illus. 5). The earthwork was made up of hard dry clay loam, 44, and reinforced by a network of branching roots, which made digging very slow and difficult, hence only the eastern end of the trench, at the foot of the bank was excavated down to the natural, grey micaceous clay.

The bank itself was constructed directly on a buried topsoil 0.51m thick. This topsoil, 56, contained 19th-century pottery sherds, and the context beneath it, 61 (illus. 7), a spread of very dark blue clay 0.10m thick, contained bone and two sherds of late medieval pottery. This clay rested on natural at a level of 103.405m O.D. Both the clay and the buried topsoil were cut by a large modern land drain and hence do not appear on the section. The drain, 60, ran west–east, and also cut into the natural, on the north side of the trench. It was constructed of rough pieces of ferruginous limestone, 55, capped with large, irregular slabs of dense, chalky sandstone, 57. It was still functioning, and the associated cut filled with water flowing in an easterly direction. A sherd of late 18th- or early 19th-century pottery was recovered from the cut of the drain, 60.

At the foot of the bank, the buried topsoil was more than 1m below the height of the
modern turf. It is likely that context 44 represents the main body of the bank with a relatively steep tail. Contexts 9, 10, 11, 17, 23, 26, 41 and 43 are probably deposits eroded from the crest of the bank. The earthwork material, 44, contained late neolithic or early Bronze Age flint flakes and Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, medieval ridge tile and a fragment of medieval inlaid floor tile, decorated with an oak leaf (Whitcomb 1956, no.121). This section of the earthwork might have been extensively altered when the road was built in 1836, or may just have been very disturbed by the construction of the land drain.

Trenches II and III
Two trenches (illus. 8) were excavated through a smaller earthwork, turning east–west at
right angles to Church Street, adjacent to, and immediately south of, a tarmac play area (illus. 5). Trench II (2 x 1.5m) was taken down to natural. Immediately above natural were two flat, gritty spreads (20 and 24), one above the other, which may have formed a prepared surface on which to build the earthwork. Nothing datable was recovered from these spreads or from the main earthwork make-up, 3, above them.

At the north and north-east end of trenches II and III respectively, the natural sloped steeply away, the clay above it, 4, 5, 15 and 16 (illus. 8 upper), containing only bone and 18th- and 19th-century pottery and glass. It seems possible that this could be a clay-filled foundation for the old paddling pool, now filled in and covered with tarmac.

Trench III (2 x 2m) was dug at the east end of the earthwork. The lowest layer excavated, 53, in trench III was cut by a fairly straight sided shallow gully (F5), sloping down very slightly from west to east (illus. 9a). There was no sign of silting or gradual build-up in the fill. The gully fill, 52, also covered the surrounding area and formed the lowest layer of the earthwork make-up. Above this, there was a thin spread of rubble, 50 (illus. 9b). These two contexts contained bone, Roman and Iron-Age pottery, and Roman tile. The main earthwork material above them, 32, contained Roman pottery and tile and a fragment of modern Welsh slate.

At the foot of the earthwork, in both trenches, 1m down, a silted-up 19th-century field drain ran west-east (F2). In view of the lack of later finds from the lower contexts of trenches II and III, it could be suggested that this earthwork may be pre-medieval in origin.

*Trenches IV, V and VI*
These trenches (all 1.5 x 2m) were situated to the north of the inner bailey of Oakham Castle, where the medieval moat would have widened out into fishponds.

Trench IV (illus. 10) was taken 1m down. Water began to seep in when it was 0.5m deep, hampering excavation. The lowest excavated contexts of trench IV were of grey clay (46 and 48) with a band of yellowish red clay, 49, running between them. P. W. Gathercole, in his excavations of 1953, found that the top fill of the moat was ‘a layer of
clay about 4ft thick' (Gathercole 1958, 19) dating from its final levelling in the latter part of the 18th century. It may be that these clay layers have a similar significance. There were no finds in the clay, and only modern material above it.

A brown glazed sewer pipe, running west-east, was uncovered just below the topsoil on the south side of trench V. This was covered again and the trench was moved 0.5m northwards. The trench was taken down approximately 0.5m and modern material was still evident, when it filled up with sewage after a thunderstorm. This had not drained after two days so due to the major health risk the trench was backfilled.

Trench VI had been excavated to a depth of 0.6m, when it filled with sewage—at the same time as trench V—and similarly had to be backfilled—hence no sections were drawn. Investigation of a feature had just begun, the north edge of which showed in the southern half of the trench. The fill was of silty clay, with many crushed shell fragments, and the edge of the feature sloped down quite steeply. A tiny fragment of modern pottery was recovered from the fill. The feature was cutting clay of mixed colours. Above this two substantial spreads contained no pottery. The uppermost of these contained a rubble spread, mainly of ferruginous limestone (perhaps from the curtain wall of the inner bailey). The upper layers contained modern material.

_Trenches VII, VIII and IX_
These three trenches (all 1.6 x 15m) were in the eastern half of the fishpond area. They were machined down 0.3m and then cleaned up by hand. A 1957 shilling was trowelled up in the bottom of trench VIII. The topsoil was full of very modern material. The site would seem to have been levelled up relatively recently: there was modern brick debris in the topsoil. There were no definite features showing at the bottom of the trenches, and it is possible that 0.3 metres just came down to the surface of the old topsoil, before the levelling took place.
Conclusion
The small scale of these excavations precludes the drawing of any sweeping conclusions with regard to the origins of the earthworks. Pottery from the layers forming the body of the bank running parallel with Church Street in trench I reinforces the suggestion that this bank was indeed extensively remodelled in the 19th century. The evidence from trenches II and III, through the smaller earthwork at right angles to Church Street, is inconclusive, but may point to a pre-medieval origin. The finds may indicate Saxon, Roman and even late neolithic or early Bronze Age activity in the vicinity.

The Iron-Age and Roman Pottery (by R J Pollard)
Pottery of the middle and late Iron Age and Roman periods was recovered from trenches I and III. The earliest sherds are thought to be middle Iron Age, in a very coarse sandy, dark grey/brown fabric; they represent a coil-built vessel with walls 11–16mm thick (I, 41). A middle to late Iron-Age shelly ware, hand made shoulderless jar or bowl with upright rim (cf. Jackson & Ambrose 1978, fig.37) came from III, 50, associated with a flat base in the same ware and a Romano-British grey-ware bodysheird. Other hand made vessel sherds, in sandy wares, may be late Iron Age to Conquest period (I, 14; III, 11). III, 32 also contained a fine sandy white-ware jar rim (early Roman) and bodysheirds in a similar fabric and in shelly ware. The last is identical in fabric to the early medieval Stanion/Lyveden type ware rim from I, 44. Grey fabrics were also recovered from I, 41, 44, 54; not all may be Romano-British.

The post-Roman Pottery (by Deborah Sawday)
The disturbed levels in trenches I–VI produced fragments of pottery dating to the 18th and 19th centuries and some earlier, residual, material noted here.

Trench I, 44 and 56, contained three sherds of hand made, mineral tempered, reduced Saxon pottery, possibly dating from the 6th or 7th centuries. The Saxo-Norman wares comprised five sherds of Stamford ware (Kilmurry 1980), and a sherd of what has tentatively been identified as Northampton ware (McCarthy 1979, 158) from trench I, 44. Fragments of glazed medieval ridge tile and pottery in Stanion/Lyveden type ware (McCarthy 1979, 156) occurred in trench I, 44 and 56, trench II, 4, and in trench III, 19. The two sherds of Midland purple ware from trench I, 61, are in a ‘transitional’ fabric suggesting a 16th- or 17th-century date.

Acknowledgements
The authors wish to thank the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit for their help with both the excavation and the preparation of this report, and Sylvia Kenney for preparing the typescript.

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Leicester: The Shires watching brief (SK 586 046)  

The Shires excavations were completed in February 1989 (Lucas & Buckley 1989, 105–06) but examination of the area of the shopping development continued as the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit monitored the building work.

During the demolition of some properties fronting the High Street, it was discovered that a fragment of stone wall had been incorporated into the predominantly brick-built cellar wall between numbers 17 and 19 High Street (marked ‘1’ on illus. 11). Its possible medieval origin suggests a continuity of property boundaries that was also indicated by the spatial clustering of pits in the Little Lane excavation.
To the rear of 33 High Street the remains of a Roman street was discovered ('2'). This was the northwards continuation of the north to south section of the street grid found on the Little Lane excavation ('3'). The remains of a large Roman building was found immediately to the east of this street. It was represented by two substantial robbed stone walls, running parallel to the street. The walls were only 1.25m apart and this narrowness suggests they may represent a corridor at the front of the building. Any floor levels were destroyed by subsequent medieval activity. This building was probably the neighbour of the building found to the east of the street on the Little Lane excavation ('4'). A garden separated the two buildings. These buildings were all probably standing throughout the 3rd century. Below this stone building was 0.4m of stratified Roman levels. Although not examined in detail, their sandy nature suggests that they represent make-ups associated with the late 1st- to 2nd-century sequence of timber buildings, which was encountered in the Little Lane excavation. Another parallel with that excavation was drawn with the identification, in the lowest levels, of a ditch orientated north to south, which could be an early field ditch, filled in as the town expanded in the later 1st century. These Roman levels were cut by several medieval pits and sealed by a layer of cultivated soil over 1.5m thick, which also was present in both excavations.

As part of the redevelopment Little Lane and South Bond Street were completely removed. Below Little Lane ('5') no trace of any earlier medieval street surface was identified, but the large build-up of cultivated soil was again present. Below this, two circular Roman pits were discovered. In South Bond Street ('6'), beneath the cultivated soil, the north to south section of the Roman street was again uncovered, together with the continuation, to the north, of the robbed-out walls of both Roman stone buildings found in the Little Lane excavation ('4' & '7'). Evidence of the early Roman field ditches, orientated north to south, was also found ('8'). It was not possible to determine the northern limits of any of these features due to the destruction caused by the building, in the 19th century, of the Fielding Johnson Mill on the north side of South Bond Street.

On the eastern edge of West Bond Street, 15m to the east of the St Peter's Lane excavation, the fragmentary remains of what must have been a substantial Roman building were found in a section created by the removal of a boundary wall ('9'). A robbed stone wall, with a thick mortar floor adjacent to it, was located. This building should lie just to the south of an east to west Roman street, in the same insula as the Roman building found on the west side of the street on the Little Lane excavation ('7').

A large area was examined at the junction of Freeschool Lane and West Bond Street, where the Salem Chapel used to stand. A fragment of stone foundation, representing the south-east corner of this building, was found ('10'). Most of this area was very badly disturbed. The bottoms of a scatter of medieval pits were identified, cutting into the natural ground. This scatter of pits seemed much less dense here than on the adjacent St Peter's Lane excavation. Traces of a compacted gravel surface was found ('11'). Initially this was thought to be a Roman street, but this theory was ruled out by the lack of side ditches and by the insubstantial nature of the surface, which was more typical of a yard than a street. Two long stretches of a boundary wall were found at the street frontages on West Bond Street and Freeschool Lane ('12'). This was a well-constructed, substantial wall, built of Dane Hills sandstone, some of it consisting of re-used masonry, the mouldings of which suggest it probably came from the nearby demolished church of St Peter. The precise date of the wall is uncertain, but it should post-date the destruction of the church in the late 16th century. It is also uncertain as to what it is the boundary to, but it does extend beyond the known boundary of the Salem Chapel. Amongst the chance finds recovered by both archaeologists and the builders were a rather debased
17th- to 18th-century Bellarmine and the top of a 2nd-century white-slipped flagon, a British product that could be a miniature amphora.

The result of this watching brief has been to put the two Shires excavations into a broader context, providing a better overall idea of the nature of the part of the historic core of Leicester. The work was supervised by John Lucas and carried out with the help of the Employment Training community archaeology team directed by Jon Coward and Ian Hind. It was carried out with the co-operation of Laing Management.

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A watching brief at Hemington Fields, Castle Donington, SK 461 307

C. R. Salisbury

Since the Norman mill dam was uncovered in 1985 by C. R. Salisbury for the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit (TLAHS, 60, 80–81; 62, 74–76; 63, 107), surveillance of gravel extraction has continued at Hemington. The quarry face is now close to the confluence of the Trent and Derwent and is exposing a possible earlier course of the Derwent. 10 post alignments driven into the bed of this palaeochannel consist of round-section posts, averaging 80mm in diameter. Most are of oak but alder, ash, birch, hawthorn, hazel, willow, holly and maple are also represented. The posts are sometimes associated with wattling and are probably fish weirs.

No fewer than 4929 stones have been recovered from the bed of this channel giving a total weight of 93.65 tonnes (92.17 tons). When quarrying is completed this figure may well rise to 150 tonnes. The stones vary in weight from about 100kg down to 2kg with an average of 19kg (41 lb). Some have tool marks and appear to be unfinished or re-used building stones. Only carboniferous sand and gritstone (52%) and Triassic Mercian mudstone and Sherwood sandstone (48%) are found. As these rocks outcrop adjacent to the Trent and Derwent it is very probable that they were shipped down the rivers for a

12. (a) The Arm of a 9th century Saxon Cross  (b) Fragment of a 9th century Saxon sculpture
special use at the confluence. As most of the stones are shapeless rubble they would not have been suitable for a coursed building such as a wharf or bridge but they may have been a ford or a stone revetment to stabilize a length of river bank near the confluence, which would have been subject to rapid erosion. Another possibility is that the stones were spread from the core of a collapsed mill dam but no large timbers have yet appeared. A piece of oak from a timber building, found in the channel filling, gave an approximate felling date of AD 1100 by dendrochronology, suggesting that the stones were deposited in the same early Norman period as the damaged milldam 500m upstream.

Amongst the stones have been found two fragments of Saxon crosses made of carboniferous sandstone and with an interlace pattern of the 9th century (illus. 12). Also found were four Roman architectural fragments (illus. 13–15): an unfinished cornice stone, two broken stones of classical profile and an ashlar block with grooves and holes for metal clamps (T. F. C. Blagg, personal communication). Lead is still present in one hole but the block has been re-used as an anchor stone (see illus. 15).

Many anchor stones, such as that illustrated in TLAHS, 61, 1987, lie among the spread of stones and they tend to cluster in the vicinity of the post alignments suggesting
that they were used to anchor fish baskets (putches) or support flimsy weirs against strong currents. This channel has yielded 50 anchors and the whole quarry so far has produced a remarkable 66. Only one comparable anchorstone has been recorded at a fresh-water site in the whole of Britain. These anchors are no longer thought to be for boats because seven have been found with twisted withy bands (skeins) bound into their grooves, which would not be strong enough for a boat’s anchor. A C¹ date is awaited. The proportions of Triassic and Carboniferous rocks (52% and 48%) are so similar to that of the whole stone spread as to suggest that the anchor stones were produced in situ from the stones on the river bed.

No conclusions can yet be drawn, but this must have been an important crossing place of both rivers as well as the centre of a flourishing fishing industry. It may also have been the limit of navigation on the Trent.

Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

**A twelfth-century undercroft in Guildhall Lane, Leicester**

Julian Hagar and Richard Buckley

Since June 1989, members of the Archaeological Unit’s Employment Training scheme, under the direction of R. Buckley and J. Hagar, have been carrying out detailed recording and trial excavation of the remains of an extremely well preserved medieval undercroft. This survives as a cellar beneath the yard of commercial premises in Guildhall Lane, Leicester. The work has been carried out with the kind permission of the site owners.

The building was known to 19th-century antiquarians (Thompson 1845), and following the demolition of the timber framed house above it in 1861, it was completely exposed to view. At this time a photograph was taken, which shows the substantially intact west wall with its four round-headed windows. During the Victorian redevelopment of the site, the cellar was covered with a brick vault which ensured its survival into modern times, although at some cost to the structure. All the fine arches of the windows visible in the photograph were badly damaged, and the northernmost one was completely obliterated by the construction of a brick staircase which formed the new point of access. Nevertheless, in 1949 the cellar was described as still ‘largely intact’ and in 1956 moves were made to have it scheduled. The precise location of the cellar was then lost for over thirty years, until it was rediscovered in 1989 by members of Leicestershire Museums Survey Team. The standing remains were found to be in a remarkably good state of preservation, although the building contained several tons of modern debris which partially obscured the walls.

The archaeological survey of the site commenced in June 1989 with the main aim of establishing a dated sequence for the building, to be achieved by detailed structural recording and limited trial excavation below the modern floor level. To begin with, it was necessary to remove approximately 12 tons of coal and other debris from the cellar. All the walls were then cleaned and systematically drawn stone by stone. In addition, the different mortars used in the structure were defined, and samples were taken of each for analysis at a later date.

The cellar measures 8.62m long by 4.56m wide and survives to a height of 2.66m. It is orientated approximately north–south and is at right angles to the Guildhall Lane street frontage. The walls are built largely of roughly coursed Charnwood granite rubble with Roman tile and dressed sandstone occasionally interspersed throughout. The lowest courses of the walls have dressed sandstone blocks in the corners, upon which the
diagonal tooling marks are clearly visible. The three surviving windows all have sloping sills and deeply splayed jambs and originally had complete tiled arches, traces of which still remain. However, evidence from the 1861 photograph suggests that the fourth window, now destroyed, probably had a stone arch. The dressed sandstone blocks framing the window apertures alternate in size, giving an appearance similar to side alternate quoining. The internal dimensions are on average 0.5m wide and 0.87m high, narrowing to an aperture 0.17m wide and 0.39m high above the sills. At the north end of the west wall are the remains of a blocked doorway, which measures 1.64m wide and survives to a height of 2.05m. This probably represents the original entrance to the building. The construction of the sides of this door with dressed sandstone blocks is similar to that used for the windows. Immediately adjacent to the door in the north-west corner is a niche 0.46m wide, 0.32m high, and 0.38m deep. The north wall contains two niches, one of which is very well preserved with its re-used Roman tile lining still intact, whilst the other has been bricked in. The former measures 0.33m wide, 0.28m high and 0.30m deep. In the west end of this wall a door was noted in 1854 (Dryden, unpub), all trace of which has now disappeared. The east wall has four niches, all originally lined with Roman tile which is now either missing or in a fragmentary state. On average these measure 0.45m high, 0.50m high and 0.35m deep. The south wall is featureless, but again in 1854, Dryden noted a probable doorway at the west end. The presence of modern brickwork in this area probably relates to the blocking of the coal shute which appears on the 1861 photograph. This wall almost certainly represents an internal division as the same photograph shows the west wall continuing further to the south. Hence it is possible that another chamber, as yet undiscovered, lies partially underneath Guildhall Lane.

The trial excavations, which are still in progress at the time of writing, have been restricted to an examination of medieval and post-medieval deposits beneath the Victorian brick floor. The overall aim was to find traces of any original floor levels and perhaps gain evidence relating to the date of the construction of the building. The earliest deposits, however, proved to be Roman and consisted of several phases of street metalling and traces of a possible structure. The metalling clearly represents the junction of two streets, one of which was the main east–west street of Roman Leicester, also the route of the Fosse Way through the town. This was probably one of the earliest elements in the Roman street plan. Although no Roman levels have been excavated, the removal of later features cutting through them shows that over a metre of stratified deposits survive.

The undercroft itself was constructed on top of the latest street metalling; no foundation trenches for the walls were detected and it is likely that the whole area was dug out and the walls simply constructed around the edges. The earliest floor level detected was composed of crushed mortar, and probably dates to the 12th century on the basis of the pottery evidence. Cutting this floor, and of the same general period, were two large rectangular pits measuring some 2.5m by 2m across and at least 1m deep. The lower levels of these pits were found to be waterlogged, allowing the preservation of wood, bark and leather. It is hoped that environmental analysis of samples may help in determining whether they have a domestic or industrial function. The later medieval and post-medieval floor surfaces consisted either of clay or a mixture of clay and gravel. Features of the post-medieval period included a circular cess pit containing finds of the 17th-/18th-century; this was encircled by a ring of stake holes which may indicate the presence of a wattle fence. Immediately beneath the 19th-century brick floor, and running parallel with the north wall, a series of linear soil marks was found, perhaps
representing the decayed remains of timber racking, probably of the early 19th century. Originally, this so-called ‘cellar’ was probably built as an undercroft to a first floor hall in the early 12th century. Domestic buildings of this period are comparatively rare in Britain, but many conform to a standard hall and cellar type (Wood 1965, pp.18–19). The hall would have been approached by an external staircase, and used as the main accommodation of the occupant. Although now a cellar, at least two thirds of the undercroft would have been above ground level at the time of construction, with the windows in the west wall providing light to the interior. The present ground level is about two metres higher than that in the 12th century. The undercroft initially may have been used for storage but the archaeological evidence suggests a possible industrial function in later phases. It is conceivable that the first floor hall was subdivided to create a solar, and that this arrangement was mirrored in the undercroft itself. Access to the hall and solar cellars would probably have been by independent staircases, although at a later date the two undercrofts may have been provided with a connecting doorway, perhaps that noted in the south wall in the 19th century.

Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums (A38.1989).

REFERENCES
Dryden, unpub. Archive material in Leicestershire Museums

An excavation at Drayton, 1989

Nick Cooper

A small team from Leicester University Archaeology Department continued trial excavations at Drayton II Roman villa. A series of four trenches 3m x 1½m were dug north–south to investigate the eastern part of the main geophysical anomaly detected in 1988 (see TLAHS, 63, 1989, pp.7–17). The continuation of the south wall of room 2 and its north-east corner were detected, with their associated floors.

Zouch Bridge, Hathern (SK 502 233)

Patrick Clay

A watching brief by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit of river improvements by Severn-Trent Water Authority, near Zouch Bridge, Hathern, revealed two stone bridge piers and several associated timbers dredged up from the bed of the River Soar. The stone piers consisted of Charnwood igneous stones, mortared together, forming in plan a diamond shaped structure. A third pier was visible close to the western bank of the river. Several oak timbers had also been dredged from the river and impressions on the stone piers suggested that some of them had been incorporated into the stone structure. Dendrochronological analysis of three samples from these timbers by the University of Nottingham Tree-Ring Dating Laboratory suggested a felling date in the first half of the 14th century. The piers are undoubtedly from the stone-built Zouch Bridge, visible on a 1788 map of Hathern. The timbers may be from an earlier medieval wooden structure which was later incorporated into the stone bridge. Records with Leicestershire Museums.
Medbourne, ‘the Seeds’ field (SP 789 934) Jon Coward

The Employment Training team are continuing the survey of pasture land on Medbourne Mill Hill. A grid has been superimposed over the field and boxes 2m square are marked out at regular intervals, excavated down to natural by hand, backfilled and re-turfed. The boxes are divided into 4 quadrants and each quadrant is excavated in 0.1m spits. This is to enable a correlation to be drawn between any concentrations of finds in the soil and any underlying features cut into natural. There are approximately 40 boxes to be dug this season; however the wet weather at the end of December and throughout January has severely hampered progress and the field will not be finished by the end of March. The excavations so far have generated large amounts of pottery from all periods and several Roman coins. There has been only one Roman feature so far, a narrow ditch, probably for drainage. Leicestershire Archaeological Unit would like to thank Messrs J. and T. Walker for their permission to excavate. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

Desford (SK 479 036) Jon Coward and Ian Hind

The Employment Training team was involved in a short geophysical survey in November at Desford Grange, in advance of housing development. Two Roman kiln sites are known in the vicinity, and the aim of the survey was to identify any areas which might need excavation before the new houses are built. The University of Leicester Archaeology Department kindly assisted with the hire of equipment and interpretation of readings. Several areas were investigated as a result of the survey, but excavation revealed modern garden features. One area of topsoil contained some 12th- to 15th-century pottery. No Roman finds or features were detected. Leicestershire Archaeological Unit would like to thank the developers, R.P.N. Underwood and Son Ltd., for their co-operation. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums.

Leicester, All Saints Church, Highcross Street (SK 582 048) Josephine Sharman

A watching brief by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit during the digging of foundations for a new floor revealed a number of 18th- and 19th-century gravestones. The inscriptions were recorded and the transcriptions lodged with the Leicestershire Record Office. A fragment of Roman tile, and medieval floor tiles were recovered. The work was funded by the Redundant Churches Commission. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums (A42.1989).

Ketton (SK 992 061) Patrick Clay

Geophysical survey by John Gater, University of Bradford, followed by trial excavations by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit was undertaken as part of a survey prior to the construction of a long-distance oil pipeline. Archaeological features were located which may be part of a ring ditch. Two ring ditches are known 200m to the east (SMR no. SK90 NE S). Further work will be undertaken during the pipe laying. Finds and records with Leicestershire Museums, (A1.1990).
The reconstruction of an Iron-Age farmstead at Donington-le-Heath (SK 420 126)

Ian Hind

The Employment Training team have been engaged in the reconstruction of an Iron-Age farmstead based on a site excavated at Enderby in 1983 by the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit. The site selected for the reconstruction is in the grounds of the medieval Manor House Farm at Donington-le-Heath, administered by the Leicestershire Museums Service and currently open to the public. Because of the proximity to a known ancient site, the areas of intended ground disturbance were first excavated, revealing several earlier ditches of medieval origin, perhaps relating to earlier land divisions around the manor.

Construction materials have since been located and gathered from as far away as Dorset and Lincolnshire and the frames of the two main buildings have been completed. Thatching of the larger is currently in progress and completion of this building is expected this summer. The completed site will provide a valuable schools education resource. It is also a long-term exercise in experimental archaeology, providing information about the construction and longevity of these types of houses which may help in future interpretation of similar excavated sites. Records with Leicestershire Museums.

The Langton area survey—first interim report

Paul Bowman

This survey covers the civil parishes of East, West, Thorpe and Tur Langton plus Shangton and parts of Foxton parish. The project is multi-period but particular emphasis is placed on the evidence for the Roman and later periods. The main areas of research are inter-site settlement patterns, village morphology, field systems and the development of administrative and estate divisions.

All the available arable land is being fieldwalked using traverses spaced at 20 metres, each being divided into 50-metre stints. Concentrations of artefacts are intensively fieldwalked using 10-metre grids. It is also hoped that the background distribution of artefacts will provide information on changes in former land use.

Since the instigation of the survey in 1986, sites of all periods have been recognised. (Brief notes on site locations are in TLAHS, 61, 62, 63 (1987–89) and this volume). Eleven probable middle–late Iron-Age sites and, in addition to the known ‘villa’ sites at West Langton and Shangton, ten new Roman sites have been located. The results for the early–middle Saxon period have been particularly significant; some 1,000 sherds have been collected. The date-range of this pottery within the early–middle Saxon period is still problematical, although work in progress suggests that the bulk of the material is of early Saxon date, c.450–650AD. Thirteen discrete concentrations have been recognised, indicating potential domestic or funerary areas. Two of the sites are probable cemeteries as indicated by stamped decorated sherds, beads and cruciform and annular brooches collected by metal-detector enthusiasts.

The significance of the location of the Anglo-Saxon sites and their relationship with the Roman and medieval settlement pattern will be discussed in a future report.
ANNUAL REPORTS

Report of the Leicestershire Archaeological Unit 1989

The early part of the year saw the successful completion of the two Shires excavations (TLAHS, 63, 105–06). The final open day was held on 11 February and attended by over 2,000 visitors. A watching brief was maintained to record parts of the development site which could not be included in the excavation area. Post-excavation work which was already being undertaken concurrently with the excavation has continued, and negotiations are being held with English Heritage to fund the rest of the programme through to publication. Although publication of the final report is still two years away, a popular account, Peep hole to the Past by Deborah Sawday with illustrations by Sue Moodie, was published in June with sponsorship from the Leicester Mercury.

Much of the Unit’s work during the year has resulted from the efforts of the Archaeology Section of Leicestershire Museums to persuade county and district planning authorities to recognise archaeology as a material consideration within the planning process. As a result the Unit has found that an increasing amount of time has been given to the preparation of a strategy and estimates of the cost for evaluating the extent, nature and state of preservation of archaeological deposits so that the impact of the proposed development can be assessed. In some cases this has been followed by trial excavations and nine of these were undertaken in 1989. Four watching briefs and nine desk studies have also been prepared. Full reports on this work are available from the Unit.

Other on-going projects were possible through the involvement of the Employment Training scheme. At Medbourne further trial pits were excavated on Mill Hill; stone-by-stone survey and trial excavation in the Norman cellar on Guildhall Lane re-discovered in 1988 have been undertaken, and the team has also been working on a project to reconstruct an Iron-Age farmstead partly based on the site excavated by the Unit at Enderby in 1983–84.

Post-excavation work by the Unit has continued with progress on many projects. Reports on the 12th-century Castle Donington water mill, sites in the St Nicholas Circle area, Leicester, and the Enderby Iron-Age farmstead are now complete and in various pre-publication stages. Progress has also been made with the reports on the Roman Forum, Leicester, Great Holme Street extra-mural sites, Norfolk Street Roman villa and the Neolithic site at Burley Road, Oakham. A paper on Leicestershire’s Prehistory by Patrick Clay was published in the British Archaeological Report Midland Prehistory edited by Alex Gibson.

Both on-site and post-excavation work should be enhanced by a computerised site and finds recording system currently being tested and refined by Richard Buckley. Other packages linked to the Unit’s Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) include site planning and micro-contour surveys. Although time is needed to test these packages, the long term time savings and increased accuracy gained from these systems will be considerable.

The Unit has again been involved in some exhibition work during the year, including a touring exhibition on the Shires excavation which visited eight venues, a joint display with the Museums Biology Section on edible plants through the ages—Herbes for a Potage—at Newark Houses Museum, and an update of the exhibition on the Medbourne project at Medbourne Village Hall.

Over sixty talks and evening classes were given by Unit staff during the year, many of these on the Shires excavations. Terry Pearce has continued his innovative work with the blind and partially sighted, including workshops, courses and site visits using tactile models.
Although 1989 did not include any major new excavation, progress has been made on several fronts. In many ways the year has been very significant at the Unit adapts to the way in which archaeology will be organised and funded in the future with the increasing importance of archaeological evaluations with the incorporation of archaeology into planning controls.

J. E. Mellor, Senior Field Archaeologist

Report of the Leicestershire Museums Archaeological Survey Team 1989

1989 has been a good year for the Team with a series of projects successfully completed. The Sites and Monuments Record has now been recast so that a computerised index and new paper record exists for the whole county. Bob Jarrett, the SMR Officer, continues in his post, although now no longer funded by English Heritage but from the Team’s income from assessments and surveys. Peter Liddle completed his part-time year as a Research Fellow at Leicester University. He worked on the writing-up of the Medbourne Survey, started research for a new book on Roman Leicestershire and, with Professor Graeme Barker, taught a practically-based course on landscape archaeology.

The Team were commissioned by British Coal to survey an area of West Leicestershire before a planning application was submitted. The whole area was fieldwalked and a report on the implications submitted in less than 4 months.

The Community Archaeology Scheme has continued to flourish with over 300 amateur members and some 15 current fieldwalking projects. Seven meetings and a training day have been held, as well as a conference designed to arouse interest in North-West Leicestershire. Members of the Scheme again provided the backbone of support for the second ‘Bringing The Past To Life’ event which attracted some 1,800 visitors this year to see craft and archaeological displays. The enthusiasm generated by the event makes it very likely that this will become an annual event.

Planning advisory work continues to take a large slice of time, with Anne Graf working virtually full-time on this aspect of work.

The survey of Leicestershire’s earthworks is within sight of completion. The fourth volume, on Central Leicestershire, is now published and Fred Hartley is now well under way with the Hinckley and Bosworth volume as well as his Coleorton Survey report. Cropmarks were disappointing in 1989 despite the drought, although a small number of new cropmarks were recorded.

Peter Liddle, Archaeological Survey Officer

REPORTS OF FIELDWORK

Burton Lazars (SK 773 184)
Members of the Melton Fieldworkers and the Burton Lazars Research Group have completed the earthwork survey of an early watermill—‘Mannemilne’—mentioned in an early 12th-century charter of Roger de Mowbray. The mill dam has been located with early stone foundations and a later brick addition. Near the dam site, medieval sherds of Nottingham green-glazed wares were located.

Clabrooke Parva (SP 476 886)
Lutterworth Fieldwork Group have attempted to define the area of High Cross Roman town. In this field they have found large quantities of Roman pottery, a brooch, a bronze coiled ring, a coin and a quern as well as several scrapers.
East Langton (SP 731 940)
Paul and Tina Bowman have found a dense scatter of Roman pottery and tile.

East Langton (SP 733 942)
Paul Bowman has found a large scatter of early Anglo-Saxon pottery. Other hand-made sherds recovered may date to the late Bronze-Age and Iron-Age periods.

East Langton (SP 734 934)
Paul and Tina Bowman have found a dense scatter of Roman pottery and tile. A concentration of stone boulders was noted.

East Langton (SP 736 932)
A scatter of hand-made sherds has been located by Paul and Tina Bowman. These include a few which are scored-decorated and the rest of the assemblage is also of probable Iron-Age date.

Foxton (SP 714 917)
A tight scatter of late Iron-Age and Roman pottery with some tile has been located by Paul Bowman.

Foxton (SP 710 920)
Fieldwork by Paul and Tina Bowman has found a scatter of early Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Foxton (SP 716 919)
Paul and Tina Bowman have found a dense scatter of early Anglo-Saxon pottery. This is adjacent to a concentration of Roman pottery and tile indicating the presence of a Roman building probably associated with the West Langton villa reported in TLAHS, 50 (1974–75), pp.61–62.

Great Easton (SP 861 932)
The material reported by Great Easton Fieldwork Group last year (TLAHS, 63 (1989), p.118) has now been analysed. In addition to the Roman site there is clear evidence of Iron-Age occupation (finds with Group).

Great Easton (SP 851 935)
The Great Easton Fieldwork Group have found scrapers, cores, an unfinished arrowhead(?) and flint flakes in the field where, in 1983, a polished flint chisel was found (TLAHS, 58 (1982–83), p.88). In addition some 30 sherds of early Anglo-Saxon pottery and substantial amounts of slag were found. It is now clear that a large Anglo-Saxon settlement covered the ridge-end north of the church (finds with Group).

Heather/Normanton-le-Heath (SK 389 118)
The Survey Team have found a flint scatter including a tanged arrowhead, a plano-convex knife, scrapers and flakes in the vicinity of a cropmark site of presumed Iron-Age date (A59 & A60.1989).

Kimcote and Walton (SP 583 862)
Lutterworth Fieldwork Group have found a group of flints including a transverse arrowhead. They have not yet been fully analysed (A39.1990).
Market Harborough (SP 733 887)
Mr Charlie Tear has found a good scatter of Roman pottery as well as coins and brooches (A31.1990).

Melton Mowbray (SK 755 207)
The Melton Fieldwork Group have maintained a continuous watching brief on the Scalford Brook Dam Site—part of a flood alleviation scheme planned by Melton Borough Council. A triple ditch earthwork system of unknown age together with well defined medieval ridge and furrow (now destroyed) have been surveyed and mapped. Costain's provided detailed aerial photographs to assist the group. Melton Council has allowed the excavation of an extensive area which has provided large quantities of Roman sherds (including a Samian sherd with potter's mark), fragments of roof and box tile, tesselae, wall plaster, fragments of querns, worked stones, part of a column base and a large fragment of a millstone with dimensions alien to those used in 'normal' watermill constructions. A small kiln site was also located and XRF analysis of copper alloy slag indicates impurities typical of 4th-century metal working. At least 12 whole ox skulls were located, each one associated with an unusually large Roman potsherd; in one case a complete flanged, colour-coated bowl. The metal detector group have also assisted in locating numerous brooches and coins from the Roman period including a denarius of Mark Antony and a siliqua of Valens. They have also assisted in identifying an area of medieval finds nearby. Finally, within the area of Roman finds a few worked flints have been recovered together with a polished stone axe—Langdale tuff type (awaiting exact locality identification). A magnetometer survey around the excavation and to the SW suggests the area of boulders in which the finds are deposited may continue over a much larger area than has been excavated to date.

Normanton-le-Heath (SK 386 126)
The Survey Team have found a flint scatter comprising scrapers, blades and blade cores (A49.1989).

Normanton-le-Heath (SK 390 138)
The Survey Team have found a small Roman pottery scatter on the edge of a wood (A70.1989).

Queniborough (SK 647 121)
The Queniborough Group have examined a hearth found during gardening activities. Roman, possible Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered (A32.1990).

Scalford (Wycomb) (SK 767 253/ 768 255)
Two neighbouring fields have been walked. A large quantity of flint cores, implements, rough-outs and debris were recovered from a 53-acre area. Natural flints do not occur locally, the nearest source is at least 3 ½ miles (6km) to the north. A fine example of a burnt flint knife was recovered. At the junction between the fields, a small, concentrated scatter of Roman greyware and colour-coated sherds indicates a second area of Roman occupation, 500m NE of a similar site (SMR 72SE AG).

Scalford (Wycomb) (SK 773 242)
The Melton Fieldworkers located and surveyed the site of a medieval post windmill mound after a study of field names and 13th-century documentary evidence.
Scalford (Wycomb) (SK 769 247)
The Melton Fieldworkers walked two fields on the western boundary of Wycomb. To the south of the brook, a concentration of Roman pottery sherds including greyware, colour-coated and Samian wares were recovered together with several 4th-century copper alloy coins. One sherd of Iron-Age pottery was also found. A few worked flints were recovered from the same field nearer to the brook.

Scraptoft (SK 650 053)
The Survey Team have examined the area of previous Roman finds (TLAHS, 59 (1984–85), p.103) and defined separate scatters of Roman and early Anglo-Saxon pottery (A40.1990).

Shangton (SP 717 969)
Paul and Tina Bowman have found a dense scatter of Roman pottery together with some tile.

Shangton (SP 726 962)
Fieldwalking by Paul Bowman has located a dense concentration of Roman pottery and tile. Some of the sherds recovered are late Iron-Age or early Roman in date.

Thorse Langton (SP 747 924)
Paul Bowman has found a tight concentration of Roman pottery.

Thorse Langton (SP 726 921)
A scatter of early Anglo-Saxon pottery and other sherds of probable Iron-Age date have been found by Paul and Tina Bowman.

Thurnby (SK 656 034)
Rod Branson has found a scatter of Roman pottery on a ridge (A7.1990).

Tugby (SP 767 998)
Rod Branson has found a small amount of Roman pottery during a casual visit which suggests that there was an occupation site here (A8.1990).

Tur Langton (SP 696 944)
Fieldwalking by Paul and Tina Bowman has found a tight scatter of hand-made pottery including scored-decorated sherds in the Ancaster-Breedon tradition.

West Langton (SP 720 921)
Fieldwork by Paul Bowman has produced a scatter of early Anglo-Saxon sherds, one being stamp-decorated. Other finds suggest Iron-Age activity in the area.

West Langton (SP 712 920)
Paul and Tina Bowman have found a tight concentration of early Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Whitwell (SK 926 079)
Flint blades, blade cores, a microlith, scrapers and flakes have been found on the shore of Rutland Water by P. & A. Liddle, J. N. Shelley and R. Croft, suggesting that a substantial mesolithic site is being eroded by the water.